

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

MISSION PERMANENTE
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU YÉMEN
GENÈVE



الوفد الدائم للجمهورية اليمنية
لدى المقر الأوروبي للأمم المتحدة
جنيف


Urgent

No. : 139

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to **The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit**.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen would kindly **attached with this verbal note** “ **The request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use , Stockpiling , Production , and Transfer of Anti- Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction**”.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen would kindly inform you that This request is submitted by the Republic of Yemen to Mr. Vincent Bodson , First secretary , Permanent Representation of Belgium to The United Nations Geneva, Chair of the Committee on Article 5 implementation.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit the assurances of its highest consideration. 



Geneva, 29th March 2022

To: the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit.

**Article 5 Extension Request
Republic of Yemen**



Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.

**Submitted by the Republic of Yemen to Mr. Vincent Bodson,
First secretary, Permanent Representation of Belgium to the United Nations Geneva,
Chair of the Committee on Article 5 implementation**

March - 2022

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I. Executive Summary

The government of Yemen is committed to the complete elimination of landmines and explosive remnants of war. The National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) was established in June 1998 to formulate policy, allocate resources, and develop a national mine-action strategy. Furthermore, the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC) was established in January 1999 as the implementing body of the NMAC with the primary responsibility of coordinating all mine-action activities in the country. The aim of the current Strategic Mine Action Plan is to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel landmines.

During the past 60 years, Yemen has witnessed a number of conflicts (1962-1969; 1970-1983; 1994; 2004-2009; 2010-2012; and since 2014), each leaving behind a significant contamination by anti-personnel mines and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

Since the Coup against the legitimate government by Houthis militias and in 2015 while the conflicts still ongoing in Yemen, the government of Yemen with support of United Nations Development Program (UNDP), has established an emergency plan for clearing mines and ERW in the main cities and villages and the implementation of this plan has been started since April 2015 until now. However, the coup against the legitimate government created a complex environment besides the ongoing conflict, which caused a wide spread of landmines across the country.

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.

From the challenges that are outlined in this extension request, it is obvious that Yemen will not meet its obligations as agreed within its 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 this 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 caused by AP mines. In this regard, non-technical, technical survey, explosive ordnance risk education, explosive ordnance spot tasks and clearance activities are occurring 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.

Yemen's request aims to allow for time to gather data, re-orient the mine action sector to meet challenges the original sector was not designed to face and reset the AP mine contamination baseline as a result of continuing the 2019's request objectives.

With the current situation being confronted, Yemen is requesting 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.

This 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) Other related activities

- Agreement on resource allocation to the survey against those needed for emergency land release.
- YMACC/YEMAC is expanding to allow partnerships with different stakeholders if needed.
- Yemen is planning on bringing more donors to the scene.
- The ongoing update to the YBLS prioritization matrix and the collection of the potential contamination info from different stakeholders.
- YEMAC is planning to open a new branch in Marib to continue the mine action activities in Al Bayda' Al Jawf and the western districts of Shabwah.
- YMACC/YEMAC, if needed, is planning to keep developing new training plans to build new skills for the staff against the new challenges such as IEDs, sea mines, and so on also to retrain up skilled trainees and develop new TMPs. INGOs and Commercial companies can assist in the training.
- Ongoing development and enhancing the Information Management System.

Within this request Yemen calculated the budget needed with total of: 48,049,995\$. However, within the current capacity of the programme and different implemented partners of 111 teams on the ground, besides the resources that is mentioned within this document, which is that the requested time length will help Yemen to achieve its objectives and as a matter of compliance to the APMBC article 5.

Note: Yemen will submit a detailed plan in annual basis or every two years via its transparency protocols or to committee of APMBC article 5.

II. Detailed Narrative

1. Background

During the past 60 years, from the revolution to the period of civil confrontation in 1994, Yemen has witnessed several conflicts, leaving behind significant contamination by anti-personnel mines and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

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.

On 28 March 2019 Yemen submitted a third request for extension that was granted for 3 years, until 1 March 2023. At the time of the request Yemen reported that on-going conflict in Yemen has overwhelmed the mine action sector. Consequently, the databases of YEMAC are out of date to the point where they are of limited value. Added to these challenges, there is no access to certain areas for survey teams. In other words, Yemen is currently not in a position to offer accurate data or reliable estimations of its remaining challenge.

This request provides further updates on Yemen's commitments to carry out activities that would allow the mine action sector to recover and to carry out a resurvey of areas, where the security situation allows, and establish a new baseline that will allow Yemen to develop a realistic plan to address the drastic change in the situation which is grounded in reality.

2. Nature and Progress made since previous request (2020 – 2023).

During the period of the request Yemen indicated that it would undertake three (3) key activities

- 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.
- Re-survey of Landmine impact surveyed areas – where security situation allows and establish a new baseline within the current YBLS operations.
- Concurrent with this, the development of the mine action sector to re-orient itself to meet the challenges will take place. This includes the ongoing development of a Yemeni-based coordination office with all that implies, such as quality management systems, information management systems, accreditation for international and national organizations.

The request also included the following additional activities that were planned to take place during the extension period:

- Agreement on resource allocation to the survey against those needed for emergency land release.
- YEMAC is expanding to allow partnerships with INGOs and commercial companies.
- YEMAC is planning on extending the number of deminers after completing the missing needs for the current deminers, which YEMAC is facing, and it is one of the challenges.
- YEMAC needs to establish a priority setting system to determine the areas required for Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey, Clearance, Victims Assistance, and Mine risk education.
- YEMAC plans to open new branches in Taiz and Marib to continue the mine action activities on the west coast, AL Hudaydah, in Al Bayda' Al Jawf, and western districts - Shabwah.
- YEMAC is planning to develop a new training plan to build new skills for the staff against the new challenges such as IEDs, sea mines, and so on and retrain up skilled trainees and develop new TMPs. INGOs and Commercial companies can assist in the training.
- YEMAC is currently working and testing the new generation of IMSMA NG to develop the old database and create a complete prioritization system while YEMAC is presently in touch with Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining - GICHD Information management focal point.
- YEMAC is about to open a new coordinating office in Aden to coordinate all the mine action activities in the whole of Yemen with local authorities, NGOs, commercial companies, and the demining body of YEMAC branches.
- A Yemen coordination office to coordinate the mine action sector.

a) 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.

