

التحالف اليمني لرمد
انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان

Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring
Human Rights Violations



Landmines.. the Hidden Killer



Report on Damages Caused by Landmines in Yemen
December 2014 – December 2016

Landmines.. the Hidden Killer

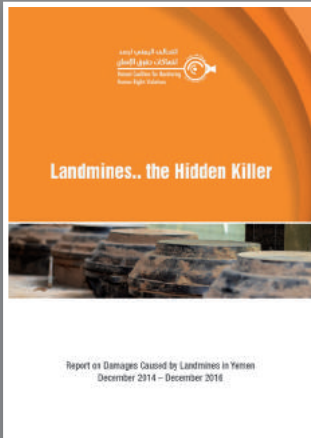
Report on Damages Caused by Landmines in Yemen
December 2014 – December 2016

التحالف اليمني لرمد
انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان

Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring
Human Rights Violations



Published by YCMHRV



Contact

Republic of Yemen
Taiz - Jamal Street
Tel:009674252534
info@ycmhrv.org

facebook.com/YCMHRV
twitter.com/YCMHRV
telegram.com/YCMHRV
www.ycmhrv.org

Landmines.. the Hidden Killer

Yemeri Coalition to Monitor Human Rights Violations (YCMHRV), also known as “Rasd Coalition”, is a coalition of a number of specialized Yemeri NGOs active in human rights issues including monitoring and documenting human rights violations in the country. YCMHRV was established in January 2015, License No. 1240 in response to valid need in the field of human rights, and considering the deteriorating human rights situation in Yemen, the matter that necessitated establishment of such Coalition.

YCMHRV monitors and documents all human rights violations in Yemen and issues specialized reports on them. Also, organizes seminars and various events to disseminate and publicize these reports. YCMHRV submits these reports to relevant concerned entities. Noting that the first step in bringing justice to victims is to document their grievances for the moment of truth, committing ourselves in this respect with relevant human rights standards and laws.

All rights reserved

First Edition 2017 - Taiz

Index

Introduction	6
Executive Summary	6
Methodology	8
Historical Background:	8
Legal Framework:.....	9
First; Killings and Injuries:	13
Second; Permanent Disability:	23
Third; Material Damages:	25
Fourth; Types of Landmines	28
Fifth; Planting Landmine and Demining:	29
Recommendations;.....	32

Introduction

Landmines is lethal fatal device, claim innocent lives, long after war is over, as the situation in Yemen proves, particularly in the southern governorates, and in Mareb and Al-Jouf northern governorates, in addition to certain areas in Taiz, Sa'da, Al-Baidha and east Sana'a governorates.

Since Houthis-Saleh militia's defeat in southern governorates, by national army aided by Arab Coalition forces, and Aden city was declared free from Houthis-Saleh militia, another brutal war was declared in Aden and other southern governorates, by the huge amount of landmines planted by Houthis-Saleh militia in the houses, public streets, residential areas, schools, and service facilities.

The same scenario was repeated in Mareb, Al-Jouf, Taiz and Sana'a governorates, where Houthis-Saleh militia anticipated land military operations, in the southern, and middle regions, whereas landmines planted by Houthis-Saleh militia to deter army's progress continued to claim lives.

Although Yemen has declared officially to the UN that it has destroyed its stock of individuals' landmines in 2002, yet it has been used excessively by Houthis-Saleh militia in the ongoing war.

Hereafter, this report documents use of landmines and sheds light on its devastating impact on civilians in Yemen.

Executive Summary:

YCMHRV monitors have documented (2258) incidents attributed to the use of anti-personnel and anti-vehicle landmines that Houthis-Saleh militia has planted, during the reporting period. Damages caused by landmines varies between; killing, injuries, detonation, booby-trapping of vehicles, bridges, farms, and water wells, distributed in the 16 governorates; Taiz, Mareb, Al-Baidha, Lahaj, Aden, Sana'a, Abyan, Al-Jouf, Addali'e, Amran, Shabwa, Sa'da, Hajjah, and Dhamar.

Our monitors documented 615 killings resulted from landmines in the aforementioned governorates, during the reporting period, including

101 children, 26 women; majority in Taiz 157 killings, followed by Aden 116, Lahaj and Mareb 93, Al-Baidha 39, Abyan 35, and remaining killings are distributed as table (2) below reveals.

The report also documented 924 cases of injuries attributed to landmines explosion, including 160 children, 36 women. 148 of them sustained permanent disability, 146 others some of their limbs were amputated, and two others suffered vision impairment.

Again, Taiz governorate topped the list of landmines injuries with 199 casualties, followed by Mareb 152, Aden 120, Al-Baidha and Lahaj 117, Abyan 57, and Al-Jouf 36, and other casualties are distributed among remaining governorates as table 3 shows.

Furthermore, landmines caused material damages, where 623 public and private objects were detonated by Houthis-Saleh militia, including 556 houses, 12 schools and Quarn teaching centers, 8 public objects, 6 private objects, 33 mosques and 8 trade stores.

YCMHRV monitors also documented 79 incidents of landmines detonation on vehicles, trucks, taxis, and motorcycles, planted by Houthis-Saleh militia at public streets in 14 governorates, in addition to booby-trap of 7 bridges, 2 water wells, and 7 farms.

Majority of landmine-caused damages occurred in Taiz, where 506 public and private objects were detonated, including houses, schools, stores, vehicles, and bridges, followed by Mareb 292, Al-Baidha 286, Lahaj 266, Aden 246. In addition to other governorates (see table 1, 5,6).

Demining teams aided by national army engineering and Arab Coalition has informed our monitors that, they've removed 39634 landmines, including 26755 anti-personnel landmines, and 12879 anti-armored vehicles landmines, in 12 governorates; Aden, Abyan, Lahaj, Mareb, Sa'da, Taiz, Shabwa, Hajjah, Sana'a, Addali'e, Al-Jouf, and Al-Baidha.

