



Death Support...

Partnership in crime

A human Rights Report

Monitors and Documents the involvement of United Nations bodies and offices in Yemen in supporting the **mine planting** and engaging with the Houthi group in killing and injuring thousands of Yemenis.

Part I

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A Human Rights Report That Monitors And Documents The Involvement Of United Nations Bodies And Offices In Yemen In Supporting The Mine Planting And Engaging With The Houthi Group In Killing And Injuring Thousands Of Yemenis.

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Introduction

Whoever waits for the removal of mines and explosive devices in Yemen by the hands of their planters is more like a fake salesman who trades in the suffering of Yemenis and even a key partner in the bloodshed of innocent victims of such mines during the years of war. That is the case of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which classified as a chief supporter of the Houthi group despite its prior realization that they carried a death project for Yemenis and had nothing to do with the peace project.

Over \$160 million in United Nations financial support to Al-Houthi armed group under the sign (Demining and mine action in Yemen between October 2016 and October 2022) only a comprehensive (annual allocation, cost of the first phase of the mine action project, emergency support) not to mention substantive and technical support through the funding of many awareness programs, training and rehabilitation programs under the same sign, as well as financial and in-kind support of hardware and equipment.

This puts us and all of the world in the face of an extremely difficult and complex equation, especially taking into account the constant theoretical and computational rule (who was part of the problem cannot be part of the solution) that leads us to question who represents the whole problem and not only part of it as the Houthi mine group in Yemen?! How can it be dealt with in light of this rule?! Is it reason, wisdom, and logic to rely on "death planter" to save the lives of millions of people threatened by death itself ?.

If we subject the situation to the provisions of rule No. 83 of customary international law, which obliges the party to the conflict responsible for the use of landmines to remove them and nullify their harm to civilians, why does that party not have to bear all the costs of the removal and removal process as a punitive measure as a deterrent to what it has done, and not its reward and grant? Millions of dollars that he may spend financing other military purposes such as planting mines instead of removing them.

But what happens in Yemen is like an anomaly that goes beyond all rules and contravenes all laws. What everyone sees and touches is that the United Nations with all its offices and agencies supports crime and its perpetrators in the name of combating it. cultivation of mines under the pretext of removing them ". and working day and night to destroy the future of Yemen and its children on the pretext of building and restoring its present, Its marketing of the suffering of a people milled by war is a means of earning more profits.

Report Methodology

The report draws its information from a comprehensive and complete database that includes the extent of the human losses and material damage caused by the crime of planting mines and improvised explosive devices by the Houthi armed group in Yemen over the course of (8) years of the war there, supported by evidence and evidence derived from facts and events documented and verified through field visits and recorded interviews with the affected victims, their families and some witnesses to those facts.

The report also relies on an accurate monitoring and tracking process that reveals the amount of support and funds received by the Houthi movement during the same period from some United Nations bodies, notably the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UNMHA, UNICEF and UNHCR and its partner, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), under the pretext of demining and clearing land contaminated with war remnants and other training, rehabilitation and awareness-raising programs.

The report of the Security Council resolutions on Yemen and the 1997 Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines are essential references in its precise description of the crime of cultivating mines and explosive devices in Yemen, as well as suspicious United Nations support that has contributed in some way to the financing of these crimes and its implications for the lives and safety of civilians in the near, medium and long term.

The report is based on a process of research and investigation on the alleged efforts of the Houthi group to demine and clear contaminated land during the first and second phases of the project (Mine Action) funded by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and implemented via the so-called " (National Mine Action Authority) and its executive status in Sana'a of the Houthi Group. It revealed the falsification of all allegations, the magnitude of errors, and discrepancies in figures and statistics concerning the quantities of mines removed and destroyed on the lights of the reports submitted by the executing body compared to those on the ground.

In addition, some facts and evidence reveal the dubious role of the United Nations in fueling the ongoing conflict and the partnership relationship between it and the Houthi movement, whether in terms of the industry and financing of death by innocent Yemeni people or the United Nations partnership with the group in cases of financial corruption and crime laundering, which is more serious than money laundering. human rights ", through unlimited international identification of endless Houthi violations and crimes.

Legal Framework

Until the 1990s, there had been little practice of referring to the requirement for mine clearance by cultivators, in accordance with rule No. (83) From the rules of customary international law applicable to international and non-international armed conflicts provide that "At the end of active hostilities, a party to the conflict which has used landmines must remove or otherwise render them harmless to civilians, or facilitate their removal".

Although the basic wording of Protocol II to the Convention on the Prohibition of Conventional Weapons of 10 October 1980 encourages joint cooperation to remove or render ineffective minefields, the international community's position on this matter has changed. ⁽¹⁾ The wording of Article 3 of the amended Protocol itself on 3 May 1996 reflects this change in position, reflecting the principle of each Party's liability for mines laid by it.

The amended version of Protocol II provides detailed rules on mine clearance or neutralization at the end of hostilities s minefields planted at full cost, as a deterrent punitive measure on which it is never dependent to exempt it from legal accountability for any criminal offences resulting therefrom.

Article 3, paragraph 2, of the amended Protocol provides that "each High Contracting Party or party to a conflict shall be liable, in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, for all mines, booby traps and other devices used by it, and undertakes to sweep, remove, destroy or maintain them as provided for in Article 10 of this Protocol". ⁽²⁾

The third paragraph of the article (10) referred to provides that "With regard to minefields, mined areas, mines, booby traps and other devices erected by the Parties in areas no longer under their control, this Party shall provide the Party in control of the area under paragraph two above, to the extent permitted by that Party, with the technical and material assistance necessary to fulfill this responsibility." ⁽³⁾

United Nations Security Council resolution 2216 of 14 April 2015 clearly affirms the need for all States that have ratified the resolution to take all measures to prevent any support to the Houthi Group and its allies covered by the sanctions,

¹ <https://www.icrc.org/ar/doc/resources/documents/misc/62sd4j.htm>

² <https://www.icrc.org/ar/doc/resources/documents/misc/62tbyh.htm>

³ <https://www.icrc.org/ar/sources/documents/treaty/ccw-protocol-2>

including technical assistance, training, financial assistance and all related military activities. ⁽⁴⁾

In its recent resolution No. 2624 of 2022 on Yemen, which was endorsed (11) A State designated by the UN Security Council as a "Houthi" terrorist group and listed as an entity on Yemen's sanctions list with an expanded arms embargo as an armed group and all those acting on its behalf, direction or behalf, as well as condemning the decision to commit a series of violations and crimes against Yemenis, including the use of landmines. ⁽⁵⁾

In the same vein, article 1, paragraph (c), of the 1997 Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines stipulates that all States Parties, such as international and regional peace and war-stopping actors, must not assist, encourage or induce any Party in any way to engage in activities prohibited against a State Party under the Convention.

According to article 6, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, of the Convention itself, the responsibility for the removal, destruction and destruction of mines and the provision of care and rehabilitation services to victims lies with the legitimate Government of the State party and may only communicate with the United Nations. regional organizations, other States parties or competent international forums national demining program ", on requesting the assistance of its authorities in developing a national demining program. ⁽⁶⁾

The Convention itself obliges the other parties to the conflict in the ratifying States to hand over their maps of mines and IEDs that they have planted to official entities authorized to remove such mines and packages and to do their utmost to facilitate their tasks in order to clear all areas contaminated by mines and reduce their risks and damage. and, in general, the State complaining about the presence of mines on its territory had to decide what it deemed appropriate on the matter.

⁴ <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ar/s/res/2216-%282015%29>

⁵ <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/271/71/PDF/N2227171.pdf?OpenElement>

⁶ <https://www.icrc.org/ar/doc/resources/documents/misc/5ntd7w.htm>

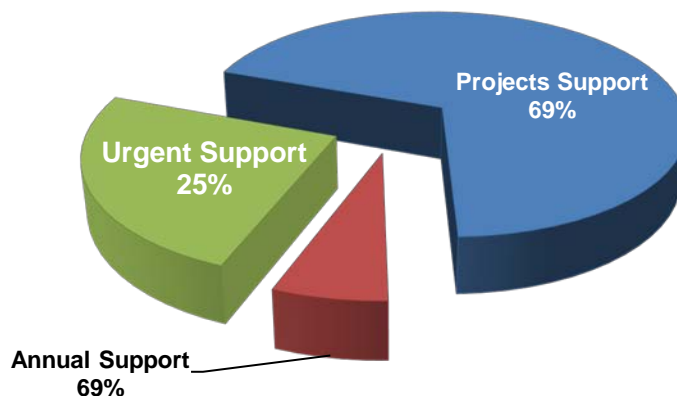
Executive Summary

The teams of the National Organization for Defending Rights & Freedoms' HOOD' (Shaba team), Yemen Rights Organization for Rights and Development, Shohood Organization for human rights, Hurity Organization for Development and human rights, Ein Human Rights Organization) documented a (15) financial grants provided by the United Nations through its development program Houthi group in Yemen under humanitarian cover called demining and mine control in Yemen with a total value of (\$167.221.136) during the period from 2016 to 2022, which included the total cost of the first phase of the emergency mine action project, as well as the annual fixed support and urgent support provided by the program to the group under cover from time to time.

Table No. (1) showing the total declared financial support received by the Houthis during the reporting period

No.	Type of Support	Total cost in dollars	Date/Period
1	Cost of the Emergency Demining Project	39.931. 920	Phase I
2	Cost of the Emergency Demining Project	75. 968. 150	Phase II
3	Total Fixed Annual Support	10.500.000	2016-2022
4	Urgent demining support	14.000.000	2017
5	Urgent demining support	20.000.000	2018
6	Emergency support for the clearance of Hodeida mines	7.500.000	2021
Total		167.900. 070	

A Chart showing the qualitative distribution of UN financial support provided to the Houthis



The team also verified the provision by the United Nations and its mission in support of the UNMHA Agreement of a number (420) of modern Houthi vehicles in Hodeida governorate, 20 of which were delivered by the Group's

development program under the pretext of supporting demining and combating efforts, as well as a number (400) of four-wheel drive vehicles (jeeps) provided under various names, including "

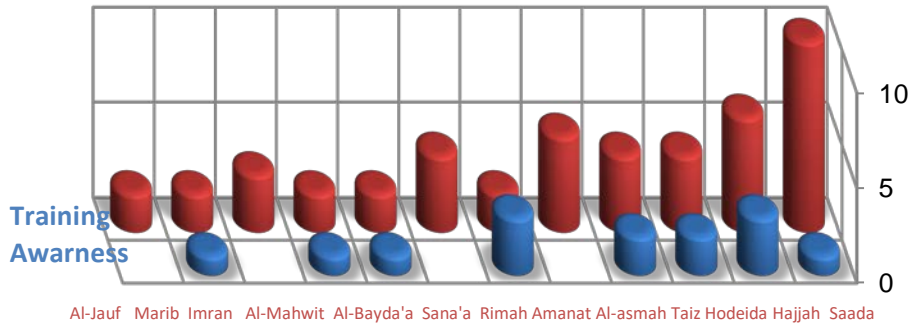
The Field Research Team was able to monitor the number and effectiveness of 60 activities carried out by the Houthi movement with funding from UNICEF and other United Nations trackers during the reporting period. (46) Training course for Community-designated outreach publishers and field volunteer teams on mine risk education campaigns and the number of (14) Awareness campaigns in 12 Yemeni governorates (Saada, Hajjah, Hodeida, Amanat Al-asimah, Sana'a, Taiz, Rimah, Al-Mahwit, Al-Bayda, Marib, Amran, Al-Jawf).

The Group confirmed that there were 3 Yemeni governorates among governorates benefiting from these awareness-raising and rehabilitation activities, although they were not an arena for confrontation or did not witness any mine-planting operation during the war in Yemen (Amanat Al-asimah, Rima, al-Mahwit).

