

**Article 5 Extension Request
Republic of Yemen**



Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

**Submitted by the Republic of Yemen to Ms. Sachi Claringbould
Deputy Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the
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I. Executive Summary

The government of Yemen is committed to the complete elimination of landmines and explosive remnants of war. The National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) was established in June 1998 to formulate policy, allocate resources, and develop a national mine-action strategy. Furthermore, the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC) was established in January 1999 as the implementing body of the NMAC with the primary responsibility of coordinating all mine-action activities in the country. The aim of the current Strategic Mine Action Plan is to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel landmines.

During the past 57 years, from the revolution to the period of civil confrontation in 1994, Yemen has witnessed a number of conflicts (1962-1969; 1970-1983; 1994; 2004-2009; 2010-2012; and since 2014), each leaving behind a significant contamination by anti-personnel mines and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

A nationwide Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) completed in July 2000, identified 592 mine-affected villages in eighteen out of the country's twenty-one governorates. Of those, 14 Communities were considered high-impact and 578 communities were considered medium or low-impact. A total of 1,078 mined areas were identified with a reported surface area of 922.7 square kilometers mainly in the central and southern regions of the country. The LIS recorded a total of 4,904 casualties over the past fifty years, of which 2,560 were killed and 2,344 injured. In 2002 and 2006 and by the population and local authority reports, there were three newly affected communities with population 36,747 and seven mined areas with total size of 604,400 sq. m.

access to grazing land, agricultural land and water sources for drinking and irrigation. It has also impeded infrastructure development and the implementation of social development projects in the affected communities. Since its establishment in 1999, NMAC through its implementation body YEMAC, had progressed steadily towards its original objective to address the 923 square kilometers of ERW and mine contaminated land identified in the 2000, 2002 and 2006 Non-Technical Survey (NTS) reports. Yemen progressed quickly after being the first nation in the region to ratify the Mine Ban Treaty on 1 September 1998 demonstrated by the development of the indigenous capacity, moving from a UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) programme to a Nationally Implemented Modality (NIM) programme by October 2003. Yemen enjoyed an international reputation for technical competence within the wider international mine action community and its significant national in-kind contributions through the provision of seconded staff from the Yemen military.

Since the Coup against the legitimate government and in 2015 while the conflicts still ongoing in Yemen, the government of Yemen with support of United Nations Development Program (UNDP), has established an emergency plan for clearing mines and ERW in the main cities and villages and the implementation of this plan has been started since April 2015 until now.

Yemen is in the tragic position whereby it was making progress towards being AP mine free by the deadline of it is last request. This was being made possible by a high level of government involvement and support through the National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) and the implementation of the Yemeni Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC).

However, this has all changed, when in 2015 conflict expanded, adding stress to an already complex environment.

From the challenges that are outlined in this extension request, it is obvious that Yemen will not meet its obligations as agreed within its second extension request lodged in 2013.

The startling feature that will be highlighted in this extension request will be the lack of data. This is not negligence from Yemen's part, but is a reflection of the situation. Currently, we do not accurately know the exact level of contamination or exactly where the contamination is, and we do not know the exact number of casualties caused by AP mines. In this regard, non-technical and technical survey activities in areas where the security situation permits will be central.

Despite this, YEMAC continues to clear minefields, often under difficult circumstances. However, the critical systems that support demining efforts have been disrupted to such an extent they are no longer viable. This includes survey, information management and casualty surveillance. Added to this, as we have highlighted previously, new mines are being laid. This may include new mines being laid on previously cleared areas, so in many respects Yemen has gone backwards in its efforts to meet its obligations under the convention.

We would be derelict in our duties to the APMBC if we were to ask for an extension request based on unreliable data. For this reason, this request aims to allow for time to gather data, re-orient the mine action sector to meet challenges the original sector was not designed to face and reset the AP mine contamination baseline.

With the current situation being confronted, Yemen is asking for three (3) years until 1 March 2023 to conduct a survey to determine as accurately as possible the extent and impact of the new AP mine contamination. Concurrent to this, the extension period will allow for the development of the mine action response to be able to work in a complex environment utilizing the support of international organizations to meet old and new technical challenges, including those related to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature and other IEDs.

This extension period will also see the implementation of a coordination level, that was not needed previously, but is vital in the current circumstances. We know that three years will not be sufficient for Yemen to meet its mine clearance commitments under Article 5. However, we are hopeful that, at the end of the proposed extension period the security situation will improve permitting Yemen to carry out survey activities to gather the necessary information to submit a third request extension request based on fact. The period of the extension will also allow Yemen to carry out activities to strengthen its mine action programme to better respond to mine contamination including:

- Agreement on resource allocation to the survey against those needed for emergency land release.
- YEMAC expanding to allow partnerships with INGO's and commercial companies.
- YEMAC planning on the extending of the number of deminers after completing the missing needs for the current deminers which YEMAC is facing so much and it is one of the challenges.
- YEMAC need to establish a priority setting system to determine the priority of the areas that needed for Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey, Clearance, Victims Assistance and Mine risk education.

- YEMAC planning to open new branches in Taiz and Marib to continuing the mine action activities on west cost, AL Hudaydah beside activates in Al Bayda' Al Jawf and western districts of Shabwah.
- YEMAC is planning to develop new training plan to build new skills for the staff against the new challenges such IEDs, sea mines and so on also to retrain up skilled trainees and developing new TMPs. Assisting in training also can be with INGOs and Commercial companies.
- YEMAC is working currently and testing the new generation of IMSMA NG to develop the old database and for the needs to create a full prioritization system while currently YEMAC is on touch with Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining - GICHD Information management focal point.
- YEMAC is about to open a new coordinating office in Aden to coordinate all the mine action activities in the whole of Yemen with local authorities NGOs, commercial companies and the demining body of YEMAC branches.
- A Yemen coordination office to be established to provide mine action coordination for the mine action sector.

During this time YEMAC and its partners will continue to carry out land release operations in direct support of humanitarian priorities.

In summary, Yemen is requesting three years until 1 March 2023 to understand the new situation, adjust its response to meet this situation, and will submit a fourth extension request that will be based on reality supported by reliable data, analysis and planning.

Capacity available, challenges and requirements

YEMAC increased the number of deminers to cover most of areas in the highest impacted areas in the eastern / western / northern / southern governorates. At present the capacity Yemen has is the following:

- 6 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams,
- 36 mine clearance teams,
- 8 mine awareness teams,6 victim assistance teams,
- 40 medical support, 2 mine detection dog groups,
- 10 technical survey teams
- 4 quality assurance teams.

II. Detailed Narrative

1. Background and situation at the time of submitting Yemen's second request for extension

During the past 57 years, from the revolution to the period of civil confrontation in 1994, Yemen has witnessed a number of conflicts, each leaving behind a significant contamination by anti-personnel mines and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

- 1962-1969 conflict between republicans and royalists in the north;
- 1963-1967 war of independence in the South;
- 1970-1983 war in the central Governorates between South and North (before unification);
- 1994 war;
- 2004 – 2009 the six wars in Sa'ada between the Government and the rebels;
- 2010 – 2012 Revolution and conflicts in Sa'ada, Hajjah, Amran, Abyan and Sanaa.
- Since 2014 conflict following the coup against Yemen's legitimate Government by rebels.

At the time of submitting Yemen's second request for extension in 2014, Yemen indicated that the remaining challenge included a total of 438 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs) measuring 338,443,221 square meters remaining to be surveyed as follows (Table 1):

Province	Areas remaining to be Technically surveyed	Area remaining to be Technically surveyed (square meters)
Abyan	42	87715016
Aden	0	0
Al Baidha	0	0
Al Dhale'	11	1296900
Al Hodaida	0	0
Al Jawf	63	17576900
Al Mahra	0	0
Amran	3	900000
Dhamar	0	0
Hadramout	19	2089800
Hajja	0	0
Ibb	23	6463640
Lahij	8	3001850
Marib	34	11124650
Sa'ada	274	115539125
Sana'a	0	0
Shabwah	11	92375240
Taiz	13	360100
Total	438	338,443,221

In addition to the SHAs, Yemen indicated that a total of 107 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) measuring 8,143,256 square meters remained to be addressed as follows (Table 2):

Province	CHAs remaining to be addressed	Area of CHAs (square meters)
Abyan	25	3396202
Aden	0	0
Al Baidha	2	99190
Al Dhale'	8	258227
Al Hodaida	0	0
Al Jawf	0	0
Al Mahra	1	1560
Amran	3	150491
Dhamar	0	0
Hadramout	15	1084445
Hajja	0	0
Ibb	33	633093
Lahij	5	108980
Marib	2	1065507
Sa'ada	11	1333761
Sana'a	0	0
Shabwah	0	0
Taiz	2	11800
Total	107	8143256

In addition to the SHAs, Yemen indicated that a total of 107 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) measuring 8,143,256 square meters remained to be addressed as follows (Table3):

Province	CHAs remaining to be addressed	Area of CHAs (square meters)
Abyan	25	3396202
Aden	0	0
Al Baidha	2	99190
Al Dhale'	8	258227
Al Hodaida	0	0
Al Jawf	0	0
Al Mahra	1	1560
Amran	3	150491
Dhamar	0	0
Hadramout	15	1084445
Hajja	0	0
Ibb	33	633093
Lahij	5	108980
Marib	2	1065507
Sa'ada	11	1333761
Sana'a	0	0
Shabwah	0	0
Taiz	2	11800
Total	107	8143256

In addition to the above, the request indicated that Yemen suspected to identify new contamination by anti-personnel mines in districts in Governates of Sa'ada (Qataber, Ketaf, Sehar and Al Safraa, Nehem and Arhab), Abyan (Lawder, Al Wadhee', Modya and Al Mahfad), Hajja (Kushar, Mustabaa' and Bakeel Al Meer).

See annex (F) for List of the remaining SHA left since 2014

2. Challenges since the second request for extension was submitted

Overview:

Since the beginning of the coup against the legitimate government in 2014, contamination by anti-personnel mines, other IEDs and ERW has increased in all areas reached by rebels. The fighting of the rebels and National forces has been extensive. Added to this is the on-going operations against Al-Qaida in the eastern part of Yemen which has also led to contamination, especially of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature. The rebels have also deployed new types of AP mines not seen before in Yemen, as well as using anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, including those initiated by infra-red sensors and pressure plates. Under the terms of the APMBC these weapons are also be classified as AP mines and are included in this text when we speak about Ap mines. The rebels employed these mines in a random manner which threatens the civilian population and, in some cases, they used mines in an organized way.



(picture of a local Anti-Vehicle mine made by rebels)

Specific high-level challenges:

1. The conflict has produced a large amount of new contamination, the exact locations and extent are not known due to the inability to access these areas to conduct surveys while the old survey data are considered outdated. This is compounded by areas previously cleared being re-contaminated. For example, Aden announced in 2003 it is free of landmines and a ceremony was held for this occasion, Aden was subsequently reached by the rebels and then fought over in 2015, contaminating the city boundaries with AP mines and UXO which to date are still not fully removed. Consequently, there is no clear picture of the level of contamination within Yemen.
2. The current conflict has contaminated Yemen with a range of mines and ERW. The humanitarian imperative and the need to support emergency humanitarian efforts, may mean a focus on the type of munition which is directly affecting humanitarian aid regardless of treaty timelines. In many cases the greatest impact is presented by UXO. This may further delay the efforts of Yemen to meet its obligations under the APMBBC due to the limited resources available and the need to prioritize lifesaving activities.
3. Accessibility to mined areas within Yemen has changed significantly, with some areas being outside the control of the legitimate government or in the midst of conflict with daily fighting occurring around these mine areas.
4. The contribution from the Government of Yemen to the mine action sector has decreased significantly. This is due to the immense strain the conflict has placed on government services, for example in responding to the cholera outbreak or trying to meet the demands of the impending famine. Currently the support of the Government of YEMEN only provides the staff for YEMAC and providing a simple limited medical treatment through the local hospitals (There was a government budget of \$ 3 million per year but it was affected by the conflict and the current circumstances.).
5. There is unpredictable international donor funding to the mine action sector. This makes planning difficult, as well as impacting on the mine action sector's ability to expand to efficiently meet the current challenges.
6. YEMAC's ability to respond to contamination has been severely affected by the conflict. YEMAC is under resourced with regards to key equipment ranging from metal detectors and vehicles to trauma kits. The majority of the current equipment being used is over 15 years old. While there are plans to import new equipment and overhaul existing useable items, this will not fully equip YEMAC to the scale needed.
7. The above point is further compounded by the fact that teams and management are in need of a complete development of methodologies, skill development and training. YEMAC is using outdated clearance methodologies, based on their training in the 1990's, which is further hampered by a degree of 'skill fade' by the teams.
8. The conflict has introduced new mines and technologies such as IEDs into Yemen which YEMAC has had no previous experience in. This is compounded by the sheer scale of the conflict which has encompassed nearly all the country.