Methodology:

This is the second report issued by YCMHRV on landmines, which is more comprehensive and includes more details on the spread of landmines in 15 Yemeni governorates, during the past two years December 2014 – December 2016. Report methodology included three phases;

Phase one; Data Collection:

During this phase YCMHRV monitors receives reports from victims or their relatives, and conduct filed visits to collect data on landmines incidents, using questionnaires, such as victim's name, age, place, details of incident..etc.

Phase two; Data Analysis:

Where collected data was sorted out and categorized according to geographic domain, gender, damaged properties, size of damage, and responsible party.

Phase three; Field Visits:

5-member teamwork of YCMHRV monitors were trained to conduct field visits to areas impacted by landmines to meet victims and/or their relatives to verify and document their statements and collect relevant evidences and documents that proves such incidents.

This report aims to reveal these heinous crimes to the local and international community and its mounting impact on Yemen people present and future, to put an end to such inhuman practices and hold perpetrators accountable.

Historical Background:

Landmines history dates back to sixties of last century, during the republicans-Imam conflict. Since then landmines continue to haunt civilians' life in Yemen, throughout the rounds of armed conflicts between two Yemeni pre-1990 states; Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Republic of Yemen, 1994 summer war, Houthis six wars where the de-escalation committees removed about 15000 anti-personnel and anti-tanks landmines. Also, landmine planting continued in 2011, during

Arab Spring, by republican guards' forces.

During recent conflict between Houthis-Saleh militia and legitimate govern net forces, and immediately after the militia overran the capital Sana'a, in September 2014, use of landmines increased excessively and indiscriminately by the militia in all governorates that they have invaded, and in different forms and techniques, thereby exacerbating lives losses and damages in private and public properties.

Legal Framework:

Yemeni law No.25 of 2005, on Prohibition of Production, Possession, Use, Transfer, and Trafficking of Anti-personnel Mines, prohibits use of anti-personnel landmines, also Yemen is a state party to Ottawa Convention "Convention on the Prohibition of the use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction", since 1 September 1998.

Also, other international treaties that Yemen has signed and ratified, ensure individual's right to life, personal security, and personal and physical safety, as well as national laws and legislations.

Article (3) of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, 1948, stated that "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person", also article (6) of the International Convention on Civil, and Political Rights stress on that; "every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life". Article (50) of Genève first Convention, article 51 of Genève second Convention, article 130 of third Genève Convention, and article 147 of Genève fourth Convention, prohibits all acts of deliberate killing against protected civilians, and others.

Article one of Convention on the Prohibition of the use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction, stated that "each state party undertakes never under any circumstances:

- a. To use anti-personnel mines;
- b. To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer

- to anyone directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines;
- c. To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.

Also, article 5;

Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.

Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced”.

Any breach to Yemen undertakings shall entail criminal and ethical consequences, thus Houthis-Saleh militia, incur full responsibility for planting landmines that target and endanger civilians lives and interests, and public roads, farms, and houses.

Table (1) Total Human and Material Damages Caused by Landmines

Governorate	Killings	Injured	Buildings	vehicles	Others	Total
Taiz	157	199	117	29	4	507
Mareb	93	152	38	9		291
Al-Baidha	39	117	121	7	2	286
Lahaj	93	117	42	6	8	266
Aden	116	120	3	7		246
Ibb	7	20	95	7		129
Sana'a	9	35	57		2	103
Abyan	35	57	8	2		102
Al-Jouf	13	36	44	4		97
Addalie	16	28	33	2		79
Amran	3	5	27	1	1	37
Shabwa	6	16	12	2		36
Sa'da	17	14	4	1		36
Hajjah	9	8	6	1		24
Dhamar	2		16	1		19
Total	615	924	623	79	17	2258

chart on distribution of damages and csualtie by landmines according to governorate

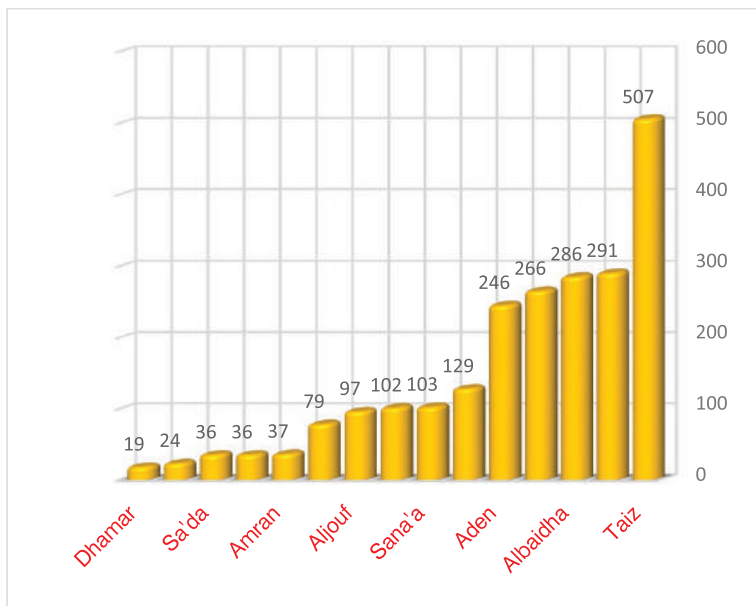
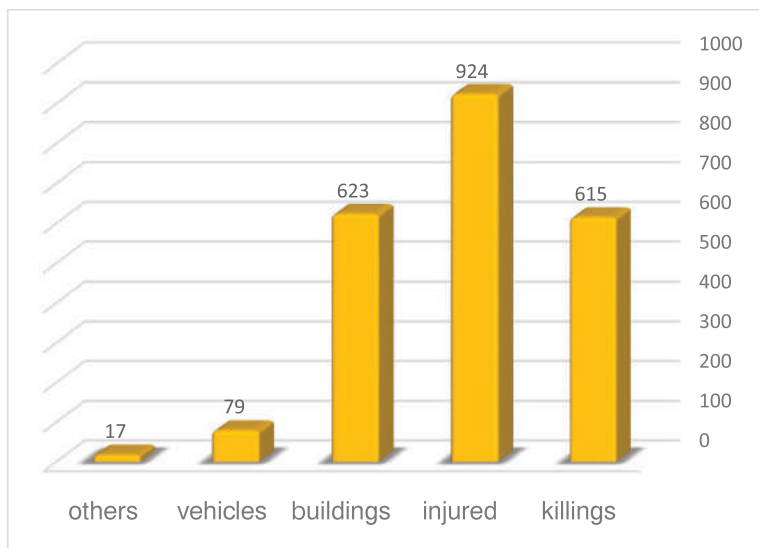


