

Annex III

Workplan 2024 – March/2028

Introduction

Yemen is obligated to comply with the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and its commitment under Article 5. The implementation work plan indicates previous progress made, as well as areas of improvement to increase efficiency and effectiveness. This plan includes details about targets of Mine Action activities within the Yemen context, such as challenges.

Information on the specific time period, as per the decision within the current extension period

The current granted extension period, as the implementation of Yemen's Article 5 obligations, will be affected by new information, the level of resources obtained, changes in the security environment, lack of the required funding, and the amount of capacity involved in survey and clearance operations. However, Yemen is committed to providing an updated detailed work plan by 30 April 2024 and 30 April 2026 for the remaining extension period until March 2028. Currently, the Yeme Baseline Survey - YBLS is still in process, and the scope of the contamination is not completed well. The challenges with accessibility and security situations in some areas create some difficulty in planning and giving projections of mined areas in a detailed work plan. The emergency mine clearance and Mine Action intervention is still ongoing. This work plan will be updated and submitted as a revised version within the transparency reports via the APMBC. Yemen will continue its survey and clearance efforts besides the work as follows:

1. Emergency response.
2. The continuity of Mine Action operations.
3. The continuity of YBLS objectives.
4. Producing an annual revised work plan to meet its Article 5 obligations.
5. Enhancing and improving Information Management.

6. Supporting the coordination office - YMACC.
7. Developing a National Mine Action Strategy.

Progress made in implementation since the submission of the extension request

The achievements of the action plan of the National Mine Action Program that took place in 2023 are as follows:

1. Continuity and expansion of Yemen Baseline Survey Operations in Yemen.
2. Analyze the results of the Yemen Baseline Survey and update the priority matrix for non-technical survey activities.
3. Technical working groups were established to analyze training needs and review training plans for all partners in the fields.
4. Completing the review process of the National Mine Action standards.
5. Completing the review of the established standards and operating procedures of the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre YEMAC.

Summary of areas known or suspected to contain (anti-personnel mines) 2023:

Name of administrative sub-division	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (m2)	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (m2)
Abyan	-	-	2	127,904
Aden	-	-	1	31,247
Al-dhale	8	679,012	3	63,714
Al-hodeida	7	515,973	25	1,711,089
Laheg	1	40,977	7	507,036
Taiz	22	1,208,591	17	527,612

Total number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines in the administrative division	Total amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (m2) in the administrative division	Total number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in the administrative division	Total amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (m2) in the administrative division
38	2,444,553	55	2,968,602

Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (m2)
93	5,413,155

Summary of area and areas released and devices destroyed in 2023:

Name of administrative sub-division	Number of mined areas addressed	Reduced (m2)	Cleared (m2)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Type of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Type of other explosive items destroyed
Abyan	1	-	6,719	-	-	65	erw
Aden	3	94,804	72,445	-	-	4	Erw
Al-dhale	4	60,073	8,896	3	ap, ied	4	erw
Al-hodeida	7	135,935	36,268	-	-	2	erw
Laheg	1	-	18,366	-	-	-	-
Shabwah	3	-	23,124	-	-	16	erw
Taiz	2	-	18,593	37	ap, ied	162	erw

Total number of mined areas addressed in the administrative division	Total areas reduced (m2) in the administrative division	Total areas cleared (m2) in the administrative division	Total number of anti-personnel mines destroyed in the administrative division	Total number of other explosive items destroyed in the administrative division
21	290,812	184,411	40	253

Note: the above figures are taken from IMSMA based on the entered data from technical survey and Clearance operations. The emergency activities via YEMAC and Project Masam operations are detailed below.