Emergency Response:

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

(Table 1 – EORE achievements)

Year	Local People & IDPs/Refugees						Total	Locations
	Adults			Kids				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
2020	51,407	52,042	103,449	102,202	81,817	184,019	287,468	912
2021	31,964	23,083	55,047	61,511	48,812	110,323	165,370	4929

(Table 2 - Number of AP, AT, and EO have found during the clearance operations)

Year	AP	AT	UXO	IED	Total
2020	1,388	17,116	94,558	2,152	115,214
2021	1,676	35,866	83,138	2,439	8,5577

(Table 3 – 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

(Table 4 – NTS&HZ achievements - YBLS) - 2021

NOTE: Attached is the table of HZ details Annex A - 2021

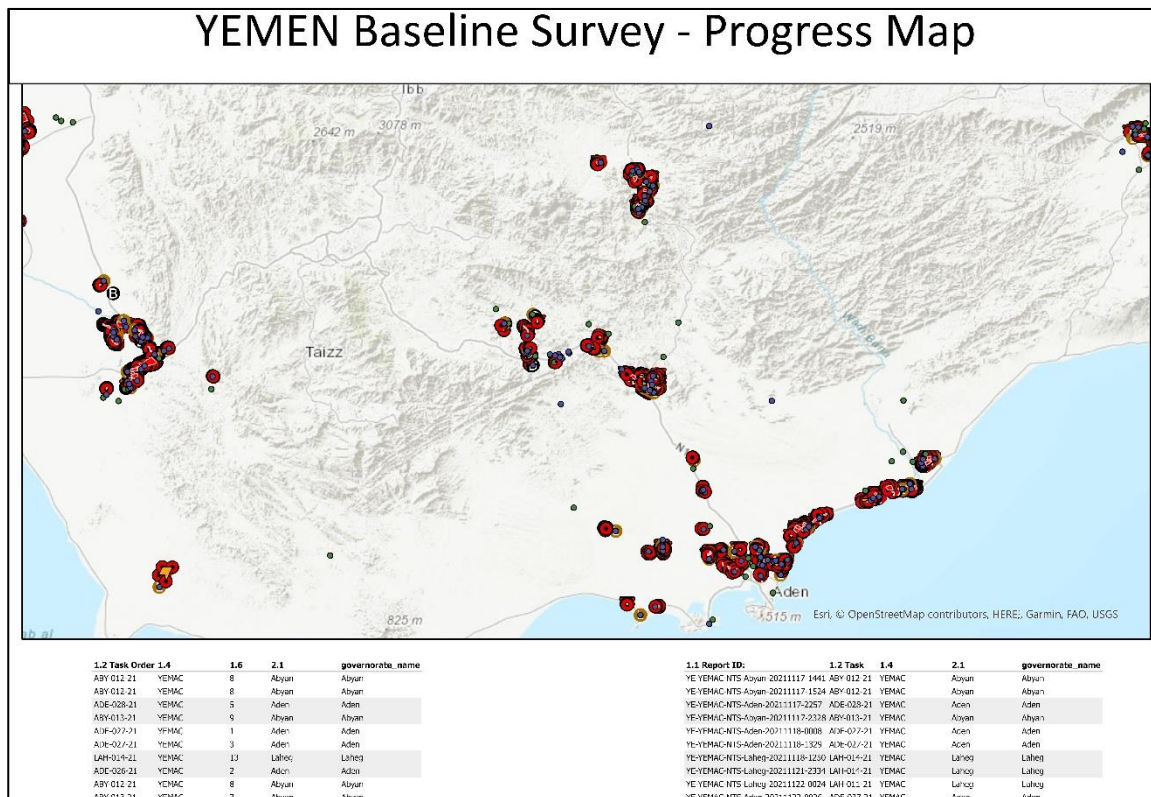
Year	Governorate	No. of NTS Activities	No. of HZ areas	Affected People - HZ
2021	Abyan	32	33	24,3871
	Aden	34	37	465,595
	Al-dhale	16	16	20,413
	Al-hodeida	27	21	90,683
	Laheg	38	43	75,995
	Taiz	27	21	40,404
Total	6	174	171	936,961

b) Yemen Baseline Survey:

In Yemen's 2019 request, Yemen reported a remaining challenge of 326 hazardous areas measuring 12,995,161 square metres. This was based on LIS survey and as security improves Yemen will undertake survey to update Yemen's baseline.

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. The map below shows current progress within the current YBLS operations in the field. The attached annex (B) to this request highlights where NTS activities has been carried until 24th March 2022.

NOTE: Attached is the table of NTS details Annex B.



Note: YBLS operation is a tasking generating approach based on a district level.

- Concurrent with this, the development of the mine action sector to re-orient itself to meet the challenges will take place. This includes the development of a Yemeni-based coordination office with all that implies, such as quality management systems, information management systems, accreditation for international and national organizations.

Note: YBLS results will be integrated with further workplans in the future.

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.

