Civilian Impact Monitoring Report

February 2018

A bi-monthly report on civilian impact from armed violence in Al-Hudaydah, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Capital and Marib.

December 2017 - January 2018.
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Executive summary

Key Trends

December and January marked a shift in the conflict, which entered a more dynamic phase as infighting between factions on both of the warring sides led to a partial breakthrough in the deadlock that had characterised most of the previous year. Intensive, though short-lived, fighting broke out in the capital, Sana’a city, causing a realignment of the political alliances, and sparking renewed fighting on several fronts, including the launch of a military offensive in southern Al-Hudaydah.

As a result, the civilian impact incidents in December and January were high:

- 322 incidents with a civilian impact recorded over the 2 months in the 5 target governorates.

- Civilian impact incidents were caused by seven different types of armed violence. The vast majority of incidents in the reporting period were the result of airstrikes, 237 of the 322 incidents (74%), followed by shelling (16%), armed clashes (4%), SAF (3%), UXO (2%), IED (1%), and deployment (1%). This was the case across all governorates, with airstrikes the primary cause of civilian impact incidents in all five target locations.

- This resulted in a total of 817 civilian casualties: 507 fatalities, including 60 children and 32 women killed, and 310 people injured, of which 31 were children and 11 women.

- The highest number of incidents were in Sa’ada (144), which saw more than twice as many as the next highest governorate, Al-Hudaydah (64), despite not being an active front in the conflict.

- However, despite seeing half as many incidents as Sa’ada, there were 284 civilian casualties in Al-Hudaydah over the reporting period, the highest number of the five target governorates.

- Airstrikes were by far the deadliest type of armed violence over the reporting period, accounting for 90% of all civilian casualties (755 casualties), including 97% of fatalities (490 of 507 deaths) and 78% of injuries (243 of 310 injured civilians).

- Overall, most civilian casualties during the two months occurred when civilians were hit by armed violence inside their homes, in their vehicles and in markets. Mass civilian casualties also occurred when locations with many civilians gathered in one place were targeted by armed violence, including prison, IDP settlement and civilian gatherings such as wedding, funeral and demonstration.

- Houses and farms were the most frequently impacted civilian structures, with more than 310 houses and 76 farms damaged, as well as 173 households comprising both houses and farms.

- This was followed by civilian infrastructure, with 38 civilian infrastructural sites being damaged, ranging from local governmental offices to ports, airports, roads, bridges and telecommunication infrastructure. And, civilian vehicles, 33 of which were targeted in the reporting period, mainly in Sa’ada and Al-Hudaydah.

- The direct implications of these incidents saw more than 1,268 households displaced, 63% of which were in Al-Hudaydah as a result of the outbreak of fighting in the south of the governorate. 714 households also suffered a loss of livelihood.

- Indirectly, the protection implications of the violence resulted in more than 1 million households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure and almost 500,000 having limited access to basic services, including healthcare and education.
Executive summary

Al-Hudaydah

December and January saw a significant increase in civilian impact in Al-Hudaydah, related to the ongoing military operations in the south of the governorate, the first time that fighting has broken out in the western governorate since the start of the conflict. This generated in a high level of civilian impact in the governorate.

- Al-Hudaydah saw a disproportionate number of civilian fatalities, with the 64 incidents resulting in 200 deaths over the two months, the most in the five target governorates. The deadliness of the incidents was partly due to several mass-casualty incidents, most of which were caused by airstrikes.

- Due to this being the first time that hostilities have broken out in the governorate as well as the dynamic nature of the clashes compared to other fronts, displacement in Al-Hudaydah was the greatest of the five target governorates, accounting for 63% of the total recorded in December and January.

- Civilian impact incidents in Al-Hudaydah were concentrated in the south of the governorate, where armed clashes broke out, primarily in Al-Khawkhah. The other southern districts that saw high levels of incidents were all located along the main north-south road that runs from Hays to Al-Hudaydah city.

- The number of civilian impact incidents in Al-Hudaydah was directly proportional to the intensity of armed clashes in the governorate. As such, the first half of the reporting period saw the vast majority of incidents as a military offensive, supported by aircraft, launched in the south of the governorate. The number of incidents fell by 77% in January as the offensive stalled.

Sa’ada

Despite not being an active frontline in the conflict, Sa’ada witnessed a high level of civilian impact over the two months, primarily from airstrikes and shelling, but also UXOs and small arms fire.

- More than twice as many civilian impact incidents were recorded in Sa’ada as the next highest governorate, leading to a high number of civilian casualties, 263 in total.

- A high proportion of these were women and children, 27% of the casualties, the highest percentage of the five governorates.

- Another consequence of the large amount of ordinance dropped on the governorate is the increased risk of UXO. All instances of which in the reporting period were recorded in Sa’ada, and all causing civilian casualties.

- Sa’ada saw the most widespread civilian impact, with incidents recorded in 14 of the governorate’s 15 districts. The majority of these, 69%, were in districts on the border between Yemen and Saudi Arabia, including airstrikes, shelling and localised armed clashes.

- The two main direct protection implications of the civilian impact incidents in December and January were displacement and the loss of livelihood, which affected 375 households in the governorate.
Capital

The situation in the capital deteriorated in early-December as tensions between political factions controlling the city boiled over into armed clashes. The city witnessed high levels of civilian impact from the clashes and related air raids.

- 165 civilian casualties were recorded in the 47 civilian impact incidents in the capital over the two months, 68 fatalities and 97 injured.

- Despite the intensity of the street fighting in early December, this only caused 9 civilian casualties (5 fatalities and 4 casualties), 3 of which were children.

- The other 156 casualties were the result of airstrikes on the city. In particular one mass casualty incident, when strikes hit the prison in the military police camp in Shu’ub, killing 45 people and injuring another 53.

- In addition to exposing them to armed violence, the heavy clashes in residential areas also left residents of several neighbourhoods unable to access basic healthcare, food or water as fighting raged in the streets outside their homes and routes to other parts of the city were closed off by the armed groups. People were largely unable to flee the violence, with several reports of people, including 1 child, being shot by snipers when trying to flee to other parts of the city.

Sana’a

In Sana’a, ground fighting has been isolated in Nihm district in the north-east of the governorate, some 80km from the capital city. However, there was some spill-over from the armed clashes in the capital into neighbouring districts, in particular on the southern edges of the capital city towards Sanhan district.

- There were more incidents in Nihm (24) than the rest of the governorate combined (11).

- However, despite only 33% of incidents taking place in the rest of Sana’a governorate, two other districts saw at least as many civilian casualties as Nihm: Arhab and Sanhan.

- This was largely the result of mass casualty incidents in each district, airstrikes on a tribal gathering near Arhab university causing 25 casualties and on a market in Sanhan that left 18 dead or injured.

- In terms of protection implication, the primary direct impact was the result of attacks on houses and farms, which caused displacement to 93 households and the loss of livelihood for 66 households. The majority of both of these were in Nihm.

Marib

The fighting in Marib was almost-entirely concentrated in in the western districts of Sirwah and Harib Al-Qaramish, with occasional incidents in Marib city. The intensity of hostilities was largely unchanged in Marib in December and January.

- Marib saw the fewest civilian impact incidents of the five target governorates (32) and the fewest civilian casualties (14).

- As seen in other governorates, compared to other types of violence, armed clashes often caused relatively few civilian casualties. This was the case in Marib, where all 14 civilian casualties were the result of airstrikes.

- Of the 32 incidents, 29 impacted on women and children (91%), while 30 were assessed to cause psychosocial trauma (94%).

- The main protection implication in Marib was displacement, caused by airstrikes and shelling on houses and farms in Sirwah and Harib Al-Qaramish districts in the west of the governorate. 129 households were assessed to have been displaced, with 90 also suffering a loss of livelihood as a result of armed violence.
The Civilian Impact Monitoring Project

Introduction

The Civilian Impact Monitoring Project (CIMP) is a monitoring mechanism for real-time collection, analysis and dissemination of data on the civilian impact from armed violence in Yemen, with the purpose of informing and complementing protection programming.

CIMP is a service under the Protection Cluster Yemen and is currently implemented as a pilot project targeting 5 governorates; Al-Hudaydah, Sa’ada, Sana’a Governorate, Sana’a Capital and Marib.

CIMP collect, analyse and disseminate data in real-time to allow for early warning and early protection response directed at communities affected by armed violence, including new and emerging local conflicts. This is done through weekly flash reports on impact from armed violence in the monitored governorates, including protection forecast and information on victim assistance needs.

The bi-monthly report aims to strengthen the understanding of how armed violence across Yemen impacts on communities over time, including by understanding trends and patterns in the types of violence, its geographic spread and the subsequent impact on civilians, in order to inform long-term protection planning and response, strengthen prevention and mitigation strategies and inform advocacy at both local, national and international level for increased protection of civilians caught in armed conflict.

Methodology

CIMP collects data via three layers of information; the first layer consist of systematic, open source data on all incidents of armed violence. The data from the first layer is filtered by the CIMP team in order to evaluate incidents with possible civilian impact and those incidents are then cross-referenced to the extent possible, before going through the second layer of information, which consists of supplementary information and verification achieved through contact to protection cluster partners in the field. Finally, the data is regularly triangulated with other humanitarian databases.

