

# YEMEN, (YEM\_S\_003)

Through MARS, UNEP's International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO) turns satellite data into methane action. MARS is the only public global satellite-based system alerting governments and companies of extreme methane emissions. Using 30+ satellite instruments, combined with expert analysis and AI models, MARS detects major emission events and enables rapid response.



LAST UPDATED  
15 July 2025



SOURCE ID  
YEM\_S\_003



COUNTRY  
Yemen



COORDINATES  
15.54291°, 45.95506°



SECTOR  
Oil & Gas



SOURCE TYPE  
Flare



TOTAL NUMBER OF PLUMES DETECTED  
3



DATE OF FIRST DETECTION  
3 May 2025



DATE OF REPORTED MITIGATION  
8 May 2025



ESTIMATED TOTAL VOLUME OF  
EMISSIONS

60 tonnes



SAME CLIMATE IMPACT AS

~1,100 cars

DRIVEN FOR A YEAR

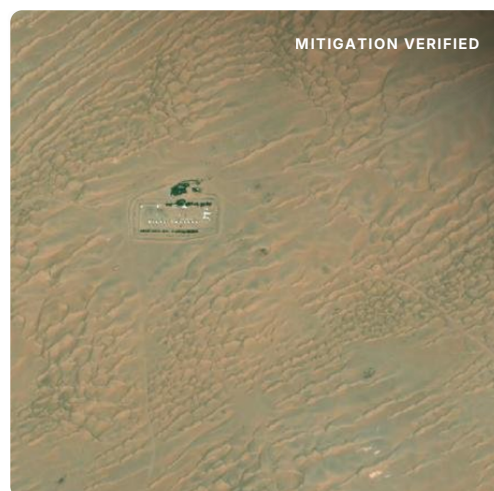
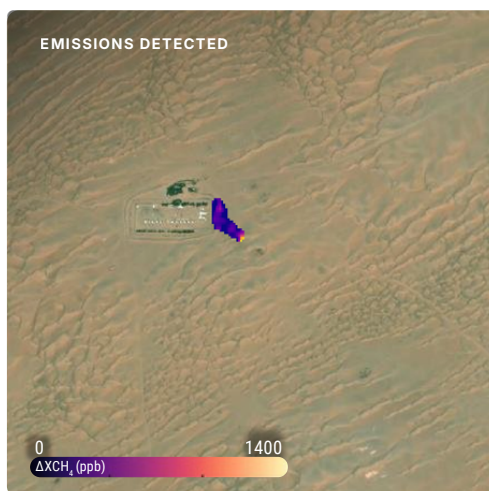


## DETECTION & ACTION

### THE CAUSE AND THE SOLUTION

The emissions occurred when a ground flare did not ignite automatically. The operator adjusted the pilot operating settings to avoid unlit flaring.

The image shows a plume detected by DLR's EnMAP in Yemen on 3 May 2025. No further emissions have been detected at the location since 8 May 2025.



In implementing MARS, UNEP collaborates with various institutional partners, including the World Bank, International Energy Agency, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, Universitat Politècnica de València, the Netherlands Institute for Space Research, the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites and the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service.

Based on satellite data used by MARS, it is not possible to confirm the presence of minimal methane emissions at a given location. Rather, this data can confirm the absence of emissions at levels higher than a given satellite's detection limit, which varies based on the technology, ground conditions and the weather.