chart on distribution of material damages and human casualties by landmines



First; Killings and Injuries:

Civilians represent 79% of landmines casualties in the governorates covered in this report, which indicates that targeting of civilians was deliberate, albeit international conventions and treaties that prohibit use of landmines even against military. According to monitors' reports, most of killings resulted from landmines occurred among IDPs, who returned to their villages and cities that have been liberated from Houthis-Saleh militia, farmers, shepherds, public transportation vehicles, or pedestrians in public streets. The report list below some of landmine incidents that killed and injured civilians, including children and women, in the governorates, during the reporting period.

Taiz Governorate:

On 9 August 2016, a landmine hits Mohammed Seif Ahmed's, 47, vehicle when leaving his farm in Wadi Hunna Assufila, Alwazeya, east Taiz, killing 10 passengers, including 6 children and severely injured 9 others. Relatives of victims accused Houthis-Saleh militia for planting landmines in the main and branch roads leading to Alwazeya in April 2016, when invaded the region.

On 2 November 2015, a landmine hits minibus while passing by Houthis-Saleh militia checkpoint, in Tha'bat, killing the driver and Emad Faisal Mohammed M. 27.

On 12 March 2016. Anti-vehicle landmine hits a water tanker vehicle in Al-Mehal village, Adhabbab, killing two children, Mohammed Farouq Naji M. 10, his brother Omer M.12, and injured Muen Khalid Yahya, M. 10.

On 3 April 2016, beside Taiz university, a female shepherd Gamela Qassin Mahyub, 60, while bringing her herd back, stepped on a landmine, amputated her both legs.

On 30 August 2016, two children Mohammed Abdullah Aqlan, 14, hit a landmine planted by Houthis-Saleh in Alsayar village, Asselw districts, killing him, and injured the other, Wasel Mohammed Othman 16.

On 11 March 2016, Ali Muqbil Hammadi, M. 25, stepped on a landmine

and injured.

Nasser Al Suwah and Awadh Shutaif Nasser Laswad were injured in the drone attack when they were driving on the bridge not knowing the reason for the drone attack.

Salem Nasser Al Aulaqi used to work a guard at the house of Omar Salem Ba Wazeer in Foah, Al Mukalla. When the Yemeni armed forces came to inspect the house, they shot Salem with many shots. He was injured. That was on Monday August 15, 2016.

On Wednesday 17 August 2016, Zakia Mohammed Ali, 55 F., and her three children and grandchild; Osan, 11 M., Raghad 14 F., and Habiba 6 F., were fleeing her house in Beit Attahish village, northeast Taiz city, escaping Houthis-Saleh shelling to take shelter in their relative northern Taiz, in her way to safe shelter she stepped over a landmine planted by Houthis-Saleh militia, to explode on them and sustain sever injuries. They were rushed to hospital but died in their way.

Ammar Abdulhafiz Al-Faqeeh, M. 32, lost his left leg in a landmine explosion in Al-Zonoug neighborhood, eastern Taiz.

Hisham Mohammed Yahay, M. 32, went in search of water, and hit a landmine that amputated his left leg and injured his right leg.

Nabeel Mohammed Abdulgaleel, M. 26, killed by a landmine that the vehicle hit in Karef, Al-Misrakh district southwest Taiz.

Mareb Governorate:

January 2016, a landmine hit vehicle carrying a family of 5 members; Hassan Al-Ameri, his wife and three children, while in their way to their house in Al-Gafina, Mareb, injuring all of them.

On 21 May 2016, Ahmed Yahya Al-Sharef, a shepherd stepped over a landmine while grazing his herd in Sha'b Alhumar, Mareb governorate, killing him and injuring his mother and two brothers, Abdullah, and Mohammed.

On 9 January 2016, Salem Ahmed Al-Hattab, M. 20, and his brother Ali, M.18, killed by a landmine that hit their car Al-Huraisha, Majzar district,

Mareb, while driving back from Al-Jouf governorate, and the car was destroyed.

On 9 October 2015, Saleh Muslih Qutaish's wife, an IDP family was returning home in Almanen area, after five months of displacement, when they stepped at their house doorsteps a landmine exploded killing the housewife and two children and injuring one child.

On 13 October 2015, four members of one family; Salem Ahmed Dashlan, Saeed Ali Ahmed Dashlan, Abdullah Salem Dashlan, and Muhsin Abdullah Dashlan, were killed by landmine detonated while in their way from Alfao to Mareb city, and one more injured.

On 22 October 2016, Saddam Faisal Al-Droubi, M. 22, farmer, killed when he returned to his farm after being liberated, and hit a landmine planted by Houthis-Saleh militia in his far in Almanen, Mareb.

On 7 November 2015, Khamis Muhsin Al-Wadedi, farmer hit by his car an anti-vehicle landmine planted by Houthis-Saleh militia at his farm, causing him serious injuries.