9. The YEMAC Information Management system has become outdated and is currently not usable.
10. The conflicts are currently still on going, therefore there is no pause in the contamination with new AP mines being laid.
11. The UN has identified Yemen as having the worst humanitarian crises in the world, this has meant that mine action has a reduced visibility as there is increased focus on other humanitarian functions, such as health and food security.
12. The strategic plan is no longer valid. There is currently no strategic level planning to address the mine action sector. All current activities are ad hoc based on a 'fire brigade' approach to meeting urgent humanitarian needs.
13. The current minefield clearance being carried out is not to a uniform standard or application of SOPs. Minefield clearance teams are implementing outdated SOPs, written in 2007. Furthermore, the clearance teams are under tremendous pressure to release land quickly thus leading to the uneven application of the standards.
14. YEMAC was established trained and equipped to clear legacy minefields from the previous civil wars. Therefore, YEMAC is not oriented to meet the new challenges posed by an ongoing conflict with mass contamination by UXO including improvised anti-personnel mines and other IED's.
15. 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 affects morale.

In summary, despite Yemen having been a good example of an effective and efficient mine action programme working progressively towards its commitments under the APMBC, the mine action situation in Yemen has reversed almost to the point where all previous work has been eradicated.

At the moment, there are a number of areas under the control of the legitimate governments where the security situation permits survey and clearance operations to take place and YEMAC can work in the whole of the country in the best conditions.

3. Socioeconomic challenge

Since the conflict began, AP mines have been laid haphazardly in sand dunes, fields and alongside roads often without marking. There maybe informal maps used by rebels outlining where they have laid these, these maps may become the subject of future information requests. The mines blocked access to urban infrastructure, homes, grazing land and to water sources for drinking and irrigation. For this reason, herders and children not attending school, we have seen children being especially susceptible to injury.



Dalila Abdo Ahmed, a young woman from the Shakab area in Taiz, was patiently waiting for her dream of getting married like any other girl the dream of being surrounded by her wedding vases has interfered with the remnants of war, creating a permanent disability in her life that excludes every dream and paints in her dream book broad lines of tragedy.

The 13-year-old girl, Umat al-Rahman Mahmoud Baqi, 13, was gathering firewood near her house in Yakhta , an area of Al-Waziyah district in Taiz. She did not know that a step forward would cause her to be amputated by an anti-personnel mine. She was rehabilitated and installed an industrial man and now she managed to walk and go to school with her classmates.



Landmine and ERW contamination have a significant impact on infrastructure development (roads, schools, housing etc.) negatively affecting the populations livelihood and safety. Contamination also blocks access to critical resources including water and grazing land. It has the effect of further reducing the already limited, arable land (only 2.6 percent of the country) and frequently results in the death or disabling of farmers, herders (often children) and livestock essential for agricultural production and the resumption of basic economic activities. The government is currently unable to implement social-development projects within these affected communities due to the presence of landmines and ERW. pressures are forcing farmers and herders-into areas that are unsafe resulting in casualties to humans and to animals.

At this moment there is no nation-wide victim surveillance system. Victims of AP mines are recorded in an ad hoc manner by the local authorities, medical institution and by YEMAC. We can assume from anecdotal evidence there is a high level of casualties, which is to some degree is support by statements from health NGOs such as Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF).

The lack of comprehensive victims' surveillance is due to

- The size of the contaminated areas where conflict is ongoing.
- The lack of resources
- The presence of a large number of casualties in areas of on going fighting who are difficult to reach.

The number of victims who die or are treated with no record.

(Table 4) Victims of Landmines and ERW have been recorded since 2014 and during the Emergency response as the table below indicates. This has however almost certainly underreported.

victims of ERW , LANDMINES			
YEAR	Males	Females	Total
2016	520	29	549
2017	682	39	721
2018	967	120	1087
Total	2169	188	2357

Locations where victims of landmine and ERW are recorded currently on the following provinces (Aden, Abyan, Taiz, Shabwah, Lahij , Hadramout, Al Jawf, Al Bayda, Al Hudaydah and Marib)

The emergency case now in Taiz the residents they consider the threat as the call death of the underground trapped and deprive them of the livelihood and livelihood they received from this land and prevents the displaced from returning to their homes and normal life. Mines in homes, roads, water resources, valleys, and mountain pastures, and in all locations where the coup groups have taken place, which has killed dozens of children, women, and adults.

4. Current structure of the Yemen Mine Action Programme

The National Mine Action Committee (NMAC):

Prior to the conflict, mine action was addressed at the strategic level by the National Mine Action Committee (NMAC), as the governmental body with the support of the UNDP- Yemen. NMAC was responsible for policy making, resource allocation, approval of the National Mine Action Strategy and management of government funds. It implemented its work through the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC). Unfortunately, due to current circumstances, there is no National Mine Action strategy and NMAC has been disbanded, the Director of YEMAC at the national level has taken on the role of NMAC as a per of the National Mine Action Standard (National Mine Action Standards Guide in the application of national standards - complex emergency situation page (10)). The Director of YEMAC guides all strategic level mine action decisions while reporting to the government to ensure his directives are in line with a national level policy (In event of the role of the National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) to be reactivated and reconstituted, it will resume the role of providing strategic level guidance to mine action as the main mine action body in Yemen.).

YEMAC is still responsible for the implementation of mine action activities in Yemen with the cooperation of UNDP. The Yemen Mine Action Programme has been in operation for 14 years and there are currently approximately 900 deminers working in the field. Yemen also has two main national NGOs involved in mine action, focusing on Mine Risk Education and victim assistance programs. These are the Yemen Mine Awareness Association and Yemen Association for Landmines Survivors (YALS) these aim to support and reintegrate landmine survivors in Yemen but because of the current circumstances, both NGOs their work has been adversely affected and severely curtailed by the current conflicts (there is a possibility for a presence of national NGOs in Yemen to be involved in mine action they will be studied until permits are secured and technical advice is provided by YEMAC).

International NGOs and organisations are also implementing work in Yemen, but currently to a very limited degree. The Danish Demining Group (DDG) currently has MRE teams, DDG also has EOD training courses. The ICRC is implementing MRE through four teams of the Yemeni Red Crescent Society, these teams conduct MRE in conjunction with other YRCS activities such as medical distributions.

UNDP has been supporting mine action in Yemen since 2003. Since 2015 this support has revolved around the Emergency Mine Action Programme. The programme has refocused activities from a development model into emergency response. UNDP through its mine action funding is supporting YEMAC in the provision of incentives to deminers, providing equipment and consumable supplies and giving technical advice.

The kingdom of Saudi Arabia through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center have implemented a large mine action programme under the banner of the Masam Project to clearance mines in Yemen. The Yemeni Government signed one-year Agreement for Clearance of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War as a part of the emergency response with Dynashield in solidarity with Dynasafe (M E Project Management) and with the participation of Dynasafe Area Clearance Group (now SafeLane Global), a UK company. This programme has been implemented in partnerships with YEMAC through the direct support to 32 demining teams. The project will focus on the areas of Marib, Shabwah, Al Baidha, Al jawf, Lahij, Taiz, Sana'a and Al Hudyadah.

As the conflict is ongoing in Yemen, the Engineering Wing of the Yemeni Army, although not directly engaged in humanitarian demining work, are a feature of the programme as they clear areas of AP mines as part of their duties, historically the Director of the Engineering Wing was also a member was a key member of NMAC.

The units of the Engineering Wing implemented breaching activities as part of the military campaign. This information is shared with YEMAC, so that once YEMAC has access to the areas where the fighting took place, after each liberation they have evidence for further survey and data on where and what the military deminers have done.

The Department of Military Engineering facilitates the work of the teams in the field through cooperation with military and security units and also cooperates and assists in obtaining licenses for the destruction of mines and war remnants by the competent authorities. The Military Engineering Wing also provides some accommodation to YEMAC.

Most of the YEMAC staff are engineers from the Military Department,

5. The Emergency response and progress made since 2015

The government of Yemen with the support of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) established an emergency response for meeting the threats posed by mines and ERW in Yemen.

The implementation of the emergency response is based around quarterly tasking orders of YEMAC teams to areas to be cleared. The deployments are based on needs as assessed through

the casualty figures that are captured by YEMAC. YEMAC HQ in Aden provides the quarterly tasking orders and maintains records on the work completed. UNDP is able to form a bridge with the humanitarian community coordinated by the UN Cluster System and is able to request specific tasks if requested from humanitarian organizations.

because the situation since the 2014 when rebels started the coup against the legitimate government the implementation of mine action emergency response started in 2016 focusing on the highest impacted areas to help refugees/idps and displaced persons to return back safely to their homes.

(Table 5) Survey and Clearance Teams Results During the Emergency Response from 2016 to 2018

province	No of areas	MF Sq.m	Ares Cleared Sq.m	Marked Sq.m	Remaining MF	Areas remaining Sq.m
Abyan	22	384650	177800	384650	8	206850
Al Dhale'	19	67856	51296	67856	5	16560
Aden	43	752876	409479	752876	20	343397
Lahij	7	126624	7880	126624	5	118744
Total	91	1332006	646455	1332006	38	685551

During the Emergency Plan 28 mined areas have been released (291333 Square meters) see **Annex A**

Please see **Annex B** of the Format that will be considered to give updates in the future.

Table (6) Number of Hazards areas

Governorate	Number of Hazards identified 2015 - 2018	Area of Hazards (Square meters)
Abyan	23	853254
Aden	67	1822878
Al Dhale'	9	71595
Al Hodaida	12	75802
Amran	7	604510
Dhamar	3	1083214
Hadramout	19	756933
Hajja	12	984380

Ibb	5	194574
Lahij	34	356922
Sa'ada	22	842884
Shabwah	6	193565
Taiz	79	717494
Amran	7	604510
Dhamar	3	1083214
Sana'a	18	2749432
Total	326	12995161

(Table 7) Number of AP, AT, Booby traps and ERW have located and destroyed

Year	AP	AT	UXO	IED	Total
2014	8	5	384	0	397
2015	2	0	0	0	2
2016	11457	14397	349936	1	375791
2017	1576	2957	202693	545	207771
2018	988	22867	26101	1645	51601
Total	14031	40226	579114	2191	635562

6. Resources made available over the course of the extension period 2015-2018

(Table 8) Donors during current extension period

Country / Organization	Amount \$
Norway	100,000
USA	9,947,042
UK (FCO/DFID)	4,048,737
Japan	1,000,000
Germany	1,806,875
UNOCHA	6,069,111
KSA/UAE (via UNOCHA)	5,000,000
Netherlands	2,564,959
KSA (MASAM Project)	40,000,000
Total	70,536,724

7. Methodologies employed

Previously:

Land was released through a series of land release methodologies starting with non-technical survey, technical survey and then by applying manual clearing and mine detection dogs' techniques. The work was completed according Yemeni national standards in compliance with international standards.

In addition, Yemen implemented a comprehensive marking system to ensure the safety of civilians from mined areas through permanent and temporary marking according to NMAS. YEMAC also periodically distributed a list of all mine areas to local authorities in the relevant communities.