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

Year	AP	AT	UXO	IED	Total
2023	521	7,202	50,732	291	58,746

Cleared area size (m2): 10,908,308

Objectives of the emergency clearance:

1. Speed in the emergency response process and teams move directly.
2. Preventing or reducing civilian casualties to which innocent civilians are exposed.
3. Securing the return of the displaced people to their homes, villages and cities, areas of agriculture and grazing.
4. Opening roads to deliver relief materials to those who need them.
5. Disinfecting residential and service buildings and public and private facilities, including schools, hospitals and other facilities.
6. Securing sources of drinking water.
7. Securing agricultural and grazing areas from which a large number of the Yemeni population depends for their daily livelihood.
8. Clearing coastal areas of mine pollution to secure the lives of local residents who depend on the sea.

Yemen Baseline Survey – YBLS 2023 progress made (For all contamination): By conducting **874 non-technical survey - NTS visits**, which resulted in the findings of **56 suspected hazardous areas – SHAs** with an **area of 2,968,605.43 million square meters**, and **133 confirmed hazardous areas - CHAs** with an **area of 13,975,006.22 million square meters**, with an **estimated population of 382,511 affected people**, as well as **finalizing surveys in 9 districts** from Aden, Laheg, and Taiz. There are considerations for future expansion to several governorates and districts that have not yet been targeted yet.

Information on the remaining challenge

An updated List of all areas known or suspected is included as an annex with the Article 7 report for the period 2023. It will be difficult, on a geographical scale, to plan around the remaining challenges within a **time frame** that will be determined by the **completion date**, and the reason is clear: the Yemen Baseline Surveys – YBLS operations are still continuing at this moment, as well as due to the given challenges within the context of Yemen.

Information on other characteristics of the mined areas

The identification process of mined areas also takes the importance of other characteristics, which are some examples within the currently identified hazard areas as follows:

- Terrain Category (solid, medium, soft, wet, and other).
- Vegetation (Trees, grass, bushes, and other).
- Seasonal Effects (hot and rainy in summer – moderate in winter, northern seasonal wind, rainfall between summer and winter, coastal by the sea, flood and heavy rains, high temperature, heavy winds, etc....).
- Land Type (rocky, sand, swamped, clay, chalk, ploughed, and other).
- Slope (5-19, 0-5, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, and +30).
- Estimating the metal contamination (high, medium, and low).

Information on the remaining socioeconomic impact of the remaining hazardous areas

Mines planted inside villages, cities, streets, homes, government facilities, airports such as Aden Airport (which has been cleared), schools, service facilities, main and secondary routes/dirt roads, agricultural lands, grazing areas, in areas of water sources, on the coasts and seashores, using anti-vehicle mines, anti-personnel mines and improvised mines (manufactured locally, as we believe). Explosive devices use new technology in infrared devices (using infra-red beams that causes the device to explode as soon as any object passes in front of its lens using vibrations), remote-controlled devices, and devices that operate with electrical wires and control the explosion using remote controls. They also used remnants of war, such as shells. Artillery of all kinds and large aviation bombs as explosive devices that destroy buildings, roads, and facilities and blow-up bridges and ferries. They are used in mountainous areas, open areas, and cities.

This humanitarian disaster deprived citizens of their jobs and sources of livelihood, such as farms, roads, and service facilities. To cleanse Yemen of landmines, great efforts and increased capabilities are required by providing means and tools of governmental support from governments and local and international supporting organizations to effectively continue all mine action activities in all contaminated areas.

Delays in the process of clearing mined areas might cause more innocent civilian victims in addition to the economic catastrophe, as there cannot be real development without clearing the land of mines and remnants of war, which have prevented and hindered the reclamation and use of agricultural lands and grazing areas, and the return of the displaced to their villages and homes, and difficulty. The arrival of relief materials to their areas.