On 4 August 2016, 5 males; Rasheed Naser Okail, Abdullah Naser Okail, Musaed Farag Al-Mashdali, Naji Mohammed Al-Harmali, and Saqr Saleh Al-Hanak, injured by landmine planted inside their house, when they returned after Houthis-Saleh militia defeat, in Wadi Hareeb, Nihm, al Aldahak area.

On 8 November 2016, two males; Osama Mohammed, 21, and his cousin Ezzeddin Faisal 23, hit a landmine by their car while driving in Adashoush area, northwest Mareb, to bring rocks from the quarry in the area, and 4 other workers injured.

Aden Governorate:

On 9 August 2015, three brothers; Ahmed Hamdi 21, Mahmoud 19, and Mohammed 17, killed by a landmine planted at their house doorsteps, by Houthis-Saleh militia, in Inma housing complex, Sheikh Othman district.

On 12 October 2015, wael Khalid Al-Ragae'e 15, lost his left leg when hit an ant-vehicle landmine planted by Houthis-Saleh militia in the

coastal road, near Aden airport.

On 8 October 2015, three brothers; Wael Naser Al-Ahmadi, Ahmed, and Mohammed killed by a landmine planted at their house in Green City, housing complex, Dar Sa'd district.

On 4 October 2015, four males of one family killed and another one injured, when their vehicle hit ant-vehicle landmine in Annasr, Sheikh Othman district.

On 8 August 2015, Naser Mohammed al-Matari 35, killed and his car destroyed when hit a landmine beside his house in Bir Fadhl-airport area, Almansoura district, where Houthis – Saleh were deployed.

On 8 October 2015, Naser Al-Ahmadi, lost three of his sons; Wael, Ahmed, and Mohammed, when they hit a landmine planted by Houthis-Saleh militia at their house, in Green City, housing complex, Dar Sa'd district.

Lahaj Governorate:

On 2 August 2015, Abdulkareem Zein M. 35, hits a landmine by his vehicle while transporting his 6 family members, killing them all in Tuban, Lahaj governorate.

On 9 August 2016, a water tanker vehicle hit a landmine in Sabar, Lahaj, injuring the driver Sanad Mohammed Al-Esaie, who succumbed to death due to the serious injuries next day in the hospital.

On 7 August 2015, two young male shepherds; Malik Mohammed Mahmoud 21, and Hussein Saleh Qassim 23, sustained serious injuries when they stepped over a landmine planted by Houthis-Saleh while grazing their herd beside Labuza military camp.

On 29 August 2015, Mohammed Ismael, M. 36, returned to his house in Lahaj, following 4 months of displacement, in his way he stepped over a landmine in the unpaved road, to explode and kill him instantly.

On 27 July 2016, Mohammed Ahmed M. 38, injured by a landmine near Al-Anad military base, and his left leg was amputated.

On 2 August 2015, Abdulkareem Zein's, 35 M., in Tuban, Lahaj, hit a landmine by his vehicle while driving with his family, killing

his wife instantly, and his four children Mohammed M. 16, Helmi M. 14, Mariam F. 15, and Aalya F. 12, on the next day due to fatal injuries, after being transferred the hospital.

Addalie Governorate:

On 13 April 2015, three children were killed and two others injured, in a landmine explosion, in Al-Houd, Addalie. The three children were playing with the landmine when it went detonated.

Abyan Governorate:

On 19 October 2015, a civilian vehicle hit an anti-vehicle landmine, in the road between Burkan and Mukiras towns, Al-Baidha, killing one male and injuring four others.

On 29 August 2015, Saleh Masoud M. 39, killed and two others injured, by a landmine planted by Houthis-Saleh militia in Yesuf, Loudar district, prior to their withdrawal.

On 4 August 2015, a landmine hit Abbas Qassim Al-Syed vehicle, while driving with his family, while passing by Al-Hafoura village, Al-Khudiara area, Loudar district, killing him, his wife, one son, and injuring two other sons.

Al-Jouf Governorate:

On 17 February 2016, Saeed Hassan Al-Salasi, M. 33, shepherd, killed by landmine planted by Houthis-Saleh militia in Seren area which is an open grazing land. In the same area, on 12 July 2016, another male was killed by landmine.

On 21 July 2016, Mubarak Ali Hizam Al-Rabou'i, M. 60, and his son Abdullah, 12, were killed by a landmine planted by Houthis-Saleh militia in Al-Safra, between Mareb and Al-Jouf governorates, when hit by their car.

On 17 July 2016, Sa'adah Zelan, F. 26, a mother to one child, killed by a landmine.

On 25 December 2015, two children; Abdulhadi Dalian M. 16, and Muhsin Saeed Al-Aswad M. 15, were killed by a landmine planted by

Houthis-Saleh militia near Labnat military camp.

On 13 January 2016, Sultan Al-Rouhani, M. 29, was killed and Zaied Muhsin Al-Zubeiri, M. 27, were killed when the taxi of the later hit a landmine planted near the western military camp, controlled by Houthis-Saleh militia.

On 30 January 2016, Ali Khadhim, M. 26, was killed when the car he rides hit a landmine in Suq Al-Thulatha "Tuesday market", Khab district.

Al-Baidha Governorate:

On 22 April 2016, Mohammed Naser Al-Soudi, M. 11, was killed, three children, Ahmed Hassan Seif M. 14, Ahmed Mahmoud Awad M. 12, his brother Hussein 10, and their mother Intisar Ahmed Awad, were injured when a landmine that Mohammed took home, unknowingly, has detonated in Azzahi district.

On 2 October 2016, Salman Mahmoud Al-Himiqani, M. 13, was grazing his goats in aal Al-Garadi, Azzahir district, when he hit a landmine that killed him instantly.

On 21 April 2016, a car carrying Nazer Hanash, M. 29, Omer Al-Hammadi, M. 27, were killed by a landmine that hit their vehicle and injured Sameeh Al-Absi, and his brother Suhail, while travelling to Mukalla, Hadhramout, in a work mission for MTN company.