Currently:

land release is based in manual demining practices, as well as some limited use of MDD for survey. Teams are dispatched to a location through the quarterly deployment plan highlighted above. Once on the worksite, through contacts with the local community, they identify the suspected hazardous areas.

Boundaries are laid out and the deminers then clear the areas using manual techniques including using metal detectors and excavation. The release of land through survey has generally decreased, although sometimes used in specific cases. YEMAC teams are relatively small compared to global norms usually only 10-12 deminers per team. Furthermore, teams are under resourced often using their own transport to get to sites and using equipment that is in some cases 20 years old.

Methods & standards of controlling and assuring quality:

National Standards were written in 2007 and used as a basis for the SOP for YEMAC to follow. As YEMAC was the only demining organization operating in Yemen there was no accreditation process as this was superfluous at the time. The 2007 edition of the NMAS are still enforce today.

Previously

quality management was a two-stage system:

A) During land release tasks, the Quality Assurance teams visited the technical survey teams and clearance companies during clearance and before they finish clearance to make sure that they are working according to the national standards and YEMAC SOPs.

B) Quality Control after technical survey and clearance: the survey team and clearance unit that had completed it tasks would inform the quality control team. The QC teams would then manage the hand over of the task site. This would include the survey teams or clearance unit attending a handing over of cleared land in a gathering including invited local leaders and the representative

from the local administration. The QC team would conduct a demonstration of the cleared mine fields in front of the people. On the day of the handing over, the Quality Control Officer should brief the local authority about the cleared area using maps and reports of the minefield/mine suspected area and, officially over the cleared area to them by a physical demonstration, such as walking over the cleared land. At the end of the handing over demonstration, a completion certificate signed and stamped by the leader of the community and the representative from the local administration for the receipt of the area.

The quality control officer presented documents to the sheiks or local authorities to sign and stamp that they received and witnessed that land has been cleared, and this document will be signed by the director of YEMAC and NMAC chairman and will be filed by the government.

Currently

YEMAC still maintains a number of QA/QC teams, and these teams visit the field regularly.

Currently quality assurance practices have become disjointed as teams try to complete task rapidly, SOPs are not always adhered to and there is no systematic capturing of QA reports although the QA teams are going to the field to conduct visits.

UNDP has trained a national member of staff in QA practices; this member of staff conducts QA visits to teams in areas controlled by the government. Reports are written in Arabic, with observations made and recommendations included. Copies are shared with the team leader and filed at the UNDP office in Aden. Currently there is no capacity? to conduct remedial actions.

The YEMAC QA teams also conduct a sampling exercise on cleared land to ensure confidence in the team's work, again the results of this are not being systematically captured. Although the results are shared with local community leaders.

UNDP employs a Third-Party Monitor (TPM), the staff of this visit teams in the field. The focus of the (TPM) is process focused with regards to administration as part of the donor confidence in UNDP, however, this team does capture some quality issues such as the state of vehicles at the work site.

No hand over certificates are currently being issued.

8. Efforts to ensure exclusion of civilians from mined areas

YEMAC MRE teams conduct periodic 'campaigns' where they conduct training of trainer activities in communities prioritized as those deemed to be most affected by the conflict or if a local authority specifically requests MRE activities.

Community liaison activities are conducted by YEMAC MRE teams. These activities take place before, during and after mine field clearance.

ICRC Conducts MRE in conjunction with the Yemeni Red Crescent Society (YRCS). ICRC implemented a training of trainer of YRCS staff to enable them to deliver MRE as a component

of their activities. The ICRC employs a number of local specialists in mine action and the specialist conduct follow up QA activities.

DDG conducts MRE in communities and in schools through direct and participatory presentation with the attendees.

UNICEF supports MRE through the Child Protection function, this support comes in the form of funding and the provisions of resources. In 2018 there was an attempt to harmonist Risk Awareness products.

The Current Mechanisms of delivering of MRE is:

- Preparing volunteers from the affected community and training them on awareness methods.
- Field access to the population centers and providing them with means and materials to assist them with posters, leaflets, ...etc.
- Giving lectures and lectures on the gatherings, both in schools, neighborhoods and villages.

YEMAC MRE trainers accompany some MRE teams, for example, those of DDG to provide quality assurance of MRE activities.

MRE targets everyone, including girls, women, boys and men. The most common methods of information transmission are posters, signs, brochures and school presentations. During the period from April 2015 to 2018 and with the support of UNICIF, Yemen has implemented MRE activities.

(Table 9) The targeted people by MRE during the period from 2015 to 2018:

Year	Adults			Kids			Locations	Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
2015	75377	45339	120716	121532	107699	229231	2037	349947
2016	29691	20723	50414	117892	112868	230760	3240	281174
2017	28406	13292	41698	93839	73941	167780	5089	209478
2018	66924	55832	122756	188629	135186	323815	160754	446571
Total	200398	135186	335584	521892	429694	951586	171120	1287170

Marking of mined areas is not systematic or comprehensive with temporary marking placed using painted rocks, usually only around work sites, and with some warning marking in placed. Communities are made aware of the work being carried out by informal meetings between community leaders and the team leader. The demining work is generally appreciated and the YEMAC teams well regarded according to Third Party Monitoring (TPM) carried out by UNDP. No clearance certificates are issued.

9. Remaining Article 5 Implementation challenge

The conflict in Yemen has overwhelming the mine action sector. The level and type of contamination were not considered when the NMAC and YEMAC were established.

Consequently, the databases of YEMAC are out of date to the point where they are of limited value. Added to these challenges, there is no access to certain areas for survey teams. In other words, Yemen is currently not in a position to offer accurate data or reliable estimations of its remaining challenge.

The develop of the IM system in Yemen is considered a vital activity, and the lynch pin of the rest of the programme. To address this is several parallel initiatives are being implemented.

Firstly, GICHD has sent a scoping mission in May 2019, this mission was to develop the concept's with YEMAC and UNDP to deploy IMSMA CORE to Yemen, this work will be on going through GICHD. A member of YEMAC staff was trained as an IMSMA Administrator level 1 in early 2019 to help support this.

Secondly, UNDP has deployed an IM expert to help support data management in Yemen, he is working with various organisations and staff to develop the IM system. This expert will, amongst other things also be conducting training in IM including how to complete forms for organisations as well as YEMAC.

Amongst the other issues regarding the current data base will be the need for a huge 'clean up' of current data to re-establish the base line but using old data as an input into this exercise.

It is expected that IMSMA CORE will be deployed in the second half of 2019, the training of staff will also take place in this period.

Unknown contamination now is based on the new challenges this can be supported by the 'heat' map found at **Annex (D)** and that will require survey to determine the level of contamination.

(TABLE 10) Contamination Provinces

serial	province	Districts
1	Aden	9
2	Lahij	8
3	Taiz	18
4	Al Hudaydah	6
5	Ma'rib	8
6	Shabwah	8
7	Abyan	7
8	Al Bayda'	10
9	Sa'daa	9

10	Sana'a	1
11	Al Dhale'	6
12	Hadramout	9
13	Al Jawf	7
TOTAL		106

From the analyses of these conflicts and using global experience we know that the contamination will be extensive. This is borne out to some degree by anecdotal stories from the medical services who report of 'daily' victims from mines.

10. The amount of time requested and rational

Yemen is requesting a three-year extension of its deadline under Article 5 of the Convention until 1 March 2023.

The level of contamination and the subsequent impact by AP mines in Yemen is not known. To submit a plan at this time offering detailed milestones of progress and the amount of time needed to fulfill Yemen's commitments under Article 5 would be unrealistic. The aim of this interim extension request is to carry out activities that would allow the mine action sector to recover and to carry out a resurvey of areas, where the security situation allows, and establish a new baseline that will allow Yemen to develop a realistic plan to address the drastic change in the situation which is grounded in reality.

The plan for the nation-wide survey will need to be flexible, and so a long-term plan at this stage would be difficult to complete as the current conflict ebb and flow. There are several areas that can be considered stable, for example in the eastern side of the country, and so these maybe considered initially for a more detailed survey, but as we have mentioned, this will need to be balanced with the humanitarian priority, which in many respects directly impacts the resources available for legacy AP mine field clearance and their prioritisation. A full survey plan will be developed late in 2019 in conjunction with partners as part of the establishment of the coordination office. This will be circulated to the Board once it is complete.

The survey work will be carried out by YEMAC teams in partnership with INGO's who will bring additional bi-lateral funding, as well as technical skills and current methodologies to the survey. Currently DDG has funding for survey teams, with the INGOs HALO Trust, DCA and FSD also showing an interest in working with YEMAC in Yemen on this topic.

The input of local community leaders is important, the requests from these bodies will be received by the coordination office and processed by the operations team within the coordination office against the prioritization inputs from the local authorities and the humanitarian community.

It is envisioned that the coordination office will conduct outreach meetings to get the inputs from the communities at the governorate level. Additionally, the community leaders were part of the process of the development of the Yemen Response Plan (YRP), a humanitarian system wide planning document which develops sectoral and geographical priorities. The YRP also inputs into the coordination office priorities thinking.

Prioritisation for mine action operations will be based on two cross referenced inputs. The main one will be discussions with the local authorities at the Governorate level, these will be conducted by YEMAC staff who will record and note the prioritise both in terms of locations, as well as the sector needing support. Additional to this, UNOCHA has developed a table (**which can be found in Annex E**) based on the need of the humanitarian community. This table will be completed by humanitarian actors on a tri-monthly basis.

The coordination office will consider both these inputs to develop task planning lists which will then be delegated to YEMAC teams for their action.

Of note there is an emergency system to respond to urgent, lifesaving cases. In early 2019 for example, six (6) emergency teams were deployed to the Red Sea Mill on the outskirts of Hodeidah to clear the mill of explosive items to allow for the release of enough food to feed 3 million people. This also provides an example of where humanitarian need may override commitments to the APMBC.

This system has been developed since 2018, with partial success. The methodology was changed in 2019, so that instead of using the IASC Cluster system as the entry point into the spreadsheet the humanitarian organisations are now approached directly through the joint NGO security forum.

In the future this would be a vital component of the coordination office, we would see the Coordination office sub-offices if needed as being an important data gathering point for local inputs into the Coordination office plans. This will be achieved by quarterly meetings, which can then be compared with the government level and the humanitarian communities.

During the period of the extension request time, Yemen mine action actors will continue implementing its emergency response in supporting the humanitarian efforts to save lives. This will focus on the prioritized clearance of mined areas field clearance based on a prioritization system that includes the local authorities and the humanitarian sector and local community leaders.

There will also be a time component to this as it is considered that those areas freed from fighting new liberated the latest provide more chance to save lives than those that are older.

Concurrent with this emergency clearance, the mine action sector in Yemen will conduct a survey into those areas where there is safe access to conduct NTS activities.

The survey will be conducted under revised national standards by YMEAC teams that are partnered with accredited international mine action organisations.

The information collected will be collated and analysed in a database that will allow for the subsequent analysis of the information into a form that is ready to use and constantly updated.

The activities will be coordinated and guided by a Yemeni mine action coordination office that will be established.

The coordination office has been mentioned several times in this request, the Coordination office is a vital component of the future of the mine action sector in Yemen (the legal framework of YEMAC/NMAC will not change and the coordination office is a component of YEMAC). It will house the IM system and will prioritize and manage all MA activities, including the accrediting and QM of INGO's.

The Coordination office will be developed along well tested lines based on IMAS, initially with sections to manage:

- IM
- QM, including accreditation
- Current operations
- Future plans
- Risk awareness
- Survey planning and implementation

UNDP will be supporting the Coordination office both through logistics support and technical advice. It is expected that the full development of the Coordination office will take two to three years.

The first coordination meeting of mine action partners took place in July 2019.

Due to the large size of Yemen, the Coordination office will need sub-offices in Marib, Makhalla, Taiz if needed from the YEMAC points of view and due to the scale of the challenges. These offices will be staffed to support the management of mine action activities by a growing range of partners, functions will include QA and IM.. It is expected the others will be opened once funding is available from donors and due to the needs if YEMAC needed beside establishing new implementation branches in Taiz and Marib for conducting MA activities such as surveys and clearance.

