

التحالف اليمني لرصد
انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان

Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring
Human Rights Violations



Mines

the Prohibited Weapon



Mines

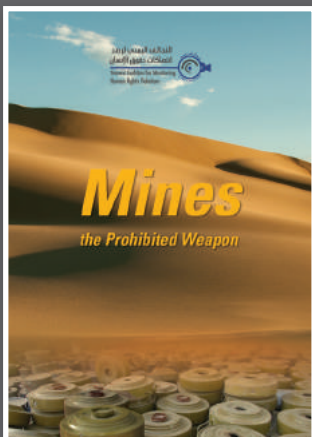
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Mines; the Prohibited Weapon

Yemeni Coalition to Monitor Human Rights Violations (YCMHRV), also known as “Rasd Coalition”, is a coalition of a number of specialized Yemeni 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.

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Introduction

Houthis used mines is killing Yemenis, beside indiscriminate shelling, that plagued Taiz, which is the most impacted governorate by minefields.

Houthis-Saleh forces controlled 15 districts out of 22 in Taiz, however the government forces managed to restore 5 districts, where they have planted thousands of anti-personnel mines. Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring Human Rights Violations (Rasd Coalition) have documented many cases and statements that confirm Houthis widespread use of mines in these districts.

In a recent report by Rasd Coalition, “Mines; the Hidden Killer”¹ Taiz governorate has topped the list of the victims of mines that Houthis-Saleh militia have planted in the governorate, followed by Aden, Lahaj, Mareb governorates consecutively.

Houthis-Saleh alliance, established during Houthis control over Sana'a on 21 September 2017, is responsible for multiple violations to human rights, including inter alia, using of anti-personnel and anti-vehicle landmines and improvised explosive device (IED), which has been used widely in Taiz governorate. Houthis used mines extensively in public civil areas including public roads, residential areas, farms, public and private facilities according to statements and experts' testimonies documented by Rasd Coalition monitors.

International community need to exert pressure on Houthis to immediately refrain from using mines and to hand over

¹ <http://www.ycmhrv.org/Home/MonthlyReport/AMYun3IR/Landmines2017>

minefield maps in Taiz and other governorates to the legitimate government to demine these areas, also to empower the National Committee to Combat Mines to assume its role in demining, and allow IDPs to return to their hometowns.

Executive Summary:

This report documents another malicious war waged by Houthis-Saleh militia against civilians in Taiz, by using anti-personnel, anti-vehicles, mines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), during the period April 2015-December 2017. Mines left behind hundred of killed and maimed civilians, particularly children and women and hindered economic development, destroyed the infrastructure, and cause displacement.

Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring Human Rights Violations (Rasd Coalition) has documented the killing of 189 civilians by mines, including 107 by anti-personnel mines, and 83 by anti-vehicles mines (IEDs). 31 of the killed are children, 9 women, and 37 members of the military and resistance elements. Mines also injured and maimed 225 victims, including 130 by anti-personnel mines and 95 by anti-vehicles mines, 22 are children and 11 are women, in addition to 87 military and resistance individuals. Al-Misrakh, Sala, Al-Muzaffar, and Mocha are the most impacted districts with mines, as seen in the number of casualties in these districts, followed by urban areas which are still under Houthis control.

Although Yemen has declared destruction of its stock of landmines and reported that to the Un in April 2002, and Houthis

has confirmed that in a letter to the Human Rights Watch², widespread using of mines by Houthis defy such allegations.

Report Methodology:

Rasd Coalition is dedicating this report on mines for Taiz governorate, noting the prolonged fighting in this area and the widespread use of landmines by Houthis-Saleh militia and the disastrous humanitarian consequences on the civilians in Taiz. In doing so, the Coalition has designated 8 of its highly qualified monitors to monitor and document casualties related to mines incidents in Taiz governorate.