On 5 April 2016, Ahmed Mohammed Al-Gerwi, M. 45, teacher, was killed and his wife 37, daughter 12, and son 4, were injured, while their car hit a landmine planted by Houthis-Saleh militia, in Sha'b Al-Nuqub area, Al-Baidha district. Houthis-Saleh militia did not allow their rescue, until tribal mediation interfered.

On 17 October 2015, four children; Musa M. 14, Bushra F. 15, and Huda F. 10, were killed and their father was injured by a landmine that hit their car in Shwkan, Assuma'a district. A shepherd was killed in the same area by landmine explosion in July 2016.

On 16 September 2015, a vehicle carrying passengers hit a landmine in the main road links Maroad village with Tyab, Thi Nae'm district, killing the driver and 8 passengers; Ga'bal Saleh Al-Malahi, M. 29, his

son Mohammed 20, Galal Mohammed Al-Faqer M. 17, Hussein Saeed Al-Wehshi, M. 50, Hussein Omer Al-Salami, M. 39, Saleh Mohammed Shaiban M. 55, his son Mohammed 13, Saleh Al-Malahi M. 25, Ali Abdullah Al-Weheshi M. 28.

On 10 July 2016, Abdullah Mohammed Shaw'a M. 20, killed by a landmine explosion in the main road in Al-Minqat'e, The Na'em district.

Hajjah Governorate:

On 30 March 2015, two brothers Abdullah Yahya Qarsus, 13, and Ali 10, sustained serious injuries resulted from a landmine planted by Houthis militia in A'him market, Kishir district while in the market.

Sana'a Governorate:

On 27 May 2016, Ahmed Saleh Al-Sa'di, and six members of his family, including Muhsin Ahmed Shiaban, M. 45, Mohammed Saleh Al-Shetwi M. 15, Abdullah Ahmed Al-Sa'di M. 13, Abdulrab Ali Al-Sa'di, M. 25, Rawia Hussein Soman F. 40, and Shifia ahmed Al-Sa'di F. 18, sustained serious injuries, most of them lost their legs, and one killed when a landmine detonated inside the house when they return in Nihm district.

On 20 December 2016, Rasheed Naser okail and his brother Abdulla, hit a landmine when returned to their house in Nihm district, following two years of displacement, and both lost their legs, when their friends Nagi Mohammed Al-Harmali, and Saqr Saleh Al-Hanak, rushed to rescue them another landmine detonated and amputated their both legs. On 30 September 2016, Ahmed Yahya Muzafar M. 30, hit by shrapnel of landmine that detonated and his son Saqr 14, lost his leg, in Malh, Nihm district.

On 21 December 2016, Hamad Mohsin Aydh, M. 12, lost one leg and two other children, Garallah Yahya Aydh M. 16, Afif Naser Aydh, M. 14, sustained injuries, when a landmine planted by Houthis-Saleh, detonated in in aal Amer village, Nihm district.

Table (2), Killings and Injured by Landmine

Governorate	Killings				Injured				Total
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	
Taiz	109	9	40	158	165	7	27	199	357
Mareb	80	4	8	92	125	9	18	152	244
Aden	99	4	13	116	107	5	8	120	236
Lahaj	80	4	9	93	102	5	10	117	210
Al-Baidha	23		16	39	40	5	72	117	156
Abyan	27	4	4	35	49	3	5	57	92
Al-Jouf	8	1	4	13	35		1	36	49
Addalie	12		4	16	23		5	28	44
Sana'a	8		1	9	27	1	7	35	44
Sa'da	17			17	14			14	31
Ibb	7			7	17	1	2	20	27
Shabwa	5		1	6	13		3	16	22
Hajjah	9			9	6		2	8	17
Amran	3			3	5			5	8
Dhamar	1		1	2					2
Total	488	26	101	615	728	36	160	924	1539

