

**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 2021 to 31 December 2021

DIRECTOR OF YEMAC:

YEMEN EXECUTIVE MINE ACTION CENTER (YEMAC)
Ameen Saleh Alaqili
**Director of the Yemen Executive Mine Action
Center**

POINT OF CONTACT:

Mr. Akram Salem Ali
Office Manager of the Director of YEMAC/IM
Tel: .00 967 733462746
00 967 773303968
Email: akram.alaqili@yemac.org

A. National implementation measures

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

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 investigations into the AP mine use of other parties until situations are stable.

Yemen is in the tragic position whereby it was making progress towards being AP mine free by the deadline of it is 2014's request. This was being made possible by a high level of government involvement and support through the National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) and the implementation of the Yemeni Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC). However, this has all changed, when in 2015 conflict expanded, adding stress to an already complex environment.

The Yemen mine action programme emphasizes that Yemen is facing challenges as a result of the coup that occurred by Houthis, which caused a war that extended to a large number of Yemeni governorates, and left a major humanitarian catastrophe in new and spacious spaces in cities, villages, roads, public facilities, water sources, and adjacent grazing areas. The impact of the ongoing conflict and the landmine chaos in Yemen is

subject to the injuries and killing of civilians in large numbers due to the contaminated regions with Anti-personnel, Anti-Tank Mines, and other war remnants. However, these outcomes from the current situations led to the emergency of great economic and security difficulties.

B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

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 and another types as it was indicates within the 2019 article 7 report, there are no technical specifications available. Their destruction is usually weeks after removal.

In accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, Yemen undertook to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in these areas as soon as possible but not later than 1 March 2009. On 7 April 2008, Yemen submitted a request to extend its mine clearance deadline. The request was granted at the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties and a new deadline set for 1 March 2015. On 17 December 2013, Yemen submitted a second request to extend its mine clearance deadline. The request was granted at the Third Review Conference and a new deadline set for 1 March 2020.

The anti-personnel mines used in Yemen were not stored or used in the country in the past, but were illegally transferred to Yemen. We believe that there is a local and improvised innovation and there is difficulty in conducting an investigation due to the continuity of the war, the security situation and the difficult and complex conditions in Yemen.

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

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

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 Article 3 as indicated within its recent AT7 reports except that were 12 MDDs brought to Yemen. However, only small group of explosive ordnances were dedicated for 12 Mine Detection Dogs' training in YEMAC facility.

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 and there are no changes or updates on this matter.

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.

Referring to the relevant efforts in developing competencies and effectiveness in survey and clearance operations, including research and development of action plans in line with the obligations of Article 5, we would like to note that a group of mine detection dogs has arrived in Yemen, where they are joined with dog handlers, and establishing fully functioning teams. Training has been delivered to NTS teams in proportion with the specificity of Yemen.

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

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Narrative: The Yemen mine action programme emphasizes that Yemen is facing challenges as a result of the coup that occurred by Houthis, which caused a war that extended to a large number of Yemeni governorates, and left a major humanitarian catastrophe in new and spacious spaces in cities, villages, roads, public facilities, water sources, and adjacent grazing areas. The impact of the ongoing conflict and the landmine chaos in Yemen is subject to the injuries and killing of civilians in large numbers due to the contaminated regions with Anti-personnel, Anti-Tank Mines, and other war remnants. However, these outcomes from the current situations led to the emergency of great economic and security difficulties.

From the challenges that are outlined in this AT 7 report, it is obvious that Yemen will not meet its obligations as agreed within its AT5 third extension request lodged in 2019.

Yemen is requesting a fourth extension request to continue its compliance to the Anti-Personnel mine ban convention – APMBC for another five years. The startling feature that will be highlighted in the submitted extension request will be the continuity of 2019's request objectives. As highlighted above that the current situations created a complex environment, which caused to continue the current emergency mine action activities to ensure a possible reduction of accidents/incidents among civilians. Currently, there is an implantation of a national baseline survey via NTS activities that are conducted by YEMAC and other implemented partners such as Project Masam, the Halo Trust and the humanitarian disarmament and peacebuilding – HDP of the Danish refugees' council - DRC, there is a limitation of knowing the exact number of casualties causes by AP mines. In this regard, non-technical, technical survey, explosive ordnances risk education, explosive ordnances spot tasks and clearance activities are occurred within the internationally recognized government. The aim of this request as highlighted is the continuity of Yemen's 2019 objectives of its third request. However, during the member states meetings of the Anti-personnel mine ban convention besides the transparency via article 7 reports, there were some updates and progress, which will be covered by this request as well.

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

With the current situation being confronted, Yemen requested during its submission for an extension for 5 years until March 2028 to continue the Yemen baseline survey plan and to determine as accurately as possible the extent and impact of the new AP mine contamination. Concurrent to this, the extension period will allow for the ongoing development of the mine action response to be able to work in a complex environment utilizing the support of international organizations to meet old and new technical challenges, including those related to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature and other IEDs.

The requested extension period will also see the expanding of a coordination level, as a result of its needed implementation based on the previously Yemen's request plan, but is vital in the current circumstances. We know that five years might not be sufficient for Yemen to meet its mine clearance commitments under Article 5. However, we are hopeful that, at the end of the proposed extension period that the security situation will improve permitting Yemen to expand its Yemen baseline survey - YBLS activities to gather the necessary and the most needed information to submit a further if needed based on facts. The period of the extension will also allow Yemen to carry out activities to and strengthen its mine action programme to better respond to mine contamination including:

- a) Emergency Clearance.
- b) Survey.
- C) Capacity Building activities.

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

Emergency Response: Ongoing emergency mine action activities focus on life-saving activities. A prioritization mechanism streamlines these activities and includes input from the local authorities' humanitarian sectors. They have a time component in those newly free of fighting areas that will be prioritized before older freed areas. As an example, the Q4 of 2021 situations within the conflict changed and conflict moved to three districts of Shabwah and one district in Marib, which after made the emergency response to organized to these affected locations.

The Below tables indicate the achievements of mine action activities, including all implemented partners.

(EORE achievements)

Year	Local People & IDPs/Refugees						Total	Locations
	Adults			Kids				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
2021	31,964	23,083	55,047	61,511	48,812	110,323	165,370	4929

(Number of AP, AT, and EO have found during the clearance operations)

Year	AP	AT	UXO	IED	Total
2021	1,676	35,866	83,138	2,439	8,5577

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

(Total EORE, Clearance, EOD, and NTS beneficiaries) - 2021

Year	Activity Type	Total Beneficiaries
2021	NTS	853,181
	EORE	165,370
	EOD/EO-Spot Tasks	272,34
Total		275,758

(NTS&HZ achievements - YBLS) – 2021

Year	Governorate	No. of NTS Activities	No. of HZ areas	Affected People - HZ
2021	Abyan	32	33	24,3871
	Aden	34	37	465,595
	Al-dhale	16	16	20,413
	Al-hodeida	27	21	90,683
	Laheg	38	43	75,995
	Taiz	27	21	40,404
Total	6	174	171	936,961

Yemen Baseline Survey - YBLS:

Preparations for the Nationwide Non-Technical Survey/Yemen Baseline Survey Preparations were completed in April 2021 with NTS activities beginning in June 2021. NTS operations are ongoing at the moment. Regarding gender and diversity aspect, Yemen and 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 Risk Awareness trainers to ensure the different needs of girls, women, and boys can be met in the matters of mine risk education and victim assistance, in addition to 15 women working in NTS.

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

Note: YBLS operation is a tasking generating approach based on a district level besides that YBLS results will be integrated with further workplans in the future.

(Hazard Areas Details - 2021)

Governorate	District	HZ Area Size	Hazard Area Type	Priority	No. of Affected people
Abyan	khanfir	127016.92	CHA	low	900
Abyan	khanfir	60239.48	CHA	low	790
Abyan	khanfir	48506.18	CHA	low	50,000
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	204576.76	CHA	low	11,700
Aden	Al Mansura	226637.23	CHA	low	93
Aden	Al Mansura	252261.97	CHA	low	440
Laheg	Al Musaymir	225698.25	CHA	low	900
Laheg	Al Milah	117587.51	CHA	low	182
Laheg	Tuban	77282.55	CHA	low	650
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah		SHA	low	0
Abyan	khanfir		CHA	high	1,500
Abyan	Zungobar	862660.5107	CHA	high	30,000

Abyan	khanfir	847891.6127	CHA	high	1,500
Abyan	khanfir	319293.38	CHA	high	790
Abyan	Lawder	182705.36	CHA	high	168
Abyan	khanfir	405264.08	CHA	high	1,050
Abyan	khanfir	499675.11	CHA	high	20,000
Abyan	khanfir	529448.75	CHA	high	20,000
Abyan	khanfir	938292.51	CHA	high	1,500
Abyan	khanfir	360713.54	CHA	high	1,500
Abyan	khanfir	248265.85	CHA	high	1,100
Aden	Dar Saad	307919.79	CHA	high	7,200
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	206953.4	CHA	high	2,080
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	68002.7	CHA	high	8,000
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	80675.51	CHA	high	8,000
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	213889.62	CHA	high	130
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	64687.74	CHA	high	7,000
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	79025.4	CHA	high	8,000
Aden	Dar Saad	44128.35	CHA	high	9,200
Aden	Dar Saad	44128.35	CHA	high	9,200
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	63935.74	CHA	high	8,000

Aden	Al Buraiqeh	138781.28	CHA	high	8,000
Aden	Al Mansura	121766.37	CHA	high	3,000
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	487402.61	CHA	high	8,000
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	8484206.16	CHA	high	8,000
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	887071.81	CHA	high	8,000
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	4313987.71	CHA	high	8,000
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	25386.17	CHA	high	152
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	279028.49	CHA	high	1,300
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	1208691.61	CHA	high	2,700
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	73579.09	CHA	high	2,655
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	318982.76	CHA	high	474
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	204915.29	CHA	high	2,250
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	22615.16	CHA	high	152
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	919587.98	CHA	high	2,400
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	1092455.48	CHA	high	4,250
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	1097549.05	CHA	high	8,000
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	222990.1882	CHA	high	5,000
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	62964.69	CHA	high	400
Taiz	Mawza	212473.93	CHA	high	423

Taiz	Mawza	135283.72	CHA	high	200
Taiz	Mawza	1439835.28	CHA	high	500
Taiz	Mawza	1457919.38	CHA	high	1,050
Taiz	Mawza	782066.8	CHA	high	215
Taiz	Mawza	57135.24	CHA	high	350
Taiz	Mawza	153170.55	CHA	high	1,200
Taiz	Mawza	798029	CHA	high	350
Taiz	Mawza	18444.71	CHA	high	870
Taiz	Mawza	314304.43	CHA	high	396
Taiz	Mawza	370415.93	CHA	high	240
Taiz	Mawza	453106.62	CHA	high	500
Taiz	Mawza	215834.49	CHA	high	350
Taiz	Mawza	492645.86	CHA	high	240
Taiz	Mawza	154053.27	CHA	high	948
Taiz	Mawza	5295204.8	CHA	high	215
Taiz	Mawza	67486.48	CHA	high	6,000
Taiz	Mawza	1252443.65	CHA	high	175
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	55921.73	SHA	high	8,000
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	469752.23	SHA	high	1,800

Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	202383.04	SHA	high	550
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	339391.27	SHA	high	1,300
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	648325.83	SHA	high	4,250
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	3258409.53	SHA	high	8,000
Laheg	Al Milah	495291.89	SHA	high	144
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	256242.95	SHA	high	400
Taiz	Mawza	439383.55	SHA	high	800
Taiz	Mawza	19628.72	SHA	high	423
Taiz	Mawza	83009.07	SHA	high	960
Abyan	khanfir	57220.39	CHA	low	20,000
Abyan	Zungobar	412169.96	CHA	low	2,000
Abyan	khanfir	133481.9	SHA	low	40,000
Aden	Khur Maksar	185443.92	SHA	low	3,134
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	854019	SHA	low	2,400
Laheg	Al Musaymir	510549.95	SHA	low	65
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	222990.19	SHA	low	0
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	109270.91	SHA	low	150
Laheg	Al Musaymir	412331.38	SHA	low	80
Laheg	Al Musaymir	509706.02	SHA	low	65

Laheg	Al Milah	213530.35	SHA	low	4,000
Laheg	Al Musaymir	852542.44	SHA	low	100
Laheg	Al Madaribh & Al-Ara	5912648.1	SHA	low	250
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	155827.27	SHA	low	20
Taiz	Mawza	40256.5	SHA	low	4,078
Abyan	Zungobar	332599.5453	CHA	medium	15,000
Abyan	khanfir	76203.18	CHA	medium	1050
Abyan	khanfir	497893.85	CHA	medium	25,000
Abyan	khanfir	547587.36	CHA	medium	600
Abyan	Zungobar	681806.19	CHA	medium	1,200
Abyan	khanfir	328483.62	CHA	medium	790
Abyan	Lawder	180655.21	CHA	medium	430
Abyan	khanfir	29707.55	CHA	medium	1,050
Abyan	Lawder	674637.76	CHA	medium	270
Abyan	khanfir	141928.02	CHA	medium	600
Abyan	khanfir	16617.28	CHA	medium	1,500
Abyan	Lawder	211247.92	CHA	medium	233
Aden	Dar Saad	564655.4041	CHA	medium	4,500
Aden	Al Mansura	183992.53	CHA	medium	300

Aden	Dar Saad	124736.8	CHA	medium	1,600
Aden	Al Mansura	291823.47	CHA	medium	500
Aden	Al Mansura	291823.47	CHA	medium	500
Aden	Dar Saad	3163.4	CHA	medium	57,900
Aden	Dar Saad	3163.4	CHA	medium	57,900
Aden	Dar Saad	749.92	CHA	medium	57,900
Aden	Dar Saad	921.1	CHA	medium	53,000
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	133677.51	CHA	medium	1,650
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	342921.57	CHA	medium	130
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	247885.46	CHA	medium	150
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	224508.05	CHA	medium	153
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	6545.94	CHA	medium	3,500
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	906701.77	CHA	medium	1,800
Laheg	Al Musaymir	931416.52	CHA	medium	1,500
Laheg	Al Musaymir	254985.34	CHA	medium	3,000
Laheg	Al Musaymir	173280.06	CHA	medium	136
Laheg	Al Musaymir	259918.37	CHA	medium	2,100
Laheg	Al Milah	228232.96	CHA	medium	86
Laheg	Al Musaymir	224833.87	CHA	medium	1,000

Laheg	Al Musaymir	267248.55	CHA	medium	5,000
Laheg	Al Milah	287990.42	CHA	medium	86
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	2893	CHA	medium	261
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	612174.11	CHA	medium	150
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	609566.59	CHA	medium	3,000
Laheg	Al Milah	167714.58	CHA	medium	144
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah		CHA	medium	275
Taiz	Mawza	9003.19	CHA	medium	1,500
Taiz	Mawza	914387.56	CHA	medium	550
Taiz	Mawza	80811.14	CHA	medium	540
Taiz	Mawza	683932.13	CHA	medium	105
Taiz	Mawza	25095.88	CHA	medium	450
Taiz	Mawza	224545.18	CHA	medium	486
Taiz	Mawza	76693.32	CHA	medium	480
Taiz	Mawza	37981.56	CHA	medium	2,282
Abyan	khanfir	74009.86	SHA	medium	1,500
Abyan	khanfir	172173.68	SHA	medium	800
Abyan	Lawder	290766.35	SHA	medium	260
Abyan	khanfir	812626.77	SHA	medium	790

Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	209514.0237	SHA	medium	1,296
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	184569.432	SHA	medium	1,112
Aden	Dar Saad	25716.82066	SHA	medium	1,500
Aden	Dar Saad	103579.99	SHA	medium	3,800
Aden	Dar Saad	10764.49	SHA	medium	12,000
Aden	Khur Maksar	203518.08	SHA	medium	1,808
Aden	Dar Saad	177520.95	SHA	medium	800
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	179204.88	SHA	medium	1,112
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	252485.14	SHA	medium	105,248
Aden	Khur Maksar	222621.35	SHA	medium	821
Aden	Khur Maksar	222621.35	SHA	medium	821
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	390349.92	SHA	medium	900
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	51313.08	SHA	medium	150
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	49015.61	SHA	medium	2,600
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	38438.76	SHA	medium	110
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	171439.95	SHA	medium	1,320
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	431725.56	SHA	medium	1,050
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	431725.56	SHA	medium	1,050
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	63982.1	SHA	medium	3,500

Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	1121217.81	SHA	medium	8,000
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	289397.12	SHA	medium	8,000
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	136489.29	SHA	medium	2,400
Laheg	Al Musaymir	221891.1903	SHA	medium	2,500
Laheg	Al Musaymir	617319.96	SHA	medium	900
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	365726.65	SHA	medium	13,000
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	365726.65	SHA	medium	13,000
Laheg	Al Musaymir	163971.35	SHA	medium	49
Laheg	Al Milah	265584.64	SHA	medium	86
Laheg	Al Musaymir	201508.91	SHA	medium	3,000
Laheg	Al Milah		SHA	medium	144
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	72517.36	SHA	medium	11,000
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	138622.06	SHA	medium	150
Laheg	Al Musaymir	249085.93	SHA	medium	2,500
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	25387.33	SHA	medium	261
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	471.89	SHA	medium	261
Taiz	Mawza	5636.9	SHA	medium	9,000
Taiz	Mawza	37119.13	SHA	medium	4,078
Taiz	Mawza	96466.31	SHA	medium	450

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

(NTS Areas Details - 2021)

Governorate name	District name	Subdistrict name	Community name	Contamination status
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Shedad Fort	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Shedad Fort	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Hajar Al-Aseilah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	<Null>	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Mujama Jawlat Zunjbar	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	<Null>	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Yasouf	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Maskhal	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Hafour	Contaminated

Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Mahatah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	<Null>	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Al-Maraqed	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Khadeerah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Mujama Jawlat Zunjbar	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Maskhal	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated

Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	<Null>	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Houd	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Jaleelah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Kebar	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Lacamat Salaah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Kebar	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Heyaz	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Dhalae	Contaminated

Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Qaraei	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Zarah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Kebar	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Lacamat Salaah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Jaleelah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Dhalae	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Lacamat Salaah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Jaleelah	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Al-Omais	<Null>	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Al-Oqd	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Cadah Al-Nakheil	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Al-Khoukhah	Al-Khoukhah	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	<Null>	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Al-Omais	Al-Mawshaj	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Al-Qadheibah	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Al-Qadheibah	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Al-Qadheibah	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated

Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Joal Madram	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	Tour Al-Bahah	Al-Reja	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Joal Madram	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	Tour Al-Bahah	Al-Reja	Contaminated
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	Tour Al-Bahah	Al-Reja	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Joal Madram	Contaminated
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	Tour Al-Bahah	Al-Reja	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	Tour Al-Bahah	Al-Reja	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	Tour Al-Bahah	Al-Reja	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Tuban	Tuban	Al-What	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Joal Madram	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Joal Madram	Contaminated

Laheg	Al Madaribh & Al-Ara	Al-Madharebah	<Null>	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Mashaeef	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Caresh	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Hathwah	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	<Null>	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Docm	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Haseen	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Habeel Jادل	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Qarn Al-Nabee	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Docm	NotContaminated
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	Tour Al-Bahah	Al-Reja	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Al-Qabeitah	<Null>	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	<Null>	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Areish	Contaminated

Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Areish	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	Al-Had	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	<Null>	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	Mawza	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	<Null>	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	Al-Hajafah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Areish	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Areish	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated

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

Mine Action efforts:

Developing the Current SOPs and NMAS Chapters:

Development and updating of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) and the Standard Operations Procedures (SOP) is still under progress with 95% of NMAS standards having been updated. Progress in this regard includes 32 chapters written and revised in line with IMAS and in fulfilment of commitments under the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). Regarding YEMAC SOPs, updating is in progress; The current plan is to apply the updated NMAS in parallel while following the legal accreditation from the government, which includes approvals and law procedures.

The Yemen Mine Action Coordination Cell:

with UNDP support. It continues to grow the YMACC to include the accreditation and QM system. This is planned for 2021 and 2022. The YMACC has also actively engaged in overcoming any potential issues to allow for the deployment of INGOs. All roles and responsibilities of the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) and the Yemen Mine Action Coordination Cell (YMACC) are also clear to all implementing partners. Periodic meetings are held for mine action progress, and program managers, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE), and information management (IM) matters. The current workforce of YMACC is 49 staff [Gender and Diversity principles was considered during the recruitment phase] working in different specializations to coordinate.

The Yemen Mine Action Coordination Cell – YMACC is a vital component of YEMAC, responsible for organizing and coordinating activities with INGOs and relevant stakeholders. This coordination includes regular meetings, technical working groups, and ongoing engagement with different stakeholders. The establishment of YMACC was done with the approval of the General Secretary of the Prime Ministry in June 2019. Besides the start of its partial operations, recruitment, and training in May 2020 with UNDP support, the YMACC has also now actively engaged in overcoming any potential issues to allow for the deployment of INGOs besides authorizing from different aspects such as planning and tasking and hosting the national information management.

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

Expanding to allow partnerships with INGOs and commercial companies:

Through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has implemented an extensive mine action project under the banner of the MASAM Project to clear mines in Yemen. The Yemeni Government signed Agreement for another year for Clearance of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War as a part of the emergency response with Dynashield in solidarity with Dynasafe (M E Project Management) and with the participation of Dynasafe Area Clearance Group (now SafeLane Global), a UK company.

The current Achievements of project MASAM under emergency response 2021: clearing 10,635,886 Sq. m, findings: AP: 1,689, AT: 40,759, UXO: 47,046, IEDS: 413.

The Danish Refugees Council (DRC) - Humanitarian and Disarmament and Peacebuilding (HDP) currently has NTS/MRE teams besides two EOD multitask teams. DRC participated by providing training to YEMAC in EOD.

The Halo Trust has been a registered INGO in Yemen since 2019, which has been engaging in EORE, NTS, and Battel area clearance activities in Yemen through tasking from YMACC.

The Norwegian People's Aid – currently NPA engages in two-phase institutional capacity development of YEMAC MDD capabilities through UNDP partnership. Currently, NPA is a registered INGO in YEMEN.

The ICRC is implementing EORE through four Yemeni Red Society teams; these teams conduct EORE in conjunction with other YRCS activities such as medical distributions but have not been coordinated yet and approved by YMACC. However, ICRC is supporting with providing limited medical equipment to YEMAC. Besides, there might be potential medical training to be provided by ICRC and further coordination about enhancing the current partnership.

The organizations mentioned above are tasked to generate implementation via YMACC and participate in frequent coordination meetings such as with Program managers, operation, baseline survey, and planning meetings. However, implementing mine action activities for INGOs is authorized based on the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation's procedures.

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

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining – GICHD is supporting YEMEN with advice on issues such as NMAS. Utilizing funding from the US.DOS support GICHD implemented and supporting Information Management system in Yemen 2021, an advisor was deployed to Yemen to help with capacity building regarding IM matters.

The International Committee of the Red Cross – ICRC and YEMAC/YMACC started an initial discussion about the importance of finding further opportunities for cooperation, this included victim assistance and providing medical equipment and training in the future. There is an agreement in principle to have more technical discussions to examine what areas of future partnership between YEMAC/YMACC and ICRC could be developed.

There is a possibility for more international and national NGOs in Yemen to be involved in Mine Action; they will be studied until permits are secured and technical advice is provided by the Yemeni Mine Action Programme's administrative procedures.

Implementing partners need to register through the ministry of planning and international cooperation (MOPIC) by signing the main agreement and sub-agreement, allowing INGOs to coordinate and implement further projects after signing sub-agreements for each project after technical review of proposals from YMACC besides having MOUs in place.

Developing the Current SOPs and NMAS Chapters:

Development and updating of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) and the Standard Operations Procedures (SOP) is still under progress with 95% of NMAS standards having been updated. Progress in this regard includes 32 chapters written and revised in line with IMAS and in fulfillment of commitments under the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). Regarding YEMAC SOPs, updating is in progress; The current plan is to apply the updated NMAS in parallel while following the legal accreditation from the government, which includes approvals and law procedures.

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

Establishment of a prioritisation system:

YMACC developed a national prioritization matrix that relies on open-source info and previous clearance work [District size, number of incidents, number of landmine accidents, estimated total population, and accessibility]. The schedule update of this matrix takes every three months. The prioritization matrix calculated its priorities on a district level by running various technical working groups with the related stakeholders. In addition to the national prioritization matrix, humanitarian organizations submit their prioritization based on UN-OCHA prioritization criterion as highlighted within Yemen's AT5 third request, which YMACC process and make a decision based on operational planning. Regarding the need to establish a priority setting system to determine the priority of the areas that are needed for Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey, Clearance, Victims Assistance, and Mine risk education, YMACC/YEMAC, through the support of the relevant authorities, gather information about the potentially contaminated locations as a national database to be considered as an external source to relay on with some operational and tasking decisions as well.

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

(YBLS NTS Prioritization Matrix)

SCORING					
VH	H	M	L	VL	MAX SCORE
5	4	3	2	1	10

YBLS PRIORITY MATRIX

Province	District	Priority score	Accessibility
Al Hudaydah	At Tuhayat	10	no
Al Dhale'e	Qa'atabah	10	yes
Al Hudaydah	Ad Durayhimi	9	no
Taizz	Al Mukha	9	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Khawkhah	9	yes
Al Hudaydah	Hays	9	no
Al Hudaydah	Al Hawak	8	no

Abyan	Al Mahfad	8	yes
Lahj	Al Qabbaytah	8	no
Al Hudaydah	Bayt Al Faqiah	8	no
Marib	Mahliyah	8	no
Taizz	Mawza	8	yes
Taizz	Salh	8	yes
Marib	Sirwah	8	no
Al Dhale'e	Ad Dhale'e	7	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Hali	7	no
Aden	Al Mansura	7	yes
Taizz	Al Mudhaffar	7	yes
Taizz	Al Wazi'iyah	7	yes
Taizz	As Silw	7	no
Taizz	Dhubab	7	yes
Marib	Harib Al Qaramish	7	no
Taizz	Hayfan	7	no
Taizz	Jabal Habashy	7	no
Aden	Khur Maksar	7	yes
Abyan	Lawdar	7	yes

Taizz	Maqbanah	7	no
Marib	Marib	7	yes
Taizz	Sabir Al Mawadim	7	no
Marib	Al Abdiyah	6	no
Al Hundaydah	Al Garrahi	6	no
Lahj	Al Madaribah Wa Al Arah	6	yes
Al Hundaydah	Al Mina	6	no
Taizz	Al Qahirah	6	yes
Al Hundaydah	As Salif	6	no
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	6	yes
Shabwah	Ataq	6	yes
Shabwah	Habban	6	yes
Marib	Jabal Murad	6	no
Al Hundaydah	Kamaran	6	no
Abyan	Khanfir	6	yes
Marib	Majzar	6	yes
Marib	Medghal	6	yes
Abyan	Mudiyah	6	yes

Marib	Rahabah	6	no
Shabwah	Rudum	6	yes
Hadramaut	Zamakh wa Manwakh	6	yes
Abyan	Zingibar	6	yes
Lahj	Al Hawtah	5	yes
Marib	Al Jubah	5	yes
Taizz	Al Ma'afer	5	no
Taizz	At Ta'iziyah	5	no
Shabwah	Bayhan	5	yes
Al Hudaydah	Jabal Ra's	5	no
Shabwah	Jardan	5	yes
Shabwah	Mayfa'a	5	yes
Shabwah	Merkhah As Sufla	5	yes
Marib	Raghwan	5	yes
Al Maharah	Shahan	5	yes
Hadramaut	Shibam	5	yes
Shabwah	Usaylan	5	yes
Hadramaut	Al Abr	4	yes
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	4	yes

Al Hundaydah	Al Marawi'ah	4	no
Aden	Al Mualla	4	yes
Al Hundaydah	Al Munirah	4	no
Abyan	Al Wade'a	4	yes
Al Hundaydah	Alluheyah	4	no
Shabwah	Ar Rawdah	4	yes
Shabwah	As Said	4	yes
Al Hundaydah	Bajil	4	no
Hadramaut	Brom Mayfa	4	yes
Aden	Craiter	4	yes
Aden	Dar Sad	4	yes
Taizz	Dimnat Khadir	4	no
Al Maharah	Hawf	4	yes
Marib	Marib City	4	yes
Taizz	Mawiyah	4	no
Lahj	Tuban	4	yes
Lahj	Tur Al Bahah	4	yes
Al Hundaydah	Zabid	4	no
Al Hundaydah	Ad Dahi	3	no

Shabwah	Ain	3	yes
Al Dhale'e	Al Azariq	3	yes
Al Maharah	Al Ghaydah	3	yes
Taizz	Al Misrakh	3	no
Hadramaut	Amd	3	yes
Shabwah	Arma	3	yes
Taizz	Ash Shamayatayn	3	yes
Al Hudaydah	Bura	3	no
Socotra	Hidaybu	3	yes
Abyan	Jayshan	3	yes
Shabwah	Nisab	3	yes
Hadramaut	Ad Dis	2	yes
Hadramaut	Adh Dhli'ah	2	yes
Abyan	Ahwar	2	yes
Lahj	Al Had	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Hajjaylah	2	no
Al Dhale'e	Al Hussein	2	yes
Lahj	Al Maflahy	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Mansuriyah	2	no

Lahj	Al Maqatirah	2	yes
Al Maharah	Al Masalah	2	yes
Taizz	Al Mawasit	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Mighlaf	2	no
Lahj	Al Milah	2	yes
Hadramaut	Al Mukalla City	2	yes
Lahj	Al Musaymir	2	yes
Hadramaut	Al Qaf	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Qanawis	2	no
Hadramaut	Al Qatn	2	yes
Shabwah	Al Talh	2	yes
Hadramaut	Ar Raydah Wa Qusayar	2	yes
Hadramaut	As Sawm	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	As Sukhnah	2	no
Hadramaut	Ash Shihr	2	yes
Al Dhale'e	Ash Shu'ayb	2	yes
Aden	Attawahi	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Az Zaydiyah	2	no
Al Hudaydah	Az Zuhrah	2	no

Marib	Bidbadah	2	no
Hadramaut	Daw'an	2	yes
Shabwah	Dhar	2	yes
Hadramaut	Ghayl Ba Wazir	2	yes
Hadramaut	Ghayl Bin Yamin	2	yes
Lahj	Habil Jabr	2	yes
Hadramaut	Hagr As Sai'ar	2	yes
Hadramaut	Hajr	2	yes
Lahj	Halimayn	2	yes
Marib	Harib	2	yes
Al Maharah	Hat	2	yes
Shabwah	Hatib	2	yes
Hadramaut	Huraidhah	2	yes
Al Maharah	Huswain	2	yes
Al Dhale'e	Jahaf	2	yes
Al Maharah	Man'ar	2	yes
Taizz	Mashra'a Wa Hadnan	2	no
Shabwah	Merkhah Al Ulya	2	yes
Al Maharah	Qishn	2	yes

Lahj	Radfan	2	yes
Hadramaut	Rakhyah	2	yes
Abyan	Rasad	2	yes
Hadramaut	Rumah	2	yes
Hadramaut	Sah	2	yes
Taizz	Sama	2	no
Abyan	Sarar	2	yes
Al Maharah	Sayhut	2	yes
Hadramaut	Sayun	2	yes
Taizz	Shara'b Ar Rawnah	2	no
Taizz	Shara'b As Salam	2	no
Abyan	Sibah	2	yes
Hadramaut	Tarim	2	yes
Hadramaut	Thamud	2	yes
Hadramaut	Wadi Al Ayn	2	yes
Hadramaut	Yabuth	2	yes
Lahj	Yafa'a	2	yes
Lahj	Yahr	2	yes

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

Strengthen the Information Management system:

YMACC, UNDP, and GICHD are working to enhance and strengthen IMSMA CORE support in the MA sector. The UNDP IED expert has delivered training to YEMAC teams to allow safer demining of improvised AP mines. In addition to holding meetings under the Yemen baseline survey to set the mechanism and action plans. Detailed information was provided during the nineteenth session of the meetings of the States Parties. However, and through the support of GICHD for supporting Yemen and running IMSMA Core About reporting and Information Management matters, 11 paper forms for all data and eight electronic forms were designed and shared with implementing partners, which have been developed through technical working groups between operators under the support of YMACC. The IM technical working group is considered one of the vital groups within the sector which includes the participation of all implemented partners and any relevant stakeholder. Work is still ongoing to finalize the design of data collection forms. However, more than 7094 EORE sessions and 232 hazardous areas were recorded according to the data collected during the NTS activities, knowing that the National Mine Action Program (NMAP) gives priority and stresses the procedures for collecting, entering, and completing data by the operators. The operational teams shared a user guide on the software used and data collection forms. All NTS teams at the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) were trained regarding this matter, and training is currently ongoing for the rest of the teams. It's expected that by 2022 there will be some IM products to be shared.