Yemen is aware of the importance to allow international organisations to work with the YEMAC and the mine action sector in general. We see the Coordination office as filtering only those organisations that are credible and able to support Yemen to ensure high quality and maintain overall responsibility for the MA sector. This will be done with the support and advice of UNDP, as we develop the accreditation system and it is supporting QM.

To date several INGO and commercial companies have approached the Director of the YEMAC to obtain support in obtaining visas, the Director has been responsive, and has worked through the Yemen governments system to ensure that currently all MA partners wishing to conduct initial assessments have been facilitated, this includes, FSD, NPA, and the commercial companies Optima and Janus. Additionally, HALO Trust were granted their NGO registration by the MOPIC in July 2019, and will now engage with YEMAC in developing their MOU to allow them to conduct mine action activities. All organisations are expected to contact the Director of YEMAC with their organisational details and plans, as well as have face to face meetings during their assessments. These assessments will be facilitated by YEMAC. It is envisaged that this function will be taken over by the coordination body as it starts to be developed.

All organisations are expected to be prepared to enter into an agreement with the YEMAC as a partner, with an emphasis on skills transfer and capacity development.

The YEMAC along with its partners UNDP and UNICEF have conducted numerous bi-lateral meetings at global events such as the NDM meeting in Geneva and the various APMBC meetings.

UNDP holds a tri-monthly MA-Technical Working Group in Amman Jordan for stakeholders, which is often attended by staff from the YEMAC.

Yemen is committed to keep the State Parties informed of progress as well as on the security challenge faced by Yemen.

By the end of the extension period YEMEN will aim to re-orient YEMAC to meet the new challenges with the support of the international community. This will include: have:

- Determining a baseline for suspected contaminated areas.
- Producing a revised workplan to meet its Article 5 obligations.
- Developing revised national standards.
- Strengthening the Information Management System.
- Establish a coordination office.

It is clear that much of the extension request is based on speculation of the future of the conflict in Yemen and of what will be identified during the extension period. As Yemen commits itself to provide annual yearly updates in its Article 7 Report on the implementation of the activities highlighted in this extension request as well as on progress made on the survey and the results of this survey. and to indicate at the earliest possible moment the true extent of contamination and the realistic resources needed and timeline to mitigate the threats.

11. Work Plan for implementation: survey and clearance plans

Work Plan:

The APMBC places a great deal of emphasis on time lines and dates. In the Yemen context with numerous conflicts going on around the country, the security situation constricts organizations on conducting mine action, and although there are certainly secure areas. Mine action activities, although can be conducted, it will be in areas where conditions are permissible.

In addition, the funding by the donor community to Yemen will drive all planning as it is the bedrock for deploying capacity. , All humanitarian sectors are suffering from underfunding, the mine action sector is not immune from this, and as we know, mine action can only take place if the funds are there to pay for it. Despite constant donor outreach some donors are reluctant to commit at this stage.

Consequently, it is impossible to give accurate time line to the APMBC, any such detailed timings would be based on best guesses and wishes. As both the security and funding situation become clearer, then Yemen will update the APMBC and firm up its plans.

The situation in Yemen is fluid, the work plan will need to be flexible enough to meet this ground reality. But strong enough to provide the structure needed to move forward.

It is suspected that most governates will be contaminated. This includes areas that have been previously cleared and those that will have limited access due to ongoing fighting.

The plan will be broken into the following streams:

- There will be on going emergency mine action activities, as described above which will focus on life saving activities. These activities will be streamlined by a prioritization mechanism that will be developed and include input from the local authorities, humanitarian sectors and also have a time component in that areas newly free of fighting will be prioritized before older freed areas.
- Concurrent with this the development of the mine action sector to re-orient itself to meet the challenges will take place. This includes the development of a Yemeni based coordination office with all that implies such as quality management systems, information management systems, accreditation for international and national organizations etc.

At the technical level, YMEAC is still expected to be the main action implementing body, however with the support of international organizations it is expected that YEMAC will be able to develop the doctrine and skills to use NTS more effectively than it is currently doing. This will allow for an extensive survey of Yemen which will then allow Yemen to be able to re-set the baseline of landmines, UXO and ERW contamination. For areas that are not accessible then the use of open source information to supplement 'on the ground' knowledge.

The prioritization for the NTS activities will be based on a similar system to that of the on-going emergency clearance, this will need harmonization and coordination to ensure effective use of resources. This underlining the need for effective coordination. It should be noted that previously cleared areas, and those SHA that were identified in the last extension request will also need re-surveying based on the ebb and flow of the conflict. NTS activities will be continuous through the extension period and be a focus.

This will need to be balanced with the need for clearance, as well as addressing the threat from UXO. All of this will mean that there will need to be agreement of which percentage of resources available will be dedicated to the survey, against the need for ongoing lifesaving operations.

While the focus of the request is NTS to allow for the development of a realistic plan. By using Technical Survey and clearance, also prioritized according to need, it is expected that some tasks will be completed during the extension period, however this cannot be quantified at this stage, but will form part of the updates to the APMBC that Yemen is committed to providing through its annual reports.

The survey will start after developing a plan before 2020, along with the development of the information management system. It is expected that the ability to analyze the information to a meaningful product will be possible early 2020 assuming the Yemen coordination body is implemented in a timely manner.

Additional activities:

- Agreement on resource allocation to the survey against those needed for emergency land release.
- YEMAC expanding to allow partnerships with INGO's and commercial companies.
- YEMAC planning on the extending of the number of deminers after completing the missing needs for the current deminers which YEMAC is facing so much and it is one of the challenges.
- YEMAC need to establish a priority setting system to determine the priority of the areas that needed for Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey, Clearance, Victims Assistance and Mine risk education.
- YEMAC planning to open new branches in Taiz and Marib to continuing the mine action activities on west cost, AL Hudaydah beside activates in Al Bayda' Al Jawf and western districts of Shabwah.
- YEMAC is planning to develop new training plan to build new skills for the staff against the new challenges such IEDs, sea mines and so on also to retrain up skilled trainees and developing new TMPs. Assisting in training also can be with INGOs and Commercial companies.
- YEMAC is working currently and testing the new generation of IMSMA NG to develop the old database and for the needs to create a full prioritization system while currently YEMAC is on touch with Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining - GICHD Information management focal point.
- YEMAC is about to open a new coordinating office in Aden to coordinate all the mine action activities in the whole of Yemen with local authorities NGOs, commercial companies and the demining body of YEMAC branches.
- A Yemen coordination office to be established to provide mine action coordination for the mine action sector.

(Table 11) Work-plan Activities

Activity	Length of the period to achieve the activity
Mine Action Emergency Response	Ongoing Activity
Nation Wide Non-Technical Survey	36 Months
Setup full prioritization system	6 Months
Developing the current SOPs	From 3 to 6 Months
Developing the current National Mine Action Standards	From 6 to12 Months (Depending on the government approval)
Strengthening Information Management system	From 6 Months to 12 Months
Bringing new equipment to cover the needs of the Mine Action Programme	From 3-9 Months / from 6 to 24 Months (Based on the situations)
Establishing a coordination office of YEMAC	From 6 to 18 Months (Depending on the government approval)

12. Capacity available, challenges and requirements

YEMAC increased the number of deminers to cover most of areas in the highest impacted areas in the eastern / western / northern / southern governorates. At present the capacity Yemen has is the following:

- 6 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams,
- 36 mine clearance teams,
- 8 mine awareness teams, 6 victim assistance teams,
- 40 medical support, 2 mine detection dog groups,
- 10 technical survey teams
- 4 quality assurance team.

Strengths and weakness

- The strengths of the current YEMAC are:
 - Their familiarity with the situation
 - Their dedication
 - YEMAC is a well-established 'brand' in Yemen
- Weaknesses
 - Uneven use of SOP's
 - Skills fade with no recent upskilling training
 - Old equipment
 - Lack of resources including fuel etc.
 - Lack of knowledge of new mines

The size of YEMAC is small compared to the need.

○

13. Budget requirements over the extension period

(Table 12) Budget needed to target the plan of the Extension period (March 2020 to February 2023):

Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Coordination	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,500,000
NTS	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 1,800,000
TS	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 3,150,000	\$ 3,750,000
Clearance	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 7,650,000
RA coordination	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
VA coordination	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Total	\$ 15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000

Note: The mine action sector will apply a high degree of 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 of this, a high degree of flexibility will also be applied to address new and growing threats.

This flexibility will be supported by the development of a strategy that allows continuous review of the situation and the treatment of all planning as a “living” document capable of change to cope with situations as they change.

The other YEMAC demining teams need a tremendous range of equipment, this includes:

- Approx 300 Metal detectors
- Approx 300 sets of PPE
- Approx 50 Trauma kits
- Approx 50 Field vehicles
- Approx 10 Supply trucks
- Approx 10 Ambulances
- IT equipment including approximately 100 laptop computers
- For the establishment of the Yemeni Mine Action Coordination body:
 - Refurbish 1 HQ and 4 sub-offices and the YEMAC training center
 - 15 field vehicles
 - 15 Laptops
 - 7 plotters

Annex (A) During the Emergency Plan 28 Mine fields have been land released (291333 Sq.m)

Province	District	area	MF NO	Area Size Sq.m
Al Dhale'	Alhaseen	Heyaz	1	9800
Al Dhale'	Alhaseen	Lekma Alhjfer	1	1760
Al Dhale'	Alhaseen	Lekma Shedth	1	3400
Al Dhale'	Alhaseen	Almenadee	1	2560
Al Dhale'	Alhaseen	Almenadee	2	1100
Al Dhale'	Alhaseen	Almenadee	3	850
Al Dhale'	Alhaseen	Shedth	2	980
Al Dhale'	Al Dhale'	Masnee Albrdeen	1	8000
Aden	Alshikh Otman	Almmedarah	2	19836
Aden	Almansoorah	Mazraa Alslymanie	1	45557
Aden	Almansoorah	Mazraa Alslymanie	2	22610
Aden	Almansoorah	Mazraa Alslymanie	3	29375
Aden	Almansoorah	Mazraa Alslymanie	4	13114
Aden	Almansoorah	Mazraa Alslymanie	5	16830
Aden	Almansoorah	Masnaa Altoub	2	6350
Aden	Almansoorah	Aloaleqee Mazreea	2	15400
Aden	Almansoorah	Aloaleqee Mazreea	6	5600
Aden	Khhor Mukse	Kornessh	2	25902
Aden	Khhor Mukse	Hae Alnser	1	9850
Aden	Khhor Mukse	Hae Alnser	2	3500
Aden	Khhor Mukse	Hae Alnser	4	0
Aden	Dar Sa'ad	Alfeseleya	1	3562
Aden	Dar Sa'ad	Mosabeen	2	9862
Aden	Dar Sa'ad	Alsalam	1	10800
Aden	Dar Sa'ad	Alsalam	2	8750
Aden	Dar Sa'ad	Alsalam	3	6550
Aden	Dar Sa'ad	Eastren of Bataweb Mazreea	2	3053
Lahij	Tuben	Mazraa Gahess	1	6382
Total	291333 Sq.m			

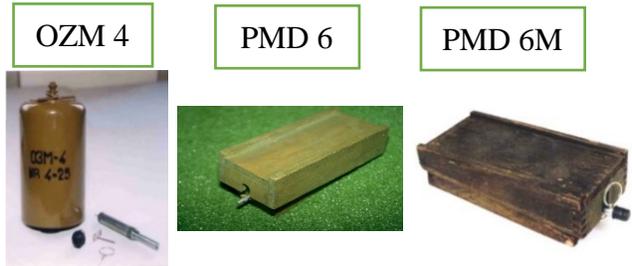
Due to the variation in reporting methodologies and the need to review data, it would not be possible to use the recommended data collection sheet at this time. However, with the improvement on IM techniques and the associated data management it is expected that Yemen will use another sheet in the future. It is expected that all future updates to the committee will use another format as you will find in **Annex (B)**.