**chart on disyribution of landmines casulaties according to gov-
ernorate**

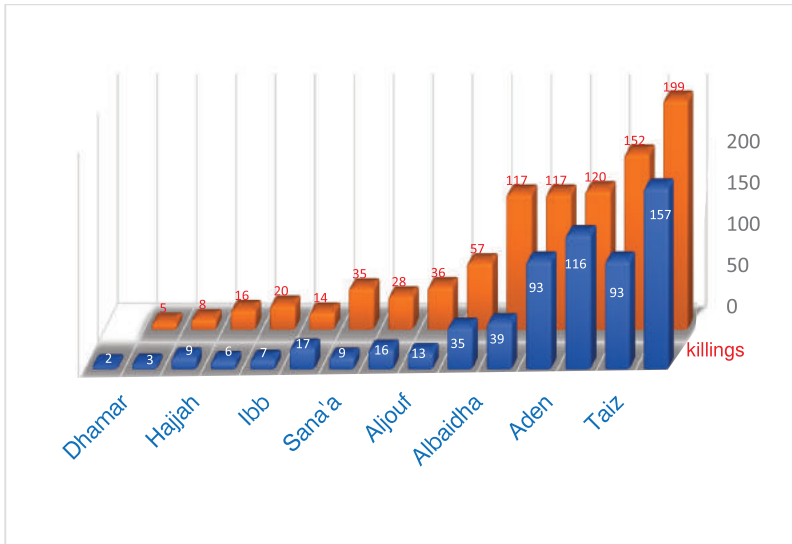


chart on distribution of damages according to gender

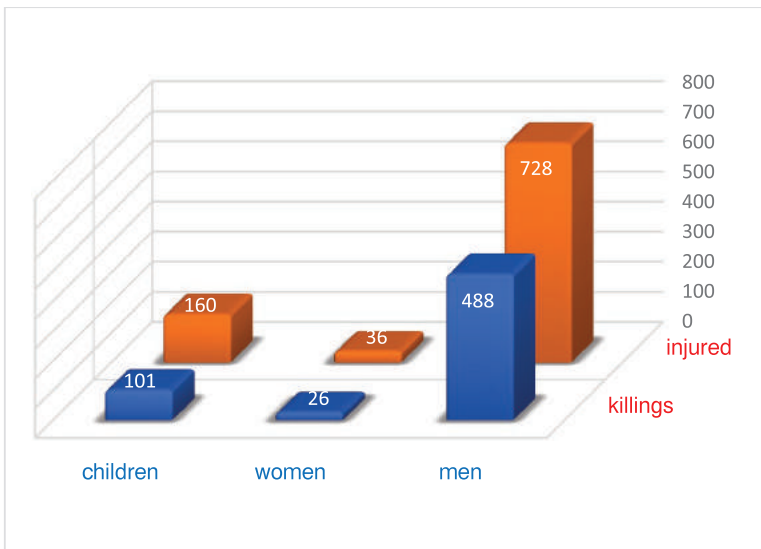


Table (3) Landmines Casualties, Military and Civilians Comparison

Governorate	Killings			Injuries			Total
	Civilians	Military	Total	Civilians	Military	Total	
Taiz	141	17	158	147	52	199	357
Mareb	77	16	93	121	31	152	245
Aden	102	14	116	83	37	120	236
Lahaj	84	9	93	85	32	117	210
Al-Baidha	34	5	39	111	6	117	156
Abyan	30	5	35	33	24	57	92
Al-Jouf	12	1	13	21	15	36	49
Sana'a	2	7	9	18	17	35	44
Addalie	15	1	16	26	2	28	43
Sa'da	12	5	17		14	14	31
Ibb	7		7	20		20	27
Shabwa	5	1	6	4	12	16	22
Hajjah	7	2	9	8		8	17
Amran	3		3	5		5	8
Dhamar	2		2				2
Total	533	82	615	682	242	924	1539

Second; Permanent Disability

527 of landmines casualties suffers from permanent disability, i.e. 57% of total casualties documented during the reporting period. 300 of these casualties had their limbs amputated, yet very few of them had the chance to receive proper treatment.

Table (4) Geographical, and Gender Distribution of Disability caused by Landmines and according to Type of Disability

Governorate	Amputated Limbs			Impairment			Paralysis		Impaired Vision		Total
	Men	women	children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Children	Men	children	
Taiz	94	3	9	33	1	5	2	1	2		150
Mareb	27	5	8	59							99
Lahaj	36	1	1	32	2	2	1			2	77
Aden	50	2	4	7							63
Abyan	13		2	22		3					40
Sana'a	22	1	2								25
Al-Jouf	17										17
Addalie	8		3	2							13
Sa'da	7			5							12
Ibb	8		1								9
Shabwa	9										9
Al-Baidha	5										5
Hajjah	2		2								4
Amran	2			2							4
Total	300	12	32	162	3	10	3	1	2	2	527

chart on permanent disability caused by landmines

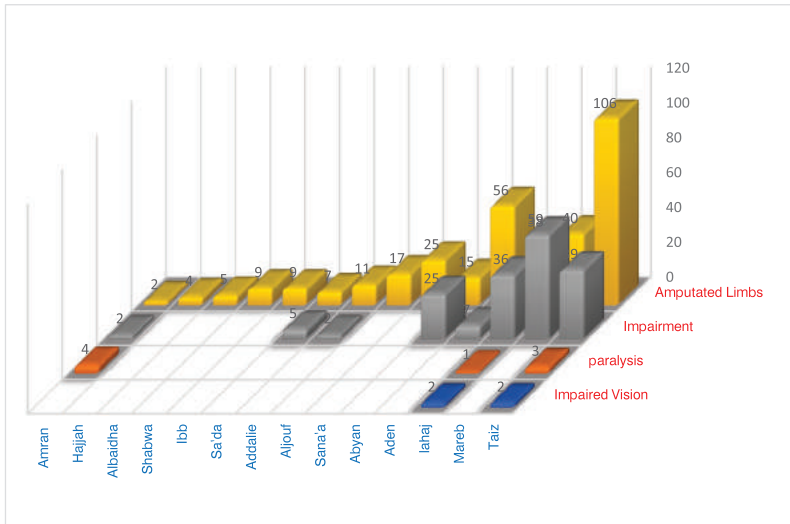
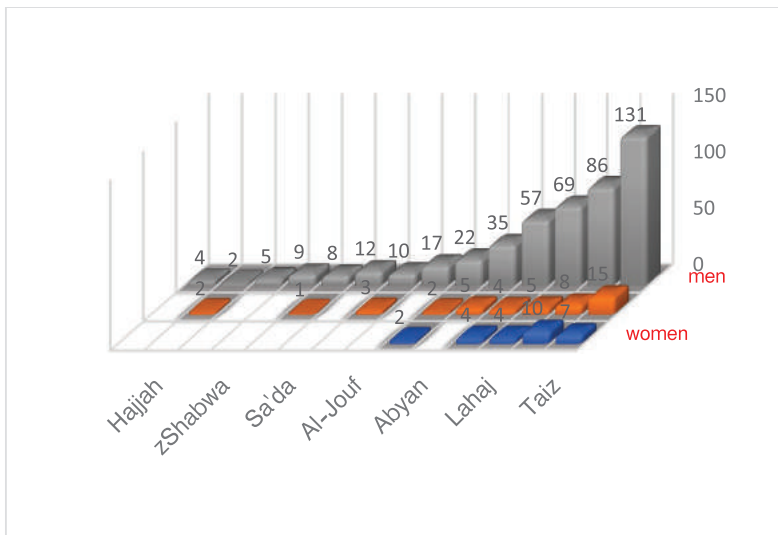


chart on distribution of human losses caused by landmines



Third; Material Damages

YCMHRV monitors documented 623 public and private objects detonated by Houthis-Saleh militia, using highly explosive landmines, locally made from TNT, including, 556 houses, 12 schools and Quran teaching centers, 8 government facilities, 6 private objects, 33 mosques and 8 trade stores.

