

KEY DATA

NO CCM ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE:

State not party to the CCM

CMR CONTAMINATION:

Unknown, but heavy

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of cluster munition-contaminated area	Release in 2024 (m ²)	Release in 2023 (m ²)
Clearance	Unknown	Unknown
Technical Survey	Unknown	Unknown
Non-Technical Survey	Unknown	Unknown
Destruction of submunitions during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2024	2023
Submunitions destroyed	At least 17	Unknown

MAIN CMR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2024:

- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Humanity & Inclusion (HI)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

The United Nations continued discussions with Yemen's mine action authorities, donors, and other stakeholders on a strategy for restructuring and strengthening mine action in Yemen. Sana'a's National Committee for Mine Action released a five-year strategic plan for 2025–29. Humanity & Inclusion (HI) signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with YEMAC North (the so-called De Facto Authorities, DFA) and conducted operations in three DFA-controlled governorates.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Yemen should accede to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) as a matter of priority.
- The DFA in Sana'a should expedite access for international demining organisations in order to accelerate survey and clearance.
- YEMAC-DFA (YEMAC North) and YEMAC-IRG (YEMAC South) should each report annually on mine action capacity and activities in their area of responsibility.
- YEMAC-IRG (the authority of the internationally recognised government) should release its revised national mine action standards (NMAS).

CLUSTER MUNITION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT

- Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC), which in practice is split between YEMAC DFA (YEMAC North) based in Sana'a and YEMAC-IRG (YEMAC South) based in Aden.
- Yemen Mine Action Coordination Centre (YMACC)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- YEMAC

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Humanity & Inclusion (HI)
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
- Project Masam/SafeLane Global
- The HALO Trust

OTHER ACTORS

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)

UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

The extent of cluster munition remnants (CMR) contamination in Yemen is not known but is thought to be heavy. YEMAC North has previously reported the presence of CMR in seven mostly northern governorates, with the heaviest contamination in al-Jawf and Saada governorates bordering Saudi Arabia.¹ YEMAC North has reported that non-technical survey (NTS) conducted between 2017 and 2021 in 35 districts of 7 governorates had identified 527 areas affecting a total of 1,199km² suspected to contain explosive ordnance, but it did not disaggregate the extent of cluster munition-contaminated area.²

Yemen had CMR before 2015³ but the escalation of conflict from late March 2015 significantly increased both the extent of contamination and the threat to the civilian population. CMR were the result of airstrikes by the Saudi Arabia-led coalition on territory controlled by the Houthis (Ansar Allah).⁴ In December 2016, Human Rights Watch reported

that 18 coalition attacks using cluster munitions since the previous year had killed at least 18 civilians and injured 74 more.⁵ NGOs recorded coalition use of cluster munitions until February 2017 and suspected continued use in 2018 but have not reported use since then.⁶

YEMAC North reports contamination from 15 types of cluster munition, of which 10 are produced in the United States (US), along with two British- and three Brazilian-made types.⁷ Human rights groups have documented the use of US BLU-63 submunitions (in Sana'a City); BLU-97 combined-effect submunitions (in Saada governorate); CBU-58 and CBU-105 sensor-fuzed munitions (in Amran and Sanaa governorates); Brazilian Astros II munitions (in Saada governorate and city); and British-made BL755 submunitions (in Hayran district of Hajjah governorate). They have also reported use of artillery-delivered ZP-39 Dual-Purpose Improved Conventional Munitions (DPICM) of indeterminate origin.⁸

OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND LANDMINES

Yemen has huge contamination from landmines (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Mines* report on Yemen for further information). There is also a significant, but unquantified problem from unexploded ordnance (UXO) other than unexploded submunitions.

1 Interview with Ahmed Alawi, Executive Officer, YEMAC North, 17 February 2016.

2 "Yemen National Mine Action Strategic Plan, 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2029", National Mine Action Committee (Sanaa), undated but 2025, p. 9. The seven governorates cited are: governorates: Al-Bayda, Al-Jawf, Amran, Hodeida, Marib, Saada, and Sana'a.

3 Human Rights Watch has said it recorded Saudi air strikes using cluster munitions dating back to 2009: "Yemen: Cluster munitions harm civilians", 31 May 2015, at: <http://bit.ly/32sdP0x>.

