



Marib Dam Foundation
for Social Development

DEATH CULTIVATION



A report that monitors and documents civilian mine victims

in Ma'rib governorate

During the period from January 2020 to February 2023



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<http://www.mdf-ye.org/>



■ Who is the Marib Dam Foundation for Social Development:

Marib Dam Foundation for Social Development MDF is a civil society organization that does not aim for profit from its activities and programs, and operates under license to practice activity No. (29263/) issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor on 32011/6/ AD.

The Marib Dam Foundation for Social Development focuses on the displaced as beneficiaries of its activities and programs and considers the host community as a main group that is targeted in its activities and gives marginalized groups special attention in its programs, and the Foundation works with some specific target groups under each of the main groups (women, youth, Children, community activists, civil society organizations and youth initiatives are the specific sub-groups that the Foundation works with in order to achieve the desired goals.

The Marib Dam Foundation employs transparency in all its activities and is therefore committed to sharing knowledge and experience with its staff, development partners and other relevant stakeholders.

The Ma'rib Dam Foundation believes in the capabilities of all people, and the possibility of diversity, difference and disparity in roles, ideas and beliefs to produce a richer and more harmonious society among its members on the basis of integration, solidarity and brotherhood.

The Foundation also believes that its strength stems from the effectiveness of its partnerships with others in completing and strengthening all humanitarian, social and development efforts within the limits of its capabilities. It is also based on strength in achieving common goals.

The Marib Dam Foundation for Social Development is committed to finding sustainable interventions for its target groups and enhances the added value cumulatively and works to collect and maximize the results to achieve the greatest possible benefit for the goals and beneficiaries. Targeted

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■ **introduction :**

Violations to which civilians are exposed in Marib - Yemen as a result of mine explosions and remnants of war and what they cause in terms of death, injuries, displacement and other material damage, prompted us to prepare this report with the aim of defending and supporting the civilian victims and preserving part of their rights from being lost due to the passage of time, through which we will provide an explanation A summary of the crime of mines against civilians, through which we will give the opportunity to the Western and foreign press in general to see the suffering of mine victims in Marib, while urging them to interact and address the issue in their media coverage.

- Landmines in Marib, in particular, have claimed the lives of dozens of children and amputated, hindered and distorted the future of dozens of them. Those concerned with human rights defenders and those interested in protecting civilians must be presented with a realistic picture of the depth and scale of human suffering and the enormity of the health and physical damage and the psychological and social effects that have been inflicted on civilians, especially children, women and people with special needs.

- It is certain that documenting cases related to mine accidents and remnants of war requires great effort, capabilities, and good knowledge and professional skills to deal with the societal context in the processes of going to the scene of the accident, interviewing victims and eyewitnesses, and many different artistic activities.

- It is well known that our acquisition of advanced expertise in the field of monitoring, verification and documentation of the most general issue, which is «contamination with this type of lethal weapon», did not come by chance, but rather through more exchange and sharing of information between us and local and international human rights organizations, as well as benefiting from electronic training programs for the relevant authorities. And attention in this regard.

- We at the Marib Dam Foundation for Social Development MDF and our partners in civil society organizations seek through this effort and joint cooperation to advocate for mine victims in Ma'rib governorate by putting the international community in

a realistic picture of the violations and crimes they have suffered as a result of planting mines and booby traps and the resulting death and Physical injuries and other invisible scars and wounds that the victims carry inside them - scars resulting from the lack of recognition of their condition and complaints, and this report will shorten the way for those who wanted to know about the reality of mine victims in Marib and the type and amount of support they need.

- We believe that the report will be an echo of the mourning of the bereaved at the death of their children who were turned into pieces by the fragments of mines. It is also an expressive image of a child trembling in fear as he watches one of his legs or arms cut off by the mine in the villages of Al-Jadaan or Jahm, or the story of a woman whose stomach was opened by fragments of the mine when she went to bring it to her family Water in the district of Majzar or Sarwah.

- This report, with its contents, will be a human rights lever for the mass of pain experienced by the injured peasants and workers in the outskirts of the city and the farms of Al-Jufina, and that through the literature of this report we will reveal to the public opinion the suffering of nomads, shepherds, the marginalized, and school students as they look at their conditions, how mines and remnants of war turned them into an unimaginable hell It is tolerable in the heights of Rahba and the foothills of Mahlia and Al-Abdiya, and we diagnose the pain of travelers on the sandy desert road of Bargwan or the road to Al-Farshah Safer Harib.

Chapter one

- The background to the conflict in Marib
- executive summary
- Report environment
- The methodology of the report
- The legal framework



**The first section:
the background of the conflict and its humanitarian
repercussions:**

In September 2014 AD, after tightening their grip on Saada governorate in northern Yemen and its adjacent areas, the Ansar Allah group (Houthis), an armed group from the north of the country, managed to control the capital, Sana'a, and seize government institutions

After the Ansar Allah group (Houthis) took control of Sana'a, it seized government institutions, and the army's capabilities and military capabilities became subject to the authority and decision of the group (Houthis).


The first stage: starting from the year 2015 AD.

- The outbreak of battles in Aden coincided with the Ansar Allah group (Houthis) opening several fronts of war on Marib, with the aim of expanding its influence and control on the ground, reaching oil and gas sources.
- In mid-March 2015 AD, when the Ansar Allah group (the Houthis) came through Al-Bayda Governorate to the Qaniya region, south of Marib, armed confrontations broke out between it and the tribes in those areas, and with an unannounced agreement with the clans, the battles stopped after three weeks.
- In mid-April of the year 2018 AD, clashes returned between the two parties to the conflict in the Qaniyah region, and the ferocity of the war intensified from time to time, and the Qaniyah region, south of Marib, remained a theater of combat operations between the two parties to the armed conflict until it was completely controlled by the Ansar Allah group (Houthis). In the middle of the year 2020 AD, up to the center of the districts of Rahba and Mahlia, south of Marib, in September 2020 AD.
- On the same level, from the southeastern side of Marib, the Ansar Allah group (Houthis) took control of the Harib district in the second quarter of the year 2015 AD, to remain under their control until the year April 2016 AD.
- And in northern Marib, during the period from March 2015 AD to May 2015 AD, the Houthis stationed in the mountainous heights north of Marib expanded the front on the Majzar / Al-Jadaan district from Al-Jawf junction in the west to the Baraqish region in the east..and during the historical period referred to in this same paragraph Other forces came from Sana'a via the Jahana-Khawlan road to the center of the Serwah district, opening a third front on Marib from the western gate and heading towards the city.
- At the end of May 2015, the confrontations approached the city, and the Houthi fighters reached the foothills of the western hills and penetrated towards the areas surrounding the city of Ma'rib (the capital of the governorate and its main center) to reach the outskirts of the city from the southern side, which are vital areas inhabited by people and agricultural and grazing fields, forcing its people to flee and leave Their farms, homes, and properties, so that these areas would later become minefields, and these areas witnessed violent confrontations over a period of five months between Ansar Allah militants (Houthis) on the one hand, and government forces backed by the Arab coalition on the other.
- Since the beginning of the armed conflict in 2015, most of the areas of Marib were relatively safe until the escalation of the conflict in 2020, with the exception of Sirwah, which has been the front line since March 2015.