Establishing YEMAC branches in Marib and Taiz:

YEMAC opened a new branch in Taiz, covering and performing mine action activities in Taiz and West Coast but only partially due to its current capabilities because of the current funding situation in 2022.

Due to insecurity and funding in Marib, the opening of the Marib branch has been delayed until the proper assessment is finalized. The planning of the potential branch in Marib will cover and conduct mine action activities in Marib, AlJawf, western districts of Shabwah, and Albyda'a.

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

Agreement on resource allocation to the survey against those needed for emergency land release:

Due to the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic and the lack of funding and its hard to know the expected amount of support from donors besides the limited governmental support of Yemen due to the current economic challenges, there is no agreement regarding the continuity and the support of resource allocation to the survey against those needed for emergency land release. UNDP receive funds and they held the direct management of what to goes to each type of activity.

Capacity building aspects:

Training took place and covered different aspects; YMACC staff received training via UNDP and technical mentoring from partners regarding technical guidance. YEMAC performed refresher training and EOD courses completed by TDI and DRC.

NTS teams of YEMAC received an extensive course and within the reporting topics in some information management planning. As a challenge, it seems that training might be reduced in the future within the current pandemic restrictions and the funding situation.

Concerning the efforts on developing the sustainability of national capacities, the existence of an enabling environment must be taken into consideration, given the challenges that were previously mentioned during the period since the Eighteenth Meetings of the States Parties, noting that the importance of existing training plans for various activities has been discussed with partners and some of which have served as EOD and NTS courses.

Extending the number of deminers after completing the needs assessment for the current deminers is one of the challenges:

There was an increment with the deminers of YEMAC through expanding its operation in West Coast and the operations of the branch in Taiz as well, which added new clearance, NTS, EOD, and Emergency EORE, teams. UNDP through the support of donors' community-supported YEMAC with some needs, which covers some of (mine action detectors, vehicles, GPSs, Laptops, PPEs, VA equipment, medical conditions, marking tools, spare tools, and YMACC needs), but the challenge of lack of equipment still exists. However, there are still some needs to be covered regarding the equipment part, it's obvious that the current funding situations might affect with the current manpower of the porgramme.

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

Thanks to the engagement of TDI by the UNDP, further training has been planned in conjunction with YMACC/YEMAC of 2021, including higher levels of EOD training to include some aspects of IED good practice and quality management training. Updated SOPs have been shared with YEMAC, and there will be plans to revise the way YEMAC implements them to comply with IMAS. YMACC assessing the needs of any potential training that needs to be implemented.

(Capacity Available)

Name	Number of EORE teams	Number of Clearance teams	Number of EOD/Emergency teams	Number of NTS teams	Number of TS teams	Number of Victim Assistance teams	Number of QA/QC teams	Total
YEMEN Executive Mine Action Center – YEMAC	5	30	3	15	7	3	3	66
Project MASAM	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halo Trust	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	6
Danish Refugees Council – Humanitarian disarmament and peacebuilding - HDP	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	7

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

Covid-19 Response:

Covid-19 pandemic affected the programme in different mine action activities such as the decrease in community awareness activities funded by UNICEF by more than 70% compared to pre pandemic, due to the reduction of donor support. The current implementation follows the Ministry of health regulation in Yemen.

Challenges:

- **Ongoing Conflict:** The ongoing conflict continues to affect implementation efforts including by:
 - Increasing the level of contamination
 - Preventing access
 - New technologies being introduced such as IEDs such as IEDs working through infra-red beams and remote-control RC.
 - Contamination includes a number of different types of munitions that must be addressed in accordance with the impact caused to the population.
 - Priorities to respond to the Conflict within the liberated areas.
 - Insecurities in some areas caused a lack of accessibility for implementing mine action activities. Accessibility to mined areas within Yemen has changed significantly. Some areas are outside the legitimate government's control – IRG or in the midst of conflict with daily fighting occurring around these mined areas.

- **Capacity:**
 - Yemen requires more capacity-building to address new contamination.
 - Yemen requires additional equipment to address contamination including medical equipment, EORE materials, cameras, tablets, laptops, telecommunications assets, marking tools, spare tools, vehicles, and so on.
 - Due to an overall lack of funding, YEMAC teams are paid only intermittently by the Government of Yemen and work with no insurance or pension plan, which has an impact.

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

- **Funding:**
 - The contribution from the Government of Yemen to the mine action sector has decreased significantly due to the economic fall across the country. Currently, the support of the Government of YEMEN only provides the staff for YEMAC.
 - The inconsistent/unpredictable international donor funding to the mine action sector. This makes planning difficult and impacts the mine action sector's ability to efficiently expand to meet the current challenges.
 - Regarding Mine Action, there have been no direct donations to Yemen since 2015.
 - The contribution from the Government of Yemen to the mine action sector has decreased significantly due to the economic fall across the country. This is due to the immense strain the conflict has placed on government services.

- **Covid-19:** The adverse outcomes from the impact of the ongoing pandemic of the Covid-19 crisis.
 - i.e., EORE activities decreased due to the Covid-19 impact.

- **Weather:** Weather conditions cause by water floods are a movement for some explosive ordnances to another area.

Yemen submitted another Article 5 extension request for another five years 2023 - 2028.

E. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

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

Currently at this stage YEMAC/YMACC still working on producing and developing 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 2021 to 31 December 2021

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 2021 to 31 December 2021

Narrative: Humanitarian aids were provided, such as the distribution of electric chairs and ordinary wheelchairs, in addition to crutches and some prosthetic limbs by King Salman Center for Humanitarian and Relief Works and the Prosthetic Limb Center of the Ministry of Health in Aden Governorate, in addition to the aids provided by the Red Cross, and support for such prosthetic limb centers funded by UNICEF; However, there are limitations in the course of business due to the economic and current conditions that Yemen is experiencing, and the challenges resulting from the Corona Virus pandemic, knowing that there are many victims who need surgeries.

Consideration is given to providing exceptional medical care for survivors of mine and ERW accidents and intensifying psychological and social support programs to rehabilitate and support them in the community through small projects to improve their lives and reintegrate them. Still, the challenges within this request are obstacles in this regard.

The National Mine Action Program seeks to research with relevant authorities such as the Ministry of Health to ensure a sustainable and enabling environment in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Making data available and sharing them with relevant stakeholders is done partially through participation in the United Nations Cluster Meeting and related referral systems.

There is no national referral system at present or evidence that is being worked on as before, resulting from the current conditions that Yemen is experiencing.

Rehabilitation services are very limited due to the weak financial base and the abovementioned challenges.

Social Affairs and Labor offices work with Child-Friendly Spaces, work with local communities, with UNICEF coordination and support, supporting children of war with recreational programs for children and reintegrating them. Some YEMAC staff are working in such educational activities, which helps strengthen some of the works as an integrative role of mine accidents' survivors in the context of the related work.

G. Victim assistance (continued)

Yemen needs an active role from the international community by providing technical and material support, such as providing basic needs to contribute to fulfilling the requirements and obligations in matters related to victim assistance under the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Oslo Action Plan.

Regarding the aspect of victim assistance, there are some challenges and breadth the areas that are affected by landmines and the scarcity of the capabilities and support they receive. The number of victims is significant in the areas of conflict, which makes it difficult for the programme to reach them, as well as, the return of the displaced to their villages due to the economic conditions besides the health services became affected in some services, which caused accidents among civilians. YEMAC has victim assistance teams that monitor and register victims and emergency explosive ordnances risk education teams to contribute to the limit or any potential of accidents among civilians.

(Victims of Landmines and ERW)

Year	victims of ERW, LANDMINES				
	Kids		Adults		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
2021	40	19	471	28	558

At this moment, there is no nationwide victim surveillance system. Victims of AP mines are recorded ad hoc by the local authorities, medical institutions, and YEMAC. We can assume from anecdotal evidence there is a high level of casualties, which is to some degree is, supported by statements from health NGOs, media, and the international press.

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 many casualties in areas of ongoing fighting that are challenging to reach.
- The return of IDPs to their contaminated villages due to the current economic situation caused casualties.
- The number of victims who die or are treated with no record.

G. Victim assistance (continued)

Within the current enhancements of information management and reporting criteria, it is obvious that Yemen will report via its transparency reports more disaggregated details regarding Victim Assistance updates.

Locations where victims of landmine and ERW are recorded currently within the internationally recognized government coverage, which includes the following governorates:

1. Aden.
2. Abyan.
3. Taiz.
4. Shabwah.
5. Lahj.
6. Hadrmout.
7. Al Jawf.
8. Al Bayda.
9. Al Hudaydah. West Coast.
10. Al-Dhale.
11. Hajja.
12. Sa'adah (Al Kitaf and Al Boqe'e).
13. Sana'a (Nahm).
14. Marib.

G. Victim assistance (continued)

Gender and Diversity Updates:

YEMAC has VA and EORE that are responsible to record and deliver risk education sessions as a matter of reducing the number of casualties. However, YEMAC/YMACC and the IGNOs are aware of the different needs of girls, women, boys and men and within their planning these considerations are taken into account.

Those in charge of the National Mine Action Program (NMAP) are diligent in performing purely humanitarian duty, regardless of the affected people's location and political and ideological affiliation. We have many examples, which are through the support of all partners and donors.

Note: There are some considerations about the cultural intelligence aspects before and during the implementation of the mine action activities in YEMEN.

Note: There are no changes within the Oslo Action Plan Victim Assistance Checklist that was provided in Yemen's 2019 article 7 report.

H. Cooperation and assistance

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

The current level of resource mobilisation does not meet the need. As a challenge the unpredictable international donor funding, causes difficulties within the planning stages for any future activities.

The contribution from the Government of Yemen to the mine action sector has decreased significantly due to the economic fall across the country. Currently, the support of the Government of YEMEN only provides the staff for YEMAC. It provides a simple limited medical treatment through the local.

Some donors' funding was stopped.

Yemen's Resource mobilization plan:

plans aimed at securing funding:

- YEMEN plans to keep its engagement with APMBC MSP meetings.
- Advocating the programme with any donors' potential discussions.
- Share mine action priorities to relevant stakeholders i.e., UN agencies.
- Foreign affairs via Yemen embassies and permanent missions' discussions with donors.
- Yemen might consider preparing international events to bring more funding.



Article 7 Report - 1 January to 31 December 2021

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Annual Article 7 Reporting

Welcome to the online reporting platform,

- The online reporting platform has been established to support your reporting efforts in accordance with the Guide to Reporting.
- In accordance with Article 7, your report is required to be submitted to the depository of the Convention by **30 April** each year.
- Please fill out your contact information first and then proceed to the summary report. For every section of the summary report, please indicate if the information is "changed", "unchanged" or "not applicable". Once you have filled out the summary report, you will only be allowed to fill out forms where you indicated that information has "changed" in the summary report.
- For guidance on reporting, please refer to the Guide to Reporting available under 'My Reports'.
- You may attach files where relevant. Please note that all attachments together should not exceed the size limit of 5MB.
- You will be able to save, edit and view your report before you submit it. You may return to previous questions, save and logout at any time.
 - To save your report, click on the '**SAVE**' button which you will find at the bottom of each page.
 - To edit your report, go to 'My Reports', select the report you want to edit, and click '**EDIT**'.
 - To view your report, click on the '**PDF**' button which you will find at the bottom of each page.
 - To submit your report, first save your report. You will then be directed to "My Reports" where you can click on the '**SUBMIT**' button.
- When you submit your report, it will be sent directly to the depository and copied to the ISU. You will receive a confirmation email that your report has been submitted.
- Once submitted, you will be able to view but not edit your report.
- Should you encounter any difficulty while using the online reporting platform, please contact the ISU at isu@apminebanconvention.org



Contact information

Please fill out your contact information (mandatory).

State Party

Yemen

Reporting Period

1 January - 31 December 2021

Name of Responsible Authority

Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC)

Point of Contact

Mr. Akram Salem Ali

E-mail

akram.alaqli@yemac.org

Phone number

00967733462746

Address

Aden , Dar Saad Building (90) , YEMEN



Summary report

For every section of the summary report, please indicate if the information is "changed", "unchanged" or "not applicable".

The option to fill out the detailed form(s) will only be available for the section(s) where you have indicated information has "changed". If an indication is made in the summary report that the information to be provided with respect to a particular form is "unchanged" in relationship to a previous year's form, the date of submission of the previous form should be clearly indicated. The option to fill out the detailed form will not appear.

The summary report can be used as a substitute for submitting the detailed report only if all of the information to be provided in the annual report is the same as in past reports.

A. National implementation measures:

- changed
 unchanged

Last reporting year:

B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines:

- changed
 unchanged
 non applicable

Last reporting year:

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

- changed
 unchanged
 non applicable

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

- changed
 unchanged
 non applicable

E. Mine risk education and reduction efforts

- changed
 unchanged
 non applicable

F. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines:

- changed
 unchanged
 non applicable

Last reporting year:

G. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities:

- changed
 unchanged
 non applicable

H. Victim assistance:

- changed
 unchanged
 non applicable

I. Cooperation and assistance:

- changed
 unchanged
 non applicable

J. Other relevant matters:

- changed
 unchanged
 non applicable

Add any additional information

An online reporting tool is a new approach to AT7 reporting, however, the attached PDF AT7 report is the official one to consider.

Content within the submitted report is:

- A. National implementation Measures
- B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines
- C. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes.
- D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines.
- E. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines.
- G. Victim assistance.



H. Cooperation and assistance.

Attachments (eg. Note Verbale)

the annual article 7 Report online on the anti-personnal Mine Ban convention 2022.pdf	239 KB
AT 7 Report'.pdf	508 KB



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

1. Retained anti-personnel mines

Insert information on anti-personnel mines retained for permitted purposes as of 31 December of the previous year.

Institution authorised by the State Party	Type	Quantity Retained	Lot Numbers

Total

0

2. Anti-personnel mines used for permitted purposes

Insert information on anti-personnel mines used during the reporting period for permitted purposes (e.g. training mine detection dogs, testing demining machines and studying the effect of the blast of various types of anti-personnel mines on demining equipment).

Type	Quantity Used	Authorised Institution	Lot Numbers	Actual use

Total

0

3. Transferred anti-personnel mines

Insert information on anti-personnel mines transferred for permitted purposes (e.g. development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques or for the purpose of destruction).

Type	Quantity Transferred	Authorised Institution	Lot Numbers	Recipient State	Purpose of transfer

Total

0

4. Additional information

Insert additional information on anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes (e.g. future planned use of retained mines, receipt of anti-personnel mines, any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.)

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 organize 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 Article 3 as indicated within its recent AT7 reports except that were 12 MDDs brought to Yemen. However, only small group of explosive ordnances were dedicated for 12 Mine Detection Dogs' training in YEMAC facility.

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 and there are no changes or updates on this matter.

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.

Referring to the relevant efforts in developing competencies and effectiveness in survey and clearance operations, including research and development of action plans in line with the obligations of Article 5, we would like to note that a group of mine detection dogs has arrived in Yemen, where they are joined with dog handlers, and establishing fully functioning teams. Training has been delivered to NTS teams in proportion with the specificity of Yemen.

5. Efforts to annually review the number of mines retained for permitted purposes

Insert information on efforts to annually review the number of mines retained to ensure that they do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes.

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

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.

6. Efforts to explore alternatives

Insert information on efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.