Bringing new equipment to cover the needs of the Mine Action Programme:

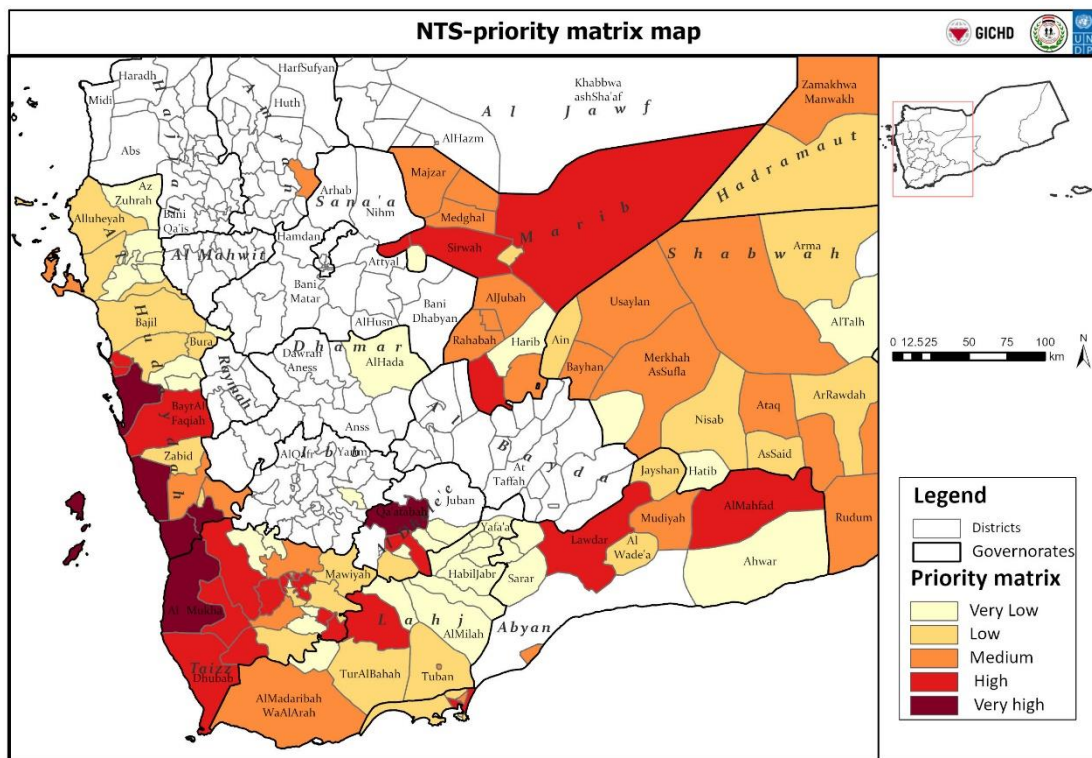
As mentioned within this request, there are still some needs that are vital to be covered by looking for further resources and assets to overcome the issue of the lack of equipment such as more vehicles, GPSs, Cameras, Range finders, and so on with the rest of technical equipment.

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.

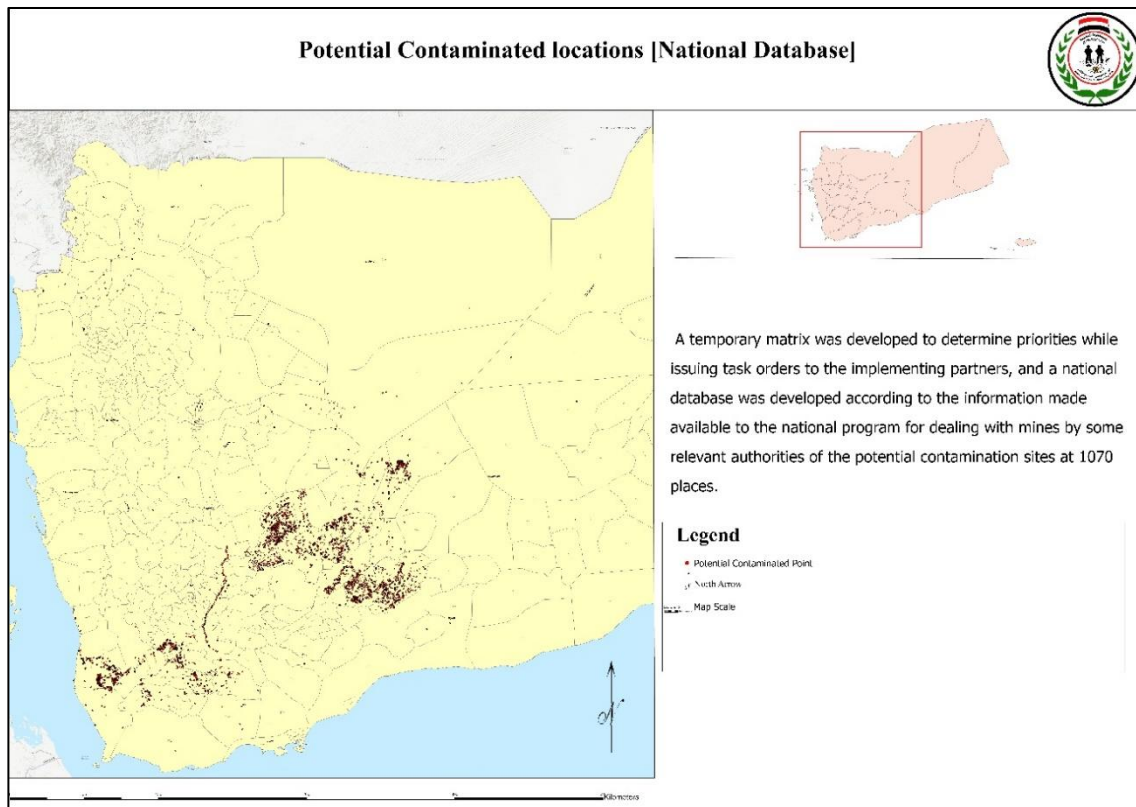
Establishment of a priority setting system to determine the priority of the areas that needed for Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey, Clearance, Victims Assistance, and Mine risk education:

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; prioritization is shown in the map below - [Table attached as an annex C].