The second stage:

From January 2020 AD and continues until the armistice was declared on April 2, 2022 AD

- By the year 2020, hostilities escalated to include areas in the north, south, and west of Marib governorate, and the war cast a shadow on civilians in various aspects of life.
 - In terms of mine violations and incidents, on February 11, 2021 AD, the first case of mine victims was recorded in Majzar Al-Jadaan District during the year 2021 AD, when a mine exploded, claiming the life of a sixteen-year-old girl (Baghdad Ali Hassan Al-Basha Raqib) while she was doing grazing activity in the village Al-Ghathma, Majzar district, north of Marib. It is worthwhile to point out here that the Majzar district, north of Ma'rib, is one of the areas that have been exposed to the most intense confrontations between the two parties to the conflict for long periods, and these battles have left behind dozens of landmines planted in the ground, as well as remnants of war, while other quantities have also been swept away by torrential rains.
 - In February 2021 AD, the Houthi militants regain control of the entire Serwah district, west of Ma'rib, up to the Al-Zour, Al-Sawabin, and Dhanna areas, and during the period from September 22, 2021 AD to December 2021 AD, the Houthis are advancing in the areas south of Marib, and they will control them, reaching the eastern Balaq Mountain outskirts of the Valley Directorate.
 - On January 25, 2022, forces affiliated with the internationally recognized Yemeni government regain control of the Hareeb district, south of Marib, and the series of landmine explosions begins, claiming the lives of civilians, including travelers and those returning to their villages and pastures, etc.
- 

Section Two: Executive Summary

The team that was formed to prepare the report observed a total of (72) mine explosion incidents in (11) districts in Ma'rib Governorate, in which (131) civilians were killed, including (28) deaths and (103) people with various injuries and disabilities. Distortions that the team verified, and more details about them will be presented through the lists of statistics and classifications included in this report.

The Harib district, south of Ma'rib, comes in the first level in terms of the number of mine incidents during the period covered by the report, with (21 incidents / incidents) documented, and the city directorate comes in the second level with (13 incidents), then Raghwan district with (10 incidents), and then the Rahba district. In the south of Ma'rib, with (7 incidents), and in Al-Wadi district, east of Ma'rib, the team documented (6 incidents of mine and explosive device explosions), and (3 incidents in each of Al-Abdiya, Majzar, and Medghal) and in each of (Serwah, Medghal, Mahliyah, and Al-Juba districts. The team observed two incidents for each district.).

It should be noted here that the figures and statistics presented here are for civilian casualties during the period from January 2020 to February 2023, whom the field monitoring team was able to reach. They represent only the numbers of facts and cases / persons that the report preparation team reached and verified according to legal standards.

In a more precise sense, there may be civilian casualties during the reporting period that the report did not count, either because it was not possible to reach them, or because the victims did not reach hospitals or the competent authorities, and they were not monitored by any other human rights bodies.

In conclusion, according to an official report issued by the Human Rights Office in Marib Governorate, which monitors the human rights situation in the governorate, the number of mine victims in Marib for the years from August 2014 until the end of 2020 has reached (146) dead, including (54) children (20) women (72 men, in addition to the injury of (393) people, including (178) children and (64) women (150) men.

Section three

Environment, methodology and legal framework (legal references and international treaties)

First: Report Environment:

A- An overview of Marib Governorate.

On the land road linking Sana'a in the west and Hadramout in the east, 173 km from the Yemeni capital, Sana'a, is the governorate of Ma'rib, which has a geographical area of 17,405 km² and is currently inhabited by approximately 400,000 residents of the host community (the indigenous population). A camp and a population center according to the executive unit for the displaced in the governorate, and the Ma'rib governorate is administratively divided into 14 districts.

Marib, which has an economic weight rich in mineral resources, has the main stations for power generation and the basic infrastructure for oil and gas, including extraction sites, export pipelines, and an oil refining facility. However, it is still classified as a remote area in Yemen, and its infrastructure is still fragile and weak.

B- Temporal and spatial limits of the report:

In this report, we discuss the monitoring, verification and documentation of civilian casualties in Marib Governorate (displaced persons, a host community, travelers, illegal immigrants, refugees and others) who fell due to mines, explosive devices, booby traps and other remnants of war and indiscriminate ammunition during the period from January 2020 to February. February 2023 AD, and in this time context, it is worth noting here the civilian casualties in the areas that remained the scene of combat operations between the parties to the conflict during the period extending from the beginning of the year 2015 AD to December 30, 2019 AD, up to the period covered by the report, which will be addressed in a brief summary. Through the historical and spatial narration of the events and facts in this report and within the statistics and examples of human stories of the survivors of the victims.

Second: Report Methodology:

The report focuses on the extent of the violations and the damages caused to civilians due to the planting and explosion of mines and the physical, economic, psychological and social effects resulting therefrom.

In accordance with the principles of the Marib Dam Foundation for Social Development MDF based on transparency, impartiality, professionalism and objectivity, the Foundation relied on a clear methodology in preparing this report in accordance with international standards and practiced its work through several methods and methods to verify the authenticity of the information and the essence of its truth, such as field visits, inspection and verification of the scene of violations, and conducting Interviews with the victims (injured), survivors of mine accidents and the families of those killed, listening to eyewitnesses, meeting with various official authorities, reviewing their reports, visiting health facilities, photographic documentation and recording video clips.

In this context, the MDF carried out a series of activities related to collecting information on mine victims and advocating for them, the most prominent of which are:

A- On November 21, 2022 AD, the MDF organized a workshop for civil society organizations working in the field of human rights defense, peacebuilding activities, and advocacy for civilian war victims with the aim of coordinating joint efforts towards combating mine crime, advocating for victims, and starting a stage of joint cooperation and exchanging experiences between counterparts. And benefiting from it, as the workshop's outputs approved a working mechanism to assist in collecting evidence of mine incidents and victim information, by forming a working group (electronic cluster) of the parties participating in the workshop and the Ma'rib Dam Foundation MDF. And databases related to mine victims, and employing the relations of civil society organizations affiliated with the (Joint Working Group) to facilitate the task of monitors in the field and facilitate their access to the victims and eyewitnesses targeted by the monitoring process.

B - On 32022/11/8/ AD, the MDF implemented a training course to build the capacities of (15) monitors of both sexes with the aim of providing them with knowledge skills on monitoring, verification and documentation mechanisms, and providing them with electronic monitoring forms that were designed in accordance with international human rights monitoring standards, and distributing them to field work in The targeted directorates of the monitoring process according to the importance .. The virtual meetings were with the group of monitors every evening via (group WhatsApp) to follow up on their workflow and give them the necessary instructions and notes in a timely manner, in order to avoid any shortcomings in their specific jobs by filling out forms, conducting interviews and collecting accurate anecdotal evidence from memory Victims, survivors of mine accidents, their families, and eyewitnesses.

The process of subjecting the incoming information to examination, auditing

and verifying it, which was carried out by the legal and technical team in charge of preparing and drafting the report, is one of the most important stages that contributed to obtaining good statistics of incidents and collecting evidence related to mine incidents in Ma'rib and the resulting killing and injury among civilians and the perpetrators. In violating their right to life and harming them physically and morally through an in-depth research study of the issues that have a vivid impact on the memory of the survivors and mine-affected victims, as well as the eyewitnesses who were interviewed by the monitoring and verification group.

The field visit (to the group of monitors with the technical team) is the most prominent method adopted by the MDF to get to the facts at a very high rate through examining the scene of events, taking photographs and recording video clips to document any impact related to the violation.