The data presented in this report consist of a combination of unverified open source data, cross referenced open source data, eye witness accounts and incidents verified by protection cluster partners, and thus the data as a whole should not be treated as independently verified. CIMP works continuously on updating and verifying data, and can be contacted anytime with further information on incidents as well as enquiries on data and level of verification of specific incidents.

CIMP monitors civilian impact that occurs after an incident of armed violence have taken place, thus CIMP numbers on displacement, loss of livelihood and restriction of movements/obstruction to flight only covers households that have experienced a direct impact from armed violence, e.g. a house destroyed or a vehicle hit. Therefore, CIMP data does not include full numbers of people being displaced, loosing livelihood or experiencing restricted freedom of movement/obstruction to flight, where numbers are naturally much higher than what is captured by CIMP.

Civilian impact incidents recorded by CIMP are divided into direct and indirect impact, with associated direct and indirect protection implications. Direct impact includes incidents in which individuals or households are directly affected by the incident, e.g. damage to houses and farms, damage to markets and local businesses, impact on vehicles or as well as exposure to UXOs and armed conflict generating casualties. Indirect impact can broadly be defined as incidents of armed violence impacting on infrastructure and basic services and in turn restricting access of civilians to various vital services, infrastructure and goods, e.g. healthcare, education, food and water and infrastructure. Due to the nature of the indirect impact, the number of households
Section 1: Overall data trends

1.1. Conflict developments December & January

December and January marked a quantitative shift in the almost three years of the current conflict in Yemen, which entered a more dynamic phase as events led to a partial breaking of the deadlock that had characterised most of the previous year. Over the prior 12 months, despite some minor shifts, the war had largely settled into an attritional stalemate along the well-established frontlines, with no end in sight to the fighting.

However, as the conflict has dragged on it has increasingly fractured into a series of localised conflicts as alliances have frayed and the various warring factions pursue increasingly divergent objectives. These issues came to the fore over the past two months. Critical alliances on both sides of the conflict fell apart from late-November, sparking bloody clashes for control of the country’s two main cities, Sana’a and Aden, as long-simmering tensions boiled over.

Although the internecine infighting was short-lived, the developments and their ongoing fallout led to renewed fighting on various fronts, most notably on the western Red Sea coastline, where a military offensive was launched in southern Al-Hudaydah, marking the first time that fighting had broken out in the governorate.

As recorded by CIMP, the escalated hostilities have had a high civilian impact over the past two months, from the intensive street fighting in urban centers to the renewed offensive on multiple fronts and an increased air campaign. These new conflict dynamics played out in different ways in the five target governorates over the reporting period.

In the capital, Sana’a city, the first half of December saw the eruption of violent clashes between local allies as the sides fought pitched battles in the capital’s streets. Tanks and other AFVs were deployed in the middle of residential neighbourhoods in the city, leaving civilians trapped inside their homes, unable to flee or access food, water and healthcare for days. The following days saw a period of heavy airstrikes, which struck military targets, many of which are located within residential neighbourhoods, as well as the houses of political figures, state buildings and infrastructure.

The developments in the capital had a spill-over effect on the wider Sana’a governorate, where hostilities renewed in the contested district of Nihm in December as factions attempted to seize on the internal divisions to progress territorially. As with the capital, the governorate also saw some of the heaviest airstrikes reported in months, on both military and civilian targets.

Of the five governorates, Marib was the least dynamic in the reporting period, seeing the steady rate of hostilities in the west of the governorate that has shaped the situation in the governorate for most of the past two years. Almost daily shelling and airstrikes were reported in Sirwah, with occasional armed clashes and rocket and missile launches.

The most significant military development, though, came in Al-Hudaydah, where an operation was launched in early-December, leading to heavy armed clashes in the south of the governorate, for the first time since the start of the conflict. This created a wave of displacement, pushing the civilian population out of towns and villages in southern districts. The fighting on the ground was supported by airstrikes, which focused on targeting local infrastructure, in particular transport routes leading to the frontlines.

Intermittent bouts of armed clashes were reported in Sa’ada, but despite not being an active front, the governorate saw the most airstrikes in December and January. As has been the case throughout the current conflict, the majority of the targets for the air raids were non-military in nature, resulting in widespread impact on the civilian population. In addition, over the two months, districts along the Yemen-Saudi border saw a steady rate of artillery fire, often hitting residential areas.
1.2. Civilian impact

The civilian impact from conflict events in the five governorates was high during December and January as a result of the intensification along the various conflict lines. Civilians in the affected areas were impacted by a wide range of armed violence, from airstrikes to shelling, armed clashes, deployment, small arms fire, exposure to UXOs and IEDs.

As a result, in December and January, CIMP recorded 322 incidents with civilian impact, generating a total of 817 civilian casualties in the five target governorates. 507 people were killed, including 60 children and 32 women, and 310 people were injured, of which 31 were children and another 11 were women. The number of women and children is potentially higher, as these were only recorded for incidents where details on gender and age of victims were available.

All civilians are by nature vulnerable to armed violence, however certain groups have additional vulnerabilities given their gender, age and/or socioeconomic circumstances. CIMP records vulnerability in incidents where women, children, IDPs, marginalized groups, minorities, migrants, refugees or disabled individuals are affected by armed violence. During December and January vulnerability was recorded in 240 incidents, 74% of the total number of incidents recorded. This included 214 incidents that impacted on both women and children, 8 incidents that impacted only women, 15 incidents that impacted only children and 3 incidents that impacted on existing IDPs.

Psychosocial trauma was recorded in incidents where civilians were killed or injured, as well as in incidents where there was an exposure to armed conflict as well as direct impact from armed violence on civilian homes. During January and February a total of 274 incidents, 85% of the total number of civilian impact incidents, were assessed to have generated psychosocial trauma for the implicated civilians. 83% of the incidents with psychosocial trauma also impacted on children.

Within the 322 incidents with a civilian impact recorded by CIMP over the two months, houses and farms were the most frequently impacted, with a total of 310 civilian houses and 56 farms damaged, in addition to 173 households comprising of both house and farm/livestock. In some rural areas farms and houses are co-located, which means that damage has wider implication as both home and livelihood is lost. The impact on houses and farms in some incidents led to full destruction, e.g. when an airstrike hit a civilian house directly, but in other incidents the impact was only partial damage.

Number of civilian impact incidents: 322

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total fatalities</th>
<th>Total Injured</th>
<th>Psychosocial Trauma Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>507</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Civilian vehicles was another frequently impacted category, with 33 civilian vehicles impacted by armed violence during the reporting period. Civilian vehicles cover both private cars, busses and trucks and impact is only recorded when civilian vehicles are impacted during movements. Due to the nature of civilian vehicles, and the type of armed violence impacting on these, in the vast majority of incidents being airstrikes (92%), the vehicles are usually destroyed and passengers either killed or injured. 20 out of 24 incidents involving civilian vehicles were recorded in Al-Hudaydah and Sa‘ada governorates, some of the incidents involving families who were trying to flee armed conflict.

Local businesses were also widely impacted, including 16 local businesses and 10 markets (each comprising of multiple shops). Local businesses ranged from factories to offices, shops, restaurants and workshops.

Basic services also witnessed a high impact, with 7 educational facilities impacted by armed violence, primarily airstrike, 5 healthcare sites, including hospitals and medical clinics, and 6 protected sites, primarily mosques and cemeteries. In addition, 6 food/water facilities, including wheat mills, central distribution markets, water trucks and drills, and 3 aid facilities, including distribution site, INGO office and an aid storage unit was also impacted by armed violence.

Finally, infrastructure was widely impacted, with 38 civilian infrastructural sites being damaged, ranging from local governmental offices to ports, airports, roads, bridges and telecommunication infrastructure.
## 1.3. Direct protection implication

The impact from armed violence on civilian’s lives, causing injuries and fatalities, as well as the impact on civilian structures, generated direct and indirect protection implications for the local populations in the five target governorates.

The direct civilian impact and protection implication includes incidents in which individuals or households are directly affected by the incident, e.g. damage to houses and farms, damage to markets and local businesses, impact on vehicles or as well as exposure to UXOs and armed conflict generating casualties. This type of incidents is limited in the range of households impacted, however the human impact is high, as these incidents typically includes fatality and/or injury, loss of home, loss of livelihood, restricted freedom of movement and psychosocial trauma.

The direct protection implications include displacement, where armed violence over the two-month reporting period displaced 1,268 households, 63% of which were in Al-Hudaydah governorate due to the outbreak of fighting in the south of the governorate from early-December (these are not full displacement numbers from Al-Hudaydah, but only includes displacements that could be directly tracked to areas heavily impacted by armed violence). The remaining 468 households being displaced were spread out on the four other governorates, where civilian houses were frequently damaged or destroyed by armed violence, in particular shelling and airstrikes, leading to displacement of families.

Loss of livelihood was another frequent protection implication, that impacted on 714 households over the two-month reporting period as farms, local businesses, markets and vehicles used for income, e.g. busses and trucks, were damaged or destroyed by armed violence.