YCMHRV monitors also documented 79 incidents of landmines detonation on vehicles, trucks, taxis, and motorcycles, planted by Houthis-Saleh militia at public streets in 14 governorates, in addition to booby-trap of 7 bridges, 2 water wells, and 7 farms, by anti-vehicles, and other locally made landmines.

Majority of landmine-caused damages occurred in Taiz, where 506 public and private objects were detonated, including houses, schools, stores, vehicles, and bridges, followed by Mareb 292, Al-Baidha 286, Lahaj 266, Aden 246. In addition to other governorates (see table 1, 5,6).

Table (5) Distribution of Public and Private Objects Damaged by Landmine

Governorate	Houses	Schools	Mosques	Public Objects	Private Objects	Trade Stores	Vehicle	Others	Total
Taiz	111	1	2		1	2	29	4	150
Al-Baidha	113	1	1			6	7	2	130
Ibb	88	1	5		1		7		102
Sana'a	53	1	3				7		59
Lahaj	34		7	1			6	8	56
Al-Jouf	33	6	1		4		4		48
Mareb	38						9		47
Addalie	33						2		35
Amran	14	1	12				1	1	29
Dhamar	15		1				1		17
Shabwa	7			5			2		14
Abyan	8						2		10
Aden	2			1			7		10
Hajjah	6						1		7
Sa'da	1	1	1	1			1		5
Total	556	12	33	8	6	8	79	17	719

chart on distribution of landmines damages according to governorate

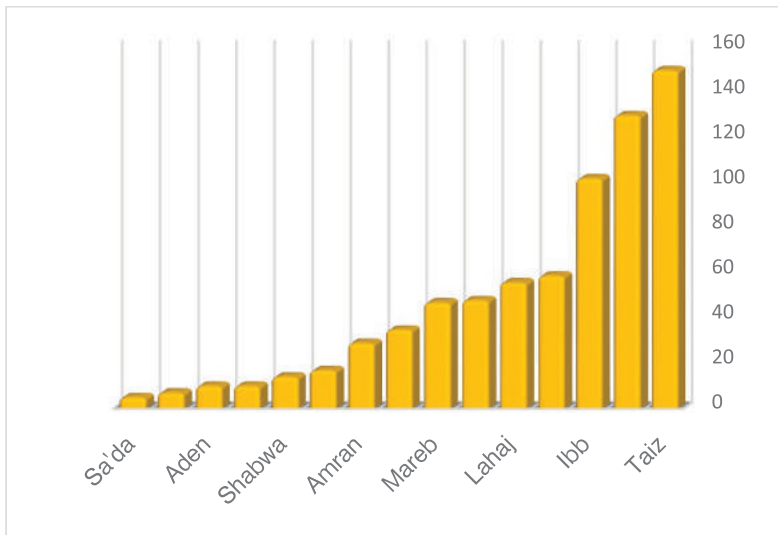
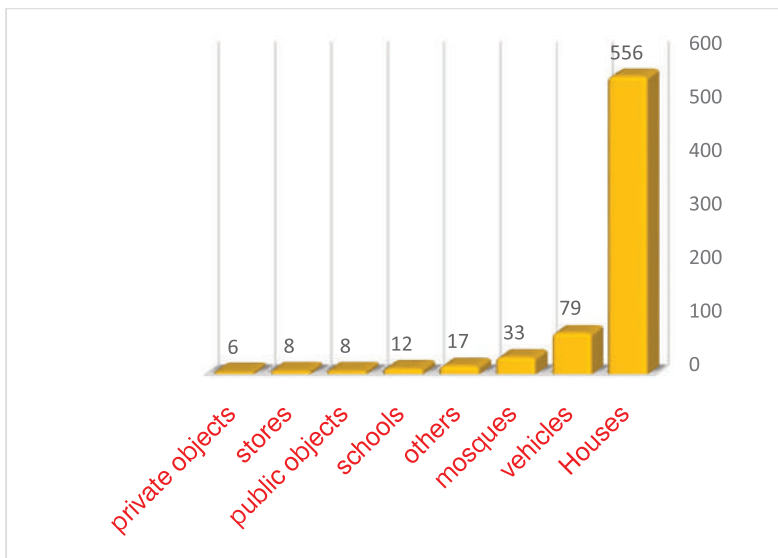


chart on distribution of damaged properties according to type



Fourth; Types of Landmines:

Houthis-Saleh militia used different types and sizes of landmines, some of them are disguised as cooking utensils, stationery, vases, and others. Also, they cover the landmines with rock-like concrete or by insulating material making it difficult to detect by demining teams or by the pedestrians, without sophisticated devices that the legitimate army or popular resistance doesn't possess.

According to experts, the landmines used by Houthis-Saleh militia are imported from different countries, including Iran, former eastern Germany, Hungary, former USSR and locally made IEDs.

Some of the landmines removed by demining teams:

- Anti-personnel landmines PPM-2, east Germany;
- Anti-personnel landmines GYATA-64, Hungary;
- Anti-vehicle landmines UKA-63, Hungary;
- Anti-vehicle landmines TM-62, USSR;
- Anti-vehicle landmines TM-57 USSR;
- IEDs, which are by definition anti-personnel landmines, and are prohibited by Ottawa Convention.

According to information received by YCMHRV, the demining team has removed PPM-2 and GYATA-64, manufactured in 1980, which clearly challenges former government's statements made to that UN in April 2002, that it has destroyed its anti-personnel landmines stock, in commitment to Ottawa Convention, furthermore these two types were not part of the government stock which was reported to the UN.

