

## PRELIMINARY OBSERVATION

### YEMEN

#### STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION – VICTIM ASSISTANCE

##### COMMITTEE ON VICTIM ASSISTANCE

(Austria, Burkina Faso (Chair), the Netherlands, and Sri Lanka)  
Intersessional Meetings  
17-20 June 2025

1. The Committee welcomes the submission by Yemen of updated information on its victim assistance activities. Based on the information provided, the Committee presents the following preliminary observations.

#### VICTIM ASSISTANCE ACTIONS:

**Ensure that a relevant government entity in affected States Parties is assigned as the focal point to coordinate victim assistance and oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance activities into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks (Actions 30, 1 and 2)**

2. Yemen reported that the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Health Care, Welfare and Rehabilitation of Disabled is responsible for integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks.

**Develop a national specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound disability action plan (Actions 30 and 3)**

3. Yemen reported that no action plan has been developed and that the Yemen Mine Action Coordination Centre (YMACC) has discussed victim assistance in the drafting process of new mine action strategy in February 2025.

**Include mine and other explosive ordnance victims or their representative organisations, in victim assistance planning and implementation at the national and local level (Actions 30, 31 and 39)**

4. Yemen reported that local communities and survivors are partially included in relevant activities. The Committee would like to encourage Yemen to ensure full participation and inclusion of mine and other EO survivors in planning and implementation efforts.

**Report on progress and challenges in implementing their national action plans (Action 30)**

5. Yemen reported on available services and provided information on significant challenges hindering assistance to mine victims.

**Carry out inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are effectively addressed (Action 31)**

6. Yemen reported that coordination among the Ministry and YMACC exists on topics of first aid and emergency medical care.
7. The Committee encourage Yemen to develop inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral coordination to ensure victims' needs are addressed more effectively.

**Identify all mine and other explosive ordnance victims and collect accurate and comprehensive information on their needs, challenges and geographic locations in a manner disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other considerations (Action 32 and also Action 9)**

8. Yemen reported 476 new casualties in 2024 and indicated that some of the data of the new casualties were being verified or completed. Yemen provided disaggregated data for 476 of the new casualties, including 77 persons killed and 399 injured.
9. Yemen reported that no systematic data collection exist, data are gathered on ad hoc basis by local authorities, hospitals and other stakeholders and that it is believed that the actual casualties is higher.

**Integrate the data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims into a national centralised database, such as disability data systems (Actions 32 and 9)**

10. Yemen reported YMACC has brought improvements to its information management system for mine action that will improve recording data on casualties as well.
11. Yemen reported on lack of centralised system to unify data and due to the following issues, the area has remained under-developed:
  - size of the contaminated areas;
  - lack of resources;
  - casualties in in active conflict zones;
  - return of internally displaced people to their contaminated villages; and,
  - lack of record of survivors who have been treated or passed away.

**Provide effective and efficient context-specific emergency medical care to new casualties and improve national capacity through training, including on psychosocial first care, specialized training for health professionals and layperson first responder training in affected communities (Action 33)**

12. Yemen reported that limited first aid kits have been provided to victims with support of the UNICEF and ICRC and that coordination with the Ministry of Health on emergency and first aid training plans for paramedics working in mine action teams continued.

**Ensure that mine and other explosive ordnance survivors have access to health services including in rural and remote areas (Action 33)**

13. Yemen reported that healthcare is available through public hospitals and healthcare centres in most places, and open to everyone in need including mine survivors. Yemen reported that national standards related to medical care have been developed.

**Ensure that a national/sub-administrative area referral mechanism is in place to facilitate access to services (Action 34)**

14. Yemen reported that no referral system has been in place and that some referrals are made through activities conducted by the mine action centre, such as risk education.

**Create and disseminate a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine and other explosive ordnance victims (Action 34)**

15. Yemen reported that directory of services had existed before 2014.

16. The Committee would like to encourage Yemen to create and disseminate a comprehensive directory of services available and access, to assist mine and other explosive ordnance (EO) victims access services.

**Efforts to increase the availability and accessibility of rehabilitation services (Action 35)**

17. Yemen reported on availability of rehabilitation centres providing physiotherapy and prosthetics in Aden, Hadramout, Taiz and Marib governorates, meeting the needs of survivors to some extent with the assistance provided by some agencies such as the King Salman Humanitarian and Relief Centre and UNICEF.

**Ensure to provide assistive technology (Action 35)**

18. Yemen reported that prostheses are provided to mine and other EO survivors and that services are not sufficient to meet the needs.

**Increase resources and national capacity to make assistive technology affordable and accessible (Action 35)**

19. The Committee would welcome further information on efforts made to increase resources and enhance national capacity in this regard.

**Ensure mine victims have access to psychological and psychosocial support services including to mental health (Action 36)**

20. Yemen reported that mental health services are available to the general population in most of the governorates capital, including Aden, Taiz, and Marib. There was a better integration notices in 2024 of psychosocial, by targeting returnees. Yemen reported that psychological and mental health services were provided to everyone in need, without creating privacy for this group. Mental and psychological services are provided in some governorates which need further support and budgetary allocation.

21. Yemen reported that the Yemeni Red Crescent continues with conducting courses to train volunteers in first aid, including care for victims.

**Efforts to make peer-to-peer support availability including by integrating it into public healthcare and other relevant systems (Action 36)**

22. Yemen reported on availability of limited peer support activities. The Committee would welcome further information in this regard.

**Meet the social and economic inclusion needs of mine victims (Action 37)**

23. Yemen reported that the Disability Law guarantees provision of social services to all persons with disabilities regardless of causes of impairments, and that some socio-economic services are provided to persons with disabilities by various agencies and organisations. Yemen reported that service providers suffer from limited capacity due to funding shortages and other associated challenges.