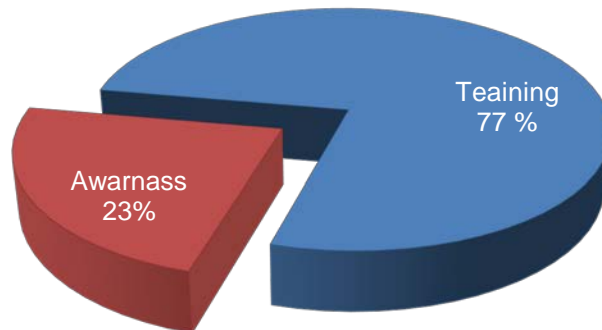
Table No. (2) showing the total training and awareness activities during the reporting period

Governorate	Training	Awareness Activities	Total
Saada	10	1	11
Hajjah	6	3	9
Hodeida	4	2	6
Taiz	4	2	6
Amanat Al-asimah	5		5
Rimah	2	3	5
Sana'a	4		4
Al-Bayda'a	2	1	3
Al-Mahwit	2	1	3
Imran	3		3
Marib	2	1	3
Al-Jauf	2		2
Grand Total	46	14	60

Geographical distribution chart of UN-funded training and awareness activities



A chart showing the qualitative distribution of Houthi activities funded by the UN



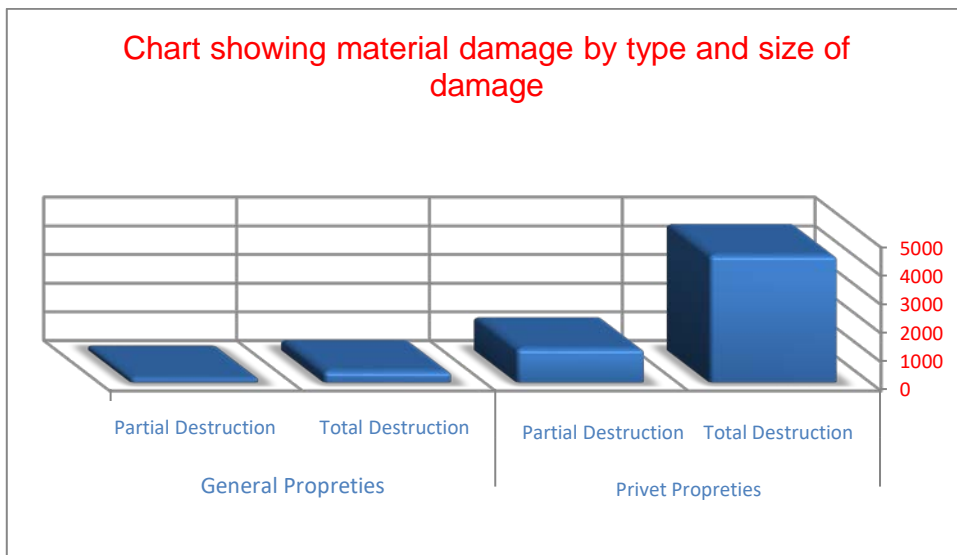
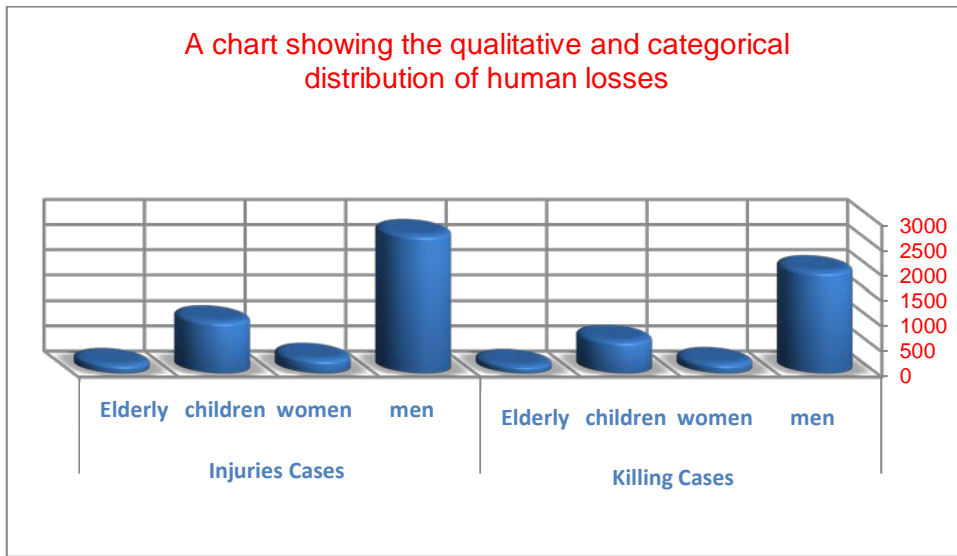
This comes at a time when the HOOD Organization (Saba Team) documented that the Houthi group planted 2 million large-scale mines and explosive devices were planted by the Houthi group from the Republic of Yemen in the past 8 years, which caused the death of (3,024) civilians, including (647) children, (202) women and (160) An elderly man (2015) is a man between the ages of (18-50) years, in addition to the injury of (4231) others with injuries, physical deformities, and permanent disabilities among them (1032) children, (285) women, (181) elderly, and (2733) men aged 18-50 years.

The organization's team found that mines, improvised explosive devices and the and other remnants of the Houthi war caused total and partial damage to (2431) private facilities distributed among houses, shops and factories, (897) means of transport, (420) farms and (576) public facilities distributed among educational and health facilities, government headquarters, houses of worship and

archaeological monuments, as well as the destruction of (153) roads and bridges, and (112) water tanks.

A table showing the extent of human losses and material damage caused by the mines and explosive devices of the Houthi group

Type of violation	Human losses					Material Damages			Total
	Men	Women	Children	Elderly	Total	private property	private property	Total	
Killing/Total Destruction	2015	202	647	160	3024	4437	395	4832	7856
Injury/Partial Destruction	2733	285	1032	181	4231	1183	170	1353	5584
Total	4748	487	1679	341	7255	5620	565	6185	13440



First Section:

History and stages of mine laying in Yemen

The first beginnings of the process of planting mines in Yemen date back to the beginning of 1962 during the conflict between the Republicans and Imams when the forces loyal to Imam Al-Badr bin Ahmed Hamid Al-Din began planting minefields that included the governorate of Al-Jawf in northern Yemen and the districts of “Serwah” and “Arhab” east of Sana’a, then The process was repeated as a second stage during the divisional conflicts between North and South Yemen, or what is known as the (Central Regions) war between (1973-1983), which included the planting of mines in the border areas between the two parts, specifically (Qataba, Maris, Al-Oud, Harib, Bayhan, Mukayras).

The landmines returned to the fore again during the summer war of the 94th, concentrated in the southern governorates and parts of the northern regions, which were the scene of confrontations between the forces affiliated with former President Ali Abdullah's forces and Vice-President Ali Salem Al-Beidh, after the latter announced his disassociation from the Yemeni Unity. Then came the fourth stage of planting mines in Yemen, which included a period of six wars waged by the former regime against the Houthi rebels in Saada Governorate, which extended between (2004-2009).

During (2011, 2012), Yemen witnessed sporadic confrontations between forces loyal to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh and units of the army and tribes supporting peaceful protests calling for the regime's overthrow, which was accompanied by a new phase of mine cultivation and remnants of war confined to limited areas in the center and north of the capital, Sana’a, and my two districts. (Nahm, Arhab) to the east and parts of the city of Taiz to the south, and Al-Jawf Governorate.

This coincided with intermittent confrontations between the Hajour tribes in the district of Kosher, Hajjah governorate, and some supporters of the Houthi group who came to the area at the beginning of 2012 , followed by similar confrontations between the Houthi group and some members of the Salafi movement in the Dammaj area in Saada governorate at the beginning of 2013 , which was also not free from the process of planting mines, perhaps, On the one hand, the Houthi group was the only one who possessed this type of weapon at the time.

Then came the widest and largest ever stage of planting mines in Yemen, which accompanied the Houthi group’s invasion of the Yemeni governorate,

starting from Amran governorate in the north to the temporary capital of Aden in the south, and it continues until the moment. The Houthi group bears mainly legal responsibility for planting mines and the rest of the remnants of war during this phase.

« Ways in which the Houthis obtain mines and their components:

According to confirmed information, during its six wars in Saada Governorate (its main stronghold), the Houthi group was obtaining mines through arms dealers and military leaders who owe it allegiance, in addition to what it manufactured locally and in primitive ways through some of its trained elements and Iranian and Lebanese experts brought in by the group for this purpose, as well as the quantities of mines and IEDs. which Kavid took during her confrontations with the regular army at the time.

According to information provided by some of the commanders and army personnel involved during the Saada wars, different types and sizes of mines, improvised explosive devices and explosive ordnance were found in the possession of the Houthis at the time, most of which were made locally from domestic gas pipes, cylinders, pots and cooking utensils, including primitive detonators made of aluminum sheets and hollow curtain holders.

The Houthi group continued to strengthen and develop this deadly weapon, taking advantage of its cumulative stockpile of explosive projectile remnants that it collected throughout the six Saada wars and then turned them into high-explosive explosive devices similar to those used by the group to booby-trap the Dar al-Hadith building for Sharia sciences belonging to members of the Salafi movement in the Dammaj area on December 28, 2013.

« Hiring Iranian and Lebanese experts

With the beginning of its expansionist freedom outside Saada province, the Houthi group, with the support of experts of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, Hezbollah in Lebanon and other Iraqis, began to establish factories and factories for the manufacture of mines and explosive devices of various types and forms, which began as a first stage within the geographical scope of the same province, which represents the main stronghold of the leader of the group and under a state of secrecy and severe obfuscation.

During the same period, it was noted that the Houthi group possessed advanced types of improvised explosive devices and high-explosive mines, some of which were used to blow up houses, mosques and government installations and booby-trap roads and bridges in the governorates of (Al-Jawf and Amran) and the

district of Kushar in Hajjah governorate and the directorates of "Arhab" and "Hamedan" on the northeastern outskirts of Sana'a governorate between the second half of 2013 and the first half of 2014.

« Smuggling Operations

The smuggling operation played a pivotal role in providing the Houthi armed group with huge deals and quantities, whether mines, IEDs and others of the ready-made explosive ordnance, or materials, installations, pesticides and other and detonators and extension and delivery wires used as basic components for the manufacture and development of those mines and IEDs, which the Iranian regime and some arms trafficking companies and organizations were keen on. Delivering them to the Houthi group through land, sea and air smuggling lines, all or most of which are under the direct supervision of the United Nations and its bodies and offices operating in Yemen.

- Maritime Smuggling Line

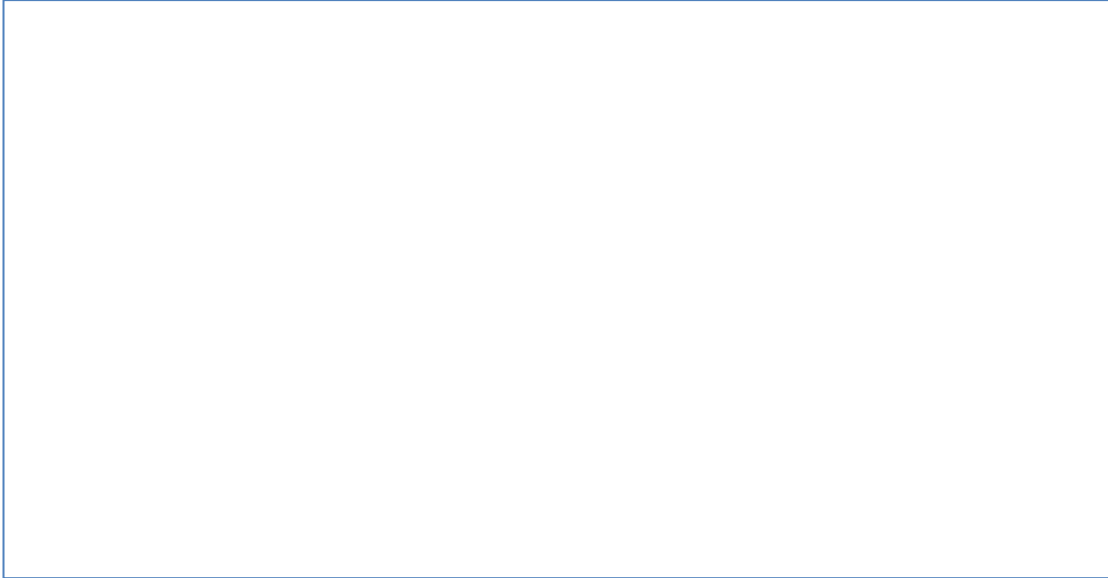
Smuggling networks across the sea are the most active ever, which take the fishing profession as a cover to hide behind it, as they work to transport those mines and IEDs and their manufacturing experts as well as the necessary components for this from Iranian ports directly to some Yemeni areas stretching along the coastal strip linking the The Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea where the land areas are entirely under the control of the Houthi coup group.

The Houthi smuggling cell led by the so-called "Ali Mohammed Halhli" with (4) other members, all from the Abu Zahr area of Al-Khokha district, which fell into the grip of legitimacy in late 2021, revealed the most prominent features of the maritime smuggling route from the main shipping station B the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas and passing through some of the coastal points starting from the coast of (Salalah) the Omani towards the Strait of Hormuz as the first receiving station, then the ports of (Berbera) and (Bosaso) Somalia in the second station and a link to the port of Hodeidah and some of the western Yemeni coasts under UN supervision.

The first maritime smuggling operation through which Tehran wanted to provide its agents in Yemen with some components for the manufacture of mines and explosive materials dates back to 23 January 2013 when Yemeni authorities off the coast of Mehra governorate arrested the famous Iranian vessel (Jehan/1) loaded with arms shipment containing (2660) kg of RDX and (199) boxes of (Beetol fence) weighing (1250) kg, and (2786) packaging of siphon (C4) Each

packaging contains (16606) explosive tape, all of which are chemical and marine compounds involved in the mine and explosive bomb industry.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Interior of the Government of National Accord at the time said that the shipment that was en route to the Houthis through the port of Midi in Hajjah province also included (800) detonators for



the detonation of improvised explosive devices, (800) capsules, (400) integrated detonation bags, (310) explosives identification devices and (200).) An electric detonator, (200) electrical remote detonation control units, (186) effective detonators equipment, (132) connections for explosive devices and (50) detonation systems (electrical circuits).

On Saturday, February 2, 2013, the Ministry of Interior of the Government of National Accord (GNA) spoke of the seizure of an Iranian arms shipment loaded with equipment for the manufacture of mines and explosives in the port of Aden, including two "containers" containing rods, aluminum tubes, copper plates of different sizes, and presses used to press explosive projectiles and mines. Anti-armor which while trying to introduce it to Yemen's Ardhi comes from the Iranian capital Tehran.