4 UNDP, Grant Progress Report for 1 October–31 December 2015, 25 January 2016.

5 Human Rights Watch, "Brazil-made cluster munitions wound children", 23 December 2016, at: <http://bit.ly/32ub4vE>.

6 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, Yemen country profile, 2022, at: <https://bit.ly/4evj4R7>.

7 Email from Ahmed Yahya Alawi, YEMAC North, 18 April 2023.

8 Human Rights Watch, "Brazil-made cluster munitions wound children", 23 December 2016; Human Rights Watch, "Yemen: Cluster munitions harm civilians", 31 May 2015; Amnesty International, "Yemen: children among civilians killed and maimed in cluster bomb 'minefields'", 23 May 2016; and Legal Centre for Rights and Development, Sanaa, "The bombing of civilians and residential neighbourhoods with international forbidden weapons (cluster munitions)", undated but 2018.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Management of mine action in Yemen is geographically divided along the lines of the conflict that erupted in March 2015 between the Houthi movement (the DFA) controlling the capital Sana'a as well as much of the north and west of the country, and the internationally recognised government (IRG), operationally based in Aden and the south. A Sana'a-based inter-ministerial National Mine Action Committee (NMAC), which was created to set national mine action policy, strategy, and priorities is no longer recognised by the IRG, which reported it had disbanded in 2019 but continues to be cited by the DFA as the institution leading mine action. It states it meets once or twice a year to discuss progress, challenges, and funding.⁹

YEMAC was established in Sana'a in January 1999 as a national mine action agency under the NMAC and functioning as both regulator and operator. It nominally maintained a national role, and in 2021, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reported that, in total, YEMAC conducted clearance in 19 of Yemen's 21 governorates.¹⁰ In practice, YEMAC had split into two operations, centred round Sana'a and Aden, respectively. YEMAC South informed Mine Action Review there was no coordination between the two because YEMAC North was under the control of Houthi militia.¹¹

YEMAC South, headquartered in Aden, operated through three branches serving Hadramaut, Marib, and Taiz. It identified Aden, Abyan, Dhale, Hodeida, Lahej, and Taiz as high-priority districts for mine action interventions.¹² Yemen's Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline extension request, submitted in March 2022, said that YEMAC was planning to open an office in Marib to support operations in Al-Bayda and Al-Jawf governorates, as well as the western Shabwah governorate. Operations included explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot tasks, NTS, and risk education.¹³ Those plans are thought to have been halted by the cessation of donor funding at the end of June 2023. YEMAC reported that as a result it had been forced to suspend 66 demining teams and some departments. It said it continued discussions with the UN Resident Coordinator in 2024 but "no roadmap or solutions have been reached."¹⁴

In April 2020, YEMAC South opened YMACC in Aden with a view to strengthening programme management in areas controlled by the IRG. The centre, which is intended to facilitate cooperation with international organisations, has responsibility for accrediting organisations and issuing

task orders. It has departments for planning, information management, and quality assurance (QA)/quality control (QC)¹⁵ and had set up technical working groups focused on NTS and risk education.¹⁶ Termination of the UNDP emergency project in 2023 resulted in reduced staffing and left YMACC without funding for essential utilities, including electricity or fuel for vehicles, leading to delays in its activities. YEMAC and YMACC continued to function in 2024 with the help of technical support from implementing partners (IPs) and financial support, notably from Project Masam.¹⁷ Despite lack of funds, IPs said YMACC continued to convene regular meetings for project managers and supported operators on issues of accreditation, task orders, access, the import of equipment, and security.¹⁸

YEMAC North (YEMAC-DFA) functions as both the coordinator of mine action in northern governorates controlled by Houthi forces and as operator involved in all aspects of mine action including survey and clearance, risk education, victim assistance, information management, and quality management – a situation seen as creating a problematic conflict of interest.¹⁹ To address that issue, YEMAC North and the DFA's Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (SCMCHA) agreed in principle to set up a coordination centre similar to YMACC in the IRG-controlled areas²⁰ but as at June 2025 no further action had been taken to implement the proposal.