In addition to the national prioritization matrix, humanitarian organizations submit their prioritization based on UN-OCHA prioritization criterion as highlighted within the 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, as it is shown within some locations of the map below as well.

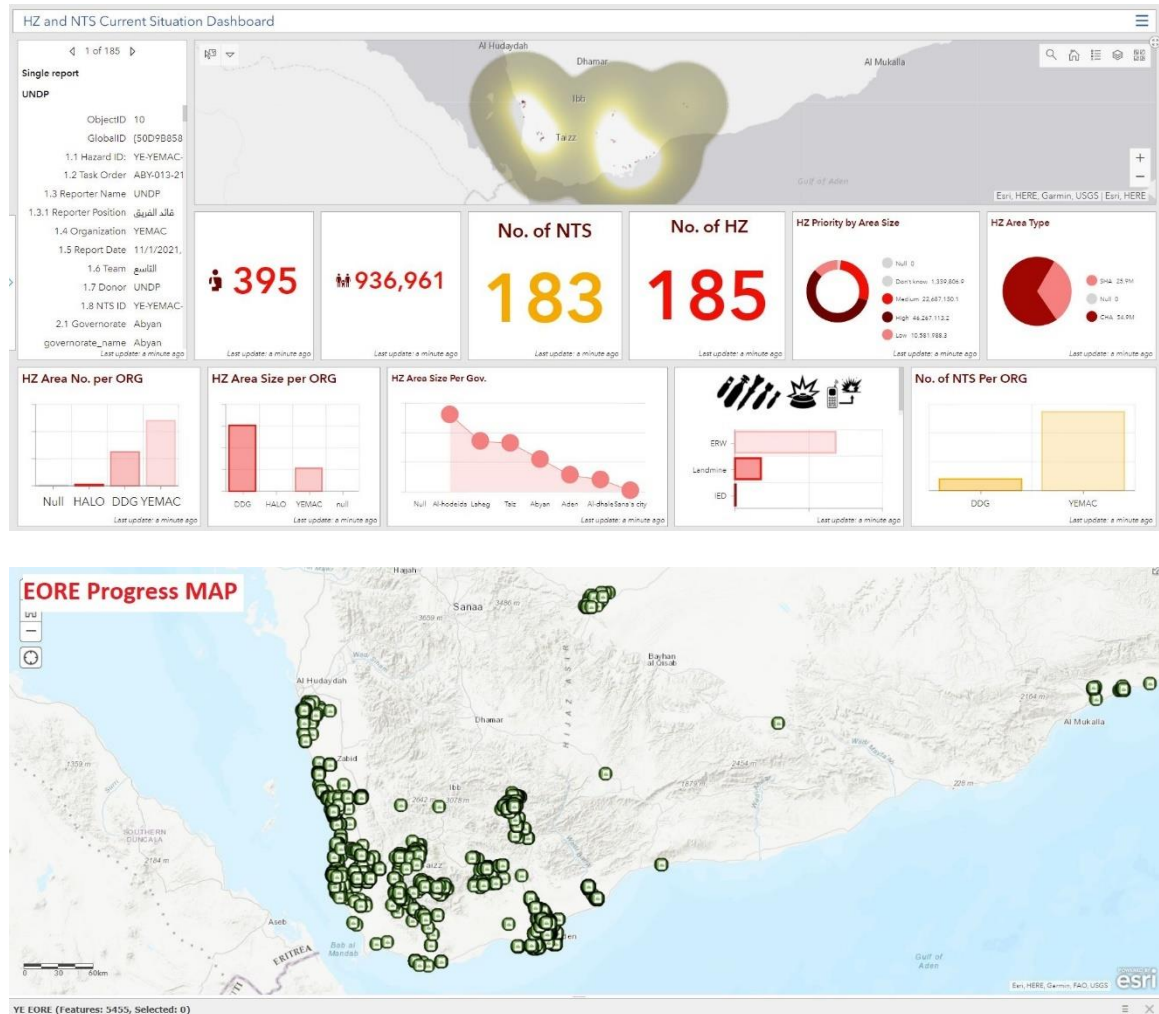


Note: There are some exceptions based on urgent priorities/needs (i.e., schools, any development projects, local authorities' requests, and so on).

Strengthening Information Management system:

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. Below are some pictures are taken from IMSMA that highlight the captured EORE and NTS activities from the last year 2021.



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.

The planning to open new branches in Taiz and Marib to continue the mine action activities on the west coast, AL Hudaydah beside activities in Al Bayda' Al Jawf and western districts of Shabwah:

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.

The planning to develop new training plan to build new skills for the staff against the new challenges such IEDs, sea mines and so on also to retrain up skilled trainees and develop new TMPs. INGOs and Commercial companies can assist in the training:

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.

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. However, within the transparency reports/ Article 7 reports, Yemen will address any updates regarding training and capacity building updates.

Expanding to allow partnerships with INGOs and commercial companies:

The expansion of partnerships with mine action organizations, INGOs, and commercial companies started by supporting some implementing partners regarding their registrations, including Halo Trust and Norwegian People's Aid.

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.

YMACC/YEMAC helped coordinate with the immigration authorities [Foreign Affairs and Ministry of interior] to issue visas for organizations to visit and conduct assessments. Through the support of organizations in developing based on the needs of Yemen, such as Geneva International Center

for Humanitarian Demining to support with information management, national mine action standards, and Yemen baseline survey.

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.

3. Resources made available (2020-2022)

(Table 5) Donors during the current extension period

Type of Contribution	Country	Amount \$ USD
National contributions	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. However, Yemen will keep the committee of article 5 updated via article 7 reports regarding any changes with the national contributions.	
International contributions	EU	1,288,433
	Canada	2,250,481
	USA	6,132,309
	UK (FCO/DF ID)	866,137
	Italy	473,402
	Germany	2,829,626
	UNOCHA	3,121,332
	Netherlands	5,431,663
	KSA (MASA M Project)	Approx:120,000,000
Total		142,393,383

Note: From the donors mentioned above, some funding was stopped.