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

1. Summary of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

Name of administrative division

Name of administrative sub-division	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (m2)	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (m2)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Total number of of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines in the administrative division

Total amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (m2) in the administrative division

Total number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in the administrative division

Total amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (m2) in the administrative division

Insert any additional information on the remaining challenge in this administrative division (e.g. type of anti-personnel mines emplaced and date of emplacement)

Total remaining challenge

Total number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines

Total amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (m2)

Total number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

Total amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (m2)

Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (m2)

1. b. Insert any additional information on the remaining challenge

(NTS&HZ achievements - YBLS) – 2021

Year	Governorate	No. of NTS Activities	No. of HZ areas	Affected People - HZ
2021	Abyan	32	33	24,3871
	Aden	34	37	465,595
	Al-dhale	16	16	20,413
	Al-hodeida	27	21	90,683
	Laheg	38	43	75,995
	Taiz	27	21	40,404
Total	6	174	171	936,961

2. Summary of area and areas released and devices destroyed in the reporting period (1 January-31 December)

Name of administrative division

Name of administrative sub-division

Number of mined areas addressed



Cancelled (m2) <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/>	Reduced (m2) <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/>	Cleared (m2) <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/>	
Total area released (m2) <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/>			
Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/>	Type of anti-personnel mines destroyed <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/>	Number of other explosive items destroyed <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/>	Type of other explosive items destroyed <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/>

Total number of mined areas addressed in the administrative division

Total areas cancelled (m2) in the administrative division

Total areas reduced (m2) in the administrative division

Total areas cleared (m2) in the administrative division

Total areas released (m2) in the administrative division

Total number of anti-personnel mines destroyed in the administrative division

Total number of other explosive items destroyed in the administrative division

Insert any additional information on the remaining challenge in this administrative division (e.g. type of anti-personnel mines emplaced and date of emplacement)

Year	AP	AT	UXO	IED	Total	
2021	1,676	35,866	83,138	2,439	8,5577	

Total progress made

Total number of mined areas addressed

Total cancelled area (m2)

Total reduced area (m2)

Total cleared area (m2)

Total area released (m2)

Total number of anti-personnel mines destroyed

Total number of other explosive items destroyed

2.b. If relevant, insert information concerning actions taken and outcomes of actions taken during the previous calendar year pursuant to time-bound commitments made in the State Party's extension request and to decisions taken on the request.

(NTS&HZ achievements - YBLS) – 2021

Year	Governorate	No. of NTS Activities	No. of HZ areas	Affected People - HZ
2021	Abyan	32	33	24,3871
	Aden	34	37	465,595
	Al-dhale	16	16	20,413
	Al-hodeida	27	21	90,683
	Laheg	38	43	75,995



	Taiz	27	21	40,404
Total	6	174	171	936,961

2.c. If the mined areas included above were discovered after deadlines have passed and/or completion has been declared, provide information on how/where/when the mines were discovered.

Note: YBLS operation is a tasking generating approach based on a district level besides that YBLS results will be integrated with further workplans in the future.

(Hazard Areas Details - 2021)

norate	District	HZ Area Size	Hazard Area Type	Priority	No. of Affected people
	khanfir	127016.92	CHA	low	900
	khanfir	60239.48	CHA	low	790
	khanfir	48506.18	CHA	low	50,000
	Al Buraiqeh	204576.76	CHA	low	11,700
	Al Mansura	226637.23	CHA	low	93
	Al Mansura	252261.97	CHA	low	440
	Al Musaymir	225698.25	CHA	low	900
	Al Milah	117587.51	CHA	low	182
	Tuban	77282.55	CHA	low	650
	Al Qabbaytah		SHA	low	0
	khanfir		CHA	high	1,500
	Zungobar	862660.5107	CHA	high	30,000
	khanfir	847891.6127	CHA	high	1,500
	khanfir	319293.38	CHA	high	790
	Lawder	182705.36	CHA	high	168
	khanfir	405264.08	CHA	high	1,050
	khanfir	499675.11	CHA	high	20,000
	khanfir	529448.75	CHA	high	20,000
	khanfir	938292.51	CHA	high	1,500
	khanfir	360713.54	CHA	high	1,500
	khanfir	248265.85	CHA	high	1,100
	Dar Saad	307919.79	CHA	high	7,200
	Ash Shaikh Outhman	206953.4	CHA	high	2,080
	Al Buraiqeh	68002.7	CHA	high	8,000
	Al Buraiqeh	80675.51	CHA	high	8,000
	Ash Shaikh Outhman	213889.62	CHA	high	130
	Al Buraiqeh	64687.74	CHA	high	7,000
	Al Buraiqeh	79025.4	CHA	high	8,000
	Dar Saad	44128.35	CHA	high	9,200
	Dar Saad	44128.35	CHA	high	9,200
	Al Buraiqeh	63935.74	CHA	high	8,000
	Al Buraiqeh	138781.28	CHA	high	8,000
	Al Mansura	121766.37	CHA	high	3,000
a	Al Khawkhah	487402.61	CHA	high	8,000
a	Al Khawkhah	8484206.16	CHA	high	8,000



a	Al Khawkhah	887071.81	CHA	high	8,000
a	Al Khawkhah	4313987.71	CHA	high	8,000
a	Al Khawkhah	25386.17	CHA	high	152
a	Al Khawkhah	279028.49	CHA	high	1,300
a	Al Khawkhah	1208691.61	CHA	high	2,700
a	Al Khawkhah	73579.09	CHA	high	2,655
a	Al Khawkhah	318982.76	CHA	high	474
a	Al Khawkhah	204915.29	CHA	high	2,250
a	Al Khawkhah	22615.16	CHA	high	152
a	Al Khawkhah	919587.98	CHA	high	2,400
a	Al Khawkhah	1092455.48	CHA	high	4,250
a	Al Khawkhah	1097549.05	CHA	high	8,000
	Tawr Al Bahah	222990.1882	CHA	high	5,000
	Tawr Al Bahah	62964.69	CHA	high	400
	Mawza	212473.93	CHA	high	423
	Mawza	135283.72	CHA	high	200
	Mawza	1439835.28	CHA	high	500
	Mawza	1457919.38	CHA	high	1,050
	Mawza	782066.8	CHA	high	215
	Mawza	57135.24	CHA	high	350
	Mawza	153170.55	CHA	high	1,200
	Mawza	798029	CHA	high	350
	Mawza	18444.71	CHA	high	870
	Mawza	314304.43	CHA	high	396
	Mawza	370415.93	CHA	high	240
	Mawza	453106.62	CHA	high	500
	Mawza	215834.49	CHA	high	350
	Mawza	492645.86	CHA	high	240
	Mawza	154053.27	CHA	high	948
	Mawza	5295204.8	CHA	high	215
	Mawza	67486.48	CHA	high	6,000
	Mawza	1252443.65	CHA	high	175
	Al Buraiqeh	55921.73	SHA	high	8,000
	Ad Dhala	469752.23	SHA	high	1,800
	Ad Dhala	202383.04	SHA	high	550
a	Al Khawkhah	339391.27	SHA	high	1,300
a	Al Khawkhah	648325.83	SHA	high	4,250
a	Al Khawkhah	3258409.53	SHA	high	8,000
	Al Milah	495291.89	SHA	high	144
	Tawr Al Bahah	256242.95	SHA	high	400
	Mawza	439383.55	SHA	high	800
	Mawza	19628.72	SHA	high	423
	Mawza	83009.07	SHA	high	960



	khanfir	57220.39	CHA	low	20,000
	Zungobar	412169.96	CHA	low	2,000
	khanfir	133481.9	SHA	low	40,000
	Khur Maksar	185443.92	SHA	low	3,134
a	Al Khawkhah	854019	SHA	low	2,400
	Al Musaymir	510549.95	SHA	low	65
	Tawr Al Bahah	222990.19	SHA	low	0
	Tawr Al Bahah	109270.91	SHA	low	150
	Al Musaymir	412331.38	SHA	low	80
	Al Musaymir	509706.02	SHA	low	65
	Al Milah	213530.35	SHA	low	4,000
	Al Musaymir	852542.44	SHA	low	100
	Al Madaribh & Al-Ara	5912648.1	SHA	low	250
	Al Qabbaytah	155827.27	SHA	low	20
	Mawza	40256.5	SHA	low	4,078
	Zungobar	332599.5453	CHA	medium	15,000
	khanfir	76203.18	CHA	medium	1050
	khanfir	497893.85	CHA	medium	25,000
	khanfir	547587.36	CHA	medium	600
	Zungobar	681806.19	CHA	medium	1,200
	khanfir	328483.62	CHA	medium	790
	Lawder	180655.21	CHA	medium	430
	khanfir	29707.55	CHA	medium	1,050
	Lawder	674637.76	CHA	medium	270
	khanfir	141928.02	CHA	medium	600
	khanfir	16617.28	CHA	medium	1,500
	Lawder	211247.92	CHA	medium	233
	Dar Saad	564655.4041	CHA	medium	4,500
	Al Mansura	183992.53	CHA	medium	300
	Dar Saad	124736.8	CHA	medium	1,600
	Al Mansura	291823.47	CHA	medium	500
	Al Mansura	291823.47	CHA	medium	500
	Dar Saad	3163.4	CHA	medium	57,900
	Dar Saad	3163.4	CHA	medium	57,900
	Dar Saad	749.92	CHA	medium	57,900
	Dar Saad	921.1	CHA	medium	53,000
	Ad Dhala	133677.51	CHA	medium	1,650
	Ad Dhala	342921.57	CHA	medium	130
	Ad Dhala	247885.46	CHA	medium	150
	Ad Dhala	224508.05	CHA	medium	153
	Ad Dhala	6545.94	CHA	medium	3,500
	Ad Dhala	906701.77	CHA	medium	1,800
	Al Musaymir	931416.52	CHA	medium	1,500



Al Musaymir	254985.34	CHA	medium	3,000
Al Musaymir	173280.06	CHA	medium	136
Al Musaymir	259918.37	CHA	medium	2,100
Al Milah	228232.96	CHA	medium	86
Al Musaymir	224833.87	CHA	medium	1,000
Al Musaymir	267248.55	CHA	medium	5,000
Al Milah	287990.42	CHA	medium	86
Al Qabbaytah	2893	CHA	medium	261
Al Qabbaytah	612174.11	CHA	medium	150
Al Qabbaytah	609566.59	CHA	medium	3,000
Al Milah	167714.58	CHA	medium	144
Al Qabbaytah		CHA	medium	275
Mawza	9003.19	CHA	medium	1,500
Mawza	914387.56	CHA	medium	550
Mawza	80811.14	CHA	medium	540
Mawza	683932.13	CHA	medium	105
Mawza	25095.88	CHA	medium	450
Mawza	224545.18	CHA	medium	486
Mawza	76693.32	CHA	medium	480
Mawza	37981.56	CHA	medium	2,282
khanfir	74009.86	SHA	medium	1,500
khanfir	172173.68	SHA	medium	800
Lawder	290766.35	SHA	medium	260
khanfir	812626.77	SHA	medium	790
Ash Shaikh Outhman	209514.0237	SHA	medium	1,296
Ash Shaikh Outhman	184569.432	SHA	medium	1,112
Dar Saad	25716.82066	SHA	medium	1,500
Dar Saad	103579.99	SHA	medium	3,800
Dar Saad	10764.49	SHA	medium	12,000
Khur Maksar	203518.08	SHA	medium	1,808
Dar Saad	177520.95	SHA	medium	800
Ash Shaikh Outhman	179204.88	SHA	medium	1,112
Ash Shaikh Outhman	252485.14	SHA	medium	105,248
Khur Maksar	222621.35	SHA	medium	821
Khur Maksar	222621.35	SHA	medium	821
Ad Dhala	390349.92	SHA	medium	900
Ad Dhala	51313.08	SHA	medium	150
Ad Dhala	49015.61	SHA	medium	2,600
Ad Dhala	38438.76	SHA	medium	110
Ad Dhala	171439.95	SHA	medium	1,320
Ad Dhala	431725.56	SHA	medium	1,050
Ad Dhala	431725.56	SHA	medium	1,050
Ad Dhala	63982.1	SHA	medium	3,500



a	Al Khawkhah	1121217.81	SHA	medium	8,000
a	Al Khawkhah	289397.12	SHA	medium	8,000
a	Al Khawkhah	136489.29	SHA	medium	2,400
	Al Musaymir	221891.1903	SHA	medium	2,500
	Al Musaymir	617319.96	SHA	medium	900
	Tawr Al Bahah	365726.65	SHA	medium	13,000
	Tawr Al Bahah	365726.65	SHA	medium	13,000
	Al Musaymir	163971.35	SHA	medium	49
	Al Milah	265584.64	SHA	medium	86
	Al Musaymir	201508.91	SHA	medium	3,000
	Al Milah		SHA	medium	144
	Tawr Al Bahah	72517.36	SHA	medium	11,000
	Tawr Al Bahah	138622.06	SHA	medium	150
	Al Musaymir	249085.93	SHA	medium	2,500
	Al Qabbaytah	25387.33	SHA	medium	261
	Al Qabbaytah	471.89	SHA	medium	261
	Mawza	5636.9	SHA	medium	9,000
	Mawza	37119.13	SHA	medium	4,078
	Mawza	96466.31	SHA	medium	450

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

(NTS Areas Details - 2021)

Governorate name	District name	Subdistrict name	Community name	Contamination status
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Shedad Fort	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Shedad Fort	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Hajar Al-Aseilah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	<Null>	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Mujama Jawlat Zunjbar	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	<Null>	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Yasouf	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Maskhal	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated



Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Hafour	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Mahatah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	<Null>	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Al-Maraqed	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Khadeerah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Mujama Jawlat Zunjbar	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Maskhal	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	<Null>	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Houd	Contaminated

Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Jaleelah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Kebar	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Lacamat Salaah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Kebar	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Heyaz	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Dhalae	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Qaraei	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Zarah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Kebar	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Lacamat Salaah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Jaleelah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Dhalae	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Lacamat Salaah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Jaleelah	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Al-Omaisi	<Null>	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Al-Oqd	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Cadah Al-Nakheil	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Al-Khoukhah	Al-Khoukhah	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	<Null>	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Al-Omaisi	Al-Mawshaj	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Al-Qadheibah	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Al-Qadheibah	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Al-Qadheibah	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musameer	Joal Madram	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musameer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	Tour Al-Bahah	Al-Reja	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musameer	Joal Madram	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musameer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musameer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musameer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musameer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musameer	Al-Maseimeer	Contaminated
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	Tour Al-Bahah	Al-Reja	Contaminated
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	Tour Al-Bahah	Al-Reja	Contaminated



Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	<Null>	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	Mawza	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	<Null>	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	Al-Hajafah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Areish	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Areish	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated

2.d. Insert any additional information concerning progress made.

3. Projections

3.a. Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of area (square metres) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released in the current year and in subsequent years following the reporting period.

How would you like to provide the summary of projections?

- By administrative division
- By year

Administrative division		
Year	Number of mined areas to be addressed	Amount of area to be addressed (m2)
2022	0	0
2023	0	0
2024	0	0
2025	0	0
2026	0	0
Total	0	0

Year	Total number of mined areas to be addressed	Total amount of area to be addressed (m2)
2022	0	0
2023	0	0
2024	0	0



2025	0	0
2026	0	0
Total	0	0

3.b. Insert any additional information on projections.

4. Additional information

4.a. Insert information on how mine clearance efforts are integrated into wider humanitarian, development, and protection efforts.

4.b. Insert information on the National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) in place including information on efforts to ensure that NMAS are up to date with International Mine Action Standards.

Developing the Current SOPs and NMAS Chapters:

Development and updating of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) and the Standard Operations Procedures (SOP) is still under progress with 95% of NMAS standards having been updated. Progress in this regard includes 32 chapters written and revised in line with IMAS and in fulfillment of commitments under the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). Regarding YEMAC SOPs, updating is in progress; The current plan is to apply the updated NMAS in parallel while following the legal accreditation from the government, which includes approvals and law procedures.

4.c. Insert information on your State's national information management system and efforts to ensure its sustainability as well as any challenges encountered.

Strengthen the Information Management system:

YMACC, UNDP, and GICHD are working to enhance and strengthen IMSMA CORE support in the MA sector. The UNDP IED expert has delivered training to YEMAC teams to allow safer demining of improvised AP mines. In addition to holding meetings under the Yemen baseline survey to set the mechanism and action plans. Detailed information was provided during the nineteenth session of the meetings of the States Parties.

However, and through the support of GICHD for supporting Yemen and running IMSMA Core About reporting and Information Management matters, 11 paper forms for all data and eight electronic forms were designed and shared with implementing partners, which have been developed through technical working groups between operators under the support of YMACC. The IM technical working group is considered one of the vital groups within the sector which includes the participation of all implemented partners and any relevant stakeholder. Work is still ongoing to finalize the design of data collection forms. However, more than 7094 EORE sessions and 232 hazardous areas were recorded according to the data collected during the NTS activities, knowing that the National Mine Action Program (NMAP) gives priority and stresses the procedures for collecting, entering, and completing data by the operators. The operational teams shared a user guide on the software used and data collection forms. All NTS teams at the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) were trained regarding this matter, and training is currently ongoing for the rest of the teams. It's expected that by 2022 there will be some IM products to be shared.