Survey activities

The progress made in the identification of mined areas is carried out according to a mechanism that was identified in the surveys of Yemen YBLS and includes the procedures of non-technical surveys according to the evidence-based approach methodology and classification of the mined area discovered as a confirmed or suspicious area or through technical surveys or clearance as well as explosive ordnance disposal (EOD). This mechanism was identified during the technical workshops of the baseline surveys in Yemen YBLS and through the participation of various stakeholders. Actions taken to implement YBLS in 2022 were preceded by a series of implementation and preparatory actions carried out in 2021. The technical working group undertook a preliminary study of the nature of the ongoing armed conflict and its impact on affected communities. The study identified various forms of threats to civilians' lives, livelihoods, and basic services. An action plan has been prepared to conduct YBLS based on a prioritization matrix that can be updated and developed according to the needs and variables of the general situation in Yemen on a district basis. YEMAC and its international partners prepared and equipped non-technical survey – NTS teams and deployed them to high-priority districts in the governorates: Abyan, Aden, Al-dhale, Al-hodeida, Laheg, and Taiz.

This mechanism still ongoing, during which monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of performance and progress rates achieved were carried out. A series of actions and tasks achieved during the year 2022:

1. Conducting refresher training for YEMAC NTS teams in Aden and Taiz.
2. Equipping and preparing new NTS teams and their deployment by international partners.
3. Conduct field visits to observe the progress of NTS teams.

4. Issuing of new highly prioritized task orders at districts and sub-district levels.
5. Reviewing / Auditing field reports.
6. Holding Technical Working Group meetings of YBLS to assess results and address and correct errors.
7. Continuously communicating with operators to share information and feedback on the teams' performance and the reported results.
8. Monthly and annual reporting on results achieved.

In 2024/March, a new process was shared with implementing partners to start cancellation reports within the re-survey activities.

Note: Yemen Baseline Surveys – YBLS operations are still ongoing.

Non-Technical Survey visits and results until April 2024

Governorate	District	NTS visits	Contaminated	Not Contaminated
Abyan	khanfir	96	53	43
	Lawder	55	18	37
	Zungobar	64	18	46
Abyan Total		215	89	126
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	38	23	15
	Al Mansura	14	6	8
	Ash Shaikh Outhman	17	7	10
	Dar Saad	94	32	62
	Khur Maksar	87	18	69
	Seerah (Creater)	17		17
Aden Total		267	86	181
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	60	41	19
	Qa'atabah	158	8	150
Al-dhale Total		218	49	169
Al-hodeida	Al Garrahi	7	6	1

	Al Khawkhah	184	66	118
	Hays	8	3	5
Al-hodeida Total		199	75	124
Laheg	Al Hawdah	7	4	3
	Al Madaribh & Al-Ara	1	1	
	Al Milah	35	17	18
	Al Musaymir	53	31	22
	Al Qabbaytah	153	20	133
	Tawr Al Bahah	7	7	
	Tuban	55	17	38
Laheg Total		311	97	214
Taiz	Al Mukha	41	5	36
	Al Ma'afer	25	5	20
	Al Mudhaffar	42	1	41
	Ash Shim'yatayn	4	2	2
	Bab al mandab	3	3	
	Jabal Habashi	17	4	13
	Mawza	201	78	123
	Sabir Al Mawadim	184	30	154
	Salah	46	21	25
Taiz Total		563	149	414
Grand Total		1,773	545	1,228

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Clearance Activities

National level prioritization system for clearance: within the current YBLS findings, there is a prioritization on how to classify the hazard areas based on different factors and the future use of the land compared to its previous one, in addition to a prioritization matrix developed before the implementation of the YBLS. However, an updated prioritization matrix for clearance is expected **within 2024**. In addition to the emergency clearance, below is a summary of 38 areas that were cleared in 2021 – 2023:

Governorate	District	Cleared Areas	Calculated Area Size
Abyan	khanfir	4	1,413,838.88
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	7	139,488.5
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	5	20,351.89
	Qa'atabah	1	4,276.44
Al-hodeida	Al Garrahi	2	22,724.36
	Al Khawkhah	1	13,544.56
Laheg	Al Hawdah	2	16,260.05
	Al Milah	1	14,678.66
	Al Musaymir	1	18,366.95
	Al Qabbaytah	1	4,071.72
Shabwah	Ataq	5	47,227.61
Taiz	Attazziah	1	14,370.42
	Jabal Habashi	2	18,593.41
	Mawza	5	56,378.54
Grand Total		39	1,804,171.99

The affected population is counted as beneficiaries immediately after mine clearance operations are completed. Several factors are considered during the planning process for mine clearance operations, such as the area's priority, the level of pollution, and the previous and future use of the land.