On Thursday, November 7, 2019, the coast guard forces of the legitimate government seized a shipment of fertilizers weighing about (100) tons, of the urea constituted 46%, which was on board a boat flying the flag of an African country while trying to suspect it to the Houthis of which 46%.



On Wednesday, February 19, 2020, the Coast Guard forces of the Red Sea Sector seized a boat sailing towards the port of Hodeidah with a cargo weighing (200) tons of fertilizer (urea) that will be used for the manufacture of explosives. It was on its way to the Houthi coup group.

On Wednesday, June 24, 2020, the naval forces of the Arab coalition countries supporting legitimacy thwarted the smuggling of an (Iranian) arms shipment off the coast of Hadramawt containing a large amount of electrical parts and circuits that are used to detonate mines and improvised explosive devices remotely.

On Saturday, January 22, 2022, the U.S. Navy announced the interception of its Fifth Fleet ships, a stateless vessel in the Gulf of Oman carrying on board 40 tons of fertilizer containing a chemical compound used to manufacture explosives. While sailing from Iran towards the port of Hodeidah, which is under the control of the Houthi group under the supervision of the United Nations.

- Air Smuggling Line

On Monday, 30 March 2015, the United Nations, through its High Commission for Humanitarian Affairs, inaugurated the first (air bridge) through daily flights of its aircraft that linked Sana'a airport to Djibouti under the name of "humanitarian and medical reasons", in conjunction with the state of the air embargo imposed by the Arab coalition forces on the airspace. The United Nations has only excluded from it the flights of the United Nations, despite the latter's requirement that its flights not be subjected to any inspection, which made it one of the safest smuggling routes.

UN flights continued at a rate of (14) flights per week and two flights a day through the (air bridge), which was quickly transformed by the Houthi group into the second most active smuggling line after the sea line, through which it was

able to smuggle within one year about (160) experts with three nationalities (Iranian, Lebanese and Iraqi), the majority of whom are specialized in the manufacture and cultivation of mines and explosives, and who were recruited by the group to train and develop Hill has local cadres in the same field.

On Monday, January 27, 2020, the United Nations announced the inauguration of the medical air bridge between Sana'a and Amman, Jordan, as part of the resumption of the "air bridge", which it said is part of its humanitarian operations in Yemen after a 42-month hiatus, or about three and a half years, except for the operation of some intermittent flights to transport a number of difficult medical cases during the period between (August). 2018 – November 2019).

On Thursday, October 15, 2020, the Iranian ambassador to the Houthi coup government, Hassan Erlu, arrived in Sana'a on board a United Nations plane accompanied by (8) other people with Iranian and Lebanese nationality, including (4) explosives experts specialized in the manufacture of mines and naval involvement targeting Ships along with modern camouflaged explosives operate with an automated system such as individual mines that are connected to thermal cameras.

The Houthi-Iranian smuggling operation through the United Nations Air Bridge was limited to experts in the manufacture, development and cultivation of mines and explosives, as the team was unable to document any smuggling incident of quantities of them or even the materials and components used to manufacture them or even activate them such as fertilizers, chemical compounds, detonators, detonators and delivery cables, as happens through the ongoing maritime and land smuggling operations until the moment of preparation of this report.

- Land Smuggling Line

During the eight years of the war, the field research team recorded a number of (21) seizures carried out by security and military forces in the legitimate government of shipments of mines, improvised explosive devices, technological components and chemicals used by their makers during an attempt to smuggle them by land through Yemeni territory to Houthi-controlled areas, which can be listed as follows:



On Tuesday, March 13, 2018, the Special Security Forces in Marib Governorate seized a shipment of weapons containing large quantities of explosives hidden inside a large transport truck as it passed through one of the checkpoints at the entrance to the city of Mareb coming from an unknown destination and which was on its way to the Houthi group in the capital Sana'a.

On Thursday, August 28, 2019, the military police of the Sharia in the areas of the west coast of Hodeidah governorate announced the destruction of about (15) thousand bags of fertilizer and quantities of Biringat (solid iron pellets) of small size and circular shape that enter the manufacture of explosives, after seizing them in several areas. These include the area of Hanishiya, located between the district of Mawazil and Kahuboub, the Mountains of Fire in the district of Distributor, and the two areas (Al-Suqiya, Ras Al-'Aara) while trying to smuggle them to the Houthis from Djibouti.



On Wednesday, March 25, 2020, the joint forces seized two trucks carrying fertilizer (urea) during which it is used to manufacture mines and explosives as they passed through the "Zahari" area in the coastal district of "Mokha" in the west of Taiz governorate heading towards the areas controlled by the Houthi group in the south of Hodeidah governorate.

On Sunday, March 29, 2020, the military police in the west coast seized a car carrying a shipment of fertilizer containing chemicals used to manufacture explosives amid one of the farms of Mokha district in western Taiz governorate, which was on its way to the Houthi group in Hodeidah governorate.

On Monday, March 30, 2020, the West Coast Police seized a truck loaded with (340) bags of fertilizer used to manufacture explosives as it passed on the outskirts of the Zahari area in the district of Al-Makhaa in the west of Taiz governorate heading towards the areas controlled by the Houthi group south of Hodeidah.

On Saturday, June 19, 2021, the joint forces in the district of Muwazif in the west of Taiz governorate seized a number of (149) boxes containing inside them about one million (400) thousand detonators of explosive devices, which were on board trucks en route to areas under the control of the United States. For Houthis north of the province coming from the Horn of Africa through the coasts of Ras al-Ara and Bab al-Mandab.

« Control of the country's stockpile of mines

After invading the capital of Sana'A on September 21, 2014, and imposing its full control over state institutions, including the military and security institutions, and looting all their weapons depots, the Houthi group was able to put its hands All the capabilities of the army and security should therefore

double the size of its arsenal of mines and improvised explosive devices, the number of which ranged in early 2015 between (2-3) million mines, bombs and explosive ordnance. - According to documented statistics and information, we reserve the right to mention their sources for security reasons.

Despite the announcement in April 2002 by the Yemeni government of the destruction of its stockpile of anti-personnel mines as well as the destruction of an additional quantity in 2007, it said that it was later discovered, in compliance with its commitments within the 1997 Ottawa Convention ratified in early September. 1998, however, human rights organizations ruled out that this announcement was true, especially some new evidence that proved the use of the Houthi group and its ally Saleh during 2015 of the same quality that was supposed to have been destroyed according to the previous government announcement.

« [Harnessing the potential and cadres of demining to plant them](#)

The matter did not stop there, but the Houthi group imposed its hegemony on the National Committee to deal with the mines and passed the executive power in Sana'a and the rest of its branches in the provinces under its control and harnessed all its capabilities of equipment and cadres for the benefit of its (large-scale) cultivation operations. Mines of all shapes and sizes during their recent wars that stretched from the capital (Sana'a) to (Hodeidah) to the west, (Taiz, Aden, Lahj, Dhale, Abyan, Shabwa) to the south, (Marib, Al-Bayda, Hajjah) to the east and (Al-Jawf, Saada) to the north.

The first decision taken by the group in this context was to exclude the leaders and cadres of the Supreme National Authority to deal with mines and pass through the executive treasure of the former regime and replace them, with other leaders and cadres of dynastic affiliation with it, where in early May 2015 began the exclusion of Major General / Ali Mohammed Al-Qadri, from his position as Director of the Executive Center for Mine Action in the capital Sana'a and the replacement of the impersonator with the rank of Brigadier General Yahya Mutahar Hassan al-Houthi replaced him.

The appointment list followed in the same way as shown in the table below.

List of Houthi appointments to some of its elements on the leadership of the Executive Center for Mines and its branches

M	Name	Rank	Place of appointment/impersonated adjective
1	Ali Abdullah Mohammed Safra	Impersonator of the rank of brigadier general	Vice-President of the National Mine Authority
2	Mohammed Abdullah Al-Abdali	Impersonator of the rank of brigadier general	Deputy Director of the Center for Awareness and Victim Assistance
3	Ali Mohammed Saghir	Rank-free	Director of the Awareness Department at the Yemeni Mine Observatory
4	Nabil Al , Qadi	Rank-free	Assistant Chairman of the National Mine Commission
5	Ahmed Mohamed Al , Harisha	Rank-free	Coordinator of Awareness Projects at the Center
6	Mohamed Mohamed Al , Amrani	Rank-free	Director of the Outreach Department of the Executive Mine Action Centre
7	Ahmed Abu Khalba	Impersonator of the rank of colonel	Director of Mine Center Saada Branch, Al- Jawf, Hajjah
8	Abdulelah Almoayyed	Impersonator of the rank of brigadier general	Director of the Mine Center Hodeidah Branch,
9	Khalid Abdul , Wahab Al , Ruwaih	Rank-free	Deputy Director of Mine Center Hodeidah Branch
10	Rajab Mohammed Al , Azi	Rank-free	Supervisor of Awareness Teams in Hodeidah
11	Abdulaziz Ahmed Rajeh	Rank-free	Supervisor of awareness teams in Al-Jawf, Sana'A and Mareb
12	Yahya Qaed Sabir	Impersonator of the rank of colonel	Deputy Director of Mine Center Hodeidah Branch

« Plants Workshops and labs of mines Manufacturing.

All the evidence confirms that the Houthi group has harnessed the financial support provided to it through the United Nations bodies and offices in Yemen during the past years of war, to strengthen and develop its military capabilities, including the establishment of as many factories and workshops as possible to manufacture mines, improvised explosive devices and explosives, which it relies on mainly during its battles against the legitimate forces on various fronts, and

has established (100) workshops, laboratories and factories for this purpose distributed to (16)) Yemeni governorates.

After the deployment of Houthi explosives manufacturing plants and workshops was limited to Saada governorate, the capital Sana'a, Hajjah and Amran during the period between (2013-2015) and in limited numbers, the group decided after receiving UN support in the name of mine clearance and control to expand the circle of spread of these factories and workshops to include the rest of the governorates and areas under its control to include (Hodeidah, Dhamar, Taiz, Mareb) up to the mountains of Rayma For far from the monitoring and tracking radar.

In July 2018, the British Conflict Trust (CAR) sent eight specialized missions to western Yemen to document and analyze models of equipment recovered from the coasts of Hodeidah and the districts of Mokha and Bab al-Mandeb in western Taiz governorate, including land- and sea gamma materiel, improvised explosive devices and related equipment planted by the Houthi group during the It invaded those coasts and areas.

The same institution, through its report issued in September 2018, revealed some of the findings of its field research teams, the most important of which was its proof that the Houthi group owns machines for manufacturing local explosives, with components of Iranian origin, and with a high capacity to produce huge quantities of improvised explosive devices and mines of all kinds.



الشكلان 23 و24:

لغم مضاد للمركبات مصنع من طرف الحوثيين (اليسار واليمين)، ارتكز في صنعه بشكل طفيف على تصميم لغم مضاد للمركبات من نوع TM-46 أو TM-57. تم توثيقها من طرف فريق تحقيقات ميدانية تابع لمؤسسة "أبحاث التسليح أثناء الصراعات" في المخا باليمن، يوليو 2018.



الشكلان 25 و26:

ألغام مضادة للمركبات مصنعة من طرف الحوثيين تحمل كتابات باللغة العربية. تم توثيقها من طرف فرق تحقيقات ميدانية تابعة لمؤسسة "أبحاث التسليح أثناء الصراعات" في المخا باليمن، يوليو 2018 (اليسار) ومايو 2017 (اليمين).

The report stated that most of the mines and IEDs used by the Houthi group on the west coast and were subjected to analysis, were standardized, their standards, their main shipments, and their keys such as pressure plates, in addition to giving them Puma serial numbers indicating that they were manufactured in huge quantities, as well as being largely identical in terms of design with mines and manufactured canisters in traditional ways.

"The report reveals the extensive use of landmines and prefabricated packaging throughout Yemen," said James Bevan, Executive Director of Conflict Weapons Research. "The vast majority of landmines recovered are improvised, standardized, and produced in large quantities locally by Houthi forces on a scale only previously achieved by ISIL forces in Iraq and Syria."

"Locally manufactured landmines in Yemen, documented by the center, carry general specifications and have been manufactured in a production line with components of Iranian origin, the majority of which carry serial numbers, which confirms the huge productivity and professionalism, as well as the fact that all these mines are identical in design, or very similar to known conventional mines," James said.

Table showing the geographical distribution of Houthi mines, factories and workshops and factories

Governorate	factories	coefficient	workshops	Total
Hodeida	1	12	10	23
Amanat-Alasemah	3	7	8	18
Saada	5	8	1	14
Taiz	4	1	1	6
Construction	1	3	2	6
Thamar	2	3		5
Sana'a	1	1	3	5
Marib	1	2	2	5
Hajjah	1	2		3
Shabwa	3			3
Ibb	1	1		2
Abyan	1	1		2
Albida'a		1	1	2
Aljawf		1	1	2
Rayma	1	1		2
Aden		2		2
Total	25	46	29	100

Researchers from the same institution noted that the Houthi group worked to standardize the products of such mines and explosive devices, in terms of explosive materials and buttons, and added serial numbers, and their use appears to be limited to Houthi forces and has not been recovered from other parties in the Yemen conflict. ⁽⁷⁾

The Community also exploited the National Committee's capacity to deal with mines and its operational centers within its control to expand its industrial activities in this area and to bring in more United Nations support to finance mine production and cultivation operations. in order to cover their need to operate these laboratories and produce the required quantities of mines and explosive devices, The group forced engineers and experts at these centers to work for

⁷ <https://www.conflictarm.com/dispatches/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%A7%D9%85-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%A8%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%81%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%AA%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84/>

some of the factories and workshops they had recently established for low or voluntary wages.