Establishment of a prioritisation system:

YMACC developed a national prioritization matrix that relies on open-source info and previous clearance work [District size, number of incidents, number of landmine accidents, estimated total population, and accessibility]. The schedule update of this matrix takes every three months. The prioritization matrix calculated its priorities on a district level by running various technical working groups with the related stakeholders. In addition to the national prioritization matrix, humanitarian organizations submit their prioritization based on UN-OCHA prioritization criterion as highlighted within Yemen's AT5 third request, which YMACC process and make a decision based on operational planning. Regarding the need to establish a priority setting system to determine the priority of the areas that are needed for Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey, Clearance, Victims Assistance, and Mine risk education, YMACC/YEMAC, through the support of the relevant authorities, gather information about the potentially contaminated locations as a national database to be considered as an external source to relay on with some operational and tasking decisions as well.

(YBLS NTS Prioritization Matrix)

SCORING



VH	H	M	L	VL	MAX SCORE	I
5	4	3	2	1	10	

YBLS PRIORITY MATRIX

Province	District	Priority score	Accessibility
Al Hudaydah	At Tuhayat	10	no
Al Dhale'e	Qa'atabah	10	yes
Al Hudaydah	Ad Durayhimi	9	no
Taizz	Al Mukha	9	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Khawkhah	9	yes
Al Hudaydah	Hays	9	no
Al Hudaydah	Al Hawak	8	no
Abyan	Al Mahfad	8	yes
Lahj	Al Qabbaytah	8	no
Al Hudaydah	Bayt Al Faqiah	8	no
Marib	Mahliyah	8	no
Taizz	Mawza	8	yes
Taizz	Salh	8	yes
Marib	Sirwah	8	no
Al Dhale'e	Ad Dhale'e	7	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Hali	7	no
Aden	Al Mansura	7	yes
Taizz	Al Mudhaffar	7	yes
Taizz	Al Wazi'iyah	7	yes
Taizz	As Silw	7	no
Taizz	Dhubab	7	yes
Marib	Harib Al Qaramish	7	no
Taizz	Hayfan	7	no
Taizz	Jabal Habashy	7	no
Aden	Khur Maksar	7	yes
Abyan	Lawdar	7	yes
Taizz	Maqbanah	7	no
Marib	Marib	7	yes
Taizz	Sabir Al Mawadim	7	no
Marib	Al Abdiyah	6	no
Al Hudaydah	Al Garrahi	6	no
Lahj	Al Madaribah Wa Al Arah	6	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Mina	6	no
Taizz	Al Qahirah	6	yes



Al Hudaydah	As Salif	6	no
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	6	yes
Shabwah	Ataq	6	yes
Shabwah	Habban	6	yes
Marib	Jabal Murad	6	no
Al Hudaydah	Kamaran	6	no
Abyan	Khanfir	6	yes
Marib	Majzar	6	yes
Marib	Medghal	6	yes
Abyan	Mudiyah	6	yes
Marib	Rahabah	6	no
Shabwah	Rudum	6	yes
Hadramaut	Zamakh wa Manwakh	6	yes
Abyan	Zingibar	6	yes
Lahj	Al Hawtah	5	yes
Marib	Al Jubah	5	yes
Taizz	Al Ma'afer	5	no
Taizz	At Ta'iziyah	5	no
Shabwah	Bayhan	5	yes
Al Hudaydah	Jabal Ra's	5	no
Shabwah	Jardan	5	yes
Shabwah	Mayfa'a	5	yes
Shabwah	Merkhah As Sufla	5	yes
Marib	Raghwan	5	yes
Al Maharah	Shahan	5	yes
Hadramaut	Shibam	5	yes
Shabwah	Usaylan	5	yes
Hadramaut	Al Abr	4	yes
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	4	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Marawi'ah	4	no
Aden	Al Mualla	4	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Munirah	4	no
Abyan	Al Wade'a	4	yes
Al Hudaydah	Alluheyah	4	no
Shabwah	Ar Rawdah	4	yes
Shabwah	As Said	4	yes
Al Hudaydah	Bajil	4	no
Hadramaut	Brom Mayfa	4	yes
Aden	Craiter	4	yes
Aden	Dar Sad	4	yes
Taizz	Dimnat Khadir	4	no
Al Maharah	Hawf	4	yes
Marib	Marib City	4	yes
Taizz	Mawiyah	4	no



Lahj	Tuban	4	yes
Lahj	Tur Al Bahah	4	yes
Al Hudaydah	Zabid	4	no
Al Hudaydah	Ad Dahi	3	no
Shabwah	Ain	3	yes
Al Dhale'e	Al Azariq	3	yes
Al Maharah	Al Ghaydah	3	yes
Taizz	Al Misrakh	3	no
Hadramaut	Amd	3	yes
Shabwah	Arma	3	yes
Taizz	Ash Shamayatayn	3	yes
Al Hudaydah	Bura	3	no
Socotra	Hidaybu	3	yes
Abyan	Jayshan	3	yes
Shabwah	Nisab	3	yes
Hadramaut	Ad Dis	2	yes
Hadramaut	Adh Dhli'a'ah	2	yes
Abyan	Ahwar	2	yes
Lahj	Al Had	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Hajjajlah	2	no
Al Dhale'e	Al Hussein	2	yes
Lahj	Al Maflahy	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Mansuriyah	2	no
Lahj	Al Maqatirah	2	yes
Al Maharah	Al Masilah	2	yes
Taizz	Al Mawasit	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Mighlaf	2	no
Lahj	Al Milah	2	yes
Hadramaut	Al Mukalla City	2	yes
Lahj	Al Musaymir	2	yes
Hadramaut	Al Qaf	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Qanawis	2	no
Hadramaut	Al Qatn	2	yes
Shabwah	Al Taih	2	yes
Hadramaut	Ar Raydah Wa Qusayar	2	yes
Hadramaut	As Sawm	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	As Sukhnah	2	no
Hadramaut	Ash Shihir	2	yes
Al Dhale'e	Ash Shu'ayb	2	yes
Aden	Attawahi	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Az Zaydiyah	2	no
Al Hudaydah	Az Zuhrah	2	no
Marib	Bidbadah	2	no
Hadramaut	Daw'an	2	yes

Shabwah	Dhar	2	yes
Hadramaut	Ghayl Ba Wazir	2	yes
Hadramaut	Ghayl Bin Yamin	2	yes
Lahj	Habil Jabr	2	yes
Hadramaut	Hagr As Sai'ar	2	yes
Hadramaut	Hajr	2	yes
Lahj	Halimayn	2	yes
Marib	Harib	2	yes
Al Maharah	Hat	2	yes
Shabwah	Hatib	2	yes
Hadramaut	Huraidhah	2	yes
Al Maharah	Huswain	2	yes
Al Dhale'e	Jahaf	2	yes
Al Maharah	Man'ar	2	yes
Taizz	Mashra'a Wa Hadnan	2	no
Shabwah	Merkhah Al Ulya	2	yes
Al Maharah	Qishn	2	yes
Lahj	Radfan	2	yes
Hadramaut	Rakhyah	2	yes
Abyan	Rasad	2	yes
Hadramaut	Rumah	2	yes
Hadramaut	Sah	2	yes
Taizz	Sama	2	no
Abyan	Sarar	2	yes
Al Maharah	Sayhut	2	yes
Hadramaut	Sayun	2	yes
Taizz	Shara'b Ar Rawnah	2	no
Taizz	Shara'b As Salam	2	no
Abyan	Sibah	2	yes
Hadramaut	Tarim	2	yes
Hadramaut	Thamud	2	yes
Hadramaut	Wadi Al Ayn	2	yes
Hadramaut	Yabuth	2	yes
Lahj	Yafa'a	2	yes
Lahj	Yahr	2	yes

4.d. Insert information on plans to ensure a sustainable national capacity to address any possible previously unknown mined areas.

Establishing YEMAC branches in Marib and Taiz:

YEMAC opened a new branch in Taiz, covering and performing mine action activities in Taiz and West Coast but only partially due to its current capabilities because of the current funding situation in 2022.

Due to insecurity and funding in Marib, the opening of the Marib branch has been delayed until the proper assessment is finalized. The planning of the potential branch in Marib will cover and conduct mine action activities in Marib, AlJawf, western districts of Shabwah, and Albyda'a.

Agreement on resource allocation to the survey against those needed for emergency land release:

Due to the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic and the lack of funding and its hard to know the expected amount of support from donors besides the limited governmental support of Yemen due to the current economic challenges, there is no agreement regarding the continuity and the support of resource allocation to the survey against those needed for emergency land release. UNDP receive funds and they held the direct management of what to goes to each type of activity.

Capacity building aspects:

Training took place and covered different aspects; YMACC staff received training via UNDP and technical mentoring from partners regarding technical guidance. YEMAC performed refresher training and EOD courses completed by TDI and DRC.

NTS teams of YEMAC received an extensive course and within the reporting topics in some information management planning. As a challenge, it seems that training might be reduced in the future within the current pandemic restrictions and the funding situation.

Concerning the efforts on developing the sustainability of national capacities, the existence of an enabling environment must be taken into consideration, given the challenges that were previously mentioned during the period since the Eighteenth Meetings of the States Parties, noting that the importance of existing training plans for various activities has been discussed with partners and some of which have served as EOD and NTS courses.

Extending the number of deminers after completing the needs assessment for the current deminers is one of the challenges:

There was an increment with the deminers of YEMAC through expanding its operation in West Coast and the operations of the branch in Taiz as well, which added new clearance, NTS, EOD, and Emergency EORE, teams. UNDP through the support of donors' community-supported YEMAC with some needs, which covers some of (mine action detectors, vehicles, GPSs, Laptops, PPEs, VA equipment, medical conditions, marking tools, spare tools, and YMACC needs), but the challenge of lack of equipment still exists. However, there are still some needs to be covered regarding the equipment part, it's obvious that the current funding situations might affect with the current manpower of the programme.

Name	Number of EORE teams	Number of Clearance teams	Number of EOD /Emergency teams	Number of NTS teams	Number of TS teams	Number of Victim Assistance teams	Number of QA/QC teams	Total
YEMEN Executive Mine Action Center – YEMAC	5	30	3	15	7	3	3	66
Project MASAM	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halo Trust	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	6
Danish Refugees Council – Humanitarian disarmament and peacebuilding - HDP	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	7

Thanks to the engagement of TDI by the UNDP, further training has been planned in conjunction with YMACC/YEMAC of 2021, including higher levels of EOD training to include some aspects of IED good practice and quality management training. Updated SOPs have been shared with YEMAC, and there will be plans to revise the way YEMAC implements them to comply with IMAS. YMACC assessing the needs of any potential training that needs to be implemented.

4.e. Insert information on how survey and clearance activities are integrated into national plans (e.g. development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans) and your State's national financial and other commitment to implementation.

Narrative: The Yemen mine action programme emphasizes that Yemen is facing challenges as a result of the coup that occurred by Houthis, which caused a war that extended to a large number of Yemeni governorates, and left a major humanitarian catastrophe in new and spacious spaces in cities, villages, roads, public facilities, water sources, and adjacent grazing areas. The impact of the ongoing conflict and the landmine chaos in Yemen is subject to the injuries and killing of civilians in large numbers due to the contaminated regions with Anti-personnel, Anti-Tank Mines, and other war remnants. However, these outcomes from the current situations led to the emergency of great economic and security difficulties.

From the challenges that are outlined in this AT 7 report, it is obvious that Yemen will not meet its obligations as agreed within its AT5 third extension request lodged in 2019.

Yemen is requesting a fourth extension request to continue its compliance to the Anti-Personnel mine ban convention – APMBC for another five years. The startling feature that will be highlighted in the submitted extension request will be the continuity of 2019's request objectives. As highlighted above that the current situations created a complex environment, which caused to continue the current emergency mine action activities to ensure a possible reduction of accidents/incidents among civilians. Currently, there is an implantation of a national baseline survey via NTS activities that are conducted by YEMAC and other implemented partners such as Project Masam, the Halo Trust and the humanitarian disarmament and peacebuilding – HDP of the Danish refugees' council - DRC, there is a limitation of knowing the exact number of casualties causes by AP mines. In this regard, non-technical, technical survey, explosive ordnances risk education, explosive ordnances spot tasks and clearance activities are occurred within the internationally recognized government. The aim of this request as highlighted is the continuity of Yemen's 2019 objectives of its third request. However, during the member states meetings of the Anti-personnel mine ban convention besides the transparency via article 7 reports, there were some updates and progress, which will be covered by this request as well.

the support of international organizations to meet old and new technical challenges, including those related to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature and other IEDs.

The requested extension period will also see the expanding of a coordination level, as a result of its needed implementation based on the previously Yemen's request plan, but is vital in the current circumstances. We know that five years might not be sufficient for Yemen to meet its mine clearance commitments under Article 5. However, we are hopeful that, at the end of the proposed extension period that the security situation will improve permitting Yemen to expand its Yemen baseline survey - YBLS activities to gather the necessary and the most needed information to submit a further if needed based on facts. The period of the extension will also allow Yemen to carry out activities to and strengthen its mine action programme to better respond to mine contamination including:

- a) Emergency Clearance.
- b) Survey.
- C) Capacity Building activities.

Emergency Response: Ongoing emergency mine action activities focus on life-saving activities. A prioritization mechanism streamlines these activities and includes input from the local authorities' humanitarian sectors. They have a time component in those newly free of fighting areas that will be prioritized before older freed areas. As an example, the Q4 of 2021 situations within the conflict changed and conflict moved to three districts of Shabwah and one district in Marib, which after made the emergency response to organized to these affected locations.

Year	Activity Type	Total Beneficiaries
2021	NTS	853,181
	EORE	165,370
	EOD/EO-Spot Tasks	272,34
Total		275,758

Yemen

Baseline Survey - YBLS:

Preparations for the Nationwide Non-Technical Survey/Yemen Baseline Survey Preparations were completed in April 2021 with NTS activities beginning in June 2021. NTS operations are ongoing at the moment. Regarding gender and diversity aspect, Yemen and 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 Risk Awareness trainers to ensure the different needs of girls, women, and boys can be met in the matters of mine risk education and victim assistance, in addition to 15 women working in NTS.

4.f. Insert information on efforts to consider the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men, including mine survivors and affected communities, to ensure their meaningful participation in all Convention related matters.

Gender and Diversity

About gender and diversity matters, the inclusion of women is a priority in the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) and the Yemen Mine Action Coordination Cell (YMACC). Several women have been employed in various departments, such as Information Management, NTS activities, EORE activities, and victim assistance activities. There is no objection to including more women. The National Mine Action Programme (NMAP) respects diversity in religions, customs, color, cultures, and regions. This does not constitute any restrictions on attracting new cadres.

Those in charge of the National Mine Action Program (NMAP) are diligent in performing purely humanitarian duty, regardless of the affected people's location and political and ideological affiliation. We have many examples, which are through the support of all partners and donors.

Yemen and 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 Risk Awareness trainers to ensure the different needs of girls, women, and boys can be met in the matters of mine risk education and victim assistance, in addition to 15 women working in NTS.

4.g. Insert information on challenges in implementation, including in cooperation and assistance.

Challenges:

- **Ongoing Conflict:** The ongoing conflict continues to affect implementation efforts including by:
 - Increasing the level of contamination
 - Preventing access
 - New technologies being introduced such as IEDs such as IEDs working through infra-red beams and remote-control RC.
 - Contamination includes a number of different types of munitions that must be addressed in accordance with the impact caused to the population.
 - Priorities to respond to the Conflict within the liberated areas.
- Insecurities in some areas caused a lack of accessibility for implementing mine action activities. Accessibility to mined areas within Yemen has changed significantly. Some areas are outside the legitimate government's control – IRG or in the midst of conflict with daily fighting occurring around these mined areas.

- **Capacity:**
 - Yemen requires more capacity-building to address new contamination.
 - Yemen requires additional equipment to address contamination including medical equipment, EORE materials, cameras, tablets, laptops, telecommunications assets, marking tools, spare tools, vehicles, and so on.
 - Due to an overall lack of funding, YEMAC teams are paid only intermittently by the Government of Yemen and work with no insurance or pension plan, which has an impact.

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

- **Funding:**
 - The contribution from the Government of Yemen to the mine action sector has decreased significantly due to the economic fall across the country. Currently, the support of the Government of YEMEN only provides the staff for YEMAC.
 - The inconsistent/unpredictable international donor funding to the mine action sector. This makes planning difficult and impacts the mine action sector's ability to efficiently expand to meet the current challenges.
 - Regarding Mine Action, there have been no direct donations to Yemen since 2015.
 - The contribution from the Government of Yemen to the mine action sector has decreased significantly due to the economic fall across the country. This is due to the immense strain the conflict has placed on government services.

Covid-19: The adverse outcomes from the impact of the ongoing pandemic of the Covid-19 crisis.

- i.e., EORE activities decreased due to the Covid-19 impact.