Rasd Coalition monitors interviewed tens of mines victims in Taiz, and documented tens of photo of victims, and remnants of mines and minefields, also interviewed demining experts in Taiz, and collected data on victims from hospitals and medical centers. The monitor conducted field visits and physical interviews, phone calls and referred to proxy sources at certain instances. Other sources of information included, reports of international organizations, statements of government officials on mines possessed by the government, mines' victims' rehabilitation centers, with due verification to all information received and data collected.

Yemen and Mines a Complex Issue:

Yemen is among the first countries to ratify Ottawa Convention 1997; Convention on the **PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-**

² Letter shown by HRW, see link below <https://www.hrw.org/ar/news/293734/08/09/2016>

PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

in December 1997, and has declared to the UN that it has destroyed its stock of mines in April 2002, which proved to be false allegation, where in a report issued in March 2016, by the National Demining Program indicated that total number of mines and remnants victims during 1999-2013- has reached 3500 people, including 502 children³.

During the seventies of the past century and before unification of Yemen, north and south Yemen went through many rounds of fighting, where millions of mines were used, and their impact is still continuing and claiming lives of civilians, particularly in the central region of the country. According to the national survey on mines in Yemen, 592 locations in 19 governorates have been identified as mines impacted areas, resulted in 50 thousand victims 96% of them are children⁴.

In Sa'da sex wars, mines were used widely by Yemeni army and Houthis militia in Sa'da, and parts of Amran and Al-Jouf, although the government has reiterated its commitment to Ottawa Convention 1997, in 2013⁵. Another surge in mines use started following Houthis control over Sana'a on 21 September 2014, and continuing till this moment, in all governorates controlled by the militia, with Taiz having the lion share, according to Rasd Coalition, monitoring and documentation.

3- Ali Mohammed Al-Kaderi, Executive Director of Demining Committee in a press conference to launch their report 2014, <http://yemacyemen.blogspot.com/2013-1999-502/03/2014.html>

4. Mines in Yemen – Wikipedia, <https://goo.gl/JAobQF>

5- Statement by the Prime Minister's office, 19 November 2013, Saba News Agency, <http://www.sabanews.net/ar/print331538.htm>

Legal Framework:

According to International Commission for the Red Cross (ICRC), According to ICRC one of the important reasons to prohibit anti-personnel mines is that mines has caused health, humanitarian and social disasters in all places where used, and continue to hit innocents longtime after conflict end, and kill, maim many people, most of whom are civilians⁶.

The Republic of Yemen has ratified Ottawa Convention in 1998, and committed to the provisions of the treaty that incriminate develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone directly or indirectly, of the anti-personnel mines, also considered assistance, encourage or induce, in any way, of anyone to engage in any activity prohibited, by any state party as crime as well. Yemen was among the state party that pledged to destroy its stock of antipersonnel mines, and accordingly has declared in April 2002, that it has destroyed all its stock of antipersonnel mines.

ICRC has considered anti-personnel mines among the five weapons which are completely prohibited, in addition to cluster ammunition, chemical and biological weapons, nuclear and other conventional weapons⁷.

On the other hand, the international humanitarian law prohibits uncontrolled ant-vehicle mines, and laying them randomly,

6- ICRC" Overview of the Ottawa Treaty"

<https://www.icrc.org/ara/resources/documents/legal-fact-sheet/landmines-factsheet150807-.htm>

7- International Humanitarian Law, Answers to Your Questions, 27 August 2015, ICRC website,

<https://www.icrc.org/ar/publication/-0703international-humanitarian-law-answers-your-questions#>

according to the second protocol on **PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICE**⁸. This protocol also calls for taking measures to post warning signs, the posting of sentries, the issue of warnings or the provision of fences, when using these mines. It is clear that Houthis militia failed to observe the provisions of the relevant international law.

Recommendations:

To the international community:

To exert pressure on Houthis militia to refrain from using mines in the country, in Taiz particularly, and to commit to the international obligations of the Republic of Yemen, namely as per Ottawa Treaty, and to support Yemen efforts in destroying its stock of mines, raising awareness with the risks of mines, and in building the capacities of demining teams and programs.