The security challenges and the spatial dimension of the mine-contaminated areas in some districts north and south of Ma'rib are among the most prominent obstacles that faced the progress of work in the draft report, but that did not deter the observers nor the report-preparation team from accomplishing their tasks with high efficiency. Alternative methods were adopted to verify reports and direct access to victims, their families and witnesses. Eyewitnesses collected and verified a large proportion of information about the occurrence of mines in those areas.

The technology of the electronic monitoring forms was unique and qualitative, but it depended on the communication network and the Internet, and its complete absence in some areas created difficulty in the field work of the monitoring team in terms of data entry and uploading. However, there were means and options that met the purpose by relying on paper monitoring forms and filling them out in writing.

Third: Legal Reference:

Mines and booby traps are considered among the deadliest weapons for civilian victims, as they are of low cost compared to other weapons, and their effects remain devastating for decades, which has created interest in this disaster among nations and peoples in order to reduce and get rid of this problem by establishing international agreements and treaties that prevent storage or use and manufacture. Mine transfer.

The Ottawa Convention of 1997 is considered one of the most important agreements that aim to limit the cultivation and manufacture of mines, especially anti-personnel mines. The agreement entered into force in 1999.

Yemen is a party to the ((Ottawa)) agreement by its accession on the fourth of December / December 1997 AD and its ratification on the date of September 1 / September 1998 AD and in March of the year 1999 AD this agreement entered into force in the Republic of Yemen.

International law and international treaties and conventions sought to protect civilians and reduce human suffering in times of war and armed conflicts, whether of an international or non-international nature, at the forefront of which are the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 AD and their Additional Protocols of 1977 AD, the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (12 August / 1949 AD), the 1980 Convention relating to conventional weapons, including mine-related work.

Article 38, paragraph 4, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states that parties to the Convention must take all possible measures to ensure the protection and care of children affected by armed conflict. This includes measures to protect children from the effects of hostilities, including the use of weapons that cause excessive or indiscriminate harm. The use of landmines, which can cause indiscriminate harm to civilians, may be considered a violation of this article.

Certain provisions of Protocol II, amended on May 3, 1996, prohibit certain specific uses and other provisions establish clear obligations, in an attempt to limit the use of mines to military objectives only and to protect civilians during and after conflict, as stipulated by the International Committee of the Red Cross: Article (33-) provides for the prohibition in all circumstances of using any mine, booby-trap, or other device designed to cause unnecessary injury or unnecessary suffering, or of its nature to cause such.

Articles (5 and 6) stipulate that it is prohibited to use mines, booby-traps or remotely detonated mines that do not comply with the specific provisions of the Protocol on self-destruction and self-deactivation.

And in Article (10). Each Party to a conflict undertakes to clear, remove, destroy, or mark all minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps, and other devices in areas under its control without delay after the cessation of active hostilities.

In accordance with international laws, conventions and treaties, it is prohibited to plant mines on what is considered by its nature to be civilian objects that are not considered military objectives such as (houses, farms, places of worship, hospitals, schools, archaeological sites, grazing areas, roads and entrances to residential cities, water channels, et)

Violations related to international humanitarian law are classified as crimes against humanity, which do not lapse with a statute of limitations. The International Convention on the Limitation of Crimes stipulates that “war crimes and crimes against humanity do not statute of limitations.” The most important measures that contribute to enhancing accountability and preserving the rights of victims, and criminals are tried in accordance with the Yemeni Penal Code and the relevant national laws and international mechanisms, which were adopted by the International Law Commission in the draft Code of Crimes against Peace and Against Human Security of 1996 AD, the statute of the Nuremberg Military Court, and the Criminal Court Rwanda and the International Criminal Court.

Since those international agreements have banned anti-personnel mines completely and in accordance with Yemeni law, the constitution and the rules of civil law and criminal law require compensation for the affected victims of mines and remnants of war, as well as holding the perpetrators criminally accountable for the crimes they committed that harmed people, the environment and all aspects of current and future life.

Article (3) of the Law (Prohibition of the Production, Possession, Use, Transfer and Trafficking of Anti-Personnel Mines / April 19, 2005) of the Republic of Yemen provides that:

It is prohibited for any person to do any of the following:

- 1- Planting or possessing anti-personnel mines.
- 2- Producing or designing anti-personnel mines.
- 3- Importing or exporting anti-personnel mines.
- 4- Trafficking or transporting anti-personnel mines.
- 5- Keeping, storing or gifting anti-personnel mines.

Article (7) states, without prejudice to any harsher penalty stipulated in other applicable laws.

A- Anyone who violates the provisions of paragraphs (1, 2, and 3) of Article (3) of this law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than three years.

b- Anyone who violates the provisions of paragraphs (4 and 5) of Article (3) of this law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than two years.



Chapter II

- Violations against civilian victims
- Mine Contamination

Chapter II

Violations against civilian victims

1-death

During the period monitored by the report, the team documented 28 civilian deaths as a result of the explosion of mines or explosive devices and remnants of war, including 11 children and two women, in addition to (15) men, including (2) Ethiopian immigrants.

See Table No. (1).

2-Disabilities and deformities:

The number of injured reached (103) victims, including (53) children, (15) female victims, and (35) injured men.

Among the wounded civilian casualties, the team documented

- • The number of (12) cases of motor disability due to the loss of one of the limbs. Among these disabled persons as a result of the mine incidents, there are (9) children who were subjected to total or partial amputation of one of the limbs, and the number of 2 amputees of adult males and only one woman.
- • There are (6) cases of visual impairment (eye loss), including 4 children, one adult male and only one woman.
- • There are (6) cases of visual impairment (eye loss), including 4 children, one adult male and only one woman.
- • There are (18) cases of disfigurement, including (15) children who were subjected to various injuries that resulted in physical and surgical deformities in different parts of their bodies, while 2 adult males and one woman also suffered the same cause and the same result.
- • (46) cases of various injuries from flying shrapnel during the mine explosion, including (22) children, (11) women, and (13) adult males.
- • The number of (21) cases of bone fractures between open and closed fractures and fractures in the limbs or the bones of the rib cage, etc., of which there are (3) children, (17) cases of male adults, and only one case of women .

- Table No. 2 Type of disabilities and different injuries at the level of age groups

Category	type of injury					
	total by category	Mobility disability or amputation a limb	visual impairment	Deformities after injury	Various wounds	Bone fractures
Children	3	22	15	4	9	53
women	1	11	1	1	1	15
Men	17	13	2	1	2	35
Total by injury	21	46	18	6	12	103

- Table No. 3 Type of disabilities and different injuries at the level of Directorates

Directorate	Mine occurrences number	The number and types of disabilities and deformities				Number and types of injuries		
		Amputation of a limb	Vision loss	Hearing loss	Distortion	wounds	Bone fractures	Total
City	13	0	1	0	9	13	0	23
Al-Wadi	6	1	2	0	2	4	0	9
Harib	21	3	0	0	1	12	15	31
Al-Juba	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rahaba	7	2	1	0	1	2	1	7
Mahliyah	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Al-Abdiya	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	5
Majzar	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Medghal	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	4
Raghwan	10	1	2	0	2	5	5	15
Serwah	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total	72	12	6	0	18	46	21	103