The other direct protection implications were restricted freedom of movement and assembly, which impacted 135 households, and obstruction to flight, which impacted 170 households. Restricted freedom of movement and assembly was recorded when civilian gatherings, including a wedding, a funeral and a demonstration were targeted by armed violence, as well as when civilians were killed or injured by armed violence while traveling on roads or moving by feet in urban as well as rural areas. Obstruction to flight was recorded when civilians were prevented from, or killed during, attempts to flee armed violence.

### DIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>Loss of Livelihood</th>
<th>Restricted freedom Movement and Assembly</th>
<th>Obstruction to flight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1268</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected households</td>
<td>Number of affected households</td>
<td>Number of affected households</td>
<td>Number of affected households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Incidents</td>
<td>Number of Incidents</td>
<td>Number of Incidents</td>
<td>Number of Incidents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.4. Indirect protection implication

In addition to the direct civilian impact and protection implications recorded during the two months, there was a high indirect civilian impact and protection implication for the population of the five target governorates. This can broadly be defined as incidents of armed violence impacting on infrastructure and basic services and in turn restricting access of civilians to various vital services and goods. In some incidents where key infrastructure for a governorate is hit, this can impact the populations of entire districts or governorates. As such, the indirect implications for each incident can be far greater in range of households impacted, than the direct impact and the range of households are assessed based on an evaluation of the population range it serves and the closest availability of similar structures, which is influenced by whether the incident occurred in an urban, semi-urban or rural setting.

The greatest indirect protection implication was from attacks on infrastructure, ranging from main roads, bridges, telecommunication, ports and airports, fuel stations, national media and governmental compounds, which generated an indirect protection implication of more than 1 million households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure across the five monitored governorates. The criticality of damage to infrastructure is generally higher in rural areas, where for example a damaged bridge, can cut access routes for an entire district, or where the destruction of a governmental compound leaves a district without access to governmental administration.

Restricted access to basic services followed infrastructure, and impacted 493,237 households. This was the result of attacks on facilities that provide critical services to local populations, sometimes as the only site offering such services to wide swaths of a district or governorate. This included hospitals, medical clinics, schools, mosques, power lines and power stations, all of which were attacked on various occasions over the past two months, either depriving people of these services or forcing them to travel further afield to alternative sites.

Finally, armed violence also impacted on people’s access to vital items such as water, food and aid. Water drills, trucks carrying food and water, and central distribution markets and warehouses were all targeted in the past two months, in addition to an aid

INDIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION - households experiencing restricted access to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Services</th>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>Basic Needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![House]</td>
<td>![Floor]</td>
<td>![Water Faucet]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493,237</td>
<td>1,002,241</td>
<td>19,361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health, education, first responders, worship, electricity | Transport, telecommunication, fuel, governmental buildings | Water facilities, aid, food storage |

Number of Incidents | Number of Incidents | Number of Incidents |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.5. Geographical spread of incidents

322 incidents with a civilian impact were recorded in the five target governorates in December and January. Of the five governorates, Sa’ada saw the most incidents (144), more than twice as many as the next highest governorate, despite not being an active frontline in the ongoing conflict. Sa’ada also witnessed a high casualty number, with 263 civilian casualties, including a very high number of child casualties (46) and women casualties (26).

This was followed by Al-Hudaydah, where 64 incidents were recorded as fighting broke out in the south of the governorate for the first time since the start of the conflict. However, despite seeing half as many incidents as Sa’ada, there were 284 civilian casualties in Al-Hudaydah over the reporting period, the highest number of the five target governorates. 39% of the total recorded fatalities were in Al-Hudaydah, of which 17 were children and 16 women. This was largely the result of a high rate of airstrikes targeting civilian sites, including houses, farms, markets, restaurants, fuel station and civilian vehicles.

In the Sana’a hub, 47 incidents were recorded in the capital, 35 in Sana’a governorate, and 32 in Marib. The geographic spread of incidents was largely the result of developments at the local level. The capital and Al-Hudaydah saw a spike in civilian impact incidents as fighting erupted during the reporting period, while Sana’a governorate and Marib have well-established, and largely static, frontlines that have seen a steady rate of incidents for much of the past year. In the capital 68 civilian fatalities were recorded and 97 civilians injured, meanwhile Sana’a governorate saw 44 civilian fatalities and 47 civilians injured and Marib had the least civilian fatalities, with 14 civilians killed and none injured, though a high percentage of the fatalities where children (9 children out of 14 fatalities).

The number of civilian impact incidents varied over time as the dynamics of the conflict shifted. On average there were 36 incidents per week over December and January in the five target governorates, though both the week-to-week intensity and the geographic spread altered throughout the reporting period.
The two-month period was bookmarked by the most and least intensive weeks. In early-December, street fighting broke out in Sana’a city, resulting in 36 civilian impact incidents, the highest weekly total in any of the governorates, and more than the city saw in the subsequent eight weeks combined (11 incidents).

Number of incidents per governorate per week

By comparison, the final week in January saw the lowest weekly total, 15 incidents, as the situation in Sana’a had calmed, the airstrikes and shelling in Sa’ada reduced and the active frontlines saw a lull in fighting.

With the exception of the first week, Sa’ada saw the most incidents on a weekly basis, an average of 16 incidents per week, compared to 7 in Al-Hudaydah, 5 in the capital, and 4 in Sana’a and Marib.

Other than the capital, the largest variance was in Al-Hudaydah, where the number of incidents spiked from 7 December, as hostilities broke out in the south of the governorate following the launch of a military offensive, but steadily tailed off as the operation stalled. These developments are reflected in the civilian impact incidents: in December, there were 48 incidents in the governorate compared to 16 in January.
1.6. Type of armed violence

Civilian impact incidents were caused by seven different types of armed violence: airstrikes, shelling, IEDs, small arms fire (SAF), armed clashes, deployment and unexploded ordinance (UXO).

The vast majority of incidents in the reporting period were the result of airstrikes, 237 incidents (74%), followed by shelling (16%), armed clashes (4%), SAF (3%), UXO (2%), IED (1%), and deployment (1%). This was the case across all governorates, with airstrikes the primary cause of civilian impact incidents in all five target locations. Airstrikes accounted for more than 50% of incidents in 4 of the 5 governorates. The only exception was the capital, where they caused 49% of incidents.

Of the other types of armed violence, the most shelling incidents were seen in Sa'ada, 29, as a result of cross-border shelling, while the highest percentage of incidents caused by shelling was in Marib, where it accounted for 41% of incidents in the governorate.

The most incidents caused by armed clashes were in Al-Hudaydah (7), followed by the capital (5), due to the outbreak of fighting in each governorate at different points in December. 8 SAF incidents were also recorded in the capital, also a result of the deadly infighting in the first week in December.

All of the 5 UXO incidents were recorded in Sa'ada, most of which were reportedly caused by cluster munitions. As the most heavily bombed part of the country, the governorate likely has a high amount of UXO.

The only IED incident was in Al-Hudaydah, where armed groups reportedly laid explosives along main roads to slow the advance of their opponents, which in turn impacted on civilian vehicles.
1.7. Type of civilian impact per governorate

Sa’ada saw the greatest civilian impact, more than twice as many incidents were recorded in the northern governorate than in the next highest, Al-Hudaydah. Of the types of civilian impact, the most common was on houses, on which there were 101 incidents affecting 310 households. Of these, more than half were in Sa’ada (66 incidents, affecting 218 households), where it accounted for the largest civilian impact. Attacks on houses was also the most common type of incident in Marib (28 incidents, affecting 129 households) and Sana’a (25 incidents affecting 93 households). It was also the most widespread, with incidents impacting houses in all five target governorates.

After houses, farms were the second most impacted targeted with 63 incidents (20% of total incidents), affecting 233 households. Again, the most incidents were in Sa’ada (26), followed by Al-Hudaydah (15) and Marib (15). In the latter, incidents affecting farms comprised 32% of the total incidents in the governorate, affecting 75 households, the highest number among the five governorates. There were no farm incidents in the capital due to the absence of farms in an urban setting.

Civilian infrastructure was the next most common type of incident (38 incidents), representing 12% of the total incidents. Civilian infrastructure incidents were recorded in all governorates, but the distribution was narrower, with 95% of the incidents taking place in Sa’ada (15), Al-Hudaydah (11) and the capital (10). They made up the greatest proportion of total incidents in the capital (21%), where it was the second most common type of incident after exposure to armed conflict.

36 incidents involved exposure to armed conflict. These were mainly in three governorates, the capital (17), Sa’ada (10) and Al-Hudaydah (7), where 94% of these incidents took place. In Sa’ada, this was largely related to shootings along the Yemen-Saudi border, while in the other two governorates they came during the respective outbreaks of fighting in both areas. In the capital, during the fierce street fighting in the city during the first week of December, and in the south of Al-Hudaydah from the middle of December.

The only other type of incident that accounted for more than 5% of the total, was vehicles (24 incidents), with 7%. Almost half of these were in Sa’ada (11), but they had the greatest impact in Al-Hudaydah, where they made up 14% of the total incidents.
1.8. Civilian casualties

The project assessed 18 different types of civilian impact incidents. The pyramid opposite shows the number of incidents by type. Of the 322 total incidents, the most common type was incidents impacting civilian houses. There were 101 incidents affecting houses in the reporting period, 31% of the overall total. This was more than twice as many as the next highest type, civilian infrastructure (38 incidents).