Annex (B) Considered Table for giving future updates

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Canceller area Sq.M	Reduced area Sq.M	Cleared area Sq.M	Total area released Sq.M	Number of Anit-Personnel mines Destroyed	Number of the other explosive items destroyed

Annex (C) Types of Landmines in Yemen.

LANDMINES	
Anti-personnel	Anti-Vehicle
OZM 4	M15
PMD 6	M19
PMD 6M	Mk-5HC
PMN	PT Mi Ba II
POMZ-2M	TM - 46
PP Mi Sr	TM-57
VS-50	TM-62M
PPM 2	TMN-46
GY ATA – 64	TM-62P
PMN - 2	TMD-44
TYPE – 66	UKA-63
OZM 3	PRB M-3
PSM-1	TM 44
PRB M409	MK 7
PROM-1	VS 1.6



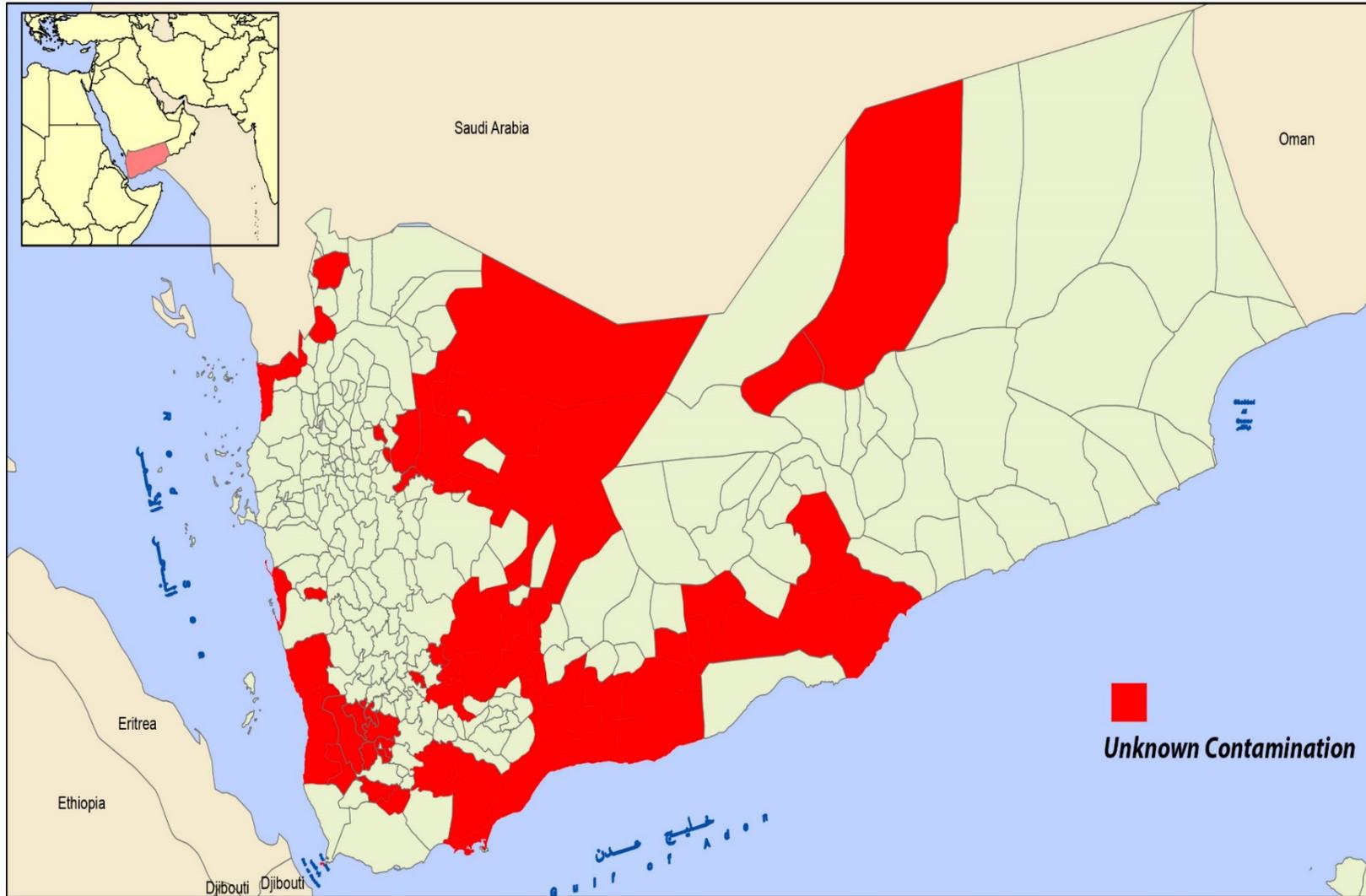
Annex (D) List and (Map of the current unknown contamination)

Governorate	Districts
Abyan	Zingibar , Shoqrah , Ahwar , Al Wade'a , Lawdar , Al Mahfad , Mudiyah, Khanfir
Aden	Dar Saad, Khur Makser, Al Mualla , Al Shaikh Othman , Al Buraiqeh , Al Mansura, Alshaeb and Maoun Island
Al Dhale'	Qa'atabah , Morees , Damt , Al Hussein , Juban
Al Hodaydah	Al Khawkhah , Hays, Al Tuhayat , Al Durayhimi , Zabid and Main city
Al Jawf	Al Ghayl , Al Maton ,Al Matammah , Al Hazm ,Khabb wa alsha'af , Alutmah , Al Maslub
Amran	Harf Sufyan , Raidah
Hadramout	Mukalla , Bawzeer , Al Shihr , Alrbdah alshreefeh , Brom , Mayfa, Hajr , Dowen
Hajja	Haradh , Medde , Horan
Ibb	Al Nadera , Al Odain , Al Qafr, Al Radhma
Lahij	The contamination in Lahij started since the governor reached by rebels in 2015 and now all areas the left behind from the rebels are a high impact areas and districts as the following (saber, toban , Al Hawtah, Al Milah, almossen , Al Qabbaytah, Al Maqatirah and Albaha). Emergency case now in Lahj for the possibility to achieve the way back for refuges so they can back to their villages and open roads for them beside clearing cities and villages with securing the water resources and the infrastructure of the governate.
Sa'ada	the contamination areas are as following (Al Kitaf , Al Boqe'e , Hardh , Mede , Haydan , Almraheed , Aleb , bagim , Al Safraa , Al Dhaheer ,Majaz)
Mar'ib	After Marib reached from the reples the contmation reached the following districs (Main City, Sirwah, Harib, Al Abdiyah , Mahliyah, Medghal , Harib Al Qaramish , Majzer).

Shabwah	During the conflict against the rebels the following areas are high impacted as following (Bayhan , Usaylan , Ain , Azan , Habban , Alseed , Wasaab , Al Rawdah)
Al Bayda	the contamination areas are as following (Na'man , Nati' , Al Malagim , Al Sawadiyah , Qafeh , Mukayras , Al Zahir , Al Taffah , Dhi Na'im , Rada')
Taiz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 Districts out of 23 in Taiz are now involved in the contamination and they are as following (Al Makha District, Dhubab, Al Waziyah, Mawza , Salah, Sbr Al moadm , Al Misrakh , Maqbanah , Habnan , Jabal Habashy , Almacher , Ash Shamayatayn , Al saliw , Al Qahirah , Al Taizyah , Sharab Alrawanah , Sharab Alsalam)



Figure 7. (Map of the current unknown contamination)



Annex (F) List of the remaining SHA left since 2014

Important Notes:

This list is only for the remaining SHAs which left since 2014 and they require resurvey because they are re contaminated so, the challenges will be resulted from the new NTS which will be made during the three years of the new extension.

province	District	City	Priority	Mined Area Name	Estimated Area	Statute
Abyan	Ahwar	Hi almostaqpal(old airport)	Low	Bait gahip binla'war	300000	Left
Abyan	Ahwar	Hi almostaqpal(old airport)	Low	Khawr Almarkh	200000	Left
Abyan	Almahfad	Alhamiyah	Medium	Airan	420,000	Left
Abyan	Almahfad	Alsumar	Medium	Alkhayalah	2100000	Left
Abyan	Almahfad	Alyafqah	Low	Alsawad and alhawmarah	500000	Left
Abyan	Almahfad	Dhaia'an	Low	Dhaiqah	1600000	Left
Abyan	Almahfad	Kaurat a'l mane'	Medium	Hapeel A'al Mane'	800000	Left
Abyan	Alwadhee'	qarn A'l zahef	Low	She'pgalap	20000	Left
Abyan	khanfar	Abo khashab	Low	Beer Abo Khashsp (Albeer Alkadeem)		left
Abyan	khanfar	Al Hakamee	High	Bathrows	1,500,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Al Hasoos	Low	Alhasoos	630,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Al Najmah Al Hamraa	Low	Ardh leal Shad	500,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Al'abqar	High	Al'abqar(Alzabha'a)	300,000	left

Abyan	khanfar	Al'abqar	High	Kradeef Alzaraneeq	560,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Al'abqar	High	Kradeef Zeni	560,000	left
Abyan	Khanfar	Almashroa'	Low	Jebal Lahoosh	640000	left
Abyan	khanfar	AlnoSHAireh	Low	Khapt Lasloom	10,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	AlnoSHAireh	Low	Qarn Zaghpah	20,000	left
Abyan	Khanfar	Alrawa'a	Low	Alromailah	12500000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Bathrows	Low	Almashareqah	2,000,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Dawfas (Mazraat Abdullah Ghaneem)	Low	Aqamat Shelatah	6,000,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Dawfas (Mazraat Abdullah Ghaneem)	Low	Dawfas	2,000,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Dawfas (Mazraat Abdullah Ghaneem)	Low	Ja'awalah Zon	6,000,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Dawfas (Mazraat Abdullah Ghaneem)	Low	Kothpan Ramlyah	2,000,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Dawfas (Mazraat Abdullah Ghaneem)	Low	Mazra'at Alsayed Alshabi	4,000,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Mazra'at Mashhoor	Low	Almash	200,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Mazra'at Mashhoor	Low	Ja'awalah	200,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Saihan Alrakaizih	Low	Area DR Hadar Hosain Salman	30,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Saken Ahmed Awadh	Low	Alhepshi	30,000	left

Abyan	khanfar	Saken Ahmed Awadh	Low	Ardh Aljefre And Fatoom	100,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Saken Dahmas	Low	Alshagep Algharbi For Wadi Bana	10,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Saken Waais	Low	Aljabaline	800,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Sakin Alhasani	Low	Alsomar	1,000,000	left
Abyan	Khanfar	Sakin alzaraniq	Low	Somr	10000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Sakin Aman	Low	Kaourat Alhessan	30,000	left
Abyan	khanfar	Sakin Aman	Low	Wadi Bana	600,000	left
Abyan	lowdar	A'l Alhafe	Low	Alzahwah	2000000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	A'l Almarem -yasoof	Low	maskhal yasoof	20000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	A'l mshmaq	Medium	Japal Alhamra'a	90000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	A'l mshmaq	Medium	Wadi Almaskhal	2000000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Alhimyari (Alsalamiyah)	Low	Wadn Ali naser	1000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Almaqafreyah	Medium	Kareef Alqafreyah	5000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Alqa'(A'l Hobaihat)	High	A'l greman	20000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Alqa'(A'l Hobaihat)	High	Ardh mo'gah	20000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Alshaqh	Low	Maskhal Alshaqah	2000000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Ama'lah	Low	Amdahen	80000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	ambetr	Low	Alkareef	15000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Amkhudairah	Low	Wadan Ahmedabdulnape	15000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Bathour	Medium	lowdar electricity station	45000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Hasn Saleh Alnakhe'e	Low	Beer Arram	300	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Hasn Saleh Alnakhe'e	Low	Beer Hasn Saleh Alnakhe'e	200	Left
Abyan	lowdar	lowdar	Medium	Beer ge'bel ali	225	Left