- **Saada Governorate**

According to reliable information, Saada governorate has the largest number of mine- and explosives manufacturing plants established by the Houthi coup group in several areas, since the beginning of the six wars, before it then established other similar factories on a large scale from the other governorate, including the capital Sana'a and the governorates of Hajjah and Hodeidah to double the production and development of mines and IEDs. In order to achieve the self-sufficiency of the group from such a deadly weapon and cover its growing need for it.

On Wednesday, January 3, 2018, a mine and explosives manufacturing factory, belonging to the Houthi coup group, exploded in the Al-Anad area, Sahar district, in the center of Saada governorate, the far north of Yemen, killing all those who were in it, including foreign and local experts and Houthi elements who were receiving training there, which pushed the group to speed up. The location of the factory was surrounded after the incident, amid extreme secrecy on the causes behind the explosion and the human and material damage caused by it.

On Wednesday, June 12, 2019, and in conjunction with a military advance in the "Alab" area of Baqim district, northwest of Saada governorate, the army forces of the legitimate government found a factory for the manufacture of mines and improvised explosive devices inside ground tunnels and includes about two thousand individual mines of various sizes and shapes, succeeded by the Houthi group before being driven out of the area.

On Wednesday, December 12, 2018, during the storming of the center of Baqim district by the legitimate forces, an army engineering team found an Iranian laboratory used by the Houthi group to manufacture mines and improvised explosive devices, including individual mines and anti-vehicle vehicles, as well as large quantities of non-explosive ordnance.

The engineering teams that examined the site at the time published photographs showing the types of mines found inside the Houthi laboratory, including mines covered with reinforced plastic, with the aim of neutralizing their detectors and hindering the field surveys of the teams specialized in removing them. According to the engineering team, the mines are equipped with newly manufactured devices developed by Iranian experts. Half of those mines are individual, hand-manufactured and others are similar to those of. The nature of

the Saada rocks, in addition to anti-armor mines and others equipped with anti-personnel pedals.

- **Amanat-Alasemah- Sana'a**

Between the period (September 2015- June 2019) the Houthi movement in the capital Sana 'a alone established a number of (3) laboratories and (9) workshops for the manufacture of mines and booby traps which were deployed within the populated neighborhoods of the parties' areas of (Hiziz, Khawlan Street , Sheraton, Sawan, Dhahban, Sarf) after the residents are deluded that they are



stone saws or civil factories for the manufacture of sponge and plastics, and at the same time prevent allowing anyone to access these places or even approach them for fear of the reactions of the residents if they know the truth and the catastrophe of this for their lives.

One of those factories created by the Houthis was a zinc hangar located inside a residential neighborhood on Arbaeen Street in the Sawan area east of the capital and adjacent to the wall of the "Al-Ra'i" school for girls, which exploded with all its stock at noon Sunday, April 7, 2019. It caused a human massacre that resulted in the death of (15) girls and the injury of (114) others, the majority of whom were students enrolled in the school of the martyr al-Rai adjacent to the factory where the crime scene is located. ⁰⁸

⁸ <https://yemeniarchive.org/ar/investigations/sawan>

Nearby was another factory for the manufacture and development of mines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) within the building of the Department of Military Engineering near the headquarters of the US Embassy in the Sheraton area east of the capital as well, which is separated by a street only from the residential city of Sawan and its amusement park crowded with residents and visitors around the clock, as well as events, festivals and weddings that are held there throughout the week and the accompanying gathering of civilians participating in those events and their lives are threatened by that laboratory.

On Wednesday, January 23, 2019, Yemeni activists circulated on social media sites photos and videos showing huge explosions during the early hours of the same day, only to be later found to be caused by an explosion inside one of the workshops belonging to the Houthi group, which it uses to manufacture mines and explosives and modify military vehicles near the oil company station. It is located in the center of Qaida in the Hiziz area south of the capital Sana'a.

On Tuesday, October 23, 2018, the Daris neighborhood of Bani al-Harith district, north of the capital, Sanaa, witnessed a math explosion inside a warehouse used by the Houthi group as a laboratory to convert rocket warheads and some unexploded projectiles into mines and improvised explosive devices, causing severe damage to civilians and nearby residential facilities.

In early October 2014, the Houthi armed group, after taking control of the capital Sana'a, took over the headquarters of Al-Iman University adjacent to the western Sitteen Street and converted the number of (5) hangars that used classrooms into workshops and laboratories that were allocated to modify some mines and ready-made bombs and manufacture new items with local capabilities and expertise, which made it a direct military target for the Arab coalition airstrikes over the past years.

On the evening of Tuesday, December 7, 2021, the Arab coalition aircraft launched airstrikes targeting factories and workshops for manufacturing and storing mines in the middle of residential neighborhoods in Deir al-Thawra north of the capital Sana'a, which led to their complete destruction. The coalition added in a statement that the destroyed workshops are located in the Directorate of Revolution in the Capital Municipality.

- Hodeida Governorate :

All the information and reality data indicate that the governorate of Hodeidah includes dozens of laboratories and workshops used by the Houthi group to manufacture giant sea mines and booby-trapped boats and deploy them in various maritime sectors, and these laboratories and workshops are distributed

on the three main ports (Hodeidah port, Ras Issa port, and Saleef port) as well as the Shamiri Iron Factory in the kilowa 16 triangle. which the group turned into a factory for the manufacture of explosives as well as some buildings in the residential city of Saleh.

Among these are (6) workshops and laboratories developed by the Houthi group to prepare and manufacture sea mines and booby-trapped boats near the port of Saleef north of Muhdah Al-Hodeidah(southwest of the country), which was targeted by the Arab coalition aircraft with several raids on the morning of Monday, March 9, 2020, which led to its complete destruction with its stockpile of mines and explosive materials.



On Monday, July 2, 2018, the Houthi coup group established factories for the manufacture of mines and explosives inside residential neighborhoods, which belong to the directorates of "Al-Hawk" and "Al-Hadi" in the center of the city, including a laboratory established by the group behind the military hospital building.

About five months later, on Saturday, November 17, 2018, the joint forces of the legitimate government found a rudimentary factory for the manufacture of mines and improvised explosive devices developed by the Houthi group inside a basement attached to one of the mosques in the city of Hodeidah.

In Al-Aqra'i tour of Al-Khatam Street leading to the city of Al-Saleh east of Hodeidah, the Houthi group turned one of the workshops of the formation of iron into a factory for the production and manufacture of mines and explosives, which was targeted by the Arab coalition aircraft early in the morning of

Thursday, September 28, 2017 with two raids that completely destroyed the factory and resulted in the death of (10) At least those who were in it, including local experts in the explosives industry, had been trained by Iranian and Lebanese experts .

- **Amran Governorate**

In Amran Governorate, north of the capital Sana'A, the Houthi coup group has turned the building of the Industrial and Technical Institute located in the Directorate of Khmer into a laboratory for the manufacture of mines and local canisters that it uses intensively during its hostile war against the Yemeni people, in addition to modifying and developing certain items to raise of its destructive ability and doubled the size of human losses and material damage caused by its explosion. Witnesses from the local population spoke of Houthi leaders frequenting the Institute accompanied by foreign experts from time to time and imposing a security fence around the building to prevent approaching it,

- **Marib Governorate**

In the village of Najran, northwest of Sarwah district in Mareb governorate, the Engineering Division of the Third Military Region found hundreds of explosives inside the village school building, which the Houthi group turned into a factory for the manufacture of mines and improvised explosive devices of various types, shapes and sizes, in addition to seizing quantities of raw materials for their manufacture.

On Wednesday, December 20, 2017, the security services in Marib Governorate seized a large amount of explosives, mines and materials used in their manufacture inside one of the spraying of scraps located on the outskirts of the governorate center, which some sleeper cells affiliated with the Houthi group were using as their headquarters and within a plan To carry out terrorist sabotage operations that destabilize security and disturb public tranquility.

Shortly before that, security forces in the same governorate had seized local experts affiliated with the Houthi group in the center of Harib directorate whose mission was to manufacture explosives and improvised explosive devices while they were trying to distribute some of those IEDs and explosives inside the city of Harib and smuggle other quantities to the city of Marib to carry out their desecrating and criminal acts against the citizens of the Afrom where in the governorate center .

- **Hajjah Governorate**

On the morning of Saturday, November 26, 2016, the artillery of the National Army destroyed a mine, improvised explosive devices and explosives

manufacturing laboratory belonging to the Houthi group in the Al-Jar area of Haradh district in the east of Hajjah governorate located on the border with Saudi Arabia.

- Taiz Governorate

On Tuesday , March 1, 2022, a series of strong explosions were heard that shook the Al-Hawban area east of Taiz city, caused by explosions that occurred inside factories and workshops used by the Houthi group to manufacture mines and explosives inside buildings and buildings belonging to the residential city of Al-Saleh, from which the group detains more than three thousand abductees, as part of its behavior. In taking refuge in civilians and civilian objects to avoid being targeted by the Arab coalition aircraft.

- Thamar Governorate

On Monday , August 7, 2017, a factory for the manufacture of mines and improvised explosive devices belonging to the Houthi group exploded inside one of the residential buildings located in the southern ring neighborhood of the city of Dhamar in central Yemen, as a result of a technical error during the installation of the manufacturing process, resulting in the death of (6) members of the group, including a leader and an expert in the manufacture of mines and explosives. .

- Sana'a Governorate

On Sunday, February 20, 2022, the Arab coalition fighter jets targeted the largest complex of Houthi mine-making workshops in the mosque area of Bani Matar district (west of Sana'a), causing the largest explosion in Sana'a since the beginning of the war, where flames and smoke continued to rise for several hours from inside the complex. This pushed the Houthi group to the entire area and prevented civilians from reaching the site of the explosion that it claimed was intended for remnants of shells fired by the coalition at its military positions.

- Rayma Governorate

The field research team learned from private sources that the Houthi group is determined to build more factories for the manufacture of mines and explosives and has recently headed towards the mountain heights in Rayma governorate, which is far from monitoring and tracking radars to establish some of those laboratories with high and advanced technology, as a necessary step to provide its combat fronts in Hodeidah governorate and the west coast with more mines and improvised explosive devices to ensure the security of its areas of control there and prevent any advance or advance of the joint forces.

- Shabwa Governorate

On Monday, December 18, 2017, the forces of the legitimate government found a factory of mines and explosives belonging to the Houthi group in the center of the district of Bayhan in the province of Shabwa (south of the country) just hours after the group was driven out of it.



Sheikh Saleh Ahmed told Qasem al-Harithi, one of the leaders of the legitimate army, that during a search of one of the houses where Houthi militants were stationed, an integrated factory for explosives and improvised explosive devices was discovered behind by Houthi gunmen behind them after they withdrew from the city of Bayhan, pointing out that the factory was funding more than one Houthi front in Shabwa and al-Bayda governorates with mines and explosives to try to hinder The advance of the army and resistance forces.

Second Section:

Misleading in the process of demining and damaging:

Since its six wars with the former regime, the Houthi group has been known for its lack of respect for any agreements and its repudiation of any commitments or obligations, whether related to the establishment of peace or the removal of the effects and remnants of wars and armed conflicts, and anyone who wants to be sure of this should refer to the reports of parliamentary and presidential committees or even tribal mediations tasked with resolving the group's disputes with the state, tribes and some religious currents for the period between (2004-2014).

Add to this the civilian victims of men, women, children and the elderly who continue to fall between dead and wounded at the moment of writing this report as a result of the incidents of explosion of mines and improvised explosive devices left by the Houthi group on a large scale from Saada governorate during its six wars and several areas in the districts of "Kashar" and "Mastaba" in Hajjah

governorate, which swept them in late 2012AD and the Dammaj area of Kataf district up to the governorate of Amran under the control of the group, yet did not. It is being cleared of mines planted in it since the beginning of 2014.

Throughout the first six years of its last war, which is about to enter its ninth year, the Houthi group or its so-called National Mine Action Program did not announce any extraction and removal of mines, improvised explosive devices or any remnants of war, and its efforts remained limited to the cultivation of these mines and remnants and the establishment of more laboratories specialized in developing its previous stockpiles of these mines in addition to manufacturing new types, some of which were promoted. During the group's recent military parades in Hodeidah and Sana'a governorates.

In this section, we will try to list some examples and evidence of the Houthi group's repudiation of its legal responsibility for the millions of mines, improvised explosive devices and other remnants of war that it has planted everywhere it has reached, as well as its violation of all relevant commitments and agreements and its lack of seriousness in any local or international partnership that requires the complete disposal of these remnants, including the alleged partnership with the United Nations.