To Houthis Militia:

Immediately cease laying of anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines and other explosive devices in Taiz and other areas, to provide maps of all minefields and to clearly declare its commitment with Ottawa Treaty and all other relevant conventions and protocols, also to allow demining teams to work without obstacles, to destroy its stock mines and refrain from producing mines and other explosive devices.

8- The Second Protocol, revised 3 May 1996, ICRC website, <https://www.icrc.org/ara/resources/documents/misc/62tbyh.htm>

To the Government of Yemen:

Employ more demining teams and provide them with needed trainings and equipment.

To UNSC Panel of Expert on Yemen:

To monitor and analyze the state of human rights in Taiz, particularly that related to the use of mines that cause hundreds of casualties among civilians and displaced thousands of them, to identify responsibility and communicate that to all concerned UN agencies and bodies in order to promote and protect human rights.

To the Yemeni Commission for Investigating Alleged Human Rights Violations:

To intensify its activities in Taiz, and ensure fair compensation for the victims, and accountability of perpetrators of human rights violations.

Taiz; a Minefield:

The Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring Human Rights Violations (Rasd Coalition), has documented allegations on the violations of the international humanitarian law, related to the use of anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines, and according to statements collected from the victims and/or their relatives, Houthis-Saleh militia are responsible for laying mines in residential areas in Taiz, using anti-personnel and anti-vehicles mines and other locally made TNT highly explosive devices.

Rasd team has also documented the use of booby-traps mainly disguised by cork to look like rocks. The experts consulted by Rasd Coalition, confirmed that Houthis militia used four types of Russian and German made anti-personnel mines, and five types Russian made anti-vehicle mines, in addition to IEDs of different sizes, shapes and purposes.

Below are samples of violations that Rasd Coalition managed to document

along with victims' pictures, as well as pictures of the mines and IEDs used, although this does not reflect the whole picture, noting that some of the incidents took place at Houthis-controlled territories that our monitors could not access, yet they provide a representative overview of the situation.

Killing and Maiming; Bitter Harvest of the Mines:

Rasd Coalition has monitored and documented the killing of 189 civilians and military individuals, 107 of them are caused by anti-personnel mines, and 83 by uncontrolled anti-vehicles mines, including



Local made TNT IED, 54 kg. found in a mine producing plant in Bazara'a neighborhood, Taiz

31 children and 9 women, in addition to 37 members of military/resistance loyal to the legitimate government⁹.

Mines also maimed 225 victims; 130 by anti-personnel mines, and 95 by anti-vehicles mines, including 22 children, 11 women, and 87 members of military/resistance loyal to the legitimate government . It is noted that casualties among civilians is higher than among military, indicating that mines are used widely in civil and public areas rather than in war zones.

One of the catastrophic incidents of mines explosion that caused mass killing, was in Hana al-Mashawla, Al-Ziea'a, western Taiz, where a landmine exploded hitting Mohammed Seif Haidar vehicle, killing 11 civilians, including 7 children aged between 4-13, while he was visiting his farm.

Rasd monitors interviewed relatives of one of the victims who confirmed that Houthis militia laid mines when they controlled the valley and they and left them behind when retreated.

On Saturday, 23 April 2016, a bus carrying passengers from Mati Adhabab village, under Houthis control, to Atturba, passed through an unpaved road, as Houthis blocked the city, and inhabitant has to follow branch roads. The bus hit anti-vehicle mine, killing 7, including one child and one woman, and injuring 5 other passengers, all are civilians.

Children and Women in the Trap of Mines:

Children and women are the most impacted and vulnerable groups to mines hazards, during the reporting period, Rasd Coalition has

9- See annexed table (2).

documented, 31 killing of children, and maiming of 22 others, and killing of 9 women and injuring of 11 others¹⁰.