Abyan	lowdar	mokaimah	Medium	Beer Alhayal	3500	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Napoon	Low	Wadan Hosane	1500	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Napoon	Low	Wadan Mosa	1500	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Napoon	Low	Wadan Omar	1500	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Omdakhlah	High	Beer Himed	600	Left
Abyan	lowdar	umshaqra'a	Low	Beer sompola	800	Left
Abyan	lowdar	umshaqra'a	Low	um'mdawar	5000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	umshaqra'a	Low	umqia'an	5000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Yasoof_2	Medium	Almaskhal	500000	Left
Abyan	lowdar	Yasoof_2	Medium	Japal Yasoof	600000	Left
Abyan	modya	Alhapaj	Medium	qtanah	350000	Left
Abyan	modya	Alqowz	Low	Beer A'l Dahool	500	Left
Abyan	modya	Tha'opah	Low	Alhargah	120000	Left
Abyan	modya	Tha'opah	Low	Japal Alrukn	150000	Left
Abyan	modya	Tuhm	Low	Thrathe'	3000	Left
Al Dhale'	Damt	Rakhma	Low	Lakamat Al Masibi and Al Hussain	45000	left
Al Dhale'	Juban	Al Ghofra	Low	Dar Al Tafa	2500	left
Al Dhale'	Juban	Al Ghofra	Low	Jabal Homar	400000	left
Al Dhale'	Juban	Al Lomihya	Low	Jabal Hamara	600000	left
Al Dhale'	Juban	Al Mirab	Low	Jahddat Al-Qarein	1000	left
Al Dhale'	Qa'tabah	Adanat Al Shami	Low	Jabal Shaybah	70000	left
Al Dhale'	Qa'tabah	Al Lawi	Low	Adamat Shoad Al Sark	30000	left
Al Dhale'	Qa'tabah	Al Lawi	Low	Sha'eb Jabal Homok	4900	left
Al Dhale'	Qa'tabah	Al Lawi	Low	Shoud Al Namer	7500	left
Al Dhale'	Qa'tabah	Kobi	Low	Alaf	16000	left
Al Dhale'	Qa'tabah	Ribat Al Sallami	Medium	Jabal Wahd	120000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Al Saleel Shehatt	Low	Al Thaelbah	60000	left

Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Al Saleel Shehatt	Low	Jabal Shehatt	640000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Al Saleel Shehatt	Low	Katber	300000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Al Saleel Shehatt	Low	Safra'a Shari	60000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Al Saleel Shehatt	Low	Sarahatt Dakeh	56000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Baten Al Saeed	Low	Al Matar	280000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Baten Al Saeed	Low	Hulaef (Showll Abadah)	60000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Batten Al Hamam	Low	Al Shabekah Al O'lia	240000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Batten Al Hamam	Low	Al Shabekah Al Sofla	180000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Batten Al Hamam	Low	Sadba'a	36000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Yanabba'a	Low	Al Aweja'a camp	250000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Yanabba'a	Low	Amm Al Arabee (Gabba'a)	90000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Yanabba'a	Low	Rakk Gully	800000	left
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	Yanabba'a	Low	Yanabba'a	200000	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Al Fajrah	Low	Jabal Al Sahoah	4500	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Al Humaidat	Low	Al-Farah	30000	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Al Humaidat	Low	Al-Hunded mauntain	3000	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Al Humaidat	Low	Al-Reasah	10000	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Al Humaidat	Low	Al-Sen Belfarah	45000	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Al Humaidat	Low	Azzan	1500	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Al Humaidat	Low	Hurmoz Al-Ganedah	50000	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Al Humaidat	Low	Jarf Al-Gerah	800	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Al Humaidat	Low	Masoah	1200	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Al Wagherah	Low	Jabal Quba	2800	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Aqubah	Low	Jabal Gumehdan	30000	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Aqubah	Low	Jabal Tadwer.	9000	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Janat Melass	Low	The old Jannah	5000	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Ramdha	Low	Al-Kathar Besaelah	3500	left

Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Safh Al No'man	Low	Jabal Al Bargah	36000	left
Al Jawf	Al Humaidat	Safh Al No'man	Low	Jabal Falhan	3200	left
Al Jawf	Al Matma	Al Hamah Al Seqrah	Low	Al-Asoad Al-Sen	25000	left
Al Jawf	Al Matma	Al Hamah Al Seqrah	Low	Al-Waz'ai Al-Aswad	30000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Al Aqdah Al Shanan	Medium	Derm Al Merhebi (Al Gabl Al Ahmer)	80000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Al Aqdah Al Shanan	Medium	Hager Al Khader	20000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Al Aqdah Al Shanan	Medium	Hajar Bin Aober	70000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Al Aqdah Al Shanan	Medium	Saelatt Mathabb	100000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Al Dhaheeka	Low	Malahah region	70000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Al Haraj Al Easa	Low	Shabb Ain	50000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Al Haraj Al Easa	Low	Shabb Al Qa'a	80000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Al Haraj Al Easa	Low	Shabb Amm Al-Ramad	50000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Al Haraj Al Easa	Low	Shabb Falhan	60000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Qarn Al-Melahah	Low	Al-Hsherah	20000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Qarn Al-Melahah	Low	As-har	40000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Qarn Al-Melahah	Low	Qunnatt Al-Busham	30000	left
Al Jawf	Al Zaher	Qarn Al-Melahah	Low	Sufr Al-Hamadenah	60000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Al Ashra' Aal Hadpan	Low	Abragg Abeedah	20000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Al Ashra' Aal Hadpan	Low	Al Barqa'a	5000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Al Ashra' Aal Hadpan	Low	Al Khanger	200000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Al Ashra' Aal Hadpan	Low	Groon Lajdee	200000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Al Ashra' Aal Hadpan	Low	Kalee Aed	2400	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Al Ashra' Aal Hadpan	Low	Kaleef Dshewan	360000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Al Rzezah	Low	Al Sawad	240000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Al Rzezah	Low	Kaleef al Lagam (Al Gorah)	60000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Al Rzezah	Low	Sabraeen	12000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Beer Al Marazeeq	Low	Al Kasfa'a	4800000	left

Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Beer Al Marazeeq	Low	Al Naseff	500000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Beer Al Marazeeq	Low	Al Sharkee	5000000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Beer Al Marazeeq	Low	Alass	90000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Beer Al Marazeeq	Low	Barga'a Al Kaelt (Lebanatt)	1500000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Beer Al Marazeeq	Low	The High Plateau	60000	left
Al Jawf	Khab Al Sha'f	Beer Al Marazeeq	Low	The Low Plateau	180000	left
Al Jawf	Kharab Al Marashi	Qaryat Sam'ar	Low	Al-Kaleef(Kaleef for Gail)	30000	left
Al Jawf	Kharab Al Marashi	Qaryat Sam'ar	Low	Kawlat Al-Shamus Al-Shamalyah	45000	left
Amran	Harf Sufyan	Al Darab	Low	Al Ateratt.	20000	left
Amran	Harf Sufyan	Al Darab	Low	Al Eoon Location	80000	left
Amran	Raidah	Somain	Low	Jabal Al Dara	800000	left
Hadramout	Hajr Al Se'ar	Hajar Aal Shaiban	Low	Qarat Ras Al Shu'abah	2000000	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Hisn Hamah	Low	Al Remlaiyh	5000	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Hisn Hamah	Low	Karif Al Salaseh	5000	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Hisn Hamah	Low	Kehaif	6000	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Hisn Hamah	Low	Ras Medhmah	1800	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Radhah Bin Qoraid	Low	Al Hawyat	15000	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Radhah Bin Qoraid	Low	Dhbainh	1200	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Radhah Bin Qoraid	Low	Jawl Al Jenayah	1200	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Radhah Bin Qoraid	Low	Jawl Tarron	13300	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Radhah Bin Qoraid	Low	Madkhal Jawl Tarron (Intrance)	6000	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Radhah Bin Qoraid	Low	Medkhal Khalif Tarron (intrance)	4000	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Radhah Bin Qoraid	Low	Qabli Tarron	5000	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Radhah Bin Qoraid	Low	Qwai'a Al Mashaikh	2500	left

Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Radhah Bin Qoraid	Low	Ras Thailam	3000	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Radhah Bin Qoraid	Low	Sharej Bin Khniban	7500	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Ras Al Fara	Low	East side of Karif Bilk Hashere are.	5000	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Ras Al Fara	Low	Jawl Al Mahwah	3500	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Ras Al Fara	Low	Om Al qutp Ras Nekht	800	left
Hadramout	Quf Al Awamer	Ras Al Fara	Low	west side karif bil khasshr .	4000	left
Ibb	Al Nadera	Al Haifah	Low	Al Khadhraa'	25000	left
Ibb	Al Nadera	Al Haifah	Low	Al-Hamra	40000	left
Ibb	Al Nadera	Al Mangadh	Low	Jabal Hansar	300000	left
Ibb	Al Nadera	Al Mashhooth	Low	Al Harah	20000	left
Ibb	Al Nadera	Bait Al Qabel and Dar Suliman	Low	Qa'a Ziad, Al Magrai road	161500	left
Ibb	Al Nadera	Hiazah	Medium	Jabal Al Aude	2500000	left
Ibb	Al Nadera	Jeranah	Medium	Al Mimtar	100000	left
Ibb	Al Nadera	Jeranah	Medium	Sahelat Rafad	1800	left
Ibb	Al Nadera	Mojar	Low	Jabal Al Awod	2160000	left
Ibb	Al Nadera	Tamur	Low	Al Kufi,Al Surar,Al Khudari	750000	left
Ibb	Al Odain	Al Jabal	Low	Al Qafr	200000	left
Ibb	Al Qafr	Al Sharjyah	Low	Ghathwah Sharhiah road.	1200	left
Ibb	Al Radhma	Al Harf	Low	Al Kolwa (kail Hadan)	4500	left
Ibb	Al Radhma	Al Ma'zaba	Low	Jabal Bala'	80000	left
Ibb	Al Radhma	Mazob Al Azab	Low	Shanaqer AL-Deek	1000	left
Ibb	Al Radhma	Ribat Bait Al Ward	Low	Al Jalba'a	20000	left
Ibb	Al Radhma	Shia'b Assanaf	Low	Habeek	28000	left
Ibb	Al Radhma	Shia'b Assanaf	Low	Hesn Al Hamra	2500	left
Ibb	Al Radhma	Tammar	Low	Dhanab Al Rabah	600	left
Ibb	Al Radhma	Tammar	Low	Dhanabat Madkam	4500	left

Ibb	Al Radhma	Tammar	Low	Jabal Al Nofah	3000	left
Ibb	Al She'ar	Dhi Heyah	Low	Fagrat Al A'kamah	40	left
Lahij	Al Melah	Qarn Meqla'	Low	Abar Alawi	500	left
Lahij	Al Melah	Qarn Meqla'	Low	Shaqt Jabrah	1000	left
Lahij	Al Qabbaita	Al Alfaqi	Low	Bab Al Haid (Al Salaib)	350	left
Lahij	Al Qabbaita	Qorrenah	Low	Wadi Nateed	50000	left
Lahij	Tuban	Al Habil	Low	A'bireen	2000000	left
Lahij	Tuban	Al Mansora	Low	koad Al-Saf	800000	left
Lahij	Tuban	Al Safya	Medium	Al Safia Al Gharbiah	50000	left
Lahij	Tuban	Region of (Ber Ali Hadi)	Low	Al Feesh	100000	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Al Ajmah	Low	Khayat Al Habshi	1200	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Al Amood	Low	Al Amood	750	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Al Amood	Low	Al Hajer	600	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Al Hajelah	Low	Al Hagelah	200000	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Al Hejelah Al Ardd	Low	Jabal Al Mozaegat	160000	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Al Wash'ah Al Amood	Low	Al Wash'ha	500000	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Al Woshal A'al Ghonym Al Ardd	Low	Jabal Al Adakat	500000	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Haro Al Ardd	Low	Danb Al Oraf	800000	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Hazm Al Matawia	Low	Al Nafeshah	1250000	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Hazm Al Matawia	Low	Al Yaeref	25000	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Y'ara	Low	Al Jabowr	4000	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Y'ara	Low	Al Jereesha	2100	left
Marib	Al Jawba	Y'ara	Low	Al Qamees	3000	left
Marib	Hareeb	Al Akremah A'al Al Ajeeda.	Low	Al Khandoq	400000	left
Marib	Hareeb	Al Akremah A'al Al Ajeeda.	Low	Al Mohmadah	600000	left
Marib	Hareeb	Al Dafenah	Low	Al Dafenah	1500000	left
Marib	Hareeb	Al Khanq	Low	Jawz Al Daby	500000	left