4. Current structure of the Yemen Mine Action Programme

The National Mine Action Committee (NMAC):

Before the conflict, mine action was addressed at the strategic level by the National Mine Action Committee (NMAC), as the governmental body with the support of the UNDP- Yemen. NMAC was responsible for policymaking, resource allocation, approval of the National Mine Action Strategy, and management of government funds. It implemented its work through the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC). Unfortunately, due to current circumstances, there is no National Mine Action Strategy, and NMAC has been stopped; the Director of YEMAC at the national level has taken on the role of NMAC per the National Mine Action Standard (National Mine Action Standards Guide in the application of national standards - complex emergency page (10)). The Director of YEMAC guides all strategic level mine action decisions while reporting to the government to ensure his directives are in line with a national level policy. (In the event of the role of the National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) to be reactivated and reconstituted, it will resume the role of providing strategic level guidance to mine action as the main mine action body in Yemen.).

Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC):

YEMAC is still responsible for implementing mine action activities in Yemen with the cooperation of UNDP, supporting countries, and international organizations. The Yemen Mine Action Programme has been in operation since 1999, and there are currently 66 mine action teams.

Yemen Mine Action Coordination Cell (YMACC):

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.

Through the General Secretary of the Prime ministry office, the government of Yemen established the Yemen Mine Action Coordination Cell – YMACC as the coordination office based on the recommendation submitted by the director of the programme. 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. YMACC started its operations, recruitment, and training in May 2020 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 as follows:

The current YMACC priorities:

A. Humanitarian response.

B. Actions on the path to fulfilling obligations.

C. Coordination priorities.

Note: Annex (d) contains more details about YMACC.

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.

Ministry of Defense:

The units of the Engineering Wing implemented breaching activities as part of the military campaign. This information is shared with YEMAC. YEMAC has access to the areas where the fighting occurred; after each liberation, they have evidence for further survey and data on where and what the military deminers have done.

The Department of Military Engineering facilitates the work of the teams in the field through cooperation with military and security units and cooperates and assists in obtaining permits for the destruction of mines and war remnants by the competent authorities. The Military Engineering Wing also provides some accommodation to YEMAC.

International Organisations

International NGOs, projects, commercial companies and organizations are also implementing work in Yemen, but currently to a minimal degree as follows:

1. Project MASAM.
2. Danish Refugees Council (DRC) – Humanitarian and Disarmament and Peacebuilding (HDP).
3. The Halo Trust.
4. Norwegian People Aid.
5. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP has been supporting mine action in Yemen since 2003. Since 2015 this support has revolved around the Emergency Mine Action Programme. The programme has refocused activities from a development model into emergency response. Through its mine action funding, UNDP is supporting YEMAC in the provision of incentives to deminers, providing equipment and consumable supplies, and giving technical advice.

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 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. This project has been implemented in partnerships with YEMAC through direct support to 32 demining teams. The project will focus on Aden, Taiz, Al Hudaydah, Marib, Shabwah, Al Bayda, Al Jawf, Al Dhale, Lahij, and Sa'ada (Al Kitaf and Al Boqe'e).

The current Achievements of project MASAM under emergency response 2018-2021: clearing 28,753,806 Sq. m, findings: AP: 4,267, AT: 101,159, UXO: 186,758, IEDS: 6,228.

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.

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.

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.

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.

UNDP has supported the development of mechanical capacity by donating a back-ho to YEMAC, which will be armored as a machine to allow greater flexibility in use.

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.

5. Efforts to ensure exclusion of civilians from mined areas

EORE activities 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 activities is included within the ongoing emergency response activities.
- Training of trainees: through the involvement of local authorities, civil society organizations and some relevant ministerial bodies.

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.

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.

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

Marking of mined areas is not systematic or comprehensive, with temporary marking placed using painted rocks, usually only around work sites, and with some warning keeping.

Communities are made aware of the work carried out by informal meetings between community leaders and the team leader. The demining work is generally appreciated, and the YEMAC teams are well regarded according to Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) carried out by UNDP.

Regarding the information related to Yemen's efforts in determining the exact perimeter of the contaminated areas, work is carried out based on the evidence approach and in conjunction with

the progress of relevant mine action activities. It is acknowledged that there are effectively two different implementing approaches, the first being a 'normal' sectorial approach with YEMAC, INGOs, and the UN sectors working under an established coordination mechanism by YMACC.

The specific milestones for implementation are based on any information, including information related to identifying mined areas and their number, noting that a priority matrix has been developed for NTS. When information is more widely available based on NTS results, then a clearer picture of priorities will be given based on a baseline in line with Yemen's obligations to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (Article 5).

6. Victim Assistance

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.

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.

(Table 6) As the table below indicates, victims of Landmines and ERW have been recorded since 2019 and during the Emergency response.

Year	victims of ERW, LANDMINES				
	Kids		Adults		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
2020	41	13	448	29	531
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.

7. 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.

8. Remaining Article 5 Implementation challenge

The conflict in Yemen has overwhelmed the mine action sector. The level and type of contamination were not considered when the NMAC and YEMAC were established. Yemen submitted its third request due to the importance of survey to ensure establishing a baseline to plan through and understand the contamination's scope. However, about the remaining challenges, and in conjunction with the implementation of NTS activities at the national level, the information provided to the areas with their sizes and the nature of the contamination, and data is available with two classifications as follows:

- Confirmed hazardous area.
- Suspected hazardous area.

Regarding the information related to Yemen's efforts in determining the exact perimeter of the contaminated areas, work is being carried out based on the evidence-based approach and in conjunction with the progress of relevant mine action activities.