Weather: Weather conditions cause by water floods are a movement for some explosive ordnances to another area.

4.h. Insert any other relevant information on survey and clearance efforts.

Due to the online reporting, which is new below you will find all section D info:

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

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Narrative: The Yemen mine action programme emphasizes that Yemen is facing challenges as a result of the coup that occurred by Houthis, which caused a war that extended to a large number of Yemeni governorates, and left a major humanitarian catastrophe in new and spacious spaces in cities, villages, roads, public facilities, water sources, and adjacent grazing areas. The impact of the ongoing conflict and the landmine chaos in Yemen is subject to the injuries and killing of civilians in large numbers due to the contaminated regions with Anti-personnel, Anti-Tank Mines, and other war remnants. However, these outcomes from the current situations led to the emergency of great economic and security difficulties.

From the challenges that are outlined in this AT 7 report, it is obvious that Yemen will not meet its obligations as agreed within its AT5 third extension request lodged in 2019.

Yemen is requesting a fourth extension request to continue its compliance to the Anti-Personnel mine ban convention – APMBC for another five years. The startling feature that will be highlighted in the submitted extension request will be the continuity of 2019's request objectives. As highlighted above that the current situations created a complex environment, which caused to continue the current emergency mine action activities to ensure a possible reduction of accidents/incidents among civilians. Currently, there is an implantation of a national baseline survey via NTS activities that are conducted by YEMAC and other implemented partners such as Project Masam, the Halo Trust and the humanitarian disarmament and peacebuilding – HDP of the Danish refugees' council - DRC, there is a limitation of knowing the exact number of casualties causes by AP mines. In this regard, non-technical, technical survey, explosive ordnances risk education, explosive ordnances spot tasks and clearance activities are occurred within the internationally recognized government. The aim of this request as highlighted is the continuity of Yemen's 2019 objectives of its third request. However, during the member states meetings of the Anti-personnel mine ban convention besides the transparency via article 7 reports, there were some updates and progress, which will be covered by this request as well.

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

With the current situation being confronted, Yemen requested during its submission for an extension for 5 years until March 2028 to continue the Yemen baseline survey plan and to determine as accurately as possible the extent and impact of the new AP mine contamination. Concurrent to this, the extension period will allow for the ongoing development of the mine action response to be able to work in a complex environment utilizing

the support of international organizations to meet old and new technical challenges, including those related to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature and other IEDs.

The requested extension period will also see the expanding of a coordination level, as a result of its needed implementation based on the previously Yemen's request plan, but is vital in the current circumstances. We know that five years might not be sufficient for Yemen to meet its mine clearance commitments under Article 5. However, we are hopeful that, at the end of the proposed extension period that the security situation will improve permitting Yemen to expand its Yemen baseline survey - YBLS activities to gather the necessary and the most needed information to submit a further if needed based on facts. The period of the extension will also allow Yemen to carry out activities to and strengthen its mine action programme to better respond to mine contamination including:

- a) Emergency Clearance.
- b) Survey.
- c) Capacity Building activities.

Emergency Response: Ongoing emergency mine action activities focus on life-saving activities. A prioritization mechanism streamlines these activities and includes input from the local authorities' humanitarian sectors. They have a time component in those newly free of fighting areas that will be prioritized before older freed areas. As an example, the Q4 of 2021 situations within the conflict changed and conflict moved to three districts of Shabwah and one district in Marib, which after made the emergency response to organized to these affected locations.

The Below tables indicate the achievements of mine action activities, including all implemented partners.

(EORE achievements)

Year	Local People & IDPs/Refugees						Total	Locations
	Adults			Kids				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
2021	31,964	23,083	55,047	61,511	48,812	110,323	165,370	4929

(Number of AP, AT, and EO have found during the clearance operations)

Year	AP	AT	UXO	IED	Total
2021	1,676	35,866	83,138	2,439	8,5577

(Total EORE, Clearance, EOD, and NTS beneficiaries) - 2021

Year	Activity Type	Total Beneficiaries
2021	NTS	853,181
	EORE	165,370
	EOD/EO-Spot Tasks	272,34
Total		275,758

(NTS&HZ achievements - YBLS) – 2021

Year	Governorate	No. of NTS Activities	No. of HZ areas	Affected People - HZ
2021	Abyan	32	33	24,3871
	Aden	34	37	465,595
	Al-dhale	16	16	20,413
	Al-hodeida	27	21	90,683
	Laheg	38	43	75,995
	Taiz	27	21	40,404
Total	6	174	171	936,961

Yemen Baseline Survey - YBLS:

Preparations for the Nationwide Non-Technical Survey/Yemen Baseline Survey Preparations were completed in April 2021 with NTS activities beginning in June 2021. NTS operations are ongoing at the moment. Regarding gender and diversity aspect, Yemen and 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 Risk Awareness trainers to ensure the different needs of girls, women, and boys can be met in the matters of mine risk education and victim assistance, in addition to 15 women working in NTS.

Note: YBLS operation is a tasking generating approach based on a district level besides that YBLS results will be integrated with further workplans in the future.

(Hazard Areas Details - 2021)

norate	District	HZ Area Size	Hazard Area Type	Priority	No. of Affected people
	khanfir	127016.92	CHA	low	900
	khanfir	60239.48	CHA	low	790
	khanfir	48506.18	CHA	low	50,000
	Al Buraiqeh	204576.76	CHA	low	11,700
	Al Mansura	226637.23	CHA	low	93
	Al Mansura	252261.97	CHA	low	440
	Al Musaymir	225698.25	CHA	low	900
	Al Milah	117587.51	CHA	low	182
	Tuban	77282.55	CHA	low	650



	Al Qabbaytah		SHA	low	0
	khanfir		CHA	high	1,500
	Zungobar	862660.5107	CHA	high	30,000
	khanfir	847891.6127	CHA	high	1,500
	khanfir	319293.38	CHA	high	790
	Lawder	182705.36	CHA	high	168
	khanfir	405264.08	CHA	high	1,050
	khanfir	499675.11	CHA	high	20,000
	khanfir	529448.75	CHA	high	20,000
	khanfir	938292.51	CHA	high	1,500
	khanfir	360713.54	CHA	high	1,500
	khanfir	248265.85	CHA	high	1,100
	Dar Saad	307919.79	CHA	high	7,200
	Ash Shaikh Outhman	206953.4	CHA	high	2,080
	Al Buraiqeh	68002.7	CHA	high	8,000
	Al Buraiqeh	80675.51	CHA	high	8,000
	Ash Shaikh Outhman	213889.62	CHA	high	130
	Al Buraiqeh	64687.74	CHA	high	7,000
	Al Buraiqeh	79025.4	CHA	high	8,000
	Dar Saad	44128.35	CHA	high	9,200
	Dar Saad	44128.35	CHA	high	9,200
	Al Buraiqeh	63935.74	CHA	high	8,000
	Al Buraiqeh	138781.28	CHA	high	8,000
	Al Mansura	121766.37	CHA	high	3,000
a	Al Khawkhah	487402.61	CHA	high	8,000
a	Al Khawkhah	8484206.16	CHA	high	8,000
a	Al Khawkhah	887071.81	CHA	high	8,000
a	Al Khawkhah	4313987.71	CHA	high	8,000
a	Al Khawkhah	25386.17	CHA	high	152
a	Al Khawkhah	279028.49	CHA	high	1,300
a	Al Khawkhah	1208691.61	CHA	high	2,700
a	Al Khawkhah	73579.09	CHA	high	2,655
a	Al Khawkhah	318982.76	CHA	high	474
a	Al Khawkhah	204915.29	CHA	high	2,250
a	Al Khawkhah	22615.16	CHA	high	152
a	Al Khawkhah	919587.98	CHA	high	2,400
a	Al Khawkhah	1092455.48	CHA	high	4,250
a	Al Khawkhah	1097549.05	CHA	high	8,000
	Tawr Al Bahah	222990.1882	CHA	high	5,000
	Tawr Al Bahah	62964.69	CHA	high	400
	Mawza	212473.93	CHA	high	423
	Mawza	135283.72	CHA	high	200



	Mawza	1439835.28	CHA	high	500
	Mawza	1457919.38	CHA	high	1,050
	Mawza	782066.8	CHA	high	215
	Mawza	57135.24	CHA	high	350
	Mawza	153170.55	CHA	high	1,200
	Mawza	798029	CHA	high	350
	Mawza	18444.71	CHA	high	870
	Mawza	314304.43	CHA	high	396
	Mawza	370415.93	CHA	high	240
	Mawza	453106.62	CHA	high	500
	Mawza	215834.49	CHA	high	350
	Mawza	492645.86	CHA	high	240
	Mawza	154053.27	CHA	high	948
	Mawza	5295204.8	CHA	high	215
	Mawza	67486.48	CHA	high	6,000
	Mawza	1252443.65	CHA	high	175
	Al Buraiqeh	55921.73	SHA	high	8,000
	Ad Dhala	469752.23	SHA	high	1,800
	Ad Dhala	202383.04	SHA	high	550
a	Al Khawkhah	339391.27	SHA	high	1,300
a	Al Khawkhah	648325.83	SHA	high	4,250
a	Al Khawkhah	3258409.53	SHA	high	8,000
	Al Milah	495291.89	SHA	high	144
	Tawr Al Bahah	256242.95	SHA	high	400
	Mawza	439383.55	SHA	high	800
	Mawza	19628.72	SHA	high	423
	Mawza	83009.07	SHA	high	960
	khanfir	57220.39	CHA	low	20,000
	Zungobar	412169.96	CHA	low	2,000
	khanfir	133481.9	SHA	low	40,000
	Khur Maksar	185443.92	SHA	low	3,134
a	Al Khawkhah	854019	SHA	low	2,400
	Al Musaymir	510549.95	SHA	low	65
	Tawr Al Bahah	222990.19	SHA	low	0
	Tawr Al Bahah	109270.91	SHA	low	150
	Al Musaymir	412331.38	SHA	low	80
	Al Musaymir	509706.02	SHA	low	65
	Al Milah	213530.35	SHA	low	4,000
	Al Musaymir	852542.44	SHA	low	100
	Al Madaribh & Al-Ara	5912648.1	SHA	low	250
	Al Qabbaytah	155827.27	SHA	low	20
	Mawza	40256.5	SHA	low	4,078
	Zungobar	332599.5453	CHA	medium	15,000



khanfir	76203.18	CHA	medium	1050
khanfir	497893.85	CHA	medium	25,000
khanfir	547587.36	CHA	medium	600
Zungobar	681806.19	CHA	medium	1,200
khanfir	328483.62	CHA	medium	790
Lawder	180655.21	CHA	medium	430
khanfir	29707.55	CHA	medium	1,050
Lawder	674637.76	CHA	medium	270
khanfir	141928.02	CHA	medium	600
khanfir	16617.28	CHA	medium	1,500
Lawder	211247.92	CHA	medium	233
Dar Saad	564655.4041	CHA	medium	4,500
Al Mansura	183992.53	CHA	medium	300
Dar Saad	124736.8	CHA	medium	1,600
Al Mansura	291823.47	CHA	medium	500
Al Mansura	291823.47	CHA	medium	500
Dar Saad	3163.4	CHA	medium	57,900
Dar Saad	3163.4	CHA	medium	57,900
Dar Saad	749.92	CHA	medium	57,900
Dar Saad	921.1	CHA	medium	53,000
Ad Dhala	133677.51	CHA	medium	1,650
Ad Dhala	342921.57	CHA	medium	130
Ad Dhala	247885.46	CHA	medium	150
Ad Dhala	224508.05	CHA	medium	153
Ad Dhala	6545.94	CHA	medium	3,500
Ad Dhala	906701.77	CHA	medium	1,800
Al Musaymir	931416.52	CHA	medium	1,500
Al Musaymir	254985.34	CHA	medium	3,000
Al Musaymir	173280.06	CHA	medium	136
Al Musaymir	259918.37	CHA	medium	2,100
Al Milah	228232.96	CHA	medium	86
Al Musaymir	224833.87	CHA	medium	1,000
Al Musaymir	267248.55	CHA	medium	5,000
Al Milah	287990.42	CHA	medium	86
Al Qabbaytah	2893	CHA	medium	261
Al Qabbaytah	612174.11	CHA	medium	150
Al Qabbaytah	609566.59	CHA	medium	3,000
Al Milah	167714.58	CHA	medium	144
Al Qabbaytah		CHA	medium	275
Mawza	9003.19	CHA	medium	1,500
Mawza	914387.56	CHA	medium	550
Mawza	80811.14	CHA	medium	540
Mawza	683932.13	CHA	medium	105



	Mawza	25095.88	CHA	medium	450
	Mawza	224545.18	CHA	medium	486
	Mawza	76693.32	CHA	medium	480
	Mawza	37981.56	CHA	medium	2,282
	khanfir	74009.86	SHA	medium	1,500
	khanfir	172173.68	SHA	medium	800
	Lawder	290766.35	SHA	medium	260
	khanfir	812626.77	SHA	medium	790
	Ash Shaikh Outhman	209514.0237	SHA	medium	1,296
	Ash Shaikh Outhman	184569.432	SHA	medium	1,112
	Dar Saad	25716.82066	SHA	medium	1,500
	Dar Saad	103579.99	SHA	medium	3,800
	Dar Saad	10764.49	SHA	medium	12,000
	Khur Maksar	203518.08	SHA	medium	1,808
	Dar Saad	177520.95	SHA	medium	800
	Ash Shaikh Outhman	179204.88	SHA	medium	1,112
	Ash Shaikh Outhman	252485.14	SHA	medium	105,248
	Khur Maksar	222621.35	SHA	medium	821
	Khur Maksar	222621.35	SHA	medium	821
	Ad Dhala	390349.92	SHA	medium	900
	Ad Dhala	51313.08	SHA	medium	150
	Ad Dhala	49015.61	SHA	medium	2,600
	Ad Dhala	38438.76	SHA	medium	110
	Ad Dhala	171439.95	SHA	medium	1,320
	Ad Dhala	431725.56	SHA	medium	1,050
	Ad Dhala	431725.56	SHA	medium	1,050
	Ad Dhala	63982.1	SHA	medium	3,500
a	Al Khawkhah	1121217.81	SHA	medium	8,000
a	Al Khawkhah	289397.12	SHA	medium	8,000
a	Al Khawkhah	136489.29	SHA	medium	2,400
	Al Musaymir	221891.1903	SHA	medium	2,500
	Al Musaymir	617319.96	SHA	medium	900
	Tawr Al Bahah	365726.65	SHA	medium	13,000
	Tawr Al Bahah	365726.65	SHA	medium	13,000
	Al Musaymir	163971.35	SHA	medium	49
	Al Milah	265584.64	SHA	medium	86
	Al Musaymir	201508.91	SHA	medium	3,000
	Al Milah		SHA	medium	144
	Tawr Al Bahah	72517.36	SHA	medium	11,000
	Tawr Al Bahah	138622.06	SHA	medium	150
	Al Musaymir	249085.93	SHA	medium	2,500
	Al Qabbaytah	25387.33	SHA	medium	261
	Al Qabbaytah	471.89	SHA	medium	261



Mawza	5636.9	SHA	medium	9,000
Mawza	37119.13	SHA	medium	4,078
Mawza	96466.31	SHA	medium	450

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

(NTS Areas Details - 2021)

Governorate name	District name	Subdistrict name	Community name	Contamination status
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Shedad Fort	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Shedad Fort	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Hajar Al-Aseilah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	<Null>	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Mujama Jawlat Zunjbar	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	<Null>	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Yasouf	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Maskhal	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Hafour	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Mahatah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	<Null>	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Al-Maraqed	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Khadeerah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalah	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Mujama Jawlat Zunjbar	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Maskhal	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated



Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Al-Shaikh Othman	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Al Mansura	Al-Mansurah	Al-Mansurah	Contaminated
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	Al-Shaikh Othman	<Null>	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Houd	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Jaleelah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Kebar	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Lacamat Salaah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Kebar	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Heyaz	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Dhalae	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Qaraei	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Zarah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Kebar	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Lacamat Salaah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Jaleelah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Dhalae	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Lacamat Salaah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Jaleelah	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Qataba	Contaminated



Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Caresh	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Hathwah	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	<Null>	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Docm	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Haseen	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Habeel Jadl	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Qarn Al-Nabee	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Docm	NotContaminated
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	Tour Al-Bahah	Al-Reja	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Al-Qabeitah	<Null>	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	<Null>	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	Al-Had	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	<Null>	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	Mawza	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	<Null>	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Aqmah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	Al-Hajafah	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Areish	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Awashqah	Al-Areish	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated

Mine Action efforts:

Developing the Current SOPs and NMAS Chapters:

Development and updating of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) and the Standard Operations Procedures (SOP) is still under progress with 95% of NMAS standards having been updated. Progress in this regard includes 32 chapters written and revised in line with IMAS and in fulfilment of commitments under the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). Regarding YEMAC SOPs, updating is in progress; The current plan is to apply the updated NMAS in parallel while following the legal accreditation from the government, which includes approvals and law procedures.