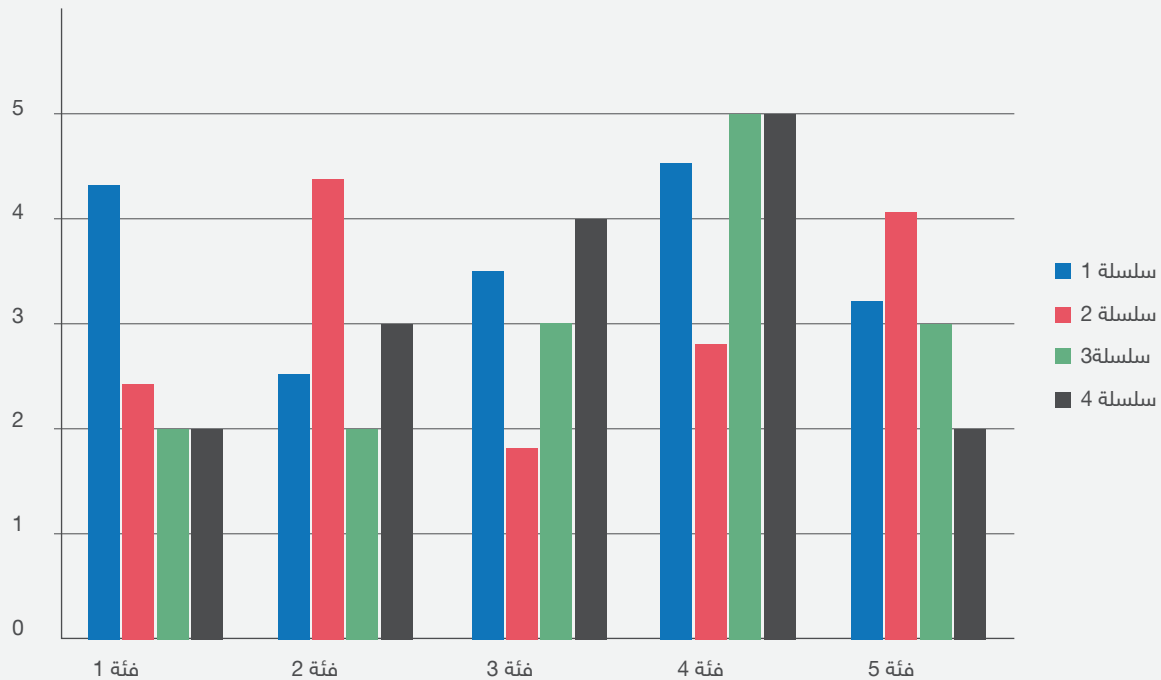
Classification of victims according to age group:

- The percentage of children constituted the highest percentage of victims, reaching 49% of the total number of cases that were verified by (64) children, including 11 dead children and (53) injured children.
- The statistics show that the percentage of adult male victims is 38%, with (50) civilians including shepherds, farmers, marginalized, workers, travelers and illegal immigrants, of whom (15) were killed and (35) injured, including two elderly people, one dead and the other wounded.
- The percentage of women is 13% of the total number of mine victims, as the number reached (17) women, including 15 with various injuries, and two deaths

Table No. (1)

Directorate	Mine occurrences number	The number of dead victims				The number of injured victims			
		Children	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	إجمالي
City	13	1	0	1	2	19	2	2	23
Al-Wadi	6	3	0	4	7	3	1	5	9
Harib	21	0	1	8	9	8	3	20	31
Al-Juba	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rahaba	7	2	1	1	4	4	2	1	7
Mahliyah	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Al-Abdiya	3	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	5
Majzar	3	3	0	0	3	1	1	0	2
Medghal	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Raghwan	10	1	0	0	1	4	4	7	15
Serwah	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2
Total	72	11	2	15	28	53	15	35	103

رسم بياني رقم 2 / مخطط يبين نسبة الإعاقات والتشوّهات الناتجة عن حوادث الألغام وفقا للتصنيف الفئة العمرية



Classification of victims:

- The team documented the number of victims according to the occupational classification at the time and place of the incident. The category of shepherds ranked first in terms of the number of dead and wounded victims, as the total number of those who fell in the eleven districts reached (43) civilians, including 12 dead and 31 with various injuries.
- Workers in the second level in terms of number and class of victims, which amounted to (30) workers who fell victim to mines, including (8) dead and (22) injured.
- The displaced are in the third level in terms of the number, which reached (23) civilians, They fell injured without deaths documented by the team for this breed
- Farmers are also among the professional segments most vulnerable to mine incidents. The team documented (13) farmers who fell victims to mines during the period covered by the report, including (2) dead farmers and (11) farmers with different types of injuries.
- Travelers have a large share of mine accidents planted on their way. In this context, the team documented (12) passengers who fell victims to mines, including (2) deaths and (10) wounded.
- Marginalized groups also did not escape from this crime. The team monitored (5) cases of marginalized groups, including (4) cases of various injuries and one death of a child.
- In addition, the team documented two deaths of illegal immigrants (Ethiopians), three cases of elderly people, one death and two injuries.

Table No. 4 shows the total number of victims at the level of occupational classifications

Violation type/ occupation	Animals shepherd	Workers	Farmers	Travelers	Marginalized	Immigrants	Elderly	Displaced	Total
Death	12	8	2	2	1	2	1	0	28
Infection	31	22	11	10	4	0	2	23	103
Total by age	43	30	13	12	5	2	3	23	131
percent %	32%	23%	10%	9%	4%	2%	2%	18%	

Physical damage:

The team documented 25 civilian vehicles of different models that were carrying passengers on the Farshah Safer Harib road or the desert road linking Marib and Al-Jawf and other areas that were destroyed by landmines, including 14 civilian vehicles that were completely destroyed and 11 vehicles partially destroyed.

Responsibility for violations against civilians with mines:

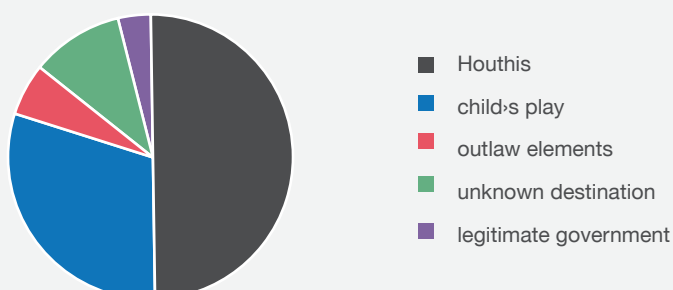
- The statistics included in the report indicate that the Ansar Allah group (Houthis) is responsible for the death of 21 and the injury of 81 civilians, accounting for (78%) of the total number of violations that civilians were subjected to due to the planting of mines, booby-traps, and improvised and explosive devices during the period covered by the report.
- The percentage of children tampering with remnants of war and foreign objects was responsible for (11%), which caused the death of a child and one woman, and injured 12 children, out of the total number of civilian mine victims included in this report. While outlaws were attributed responsibility for 4 deaths and 5 injuries, at a rate of (7%) of the total violations against civilian victims of mines referred to in this report.
- Attributing to unknown parties their responsibility for one death and 5 injuries among the victims, at a rate of (4%) of the violations included in the statistics of this report.
- The report documented the state of planting mines in Al-Juba district, Naseer-Al-Sha`fah area, which is the responsibility of the legitimate government forces, without recording any civilian casualties until the time of verification and documentation of the incident

Table No. 5
shows responsibility for violations against civilians with mines, out of the total number of violations:

liability of violation	Classification of violation		Victims total	Responsibility for the facts
	Death	Infection		
Ansar Allah group ((Houthis	57	102	21	81
legitimate government	1	0	0	0
outlaw elements	2	9	4	5
unknown destination	4	6	1	5
child's play	8	14	2	12
Total	72	131	25	97

A graph/chart showing the percentage of violations against civilians according to the responsibility of the incidents monitored by the team during the reporting period.