Nahla Saeed Saleh, 13, on 5 November 2016, hit an anti-personnel mine while accompanying her mother in grazing their goats,



Nahla Saeed 13, victim of anti-personnel mine

breaking one leg and amputating the other. Houthis laid mines in the Attaba Alsouda, Khor, Gabal Habashi, while under their control.

On 17 August 2016, **Zakia Mohammed Hassan** 55, killed with her two children Osan 11, and Raghad 14, and granddaughter Habiba 6, in Ghurab crossing, opened by Houthis after their closure of the main crossings of Taiz city, when a car they ride hit a mine in the crossing.

On 14 September 2017, **Roudha Ahmed Al-Faqeeh 50, and her son Abdullah Ghaleb Al-Okaish** 13, were in their way to Houthis premises in "Obeid house", Al-Sayar village, who summoned her for interrogation, threatening her that they will demolish her house if she failed to respond. When approached the premises she hit a string linked to an IED that, turned them into pieces.

¹⁰- See annexed tables (4,5).

Mines and Displacement:

Houthis-Saleh militia used mines to intimidate and force villagers to leave their houses, where Rasd has documented many instances of enforced displacement of population by laying mines in their areas such as in Al-Hasab, Al-Gahmlyah, Tha'bat, Al-Askri, and Bazara'a in Taiz, as well as in Tubaish'a, Al-Afira and Al-Ashrouh in Gabal Habashi, and Al-Sayar in Asselo, and Adabah village in Attazyah district. Also, in Al-Kadaha, in Al-Ma'afir district, Sheikh Saeed, Milat and Al-Mehyal in Adhabab, Al-Shaqab in Sabr Al-Mwadem district, where Houthis controlled these areas and laid mines to force people to leave their villages¹¹.

Ali Ibrahim Sinan 90, farmer displaced from Al-Afira, Gabal Habashi district says “Houthis entered the village following artillery and rocket shelling, we were living in peace, and started laying mines, one of my in-laws, Abdullah Saeed Mukrid, was killed by detonated mine. Houthis ordered us to leave the village and we moved to Aqaqa, life is difficult here, more than one family lives in one house”.

Al-Afira villagers were forced to leave their houses following Houthis control over in April 2017. While leaving the village, some departing villagers in a vehicle hit an anti-vehicle mine killing the driver Abdullah S. Mukrid and injuring three others; two women and one child.

IDPs Deterred by Mines from Returning Home:

Although minefields are responsible for displacing inhabitants,

¹¹- See report on Displacement in Yemen 1 January – 31 July 2017, YCMHRV <https://goo.gl/zpHsvZ>

they are also responsible for preventing their return to their houses, where Rasd Coalition has documented many casualties among returnees, including killing, injuries and maiming. Rasd also interviewed many returnees who confirmed that their areas were under Houthis-Saleh militia control, and following their retreat many people could not return due to mines detonation incidents and casualties.

Raed Mahyub Al-Khuledi, hit a mine that amputated his leg while returning to his house in Al-Hasab on 10 March 2016. His companion Hazem who tried to rescue, detonated another mine that amputated his leg and his brother Qaed sustained minor injuries. The demining team discovered later 18 anti-personnel and anti-tanks mines laid in their residential area.



Raed Al-Khuledi, lost his right leg while returning home, March 2016

Delayed Wedding:

Taiba Mohammed Mahyub 18, was about to get married in the second day of Eid Al-Fatr. On 22 June 2017, while bringing back her herd from Khor village, Adhabab



Taiba Mahyub 18, victim of anti-personnel mine

– once controlled by Houthis - she hit an anti- personnel mine that broke one leg and amputated the other. Her family apologized to the groom, that they will not conclude the marriage due to her physical condition, but he insisted he will wait till she recover to marry her despite her disability.