It should be noted, though, that although there were only 27 incidents listed as affecting just farms, there were also 36 incidents assessed to be impacting houses and farms, instances when both structures are co-located and a single incident affects both of them. As such, when combined, there were 63 incidents impacting farms (20% of the total incidents), which would make farms the second most common category. Of the other main types, civilian infrastructure accounted for 12% of the total, exposure to armed conflict 11%, and vehicles 7%. All of the other types...
The chart below shows the number of incidents and casualties, both fatalities and injuries, by type of civilian impact incident. As noted above, the deadliness of the incident type was not necessarily directly related to the total number of incidents. Overall, most civilian casualties during the two months occurred when civilians were hit by armed violence inside their homes, in their vehicles and in markets. Mass civilian casualties also occurred when locations with many civilians gathered in one place were targeted by armed violence, including prison, IDP settlement and civilian gatherings such as wedding, funeral and demonstration.
1.9. Casualties per type of armed violence

Airstrikes were by far the deadliest type of armed violence over the reporting period, accounting for 90% of all civilian casualties (755 casualties), including 97% of fatalities (490 of 507 deaths) and 78% of injuries (243 of 310 injured civilians). Airstrikes were also the most common type of violence with a civilian impact, with 237 incidents recorded over the two months, 73% of all recorded civilian impact incidents.

This was followed by shelling, which caused 4% of casualties (32 casualties: 7 fatalities and 25 injuries), from 52 incidents; armed clashes (20 casualties: 0 fatalities, 20 injuries) from 32 incidents; SAF (14 casualties: 4 fatalities, 10 injuries) from 11 incidents; IEDs (12 casualties: 5 fatalities and 7 injuries) from 1 incident; and UXO (6 casualties: 1 fatality and 5 injuries) from 5 incidents.

Looking at incidents with child fatalities the pattern was similar, with 14 out of 18 incidents with child fatalities caused by airstrikes, and the rest being shelling (1), UXO (1), IED (1) and SAF (1). A total of 56 children were killed by airstrikes, meanwhile 1 child was killed by UXO, IED, shelling and SAF respectively.

As such, the number of casualties caused by each type of violence was largely in relation to the number of incidents. However, the deadliness of airstrikes far outstripped the casualties caused by other types of violence. There was an average of 3 casualties per airstrike, compared to 0.6 from shelling and armed clashes. The only exception was IEDs, of which there was only one incident, but caused 12 casualties.

The high deadliness of airstrikes was largely in due to scale of damage done by airstrikes, compared to other types of armed violence, and the frequent targeting of sites with many civilians gathered, whether homes, vehicles or public places such as markets, restaurants and civilian gatherings.

Only 33% of airstrike incidents (79 out of 238) generated civilian fatalities, but the average fatality number for these was very high, with 6 civilians killed per incident on average. This was in part due to the high number of mass-casualty incidents, including 16 incidents where airstrikes generated more than 10 fatalities each.

Total casualties per type of armed violence
Governorate: Al-Hudaydah

2.1 Conflict developments December & January

December and January saw a significant increase in civilian impact in Al-Hudaydah, related to the ongoing military operations in the south of the governorate. Fighting spread from neighbouring Taiz into the south of Al-Hudaydah from 7 December, the first time that fighting has broken out in the western governorate since the start of the conflict.

Armed clashes were reported in Al-Khawkhah, Hays, Zabid and Al-Tuyahat districts as hostilities in the governorate escalated through the first half of December. But, the offensive stalled in the latter part of the month and armed clashes were concentrated around Al-Khawkhah city as the sides attempted to consolidate their respective positions, establishing supply lines and deploying additional forces to the new front. The fighting remained slow for most of January, with occasional spikes in violence in Al-Khawkhah and neighbouring Hays as the sides launched largely-unsuccesful assaults on their opponents.

In addition to the armed clashes on the ground, there was also a surge in airstrikes on Al-Hudaydah, which saw the most intensive bombing since March. This affected most of the south and centre of the governorate, especially along the two main north-south routes, running along the coast from Al-Khawkhah and from Hays through Al-J’Garrahi, which were used to move supplies and reinforcements to the fronts. There were 284 civilian casualties in Al-Hudaydah over the reporting period, the highest number of the five target governorates. 39% of the total recorded fatalities were in Al-Hudaydah, of which 17 were children and 16 women.

The map on the right shows the concentration of civilian impact incidents recorded per district, with southern districts most heavily impacted, but central and northern districts also seeing civilian impact incidents, primarily from airstrikes.

The outbreak of fighting displaced the local population in southern areas towards the centre and north of Al-Hudaydah, as well as east to lbb and to southern governorates, including Aden. At the same time local services were highly restricted and humanitarian actors were unable to access these areas for much of December. The situation improved in January, but access remained limited as the affected districts remained at risk of renewed violence.
### Civilian Impact Incidents, Casualties and Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilian impact incidents</th>
<th>Psychosocial trauma incidents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>51</td>
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<table>
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<td>Women &amp; Children</td>
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<td>17/16</td>
<td>41/0</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>Injured</th>
<th>Women/Children/IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>2/2/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children / Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.2. Civilian impact & protection implication

The outbreak of fighting in the south of Al-Hudaydah generated a high level of civilian impact in the governorate. In particular, Al-Hudaydah saw a disproportionate number of civilian fatalities, with the 64 incidents resulting in 200 deaths over the two months, the most of the five target governorates. The deadliness of the incidents was partly due to several mass-casualty incidents, most of which were caused by airstrikes.

A relatively low proportion of these were women and children, who made up 17% of the civilian fatalities and 8% of the civilian casualties in the governorate. However, more than two-thirds of the incidents impacted on women and/or children. This included attacks on houses, farms, markets, vehicles, schools and healthcare facilities.

The majority of incidents also had a psychosocial impact. More than 80% of incidents in Al-Hudaydah were assessed to have some sort of traumatic effect on the affected civilian population.

The civilian impact incidents in Al-Hudaydah had a widespread protection implication, directly or indirectly affecting more than 450,000 households, the entire population of the governorate. In the south of the governorate, the armed clashes that erupted in Al-Khawkhah from early-December caused a wave of displacements as people fled the fighting as it moved north into nearby districts, pushing families into the centre and north of the governorate as well other governorates, including Aden and other southern areas.

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**Distribution of civilian impact incidents**

The majority of incidents impacted on farms, though civilian infrastructure, houses and vehicles were also frequently impacted. This was closely related to the fighting on the ground and associated airstrikes, which had a high civilian impact, as civilians travel along the same routes and live in the same rural areas, that saw fighting and movement of ground troops. Also related to the fighting, Al-Hudaydah witnessed a high number of exposure to armed conflict incidents, as well as impact on markets and local businesses, health, education and aid.
Due to this being the first time that hostilities have broken out in the governorate as well as the dynamic nature of the clashes compared to other fronts, displacement in Al-Hudaydah was the greatest of the five target governorates, accounting for 63% of the total recorded in December and January.

Furthermore, attempts to flee the fighting were also impacted by the armed violence, both directly with attacks on vehicles and people as they were moving in the governorate, as well as indirectly by damage caused to roads and bridges that made routes impassable at times.

In the south, in particular, the violent incidents had a widespread indirect impact on the population, with attacks causing damage to critical infrastructure that is relied upon to provide essential services for entire districts or even wider areas, including health facilities and schools. These included Hays Hospital, the main healthcare facility in the district, which was targeted twice during the reporting period, affecting almost 10,000 households.

### DIRECT CIVILIAN IMPACT

- **30 houses damaged**
- **20 farms damaged**
- **15 vehicles impacted**
- **4 local businesses impacted**
- **4 local markets impacted**
- **7 incidents of exposure to armed conflict**

### DIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION

- **800 households being displaced**
- **122 households losing livelihood**
- **43 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly**
- **37 households experiencing obstruction to flight**

### INDIRECT CIVILIAN IMPACT

- **3 health facilities damaged**
- **1 educational facility damaged**
- **11 infrastructure sites impacted**
- **1 aid facility impacted**

### INDIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION

- **455,571 households experiencing restricted access to basic services (health, education))**
- **455,571 experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (transport, telecommunication, fuel, governmental buildings)**
- **2,000 households experiencing restricted access to basic needs (water facilities, aid, food storage)**
2.3. Geographical spread

Civilian impact incidents in Al-Hudaydah in December and January were concentrated in the south of the governorate, where armed clashes broke out from 7 December. Al-Khawkhah (13 incidents) was the main hotspot for fighting, seeing the most incidents and civilian casualties, with confrontations also spilling over into neighbouring Hays (10 incidents) and At Tuhayat (10 incidents).

The other southern districts that saw high levels of incidents were all located along the main north-south road that runs from Hays to Al-Hudaydah city. The route runs through Al-Garrahi (12 incidents), Zabid (4 incidents) and Bayt Al-Faqih (5 incidents), all of which saw multiple civilian casualty incidents, including the most attacks on civilian vehicles (12 of the 15 incidents involving civilian vehicles). These 6 southern districts accounted for 86% of the civilian impact incidents (54 of 63 incidents), 96% of civilian casualties (272 of 284 casualties) in the two-month period,. All of the incidents impacting houses, farms and markets, which resulted in a number of mass civilian casualty incidents, were all located in these districts.