« Demining of liberated areas

What everyone knows and is proven by reality is that the Houthi group invaded the temporary capital of Aden and the rest of the southern governorates on March 25, 2015 and during a period of 4 months the group planted over (150) thousand mines in the four governorates (Aden, Lahj, Abyan and Al-Dhalea) that varied between individual and anti-armor and explosive devices and was defeated from them in the middle of the same year under the impact of the strikes of the army and the Southern resistance supported by coalition aircraft. It did not remove a single mine from what it planted but also looted the work equipment and tools of the Executive Center for Mine Action in Aden, according to a statement issued by the center.

He then measured the rest of the Yemeni provinces and areas that were overrun by the Houthi group during the first years of the war and then defeated from it, leaving behind a heavy legacy of mines, improvised explosive devices and the rest of the remnants of the war, which continue to claim the lives of innocent civilians until the moment, and the demining teams of the legitimate forces and even the Saudi team Masam were unable to reach most of them due to the absence of maps of planting those mines and violations and the refusal of the Houthi group to hand over those maps.

This applies to the governorates of Marib and Shabwa, the governorates of Hodeidah and Al-Jawf and the Nihm district of Sana'a governorate before the recent changes, in addition to a large part of the governorates of (Taiz, al-Bayda), in addition to some of the seam areas booby-trapped with mines and remnants of the Houthi war, which the group has so far refused to remove or even hand over maps of planting mines in it for fear that the legitimate forces will make any progress on the ground if they do so.

« Superficial removal process without destruction.

After the wave of popular, local and regional anger and the accompanying sharp criticism of the UN support provided to it under the pretext of combating mines planted by it, the Houthi group launched in early 2019 its first operations to clear mines in a superficial way. In very limited areas, it was concentrated around the collection of unexploded projectiles from the remnants of the air strikes on some legitimate military targets and marketing them as remnants of cluster munitions and internationally banned weapons, in an attempt to create a new injustice before the international community while at the same time preserving existing sources of UN support and looking for more.

During a monitoring and tracking of the Houthi group's efforts during its alleged campaign, the field research team did not find a single piece of evidence to prove that the group carried out a single removal of mines and improvised explosive devices except for the contradictory figures and statistics promoted by the Houthi media of the quantities of pieces and ammunition that its National Committee and its Executive Center allegedly removed inside its areas of control, accompanied by pictures of unexploded projectiles that have nothing to do with mines, IEDs or even Cluster munitions that claim to be remnants of coalition air strikes.

Nor has any destruction by the Houthi group documented any remnants of war since the beginning of the war, which puts more than one question mark on the fate of (635,000) pieces of unexploded ordnance allegedly removed during the period (2017-2020), according to what was circulated by the group's media and its Executive Center for Mine Action and quoted by the United Nations Development Center in its latest report on what has been achieved. During the first phase of the emergency demining project, which it implements in partnership with mine planters in Yemen, once this information is proven to be true.

« Demining in Hodeidah

The Houthi group was supposed to begin in early January 2019 the process of removing mines planted by it heavily in the vicinity of the three ports of Hodeidah (Hodeidah port, Ras Issa port, and Saleef port) and along the aid transport lines

connecting the port and the Sana'a Hodeidah line, within the framework of the commitment of the group, the mission and the United Nations to the Stockholm agreement, but none of that. The commitment was implemented at the moment of preparation of this report.

The mines planted by the Houthi group in the vicinity of the three ports of Haditha remained the same until November 2020, as well as the group's planting of new quantities of sea mines in the vicinity of the floating ship Safer that may collide with the ship at any moment to hasten the worst environmental disaster that the region will witness.

Brigadier General Askar Za'il, a member of the government delegation negotiating Sweden's consultations via a tweet on his social media page, accused the United Nations of colluding with the Houthi group in terms of planting and supporting mines, and addressed the head of the Redeployment Coordination Committee, Michael Lollesgaard, saying: "Didn't he demand you? Our team in Hodeidah throughout the past period has been providing technical support for demining? And pressuring the Houthis to hand over maps of their cultivation? And your response more than once was that you don't have the maps for that."

This repudiation by the Houthis of one of its commitments within the framework of the demining process comes despite assurances by the United Nations Development Programme and its Special Mission in Support of the Hodeidah Agreement that it will provide the necessary technical support to oversee the clearance of minefields and unexploded ordnance from the three ports. She described it as vital because about 80% of humanitarian goods enter Yemen through it, according to the joint annual report issued by the two sides in early April 2021.

Third Section:

UN support for Houthi group

In light of the continued flow of UN support (financial) and (logistical) provided to it through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and its Special Mission in Support of the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA) under various covers and pretexts, the Houthi group continues to cultivate mines and improvised explosive devices on a large scale from all over Yemen, ignoring the magnitude of the human losses and material damage it has left during the eight years of the war, and not paying attention to international demands and pressure on the delivery of maps related to with contaminated areas so that those concerned can disinfect them and reduce their catastrophic risks.

Although it is no longer a secret to everyone that the United Nations with all its humanitarian and human rights bodies and offices and the Houthi group is clear, what is surprising and ironic is the fact that the former continues to promote what it calls the so-called "local company" with the latter in the field of demining and clearance, ignoring the fact that its local partner is the first and only responsible for the commission of this crime and that this partner employs all the support provided to him in the cultivation of more of those mines and improvised explosive devices.

As part of a farce, the United Nations continues to present itself as a guardian of peace in Yemen, boasting of what it calls its humanitarian role to reduce the effects of the devastating war there, while the Houthi group lives as the only protective shield and savior for Yemen and Yemenis, whose lives and future are threatened by two million mines and explosive devices planted by the same group in the seas, mountains, deserts, plains, valleys, and even inside residential neighborhoods, popular markets and places of public gatherings in cities and villages and on the side of the main and secondary roads.

In a clear disregard for Yemenis and even the world, the United Nations Programme (UNDP) receives periodic and annual completion reports coming to it from the Houthi group's operational and military rooms in Sana'a and the rest of its areas of control on what has been achieved in terms of demining and clearing endemic areas, without the program bothering itself with the provision to verify those imaginary achievements submitted to it or even scrutinizing contradictory figures and statistics, whether related to the number of victims or the total number of demined mines whose fate the UN program does not know.

All this is happening despite the prior awareness of the United Nations and those in charge of its bodies and offices in Yemen of the seriousness of this matter and its knowledge of the certainty that its support and funding for the Houthi group under this or other banner is being employed for military and military purposes, including the cultivation and development of mines, which ranks it globally as a participant in all war crimes committed and committed by the group against the Yemeni people, including the crime of planting mines.

These bodies and offices of the United Nations are striving to implicate other countries with them to support the Houthis' deadliest death machine for innocent civilians in Yemen, by calling for support for the so-called mine action project despite all the evidence and evidence that proves that this support goes in favor of financing the Houthi war against the Yemeni people.

First: Support provided through the Development Programme (UNDP)

« During 2016

The United Nations announced through its official website during the year 2016 the launch of the first phase of the "Emergency Demining Project" for the period from (1 October 2021 to 30 September 2026) at a total cost of (39). 931. \$920) and through three local partners run by the Houthi group in Sana'a (Yemeni Executive Center for Mine Action (YEMAC), National Mine Action Committee (NMAC), and Yemeni Center for Mine Action Coordination (YMACC).

« In the year 2017

On October 19, 2017, local and international media reported on a source they described as knowledgeable information confirming that the Houthi group received \$ 14 million provided by the United Nations as support for the mine-action program, despite the latter's knowledge that the former is solely responsible for planting mines in Yemen and causing the death and injury of thousands of innocent civilians.⁹

Nearly three months later, on Tuesday, January 23, 2018, Yemeni media revealed the escalation of differences between leaders affiliated with the Houthi group after exchanging accusations of embezzlement of \$ 14 million provided by the United Nations as support to the militia under the cover of supporting the mine action program in Yemen, noting that the group accused "Yahya Hassan al-Houthi" The director of the Demining Center is appointed by her to embezzle the said amount and instruct him to arrest him from his office in Sana'a in connection with this.

« In the year 2018

On January 19, 2019, local and international media reported that the Houthi group received UN support of \$ 20 million during 2018 under the pretext of combating and removing mines, which the group continues to cultivate for the sixth year on a large scale from the conflict areas in Yemen and in front of the eyes and ears of the world and the United Nations in particular as one of the major supporters of the party responsible for planting these mines and the most identified with them.

« In 2021

On 10 November 2021, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) announced what it called the generous contribution of the Dutch Ministry of

⁹ <https://www.alwatan.com.sa/article/356401>

Foreign Affairs amounting to (7.5) million US dollars to support the second phase of the emergency mine action campaign in Yemen. The implementation of the UN program through the Houthi group and its entities accused of planting two million mines in (17) Yemeni governorates during 8 consecutive years is the age of the crisis in Yemen.

"Dutch funding will help create a new project within the Emergency Demining Plan that will be implemented across Yemen over a three-year period with a particular focus on communities affected by the proliferation of mines and explosives," said Oak Lo Tsimma, UNDP Resident Representative in Yemen.

(Oak Lo Tasma) He also pointed out that all project activities will be implemented in cooperation with local partners, UNDP represented by (Yemen Executive Center for Emergency Mine Action in Sana'a and Aden, Coordination Center for Mine Action in Yemen and National Center for Mine Action).

« In 2022

On Tuesday, June 7, 2022, sources working in demining operations confirmed that a UN program funded the removal of mines planted by the Houthi terrorist militia from the areas of Nihm district in Sana'a governorate and their transfer and cultivation in Marib governorate (eastern Yemen).

The sources confirmed that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which oversees support for emergency mine-action efforts in Yemen, has funded Houthi demining operations from the areas of al-Furda and Mas in Sana'a's Nihm district, the same mines that have been transferred to other areas in Marib governorate.

The sources pointed out that the Houthi demining process was carried out in violation of the legal procedures followed, as it was removed by the Houthis' demining center, which provides for the conduct of official records of the demining process and a documentation process to destroy it, where it was transferred and planted by militias in several areas of Marib.

Second: Support provided through UNMHA

« During 2019

While most Yemenis were waiting for the United Nations to stop the flow of money to the Houthi group under the pretext of supporting the fight against mines and



pressuring them to stop planting mines and hand over maps of what was planted from them previously, everyone was shocked by its announcement on Tuesday, May 29, 2019, the delivery of the same group number of (20) cars A four-wheel drive of the so-called Executive Center for Mine Action of the Houthis in Hodeidah Governorate.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in a tweet on its official page on the social networking site (Twitter) stated that it handed over (20) vehicles to its partner the Executive Center for Mine Action (YEMAC) in order to support the ongoing efforts to clear mines in Hodeidah, considering that these cars are among the largest purchases for MM-related work in both northern and southern Yemen. This will help ensure that demining workers are better equipped and able to work in challenging environments. ¹⁰

« During 2020

On Sunday, December 6, 2020, the head of the United Nations Mission to Support the Implementation of the Hodeida Agreement, General Abhijit Joha, visited the Executive Center for Mine Action of the Houthi Group in Hodeidah Governorate accompanied by a number of military commanders affiliated with

¹⁰ <https://twitter.com/UNDPYemen/status/1133359695794712576>

the Group, in his first field activity since he disappeared from view. During the month of March of the same year amid leaks that talked about being placed in quarantine inside the headquarters of the United Nations in Sana'a, and later house arrest at the headquarters of the mission in Hodeidah.

The UN official "Joha" not only visited the Houthi Mine Center, but stressed the importance of supporting the center and providing it with the necessary needs to continue its role in preserving the life of the NSS - according to Houthi media - which pointed out that the visit came only hours after the announcement of its group, discussing a "new redeployment plan" in Hodeidah, with the Indian General and head of the UN mission to support the implementation of the Hodeidah agreement.

« During 2021

On December 20, 2021, the Houthi group acknowledged that it had received one and a half million dollars from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as emergency support to accelerate the demining and clearance of priority Yemeni areas, especially Hodeidah governorate.

This came in the words of the leader of the group, "Abdulmohsen Al-Tawous", who was appointed by her as secretary-general of the so-called Supreme Council for Humanitarian Affairs, where he spoke in a press statement circulated by some media about an agreement concluded by his group with the United Nations, which included the allocation of one million and five hundred thousand dollars as an urgent effort to accelerate the demining.

Third: Support provided by UNICEF

In the footsteps of the UNDP and UNMHA mission of the Hodeida agreement, the UNICEF Yemen office continues to lavish its declared and hidden support for the Houthi group under the same pretext (mine control) and it is not surprising as long as the source is the United Nations. It is the main guide to this suspicious support and the sole controller of the conduct of humanitarian operations in a war-weary country such as Yemen and even accompanied the first decision to determine the fate of its people, who face death and disability every day due to the crime of planting mines while the perpetrators receive millions of dollars in return.

In a strange and ridiculous irony, UNICEF for the Protection of Children entrusted the Yemen Office with the task of implementing the activities and effectiveness of the training and awareness program on the dangers of mines and explosives in Yemen to the Houthi group, which alone bears the burden of two million mines and improvised explosive devices planted since the beginning of

the last war alone, which has claimed the lives of those raised on (3000) civilians and injured more than (4200) others with injuries, deformities and permanent disabilities.