An Expat Received with Mine:

Emad Faisal Mohammed 27, an expat came back to his hometown Adhabouaa, Taiz from Saudi Arabia, to his dismay the regular crossing was closed by Houthis and he has to take alternative road via Tha'bat. On 2 November 2015, he arrived to Al-Hoban and hired a bus to take him to his house in Adhabouaa, via Houthis checkpoint in Tha'bat. He was allowed to pass, few steps later the bus and detonated a mine, that Houthis laid earlier near the speed breaker in the same road, killing Emad and the bus driver Muaaz Tahir. Emad relatives tried to collect the remaining of the dead bodies, but Houthis fired at them and prevented them till afternoon.

Collecting Wood and Mines Collect their Limbs:

Fathya Saleh Mohammed 25, and **Ammar Khalid Salem** 18, were collecting wood on 4 April 2016, from Tabat Al-Aranib, once stronghold of Houthis militia, when a mine detonated and hit Fathya and amputated her



Ammar Salem lost his left leg while 2016 collecting wood, April

left leg, Ammar came to her rescue to step on another mine that amputated his left leg too.

Dalila Abdu Muqbil 25, was bringing water from their water tank, in Al-Shaqb village, Sabr Al-Mwadem, while she hit a mine laid near the water tank, that



Dalila Abdu Ahmed, lost her both legs, when bringing water, July 2017

amputated her right leg. Her cousin Afaf Mohammed Muqbil 22, rushed to help her, to step on another mine that broke one leg and amputated the other. Afaf's wedding was planned for in Eid Aladha, and she is wondering who will marry her with an amputated leg??!!



Fathya Saleh lost her left leg while 2016 collecting wood, April

Grazing Mines in the Grass Fields:

Gamila Qasim Mahyub 45, while grazing her herd on Saturday 14 May 2016, in the vicinity of her house, in Tabat Al-Gragir, near Taiz university, she hit anti-personnel



Gamila Mahyub, lost her both legs while grazing her herd, May 2016

mine that amputated her both legs. She has been transferred to Turkey for implanting artificial limbs.

Ms. Asia Baggash 45, was in search of one of her astray goats, near Tubaish'a, eastern Taiz, when she stepped on anti-personnel mine that killed her instantly.



Asia Baggash, killed by anti-personnel mine while gathering her herd, 2017

A group of women went to

rescue her, but Houthis-Saleh militia prevented them, and her body remained three hours, finally one of them handed over the dead body, she lost one leg and one hand before she died.

Adhabab Crossing.. to Death:

Houthis deliberately Laying mines in the public roads to hinder people movements, in Adhabab road, linking between Taiz and Aden, which was under Houthis control before August



2017 Loader/Shovel destroyed by anti-vehicle mine, May

2016, this road was filled with all types of mines, and after government control it became the only entry point to Taiz from the southern governorates, where Houthis close all other northern, western and eastern entries since August 2015.

Engineer **Taher Ahmed Hameed**, head of demining team, 22nd mechanical brigade, said we've removed more than 1500kgm of different explosive devices, including mines, hand made and TNT and others.

On 2 May 2017, **Ahmed Mansour Saeed**, while driving his loader/shovel to remove the debris from Adhabab street, hit the front tire the equipment, destroying its front side, and injuring the driver and his assistant.

Mines near Economic Facilities:

Abdulkareem Abdu Haidar, a paramedic in a military unit said to Rasd monitors that while the legitimate army was attacking Madrat village, 300m far from the soap and ghee factory in Taiz Hodiedah road, a number of mines were detonated injuring 4 fighters.



Anti-personnel mine PPM2, removed from Al-Gahmlyya, and other neighborhoods, December 2016

Mines Expert Statements:

Engineer and demining expert, Abdulwahid Al-Saqqaf, military engineering division, said;

“following Houthis retreat from Al-Gahmlyyah, and Bazara’a neighborhood, I’ve worked with my team in demining these residential areas, we removed locally made explosive devices of



Anti-vehicle mines TM57, removed from Najd Qaseem, main road, Almisrakh January 2016

TM47, TM57, TM46, as well as booby-traps and IEDs weighted up to 56kg”.