HI signed an MoU with YEMAC North in January 2024 to conduct a range of activities, including NTS, EOD, and risk education while building YEMAC capacity building and providing support including transport, trauma kits, and personal protective equipment.²¹ Three international demining NGOs—Danish Refugee Council (DRC), The HALO Trust, and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)—visited Sana'a in February 2023 and negotiated a Memorandum of Understanding with YEMAC North that would provide a basis for operating in the DFA-controlled areas. But although contact has continued, no agreements have yet been signed.²²

The United Nations provided technical and administrative support to YEMAC for two decades but in 2023 ended the Emergency Mine Action Project managed by UNDP and embarked on a review of its involvement in mine action in Yemen.²³ UN engagement with mine action came under the Resident Coordinator pending a review of mine action sector management structures and international support.²⁴

9 "Yemen National Mine Action Strategic Plan, 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2029", National Mine Action Committee (Sanaa), undated but 2025, p. 12.

10 "UNDP Annual Report on Mine Action in Yemen 2020", February 2021, p. 9.

11 Email from Ameen Saleh Alaqili, Director, YEMAC, 26 December 2021.

12 Email from Ameen Saleh Alaqili, YEMAC, 21 May 2023.

13 Yemen Article 5 deadline Extension Request, March 2022, pp. 26–27.

14 Statement by Yemen (IRG) to the APMBC 5th Review Conference, 24–29 November 2024.

15 UNDP, "Emergency Mine Action Project, Annual Progress Report 2019", 20 January 2020, p. 12; and email from Ameen Saleh Alaqili, YEMAC, 26 December 2021.

16 UNDP Annual Report on Mine Action in Yemen 2020, p. 14.

17 Interview with Ameen Saleh Alaqili, YEMAC, in Geneva, 20 June 2025.

18 Emails from Dua'a Almadi, Humanitarian Demining Project Programme Manager, DRC, 30 April 2025; Mara van der Kamp, Programme Manager, HALO, 6 May 2025; and Azza Sameer, Project Officer, NPA, 25 March 2025; and interview with Ousama Algosaihi, Managing Director, Project Masam, in Geneva, 10 April 2025.

19 UNDP, "Emergency Mine Action Project – Phase II, Annual Report for 2022", 15 February 2023, p. 21.

20 Ibid.

21 Email from Reshma Azmi, Country Director, HI, 17 June 2025.

22 Emails from Dua'a Almadi, DRC, 30 April 2025; and Mara van der Kamp, Programme Manager, HALO, 6 May 2025.

23 UNDP, "Emergency Mine Action Project – Phase II, Annual Report for 2022", 15 February 2023, p. 24.

24 Interviews with Patrick Fruchet, UN Adviser, in Geneva, 21 June 2023; and Aleksandar Mihajlov, UNDP, in Geneva, 22 June 2023.

YEMAC has since received some technical and financial support to maintain essential functions from its main implementing partners.

Two UN staff deployed to Yemen in January 2024 under a six-month project funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), "Strategic Coordination of Ways Forward for Humanitarian Mine Action interventions in Yemen", to make recommendations for the UN's future engagement with mine action in Yemen. Recommendations included strengthening national coordination structures, increasing international support for deployment of international NGOs in the North and the South of Yemen, and supporting reactivation of the National Mine Action Committee. From October 2024, the UN Office for

Project Services (UNOPS) implemented a Netherlands-funded project, "Addressing Explosive Threats for the Protection of Civilians". This was expected to include funding of US\$160,000 over a period of eight months to support YMACC's coordination activities, including planning, tasking, monitoring/QA, completions and handovers, and information management.²⁵

The UN Mission to Support the Hedaydah Agreement (UNMHA), set up under UN Security Council Resolution 2452, opened a joint operations centre in the city in October 2019. Its mine action section includes a senior mine action adviser in Hodeida undertaking an advisory and advocacy role, supported by a mine action officer based in Aden and a staff member in Sana'a.²⁶

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Yemen does not have an NMAS on environmental management, and the emergency character of the response to mines and other explosive ordnance does not take account of environmental issues in planning and tasking. International operators report complying with relevant international standards, but said no environmental issues were identified or discussed with YEMAC or YMACC in 2024.²⁷

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

YEMAC-IRG (YEMAC South) has identified inclusion of women in mine action as a priority²⁸ and reaffirmed its commitment to advancing gender and diversity at the end of 2024.²⁹ Implementation remains challenging in the face of conservative cultural norms and restricted mobility for women, and at a time when donor funding cuts have severely curtailed mine action employment.