Within this context, UN has to verify Yemen commitment to Ottawa Convention and ensure destruction of all landmines in the militia's possession.

Fifth; Planting Landmine and Demining:

Demining teams has confirmed to YCMHRVs monitors that Houthis-Saleh militia plan landmines randomly without maps and by militants whose death makes it impossible to detect their locations. However, available information suggests that Houthis-Saleh militia tend to plant landmines at public places; main roads, residential areas, public markets, farms, more than in military locations, thus confirm that they target civilians deliberately. In addition to the fact that Houthis-Saleh militia uses unconventional techniques in planting landmines, making difficult to be detected or removed, thus require sophisticated equipment such as modern minesweepers.

According to information provided by the demining teams, following are outcomes of demining operations in various governorates;

Taiz:

228 anti-personnel landmines and 930 anti-vehicles landmines were removed by end of 2015, in Ban Al-Mandab area, 237 anti-personnel and 272 anti-vehicles landmines from Meyun island, 150 anti-vehicles, and 98 anti-personnel landmines in Zu Bab area to deter army and popular resistance progress coming from south towards Taiz governorate. By December 2016, demining teams removed and destroyed 900 anti-vehicle and anti-personnel landmines around Mokha city. Also, 160 anti-personnel landmines, 40 anti-vehicles, 18 wired and electronic landmines in Sheikh Saeed, Han mountain, Tabat Al-Khazan, Tabat Al-Miqbaba, Attaba Al-Hamra, Tabat Haza'a Taha, Al-Miqhaya, Tabat Al-Kabab, eastern Taiz city during April -July 2016. Consequently, many areas were declared landmines zones and households were prevented from returning to their houses, particularly Quraish, Al-Gahmlyya, Al-Askri, and Al-Qasr neighborhood. Also, Tha'bat road that links Taiz city center to Al-Qasr roundabout, Al-Hasab, and Wadi Adduhai, was planted with anti-personnel and anti-vehicles landmines.

Aden Governorate:

Demining team affiliated to the Arab Coalition in coordination with army engineering division has conduct operation to remove landmines

in Khor Maxar, Al-Gala, Green City, neighborhoods, and Bir Ahmed where 140 landmines in the first day of the operation, in addition to other 550 anti-personnel and anti-vehicles landmines.

By August 2016, demining teams, removed 91 anti-personnel landmines, 666 anti-vehicles, 316 IEDs, and several hand grenades. According to engineering division at the fourth military zone, 1153 anti-personnel landmines, 5467 anti-vehicles, 436 IEDs, and 8775 explosive remnants were detected in the southern governorates.

Shabwa Governorate:

According to demining teams, 700 anti-vehicles landmines were removed in Baihan district, and 800 in Hareeb district, by end of October 2016.

Al-Baidha Governorate:

100 anti-personnel landmines were removed in Thi Na'em district, 50 from the interstate roads, and 190 anti-vehicles landmines from different parts of the governorate.

Al-Jouf Governorate:

Demining teams removed more than 1200 anti-vehicles and anti-personnel landmines by December 2016, including 500 locally made landmines from residential areas in Al-Gheel district, each one weighted 50kg.

Mareb Governorate:

585 anti-personnel and anti-vehicles were removed in Wadi Al-Gufina, and 350 others were planted under electricity towers transferring electricity from Mareb Electricity Power Plant to Sana'a, and 208 anti-personnel and anti-vehicles landmines in Alfao area.

Other 373 anti-personnel and anti-vehicles landmines were extracted from different parts in Mareb.

Sa'da Governorate:

Sa'da governor announced that 1000 anti-vehicles and anti-personnel landmines were removed, by October 2016.

Table (6) on Number of Landmines and Remnants Removed at Various Governorates

Governorates	Anti-personnel	Anti-vehicles	Total
Aden	5930	2153	8083
Abyan	4000	1715	5715
Lahaj	2870	1500	4370
Mareb	2700	1600	4300
Sa'da	2500	1000	3500
Taiz	2305	1121	3426
Shabwa	1500	1400	2900
Hajjah	1300	750	2050
Sana'a	1200	660	1860
Addalie	1150	520	1670
Al-Jouf	1000	270	1270
Al-Baidha	300	190	490
Total	26755	12879	39634

Recommendations;

To the United Nations:

1. Conduct an urgent and transparent investigation to the excessive use of anti-personnel landmines in defiance to Yemeni government announcement that it has destroyed its stock of anti-personnel landmines in 2002;
2. Undertake legal measures against any party proved to have been using landmines;
3. Assume its legal, humanitarian, and moral responsibility towards landmines' victims, including support and rehabilitation;
4. Contribute to local, regional, and international demining efforts.

To Houthis-Saleh Militia;

1. Immediately handover of all landmines fields' maps, or at least ensure that mines areas are perimeter-marked, to ensure protection of civilians' lives;
2. Respect Yemen international obligations on prohibition of landmines use, trafficking, stockpiling and destruction all mines in its possession, and shall undertake their legal responsibility for any breach to such obligation before local and international judiciary;

To Yemeni Government:

1. Exert all efforts to raise public awareness with the risks of landmines, and survey liberated areas, including residential areas, roads, identify mined areas and restrict entry there before completely clear them;
2. Pursue international experts' assistance and provide sophisticated equipment to detect and handle mines;
3. Organize demining operations in the liberated areas and ensure proper handling of extracted mines to avoid misusing them in the future;
4. Undertake its constitutional and legal responsibility towards landmines' victims, and provide them with all needed medical services,

locally and abroad.

To Local, Regional and International Organizations:

1. Help in training demining teams and provide required demining equipment;
2. Provide psychological, social, rehabilitation and economic assistance to landmines' victims;
3. Help in awareness programs on the risks of landmines.

Photo of victims caused by landmines