TNT, PPM2 German made which is widely used, POMZ-2, PMN-2, wooden PMD-6, and PMN which are all Russian made, in addition to anti- armored vehicle mines;

“the estimated number of anti-personnel and anti-vehicles mines that we’ve removed are about 300 mines, the locally made IEDs are about 1000 in different types and sizes”, he added. Alsaqqaf noted that in AL-Gahmlyah



Booby-trap disguised as rocks, removed from Bazar’a, November 2016

police station Houthis laid 20 anti-personnel PPM2 mines, three were detonated injuring three, and we’ve removed 17 in this building only.

“In the eastern gate of the military Supplies, we’ve removed 8 anti-tanks TM62 mines, in Alkhadra building, Bazara’a neighborhood, 5 TNT IEDs one of them weighted 56 kg.”, Al-Saqqaf continued.

“Houthis used different methods of booby-traps, including remotely-controlled, timer bombs, also used mobile SIM cards, also detonation by RDX and electric circuit and electric pedals, and used detonation fuses linked to strings to the IEDs, at houses.

Artificial Limbs and Prosthetics Center, and Psychological Support to the Victims:

Rasd Coalition noted lack of psychological support programs to the victims of mines and poor medical services in Taiz hospitals that lack qualified staff and equipment due to the prolonged armed conflict and blockade.

Rasd monitors visited the Artificial Limbs and Prosthetics Center in Taiz, and interviewed Dr. Yousef Al-Ameer, deputy director, who said that the Center has received 299 patients during the three years of



Physician at the Artificial Limbs Center, Taiz, December 2017

war, 151 of them lost their limbs by mines explosion, including 24 children and 6 women. “Most of patients are from Al-Gahmlyah, Tha’bat, the republican palace, Madrat, Al-Shaqab, and Alwazeya”, he added. He indicated that the Center provide its service with ICRC assistance, yet they sufficient financial support, noting the increasing number of victims.

Appreciation and Acknowledgment:

The Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring Human Rights Violations (Rasd Coalition), would like to extend its appreciation to the field Team in Taiz governorate for all the efforts that they've exerted and burden they've incurred in monitoring and documenting mines victims, also to all those who participated in developing and editing the report, with sincere appreciation to the victims and their relatives for their valuable cooperation in producing this report.

Annex; Tables

Table (1) Geographic and Gender Distribution of Mines' Victims in Taiz during April 2015-December 2017

District	Killings					Injuries					Total
	Men	Children	Women	Aged	Total	Men	Children	Women	Aged	Total	
Almisrah	28	6	2		36	18	7	1	4	30	66
Sala	18		1	1	20	40				40	60
Sabr Al-Mwadem	15	7	2	1	25	15	2	2	1	20	45
Al-Wazieya	14	9	2	2	27	11	3		1	15	42
Mocha	26				26	10	2	3		15	41
Attazyah	9	5	1	3	18	14	6	2		22	40
Al-Modhafar	4	1		1	6	28	1	2	1	32	38
Asselo	9	2	1		12	9				9	21
Moz'aa	3				3	14				14	17
Gabal Habashi	5	1		2	8	7	1			8	16
Maqbna	1				1	8				8	9
Mashra'a and Hadnan						6		1		7	7
Haifan	4				4	0				0	4
Ashamayteen						3				3	3
Alkahera	2				2	1				1	3
Ban Al-Mandab	1				1	1				1	2
Grand Total	139	31	9	10	189	185	22	11	7	225	414

Table (2) Total Number of Civilians and Military Victims according to the Districts