Violations Percent



Section Two: Mine Contamination entrance:

preamble:

Mines are among the weapons that have a long-term impact on the lives of societies. When war stops in areas of armed conflict, mines appear, and the history of a new era of danger begins for the inhabitants of those areas, especially farmers, nomads, and shepherds. Long periods of time prevent the development, development, or cultivation of the areas planted with mines, and they remain a source that threatens people's lives and exposes them, their livestock, and their property to dangers whose impact does not disappear for decades.

Mines are used as a weapon characterized by its destructive effect and low cost. While the cost of manufacturing a mine may not exceed ten dollars, its removal, removal or destruction may cost a lot of lives and property.

Mine:

It is a quantity of explosive materials, such as TNT, wrapped in a metal, wooden, or plastic outer casing, and equipped with a "fuze" detonating device, which is equipped with a "ignitor, ignitor." The fuse detonates the mine after it explodes first, due to an external impact on it. , as a result of pressure on it, or defuse it, or by any means, electronic, temporal, or magnetic.

Landmines:

According to international weapons experts, they are divided into five main types:

- 1- Anti-personnel mines
- 2- Anti-tank mines
- 3- Chemical mines
- 4- Controlled mines
- 5- Nuclear mines.

In the following, we will discuss more clarification of the first type, which is anti-personnel mines:

- Perhaps this type of mine is the most dangerous of all, and it constitutes the main problem. International conventions were signed that criminalize the use of anti-personnel mines, but it is still an existing problem.
- An anti-personnel mine explodes if a certain weight hits it, let it be less than 80 kg for an adult. With the passage of time, due to rust, moisture and erosion factors, the weight required to detonate the mine decreases, and it explodes at any weight it passes through.
- There are also types of mines that have wires that connect them, and as soon as a person stumbles upon them, they detonate, and there are several explosive charges.
- The locations of the minefields change due to time, torrential rains in the desert, and the movement of urban growth in the region, so it is very difficult to determine the exact beginning and end of the mine sites.
- International treaties have been issued banning the manufacture of anti-personnel mines, but the problem still exists in most parts of the world.
- Some antipersonnel mines have small explosive charges and therefore kill a few people at a short distance. Another can kill many people at a distance of more than 180 meters.
- So-called booby-traps are hidden in buildings and can also be hidden inside ordinary objects such as appliances, small bags, garbage bags or plastic cans that people are likely to move and kill them.



Planting and developing mines:

professional killing innocent people with mines

1- Converting anti-tank mines into individual mines by what is known locally as pedals (plural of pedals).

1- The pedal is a homemade installation consisting of two plates of bright color that may be steel or copper or a similar material with a length of approximately 30 cm. They are separated by a wooden plank. They are fixed and covered with water cartridges used in irrigation, 3 or 4 inches, mostly blue, and two copper electrodes come out from one end. Between the two plates, they are connected to an electric detonator that is installed in the mine (anti-vehicle MD) through the spiral hole located next to the mine. This hole or hole is tightly covered with a spiral iron bolt. On this pedal consisting of plates, wood, wires and electric shocks, the mine explodes. ... In this way, the mine is converted from an anti-vehicle to an individual kill



We convey an approximate picture of the components and manufacture of pedals through this.



2- Deadly traps/mines of the color and shape of the environment in which they are planted

The enemies of life have excelled in finding new ways and local military engineering to plant mines, including the method of booby traps and camouflaging objects so that the mine becomes in the shape and forms of the environment surrounding the place such as stones, building bricks, ... etc.

Land contamination with mines prevents humanitarian aid and health care from reaching civilians living in mine-contaminated areas. In this context, Human Rights Watch indicated in its report entitled (Houthi Landmines Kill Civilians and Prevent Aid), issued on April 22, 2019, that it found evidence that Houthi forces planted mines camouflaged in the form of rocks or parts of tree trunks in civilian areas, villages, and rural areas. and grazing areas

The mine-planters, camouflaged by the color and shape of the environment in which they are planted, aim to prevent the population from returning to their villages, farms, and grazing areas for their livestock.. They have deprived vulnerable civilians from harvesting their agricultural crops and accessing water and food sources because of that.



Mine damage and danger are represented in the following dimensions:

The first dimension: death, disability or disfigurement (physical, economic, psychological and social effects on the life of the individual and society)

Landmines pose grave dangers to the lives of civilians, including displaced persons, travelers, farmers, workers, herders, and even their livestock. Children and women are among the most vulnerable groups in the face of these dangers. In terms of health effects and physical impact, there are still many mine victims who survived death suffering from health effects represented in nervous spasms caused by head injury from flying mine fragments, and some of them suffer from physical deformities that are difficult to treat because the country, especially Marib, lacks basic elements in Infrastructure for medical services as well as advanced medical services such as surgical interventions for skin transplantation, plastic surgery, and removal of scars and deformities. On the economic level, many families have lost their main breadwinner (the head of the family) as a result of a mine explosion, which led to his death, or he became immobile or disabled from one or both sides.



A worker leans on his pickaxe, his only source of livelihood to meet his family's need for living expenses..

How does he and his family feel when a landmine hits him from under his feet, amputating them and leaving him disabled?!

Victims affected by mines continue to suffer for long periods of psychotic phobia and psychological trauma, especially women and children. It is well known that the handicapped, a segment of mine victims, feel social differences, even if they are not apparent in the level of relationship within their families and communities. Here, their needs for intensive programs of rehabilitation emerge. Psychological and social support and economic empowerment programs also aim to enhance self-confidence and reintegrate them into society and lead a normal life again.

The second dimension: impeding the development movement.

Planting mines in an area... prevents children from going to school, and prevents workers from carrying out their various daily activities, and farmers refrain from plowing their agricultural fields, fearing for their safety from mines planted in the ground and those washed away by torrents from other areas through paths and paths. Floods in valleys, reefs and plateaus.. and in a broader or more comprehensive sense. Mines impede economic and social development through pollution, which paralyzes the movement of travelers, closes roads, disrupts large areas of agricultural fields, and stops urban and commercial activity.



The third dimension

the danger of this type of weapon falling into the hands of elements or groups outside the law through looting or trading in it.

Leaving mines in warehouses or scattered and exposed on the surface of the earth in large quantities prior to the process of withdrawal from an area or areas in which one of the parties to a particular conflict was stationed in a country raises many question marks.

This methodology facilitates the process of obtaining mines and diverting them to the black market in countries that live in a state of war that has led to the absence of the role of government institutions in carrying out their assigned duties (such as the case of Yemen).



While making money is a motive for some people to plunder land mines, the motives of miserable living conditions for others (in areas of war and conflict) make them practice the same wrong behavior.

The danger here is the weak application of accountability measures in those countries and regions, which leads to the glutony of outlaws and their appetite for acquiring and possessing landmines for the purpose of using them against others.