YEMAC South started training female staff for EOD, improvised explosive device disposal (IEDD), NTS, and risk education in 2020.³⁰ Yemen's 2022 Article 5 deadline extension request noted that YEMAC had employed women in NTS, risk education, information management, and victim assistance. It stated that "there is no objection to including more women",³¹ although YMACC was reportedly resistant to employing women in multitask teams.³² Any plans for employing women were put on hold with the suspension of donor funding in 2023. YEMAC North affirmed to UNDP that women made up half of their NTS staff³³ but no details were available of overall staffing or the gender composition. Its strategic plan for 2025–29 omits any reference to gender.

Employment of women among international operators generally remained at a low level. DRC's NTS/risk education teams, however, are made up equally of men and women and in the last quarter of 2024 started training a female technical field manager.³⁴ Of HALO's five international staff, three (60%) are women; among its 65 national staff, 12 (18%) are women, including four in field operations.³⁵ Half of NPA's staff were women, whether in managerial or field positions, but 27 employees seconded from YEMAC were all men.³⁶ Saudi-funded Project Masam, much the biggest operator in Yemen, remains an almost entirely male organisation.³⁷

In the North, HI reported a balance of employment for women and people with disabilities in the risk education team enabling delivery of safety messages to all community groups, but not in the NTS and EOD teams due to policy and because it said there were no qualified females for these activities. HI said it planned with YEMAC to consider gender diversity in upcoming training of NTS and EOD staff to ensure overall gender diversity.³⁸

25 Interview with Charles Frisby and Habibulhaq Javed, UNOPS, in Geneva, 10 April 2025; and email from Charles Frisby, 15 April 2025.

26 Email from Leon Louw, Mine Action Adviser, UNMHA, 25 June 2024.

27 Emails from Dua'a Almadi, DRC, 30 April 2025; and Retief Horn, Project Masam, 16 April 2025.

28 Email from Ameen Saleh Al-Aqili, YEMAC, 26 December 2021; and Article 5 deadline Extension Request, March 2022, p. 21.

29 Statement of Yemen to the APMBC Fifth Review Conference, Siem Reap, 24–29 November 2024.

30 Email from Ameen Saleh Al-Aqili, YEMAC, 5 May 2021; and "UNDP Annual Report 2020", p. 15.

31 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, March 2022, p. 21.

32 Email from Marie-Josée Hamel, DRC, 30 March 2022.

33 UNDP, "Emergency Mine Action Project – Phase II, Annual Report for 2022", 15 February 2023, p. 15.

34 Email from Dua'a Almadi, DRC, 30 April 2025.

35 Email from Mara van der Kamp, HALO, 6 May 2025.

36 Email from Azza Sameer, NPA, 5 May 2025.

37 Email from Retief Horn, Project Masam, 16 April 2025.

38 Email from Reshma Azmi, HI, 17 June 2025.

Table 1: Gender composition of operators in 2024³⁹

Operator	Total staff	Women staff	Total managerial or supervisory staff	Women managerial or supervisory staff	Total operational staff	Women operational staff
DRC	52	10 (19%)	6	2 (33%)	34	6 (18%)
HALO	70	15 (21%)	11	3 (27%)	35	5 (14%)
HI South	33	11 (33%)	7	4 (57%)	20	7 (35%)
HI North	45	26 (58%)	19	4 (21%)	24	9 (38%)
NPA	49	10 (20%)	7	3 (43%)	4	2 (50%)
Project Masam	557	10 (2%)	32	0 (0%)	301	1 (0.3%)
Totals	806	82 (10%)	82	16 (20%)	416	30 (7%)

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Information management in the YEMAC South area of operations is supported by an Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) Core database installed in YMACC at the end of 2021 with support from UNDP and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).⁴⁰ Since 2022 it has been populated with data on clearance, victims, and accidents as well as receiving results of the baseline survey.⁴¹ Operator access is restricted to data relating to their own operations. They are able to request maps and other data to support operations and report that data received on tasks have proved reliable.⁴² Project Masam reported its operating results to YMACC, but the data were held separately from other operators' results.⁴³ After closure of UNDP's programme, the GICHD continued to deploy an information management officer contracted by DRC.⁴⁴

In 2024, YMACC upgraded IMSMA reporting forms to Version 2 with support from the GICHD and held meetings with implementing partners to update them on the reporting requirements of the new version.⁴⁵ NPA also facilitated IMSMA workshops for YEMAC and YMACC at its offices.⁴⁶

YEMAC North works with an older IMSMA New Generation system.⁴⁷ Its information management capacity in 2024 was not known, and implementing partners have no access to the database. HI said it is coordinating with YEMAC North so that its database can be upgraded to IMSMA Core.⁴⁸ The DFA mine action strategy for 2025–29 makes no reference to information management.