District	Victims of Anti-Vehicle Mines			Victims of Ant-Personnel Mines			Total
	Civil	Military	Total	Civil	Military	Total	
Almisrakh	23	12	35	27	4	31	66
Sala	3	8	11	29	20	49	60
Sabr Al-Mwadem	17	4	21	24		24	45
Al-Wazieya	16	3	19	23		23	42
Mocha	10	10	20	18	3	21	41
Attazyah		9	9	28	3	31	40
Al-Modhafar		12	12	26		26	38
Asselo	11	5	16	4	1	5	21
Moz'aa	1	14	15	2		2	17
Gabal Habashi	2	8	10	6		6	16
Maqbna		4	4	5		5	9
Mashra'a and Hadnan			0	7		7	7
Haifan			0	4		4	4
Ashamayteen		3	3			0	3
Alkahera	2		2	1		1	3
Bab Al-Mandab		1	1	1		1	2
Total	85	93	178	205	31	236	414

Table (3) Comparison between Civilian and Military Mines Victims in Taiz

District	Victims of Anti-Vehicles Mines					Victims of Anti-personnel Mines					Total
	Civilians	Military	Injured civilians	Injured military	Total	Killed civilians	Killed military	Injured civilians	Injured military	Total	
Almisrakh	19	5	4	7	35	12		15	4	31	66
Sala	3	2		6	11	10	5	19	15	49	60
Sabr Al-Mwadem	9		8	4	21	16		8		24	45
Al-Wazieya	12	3	4		19	12		11		23	42
Mocha		8	6	2	20	12	2	6	1	21	41
Attazyah		2		7	9	15	1	13	2	31	40
Al-Modhafar		1		11	12	5		21		26	38
Asselo	5	3	6	2	16	3	1	1		5	21
Moz'aa	1			14	15	2				2	17
Gabal Habashi		4	2	4	10	4		2		6	16
Maqbna				4	4	1		4		5	9
Mashra'a and Hadnan					0			7		7	7
Haifan					0	4				4	4
Ashamayteen				3	3					0	3
Alkahera	2				2			1		1	3
Ban Al-Mandab				1	1	1				1	2
Total	55	28	30	65	178	97	9	108	22	236	414

Table (4) Number of Men, Women and Children Killed
According to Type of Mines

District	Anti-personnel Mines					Anti-Vehicle Mines					Total
	Men	Children	Women	Aged	Total	Men	Children	Women	Aged	Total	
Almisrakh	8	3	1		12	20	3	1		24	36
Al-Wazieya	7	1	2	2	12	7	8			15	27
Mocha	14				14	12				12	26
Sabr Al-Mwadem	11	4	1		16	4	3	1	1	9	25
Sala	13	1		1	15	5				5	20
Attazyah	7	5	1	3	16	2				2	18
Asselo	1	2	1		4	8				8	12
Gabal Habashi	2	1		1	4	3			1	4	8
Al-Modhafar	3	1		1	5	1				1	6
Haifan	4				4					0	4
Moz'aa	2				2	1				1	3
Alkahera	1				1	1				1	2
Bab Al-Mandab	1				1					0	1
Maqbna	1				1					0	1
Total	74	17	7	8	107	64	14	2	2	83	189

Table (5) Number of Men, Women and Children Injured according to Types of Mines

District	Anti-personnel Mines					Anti-vehicle Mines					Total
	Men	Children	Women	Aged	Total	Men	Children	Women	Aged	Total	
Sala	34				34	6				6	40
Al-Modhafar	17	1	2	1	21	11				11	32
Almisrakh	11	3	1	4	19	7	4			11	30
Attazyah	7	6	2		15	7				7	22
Sabr Al-Mwadem	4	1	2	1	8	11	1			12	20
Al-Wazieya	7	3		1	11	4				4	15
Mocha	4	1	2		7	6	1	1		8	15
Moz'aa					0	14				14	14
Asselo	1				1	8				8	9
Gabal Habashi	2				2	5	1			6	8
Maqbna	4				4	4				4	8
Mashra'a and Hadnan	6		1		7					0	7
Ashamayteen					0	3				3	3
Alkahera	1				1					0	1
Bab Al-Mandab					0	1				1	1
Total	98	15	10	7	130	87	7	1	0	95	225