From our experience and analysis of the current situation, we know that the extent of registered contamination will increase as we continue survey and clearance operations. This is borne out by anecdotal stories from the medical services who report 'daily' victims from mines.

The ongoing conflict and its movement restrict and limit some progress, including access due to the security situation. Although, the location of new large suspected hazardous areas with specific characteristics continues to alter priorities during the decision-making process.

It is tough to conduct proper planning until Yemen Baseline Survey progresses and more information on contamination is gathered. Currently, the planning is also affected due to the lack of funding besides the unknown, unexpected support from donors.

Covid-19 made progress regarding the Article 5 commitments slow to oblige.

Weather conditions cause floods in some areas, which move mines to another area, and in this case, resurvey tasking is highly needed.

The economic situation and Yemen, besides the fall of the exchange rate and the increase of the prices within the food markets, negatively affect mine action activities in Yemen.

As a challenge, IEDs that work through IR and remotely for new improvised landmines.

9. Challenges since the third request for an extension was submitted 2020 - 2023

Since the beginning of the coup against the legitimate government by Houthis militias in 2014, contamination by anti-personnel mines, other IEDs, and ERW has increased in all areas reached by rebels. The fighting of the insurgents and National forces has been extensive. Added to this is the ongoing operations against Al-Qaida, which has also led to contamination, especially of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature. The rebels have also deployed new types of AP mines not seen before in Yemen and using anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, including those initiated by infra-red sensors and pressure plates. Under the terms of the APMBC, these weapons are also be classified as AP mines and are included in this text when we speak about anti-personnel mines. The rebels employed these mines in a random manner which threatens the civilian population, and, in some cases, they used mines in an organized way. Within this request and due to the ongoing conflict, some of the challenges are mentioned within the Yemen's 2019 request, which remain the same due to the small changes within the overall situation across the country.

Main 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.
- **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.

In summary, despite Yemen having been an excellent example of an effective and efficient mine action programme working progressively towards its commitments under the APMBC, the mine action situation in Yemen has reversed almost to the point where all previous work has been eradicated due to the challenges came since 2015.

At the moment, there are several areas under the control of the internationally recognized legitimate governments where the security situation permits survey and clearance operations to take place in the best conditions.

10. Socioeconomic challenge

Since the conflict began, AP mines have been laid haphazardly in dunes, fields, and alongside roads, often without marking. There may be informal maps used by rebels outlining where they have laid these, and these maps may become the subject of future information requests. Besides that, the program developed a national database containing information about contaminated locations from the relevant authorities. The mines blocked access to urban infrastructure, homes, grazing land, and water sources for drinking and irrigation. For this reason, herders and children not attending school, we have seen children being especially susceptible to injury.

The Yemen mine action programme emphasizes that Yemen is facing challenges as a result of the coup that occurred by Houthis militias that overthrew the internationally recognized government and 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. However, the mine action programme is still implementing its activities based on accessibility through the support of the United Nations Development Programme, INGOs (i.e., Halo Trust, DRC, and NPA), project MASAM and supporting countries within the framework of an emergency plan commensurate with the security situation.

Landmine and ERW contamination significantly impact infrastructure development (roads, schools, housing, etc.), negatively affecting livelihood and safety. Contamination also blocks access to critical resources, including water and grazing land. It has the effect of further reducing the already limited, arable land and frequently results in the death or disabling of farmers, herders (often children), and livestock essential for agricultural production and the resumption of basic economic activities. The government is currently unable to implement some social-development projects within these affected communities due to landmines and ERW. Pressures are forcing farmers and herders into unsafe areas, resulting in casualties to humans and animals.

Increasing casualties' number beside the return of IDPs to their contaminated villages due to the current economic situation caused these increments.

11. The amount of time requested and rational

Yemen is requesting a five-year extension of its deadline under Article 5 of the Convention until 1 March 2028.

During the extension request time, the Yemen mine action programme will continue implementing its emergency response activities to support humanitarian efforts to save lives. This will focus on the prioritized clearance of mined areas based on a prioritization system that includes the local authorities, the humanitarian sector, and local community leaders through the operational decision-making process.

Yemen is committed to keeping the State Parties informed of progress and the security challenges Yemen faces during the member states meetings, APMBC committees bi-lateral meetings, and via transparency Article 7 report.

Much of the extension request is based on speculation of the future of the conflict in Yemen and what will be identified during the extension period of five years, which it seems this time is allowing more flexibility within the mine action activities in Yemen. Yemen commits itself to provide annual yearly updates in its Article 7 Report on implementing the activities highlighted in this extension request and on progress made on the survey and the results of YBLS achievements. And to indicate at the earliest possible moment the true extent of contamination and the practical resources needed and timeline to mitigate the threats.

The APMBC gives a great deal of emphasis on timelines and dates. In Yemen, with numerous conflicts around the country, the security situation restricts accessibility to perform some mine action activities. In addition, funding by the donor community to Yemen is reduced beside the current economic challenges across the state. All humanitarian sectors are suffering from underfunding, the mine action sector is not immune from this, and as we know, mine action can only take place if the funds are there to pay for it.

Consequently, it is impossible to give an accurate timeline to the APMBC; any such detailed timings would be based on best guesses. Yemen will update the APMBC and firm up its plans as the security and funding situation becomes more apparent.

The situation in Yemen is fluid, and the work plan will need to be flexible enough to meet this ground reality. But strong enough to provide the structure necessary to move forward.

It is suspected that most governorates will be contaminated. This includes areas that have been previously cleared and those that will have limited access due to ongoing fighting within the IRG coverage.

12. Work Plan

The level of contamination and the subsequent impact by AP mines in Yemen is not known yet. To submit a plan offering detailed milestones of progress and the amount of time needed to fulfill Yemen's commitments under Article 5 would be unrealistic. This extension request aims to carry out and continue with work plan and its activities as highlighted within the third request, which will allow the mine action sector to keep recovering, carrying, and continuing the YBLS objectives,

where the security situation allows, and establish a new baseline that will allow Yemen to develop a realistic plan to address the drastic change in the situation which is grounded in reality.