The other incidents were all caused by airstrikes on coastal districts near the governorate’s main ports: Al-Hudaydah, As Salif and Alluheyah. Incidents in these districts had an outsized impact due to the targeting of critical governorate-level infrastructure, including the airport and fishing ports.

Civilian impact per district
Protection Implication per District

Al-Hawak District
Incidents: 1
Fatalities: 3
Psychosocial Trauma: 1
(100% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
10 households loosing livelihood

Al-Hal District
Incidents: 2
Psychosocial Trauma: 1
(50% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
455,571 households experiencing restricted access to basic services
(health)
2,000 households experiencing restricted access to basic needs water and food.

Al-Durayhimi District
Incidents: 2
Protection implication of:
455,571 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (airport)

Al-Tuhayat District
No of incidents: 10
No of fatalities: 23
Psychosocial Trauma: 7
(70% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
2 households being displaced
20 households loosing livelihood
14,424 households experiencing restricted access to basic services
14,424 experiencing restricted access to infrastructure

Al-Khawkhah District
Incidents: 13
Fatalities: 54
Injured: 29
Psychosocial Trauma: 13
(83% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
5 households being displaced
24 households losing livelihood
26 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly
100 households experiencing restricted access to basic services
13 experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly
18,822 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure
(education)

As Salif District
Incidents: 1
Injured: 1
Psychosocial Trauma: 1
(100% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
1 households loosing livelihood

Bajil District
No of incidents: 1
Protection implication of:
10 households loosing livelihood

Al-Luheyah District
Incidents: 1
Fatalities: 5
Psychosocial Trauma: 1
(100% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
22,374 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (ministry of fishing)

Bait Al-Faqih District
No of incidents: 5
No of fatalities: 17
No of injured: 5
Psychosocial Trauma: 5
(100% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
1 households being displaced
3 households loosing livelihood
37 households experiencing obstruction to flight

Hays District
No of incidents: 10
No of fatalities: 13
No of injured: 15
Psychosocial Trauma: 7
(70% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
30 households being displaced
16 households loosing livelihood
4 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement
9,620 households experiencing restricted access to basic services
9,620 experiencing restricted access to infrastructure

Zabid District
No of incidents: 4
No of fatalities: 28
No of injured: 15
Psychosocial Trauma: 4
(100% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
20 households being displaced
26 households loosing livelihood

Jabal Ras District
No of incidents: 1
No of fatalities: 3
Psychosocial Trauma: 1
(100% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
9,521 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure
2.4 Type of armed violence and casualties over time

The type of armed violence that impacted civilians in Al-Hudaydah was mainly airstrikes, causing 84% of incidents, and almost of the incidents during the second half of the reporting period.

The number of civilian impact incidents in Al-Hudaydah was directly proportional to the intensity of armed clashes in the governorate. As such, the first half of the reporting period saw the vast majority of incidents, 81%, as a military offensive, supported by aircraft, launched in the south of the governorate. The number of incidents fell by 77% in January as the offensive stalled.

As such, almost all of the incidents during the second half of the reporting period were caused by airstrikes, 10 of 12 incidents (83%). But, even during December, as fighting was ongoing on the ground, airstrikes were still the source of most incidents, highlighting the targeting of non-military sites and their destructive impact.

As similar correlation can also be seen in the number of casualties: the more incidents, the greater the number of casualties. However, there was a spike in late-December-early-January, despite the slowdown in armed clashes, largely the result of three mass casualty incidents caused by airstrikes on a market and two restaurants.
Governorate: Sa‘ada

3.1. Conflict developments December & January

Throughout the conflict, Sa‘ada has been the most heavily bombed governorate in Yemen, despite not being an active front in the conflict. Airstrikes on the governorate have targeted non-military sites at a far higher rate than any other governorate in the country, including almost twice as many strikes on residential areas than the next highest. In addition to houses, there have also been more healthcare facilities, civilian vehicles, market places, and local infrastructure bombed in Sa‘ada than any other governorate.

This trend continued throughout the reporting period, which saw the most intensive bombing on Sa‘ada in 15 months as the broader conflict was increasingly dynamic and the war had wider regional consequences. Districts along the Yemen-Saudi border saw the most intensive airstrikes, in particular Al-Dhaher, Razih, Baqim and Kitaf.

Although not an active front in the conflict in Yemen, there have been hostilities in areas along both sides of the border between Yemen and Saudi Arabia. On the ground, these border districts mainly saw artillery fire, with the exception of areas near the main border crossings at Alab and Boqêe, where sporadic, limited armed clashes have broken out. From mid-January, fighting also erupted near the border in Razih in the west of the governorate. Artillery and small arms fire were reported as a new short-lived offensive was announced, but this quickly reduced.

The map below shows the concentration of civilian impact recorded per district, with border districts most heavily impacted, but central districts also seeing civilian impact incidents, primarily from airstrikes.
Civilian Impact Incidents, Casualties and Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilian impact incidents</th>
<th>Psychosocial trauma incidents</th>
<th>Incidents with vulnerability:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fatalities</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children / Women</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>24/15</td>
<td>86/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children / Women</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Women/Children/IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22/11</td>
<td>10/5/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2. Civilian impact & protection implication

The most civilian impact incidents were recorded in Sa'ada in December and January, more than twice as many as the next highest governorate. This led to a high number of civilian casualties, 263 in total. A high proportion of these were women and children, 27% of the casualties, the highest percentage of the five governorates.

Relatedly, a high percentage of the incidents impacted vulnerable groups, 72% of all incidents, including 101 incidents that affected women and/or children and 3 incidents that impacted IDPs. This was almost as many as the number of incidents impacting vulnerable groups in the other four governorates combined.

Sa'ada also saw one of the widest distribution of type of civilian impact recorded within 16 categories. Civilian houses were by far the most frequent type of incident, followed by farms and civilian infrastructure. Food and water facilities were also more frequently impacted than any other governorates, as well as protected sites, primarily mosques. Sa'ada was also the only governorate to witnesses UXO incidents, with a total of 5 incidents.
In Sa’ada, the two main direct protection implications of the civilian impact incidents in December and January were displacement and the loss of livelihood, which affected 375 households in the governorate. The majority of these were in districts on the border between Yemen and Saudi Arabia, which saw the most incidents over the two months, including airstrikes, shelling and localised armed clashes. Displacement was largely the result of damage caused to houses, 150 of which were impacted in the reporting period. The loss of livelihood, meanwhile, was primarily related to incidents impacting farms, 35 of which were targeted, with another 68 buildings that function as both houses and farms also affected. Restricted freedom of movement and assembly impacted on 47 households; these were all households who experienced injury or death during movements or assembly, from a mixture of airstrikes, UXOs, small arms fire (in the border regions) and shelling.

The broadest protection implication in Sa’ada was restricted access to infrastructure, the primary cause of which was damage caused to road infrastructure. The two main hotspots for this restriction were the neighbouring districts of Sa’ada and As Safra in the centre of the governorate. Two of the main roads in the governorate run though these districts, leading to the border crossings at Alab and Boqêé, which as well as being the main official entry points into Saudi Arabia, were also the focus of intermittent armed clashes.

### DIRECT CIVILIAN IMPACT

- **218 houses** damaged
- **103 farms** damaged
- **14 vehicles** impacted
- **5 UXO** Exposed
- **6 local businesses** impacted
- **3 local markets** impacted
- **10 incidents** of exposure to armed conflict
- **1 Civilian Gathering** impacted

### DIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION

- **221 households** being displaced
- **154 households** losing livelihood
- **47 households** experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly
- **3 households** experiencing obstruction to flight

### INDIRECT CIVILIAN IMPACT

- **2 health facilities** damaged
- **4 educational facility** damaged
- **1 first responders** impacted
- **6 food/water facilities** damaged
- **15 infrastructure sites** impacted
- **1 aid facility** impacted
- **5 protected sites** damaged

### INDIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION

- **20,602 households** experiencing restricted access to basic services (health, education))
- **105,563 experiencing** restricted access to infrastructure (transport, telecommunication, fuel, governmental buildings)
- **17,361 households** experiencing restricted access to basic needs (water facilities, aid, food storage)
Restricted access to basic services was recorded for 20,602 households, which included restricted access to healthcare, education, worship and first responders. This was followed by restricted access to basic needs, which had an indirect implication for 17,631 households, the highest of the five target governorates. The impact largely came from attacks on food and water facilities, almost exclusively by airstrikes. These facilities included trucks transporting food and water, central distribution markets, water-well drilling machinery and a wheat mill.

3.3. Geographical spread

Sa’ada saw the most widespread civilian impact, with incidents recorded in 14 of the governorate’s 15 districts; the only exception was Al-Hashwah in the south-east, on the border with Al-Jawf. The western district of Razih saw the most incidents, 30% more than the second highest, the provincial capital of Sa’ada.