It should be noted here what actually happened in Ma'rib during the withdrawal of the Houthi fighters from the areas of Al-Jufaina, south of the city, and the Kofel area, east of Serwah, in early October 2015, where they left huge numbers of landmines, according to eyewitnesses and local residents, at a time when the Houthi militants could have Destroying those mines before they withdrew from the sites where they were stationed and left on the surface of the place large and exposed quantities of mines of different sizes and shapes. And uses it against them.



Marib Geography and Environment Cultivated with Death: Temporal Contexts and Impact on Population.

Landmines were widely used in large quantities and numbers during the years of war that Yemen has been living through since the beginning of 2015 AD, and the facts and reports of the engineering teams for demining mines and reports of international and local human rights organizations attributed to the Houthis their use of landmines with high intensity in separate parts of the country, and they introduced new technologies and local developments to them. Manufacture, which led to an increase in danger to civilians and its threat to the lives of individuals, the environment and animals more than to military vehicles. The war that the Marib governorate has been witnessing since the beginning of

2015 has caused contamination of the governorate with mines and remnants of war. According to human rights observers, Marib was generally free of mines before the war, and no cases of mine victims were recorded in it, which was also confirmed by medical and local sources, including employees of the Statistics Office (The technical staff for collecting information and databases) The report preparation team met with them during the preparation period and talked with them in this regard, and from the point of view of local residents and civil society activists, this matter is what led to the absence of prediction or early sensing of the (Maribian society) of the danger of mines.

Suburbs of Marib City:

After the Houthi forces left the outskirts of the city of Marib (the center of the governorate) in early October 2015, the residents of these areas began to return to their homes massively, without regard for any dangers they might face, which led to many civilian casualties as a result of large quantities of different landmines. Sizes and shapes are scattered randomly, as well as other quantities planted in the ground, in a way that allowed them to be found, leaked to the market, and traded in, according to eyewitnesses whom the team met and without their statements.

Local activists and observers confirmed to the team that the first incident of a landmine explosion had been recorded in the Shaab al-Sabul area on 10/2015/6/ AD after the withdrawal of the Houthi fighters, which resulted in the death of two children and the wounding of three others from one nomadic family returning to their home in that place...and from this History Mine accidents began to occur on a daily basis, and civilian casualties fell successively in the areas where the Houthi fighters were stationed, including: (Al-Faw - Ma'rib Al-Qadim Junction - Al-Sad Junction - Al-Minyin - Al-Jufaina Farms - Al-Jufaina Liquid - Dam Line - Shaab Al-Saboul - Under the Dam - Tabbat Al-Masaria Al-Dashush, which are vital populated areas, some of which are grazing areas, and its people were forced to forcibly flee (flee) because of the war, and the clashes reached the vicinity of their homes, agricultural fields, and areas for grazing their livestock.

- In this context, the chief military expert, head of the engineering department (Saeed Thabet Sheikh), said that the engineering teams were able to clear about (3,500) individual and anti-armor mines attached to pedals during the last quarter of 2015 from the rural areas on the outskirts of the city of Marib, after the Houthi fighters withdrew from it.

Immediately after the decline of the military operations in the area, which facilitates the process of obtaining mines when ordinary people loot many numbers of mines from those areas and sell them, some of them paid for living conditions and their need for money, and despite the authorities' measures in Marib to limit the spread of these weapons, the state of war is on Marib. At that time, the paralysis that occurred to state institutions led to poor application of accountability measures in this aspect.

- In this context, the team documented an explosion in the house of a citizen who was linked to mine-trafficking operations, according to eyewitnesses, which led to his death and the injury of two of his children and a woman from his relatives. On 7/2016/1/ AD

In a context related to the pollution of the areas referred to in this paragraph (the outskirts of the city of Ma'rib), the Civil Orientation Protection Organization (HOCO) submitted a list of (14) incidents of mine explosions and war remnants and documented them in the aforementioned areas during the last quarter of the year 2015, which led to (37) deaths and injuries. Nomadic civilians, workers and farmers, including women and children. See table (No.)

In November 2015, Human Rights Watch issued a report on the crime of mines in Yemen, in which it referred to the planting of mines in Marib, and published a list of a number of civilian victims who fell due to the explosion of landmines after the Houthis withdrew from the outskirts of the city of Marib. At the same level, the BBC broadcasted CBC reported a televised report in March 2017 about a visit the channel made to Marib at the beginning of 2017. The report dealt with the way the Houthis withdrew in October 2015 after their attempt to control the city of Marib.

Appendix No. (1) A table showing the areas contaminated by mines and remnants of war during the first phase of hostilities in Marib 2015

minefield location	Pollution type (mines / (.remnants of war ... etc	NOTES
To the right of Al-Ashraf and along the dam line from the southern suburbs of the city	Anti-personnel mines, anti-vehicles, various shells	An area of farms that is full of residents and is crossed by the asphalt line to the historical landmark Ma'rib Dam
Al-Faw, the southeastern suburb of the city of Marib	Anti-personnel mines, anti-tank missiles, and a variety of missiles	Inside farms and in unpaved sand lines
Al-Jofina fluid	Anti-personnel mines, anti-vehicles, various shells	A grazing area where nomadic families live
Al-Faw	Anti-personnel mines, anti-tank missiles, and a variety of missiles	Inside farms and in unpaved sand lines
Old Ma'rib intersection	Anti-personnel mines, anti-vehicle mines, missiles	-----
Al-Masariyeh Hill and its environs	Anti-personnel mines, anti-vehicles, various shells	-----
The Area under the dam and the old dam	Common mines, remnants of war	Common mines were converted from anti-armor to anti-personnel by pedaling
The red hill and Al-dashoosh	Common mines, remnants of war	Common mines were converted from anti-armor to anti-personnel by pedaling

Al-atif- serwah	Individual mines, armor mines, remnants of war	-----
Al-mashjah-serwah	Common mines, assorted shells	Common mines were converted from anti-armor to anti-personnel by pedaling
Serwah line alignment	Anti-tank mines, camouflage mines	They were made in the shape of stones and other type of land
Hilan and Serwah intersection	Common mines, camouflage mines, shells	common mines were converted from anti-armor to anti-personnel by pedaling
Mas Al-Jedan-medghal	Common mines, remnants of war	common mines were converted from anti-armor to anti-personnel by pedaling
Halahlan Valley - Al-Jdaan	Individual mines, anti-vehicle mines, remnants of war	-----
Al-safraa - Majzar	Common mines, different shells	Common mines were converted from anti-armor to anti-personnel by pedaling
Al-nadr\majzar	Common mines	Common mines were converted from anti-armor to anti-personnel by pedaling
Al-manjorah\ majzar	Individual mines - anti-tank mines	-----
Al-farathah- al salamah\ Majzar	Decoys and camouflaged mines	Common mines were converted from anti-armor to anti-personnel by pedaling
		Camouflages mines by turning them into objects that resemble the surroundings

ght on the areas contaminated with mines, according to the incidents that occurred in those areas and according to eyewitnesses, during the second phase of hostilities in Marib, 2020.