By the end of the extension period, YEMEN will aim to keep re-orienting YMACC/YEMAC to meet the new challenges with the international community's support. This will include:

- The continuity of YBLS objectives.
- Producing an annual revised work plan to meet its article 5 obligations.
- Enhancing and improving Information Management.
- Supporting the coordination office - YMACC.
- Developing National Mine Action Strategy.

The continuity of the YBLS is vital for creating and establishing the potential baseline via gathering more inputs via surveys and determining the hazardous impact. Yemen will develop a mine action strategy every two years that ensures its mobility during the implementation and the coordination of further activities.

Extension period activities:

a) Emergency Clearance: Emergency activities are taken to be implemented due to the urgent needs for the most affected areas within the conflict, which tasking take place as responding to rescue civilians and authorities in the liberated areas.

b) Survey: YBLS finalized its arrangements and started its implementation in April 2021 for all partners, which is taking on a geographic districts level.

c) Capacity Building activities: YMACC focuses and giving priorities to training and efforts for enhancing the current capacity via developing new training management plans and supervision and preparing any accreditation process if needed.

d) Other related activities

- Agreement on resource allocation to the survey against those needed for emergency land release to ensure effectiveness planning is on place.
- YMACC/YEMAC is expanding to allow partnerships with different stakeholders if needed.
- Yemen is planning on bringing more donors to the scene.
- The ongoing update to the YBLS prioritization matrix and the collection of the potential contamination info from different stakeholders to ensure the development of a reliable baseline.
- YEMAC is planning to open a new branch in Marib to continue the mine action activities in Al Bayda' Al Jawf and the western districts of Shabwah.
- YMACC/YEMAC, if needed, is planning to keep developing new training plans to build new skills for the staff against the new challenges such as IEDs, sea mines, and so on also to retrain up skilled trainees and develop new TMPs. INGOs and Commercial companies can assist in the training as a matter of its capacity building perspectives.
- Ongoing development and enhancing the Information Management System to make sure of its purpose of managing all the info gathered from different activities and to enhance the current reporting mechanism.

(Table 11) Work-plan Activities

Activity	Length of the period to achieve the activity
Mine Action Emergency Response	Ongoing Activity
YBLS	Ongoing Activity
EORE Planning/Implementation	Ongoing Activity
IMAS Compliance	2 Years
Developing the current SOPs	From 6 to 12 Months (Started 2022 March)
Finalizing the NMAS approval and final updates	From 6 to 12 Months (Depending on the governmental procedures)
Ongoing improvement of Information Management system [Reporting]	Ongoing Activity
Bringing new equipment to cover the needs of the Mine Action Programme	Unknown Timeline (Based on the situations plus the funding situations)
Developing National Mine Action Strategy	Every 2/3 Years

Note: YEMEN will keep updating its work plan in annual basis or every two years within its transparency to the APMBC.

The input of local community leaders is essential; the requests from these bodies will be received by the coordination office and processed by the operations team within the coordination office against the prioritization inputs from the local authorities and the humanitarian community.

There will also be a time component to this as it is considered that those areas freed from fighting new liberated the latest provide more chance to save lives than those that are older.

Concurrent with this emergency clearance, the mine action sector in Yemen will survey those areas where there is safe access to conduct NTS activities based on the NTS prioritization matrix.

During the extension period, strengthening and enhancing the information management needs in Yemen will continue.

It is expected that the Marib branch will be active during the requested period and based on the situations within the governorate. The branch will perform the following activities (EOD/EO-Spot Task, NTS, and EORE).

13. Capacity available.

At present, the capacities of Yemen and the implemented partners are as the following:

NPA engages in two-phase institutional capacity development of YEMAC MDD capabilities through UNDP partnership. Phase I includes training 12 MDD handlers with trained MDDs in 2021. Phase II contains institutional capacity development of the YEMAC operations department about MDD maintenance and operations in 2022 and beyond. Phase II ensures that YEMAC has effective policies, standards, SOPs, and tools to support MDD operations. This will enable YEMAC to

effectively conduct training courses, test MDDs, operational planning and prioritization, and deployment of MDD assets in support of land release operations in the field. NPA also plans to

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	-	-	-	-
Danish Refugees Council – Humanitarian disarmament and peacebuilding - HDP	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-

expand to contribute to the conflict preparedness and protection (CPP) and survey and clearance operations in the future in close coordination and understanding with YEMAC and UNDP.

UNDP will support the Coordination office through logistics support and technical advice. It is expected that the full development of the Coordination office will take two to three years.

14. Budget requirements over the extension period

The below table is an estimated figures based on the current capacity of the programme, which cannot be considered as a fixed needed budget due to the current changes within the overall situation in Yemen.

(Table 12) The budget needed to target the plan of the Extension period (March 2023 to March 2028):

Activity	From March 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Until March 2028
YMACC	900,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	300,000
YBLS and Surveys (NTS&TS)	1,587,499	2,116,666	2,116,666	2,116,666	2,116,666	529,166
EOD & EO-Spot Task	1,587,499	2,116,666	2,116,666	2,116,666	2,116,666	529,166
Clearance	1,587,499	2,116,666	2,116,666	2,116,666	2,116,666	529,166
EORE	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	250,000
VA	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	250,000
Total	7,462,497	9,550,000	9,550,000	9,550,000	9,550,000	2,387,498

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.

Note: The mine action sector will apply a high degree of flexibility according to priorities and the degree of impact and scale of contamination in the face of ever-changing situations. In addition to the geographical aspects, a high degree of flexibility will also be applied to address new and growing threats. This flexibility will be supported by developing a strategy that allows continuous review of the situation and treating all planning as a "living" document capable of changing to cope with conditions as they change.