At the same level, the team monitored a total of (60) activities and activities carried out by entities affiliated with the Houthi group funded by UNICEF in (12) Yemeni governorates, including three governorates that have not been reached by war or where mines are planted, within the framework of the "Mine Risk Education" program, which falls within the implementation plan of the emergency project to combat mines in Yemen of the United Nations Development Center.

Fourth: Other supporting bodies affiliated with the UN.



The team obtained information and documents proving that during the period covered by the report, the Houthi group obtained a total number of (400) SUVs provided by other bodies and offices affiliated with the United Nations, including the World Health Organization (WHO) under multiple banners, which the group has so far used for military purposes and has even converted a

number of them into armored vehicles and war and combat equipment, after some changes were made to them. Such as installing medium and heavy machine guns, changing color and removing donor logos.

On Tuesday, February 18, 2020, the spokesman for the Ministry of Health in the government of the internationally unrecognized Houthi coup group announced that they had received 100 ambulances provided by the United Nations World Health Organization to the Ministry, which he said that They will be distributed to hospitals in the provinces under the group's control.

The Group has also obtained documents and evidence proving that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has supplied the Houthi group with quantities of agricultural fertilizers and many materials that are introduced into the manufacture of mines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), in which the finger of blame is pointed at the head of FAO, the Lebanese military expert Salah al-HajHassan, affiliated with the Hezbollah militia.

Fourth Section:

Discrepancy in Figures and Announced Information

The contradiction and inaccuracy in the transmission and announcement of figures and statistics is marred by the performance of most United Nations bodies and offices throughout their work inside Yemen and then made public since the beginning of the ongoing war, and this was clearly reflected in the statements of their representatives, directors of offices and those in charge of their projects and programs of a developmental and humanitarian nature in particular, including the emergency demining project supervised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with the funding of a number of donor countries.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should have been keen to provide accurate data and information without being tainted by any exaggeration or contradiction, especially with regard to the magnitude of the damage and losses caused by mines in Yemen and the efforts made to remove them and reduce their risks, as part of its basic tasks and area of specialization for it, as well as the fact that the program represents a reference for researchers and media professionals. Even human rights activists who find it difficult to access health information amid the blackout imposed by the Houthi group to cover up its crimes and abuses.

But what happened is the exact opposite and with the first report issued by the United Nations Development Center on what was achieved during the first phase of the emergency demining project in Yemen, which announced the launch of the first phase of the project on June 31, 2017, in partnership with the Executive Center for Mine Action in Sana'a affiliated with the Houthi group Everyone is surprised by a huge amount of misinformation, figures and statistics that completely contradict what is happening on the ground.

Thereport, published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through its official website, also carried with it many fallacies and misinformation in which it relied on entities and organizations affiliated with the Houthi group, including the "National Authority for Mine Management" and its executive center, based in the capital Sana'a, which the group controls and uses its human and technical capabilities to plant more minefields.

The UN report reviewed some of the achievements that the project said it achieved during its first phase, including conducting a survey of contaminated areas in (21) Yemeni governorates and (233) directorates, disinfecting more than (23) million square meters of the total area surveyed, and removing



تظهر المتفجرات من احدى المناطق المستهدفة

المنطقة المستهدفة:	الجمهورية اليمنية
الفئات المستهدفة:	النساء والرجال والفتيات والفتيان والفئات المهمشة
العدد التقديري للمستفيدين:	12 مليون شخص
مجال التركيز:	مكافحة الألغام
مدير المشروع:	ستيفن براينت
الشركاء:	اللجنة الوطنية لمكافحة الألغام، المركز اليمني التنفيذي لمكافحة الألغام
وثيقة المشروع (ملخص):	تحميل الملف

approximately (635). A thousand pieces of explosive ordnance as well as the participation of more than one million people in the mine-risk education activities implemented by the project, according to the UN website.¹¹ While the Executive Center for Mine Handling of the Houthi Group denied through its director in an interview with Al-Thawra newspaper in its Houthi version to carry out any field survey of areas contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance, accusing the United Nations program

of excluding the survey system from the implementation plan of the demining project and adopted instead the so-called case management system, which undermines the credibility of all previous figures and statistics announced by the Houthis. To the Development Center and its local partners regarding the disinfected spaces and the quantities of waste that have been removed.

¹¹ <https://www.undp.org/ar/yemen/projects/%D9%85%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B9-%D9%86%D8%B2%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A6-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%AD%D9%84%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D9%88%D9%84%D9%89>

In a clear and open fallacy, the report talked about joint efforts made by the United Nations Development Program in coordination with the Houthi group to remove and clear mines in a number of (10) Yemeni governorates that are outside the control of the group since mid-2015, and it is not surprising that the report was based on sources and misinformation provided by organizations affiliated with the Houthi group or biased in their work and reports to Saleh and even working under the direct supervision and control of their leaders.

The report listed figures and statistics within the achievements of the project, all of which are exaggerated and completely contradict the reality that the highest percentage of the area contaminated with mines and remnants of war falls within the framework of the liberated governorates that the Houthis planted with two million mines before withdrawing from those governorates, which clearly reveals a process of misinformation practiced by the United Nations with donors with the aim of obtaining greater support only. He took her share as usual without paying attention to the question of whether the project was successful or not.

The reservation expressed by the United Nations about the amount of support it received from the funders and the lack of mention of it within the project shows that it has received huge amounts of money and that disclosure may put it in great embarrassment to donors and funders of the project, especially since it handed over those funds to the Houthis, who were unique in manufacturing and planting mines in Yemen, which may raise doubts about the possibility of using those funds allocated for demining in contrast to making the United Nations their partner. In it.

In addition, the report of the first phase of the emergency demining project did not address from near or far the crimes of their local partner represented by the Houthi group responsible for planting mines in Yemen, although the project manager and senior adviser to UNDP (Stephen Brannett) was an eyewitness to one of these crimes and even personally supervised the dismantling process on Tuesday morning, February 26, 2019. The network of mines and canisters planted by the group inside the Red Sea mills in Hodeidah just hours before his visit with the delegation of the International Redeployment Observer Group and the World Food Organization to the mills.

Looking at all the statistics and figures announced by the United Nations Development Center and related to the victims of mines and the rest of the remnants of war in Yemen, as well as the efforts of the process of removing them and clearing contaminated areas of them, we find them always inaccurate and completely contradictory to reality, and cover perhaps one aspect of the problem and not all of them with some exaggeration and fallacy, and this is the result of

the lack of impartiality of the sources from which these statistics are derived or at least their diversity as well as the fact that they are issued by a party to the conflict, which loses them Completely credible.

There are clear contradictions in the statistics and figures regarding the civilian casualties that fall as a result of mine explosion incidents and the rest of the remnants of war announced through the United Nations Development Program and its local partner the Houthi group and its affiliates, including the latest statistics announced by the Center, which talked about the fall of more than (1800) civilians between dead and wounded. As a result of mines in Yemen, including (689) women and children, from 2018 until the end of April 2022.

While confirmed field statistics documented by the field monitoring team indicate that (564) civilians were killed, including (149) children and (58) women, while (1829) others, including (636) children and (196) women were injured as a result of mine explosion accidents and the rest of the remnants of war in Yemen during the same period, and the organization maintains an integrated database of all victims according to these statistics.

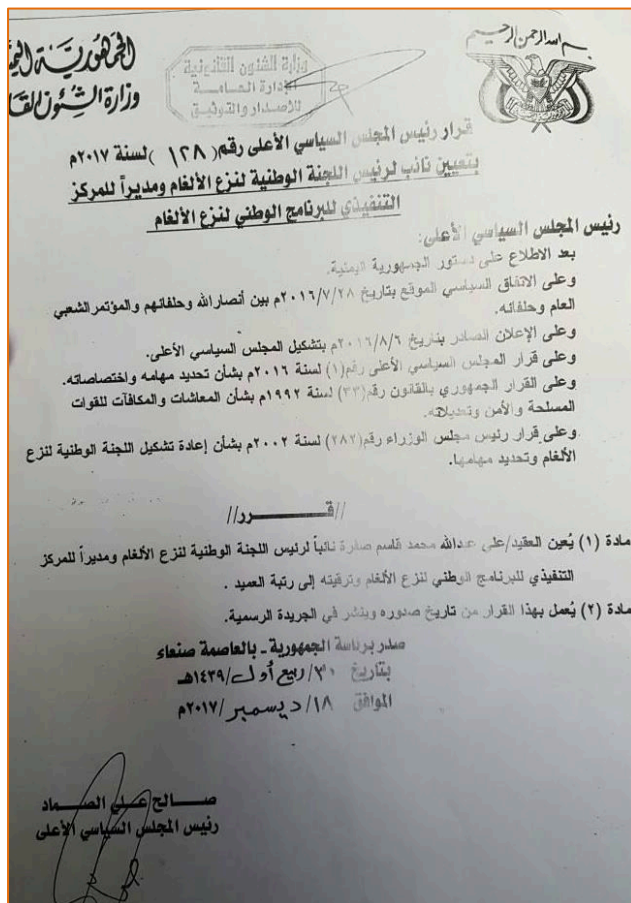
The same figures and statistics also take on a general character and do not include any sorting or classification by the party causing it, the type of mine and explosive ordnance or even the narrower scope of the location of the facts at the neighborhood or city level for the victims, and this also applies to the removal and removal of these wastes, which reveals that the Houthi group, as the source of the first information of the Development Center, is the one who avoids such a sorting and classification because it may reveal the truth that it has been hiding for the past years.

Fifth Section:

Joint Financial and Administrative Corruption

The relationship between the Houthi Group and the United Nations through its development program and the rest of its functioning institutions can never be described as documentary, and the reason is that it is based on dysfunctional foundations and standards governed and managed by mutual interests and benefits, including the partnership agreement signed between the Development Center and the Executive Center for Mine Action of the Community on the implementation of the emergency demining project, the first phase of which ended amid suspicious silence and its second phase began. The dispute between the two sides escalated over Houthi accusations that the program was cutting subsidies and seizing equipment that was coming to Sanaa in Aden.

This was preceded by the escalation of internal disputes between Houthi leaders in late 2017 after the group received \$ 14 million in UN support as part of an emergency plan to demine, and then quickly turned into a exchange of accusations between those leaders about the embezzlement of the same amount provided by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which did not



It is supplied entirely by the Executive Mine Action Centre to the account of the entity authorized to use it for military purposes or perhaps delay in the supply process.

«Pretending to fight corruption

Only one month passed until the threads and circumstances of those differences began to unfold, one after the other, which then became clear part of the truth when Brigadier General Ali Mohammed Safra, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee for Mine Dealing with the Group at that time, presented with a group of armed men the headquarters of the Executive Center of the Committee on Thursday evening, January

25, 2018, and the arrest of the Director of the Houthi Leadership Center, Brigadier

General Yahya Hassan Al-Houthi from His office then took him to prison on charges of embezzlement of \$14 million in UN demining support.

While the other part of the truth has remained secret, which hides a process of corruption and great financial tampering with the UN support provided under the name of removing and combating mines, and the use of the Houthi group by the implementing parties or those whom the Development Center calls local partners only as an intermediary to receive that support and put it at the total disposal of the group, and any official in those entities who violates this or tries to merely delay will be arrested on charges of corruption and removed from his position on charges of corruption and presented as a scapegoat as a kind of proof of good intentions and demonstration With some transparency and integrity and activating the principle of accounting control before the donor.

This is what the Houthi group did with one of its senior dynastic leaders, who was sacked from his position as director of the Executive Center for Mine Action before his arrest and imprisonment simply for thinking of standing as a barrier between them and what they wanted, as they replaced him with another of the same dynasty, perhaps more sincere and dedicated under the decision issued by the so-called head of the political council at the time, Saleh al-Samad, who appeared to be contrary to the minimum criteria of appointment despite the illegality of his source, combining the alternative between two positions and within one institution.

All this happens without the donor represented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) moving a finger or even bothering to simply submit an inquiry to the so-called local partners about the truth of what happened, find out the fate of the amount that was embezzled according to the fabricated accusations by the Houthi group to one of its leaders, request the group's clarifications on the mechanisms for compensating the amount, and proceed with the implementation of the project according to the plan drawn up without any negative effects or repercussions on the level of performance and expected results.

« Circumventing the rights of the wounded

Among the manifestations of the Houthi corruption that has been silenced by the United Nations in this aspect is the circumvention exercised by the implementing parties on many of the disbursement items specified within the financial plan of the first phase of the emergency demining project, its deletion of basic drainage sections and the replacement of others without reference to the donor or the development of sound legal remedies that preserve the rights of all implementers, participants and beneficiaries, as well as the exclusion of the fourth objective of

the entire project, which provides for the provision of assistance to the wounded and injured by explosives in order to achieve them the restoration of social stability. and financial.

Proof of this is that the final report of this phase of the project, submitted by the implementers to the donor and obtained by the Panel did not mention any achievements on the ground in relation to this goal or even a numerical reference to the number of beneficiaries in this section, as the benefit was limited to the aspects of training, rehabilitation and mine risk education, while the latest statistics indicate about (500).) is physically disabled by mines and still lacks prosthetics, while many times as many people find the price of medicine to relieve their pain and wounds.

The Houthi group always seeks to intensify training and awareness programs and to create media noise and field movement as a necessary step to cover up its escape and its clear repudiation of the implementation of more important fundamental aspects such as caring for the victims and their families, providing them with all health care, providing psychological support to them, rehabilitating them economically and psychologically, in a way that ensures their reintegration into society and getting them out of the state of isolation they are living.