Marib	Hareeb	Al Marhamah	Low	Al Jabjab	4000	left
Marib	Hareeb	Al Rawdah	Low	Al Jadeefara	450000	left
Marib	Hareeb	Al Rawdah	Low	Al Malawy	400000	left
Marib	Hareeb	Al Rawdah	Low	Saad Thamed	1300000	left
Marib	Hareeb	Al Rawdah (Aal Al Saqaf)	Low	Al Madalah	160000	left
Marib	Hareeb	Al Rawdah (Aal Al Saqaf)	Low	Al Maded	200000	left
Marib	Hareeb	Al Rawdah (Aal Al Saqaf)	Low	Al Madfown	300000	left
Marib	Hareeb	Al Rawdah (Aal Al Saqaf)	Low	Al Sahali	400000	left
Marib	Hareeb	Al Rawdah (Aal Al Saqaf)	Low	Moaskar	300000	left
Marib	Marib	Aal Sa'dan	Low	Assaba'atain	50000	left
Marib	Marib	Aal Shawdaq	Low	A'arain	400000	left
Marib	Marib	Al Dhobaibi	Low	Moheeb Al Hosan	200000	left
Marib	Marib	Al Ma'bad	Low	Al Malawi (Marib)	100000	left
Marib	Marib	Al Moshakhara	Low	Saleal Al Ka'al.	200000	left
Marib	Serwah	Al Hamajerh	Low	Atyas	2000	left
Marib	Serwah	Al Hamajerh	Low	Hamat Al Mohseen	200000	left
Marib	Serwah	Naseeb Al Mahjar	Low	Nasseb Al Mahgar	12000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	A'al Mana'	Low	A'al Mana'	1000000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	A'al Namer(A'al Saeed)	Medium	Alnajad	900000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Akwan	Low	Almathrap	25000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Akwan	Low	Onq Alghazal,Alshe'p Alaswad	50000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Safraa'	Low	Alrahwah	300000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Alhapat	Low	Bin Safiyah Location	20000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Alhapat	Low	jabal Morshed	40000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Alkheyam (Ahwaj)	Medium	Jabal Adqar	40000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Alkheyam (Ahwaj)	Medium	Jabal alsailah	7500	left

Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Alkheyam (Ahwaj)	Medium	Mazare'a Asfal Shapa' Rooad	500	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Allogaig	Medium	dakhshuf	200000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Almurhape	Low	Magar Almurhape	120000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Alnajd	Low	Alrahwah	10000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Alqapel	Medium	Alhadherah	200000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Alqapel	Medium	Jabal Qais	2000000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Alqasapah	Low	Hadapah	4000000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Alrabyah Alaulya'	Low	Wade Alrabyah	600000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Altalool	Low	Aljamemah	320000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Alzaweyah	Low	Almurhape	120000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Mahdhah	High	Mazra'at Samer Ahmed	200000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Nofan	Low	Aldhala'h	20000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Nofan	Low	Alkharap	20000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Nofan	Low	Mayfa'an	20000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Sook A'al Am'mar	Low	Ras aloqlah	20000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Al Dhaher	Medium	Jabal Al Moheb	280000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Al Dhaher	Medium	Jabal Al Qala'ah Al Dhaher	400000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Al Dhaher	Medium	Jabal Tayban	900000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alashaish (Bakeel)	Low	Al Hawdh and Al hotah	350000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alashaish (Bakeel)	Low	Al Mareesh	1200000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alashaish (Bakeel)	Low	Khodhayrah	700000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alasmi	Medium	Jabal Al Khazzan	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alasmi	Medium	Wadi Al Mouqad	150000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Aldahrah	Medium	She'eb Al Dehreh	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Aldahrah	Medium	Wadi Al Motajaref	30000	left

Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Aldahrah Alolya' (Almotgaref)	Low	Japal Almotgaref	800000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Aldhahr	High	Wadee Al Ma'arasah	320000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Aldhahr	High	Wadee Dhaher	2000000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Aldhahr	High	Wadi Al Mouqad	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Aleqam	Low	Jabal Al Aqem	320000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alfiah	Medium	Jabal and She'ep Al Fayah	400000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alfiah	Medium	Wadee Al Fayah	40000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Algrayb	Low	Jahannam	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Algrayb	Low	Qaeem Al Manamelah	350000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alhigeh	Low	Wadi Alhigeh	900000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alhosamah_Alkhazmah or Jabel Almehdadah	Low	Al Khazlah	360000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alhowshairah	Medium	Wadi Alho	300000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Aljanaiaza	Low	Naqeel Om Rass	800000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Aljanaiaza	Low	She'eb Al Melehy	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Aljarayep Alshemalyah	Medium	Wadi Alghorazah	420000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Aljardah	Low	Al Jardah	150000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Aljardah	Low	Wadee Kholab	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkadrah	Low	Al Mothalath	280000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkadrah	Low	Jabal Al Kedrah	240000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkhaiyalin	Medium	Japal Alkhaiyalin	800000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkharapah	Low	Wadi Alkharapah	560000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkharapah	Low	Wadi Alrakap	350000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkharsha'i	Medium	Jabal Al Eshah	240000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkharsha'i	Medium	Jabal Qomamah	2000000	left

Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkhelaf	Low	Al Mehdathah	600000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkhelaf	Low	Al Monsakep	280000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkhelaf	Low	Al Qala'at	320000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkhelaf	Low	Al Shrookh	400000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkhelfah	High	Al Dhawty	200000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alkhepate	Medium	Alkhepate Area	420000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alladah	Low	Japal Alladah	300000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alladah	Low	Wadi Alladah	480000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alma'dlyah	Low	Al Maqzam	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alma'dlyah	Low	Brash	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alma'dlyah	Low	Jabal Al Modh	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almagda'ah	Low	Ardh and Jerab Al Majda'ah	2000000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almagda'ah	Low	Jabal Al Majda'ah	30000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almagda'ah	Low	Jabal Al Majda'ah 2	40000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almagram	High	Al Habebah	20000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almagram	High	Al Majda'ah	30000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almagram	High	Yaman	15000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alma'jer	High	Al Merkabah	750000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alma'jer	High	Al Syabah	60000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alma'jer	High	Sharqan	3000000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almaprak	Medium	Blad Mohammad Ayak	60000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almaprak	Medium	Maydan Al sabe'en	640000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almaprak	Medium	Sheeb Al Ameed and Al Malaab	60000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almaprak	Medium	Tabbat Ghorab	960000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almaprak	Medium	Wady Al Jarah	3000000	left

Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almarheem	Low	Japal Alkohlah	420000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almarheem	Low	Japal and Wadi Almrheem	350000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almarwah	Low	Al Marafe'e	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almarwah	Low	Al Waseet	320000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almarwi Alasfal And Ala'la	High	Al Hateem	2000000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almashaf Ala'ala'a	Low	Al Asmah	5000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almashaf Ala'ala'a	Low	Al Jerbeh	240000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almashaf Alasfal	Medium	Al Makhshoshah	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almashaf Alasfal	Medium	Sooq Al Ali	320000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almashapeeh	Low	Al Daghwee	750000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almashapeeh	Low	Jabal Al e'er	1000000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almashapeeh	Low	Jerab mankash	250000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almashikhat	Low	Al Mashekhat	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almashikhat	Low	Al tahlyah	200000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almeqsayeh(wadilayah)	Low	She'pthapetd	300000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almerkabah Almerwi	Low	Wadee Kholab and Jabal Qabban	1500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almeshpah Alraf	Low	Wadi melyhi	400000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almlaha	Low	Al Aneebah	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almlaha	Low	Al Dhaby and Al Mobarak	700000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almlaha	Low	Al Habebah	54000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almlaha	Low	Al Khaleef	210000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almoqawimah	Low	Al Magbarah	250000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Almoqawimah	Low	Al radhah	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alnoqrah	Medium	Abo Karea'ah	160000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alnoqrah	Medium	Al Lahmah	45000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alnoqrah	Medium	Al Qashab	120000	left

Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alnoqrah	Medium	Jowf Al Homrah	320000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alori	Medium	wadi Alori	420000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alparoqaih	Low	Jabal Al Brokyah	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alqanporah	High	Raqa'ah	600000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alqowbah	Low	Qamborah and Qomamah	1200000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alradha	Low	Al radhah	400000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alradha	Low	Gharab Al Ardah	720000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alradha	Low	Janoob Al Radhah	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alraha	Medium	Al Gfhalat	60000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alraha	Medium	Al Merkabah	80000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alreqi	Low	Jabal rayaan	280000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alreqi	Low	Jabal Torom	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alreqi	Low	Shoayhetah	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alreqi	Low	Tabat Al Rawqee	100000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alsabah	Low	Al Shajen	300000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alsafiah	Low	Al hadshah	20000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alsafiah	Low	Jabal Al Anqa'a	320000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alsafiah	Low	Jabal Al Jaro	25000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alsalam	High	Al Galagel	2000000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alsalam	High	Wadee Bayodh	960000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alshadan	Medium	Jabal Shabah Mashqee	37500	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alsho'bah	Low	Jabal Al Sho'obah	120000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alsho'bah	Low	Wadee Kholab	100000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alshotaife	Low	Jabal Al shotafy	160000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Altaweel	Low	Jabal Masheet and Al Madraj	3000000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Altaweel	Low	Jabal Tallan	2000000	left

Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Althanab	Medium	Althanab Area	350000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Althanabah	Low	Jabal Al Aer	480000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Althanabah	Low	Jabal Al Dhanabah	600000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Althanabah	Low	Jabal Al Moqaffa	720000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Althanabah	Low	Jabal Al Saro	150000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alwasit	Low	Al Fokhaydha	60000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alwasit	Low	Al Malhah	30000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alwasit	Low	Al Waset	20000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alwasit	Low	Ser Al Halabeeb	120000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alzaowm	Medium	Al Maqbarah	5000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alzaowm	Medium	Al Meslam	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alzaowm	Medium	Al Rozam	150000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Alzepyah	Medium	Japal Almuraish	560000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	beiuth Alsofla	Medium	Jabel Alparq and Almanfashah	560000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	beiuth Alsofla	Medium	wadi beiuth	800000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Dajaj	Low	Japal Alshainrfa	960000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	dhahr Alaeer	Medium	aqapat ghaferah(gharip alhjawerah)	900000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	dhahr Alaeer	Medium	Japal althwrah	400000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Ghapit	Medium	Japal Talaan	900000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Gharip Alsarroof	Medium	Jabal Jaza'a	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Gharip Alsarroof	Medium	Shate'e Al Sayed	150000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Jarf	Low	Jabal Sharqee Ghaferah	90000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Khufaineh	Low	Khufaineh	800000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Latefeh	Low	Japal omalkhiyal	400000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Latefeh	Low	Japal typan	720000	left

Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Merkabat Ghashi	High	Al Mazeerat	320000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Merkabat Ghashi	High	Saylat Al Lehy	30000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Merkabat Ghashi	High	Wadee Al Asamy	100000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Namesah	Low	Jabal Shamyah	100000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Namesah	Low	Wadee Saryhah	100000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Omjafrah	Low	Japal Alkherpain	900000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Qotraan	Medium	Japal Alkohlah	800000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Qulat Menshar	Low	Al Moghayghel	800000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Ra'asha	Medium	Ra'ashah	3000000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Saber Alquhlah	Low	Al Qahlah	20000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Saber Alquhlah	Low	Saber Al Qahlah	30000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Sarayounmi	Medium	Japal Alear	1200000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Sarayounmi	Medium	Sarayounmi	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	She'pamer	Low	Wadilayah She'pamer	480000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Soq Almanzal'lah	High	Al Sahah	350000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Soq Almanzal'lah	High	Janoob Al Manzelah	320000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	Soq Almanzal'lah	High	Qabr Al Abd	210000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	trani	Medium	Al Madhyoqe	500000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	trani	Medium	Trany Al Gharbyah	160000	left
Sa'ada	Al Dhaher	trani	Medium	Trany Al Kassarah	150000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Darb	Low	Al Jumaimah	160000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Darb	Low	Al Surrah mountain	40000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Darb	Low	Alaen valley mountain	100000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Darb	Low	Wadi Al Zaila	30000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Eashra	Low	Al Hubainah mountain	20000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Eashra	Low	Murshed's mountain	40000	left

Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Hadhairah	Low	Al Nafadha	2000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Hadhairah	Low	Gurf Khadhra	2400	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Hadhairah	Low	Jabal Al Korh	9500	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Hadhairah	Low	Jabal Wazaah	3000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Maqam	Low	Jabal Al Moden	400	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Maqam	Low	Jabal Al Sawadi	300	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Maqam	Low	Jabal Azzan Akwan	2000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Namer	Low	Al Najd Area	3600	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Quma' Al Asfal	Low	Al Hanajer mountain	30000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Sahwa	Medium	Jabal Barash	1500	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Salsal	Low	Jabal Alaer	2500	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Salsal	Low	Jabal Khatareer Al Koola	3000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Al Wadi	Low	Ra'as Alwadi	1500	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Damaj	Low	Al Fareed	1500	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Damaj	Low	Al Kodoom	20000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Damaj	Low	Al Manah	2000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Damaj	Low	Al Maqbarah	1000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Damaj	Low	Aloog	1500	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Damaj	Low	Jabal Al Modawarah	5000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Damaj	Low	Lahrash Neam	1000	left
Sa'ada	Al Safraa'	Damaj	Low	Qahalat Qahr Al Dhaeb	6000	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	A'al Alduryp	Low	Al Kharban	60,000	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	Aldarah (Alsanad)	Low	Qarn Jaber	20000	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	Alqatp (Albalqi)	Low	Jabal Eesa	80,000	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	Alraows	High	Al Rows	80000	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	Alsharaf	Medium	Jabal Lohman	120000	left

Sa'ada	Haidan	Bait Nasher Hasan Alaw	Low	Al Mosoh	50,000	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	Gharip Ab'bash	Medium	Ghareb Al Maslamy	20000	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	Hadqi	Low	Jabal Hadaqee	25000	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	jabel Jaza'(Alna'showh)	Low	Al Masjed and Al Qorayn	37500	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	jabel Jaza'(Alna'showh)	Low	Jabal Jazaa Al Dahshah	50000	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	Khairan	Low	Taher Al Nabes	37500	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	Qaowar	Medium	Jabal Meftah	30000	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	Tagzer And Ras Almaged	Low	Raas Al Mahjad	7500	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	Tagzer And Ras Almaged	Low	Tajzor	20000	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	Thafah	Medium	Jabel Tha'fah	560000	left
Sa'ada	Haidan	Thera'a Alemran	Low	Al Ghabebe	60000	left
Sa'ada	Ketaf	Al Sadr	Low	Al Gabeh Area Al Taesh House.	225	left
Sa'ada	Ketaf	Al Sadr	Low	Jeefan Erea.	400	left
Sa'ada	Ketaf	Al Sadr	Low	Saber Geefan Mountain.	1000	left
Sa'ada	Majaz	Abtah	Low	Kern Al Qohab	1000	left
Sa'ada	Majaz	Al Ghareesa	Low	Jabal Al Sooda	1200	left
Sa'ada	Majaz	Tandhoor	Low	Jabal Khanfoor	600	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Al Hiz	Medium	Jabal Besbas	280000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Alab'badiah	Medium	Jabal Al Qotr	500000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Alab'badiah	Medium	Jabal Wadee Al Jarah	150000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Almahdam	Medium	Jabal Al Magshaah	200000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Almahdam	Medium	Jabal Al Tamman	400000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Almahdam	Medium	Jabal Emad	120000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Almosaldamah	Medium	Wadee Al Khadhraa and near mountain	4000000	left

Sa'ada	Razih	Alradah	Medium	Jabal Al Jarash and Al Marboo	200000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Alradah	Medium	Jabal Al manakh	150000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Alradah	Medium	Jabal Om Eshah	480000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Alradah	Medium	Jabal Om Gharbyah	120000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Alshurfah	Medium	Jabal Al Shorfah	200000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Alwa'ashah	Medium	Jabal Al Sharqee	420000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	OM Alsulait	Medium	Al Mahdedah	200000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Serwaqah	Medium	Dhe namer	300000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Serwaqah	Medium	Mantegat Hamatah	720000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Shaher Om dagag	Medium	Jabal Om Rownah	560000	left
Sa'ada	Razih	Shaher Om dagag	Medium	Khalagah and Al Errah	450000	left
Sa'ada	Sa'ada	Sa'ada	Low	A'al Alshumae'	4500	left
Sa'ada	Sa'ada	Sa'ada	Low	Abdellah	4800	left
Sa'ada	Sa'ada	Sa'ada	Low	Bait Alqerdahe	3200	left
Sa'ada	Sa'ada	Sa'ada	Low	Harat Albabesh	3200	left
Sa'ada	Sa'ada	Sa'ada	Low	Qlsam Alfashlah	2800	left
Sa'ada	Saqain	Ma'taq Alrayid	Medium	Qarn Al Yaseer	600000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	A'al Al'al(ghalfaqan)	Medium	ghalfaqan	300000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	A'al Alsaife	Low	A'al Alali	200000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	A'al Aoqap	Low	Khalf Mahatat Garman	250000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	A'al Aoqap	Low	Mahgar A'al Aomair	160000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	A'al Aoqap	Low	Mahgar Alsufary	200000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	A'al homaidan	Low	Mahjar thoa'elah	280000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	A'al Shafloot	Low	Ap'parat Alqapqop	60	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	A'al Shaleel(Alserar)	Low	algharzah	280000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Al Fohaish	Low	Jabal Azan	12500	left

Sa'ada	Sehar	Al Fohaish	Low	Kutea & Khasha Mountains	15000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Al Hadab	Low	Mahjar Jabal Kais.	100000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Al husainiyah (Almahgar)	Medium	Alshaqeq	360000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Al Jabajeb	Low	Jabal Al Kufi	3000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Al Kawaza'ah	Low	Jabal Al Maeda	600	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Al Kawaza'ah	Low	Jabal Doman	400	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Al Malaha	Low	Al Madhbaah mountain	20000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Al Qudami	Low	Al Haql	87500	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Algowah(Aldaqayiq)	Low	Almefrakh	800000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Alsha't(Rapee'a)	Medium	Katfa'a	400000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Alshuqah	Medium	Alsama'	200000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Altawelah	Low	Jabal Ahsan	200000	left
Sa'ada	Sehar	Wade Suliman	Medium	Sam'ma'a	700000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alghaleel	Medium	Jabal Wadee Al Ghaleel	420000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alghamrah	Medium	Al Mashbah	500000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Algharbi	Medium	Jafnah	300000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alghopayryat	Medium	Wadee Al reeq	500000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alghopayryat	Medium	Wadee Al saddad	420000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alhwlah	Medium	Mashaf Al Qabsy	1200000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Aljabanah	Medium	Wadee Al Dehn	500000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alkharayag	Medium	Toayleq	280000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Almahal	Medium	jabal Al Makhour	480000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Almahbalah	Medium	Wadee Sharaneh	500000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Almahgam	Medium	Wadee Salman	420000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Almaqtran	Medium	Dhowayer Al Hanab	300000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Almaqtran	Medium	Qallat Al Gharbe	420000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Almaqtran	Medium	Wadee Al Qamee	400000	left

Sa'ada	Shada'	Almarkhi	Medium	Jabal Al Aghowal	200000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Almaslo'a	Medium	Jabal Saoyad	800000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alma'taq	Medium	Jabal Al Behbahah	600000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alma'taq	Medium	Jabal Al Sharqee	1200000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Almo'tarad	Medium	Al Mashawof	560000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Almothalath Ala'ala	Medium	Mamber	720000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alqadrain	Medium	Jabal Rafaan	480000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alqoa'yah	Medium	Malhamah	420000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alraha	Medium	Jabal Sehagah	500000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alraha	Medium	Taher Naser	300000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alsirwo	Medium	Jabal Om Sehlol	900000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Alsirwo	Medium	Wadee Johah	420000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Althaiyah	Medium	Al Dhayaah	420000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	bayt aljabalayn	Medium	Malahamat Al Sofly	600000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Khothayrah	Medium	Al Azabat and bayn Al maghaleef	300000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Khothayrah	Medium	Jabal shakhman and al mokawrab	800000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Mohaidah	Medium	Al Beghash	800000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Mohaidah	Medium	Jabal Ghadher	500000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Mohaidah	Medium	Maamal Maydah	560000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Om haid	Medium	Al Qaeem and Wadee Nanj	600000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Qol'lat Alrakab	Medium	Maagar al aeed	200000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Rahban Alolya	Medium	Jabal Malhamah Al Olyaa	500000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Rahban Alolya	Medium	Jabal Om Qaashen	150000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Rahban Alswfla	Medium	Om Rakham	800000	left
Sa'ada	Shada'	Ser Hashrah	Medium	Serr Hashra	560000	left

Sana'a	Arhap	Alabwah	Low	Alathaq	200	left
Sana'a	Arhap	Alabwah	Low	Bait mohammed naser ali	1500	left
Sana'a	Arhap	Almasham	High	jabal alsama'	200000	left
Sana'a	Arhap	Bait Alothari	Low	Stel	160000	left
Sana'a	Arhap	Barman	Low	Almarwazah	50000	left
Sana'a	Arhap	Barman	Low	Alsharazat	640000	left
Sana'a	Bani Alharith	Al saa'id (Bani Alsa'a'id)	High	Tabat Wasel	1,000,000	left
Sana'a	Bani Alharith	Bait Dahrah	High	Lakamat Alhadhori	35000	left
Sana'a	Bani Alharith	Bait Dahrah	High	Lakamat Alhobaisheyah	600000	left
Sana'a	Bani Alharith	Bait Dahrah	High	Lakamat Alsaid	60,000	left
Sana'a	Bani Alharith	Bait Dahrah	High	Tabat Almaidan	180000	left
Shabwah	Al Ain	Al Saq	Low	Al Saq	2400000	left
Shabwah	Al Ain	Al Saq	Low	Najd Mergad	1500000	left
Shabwah	Armaa'	Al Qardhi Wadi	Low	Khal Asaker (Ramlet Lkhaisham)	75000000	left
Shabwah	Armaa'	Hubaidh Al Asfal	Low	Hawsh of Yeslam Bin saleh.	240	left
Shabwah	Ataq	Al Sawda	Low	Al Qari	100000	left
Shabwah	Duher	Beer Al Hawi	Low	Al Fowahah	10800000	left
Shabwah	Nesab	Nissab	Low	Al Hadrah	275000	left
Shabwah	Ussailan	Al Qawz	Low	Al Dholaim	2000000	left
Shabwah	Ussailan	Al Qawz	Low	Al Meshaf	50000	left
Shabwah	Ussailan	Al Qawz	Low	Khel Al Qenais	100000	left
Shabwah	Ussailan	Al Qawz	Low	Khel Blaibel	150000	left
Taiz	Maqbanah	Al Dhanabah	Low	Al Akorah Al Mansoorah	30000	left
Taiz	Maqbanah	Al Torabi	Low	Hiejat Al A'roudhi	250000	left
Taiz	Maqbanah	Jassar	Low	Hiejat Khodabah	1000	left

Taiz	Shar'ab Al Salam	Al Osahi	Low	Al Ahjal	4000	left
Taiz	Shar'ab Al Salam	Al Osahi	Low	Al Mqaledh	1800	left
Taiz	Shar'ab Al Salam	Al Osahi	Low	Hadeer	4500	left