PLANNING AND TASKING

Mine action in Yemen is conducted on an emergency basis in a context of continuing armed conflict, responding to immediate threats from all forms of explosive ordnance.⁴⁹ UNDP has previously observed that YEMAC needed to organise field operations to also address longer term impacts of contamination from explosive remnants of war (ERW).⁵⁰ Yemen's CMR challenge, however, appears to be concentrated almost exclusively in northern governorates controlled by the DFA.

A work plan in Yemen IRG's 2022 APMBC Article 5 deadline extension request, submitted in March 2022, identified general areas of activity such as emergency response, survey, and risk education, but gave no details. It said it would update its plans every year or two.⁵¹ Implementing partners in IRG-controlled areas, did not record any clearance of CMR.⁵²

39 Emails from Dua'a Almadi, DRC, 30 April 2025; Mara van der Kamp, HALO, 6 May 2025; Azza Sameer, Reshma Azmi, HI, 17 June 2025; NPA, 5 May 2025; and Retief Horn, Project Masam, 16 April 2025.

40 UNDP, "Emergency Mine Action Project – Phase II, Annual Report for 2022", 15 February 2023, p. 9.

41 Interview with Mukahhal Sulaiman, GICHD, Geneva, 11 July 2023.

42 Emails from Christina Hendryx, DRC, 15 May 2023; and Matthew Smith, HALO, 11 July 2023.

43 Interview with Mukahhal Sulaiman, GICHD, Geneva, 11 July 2023.

44 Interview with Mukahhal Sulaiman, GICHD, Geneva, 27 June 2024; and email from Christina Hendryx, DRC, 17 July 2024.

45 Emails from Azza Sameer, NPA, 5 May 2025; and Mara van der Kamp, HALO, 6 May 2025.

46 Email from Azza Sameer, NPA, 5 May 2025.

47 Interview with Mukahhal Sulaiman, GICHD, Geneva, 27 June 2024.

48 Email from Reshma Azmi, HI, 17 June 2025.

49 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, March 2022, p. 26.

50 UNDP, "Emergency Mine Action Project – Phase II, Annual Report for 2022", 15 February 2023, p. 23.

51 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, March 2022, p. 27.

52 Emails from Dua'a Almadi, DRC, 30 April 2025; Mara van der Kamp, HALO, 6 May 2025; Azza Sameer, NPA, 5 May 2025; and Retief Horn, Project Masam, 16 April 2025.

The DFA mine action strategic plan for 2025–29 sets out general plans for marking, survey, and clearance of explosive ordnance, including unexploded submunitions, expanding mine action teams, building capacity, and employing mine detection dogs and drones. The targets include marking 11.7km² and clearing 11km² of hazardous areas and “releasing a total of 1,456,941,500 square meters of SHA,” but it does not set targets disaggregated by type of contamination. YEMAC-DFA put the cost of implementing the strategy at US\$152.7 million.⁵³

YEMAC North prioritised tasks on the basis of needs and demands for rapid interventions identified by YEMAC, local authorities, community committees, and community focal points. HI worked closely with YEMAC North, meeting three times a week to plan field operations, workshops, and other activities. HI reported regular field visits by its Field Technical Manager and EOD Supervisor as well as by a YEMAC North QM unit.⁵⁴

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Yemen-IRG had embarked on the process of revising and updating its NMAS before the 2023 termination of UNDP’s Emergency Mine Action Project. The existing standards were based on the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) when they were drawn up in 2007. YEMAC South (IRG) had acknowledged that the standards were obsolete and that standard operating procedures (SOPs) based on the standards were not consistently applied by its clearance personnel.⁵⁵

By 2023, YEMAC South reported it had revised 31 chapters of NMAS, which were undergoing a final review and were expected to be approved and adopted before the end of

2023.⁵⁶ They included standards relating to land release and are said to be compliant with IMAS and the 2019 Oslo Action Plan.⁵⁷ Dual-language standards have been drafted but have not yet been officially released.⁵⁸ Further action appears to have ceased with the termination of the UNDP programme and suspension of international funding.