« Confiscation of the right to compensation of those affected

The Houthi group and the United Nations share this corruption and deliberate disregard for the victims of mines and circumvention of their legitimate rights, and not only the emergency mine action project, but even the projects and programs implemented and implemented by the World Health Organization in Yemen since the beginning of the war completely ignored the victims of mines and improvised explosive devices, specifically those with permanent disabilities and disabilities, such as amputees, blind and physically deformed, as the organization has not yet allocated them any project or program that addresses their problems and meets their needs, whether in areas Houthi control or even legitimacy.

As for the issue of compensation for those affected by mines and IEDs, including farmers, livestock herders and beekeepers who have lost their only sources of income that they depended on to support their families, there is a consensus between the Houthi group and the donor represented by the Development Program, where neither side has given this matter the slightest attention, although it is neither a favor nor a gift, but a legitimate right for those affected. The responsibility for compensation lies with the two mentioned parties because the

first is the only cause of such a disaster and the second provides It has the support to double its size.

« [Hide the evidence to protect corrupt people](#)

On Monday, 5 August 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) acknowledged financial and administrative corruption operations within its office in Yemen, after an international investigation by (US news agency) revealed aspects of corruption in the organization, including the receipt of exaggerated salaries and wages by Houthi leaders. Pro-group officials of the organization reported evidence of corruption in the possession of UN investigators who were about to leave the country and were intercepted at Sana'a International Airport.

Details of the story began in early October 2018 when UN investigators gathered inside the departure hall of Sana'a International Airport, ready to leave, carrying with them a set of laptops and external disks collected from WHO staff. (Yemen Office) They believed contained evidence of corruption and fraud cases within the office, including the distribution of SUVs to Houthi mine and explosives planting experts.

The clock was pointing to one o'clock in the afternoon when the United Nations investigators were climbing the stairs of the UN plane announcing their departure from Sana'a International Airport, but they were surprised by elements armed with all kinds of weapons belonging to the Houthi group, the main partner in UN corruption and the only beneficiary of it, as those elements raided the airport terminal and confiscated all the computers and storage disks that were in the possession of the UN investigators. It did them no harm and then allowed them to leave the country without evidence.

« [Takeover the highest percentage of support](#)

The UN organizations working in Yemen face accusations of acquiring the highest percentage of funds provided to the Yemeni people under the name of emergency assistance, sometimes to clear mines and others to face the disasters, humanitarian crises and famines that representatives of these organizations always warn of in order to collect the largest amount of support, which goes 60%. % of the total operating expenses, salaries and consultancy fees for the systems of the United Nations and its local partners.

The same applies to the United Nations bodies and offices in Yemen, especially (UNDP, UNICEF, Project Services, World Health, Special Mission in Support of the Hodeidah Agreement), where it has been proven that all these offices are involved in the practice of financial and administrative corruption and manipulation of

aid, programs and humanitarian projects of those affected by the war in Yemen, and the payment of huge amounts of these allocations to the Houthi group and its affiliates. Under the pretext of obtaining work permits and protection wages.

Despite the allegations that these offices have implemented a package of projects that can be described as fictitious, it has not happened that any detailed financial reports have been submitted on how those funds are spent or even a clear mechanism for the implementation of their alleged programs in a way that ensures that they achieve the goals and results set in advance, and if the opposite happens and they report on a specific project or program under internal or external pressures, it is often based on fallacies, contradictions and duplication.

Sixth Section:

Use of UN support militarily

The Houthi group handed over the task of planting mines and improvised explosive devices of various shapes and sizes during the period of the ongoing war to the Executive Center and the National Authority in Sana'a and their branches in the rest of the governorates under its control and changed all its activities to serve its military purposes, until it turned them into military operational centers, taking care, even if apparently, to present those bodies to the supporting organizations as an independent entity carrying out a purely humanitarian mission. It is the removal of remnants of war.

« Revenue Entities to Fund the Houthi War

With the launch of the first phase of the UNDP-funded emergency demining project, the Houthi group had succeeded in listing its National Mine Action Committee and its Implementation Center as perhaps the only local partners of UNDP that entrusted them with the task of implementing the project, after which the flow of millions of dollars of UN support to the group began and its mine center turned into a large revenue to finance its war against the Yemeni people.

« Intensifying mine planting and development

During the past five years during the implementation period of the first phase of the demining project, which totaled a total cost of (39,931,920) dollars, the Houthi group planted over one million mines and improvised explosive devices distributed to various areas in (9) m Yemeni governorates that were the scene of confrontations (Taiz, Hodeidah, Marib, Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Shabwa, Saada, Hajjah and Al-Dhale).

New and sophisticated shapes and sizes of those mines and IEDs planted by the Houthi group, some of them camouflaged and taking the color and shape of the

place where they were planted and others in the form of familiar toys and tools that are difficult to detect at first glance, which reflects a state of development and progress in the group's manufacturing capabilities for this type of lethal weapon.

« Support the establishment of mine manufacturing plants

During the same period, the Houthi group was able to establish a large number of factories and workshops for the manufacture and development of mines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). The places of deployment of (100) factories, laboratories and workshops were identified in (16) Yemeni governorates, namely (Saada, Hodeidah, Amanat Al-Asema, Taiz, Marib, Al-Jawf, Shabwa, Hajjah, Sana'a, Amran, Dhamar) and among them were three specialized in the manufacture and development of sea mines and booby-trapped boats, including two factories in Hodeidah and one factory in Midi, Hajjah Governorate.

The Houthi group's military media had broadcast in late 2018 pictures showing quantities of sea mines, which it said were locally made, in an explicit admission by the group that it owns factories and manufacturing workshops for these types of mines that threaten the shipping lines of the navy and its cultivation after the In earlier times, it denied such internationally criminal behavior and practices.



The same scene was repeated on Thursday, March 11, 2021, when the Houthi group unveiled new and advanced types of naval mines on the sidelines of the Haalmilitary exhibition it held in the city of Hodeidah on the occasion of what it called the anniversary of the killing of its founder, Hussein Badr al-Din al-Houthi. The list of mines claimed by the group to be locally manufactured included 11 sea mines

bearing the names (Shawaz, Piercing, Aweys, Mujahid, Naza'at, Karrar 1, Karrar 2, Karrar3, Asif 1, Asif 2, Asif 3, Asif 4).

On September 1, 2022, during a military parade organized in the western Yemeni city of Hodeidah on the occasion of what it called the anniversary of the September 21 revolution, the Houthi group reviewed a large amount of various sea mines and booby-trapped boats to target ships, providing further evidence of its use of UN demining support for military purposes, including the development of its capabilities and capabilities in the manufacture of mines and explosives.

“Training courses for planters and mine makers

The huge amount of training and rehabilitation courses and workshops implemented through the Houthi Mine Center with funding from UNICEF has also been a golden opportunity for the group to develop the capabilities and skills of its personnel in charge of planting mines and improvised explosive devices and provide them with serious experiences even in the field of manufacturing and development, as well as using such activities as a cover to benefit from the foreign experts it has brought in for the same purpose.



The same is the case with the awareness campaigns, which the team has proven to be employed by the Houthi group in promoting its lies, falsifying facts and portraying to the general public in areas under its control, that all civilian victims who have fallen between dead and wounded because of its mines and IEDs planted on a large scale from Yemeni territory are victims of the remnants of legitimacy and the bombing of aviation.

This is evidenced by the Houthi group's adherence to the exclusive right to choose trainers, trainees and awareness publishers who are always keen to be loyal to it, regardless of whether they meet the criteria and specifications or not, and

whether they are civilians or military, this does not matter to a group whose slogan is death and the UN bodies and organizations supporting and funding these activities cannot even object.

« UN vehicles for transporting mines and for a military parade

On Friday, May 31, 2019, the Houthi armed group began to make effective use of UN vehicles to serve military purposes, including transporting and mobilizing its fighters, and began planting more mines at the entrances to the city of Hodeidah and along the areas under the group's control on the west coast, where it took place. Local residents and some UN surveillance officers reported seeing SUVs provided by the UN to transport mines and improvised explosive devices from the group's warehouses to their places of cultivation.



On the same day, Yemeni activists and local media outlets, including those affiliated with the Houthi group, circulated pictures of Houthi militants boasting pictures of Khomeini, the supreme spiritual and religious leader of the Republic of Iran, and the flag of the Lebanese Hezbollah, the group's main supporters, on top of the SUVs they obtained from the United Nations Development Center during an armed demonstration of them roaming the streets of Hodeidah on the occasion of the International Day of Jerusalem.

This coincided with extensive meetings in Sana'a that brought together UNDP staff with research leaders to explore other ways of coordinating that would enable the Houthi movement to obtain further support, where Saba news agency refers) the Houthi version of the meeting of the Deputy Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Surayo Bzurukova and

Houthi leader Majid Azan, appointed as Deputy of the so-called National Humanitarian Management and Coordination Authority for the Planning and Program Sector, who discussed with the UN official the projects and programs needed for his group.

Confirmed information leaked following the meeting that the Houthi leader threatened to expel all organizations that did not comply with his group's orders and instructions and sent a strongly worded message through the United Nations official stressing the need for all international organizations, including the United Nations, to submit full reports and plans on their projects in Yemen for his group to approve them. All agreements signed with UNDP must be approved through the entity they deputize. In order for his group to approve it, provided that all agreements signed with the UNDP are approved through the body it represents.

« Rocket launchers

On Tuesday, August 2, 2021, media and activists circulated on social media photographs showing a number of SUVs handed over by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to the Executive Center for Mine Action of the Houthi group, which the group has turned into Kornet rocket launchers.).



The photos show UN cars provided to the Houthis in the name of supporting demining after making minor changes to their exterior shape and spraying them in camouflage color with a light pattern that reflects the character of Yemeni military uniforms, in addition to installing rocket launchers (AlCornet) on the roof of each car's cabin in an attempt to hide its previous features.

« Means of transport for mine planters

Ambulances provided by the World Health Organization in Yemen were also harnessed by the Houthi group for military purposes, as some of them were distributed to its leaders and some foreign and local experts specialized in the manufacture and planting of mines and explosives, and others turned them into



military vehicles after installing their medium and heavy machine guns on them.

Yemeni activists also circulated on social media images showing Houthi militants in their military dress while using ambulances during their movement between different fronts of fighting, and of warfare missions that have nothing to do with the humanitarian reasons for which the United Nations said it delivered those vehicles, namely the transfer of civilian wounded by the ongoing war.

Images circulating about the takeover of WHO ambulances by Houthi militants came under humanitarian pressure. To reinforce the accusations against the United Nations of mismanagement of United Nations assistance and to give the Houthi movement the freedom to act with all the support and assistance provided by its various bodies and offices to serve its military plans and objectives and to strengthen its standing on the ground, which would prolong the war and aggravate the suffering of the Yemeni people.

Yemeni activists directed inquiries through the World Health Organization (WHO) platform Yemen office to find out the truth about the images circulating of SUVs delivered to the Houthis by the World Health Organization to be ambulances and then suddenly appearing as means of transport for the group's militants with their military uniforms. and inquire as to the veracity of the information that the Houthis used most of those vehicles to ambulance their

wounds from the fronts of the fighting without benefiting civilians in the areas of the group's control?!!.

An investigation by a United States news agency, the Associated Press, previously revealed that a United Nations UNICEF staff member had allowed a rebel Houthi leader to travel on its vehicle and had protected him from possible airstrikes by the Saudi-led coalition.

Seventh Section:

UN Neutrality... A War crime

The UN always seeks to present itself as a neutral party and even boasts that it has adopted neutrality as a principle to work in all its relief and humanitarian bodies and institutions, so far UN reached the point of declaring the Day of Neutrality an annual global occasion and celebrating it on December 12 of each year, when in fact it is It practices (bias) in its worst form as it believes it to be neutral, and this has already been proven during its dealings with the file of the current Yemeni crisis, which not only failed to resolve but also made it more complicated.

Let's string this on the United Nations' response to one part of the Yemeni crisis, namely the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) 's handling of the crime of mine cultivation in Yemen, from its position as an eyewitness to such a crime and not only an international supervisory and coordinating body to support efforts to eliminate and combat such mines and remnants by judging the seriousness and credibility of the United Nations in adopting the principle of impartiality in all its dealings - the United Nations' claim.

Neutrality in the concept of the United Nations is defined as the legal status resulting from a State or group of States refraining from participating in a war with States against other States and standing by all belligerents alike without taking sides against another, With the belligerents' acknowledgment of this refrain and impartiality, it is critical for the United Nations to gain trust and cooperation from all parties and to ensure that it continues to operate independently and effectively, particularly in situations involving political rage. Although we have not seen in the United Nations definition before us any indication that silence, support, and financing of perpetrators may fall within the principle of neutrality, we have found it a tangible reality in the United Nations and its development program and other bodies and offices' engagement with the crime of cultivating mines silent in Yemen, as well as those perpetrators who have received United Nations support and have received millions of dollars for the clearance of mines.

The United Nations did not stop there but went beyond signing a partnership agreement with Houthi affiliates and was mandated to implement the emergency demining project in Yemen. and raising awareness of risk, although the former recognizes that its local partner, represented by the Houthi, is individually responsible for the cultivation of 2 million mines, most of which are located in areas of legitimacy to which project operators (local partners) do not even have access.