The Yemen Mine Action Coordination Cell:

with UNDP support. It continues to grow the YMACC to include the accreditation and QM system. This is planned for 2021 and 2022. The YMACC has also actively engaged in overcoming any potential issues to allow for the deployment of INGOs. All roles and responsibilities of the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) and the Yemen Mine Action Coordination Cell (YMACC) are also clear to all implementing partners. Periodic meetings are held for mine action progress, and program managers, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE), and information management (IM) matters. The current workforce of YMACC is 49 staff [Gender and Diversity principles was considered during the recruitment phase] working in different specializations to coordinate.

The Yemen Mine Action Coordination Cell – YMACC is a vital component of YEMAC, responsible for organizing and coordinating activities with INGOs and relevant stakeholders. This coordination includes regular meetings, technical working groups, and ongoing engagement with different stakeholders. The establishment of YMACC was done with the approval of the General Secretary of the Prime Ministry in June 2019. Besides the start of its partial operations, recruitment, and training in May 2020 with UNDP support, the YMACC has also now actively engaged in overcoming any potential issues to allow for the deployment of INGOs besides authorizing from different aspects such as planning and tasking and hosting the national information management.

-

Expanding to allow partnerships with INGOs and commercial companies:

Through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has implemented an extensive mine action project under the banner of the MASAM Project to clear mines in Yemen. The Yemeni Government signed Agreement for another year for Clearance of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War as a part of the emergency response with Dynashield in solidarity with Dynasafe (M E Project Management) and with the participation of Dynasafe Area Clearance Group (now SafeLane Global), a UK company.

The current Achievements of project MASAM under emergency response 2021: clearing 10,635,886 Sq. m, findings: AP: 1,689, AT: 40,759, UXO: 47,046, IEDS: 413.

The Danish Refugees Council (DRC) - Humanitarian and Disarmament and Peacebuilding (HDP) currently has NTS/MRE teams besides two EOD multitask teams. DRC participated by providing training to YEMAC in EOD.

The Halo Trust has been a registered INGO in Yemen since 2019, which has been engaging in EORE, NTS, and Battel area clearance activities in Yemen through tasking from YMACC.

The Norwegian People's Aid – currently NPA engages in two-phase institutional capacity development of YEMAC MDD capabilities through UNDP partnership. Currently, NPA is a registered INGO in YEMEN.

The ICRC is implementing EORE through four Yemeni Red Society teams; these teams conduct EORE in conjunction with other YRCS activities such as medical distributions but have not been coordinated yet and approved by YMACC. However, ICRC is supporting with providing limited medical equipment to YEMAC. Besides, there might be potential medical training to be provided by ICRC and further coordination about enhancing the current partnership.

The organizations mentioned above are tasked to generate implementation via YMACC and participate in frequent coordination meetings such as with Program managers, operation, baseline survey, and planning meetings. However, implementing mine action activities for INGOs is authorized based on the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation's procedures.

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining – GICHD is supporting YEMEN with advice on issues such as NMAS. Utilizing funding from the US.DOS support GICHD implemented and supporting Information Management system in Yemen 2021, an advisor was deployed to Yemen to help with capacity building regarding IM matters.

The International Committee of the Red Cross – ICRC and YEMAC/YMACC started an initial discussion about the importance of finding further opportunities for cooperation, this included victim assistance and providing medical equipment and training in the future. There is an agreement in principle to have more technical discussions to examine what areas of future partnership between YEMAC/YMACC and ICRC could be developed.

There is a possibility for more international and national NGOs in Yemen to be involved in Mine Action; they will be studied until permits are secured and technical advice is provided by the Yemeni Mine Action Programme’s administrative procedures.

Implementing partners need to register through the ministry of planning and international cooperation (MOPIC) by signing the main agreement and sub-agreement, allowing INGOs to coordinate and implement further projects after signing sub-agreements for each project after technical review of proposals from YMACC besides having MOUs in place.

Developing the Current SOPs and NMAS Chapters:

Development and updating of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) and the Standard Operations Procedures (SOP) is still under progress with 95% of NMAS standards having been updated. Progress in this regard includes 32 chapters written and revised in line with IMAS and in fulfillment of commitments under the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). Regarding YEMAC SOPs, updating is in progress; The current plan is to apply the updated NMAS in parallel while following the legal accreditation from the government, which includes approvals and law procedures.

Establishment of a prioritisation system:

YMACC developed a national prioritization matrix that relies on open-source info and previous clearance work [District size, number of incidents, number of landmine accidents, estimated total population, and accessibility]. The schedule update of this matrix takes every three months. The prioritization matrix calculated its priorities on a district level by running various technical working groups with the related stakeholders. In addition to the national prioritization matrix, humanitarian organizations submit their prioritization based on UN-OCHA prioritization criterion as highlighted within Yemen’s AT5 third request, which YMACC process and make a decision based on operational planning. Regarding the need to establish a priority setting system to determine the priority of the areas that are needed for Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey, Clearance, Victims Assistance, and Mine risk education, YMACC/YEMAC, through the support of the relevant authorities, gather information about the potentially contaminated locations as a national database to be considered as an external source to relay on with some operational and tasking decisions as well.

(YBLS NTS Prioritization Matrix)

	SCORING				
VH	H	M	L	VL	MAX SCORE
5	4	3	2	1	10

YBLS PRIORITY MATRIX

Province	District	Priority score	Accessibility
Al Hudaydah	At Tuhayat	10	no
Al Dhale'e	Qa'atabah	10	yes



Al Hudaydah	Ad Durayhimi	9	no
Taizz	Al Mukha	9	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Khawkhah	9	yes
Al Hudaydah	Hays	9	no
Al Hudaydah	Al Hawak	8	no
Abyan	Al Mahfad	8	yes
Lahj	Al Qabbaytah	8	no
Al Hudaydah	Bayt Al Faqiah	8	no
Marib	Mahliyah	8	no
Taizz	Mawza	8	yes
Taizz	Salh	8	yes
Marib	Sirwah	8	no
Al Dhale'e	Ad Dhale'e	7	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Hali	7	no
Aden	Al Mansura	7	yes
Taizz	Al Mudhaffar	7	yes
Taizz	Al Wazi'iyah	7	yes
Taizz	As Silw	7	no
Taizz	Dhubab	7	yes
Marib	Harib Al Qaramish	7	no
Taizz	Hayfan	7	no
Taizz	Jabal Habashy	7	no
Aden	Khur Maksar	7	yes
Abyan	Lawdar	7	yes
Taizz	Maqbanah	7	no
Marib	Marib	7	yes
Taizz	Sabir Al Mawadim	7	no
Marib	Al Abdiyah	6	no
Al Hudaydah	Al Garrahi	6	no
Lahj	Al Madaribah Wa Al Arah	6	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Mina	6	no
Taizz	Al Qahirah	6	yes
Al Hudaydah	As Salif	6	no
Aden	Ash Shaikh Outhman	6	yes
Shabwah	Ataq	6	yes
Shabwah	Habban	6	yes
Marib	Jabal Murad	6	no
Al Hudaydah	Kamaran	6	no
Abyan	Khanfir	6	yes
Marib	Majzar	6	yes
Marib	Medghal	6	yes
Abyan	Mudiyah	6	yes
Marib	Rahabah	6	no
Shabwah	Rudum	6	yes



Hadramaut	Zamakh wa Manwakh	6	yes
Abyan	Zingibar	6	yes
Lahj	Al Hawtah	5	yes
Marib	Al Jubah	5	yes
Taizz	Al Ma'afer	5	no
Taizz	At Ta'iziyah	5	no
Shabwah	Bayhan	5	yes
Al Hudaydah	Jabal Ra's	5	no
Shabwah	Jardan	5	yes
Shabwah	Mayfa'a	5	yes
Shabwah	Merkhah As Sufia	5	yes
Marib	Raghwan	5	yes
Al Maharah	Shahan	5	yes
Hadramaut	Shibam	5	yes
Shabwah	Usaylan	5	yes
Hadramaut	Al Abr	4	yes
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	4	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Marawi'ah	4	no
Aden	Al Mualla	4	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Munirah	4	no
Abyan	Al Wade'a	4	yes
Al Hudaydah	Alluheyah	4	no
Shabwah	Ar Rawdah	4	yes
Shabwah	As Said	4	yes
Al Hudaydah	Bajil	4	no
Hadramaut	Brom Mayfa	4	yes
Aden	Craiter	4	yes
Aden	Dar Sad	4	yes
Taizz	Dimnat Khadir	4	no
Al Maharah	Hawf	4	yes
Marib	Marib City	4	yes
Taizz	Mawiyah	4	no
Lahj	Tuban	4	yes
Lahj	Tur Al Bahah	4	yes
Al Hudaydah	Zabid	4	no
Al Hudaydah	Ad Dahi	3	no
Shabwah	Ain	3	yes
Al Dhale'e	Al Azariq	3	yes
Al Maharah	Al Ghaydah	3	yes
Taizz	Al Misrakh	3	no
Hadramaut	Amd	3	yes
Shabwah	Arma	3	yes
Taizz	Ash Shamayatayn	3	yes
Al Hudaydah	Bura	3	no



Socotra	Hidaybu	3	yes
Abyan	Jayshan	3	yes
Shabwah	Nisab	3	yes
Hadramaut	Ad Dis	2	yes
Hadramaut	Adh Dhli'a'ah	2	yes
Abyan	Ahwar	2	yes
Lahj	Al Had	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Hajjaylah	2	no
Al Dhale'e	Al Hussein	2	yes
Lahj	Al Maflahy	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Mansuriyah	2	no
Lahj	Al Maqatirah	2	yes
Al Maharah	Al Masilah	2	yes
Taizz	Al Mawasit	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Mighlaf	2	no
Lahj	Al Milah	2	yes
Hadramaut	Al Mukalla City	2	yes
Lahj	Al Musaymir	2	yes
Hadramaut	Al Qaf	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Al Qanawis	2	no
Hadramaut	Al Qatn	2	yes
Shabwah	Al Talh	2	yes
Hadramaut	Ar Raydah Wa Qusayar	2	yes
Hadramaut	As Sawm	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	As Sukhnah	2	no
Hadramaut	Ash Shihr	2	yes
Al Dhale'e	Ash Shu'ayb	2	yes
Aden	Attawahi	2	yes
Al Hudaydah	Az Zaydiyah	2	no
Al Hudaydah	Az Zuhrah	2	no
Marib	Bidbadah	2	no
Hadramaut	Daw'an	2	yes
Shabwah	Dhar	2	yes
Hadramaut	Ghayl Ba Wazir	2	yes
Hadramaut	Ghayl Bin Yamin	2	yes
Lahj	Habil Jabr	2	yes
Hadramaut	Hagr As Sai'ar	2	yes
Hadramaut	Hajr	2	yes
Lahj	Halimayn	2	yes
Marib	Harib	2	yes
Al Maharah	Hat	2	yes
Shabwah	Hatib	2	yes
Hadramaut	Huraidhah	2	yes
Al Maharah	Huswain	2	yes

Al Dhale'e	Jahaf	2	yes
Al Maharah	Man'ar	2	yes
Taizz	Mashra'a Wa Hadnan	2	no
Shabwah	Merkhah Al Ulya	2	yes
Al Maharah	Qishn	2	yes
Lahj	Radfan	2	yes
Hadramaut	Rakhyah	2	yes
Abyan	Rasad	2	yes
Hadramaut	Rumah	2	yes
Hadramaut	Sah	2	yes
Taizz	Sama	2	no
Abyan	Sarar	2	yes
Al Maharah	Sayhut	2	yes
Hadramaut	Sayun	2	yes
Taizz	Shara'b Ar Rawnah	2	no
Taizz	Shara'b As Salam	2	no
Abyan	Sibah	2	yes
Hadramaut	Tarim	2	yes
Hadramaut	Thamud	2	yes
Hadramaut	Wadi Al Ayn	2	yes
Hadramaut	Yabuth	2	yes
Lahj	Yafa'a	2	yes
Lahj	Yahr	2	yes

Strengthen the Information Management system:

YMACC, UNDP, and GICHD are working to enhance and strengthen IMSMA CORE support in the MA sector. The UNDP IED expert has delivered training to YEMAC teams to allow safer demining of improvised AP mines. In addition to holding meetings under the Yemen baseline survey to set the mechanism and action plans. Detailed information was provided during the nineteenth session of the meetings of the States Parties.

However, and through the support of GICHD for supporting Yemen and running IMSMA Core About reporting and Information Management matters, 11 paper forms for all data and eight electronic forms were designed and shared with implementing partners, which have been developed through technical working groups between operators under the support of YMACC. The IM technical working group is considered one of the vital groups within the sector which includes the participation of all implemented partners and any relevant stakeholder. Work is still ongoing to finalize the design of data collection forms. However, more than 7094 EORE sessions and 232 hazardous areas were recorded according to the data collected during the NTS activities, knowing that the National Mine Action Program (NMAP) gives priority and stresses the procedures for collecting, entering, and completing data by the operators. The operational teams shared a user guide on the software used and data collection forms. All NTS teams at the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) were trained regarding this matter, and training is currently ongoing for the rest of the teams. It's expected that by 2022 there will be some IM products to be shared.

Establishing YEMAC branches in Marib and Taiz:

YEMAC opened a new branch in Taiz, covering and performing mine action activities in Taiz and West Coast but only partially due to its current capabilities because of the current funding situation in 2022.

Due to insecurity and funding in Marib, the opening of the Marib branch has been delayed until the proper assessment is finalized. The planning of the potential branch in Marib will cover and conduct mine action activities in Marib, AlJawf, western districts of Shabwah, and Albyda'a.

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

Agreement on resource allocation to the survey against those needed for emergency land release:

Due to the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic and the lack of funding and its hard to know the expected amount of support from donors besides the limited governmental support of Yemen due to the current economic challenges, there is no agreement regarding the continuity and the support of resource allocation to the survey against those needed for emergency land release. UNDP receive funds and they held the direct management of what to goes to each type of activity.

Capacity building aspects:

Training took place and covered different aspects; YMACC staff received training via UNDP and technical mentoring from partners regarding technical guidance. YEMAC performed refresher training and EOD courses completed by TDI and DRC.

NTS teams of YEMAC received an extensive course and within the reporting topics in some information management planning. As a challenge, it seems that training might be reduced in the future within the current pandemic restrictions and the funding situation.

Concerning the efforts on developing the sustainability of national capacities, the existence of an enabling environment must be taken into consideration, given the challenges that were previously mentioned during the period since the Eighteenth Meetings of the States Parties, noting that the importance of existing training plans for various activities has been discussed with partners and some of which have served as EOD and NTS courses.

Extending the number of deminers after completing the needs assessment for the current deminers is one of the challenges:

There was an increment with the deminers of YEMAC through expanding its operation in West Coast and the operations of the branch in Taiz as well, which added new clearance, NTS, EOD, and Emergency EORE, teams. UNDP through the support of donors' community-supported YEMAC with some needs, which covers some of (mine action detectors, vehicles, GPSs, Laptops, PPEs, VA equipment, medical conditions, marking tools, spare tools, and YMACC needs), but the challenge of lack of equipment still exists. However, there are still some needs to be covered regarding the equipment part, it's obvious that the current funding situations might affect with the current manpower of the programme.

Name	Number of EORE teams	Number of Clearance teams	Number of EOD /Emergency teams	Number of NTS teams	Number of TS teams	Number of Victim Assistance teams	Number of QA/QC teams	Total
YEMEN Executive Mine Action Center – YEMAC	5	30	3	15	7	3	3	66
Project MASAM	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halo Trust	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	6
Danish Refugees Council – Humanitarian disarmament and peacebuilding - HDP	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	7

Thanks to the engagement of TDI by the UNDP, further training has been planned in conjunction with YMACC/YEMAC of 2021, including higher levels of EOD training to include some aspects of IED good practice and quality management training. Updated SOPs have been shared with YEMAC, and there will be plans to revise the way YEMAC implements them to comply with IMAS. YMACC assessing the needs of any potential training that needs to be implemented.