On the whole, there were two main hotspots for civilian impact incidents in the governorate: areas along the Saudi-Yemen border, where 99 of the 144 incidents took place (69%), and the central districts of Sa’ada and Sahar, in which 35 incidents were recorded. The border districts saw a combination of airstrikes, shelling and small arms fire, while the incidents in the central areas were almost exclusively caused by airstrikes.
Protection Implication per District 1/2

Qatabir District
No of incidents: 1
No of fatalities: 3
No of injured: 4
Psychosocial Trauma: 1
(100% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
1 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly

Sihar District
No of incidents: 11
No of fatalities: 14
No of injured: 13
Psychosocial Trauma: 10
(91% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
16 households being displaced
7 households losing livelihood

3 households experiencing obstruction to flight
500 households experiencing restricted access to basic services (education)
11,361 households experiencing restricted access to food and water

Monabbil District
No of incidents: 18
No of fatalities: 46
No of injured: 11
Psychosocial Trauma: 16
(89% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
32 households being displaced
55 households losing livelihood
7 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly
11,571 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (bridge)

Sa'ada 1/2

Al Dhaher District
No of incidents: 4
No of fatalities: 2
No of injured: 2
Psychosocial Trauma: 1
(100% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
7 households being displaced
2 households losing livelihood
2 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly

Razih District
No of incidents: 32
No of fatalities: 39
No of injured: 16
Psychosocial Trauma: 31
(97% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
57 households being displaced
41 households losing livelihood
16 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly
1,000 households experiencing restricted access to basic services (health)
13,976 experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (main road)

Saqain District
No of incidents: 1
No of fatalities: 0
No of injured: 0
Psychosocial Trauma: 1
(100% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
1 household being displaced
1 household losing livelihood

15 households losing livelihood
1 household experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly
100 households experiencing restricted access to basic services (education)
2,000 households experiencing restricted access to basic needs (food and water)

Kitaf Wa Al-Boqee District
No of incidents: 7
No of fatalities: 23
No of injured: 1
Psychosocial Trauma: 7
(100% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
7 households being displaced

29
Protection Implication per District 2/2

**Baqim District**
- No of incidents: 13
- No of fatalities: 4
- No of injured: 7
- Psychosocial Trauma: 12 (92% of all incidents)
- **Protection implication of:**
  - 20 households being displaced
  - 6 households losing livelihood
  - 2 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly
  - 5,124 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (court)

**Majz District**
- No of incidents: 4
- No of fatalities: 0
- No of injured: 1
- Psychosocial Trauma: 3 (75% of all incidents)
- **Protection implication of:**
  - 6 households being displaced
  - 15,202 experiencing restricted access to basic services and infrastructure (telecommunication and education)

**Shadaa District**
- No of incidents: 5
- No of fatalities: 1
- No of injured: 1
- Psychosocial Trauma: 5 (100% of all incidents)
- **Protection implication of:**
  - 15 households being displaced
  - 5 households losing livelihood
  - 2 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly

**Ghamr District**
- No of incidents: 9
- No of fatalities: 14
- No of injured: 5
- Psychosocial Trauma: 7 (78% of all incidents)
- **Protection implication of:**
  - 23 households being displaced
  - 5 households losing livelihood
  - 600 households experiencing restricted access to basic services (worship)
  - 4,379 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (main road)

**Haydan District**
- No of incidents: 5
- No of fatalities: 0
- No of injured: 0
- Psychosocial Trauma: 1 (20% of all incidents)
- **Protection implication of:**
  - 5 households being displaced
  - 5 households losing livelihood
  - 200 households experiencing restricted access to basic services (worship)
  - 13,449 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (Main roads)

**As Safra District**
- No of incidents: 10
- No of fatalities: 10
- No of injured: 3
- Psychosocial Trauma: 6 (60% of all incidents)
- **Protection implication of:**
  - 5 households being displaced
  - 5 households losing livelihood
  - 5 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly
  - 2,000 household experiencing restricted access to basic needs (food and water)
  - 11,261 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (main roads)

**Sa’ada District**
- No of incidents: 24
- No of fatalities: 25
- No of injured: 18
- Psychosocial Trauma: 19 (79% of all incidents)
- **Protection implication of:**
  - 24 households being displaced
  - 7 households losing livelihood
  - 9 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly
  - 3,000 households experiencing restricted access to basic services (health and education)
  - 2,000 households experiencing restricted access to food and water
  - 29,601 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (fuel stations and main road)
3.4. Type of armed violence and casualties over time

Airstrikes caused almost 75% of the civilian impact incidents in Sa‘ada, which saw the most airstrikes of all the targets governorates. As highlighted throughout the report, airstrikes were by far the deadliest type of armed violence for civilians, and so as the most bombed governorate Sa‘ada had a high number of civilian casualties. Sa‘ada was also the governorate that witnessed the highest number of children and women killed and injured (24 children and 15 women killed, and 22 children and 11 women injured), which was in large the result of airstrikes hitting civilian houses, in addition to vehicles and an IDP settlement.

Another consequence of the large amount of ordinance dropped on the governorate is the increased risk of UXO. All instances of which were recorded in Sa‘ada, and all causing civilian casualties, including killing a child. Several of them were reportedly the result of cluster munitions, which are notorious for leaving UXO behind. All five UXO incidents recorded for Saada occurred towards the end of January.

As shown in the chart below, there was a spike in casualties from 8-21 December, when 86 people were killed and 20 more injured. The number of civilian incidents was largely unchanged, but there were a number of incidents that killed at least a dozen people, all the result of airstrikes, including strikes on markets, houses and a facility housing IDPs. The number of airstrikes per week was relatively consistent, apart from the first week of December and the last week of January, which both saw a drop.

Number of incidents, type of violence and casualties per week
**Governorate: Capital**

### 4.1. Conflict developments December & January

The situation in Sana’a, which had been largely quiet for much of the past couple of years, deteriorated in early-December as tensions between political factions controlling the city boiled over into armed clashes. Days of intensive street fighting ensued, with snipers, tanks and heavily armed troops fighting in residential neighbourhoods, as the sides fought for control of strategic sites in the densely-populate city.

The fighting affected as many as 16 different neighbourhoods in the capital. Some of the heaviest clashes were in the Diplomatic neighbourhood, Bayt Mayad and Hadda, where people were trapped in their homes by the violence, unable to flee or to access basic services, including food, water and healthcare. The district map on the right shows the distribution of civilian impact incidents in the capital, which largely followed the locations of the December clashes.

Over the six days of military confrontations, residents in the areas of fighting were widely impacted, ranging from exposure to armed conflict, restricted access to basic services (food, water, healthcare), obstruction to flight, civilians killed and injured (often inside their homes by stray ammunition), in some cases civilians directly shot at, and destruction of civilian homes and local businesses.

The subsequent period saw a spike in airstrikes, with December seeing the most air raids on the city in more than a year. The strikes targeted military sites, government compounds and the houses of political figures in the city, both directly and indirectly impacting civilians in the surrounding neighbourhoods. As a result, civilian casualties remained high in December, mainly as the result of several mass-casualty incidents caused by airstrikes.

Since mid-December, the situation in Sana’a has returned to the previous low levels of the past year, with only a couple of airstrikes per week being the main threat to civilians. Although the strikes have primarily targeted military sites, due to the densely populated nature of the city and the location of military sites in residential areas as well as the high percentages of airstrikes targeting civilian sites, airstrikes remain a risk to the civilian population in Sana’a.
4.2. Civilian impact & protection implication

The capital saw fierce armed clashes during the first week of December as rival factions fought street-to-street in the city. But, despite the intensity of the fighting, this only caused 9 civilian casualties, 5 fatalities and 4 casualties, 3 of which were children.

The other 156 casualties were the result of airstrikes on the city. In particular, strikes on the prison in the military police camp in Shu’auib that killed 45 people and injured another 53. Three other airstrikes, on the television building and houses, accounted for the other civilian casualties.

35 out of 47 incidents generated psychosocial trauma for the implicated civilians, and half of the incidents impacted either women and children combined or one of them, meanwhile no other vulnerabilities where recorded.

Exposure to armed conflict was the most frequent type of civilian impact incident, all recorded in the first week of December during the heavy armed clashes in the city. Infrastructure and houses came next, followed by local businesses. Infrastructure was mainly damaged by airstrikes, meanwhile houses and businesses were impacted by a combination of airstrikes and armed clashes, including shelling.
As a result of the armed clashes in early December, the primary direct protection implication was the loss of livelihood, which in at least 3 instances was caused by fires started by artillery shelling and other medium and heavy weapons fire that struck in or near buildings with local businesses, including a water factory.

In addition to exposing them to armed violence, the heavy clashes in residential areas also left residents of several neighbourhoods unable to access basic healthcare, food or water as fighting raged in the streets outside their homes and routes to other parts of the city were closed off by the armed groups. People were largely unable to flee the violence, with several reports of people, including 1 child, being shot by snipers when trying to flee to other parts of the city.

Infrastructure in the city was also the target of airstrikes, both during the armed clashes as well as over subsequent weeks. This included strikes on main roads, the civilian airport, government buildings and stadiums, in addition to repeated strikes on a prison, which generated high numbers of casualties as the prisoners were trapped inside the building, unable to flee the violence.