**Remove barriers to social and economic inclusion of mine survivors and affected families (Action 37)**

*24. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.*

**The number of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing social and economic services (Action 37)**

*25. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.*

**Ensure the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk (Action 38)**

*26. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.*

**Increase inclusion of and access by mine victims into programmes for humanitarian assistance, risk reduction, and conflict preparedness and protection (Action 38)**

*27. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.*

**Improve accessibility and strive to remove physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communications barriers (Actions 39 and 37)**

*28. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.*

**Include survivors and/or their representative organisations in matters that affect them, including in planning and implementation at the national and community levels (Actions 39, 38 and 30)**

29. Yemen reported on inclusion of mine and other EO survivors in some activities, such as community assessments carried out by mine action programme.

**CROSS - CUTTING ACTIONS:**

**Demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination (Action 1)**

30. Yemen reported on some efforts made to improve data collection in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Health Care, Welfare and Rehabilitation of Disabled and that efforts have been made to improve partnerships and cooperation.

**Ensure that gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors, are considered (Action 5)**

31. Yemen reported that efforts have been made to integrate gender and diversity into mine action planning and implementation at the national level in Yemen.

**Allocating national financial commitments for victim assistance implementation (Action 40)**

32. Yemen reported on scarcity of national resources, as one of major challenges hindering assistance to mine and other EO victims.

**Having a resource mobilisation plan (for victim assistance) in place (Action 41)**

33. Yemen reported that no resource mobilisation plan has been developed yet.

SRAAP country reporting tracker							
Victim Assistance							
Yemen							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Additional information or clarification requested by the Committee
30	% of affected States Parties that report on the relevant government entity assigned as the focal point to oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks to ensure its sustainability, including following Article 5 completion;						
	% of affected States Parties that report having an inclusive national action plan in place considering mine and other explosive ordnance victims, gender, age, disability, and other considerations and containing specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound objectives;						
	% of affected States Parties that report including mine and other explosive ordnance victims or their representative organisations, in victim assistance planning and implementation at the national and local level;						The Committee would like to encourage Yemen to ensure full participation and inclusion of mine and other EO survivors in planning and implementation efforts.
	% of affected States Parties that report on progress and challenges in implementing their national action plans.						
31	% of affected States Parties that report having in place an interministerial and multi-sectoral coordination mechanism to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are addressed;						The Committee encourage Yemen to develop inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral coordination to ensure victims' needs are addressed more effectively.
	% of affected States Parties that report including the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims in relevant national policies, legal frameworks, and budgets.						
32	% of affected States Parties that report on efforts to identify mine and other explosive ordnance victims and disaggregate victim data by gender, age, disability, and other considerations;						
	% of affected States Parties that report the inclusion of data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims in a national centralised database such as disability data systems and make data available to relevant stakeholders in accordance with data protection regulations/measures.						
33	% of affected States Parties that report having a mechanism in place to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response to new casualties;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on availability and accessibility of health services, including in rural and remote areas.						
34	% of affected States Parties that report having a national/sub-administrative referral mechanism in place which is available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims;						
	% of affected States Parties that report having a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims.						The Committee would like to encourage Yemen to create and disseminate a comprehensive directory of services available and access, to assist mine and other explosive ordnance (EO) victims access services.
35	% of affected States Parties that report on efforts to increase the availability and accessibility of rehabilitation services;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on the provision of assistive technology;						
	% of States Parties that report on efforts to increase resources and national capacity to make assistive technology affordable and accessible.						The Committee would welcome further information on efforts made to increase resources and enhance national capacity in this regard.

36	% of affected States Parties that report on mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing mental health and psychological support disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on the provision of and integrating peer-to-peer support into public healthcare and other relevant systems.						The Committee would welcome further information in this regard.
37	% of affected States Parties that report on programmes for inclusive employment, livelihoods, and other social protection services;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on efforts to remove barriers to the social and economic inclusion of mine survivors and affected families;						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
	% of affected States Parties that report on the number of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing social and economic services, disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors.						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
38	% of affected States Parties that report integrating the safety and protection of mine survivors in their emergency/humanitarian response and preparedness plans;						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
	% of affected States Parties that report on mine victims' inclusion and accessibility to programmes for humanitarian assistance, risk reduction, and conflict preparedness and protection.						The Committee would welcome information in this regard.
39	% of affected States Parties that report on progress in removing physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communication barriers;						The Committee would welcome information in this regard.
	% of affected States Parties that report including survivors and/or their representative organisations in matters that affect them, including in planning and implementation at the national and community levels.						
CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS							
1	% of affected States Parties that report integrating Convention implementation activities into: national development plans and budgets, strategies and budgets including on poverty reduction, humanitarian response, on health and mental health, gender equality inclusion of persons with disabilities, peacebuilding, Human Rights, climate change adaptation plans, environmental protection and improvement, and/or disaster risk reduction						
	% of affected States Parties that report having strengthened partnerships and coordinated Convention implementation activities with relevant humanitarian, peacebuilding, climate, environmental, development, health, disability, and human rights sectors						
5	% of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies integrating gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors;						
	% of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies developed through inclusive consultation with stakeholders including survivors and representatives of mine-affected communities						
	of mine victims and survivor organisations participating in Convention meetings						
40	% of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to their implementation of victim assistance.						
	% of States Parties that report on exploring all sources of funding, including conventional and alternative/innovative						
41	% of affected States Parties that report on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance.						
	% of affected States Parties that report having a resource mobilisation plan in place.						
	% of affected States Parties that have taken advantage of the Individualised Approach.						The Committee would welcome information on Yemen's interests in taking advantage of the Individualised Approach for victim assistance.