Directorate	pollution type	Area name	Notes
City	Remnants of war - various missiles	Al-Rumaila - Al-Rawdah -Suwayda camp	Children messed up
Al-Wadi	Landmines - explosive devices - remnants of war	Hareeb Junction - Sailat Al-Falaj - Al-Maseel	Mines washed away by torrential rains and residuals
Harib	Landmines, anti-tank mines, individual mines, remnants of war	Al-Farsha line - Mala'a - East - Wadhou - Al-Qaisi	
Al-jobah	Landmines - booby traps - camouflaged mines - remnants of war	Ashkhin - Al-Sha'fah - Sha'b Najaa - Al-Khashina - Al-Naqa'a	
Rahabah	Landmines - various missiles - decoys - improvised explosive devices	Al-Awshal / Haid Al-Ahmed - Rahum - Alfa - Al-Manaqil - Najd Al-Majma'a - Wadi Al-Lab - Al-Hadbaa - Beqath Al-Alia - Al-Bazkh - Al-Thajra - Al-Salil - Silat Rahbah	
Mahilyah	Camouflaged mines - decoys - individual land mines - remnants of war	Al-Khadar - Gul Al-Ahmad - Jabal Masouda - Jabal Al-Faliq - Shajab Al-Nahma area	
Al-abdyah	Camouflaged mines - decoys - individual land mines - remnants of war	Al Zubaidi - Al Thabiti - Madoud - Al Hanakah, Al Masjid - Al Balghith	
Majzar	Camouflaged mines - decoys - individual land mines - remnants of war	Al-Safra, Al-Nadir, Halahlan, Al-Manjoura, Al-Jawf Junction, Mas-Slab	
Madghal	Camouflaged mines - decoys - individual land mines - remnants of war	-----	
Raghwan	Anti-vehicle landmines - camouflaged mines - remnants of war	The desert line Marib - Al-Jawf - Al-Samra - Isdas	Including mines washed away by the floods
Serwah	Landmines - booby traps - improvised explosive devices - various missiles - remnants of war	Al-Zour, Al-Mahfuza, Al-Daiq, Hilan	

Chapter III

- examples of stories of violations and the human suffering of the victims
- Recommendations and Appendices



Civilians are mine victims

Preface:

When the sounds of guns are silent and the clashes stop in an area, the people think that the war has ended, all dangers have been removed, and that life has returned to its normal form in those places that were the scene of fighting operations. over many years.

In early October 2015, the equation of war changed, and the battles led to the withdrawal of the Houthis from the countryside and suburbs of the city of Marib, and the activities of public life began to return to normal. Workers and people returned to their homes, fields, and pastures. Their schools. Everyone is happy to return without awareness of the danger threatening them. Here, disaster strikes and the long-term killing tools wake up from mines, improvised explosive devices, booby-traps and other indiscriminate remnants of war and unexploded ordnance, killing civilians and violating the right to childhood and human life in general.

- None of them expected that there were sinful hands that had planted death for them in the depths of life. The longing to return and the longing for home was stronger than the fear and caution of any returning family after fleeing.

mines..travelers› trap

1- The first incident

The escalation of confrontations in early January 2020 led to cutting the road linking Marib and Sana'a, and travelers to and from Marib passed through unpaved and unsafe desert roads through Al-Jawf Governorate. At the same level, the war and the escalation of military actions in the south and north of Marib caused the roads linking the center of Marib to be cut off. Governorates and directorates and the closure of humanitarian corridors, which resulted in catastrophic effects on the lives of civilians and travelers falling into the mine trap.



2- The second incident

December 29, 2021: A landmine explosion took the life of a three-year-old girl and injured her mother and two members of her family with injuries and bone fractures in the extremities. This incident is not the first and will not be the last on the sandy road linking Marib and Al-Jawf, and we only touched on it here as a witness example. The enormity of the danger and the scale of the disaster that befell civilians as a result of planting mines.

The family was in a white Hilux car on its way back from Sana'a to Marib. While they were crossing the desert road linking Marib and Al-Jawf, a landmine exploded in their car, killing the 3-year-old girl Hamda Hadi Saleh Al-Hujaili, and injuring her mother, Felfela Zamalan, with separate shrapnel, and her mother's two brothers, Mubarak and Nasser. with fractures in the lower and upper extremities, and the vehicle in which they were on board was completely destroyed.

Salih Hadi al-Hujaili, the father of the victim (Hamda) and the husband of his wife, Zamalan, told the team the story of the incident. My brother-in-law, Nasser Ahmed Saeed Zamalan, 36, was driving the car, and on board was my wife, Filfa Ahmed Saeed Zamalan, 38, and our child, Hamda, who was in the car. Her stone was taken during the mine explosion, and next to them was Mubarak Ahmed Saeed Zamalan, 43 years old, who were returning from Sana'a. A landmine exploded on the road between Al-Jawf and Ma'rib. In the arms of Mubarak Zamalan, and the car was completely finished. In his speech, Saleh Al-Haili accused the Ansar Allah group (Houthis) of planting the mine that killed his daughter and injured his wife and her two brothers.



3- The third incident

On the morning of Monday, February 21, 2022 AD, the citizen Abd al-Razzaq Hassan Mubarak al-Abab, 25 years old, accompanied by Saleh Mubarak Abdullah al-Abab, 20 years old, returned from the city of Ma'rib to their village in the Hareeb district, south of Ma'rib, across the sandy line Safer Hareeb. The cloudy weather caused low visibility, and they remained The road between the quicksand, when a landmine exploded on them when their vehicle, a white Hilux, stepped on it, killing Abdul Razzaq Al-Abab, who was driving the car, and injuring his relative, Saleh, with fractures in his arm and scattered shrapnel in the body.

Saleh Al-Abab, who is the victim and survivor of the accident, says, "I could not save Abdul Razzaq, nor lift the car from him while he was bleeding and my hand was broken, and no one passed us or heard us, and in that desolate place there is no coverage for communication, nearly eight hours since the accident occurred, and no paramedics arrived and did not come." No one would come to our aid until it was too late, after Abd al-Razzaq had passed away.

I rushed running through the sand, looking for someone to save us, or to find coverage for the phone, and at a very far distance from the scene of the incident, the network appeared and contacted our relatives. Unfortunately, my knowledge of the desert is not good, and I could not tell them where we were stuck. The sand was from all directions as far as the eye could see, and there was no prominent landmark that I could point to. They were looking for us, but they did not find our way, and the desert sands did not tell them about us until it was too late.

Saleh Al-Abab continues to tell the story of the incident, saying: We set off early in the morning from Marib, heading towards our village in the district of Harib, via the sandy road Safer-Hareeb, where the asphalt line was cut off because of the war, and people passed through the sandy line from Safer to Harib and vice versa. At about nine thirty in the morning when we (we turned the road) we remained in the road and we only felt the explosion and the car turned over (its slashed over Abdul Razzaq and he was wounded by shrapnel) and my hand and shrapnel were broken in my face... From the moment the mine exploded with us at nine thirty in the morning of that fateful day until around 5 o'clock Before sunset, I was fighting death. They took us to Marib and I was treated for fractures. The aftermath of the incident remained inside me a deep wound that had not yet healed, but no one would see it.



D. Children and playing with death:

The low level of societal awareness of the danger is one of the causes that lead to children falling into the clutches of mines and remnants of war and tampering with them. Here we highlight the most prominent stories of the family's neglect of taking care and caution towards their children, and the children's foolishness of dealing with foreign bodies and materials in areas that have been a scene of fighting... even after he left. The belligerents.

1 The first incident

December 14, 2021 AD A mine explosion believed to be a remnant of war caused separate injuries to three girls between the ages of 12 to 14 years while they were playing with fire in the vicinity of a small residential gathering for the displaced in the old Marib area.