Within this request, as mentioned above, Yemen has many difficulties in conducting proper planning to its work plan with breakdown timelines and details due to the current challenges. However, Yemen will keep APMBC Article 5 committee through Meetings of State Parties – MSP and Article 7 report.

Annex (A) 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

Annex (B) NTS Details.

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	Jaljalalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalalah	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	Jaljalalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar		Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Mujama Jawlat Zunjbar	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar		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	Jaljalalah	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		Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Al-Maraqed	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Khadeerah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Coud	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalalah	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Jaljalalah	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Maskhal	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Shedad Fort	Contaminated
Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Mujama Jawlat Zunjbar	Contaminated

Abyan	Zungobar	Zenjubar	Al-Maraqed	Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Maskhal	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar		Contaminated
Abyan	Lawder	Zarah	Al-Eyn	Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	Juar	Al-Elm Station	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		Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated

Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	Contaminated
Aden	Dar Saad	Dar Saad		Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Aden	Khur Maksar	Khor Maksar	Khor Maksar	Contaminated
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	Al-Boreiqah	Al-Boreiqah	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	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	Dar Saad	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-Dhalae	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Jaleelah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Jaleelah	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Al-Hajr	Contaminated
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	Al-Dhale	Lacamat Salaah	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		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		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	Cadah Al-Nakheil	Contaminated
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	Doulabah	Al-Mahsharah	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		Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Mashaeef	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Caresh	Contaminated

Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Hathwah	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh		Contaminated
Laheg	Al Hawdah	Al-Houtah	Al-Hawtah	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Hawdah	Al-Houtah	Al-Hawtah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Balah Al-Sofla	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Joal Madram	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Qeeif	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	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Zarah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Qarf	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Rabedh	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Deimah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Abjd	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Qahfah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Habeel Al-Qurb	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Habeel Al-Qurb	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Dabeish	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Sameerah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Tawr Al Bahah	Tour Al-Bahah	Al-Reja	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Qeeif	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Hawdah	Al-Houtah	Al-Hawtah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Hawdah	Al-Houtah	Al-Hawtah	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Milah	Al-Malah	Qara Al-Meqra	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Joal Madram	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Dabeish	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Sameerah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Sameerah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Dabeish	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Falfalah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Falfalah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Habeel Al-Ahnash	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Masheif	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Nabatah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Habeel Al-Mashraqyah	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Madafen	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Dahnoun	NotContaminated

Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Mahanah - Al-Caramah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Safeily	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Ashran	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Hathwary	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Thaubah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Shaqaf	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Hathwary	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Hathwary	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Cardhab	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Jareibat Khadher	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Marhasah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Masheef	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Masheef	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Hadb	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Hard	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Aashar	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Asfal Dhary	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Nejd Al-Hamrany	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh		NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh		NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh		NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Caresh	Al-Meqtabah	NotContaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Joal Madram	Contaminated
Laheg	Al Qabbaytah	Al-Qabeitah		Contaminated
Laheg	Al Musaymir	Al-Musaimeer	Aqan	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul		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-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		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		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
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	Mawza	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Mowza	Al-Had	Contaminated
Taiz	Mawza	Al-Ahmoul	Al-Hamli	Contaminated

Annex (C) 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 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 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

Annex (D) YMACC (More Details)

YMACC

Through the General Secretary of the Prime ministry office, the government of Yemen established the Yemen Mine Action Coordination Cell – YMACC as the coordination office based on the recommendation submitted by the director of the programme. 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. YMACC started its operations, recruitment, and training in May 2020 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 as follows:

- Director of YMACC.
- Operations.
- Planning.
- Information Management.
- Surveys.
- Clearance.
- Explosive Ordnance Response.
- Quality Management.
- Explosive Ordnance Risk Education – EORE.
- Victim Assistance.
- IMAS Compliance.
- Relation and Legal Guidance.
- Admin and Finances.
- Mine Action Detectors and Equipment Maintenance Workshop.
- Translation [English – Arabic]
- Secretary.
- Security.

The current YMACC priorities:

A. Humanitarian response.

Mine action is needed in contaminated areas that directly affect civilians and people, and organizations responsible for providing humanitarian aid. It includes mine action activities in the context of the humanitarian response and prioritizes preventing civilians from being exposed to mine accidents and explosive ordnance. These are the following activities:

1. Rising the explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) to the most vulnerable groups and communities.
2. Surveying and collecting data related to contamination and injuries.
3. Clearance of land contaminated with explosive ordnance represents a danger to civilians.
4. Coordinate mine action with humanitarian aid officials to prioritize actions.

B. Actions on the path to fulfilling obligations - according to the following:

1. Organize cooperation and coordination to set priorities.
2. Initiate a non-technical survey to produce a comprehensive contamination map that provides a basis for long-term planning.
3. Modernizing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) by the National Mine Action Standards (NMAS).
4. Expanding support to international operators to expedite training, survey, and clearance.

C. Coordination priorities:

1. Issuing National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) and updating if required.
2. Planning all activities with the Executive Mine Action Centre - YEMAC and mine action organizations.
3. The establishment, besides enhancing IMSMA and a national database of mine action activities.
4. Planning and directing the implementation of the baseline survey to produce a comprehensive contamination map that provides a basis for long-term planning.
5. Accreditation and the support of mine action organizations.
6. Assigning tasks to partners responsible for implementing mine action activities.
7. Follow-up, monitoring, and evaluating current activities and reviewing their outputs.
8. Working to open and maintain the files and records necessary for mine action in Yemen.
9. Continuity of development regarding the capacity building of YMACC.
10. Prompt and coordinate for any needed action to investigate accidents and incidents related to mine action.
11. Make an effort to mobilize donor support for the Coordination Office to complete the deficiencies, training, and continuous guidance.

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.