YEMAC North (DFA) briefly mentions in its strategic plan for 2025–29 that it is responsible for maintaining national standards and implementing plans in accordance with them, but it gave no details of the scope of standards or when they were released.⁵⁹

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Until 2023, YEMAC was nominally the biggest operator, employing some 400 personnel under YEMAC-DFA in the north and 550 personnel under YEMAC-IRG in the south, but estimates of operational capacity in both areas were complicated by the reported presence of ghost deminers and lack of clarity on the number of personnel operational at any one time in either the north or south.⁶⁰

YEMAC North, operating in the region mainly affected by CMR, said it had 568 personnel working in 29 field teams: nine manual clearance teams, three NTS and six technical survey (TS) teams, five mine detection dog (MDD) teams, two mechanical clearance teams, one ERW team, one QA team, one monitoring team, and a victim assistance team.⁶¹

HI had five EOD/battle area clearance (BAC) teams with a total of 25 personnel operating in three northern governorates together with three NTS teams (12 personnel) and nine risk education teams (45 personnel). In the South, HI worked from two offices in Aden and Taiz governorates

with two EOD/BAC teams totalling 12 personnel, together with three NTS teams (10 personnel) and four risk education teams (16 personnel).⁶²

In the YEMAC South reported that since the cessation of its donor support it has only been able to deploy teams for emergency call-outs.⁶³ Project Masam remains much the biggest operator with 32 teams with 264 personnel trained for NTS, TS, and manual clearance. It foresaw a substantial increase in capacity to 42 teams in the second half of 2025. The nine governorates in which Project Masam operated in 2024 included three reportedly affected by CMR (Al-Jawf, Hodeida, and Marib) but although it reported clearance of hundreds of mines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and more than 45,000 items of UXO in 2024, it said it did not clear or receive reports of any CMR.⁶⁴ The other international operators included DRC, HALO, HI, and NPA who focused on survey and clearance of mines and of which only DRC and HI encountered cluster munitions in 2024.

53 “Yemen National Mine Action Strategic Plan, 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2029”, National Mine Action Committee (Sanaa), undated but 2025, pp. 5, 10, 23–24.

54 Email from Reshma Azmi, HI, 17 June 2025.

55 UNDP, “Emergency Mine Action Project, Annual Progress Report 2019”, 20 January 2020, p. 17; and 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 16.

56 Email from Ameen Saleh Alaqili, YEMAC, 21 May 2023.

57 Email from Ameen Saleh Alaqili, YEMAC, 26 December 2021.

58 Email from Jack Lister, HALO, 6 June 2024.

59 “Yemen National Mine Action Strategic Plan, 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2029”, National Mine Action Committee (Sanaa), undated, p. 12.

60 Interview with mine action stakeholders in Geneva, 23 June 2022.

61 “Yemen National Mine Action Strategic Plan, 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2029”, National Mine Action Committee (Sanaa), undated but 2025, p. 30.

62 Email from Reshma Azmi, HI, 17 June 2025.

63 Interviews with Ameen Saleh Alaqili, YEMAC, in Geneva, 1 May 2024 and 20 June 2025.

64 Email from Retief Horn, Project Masam, 16 April 2025.

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2024

Mine action in Yemen is conducted on an emergency basis focused on survey to identify the extent of contamination by all forms of explosive ordnance and on urgent clearance to remove explosive hazards that pose an immediate threat to communities. No data were received from YEMAC-DFA on the extent or outcome of any land release operations in 2024.

HI did not release areas in the North, but NTS confirmed 0.6km² of CMR contamination in Sana'a and Hodeida North governorates and EOD operations in Hodeida North destroyed 14 submunitions among a wide range of other explosive ordnance.⁶⁵

In the south, DRC reported that its EOD teams destroyed three submunitions during 2024 in Nabta village in Taiz governorate's Almashaliha sub-district. They included one BLU-63 and two Greek HEDP M20G submunitions, all of which it destroyed in situ.⁶⁶

⁶⁵ Email from Reshma Azmi, HI, 17 June 2025.

⁶⁶ Email from Dua'a Almadi, DRC, 30 April 2025.