(Capacity Available)

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

Covid-19 Response:

Covid-19 pandemic affected the programme in different mine action activities such as the decrease in community awareness activities funded by UNICEF by more than 70% compared to pre pandemic, due to the reduction of donor support. The current implementation follows the Ministry of health regulation in Yemen.

Challenges:

- **Ongoing Conflict:** The ongoing conflict continues to affect implementation efforts including by:
 - o Increasing the level of contamination

- o Preventing access
 - o New technologies being introduced such as IEDs such as IEDs working through infra-red beams and remote-control RC.
 - o Contamination includes a number of different types of munitions that must be addressed in accordance with the impact caused to the population.
 - o Priorities to respond to the Conflict within the liberated areas.
- Insecurities in some areas caused a lack of accessibility for implementing mine action activities. Accessibility to mined areas within Yemen has changed significantly. Some areas are outside the legitimate government's control – IRG or in the midst of conflict with daily fighting occurring around these mined areas.

- **Capacity:**

- o Yemen requires more capacity-building to address new contamination.
- o Yemen requires additional equipment to address contamination including medical equipment, EORE materials, cameras, tablets, laptops, telecommunications assets, marking tools, spare tools, vehicles, and so on.
- o Due to an overall lack of funding, YEMAC teams are paid only intermittently by the Government of Yemen and work with no insurance or pension plan, which has an impact.

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

- **Funding:**

- o The contribution from the Government of Yemen to the mine action sector has decreased significantly due to the economic fall across the country. Currently, the support of the Government of YEMEN only provides the staff for YEMAC.
- o The inconsistent/unpredictable international donor funding to the mine action sector. This makes planning difficult and impacts the mine action sector's ability to efficiently expand to meet the current challenges.
- o Regarding Mine Action, there have been no direct donations to Yemen since 2015.
- o The contribution from the Government of Yemen to the mine action sector has decreased significantly due to the economic fall across the country. This is due to the immense strain the conflict has placed on government services.

Covid-19: The adverse outcomes from the impact of the ongoing pandemic of the Covid-19 crisis.

- o i.e., EORE activities decreased due to the Covid-19 impact.

Weather: Weather conditions cause by water floods are a movement for some explosive ordnances to another area.

Yemen submitted another Article 5 extension request for another five years 2023 - 2028.

Annexes on areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

Insert tables of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, national mine strategy or action plan.

No attachment.

E. Mine risk education and reduction efforts

1. Mine risk education activities

Insert information on mine risk education activities (e.g. methodologies used, challenges faced and results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age).

EORE activates are taking in different phases as following:

- Accompanying EORE: which takes its implementation at the same time with clearance activities.
- EORE campaigns: this is a long EORE process that target specific locations based on different prioritization needs as this request is highlighting and the sub-agreements projects of each implemented partner which determine timelines.
- Emergency EORE: This type of risk education activates is included within the ongoing emergency response activates.
- Training of trainees: through the involvement of local authorities, civil society organizations and some relevant ministerial bodies.

2. Beneficiaries of assistance

Name of administrative division

Name of administrative sub-division	Women	Girls	Boys	Men
2021	23,083	48,812	61,511	31,964

Total women in this administrative area	Total girls in this administrative area	Total boys in this administrative area	Total men in this administrative area
23,083	48,812	61,511	31,964

Insert additional information on this administrative division (e.g. risk reduction activities)

Beneficiaries of assistance totals

Women	Girls	Boys	Men
23,083	48,812	61,511	31,964

3. Additional information

3.a. Insert information on how mine risk education activities are integrated into wider humanitarian, development, protection and education efforts, as well as with ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities to reduce the risk to the affected population and decrease their need for risk-taking.

The Below tables indicate the achievements of mine action activities, including all implemented partners.

(EORE achievements)

Local People & IDPs/Refugees

Year	Adults			Kids			Total	Locations
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		

2021 31,964 23,083 55,047 61,511 48,812 110,323 165,370 4929

3.b. Insert information on efforts to ensure that mine risk education and reduction is provided to all affected populations and groups at risk and are context-specific, developed on the basis of a needs assessment, casualty and contamination data, anticipated population movements, that they are tailored to the threat encountered by the population, are sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs and experience of people in affected communities into account.

emen and 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 Risk Awareness trainers to ensure the different needs of girls, women, and boys can be met in the matters of mine risk education and victim assistance, in addition to 15 women working in NTS.

3.c. Insert information on the National Mine Action Standards in place for mine risk education.

Developing the Current SOPs and NMAS Chapters:

Development and updating of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) and the Standard Operations Procedures (SOP) is still under progress with 95% of NMAS standards having been updated. Progress in this regard includes 32 chapters written and revised in line with IMAS and in fulfillment of commitments under the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). Regarding YEMAC SOPs, updating is in progress; The current plan is to apply the updated NMAS in parallel while following the legal accreditation from the government, which includes approvals and law procedures.

3.d. Insert information on plans to ensure a sustainable national capacity for mine risk education.

YEMAC EORE teams conduct periodic 'campaigns' where they run training of trainer activities in communities prioritized as those deemed to be most affected by the conflict or if a local authority explicitly requests MRE activities. Community liaison activities conducted by YEMAC EORE teams. These activities take place before, during, and after minefield clearance.

ICRC Conducts EORE in conjunction with the Yemeni Red Crescent Society (YRCS). ICRC implemented training of trainers of YRCS staff to enable them to deliver EORE as a component of their activities. The ICRC employs several local specialists in mine action, and the specialists conduct follow-up QA activities. Currently, there are ongoing conversations regarding the coordination criterion of EORE with YMACC.

DDG conducts EORE in communities' schools through the direct and participatory presentation with the attendees based on tasking generated from YMACC to their MTTs teams EORE and NTS.

UNICEF supports EORE through the Child Protection function, this support comes in the form of funding and the provisions of resources, but it has been reduced due to the impact of the covid-19 pandemic.

3.e. Insert information on efforts to consider the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men, including mine survivors and affected communities, to ensure their meaningful participation in all Convention related matters.

Gender and diversity aspects is already considered by making sure of an engagement to females, different cultural aspects, and applying the humanitarian naturality, which ensure to conduct a proper EORE sessions.

Those in charge of the National Mine Action Program (NMAP) are diligent in performing purely humanitarian duty, regardless of the affected people's location and political and ideological affiliation. We have many examples, which are through the support of all partners and donors.

Yemen and 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 Risk Awareness trainers to ensure the different needs of girls, women, and boys can be met in the matters of mine risk education and victim assistance, in addition to 15 women working in NTS.



3.f. Insert information on how mine risk education activities are integrated into national plans (e.g. development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans) and your State's national financial and other commitment to implementation.

3.g. Insert information on challenges in implementation, including in cooperation and assistance.

due to the impact of the covid-19 pandemic many EORE activities reduced

3.h. Insert any other relevant information on mines and mine risk education and reduction efforts.

Attach any relevant documents

No attachment.



H. Victim assistance

1. Victims during the reporting period

1.a. Insert the number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines during the reporting period.

	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Total
Killed	<input type="text"/>				
Injured	<input type="text"/>				
Total	<input type="text"/>				

1.b. Insert additional information on mine casualties during the reporting period.

(Victims of Landmines and ERW)

Year	victims of ERW, LANDMINES				
	Kids		Adults		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
2021	40	19	471	28	558

2. Injuries caused by anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants of war

Insert information on individuals injured by anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants of war since entry into force of the Convention.

Year	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Totals
<input type="text"/>					
<input type="text"/>					

Totals	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Totals
	<input type="text" value="0"/>				

3. Challenges in implementation

Insert information on challenges in implementation, including in cooperation and assistance.

Regarding the aspect of victim assistance, there are some challenges and breadth the areas that are affected by landmines and the scarcity of the capabilities and support they receive. The number of victims is significant in the areas of conflict, which makes it difficult for the programme to reach them, as well as, the return of the displaced to their villages due to the economic conditions besides the health services became affected in some services, which caused accidents among civilians. YEMAC has victim assistance teams that monitor and register victims and emergency explosive ordnances risk education teams to contribute to the limit or any potential of accidents among civilians.

At this moment, there is no nationwide victim surveillance system. Victims of AP mines are recorded ad hoc by the local authorities, medical institutions, and YEMAC. We can assume from anecdotal evidence there is a high level of casualties, which is to some degree is, supported by statements from health NGOs, media, and the international press.

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 many casualties in areas of ongoing fighting that are challenging to reach.
- The return of IDPs to their contaminated villages due to the current economic situation caused casualties.
- The number of victims who die or are treated with no record.

4. Assessment

If relevant, insert information on latest assessment/survey carried out to map out the needs and living situation of mine victims.

5. Plan

Insert information on your State's specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound (SMART) objectives to support mine victims.

6. Integrated approach

Insert information on multi-sectoral efforts made to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victim are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks related to disability health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction.

7. Focal point

Insert information on the relevant government entity assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks.

8. Central database

Insert information on efforts to 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 as well as efforts to ensure that this information is available to relevant stakeholders.

Within the current enhancements of information management and reporting criteria, it is obvious that Yemen will report via its transparency reports more disaggregated details regarding Victim Assistance updates.

Locations where victims of landmine and ERW are recorded currently within the internationally recognized government coverage, which includes the following governorates:

1. Aden.
2. Abyan.
3. Taiz.
4. Shabwah.
5. Lahj.
6. Hadrmout.
7. Al Jawf.
8. Al Bayda.
9. Al Hudaydah. West Coast.
10. Al-Dhale.
11. Hajja.
12. Sa'adah (Al Kitaf and Al Boqe'e).
13. Sana'a (Nahm).
14. Marib.

9. Emergency response

Insert information on availability of first aid and other medical emergency services and ongoing medical care in mined-affected communities, including in rural and remote areas.

10. Healthcare

Insert information on mine victims' access to affordable healthcare services including in rural and remote areas.

11. Physical rehabilitation

Insert information on availability of and increase made in providing assistive technology such as prostheses, orthoses, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and all other assistive devices, including outreach services in rural and remote areas.

12. Psychological and psychosocial support

Insert information on availability of services to meet psychological needs of mine victims, including the availability of peer to peer support.

13. National referral mechanism

Insert information on the national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims including efforts to create and disseminate a comprehensive directory of services.

14. Social and Economic inclusion

Insert information on 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.

15. Safety and protection

Insert information on measures in place to protect the safety and protection of mine victims in situations of risks and emergencies, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters.

16. Participation and inclusion

Provide information on efforts to ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas.

17. Gender and diversity

Insert information on efforts to consider the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men, including mine survivors and affected communities, and to ensure their meaningful participation in all Convention related matters.

18. National commitments

Provide information on national commitments including financial commitments and other progress or efforts, as relevant.

Below is the overall info about Victim assistance:

G. Victim assistance

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Narrative: Humanitarian aids were provided, such as the distribution of electric chairs and ordinary wheelchairs, in addition to crutches and some prosthetic limbs by King Salman Center for Humanitarian and Relief Works and the Prosthetic Limb Center of the Ministry of Health in Aden Governorate, in addition to the aids provided by the Red Cross, and support for such

prosthetic limb centers funded by UNICEF; However, there are limitations in the course of business due to the economic and current conditions that Yemen is experiencing, and the challenges resulting from the Corona Virus pandemic, knowing that there are many victims who need surgeries.

Consideration is given to providing exceptional medical care for survivors of mine and ERW accidents and intensifying psychological and social support programs to rehabilitate and support them in the community through small projects to improve their lives and reintegrate them. Still, the challenges within this request are obstacles in this regard.

The National Mine Action Program seeks to research with relevant authorities such as the Ministry of Health to ensure a sustainable and enabling environment in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Making data available and sharing them with relevant stakeholders is done partially through participation in the United Nations Cluster Meeting and related referral systems.

There is no national referral system at present or evidence that is being worked on as before, resulting from the current conditions that Yemen is experiencing.

Rehabilitation services are very limited due to the weak financial base and the abovementioned challenges.

Social Affairs and Labor offices work with Child-Friendly Spaces, work with local communities, with UNICEF coordination and support, supporting children of war with recreational programs for children and reintegrating them. Some YEMAC staff are working in such educational activities, which helps strengthen some of the works as an integrative role of mine accidents' survivors in the context of the related work.

G. Victim assistance (continued)

Yemen needs an active role from the international community by providing technical and material support, such as providing basic needs to contribute to fulfilling the requirements and obligations in matters related to victim assistance under the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Oslo Action Plan.

Regarding the aspect of victim assistance, there are some challenges and breadth the areas that are affected by landmines and the scarcity of the capabilities and support they receive. The number of victims is significant in the areas of conflict, which makes it difficult for the programme to reach them, as well as, the return of the displaced to their villages due to the economic conditions besides the health services became affected in some services, which caused accidents among civilians. YEMAC has victim assistance teams that monitor and register victims and emergency explosive ordnances risk education teams to contribute to the limit or any potential of accidents among civilians.

(Victims of Landmines and ERW)

Year	victims of ERW, LANDMINES				
	Kids		Adults		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
2021	40	19	471	28	558

At this moment, there is no nationwide victim surveillance system. Victims of AP mines are recorded ad hoc by the local authorities, medical institutions, and YEMAC. We can assume from anecdotal evidence there is a high level of casualties, which is to some degree is, supported by statements from health NGOs, media, and the international press.

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 many casualties in areas of ongoing fighting that are challenging to reach.
- The return of IDPs to their contaminated villages due to the current economic situation caused casualties.
- The number of victims who die or are treated with no record.

Within the current enhancements of information management and reporting criteria, it is obvious that Yemen will report via its transparency reports more disaggregated details regarding Victim Assistance updates.

Locations where victims of landmine and ERW are recorded currently within the internationally recognized government coverage, which includes the following governorates:

1. Aden.
2. Abyan.
3. Taiz.
4. Shabwah.
5. Lahj.
6. Hadrmout.
7. Al Jawf.
8. Al Bayda.
9. Al Hudaydah. West Coast.
10. Al-Dhale.
11. Hajja.
12. Sa'adah (Al Kitaf and Al Boqe'e).
13. Sana'a (Nahm).
14. Marib.

Gender and Diversity Updates:

YEMAC has VA and EORE that are responsible to record and deliver risk education sessions as a matter of reducing the number of casualties. However, YEMAC/YMACC and the IGNOs are aware of the different needs of girls, women, boys and men and within their planning these considerations are taken into account.

Those in charge of the National Mine Action Program (NMAP) are diligent in performing purely humanitarian duty, regardless of the affected people's location and political and ideological affiliation. We have many examples, which are through the support of all partners and donors.

Note: There are some considerations about the cultural intelligence aspects before and during the implementation of the mine action activities in YEMEN.

Note: There are no changes within the Oslo Action Plan Victim Assistance Checklist that was provided in Yemen's 2019 article 7 report.

19. Attachments

Attach documents, policy, action plan or law, as relevant.

No attachment.

I. Cooperation and assistance

1. Cooperation

Insert information on cooperation (e.g. cooperation and assistance provided by your State, requirements for cooperation and assistance and cooperation received (e.g. financial, technical advice, exchange of experiences, etc.) and partnerships for completion forged.

The current level of resource mobilisation does not meet the need. As a challenge the unpredictable international donor funding, causes difficulties within the planning stages for any future activities.

The contribution from the Government of Yemen to the mine action sector has decreased significantly due to the economic fall across the country. Currently, the support of the Government of YEMEN only provides the staff for YEMAC. It provides a simple limited medical treatment through the local.

Some donors' funding was stopped.

2. Efforts to strengthen national coordination

Insert information on efforts undertaken by your State to strengthen national coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress, challenges and support for implementation of your State's obligations under the Convention including through, where relevant, the establishment of an appropriate national platform for regular dialogue among all stakeholders.

3. Efforts to integrate mine action activities

If your State is a beneficiary of assistance, insert information on efforts to integrate mine action activities into other frameworks (e.g. humanitarian response plans, strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities) and the financial commitment of your State to implementation.

4. Influence of different needs and perspectives

If your State is a provider of assistance, insert information on how the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men, including mine survivors and affected communities, is considered in the provision of cooperation and assistance.

5. Efforts to develop and promote cooperation

Insert information on efforts undertaken to develop and promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation and sharing of best practices.

Yemen's Resource mobilization plan:

plans aimed at securing funding:

YEMEN plans to keep its engagement with APMBC MSP meetings.

Advocating the programme with any donors' potential discussions.

Share mine action priorities to relevant stakeholders i.e., UN agencies.

Foreign affairs via Yemen embassies and permanent missions' discussions with donors.

Yemen might consider preparing international events to bring more funding.