Mine Risk Education and Risk Reduction

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education - Beneficiaries of assistance:

Name of administrative division	Name of administrative sub-division	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Total
Abyan	khanfir	262	1,908	2,241	247	4,658
	Mudiyah	395	1,540	1,816	444	4,195
	Zungobar	638	1,054	1,340	199	3,231
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	317	4,071	4,158	38	8,584
	Al Mansura	39	8	9	95	151
	Ash Shaikh Outhman	314	364	411	194	1,283
	Dar Saad	284	335	328	110	1,057
	Khur Maksar	94	0	0	195	289
Al-dhale	Ad Dhala	1,991	5,715	7,959	2,388	18,053
	Al Azariq	206	4,135	5,542	806	10,689
	Al Hussein	695	4,899	5,308	1,019	11,921
	Ash Shu'ayb	710	2,656	3,126	715	7,207
	Jahaf	331	2,996	3,452	607	7,386
	Qa'atabah	2,423	9,136	9,083	1,609	22,251
Al-hodeida	Al Khawkhah	2,618	5,425	7,241	838	16,122
	Hays	1,278	3,987	5,268	1,004	11,537
Hadramout	Al Mukalla	7	0	0	40	47

Laheg	Al Madaribh & Al-Ara	488	316	878	3,571	5,253
	Al Qabbaytah	61	740	1,038	218	2,057
	Tuban	831	933	1,006	613	3,383
	Al Hawdah	589	202	217	508	1,516
	Al Had	15	731	628	135	1,509
Mareb	Al Jubah	15	15	21	6	57
	Harib	1,735	3,767	4,548	1,924	11,974
	Marib	2,843	6,507	8,823	3,304	21,477
	Marib City	5,065	12,209	16,499	6,238	40,011
	Raghwan	364	721	733	266	2,084
Shabwah	Ain	0	144	689	39	872
	Ataq	8	86	352	90	536
	Baihan	13	264	1,335	114	1,726
	Jirdan	0	103	165	39	307
	Nisab	8	82	550	18	658
	Osailan	9	103	978	207	1,297
Taiz	Al Mukha	2,606	3,705	3,128	1,348	10,787
	Al Ma'afar	833	59	785	729	2,406
	Al Mawasid	675	2,932	3,112	1,152	7,871
	Al Misrakh	846	1,381	1,990	1,112	5,329
	Al Mudhaffar	6	0	0	15	21
	Al Qahirah	53	0	0	53	106
	Al Wazi'iyah	36	67	275	13	391
	Ash Shim'yatayn	53	0	0	53	106
	Attazziah	3,278	7,927	9,602	2,968	23,775
	Bab al mandab	460	802	1,220	723	3,205
	Jabal Habashi	1,741	7,857	8,352	2,349	20,299
	Maqbanah	846	2,456	2,392	807	6,501

Mashra'ah wa Hadnan	786	1,933	2,687	1,226	6,632
Mawiyah	834	3,447	3,636	887	8,804
Mawza	1,570	2,933	4,071	4,071	12,645
Sabir Al Mawadim	2,954	4,969	7,821	3,534	19,278
Salah	709	1,137	1,497	155	3,498

Beneficiaries of assistance totals in 2023:

Women	Girls	Boys	Men
42,932	11,6757	14,6310	49,033

EORE activities are carried out for different age groups and communities without any discrimination. There are considerations for future expansion to several governorates and districts that have not yet been targeted. The main risk groups targeted for EORE in 2023 are as follows:

1. Children - due to risky behavior and driving motorcycles on side roads close to conflict areas.
2. Women - Population movements - Grazing livestock in dangerous areas, fetching water from wells, and burning wood.
3. Men on the go, plowing agricultural lands and burning weeds.
4. Return of the displaced people.

Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) is communicated directly through awareness sessions in the light of the results of the assessment of needs in conflict areas for the neediest groups, according to which volunteers of both sexes are identified who will be trained and qualified to carry out the mission of awareness activities using the appropriate aids necessary to deliver the awareness message. As appropriate to the age groups.

EORE integrated with clearance and victim assistance or other humanitarian, development, protection, and education efforts

EORE is integrated with victim assistance by collecting victim data during awareness campaigns and referring victims to service providers for prosthetic limbs and other needs.

EORE activities are also being carried out to harmonize the work of the clearance teams in order to communicate the reports of the people to the clearance teams.

The Yemen Mine Action programme worked to integrate awareness with education by preparing a curriculum for awareness in schools to implement the first experiment in extra-curricular activities in order to sustain awareness in schools that house the largest number of children.

There are some results or key findings from the implemented MRE activities as follows:

- EORE teams work effectively and efficiently.
- Absence of digital tools/equipment for field documentation.
- The lack of EORE materials that motivate the educational message.

Gender and the diverse needs of affected communities

Yemen has suffered from the scourge of wars and armed conflicts that have led to the expansion of mine contamination, and in general, mines have affected many populations in many aspects, including development, economic, social, and others, especially women, children, and people with disabilities, and have also led to displacement and migration, and an increasing number of victims from deaths and injuries, and high rates of poverty. The mine action sector falls under the protection sector.

The following are some of the steps that have been and can be taken to integrate gender and diversity into mine action planning and implementation at the national level in Yemen:

1. Encouraging cooperation and promoting gender participation and social diversity.
2. Provide training and education.
3. Promoting equality in employment opportunities.
4. Collaboration with local communities.
5. Providing health care and psychological rehabilitation.

6. Providing financial support.

In the National Mine Action Program - Yemen, international and national standards for mine action are followed, which are related to gender integration and social diversity. There are at least a number of women working in the sector in managerial/supervisory positions and in field teams. As for those teams, they vary geographically. Most of them are made up of men and women in a specific proportion and according to the context, and there are also workers with disabilities. In addition to the diversity of beneficiaries, including men, women, boys, and girls, directly and indirectly, from different governorates and ethnicities and people with disabilities. Local communities are involved in the decision-making process of mine action activities, taking into account the sensitivity of wars and in a manner consistent with the existing context in those communities, including their diversity, and ensuring access to women and children in particular, in view of the diversity considerations specific to each region, in order to reach the final product. It is a purified land to be used and benefited from in the future in various developmental, economic, social, and other aspects to serve the community as a whole. Overall, the Yemen National Mine Action Program supports the integration of gender and social diversity into the planning and implementation of mine action in Yemen.

Capability/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, etc.

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.

The current impact of survey and clearance outcomes during 2023 was not enough to give a better understanding due to the stoppage of YEAMC 66 teams, which caused less implementation due to the large portion of the international support provided for mine action through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) stopped. This caused the cessation of the work of 66 teams for various mine action activities and a partial cessation of some of our departments working in the national program, especially in the Mine Action Coordination Office (YMACC) and the Executive Mine Action Center. YEMAC.

The Current Capacity

- Yemen Executive Mine Action Center – YEMAC: EORE Teams (5), Clearance Teams (30), Explosive Ordnance Disposal – EOD/ Sport Tasks (3), NTS Teams (15), Technical Survey Teams (7), Quality Assistance (3), Victim Assistance Teams (3).
- Project Masam: Clearance Teams (32).
- Halo Trust: Multi-Tasking Teams (1), Mechanical Clearance (2) Clearance Teams (2), NTS (2).
- Danish Refugees Council—DRC Humanitarian Disarmament and Peacebuilding—HDP: EOD Teams (2), NTS Teams (2), Clearance Teams (1).
- Norwegians People Aids – NPA: EORE Teams (3), Multi-Tasking Teams (4), ADS (Technical Survey and Clearance) 1 ADS = 2 dogs 2 handlers.
- Humanity and Inclusion - HI: NTS/EORE Teams (3)
- Local NGOs – limited based on projects.