### DIRECT CIVILIAN IMPACT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households Impacted</th>
<th>Businesses Impacted</th>
<th>Incidents of Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 houses damaged</td>
<td>6 local businesses impacted</td>
<td>17 incidents of exposure to armed conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 vehicles impacted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Prisons impacted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households Impacted</th>
<th>Households Impacted</th>
<th>Incidents of Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28 households</td>
<td>282 households</td>
<td>3 households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>being displaced</td>
<td>losing livelihood</td>
<td>experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>126 households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>experiencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>obstruction to flight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INDIRECT CIVILIAN IMPACT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responders Impacted</th>
<th>Infrastructure Sites Impacted</th>
<th>Educational Facility Damaged</th>
<th>Aid Facility Impacted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 first responders</td>
<td>10 infrastructure sites</td>
<td>1 educational facility</td>
<td>1 aid facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impacted</td>
<td>impacted</td>
<td>damaged</td>
<td>impacted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INDIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households Impacted</th>
<th>Households Impacted</th>
<th>Incidents of Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15,544 households</td>
<td>421,210</td>
<td>15,544 households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiencing</td>
<td>experiencing</td>
<td>restricted access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to basic services</td>
<td>to infrastructure</td>
<td>to basic services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(health, education, first responders)</td>
<td>(transport, telecommunication, fuel, governmental buildings)</td>
<td>(health, education, first responders)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3. Geographical spread

In the capital 6 out of the city’s 10 districts witnessed civilian impact during December and January and these were largely clustered in the north and south of the city. This geographical division also largely separated the types of incidents. In the northern districts of Ath’tharrah, Bani Al-Harith, Ma’ain and Shu’aub the armed violence was largely limited to airstrikes, while in Al-Wahdah and As Sabain the fierce armed clashes in early December had a significant civilian impact as the warring groups battled for strategic sites in southern neighbourhoods. As such Al-Wahdah and As Sabain witnessed a high number of exposure to armed conflict incidents, as well as a broad range of impact on local businesses, houses, first responders, education, aid, vehicles and infrastructure. Meanwhile in the northern districts, impact was primarily on houses and infrastructure, though also a prison and incidents of exposure to armed conflict as northern districts also witnessed armed clashes in early December, albeit not as intensely as southern districts.

As a result of armed conflict in an urban setting, the capital saw more exposure to armed violence incidents than all of the other target governorates combined. However, although the ground fighting had a severe civilian impact on the people in the city, its effect was largely indirect, trapping people in their houses and cutting off access to essential goods and services. It was also far less deadly than other types of armed violence, most notably airstrikes.

The distribution of type of incidents and type of armed violence on the various districts was also reflected in the protection implications (see next page), where southern districts witnessed more direct protection implications in relation to displacement, loss of livelihood and restricted freedom of movement, while northern districts witnessed a higher rate of restricted access to infrastructure, though also obstruction to flight and displacement. The population across the capital experienced restricted access to infrastructure and basic services.

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**Civilian impact per district**
Protection Implication per District

Al-Thawrah District
Incidents: 7
Fatalities: 4
Injured: 5
Psychosocial Trauma: 3
(43% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
51 households losing livelihood

Ma'in District
Incidents: 2
Fatalities: 11
Injured: 4
Psychosocial Trauma: 2
(100% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
1 household being displaced
421,210 experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (Parliament)

Al-Wahdah District
Incidents: 15
Fatalities: 4
Injured: 6
Psychosocial Trauma: 13
(87% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
7 households being displaced
80 households losing livelihood
1 household experiencing restricted freedom of movements and assembly
10 households experiencing obstruction to flight
3,886 households experiencing restricted access to basic services, accessing food, water and healthcare

Al-Sabe'in District
Incidents: 15
Fatalities: 1
Injured: 6
Psychosocial Trauma: 11
(73% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
12 households being displaced
151 households losing livelihood
2 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement
2 households experiencing obstruction to flight
4,206 households experiencing restricted access to basic services, accessing food, water and healthcare
421,210 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (main road, celebration stage, electricity)

Bani Al-Harith District
Incidents: 4
Fatalities: 3
Injured: 18
Psychosocial Trauma: 3
(75% of all incidents)
Protection implication of:
1 household being displaced
16 households experiencing obstruction to flight
3,886 households experiencing restricted access to basic services, accessing food, water and healthcare
421,210 experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (airport)
1.4. Type of armed violence

Overall, airstrikes caused the most civilian impact incidents in the capital, but most of these were in the first two weeks of December, 17 of 23 airstrikes, in response to the deadly infighting that broke out between armed factions in the city. The rest of the reporting period saw an average of 1 airstrike incident per week.

Of the 165 civilian casualties in the capital, 132 were the result of airstrikes (80%), with the rest caused by small arms fire, shelling and armed clashes.

The highest number of civilian casualties was not recorded during the week of intense armed clashes, but instead occurred during the subsequent week and was largely the result of airstrikes hitting the military prison camp in Shu'aub on 12 December, killing 45 people and injuring 53. Outside of that incident, the deadliest period was in the first week during the six days of heavy fighting. But, comparatively, despite their intensity, the armed clashes did not cause large numbers of civilian casualties. There were no casualties after 25 December as the number of incidents tailed off, with 2 airstrikes being the only civilian impact incidents in January.

Number of incidents, type of violence and casualties per week
Governorate: Sana'a

5.1. Conflict developments December & January

In Sana'a, ground fighting has been isolated in Nihm district in the north-east of the governorate, some 80km from the capital city. Hostilities have periodically flared up, as one of the warring sides mounts an offensive, but the front lines in the district have been largely static since early-2016.

In the mountainous district, the fighting is over control of less populated, but strategic high ground, from which to establish firing positions on surrounding areas, especially the main Sana'a-Marib road that runs through the centre of Nihm. Hostilities are mainly in the form of stand-off fire – mortar shelling, artillery and rockets – with sporadic small arms clashes, as well as airstrikes.

Armed clashes intensified in Nihm in December as armed groups attempted to capitalise on events in Sana'a city, but despite the uptick in confrontations, neither side made any significant gains in the month. The situation has since returned to the previous stalemate with the largely static frontline running through the centre of the district.

This surge in fighting in December was accompanied by an uptick in airstrikes, on Nihm as well as the wider governorate. These were mainly on active fronts in Nihm and military camps surrounding Sana’a city, primarily in Sanhan to the south-east of the capital. But, villages and local infrastructure, including telecommunications and roads, markets, houses and bridges, were also struck over the past two months generating civilian impact in Arhab, Sanhan, Bani Hushaysh, Hamdan and Nihm. Finally, the armed clashes in the capital in early December also spilled over and generated civilian impact into neighboring Sana’a governorate, in particular on the southern edges of the capital city towards Sanhan district.
Civilian Impact Incidents, Casualties and Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilian impact incidents</th>
<th>35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fatalities</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children / Women</td>
<td>9/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children / Women</td>
<td>0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial trauma</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents with</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vulnerability:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women/Children</td>
<td>31/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women/Children/IDPs</td>
<td>0/0/0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2. Civilian impact & protection implication

In Sana’a, most civilian impact incidents were recorded in Nihm in the north-east of the governorate as a result of the ongoing fighting in the contested district. However, although most incidents took place in Nihm, two other districts saw at least as many civilian casualties, the result of several deadly attacks that killed dozens of people.

In total, only five of the 16 districts in Sana’a governorate saw civilian impact incidents in the two months. The greatest civilian impact was in Nihm, where houses and farms were the most common civilian target, causing displacement and the loss of livelihood. This was often in areas behind the frontlines, which are largely in mountainous areas, and the result of airstrikes.

There was also some limited spill-over from the fierce armed clashes that broke out in the capital, Sanhan, to the south-east of the capital, saw limited armed clashes and airstrikes during the first week of December as events were unfolding in Sana’a city.

All 35 incidents caused a degree of psychosocial trauma, while 31 of them impacted vulnerable groups, 89%, all of which were women and children. Looking at fatalities, 9 of these were children, all killed in airstrikes. Two of these were in Arhab, one on a house and another on a demonstration, with the third on a house in Nihm.

Distribution of civilian impact incidents

The most frequently reported civilian impact was on houses, which occurred at a much higher frequency than any of the other incidents. Farms were also frequently hit, meanwhile vehicles, exposure to armed conflict and markets where reported a couple of times, and education, protected sites, infrastructure and gathering was only reported once.
In terms of protection implication, the primary direct impact was the result of attacks on houses and farms, which caused displacement to 93 households and the loss of livelihood for 66 households. The majority of both of these were in Nihm.

In addition restricted freedom of movement and assembly impacted on 28 households, primarily by targeting vehicles and one civilian gathering in Arhab, that witnessed a high casualty number.

Sana’a governorate only witnessed limited impact on civilian infrastructure, and as such the indirect protection implications primarily came from the bombing of the governmental compound in the Bani Marran area of Arhab, which services the district. In addition, 1,100 households suffered restricted access to basic services as the result of airstrikes on a mosque and a school, both in Nihm.