It was afternoon when Nour al-Hajj, Maria Muhammad, and the nation of al-Malik al-Sabari raced to play with fire near a simple residential compound consisting of a number of worn-out tents, dilapidated caravans and nests, in which their families lived and coexisted with poverty and suffering.

The sound of the explosion frightened the residents, and everyone rushed towards the girls as they were lying on the ground, wallowing in their blood.

A bereaved mother embraces her child (Noor), whose stomach shrapnel ripped open, and another mother calls for paramedics while her daughter's body is covered in blood, and a third mother breaks her heart when she sees her child with shrapnel tore her feet.

The team met the families of the three girls during its visit to the place, and in its interview with a number of the camp's residents without their testimonies of the incident, the combined evidence says that the 12-year-old child, Nour Muhammad Ali Saleh Haj, was injured by shrapnel in the abdomen, chest, and her upper and lower extremities, while the 14-year-old Ummat al-Malik Omar al-Sabari was injured in the neck, and Maria Muhammad Saleh Aziz, 12, was injured by shrapnel in her head and ankle.

Muhammad Ali Saleh Haj said that: his daughter Nour, Maria Muhammad Saleh, and the mother of the King Al-Sabari are school students in the sixth grade, and they are classmates with each other, and they love to play with each other, and as usual, they went out to play and found a strange body and started playing with it when one of them threw it on a small rock. body and they took the girls to the hospital.

Medical reports indicate that the wounds of the injured girls have been treated and various injuries to the extremities, neck and torso of the body. Medical sources

with whom the team met confirmed that the girls were admitted to the hospital emergency room, and the child Nour al-Hajj was transferred to the operating room and life-saving surgical interventions were performed, which consisted of conducting an exploratory operation in the abdomen and draining the chest bleeding.



2- The second incident

On January 5, 2023, in the Al-Hashirij area, west of Serwah, a mine exploded, likely to have been rigged with explosives, in the hands of the 13-year-old Saeed Saleh Ali Rabi'.

The family of the child victim, Saeed Rabie, said that a month before the date of the incident, they returned to the village (Al-Hashirij-Serwah) after a displacement that lasted seven years due to the war, but the family members, especially the children, feel the loneliness of the place and the village is empty of its people except for a few, and the surrounding environment is not safe enough. Fears brought her a small dog that she took care of raising so that he would grow up and guard the house and the livestock and prevent thieves and intruders from the place at night.. At five in the evening on Friday, (Saeed) was playing with the little dog in the vicinity of the house when he found what looked like a pen and started playing with that body until it exploded in his hands, causing It caused the amputation of his left palm and shrapnel penetrated his body in separate parts.



3- The third incident

On December 2, 2020, in the Al-Abdiya region, south of Ma'rib, a mine exploded with Abdullah Al-Thabti's children while they were grazing the sheep, according to eyewitnesses and their family's testimony. This led to the amputation of the right hand of the despairing child, Abdullah Muhammad Al-Thabti, 11 years old, and the injury of his brother Ali Abdullah Muhammad Al-Thabti, 15, with shrapnel. scattered throughout his body.

Medical reports issued on December 22, 2020, stated that the amputation of the right palm after an explosion and correction of the amputation site was performed on the child, Elias Al Thabiti, and that surgical interventions to treat wounds were also performed on Ali Al Thabiti's sister.

The report preparation team confirmed that the two children were referred at the time to the DRC organization by local organizations working in the field of child protection, where they were provided with life-saving medical services in the General Hospital in Marib.



4- Double incidents in different places

, Friday, October 22, 2021 AD. A child was killed

and three other children were injured in mine explosions, in two separate incidents in Al-Abdiya area, south of Marib.

A - Hashed Hussein Ahmed Al-Jabri, 12 years old, and Abdul Majeed Ali Abd Rabbo Belghith, 12 years old, were grazing their livestock in Shaab Al Hanakah (a grazing area) when a mine exploded in the place, killing the child Hashed Al-Jabri, and injuring the child Abdul Majeed Balghith with fractures in the lower extremities and shrapnel in the face and the front of the head. After that, he was transferred to Al-Zaher Hospital in Al-Bayda Governorate, and later he was transferred to Rada'a General Hospital.

Broken bone fractures in the leg of his left leg and the ankle of the two feet made the child Abdul Majeed Balghith lose movement and made his relatives transfer him from one hospital to another in search of the treatment procedures prescribed by the specialists.

Through the Red Cross mission in Marib, the child was referred to the Red Cross mission in Sana'a for the purpose of coordinating with organizations and protection projects to provide treatment assistance. However, this life-saving medical assistance and interventions by organizations and agencies, according to the child's relatives, did not take place, and they treated their son at their own expense and paid the costs Hospitals and the medical services they provided, operations and others.

Abd al-Majid Balghith and other children of Marib - Yemen, mines deprived them of their right to life and confiscated their right to obtain life-saving medical assistance in one way or another



B - In a context related to the mine incidents, on Friday, October 22, 2021 AD, in the Al-Abdiya district, south of Ma'rib: Manea Ali Salem Al-Zubaidi, 10 years old, and Naji Muhammad Salem Al-Zubaidi, 10 years old, were injured in a mine explosion in the village of Al-Masjid in Al-Abdiya district, which is believed to be remnants of war, according to eyewitnesses. The explosion caused burns and shrapnel in their lower extremities, as a result of which they were taken to Radman Hospital, and from there to Al-Bayda.

Finally, the incident that nibbled the wounds of the family

On August 9, 2020, the child Issam Yahya Abdullah Mushatar, 12 years old, was in the vicinity of Al-Tawasul Camp, north of the city of Ma'rib, when a mine (fire projectile) exploded and tore the phalanges of his right hand, amputated the thumb, and sustained moderate wounds from shrapnel in his right knee, according to medical reports.

The explosion did not stop at tearing off (Issam's) hand, but went beyond that to tear the hearts of the whole family and brought back a painful and tragic memory that befell Yahya Mushtar's family in July 2018 when a landmine exploded in Issam's sisters, which led to the death of the girl (Amna Yahya Mushtar, 12 years old) and the injury of her sister, Maryam Yahya. Mushatar was 8 years old at the time, with shrapnel that made her blind in the right eye and left psychological traces inside her that will not heal in the short term.

Recommendations

- **We recommend the following:**

- The continuation of protection programs related to assisting civilians who are victims of mines by providing life-saving medical services and psychological support programs, and raising their financial ceilings.
- Quickly implement awareness programs about the danger of mines and remnants of war in the areas south of Marib, and find safe areas.
- Continuing to fund programs for the rehabilitation of mine victims and their integration into society.
- We recommend to all parties to allow the teams working in clearing and destroying mines to carry out their tasks and noble goals and neutralize their activities.

- **We call for the following:**

- We call on the Office of the UN Envoy to involve the victims (all mine victims) in the peace process and to listen to their voices on which fairness, compensation and compensation is based.
- We call on the parties to the conflict to comply with international humanitarian law and abide by guarantees to protect civilians from mines.
- We call on all the conflicting parties to stop planting mines and to hand over the maps to the International Red Cross to do what it means in this regard.
- We call on the international community to follow the procedures that guarantee accountability for the perpetrators of violations against civilians and to punish them.
- We call on international organizations to pay attention to this problem and allocate part of the international support for awareness projects about the danger of mines and their removal from contaminated areas.