Currently, the work of some organizations is based on projects within signed sub-agreements and with coordination of related ministries, such as the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation - MOPIC based on the following steps:

1. Submit the sub-agreement from the organization to the mine action programme management.
2. Distribution to related officers for review.
3. Changes sent back to the organization.
4. Supporting letter to be sent to MOPIC.
5. Sub-agreement approval [**Total number is 35**].

Task Orders

Based on the signed sub-agreement with implementing partners, a number of **315 Task orders** have been issued since the 12th of January 2021 for **9 Implementing partners** in 9 liberated governorates.

The Number of **Completed tasks** is 179 tasks in 9 governorates for 9 Implementing Partners.

The number of **suspended tasks is 99** in 8 governorates for 3 implementing partners due to a number of reasons, some of which are Accessibility issues, areas of conflict, and a shortage of funding leading to the stoppage of deployed teams. The Total Number of Tasks is **28 ongoing tasks** related to 4 implementing partners.

Annual cost and resource mobilization

From the current extension period needs, it appears that Yemen needs mine action support:

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

Note: the figures are based on the same expected capacity. However, the amount is not fixed, which could be recalculated based on the needs.

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 high 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.

In turn, the Yemeni government seeks to mobilize resources for Mine Action. No update can be presented in this regard for the moment, but the APMBC Article 5 Committee will be kept informed as soon as any updates are obtained.

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

Challenges

1. A large portion of the international support provided for mine action through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) stopped. This caused the stoppage of the work of 66 teams for various mine action activities and a partial cessation of some of the departments working in the national program, especially in the Mine Action Coordination Office (YMACC) and the Executive Mine Action Center. YEMAC
2. The increasing level of contamination, including access, due to the security situation.
3. The location of new large suspected hazardous areas with specific characteristics continues to alter priorities during decision-making.

4. Proper planning will be difficult until the Yemen Baseline Survey progresses and more information on contamination is gathered. Currently, planning is also affected by the lack of funding, in addition to the unknown, unexpected support from donors.
5. Weather conditions cause floods in some areas, which move mines to other areas.
6. New technologies are emerging, such as the emergence of a type of innovative explosive devices and different priorities for responding to liberated areas.
7. 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.

Summary

This work plan indicates Yemen's obligations and efforts in complying with the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and Article 5 commitments. Yemen is focused on implementing a work plan to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in mine action activities. The country faces challenges such as lack of funding, security issues, and capacity limitations. Despite these challenges, Yemen is committed to providing updated work plans and continuing emergency mine clearance and Mine Action interventions. The National Mine Action Program in Yemen has progressed in areas via its baseline surveys' operations, training, and standards review. The work plan also highlights the importance of integrating gender and diversity into mine action planning and implementation, emphasizing the impact of conflicts on various populations. Yemen strives to build capacity, secure funding, and address new contamination effectively. The country's mine action sector adapts to changing circumstances and seeks resources to overcome challenges. Overall, Yemen's mine action efforts involve a multi-faceted approach that includes clearance operations, risk education, victim assistance, and community involvement.

In summary, Yemen is actively working towards fulfilling its mine action obligations despite facing obstacles like funding shortages, security concerns, and capacity limitations. The country's efforts encompass a range of activities from emergency response to long-term planning, focusing on integrating gender and diversity considerations. Yemen's mine action sector strives to adapt to evolving threats and secure resources to address contamination effectively.

Yemen will continue its survey and clearance efforts besides the work as follows:

1. Emergency response.
2. The continuity of Mine Action operations.
3. The continuity of YBLS objectives.
4. Producing an annual revised work plan to meet its Article 5 obligations.
5. Enhancing and improving Information Management.
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