In addition, the United Nations, its development program, and other institutions continue to deal with the matter in terms of their responsibility as supervisors and supporters of mine actions in Yemen without even adhering to the laws and standards governing it, while ignoring the fact that they are eyewitnesses to a war crime and a full-fledged genocide practiced by the Houthi group against millions of innocent Yemenis through the blowing of their homes, roads and all their livelihoods with mines.

The greatest catastrophe is that the United Nations and its organizations refrain from testifying about the crime of mine clearance in Yemen, avoid identifying, and even continue to support the actual perpetrators of mine clearance. and then justify all of this by its commitment to neutrality, which it believes may prevent its continued operation and activity within the areas of Houthi control and potentially endanger the safety of its employees; Although such behavior puts the lives and safety of millions of innocent civilians at greater risk.

Not only does it exacerbate the magnitude and complexity of the problem, but at the same time, it is expanding the reach of mine-contaminated areas and doubling the number of innocent victims, thus becoming part of the problem after being relied upon as part of the solution, which is in total contravention of the principle of neutrality claimed by these United Nations organizations.

Based on justice, neutrality, or even silence on the crime of cultivating mines, which is a full-fledged war crime, or running the back of the mines under any justification or argument, is itself a crime against humanity, affecting not only the victims of the mines who have been silenced but the institutions that have forced them to do so out of fear for their interests and benefits and enveloped in the concept of false neutrality, such as that used by the United Nations.

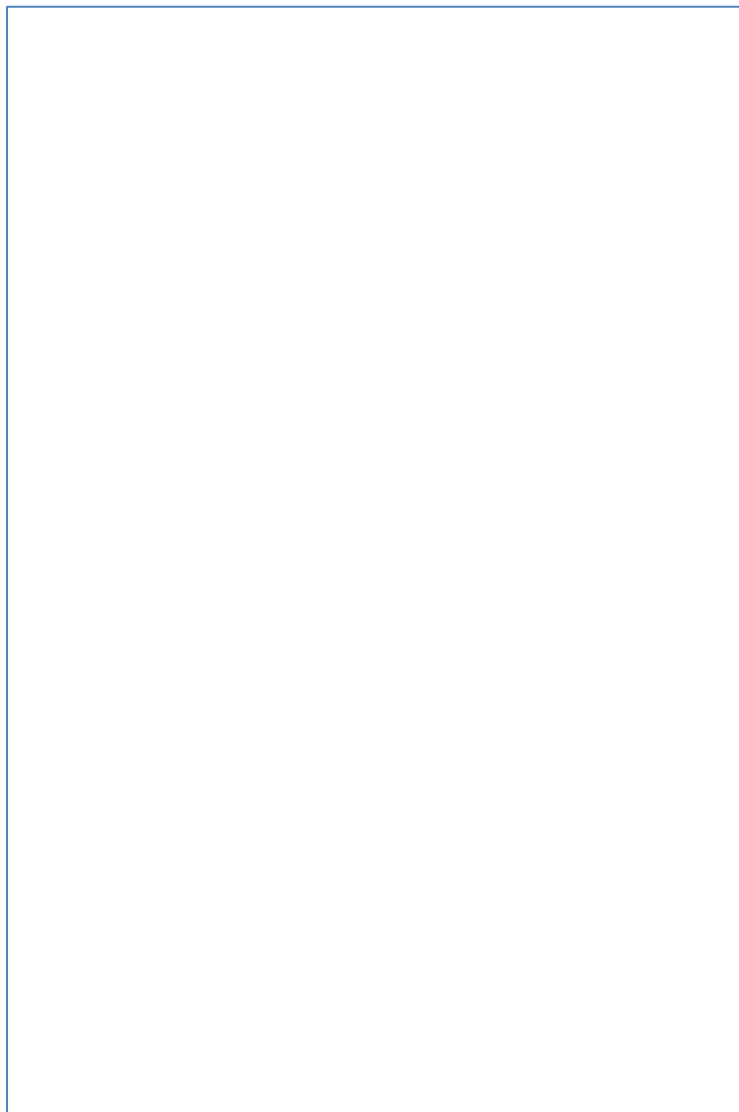
Based on the foregoing, we can say here that there is no impartiality in a war crime. UNDP and the rest of the United Nations bodies and offices are fully biased toward the perpetrators of one of the world's largest and most serious war crimes. These United Nations actors are considered to be involved in all the human loss and material damage caused by that crime, particularly since it is a major supporter of the perpetrators and provides them with money and equipment to continue their crime.

The United Nations must therefore respect General Assembly resolution (71/275) of 2 February 2017 on the proclamation of International Neutrality Day. In all paragraphs, the Assembly's national neutrality policies must contribute to the promotion of peace, security, and development for all and uphold justice and equality when resolving conflicts and addressing their consequences.

The United Nations should also recognize that its handling of the Yemeni crisis file under the principle of impartiality in its misconception has led it to a fiasco at various levels and a failure to resolve many of the consequences of the war, as in the case of the mine file, which is worsening day by day as a result of the support provided to those responsible for the problem. s credibility and professionalism ", which has put its credibility and professionalism at stake and has lost many of the gains it has made at the humanitarian level in other parts of the world.

Models of victims of international neutrality.

Sana'a.. (Disabled childhood)



The child Abdul Wahid Kassem Ahmed Naji Wafi (11) years old went out at 9 a.m on Thursday, 8 September 2016 with his grandmother to help her graze livestock near their house in the village of Al-Namsa, Nehm District, east of Sana'a, While he was chasing some stray sheep to retrieve them, he trampled his right foot on an individual mine left by the Houthi coup group which exploded and amputated his arms, legs, and permanent disability leaving him unable to exercise his life normally.

Hajjah Governorate ... (Two siblings children)

The 7-year-old girl, "Ilham Ali Mohammed Shawai Sahle" lost her legs in the explosion of an individual mine left by the Houthi group in mid-August 2019 on her way riding donkey to deliver food to some of her family members who were working on a farm near their home in the village of "Al-Aqdah" Bani Hassan village, north of Abs District, Hajjah Governorate.



About four months before that, her brother, "Ahmed Ali Mohammed Shawai Sahle" (9) years old, had also lost his left palm due to the explosion of a mine left by the same group while he was tending sheep on the outskirts of the village.

Taiz Governorate...(Two girls from a family)

Two relative girls from Taiz went out at nine o'clock in the morning of Friday,



July 7, 2017, to bring water from a water tank next to Tabbat Al Saliheen in Al Shaqab area, Saber al-Mawadim District, south of Taiz, upon their arrival near the tank, an individual mine left behind by the Houthi group exploded in the first and caused the amputation of both her right and left feet. while the second girl tries to save her, Another individual mine exploded in her, causing her left

foot to be amputated and her right to be seriously fractured.

United Nations Shame List

The United Nations presents itself to the world as a moral, legal, and development reference for Governments and peoples. It almost emphasizes transparency, integrity, and the fight against corruption through labor policies within its bodies and institutions. However, its resident officials, officials, and envoys practiced all methods of corruption and fraud. They contributed in one way or another to the creation of Yemen's largest humanitarian disaster; instead of reducing the humanitarian crisis, they have aggravated it and ignored to consider its actual causes and seek to resolve it.

Not only that, but also about some of those UN officials and envoys who have been dispatched since the beginning of the war until the moment only to be part of the problem instead of becoming part of the solution, and this applies to their dealing with the problem of mines and their clearance where everyone went to the race to support the planters of mines and explosives in Yemen and to do their best to provide all the necessary capabilities to plant more of them instead of removing them, and therefore we decided to announce the UN list of shame that includes those Officials whom we can call the axis of failure with regard to the Yemeni file.



Name: Stephen Bryant

Place and date of birth: United States – 1974

Title: Project Mangar of Yemen's Emergency Demining Project, Chief Technical Adviser.

Appointment Date : Thursday 22 June 2017

Suspicious Role: The UNDP project manager, who finances the Houthi war in Yemen in the amount of \$103,903,949 during the first and second phases, is responsible for the largest fraud, misinformation and dilution of the most serious and catastrophic crime against the Yemeni people.

Name: William David Grisley



Date and place of birth: Colombia – 1957

Title: Resident Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen-(OCHA).

Appointment Date: Monday 15 February 2021

Suspicious role: Allocate part of the humanitarian and relief aid for war-affected persons in Yemen to the Houthi group as a war effort to finance its military operations, including the mines, IEDs, and explosives manufacture and development.

Name: Auke Lootsma.



Date and place of birth: Netherlands - 1968

Title: UNDP Yemen Resident Representative.

Appointment Date: Friday 1 February 2019

The Suspicious Role: The owner of the Houthi group's delivery deal is a number (20) of a modern four-wheel drive (pickup) vehicle, along with giving them emergency financial support of about one and a half million dollars annually to combat mines in Yemen.

Name: Major General (retired) Michael Beary.

Date and place of birth: Ireland – 1951



Title: Head of the UNMHA mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement.

Appointment Date: Friday 24 December 2021

Date of receipt of work: Wednesday 19 January 2022

Suspicious role: Identifying the Houthi group's crimes related to planting mines in Hodeida and facilitating their smuggling of materials and components in its industry through Red Sea ports and coasts.

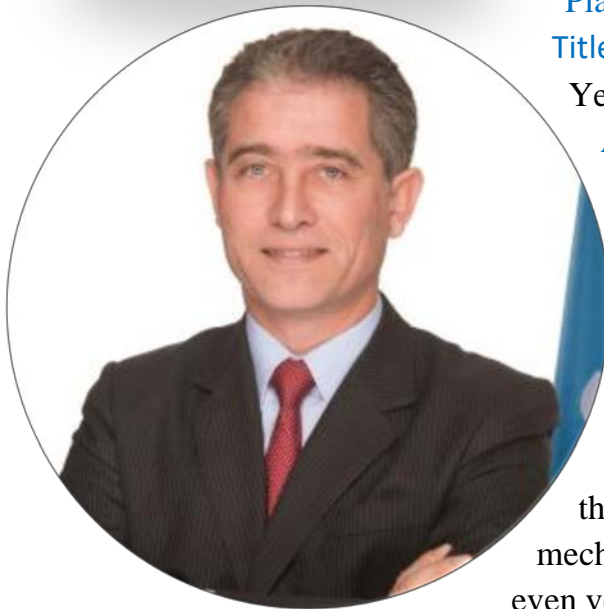
Name: Philippe Duamelle.

Place and date of birth: France - 1969.

Title: UNICEF's resident representative in Yemen

Appointment Date: Thursday 1 October 2020

The suspicious role: He provides substantial financial financing in foreign currency to the Houthi tracers to implement activities and events of the mine and explosive risk education program planted by the Houthis themselves without any control mechanisms on the nature of those activities or even verification of the funds' disbursements.



Name: Dr. Salah El Hajj Hassan



Place and date of birth: Lebanon – 1971

Status: Former Resident Representative of the Food and Agriculture Programme (FAO)

Appointment Date: Friday 24 February 2017

Suspicious role: He is involved in smuggling fertilizers and chemical compounds to Houthi-controlled areas that are involved in the manufacture of mines and explosives, in addition to being one of Hezbollah's military experts.

Name: Dr. Altaf Moussani.



Place and date of birth: 1967

Title: Former WHO Resident Representative in Yemen.

Appointment Date: Unspecified

The suspicious role: The owner of the Houthi group's handover of approximately 400 modern SUVs under various names, including "Ambulance services" and "spraying services", While the Houthi group has allocated a number of them to the movement of its experts in the manufacture and planting of mines and explosives to facilitate the process of their movements.



Name: Fayyaz Faiz Rasul

Place and date of birth: 1971

Title: Head of the United Nations Office for Project Services(UNOPS)

Appointment Date: Undetermined.

Suspicious role: He works within a network of profiteers working for the agenda of Iran, Hezbollah, and their proxies in Yemen.

Recommendations:

To the United Nations:

- « Immediately stop supporting Houthi groups through institutions and centers controlled by them
- « Pressure on the Houthi group to hand over mine-planting maps in areas under the control of legitimacy so that they can be removed by the specialized engineering teams.
- « To open a transparent and prompt investigation with every United Nations official or envoy in Yemen who is involved in any cases of financial or administrative corruption or collusion with a party to the conflict, which has had a negative impact on the peace process or has affected citizens' interests or the supreme interests of the country.
- « To investigate the facts contained in this report concerning the use of United Nations support to the Houthi Group during the past period for military purposes, including the cultivation, manufacture, and development of mines.

To the Houthi group:

- « Immediately and unconditionally stop planting and manufacturing mines of all kinds and forms in all Yemeni regions.
- « Fast delivery of maps for planting mines in areas under the control of legitimacy so that they can be removed by the specialized.
- « Destroy the entire stockpile of mines, explosive devices, and unexploded ordnance in its possession, including quantities removed during the past period.

To the legitimate government:

- « Serious engagement with donors and international and local organizations operating in Yemen and the use of their powers as internationally recognized entities to ensure that no support is provided to the Houthi group under the humanitarian justification of "demining".
- « Investigate into the contents of this report and take appropriate measures to stop supporting the Houthi group under any justification.