### Direct Civilian Impact vs. Direct Protection Implication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilian Impact</th>
<th>Protection Implication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93 houses</td>
<td>93 households being displaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 farms</td>
<td>66 households losing livelihood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 vehicles</td>
<td>28 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 households experiencing obstruction to flight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indirect Civilian Impact vs. Indirect Protection Implication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilian Impact</th>
<th>Protection Implication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 infrastructure sites impacted</td>
<td>1,100 households experiencing restricted access to basic services (worship, education)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 educational facility damaged</td>
<td>16,071 experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (transport, telecommunication, fuel, governmental buildings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 protected sites damaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3. Geographical spread

In Sana’a, most of the civilian impact incidents were concentrated in Nihm district, which has been an active frontline in the conflict for most of the past two years. There were more incidents in Nihm (24) than the rest of the governorate combined. These overwhelmingly impacted houses and farms in the district (37 houses and 25 houses and farms).

However, despite only one-third of incidents taking place in the rest of Sana’a governorate, two other districts saw at least as many civilian casualties as Nihm: Arhab and Sanhan. This was largely the result of mass casualty incidents in each district, airstrikes on a tribal gathering near Arhab university causing 25 casualties and on a market in Sanhan that left 18 dead and injured.
Protection Implication per District

Arhab District
- No of incidents: 3
- No of fatalities: 15
- No of injured: 22
- Psychosocial Trauma: 3 (100% of all incidents)
- Protection implication of:
  - 5 households being displaced
  - 25 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly
  - 16,071 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure

Nihm District
- No of incidents: 24
- No of fatalities: 17
- No of injured: 9
- Psychosocial Trauma: 23 (96% of all incidents)
- (worship and education)

Protection implication of:
- 62 households being displaced
- 46 households losing livelihood
- 1 household experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly
- 1,100 households experiencing restricted access to basic services (worship and education)

Hamdan District
- No of incidents: 1
- No of fatalities: 0
- No of injured: 0
- Psychosocial Trauma: 1 (100% of all incidents)
- Protection implication of:
  - 5 households being displaced
  - 5 households losing livelihood

Bani Hushaysh District
- No of incidents: 2
- No of fatalities: 2
- No of injured: 2
- Psychosocial Trauma: 2 (100% of all incidents)
- Protection implication of:
  - 5 households being displaced
  - 1 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly

Sanhan District
- No of incidents: 6
- No of fatalities: 10
- No of injured: 16
- Psychosocial Trauma: 6 (100% of all incidents)
- Protection implication of:
  - 16 households being displaced
  - 15 households losing livelihood
  - 4 households experiencing obstruction to flight
5.4. Type of armed violence

Airstrikes caused a greater proportion of incidents in Sana’a than in any other of the target governorates, 34 of 35 incidents (97%). The other incident was the result of armed clashes. Although the governorate contains an active frontline in Nihm, the fighting in the district is largely removed from civilian areas as the sides struggle for control of high ground in the mountainous terrain. Airstrikes, though have repeatedly targeted areas behind the frontlines, as well as in other districts that have not seen any fighting.

As a result, all of the civilian fatalities in the governorate were caused by airstrikes, as well as all but 4 of the civilian injuries, which were a spill-over from the clashes in the capital in early December. The number of casualties largely followed the number of incidents, but peaked the first week of December and again mid-December, as a result of a series of airstrikes with high civilian casualties hitting civilian houses, markets and a civilian gathering.

Civilian casualties were recorded in 10 out of the 35 incidents, generating 44 fatalities, out of which 9 were children. Half of the incidents that generated civilian fatalities was damage to civilian houses (5 incidents, generating 18 civilian fatalities, including 8 out of 9 child fatalities). This was followed by impact on markets, with 2 incidents which generated 14 civilian fatalities and 9 injured, and the rest being attack on civilian gatherings (1 incident, generating 5 fatalities and 20 injured), attack on infrastructure, governmental compound (1 incident, killing 5 civilians) and exposure to armed conflict (1 incident, killing 2 civilians). As such, the place where civilians, including children, were most frequently killed by armed violence in Sana’a governorate during the two months, was inside their homes.

Number of incidents, type of violence and casualties per week
Governorate: Marib

6.1. Conflict developments December & January

The fighting in Marib was almost-entirely concentrated in in the western districts of Sirwah and Harib Al-Qaramish, with occasional incidents in Marib city.

The intensity of hostilities was largely unchanged in Marib in December and January compared to previous periods, despite the wider shifts in the conflict that was seen on other fronts. Sirwah is the main hotspot in the governorate. In the reporting period, the Al-Mukhaddarah, Al-Matar Hill and Wadi Al-Rab‘iah areas of the district were the most active, but despite the frequent confrontations there has been little change to the frontlines over the past 12 months.

Hostilities are primarily artillery shelling and small arms fire, as well as airstrikes, with occasional rocket and missile launches. The projectiles have typically been intercepted by air defense systems, but such anti-missile defences are fallible, and due to the inaccuracy of the rockets such incidents are a potential mass civilian casualty risk.

The use of medium and heavy weapons is often indiscriminate and inaccurate, leading to civilian areas being struck, including farms, houses and schools. Access along the main roads running through the west of Marib to Sana'a and north into Al-Jawf is restricted, due to the fighting as well as checkpoints established by the conflicting sides.
Civilian Impact Incidents, Casualties and Vulnerability

- Civilian impact incidents: 32
- Psychosocial trauma incidents: 30
- Incidents with vulnerability:
  - Women/Children: 29/0
  - Women/Children/IDPs: 0/0/0
- Fatalities: 14
  - Children / Women: 9/1
- Injured: 0
  - Children / Women: 0/0

6.2. Civilian impact & protection implication

Marib saw the fewest civilian impact incidents of the five target governorates, and the fewest civilian casualties. However, of the 14 fatalities, 1 was a woman and 9 were children, all killed in a single incident, an airstrike as they were returning home from a wedding celebration.

Of the other 32 incidents recorded in December and January, 29 impacted on women and children (91%), while 30 were assessed to cause psychosocial trauma (94%).

Incidents in the district almost entirely impacted on houses and farms, the result of airstrikes and shelling impacted residential areas behind the frontline. Occasionally armed violence also impacted on other categories of civilian impact, including vehicles, market, civilian infrastructure and civilian gathering, with each seeing 1 incident.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian infrastructure</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian gathering</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of civilian impact incidents
The main protection implication in Marib was displacement, caused by airstrikes and shelling on houses and farms in Sirwah and Harib Al-Qaramish districts in the west of the governorate. 129 households were assessed to have been displaced over the two months, with 90 also suffering a loss of livelihood as a result of armed violence.

Airstrikes and shelling also struck roads and a vehicles in these districts, restricting people’s freedom of movement as well as access to infrastructure, which may have impacted as many as 3,826 households in the west of the governorate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIRECT CIVILIAN IMPACT</th>
<th>DIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>129 houses damaged</td>
<td>129 households being displaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 farms damaged</td>
<td>90 households losing livelihood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 vehicles impacted</td>
<td>11 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDIRECT CIVILIAN IMPACT</th>
<th>INDIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 infrastructure sites impacted</td>
<td>3,826 experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (transport, telecommunication, fuel, governmental buildings)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3. Geographical spread

In Marib, there was a clear geographical delineation of civilian impact incidents, all of which were recorded in the western districts of Sirwah and Harib Al-Qaramish. This reflected the active frontlines in the conflict, which run though Sirwah, with occasional localised armed confrontations in neighbouring Harib Al-Qaramish.

The governorate saw the fewest incidents of the five assessed areas, partly due to the active fronts being in less populated areas, as well as the frontlines being long-standing and largely static, so after almost three years of on/off fighting these areas are well-known.

As seen in other governorates, compared to other types of violence, armed clashes often caused relatively few civilian casualties. This was the case in Marib, which only saw 14 civilian casualties in the reporting period, all the result of airstrikes.

However, unlike other governorates, while the most affected civilian structures were houses and farms this did not lead to high levels of casualties, with the civilian impact largely restricted to damage to these civilian sites. This in parts related to the high percentage of incidents caused by shelling, which generates less damage to houses than airstrikes, and thus also less civilian casualties.

Civilian impact per district

![Graph showing civilian impact per district with Sirwah and Harib Al Qaramish highlighted.](image-url)
Protection Implication per District

Harib Al-Garamish District
- No of incidents: 4
- No of fatalities: 10
- No of injured: 0
- Psychosocial Trauma: 4
  (100% of all incidents)

Protection implication of:
- 15 households being displaced
- 5 households losing livelihood
- 10 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly

Sirwah District
- No of incidents: 28
- No of fatalities: 4
- No of injured: 0
- Psychosocial Trauma: 26
  (93% of all incidents)

Protection implication of:
- 114 households being displaced
- 85 households losing livelihood
- 3,826 households experiencing restricted access to infrastructure (main road)
- 1 household experiencing restricted movements

Marib - Districts
6.4. Type of armed violence

Compared to the target governorates, the type of armed violence that had a civilian impact in Marib was more evenly split between airstrikes and shelling, rather than being overwhelming the result of air raids. No other type of violence had a civilian impact during the reporting period.

The number of incidents was fairly consistent over the two months, but with occasional peaks in airstrikes. The number of civilian casualties was also relatively low on a weekly basis, with the exception of a single incident in mid-December, in which 10 people, one women and 9 children, were killed in an airstrike as they were returning home from a wedding party.