



# Civilian Impact Monitoring Report

August - October 2018

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A quarterly report on civilian impact from armed violence in Yemen.

August - October 2018.



**CIVILIAN IMPACT MONITORING PROJECT**  
a service of the Protection Cluster Yemen

# Table of content

**Executive Summary** 1

**Introduction** 3

**Methodology** 3

**Section 1: Overall data trends** 4

1.1. Key trends 4

1.2. Civilian impact 5

1.3. Civilian structures 6

1.4. Civilian infrastructure 7

1.5. Protection implications 8

1.6. Type of armed violence 9

1.7. Casualties per civilian structure 10

**Section 2: Hub data trends** 11

2.1. Al-Hudaydah hub 11

2.2. Sa'ada hub 14

2.3. Sana'a hub 17

2.4. Ibb hub 20

2.5. Aden hub 23

# Executive summary

## Key Trends

### **Armed violence continues to generate a high civilian impact in Yemen**

In the quarter, 670 incidents of armed violence with a civilian impact were recorded country-wide. These incidents generated 1,478 civilian casualties, including 359 children and 126 women, 33% of the total.

### **Almost a quarter of all civilian casualties were children**

24% of all civilian casualties were children: 144 children were killed and 215 were injured in the quarter. Almost a quarter of these came in a single incident, when airstrikes hit a bus carrying schoolchildren in Sa'ada, causing 130 civilian casualties, including 96 children. This incident had the highest number of child casualties since CIMP began monitoring.

### **Vulnerable groups remain widely impacted by armed violence**

In total, 400 incidents were recorded impacting women and children, with another 43 impacting only children and 14 impacting women alone. In addition, 13 incidents impacted on existing IDPs, including women and children, and 2 on refugees. In total, 70% of the recorded incidents impacted on vulnerable groups.

### **Dynamic frontlines drove civilian impact incidents**

On average, 51 incidents with a civilian impact and 123 civilian casualties per week were recorded in Yemen. These numbers, though, were not consistent, instead shifting from week-to-week as the intensity and location of hostilities changed. This was particularly the case in Al-Hudaydah, where the frontlines were dynamic following the resumption of an offensive on Al-Hudaydah city. Clashes on the outskirts of the city saw fluctuations in intensity as the sides launched assaults to the east and south-west of the port town. Similar variations were also seen on other frontlines, including western Sa'ada and northern Hajja.

### **As ground fighting escalated, shelling was the main source of civilian impact in Sa'ada, Ibb and Aden hubs**

Civilian impact was caused by 10 different types of armed violence: airstrikes, shelling, sniper fire, landmines, small arms fire (SAF), IEDs, small arms / light weapons (SA/LW), naval shelling, UXO, and hand grenades. The most incidents were the result of shelling, which caused 296 incidents country-wide (44%), followed by airstrikes, with 259 (39%). No other type of armed violence caused more than 5% of the incidents. However, this was not consistent across the hubs. Shelling was the primary cause of armed violence in the Sa'ada, Ibb and Aden hubs, but airstrikes caused more incidents in Al-Hudaydah and Sana'a.

### **Although shelling caused the most civilian impact incidents, airstrikes were deadlier**

Airstrikes caused 661 civilian casualties in the reporting period, 344 fatalities and 317 injuries, the most of all the types of armed violence, 47% of the total civilian casualties. This was followed by shelling, which caused 502, 34% of the total. All of the other types of armed violence caused less than 10% of the total with landmines the highest with 84 civilian casualties.

### **The quarter was marked by mass civilian casualty incidents**

There were at least 26 incidents of armed violence causing at least 10 civilian casualties in the past three months. The majority of civilian casualties occurred in these 26 incidents, 748 (51%) of the total for the quarter, compared to 730 casualties in the other 644 incidents. Most of these, 16 (61%), were in Al-Hudaydah, but the deadliest incident was in Sa'ada, when an airstrike hit a bus carrying schoolchildren in Majz in August, killing 51 civilians, including 40 children, and injuring 79, of which 56 were also children.

### **A high number of civilians experienced displacement and loss of livelihood as a result of armed violence**

The high rate of houses directly impacted by armed violence resulted in the direct displacement of 1,495 households, whilst 963 households suffered from loss of livelihood due to 136 incidents targeting farms and local businesses. In addition, 514 households experienced restricted freedom of movement and assembly, and 8 households experienced obstruction to flight as they were impacted by armed violence during attempts to flee fighting.

## **The escalation of hostilities in Al-Hudaydah resulted in high numbers of civilian casualties**

57% of the total civilian casualties in the quarter were recorded in Al-Hudaydah governorate, where fierce fighting was ongoing throughout the past three months, in particular to the south-east of Al-Hudaydah city and in western districts along the coastal road. 365 civilian casualties were recorded in Al-Hali and Al-Hawk districts, to the east and south of Al-Hudaydah city, and 176 in Ad Durayhimi and 100 in At Tuhayat, all of which had frontlines near large urban centres, resulting in shelling and airstrikes on more densely-populated towns and cities. Only one other district in the country saw more than 100 casualties, Majz in Sa'ada, where 137 civilian casualties were recorded, largely as the result of a single airstrike.

## **Districts with active frontlines saw the greatest civilian impact**

There were two hotspots for civilian impact incidents in the quarter: western Sa'ada and western Al-Hudaydah. 63% of all incidents were recorded in these two areas. The three most impacted districts were all in western Sa'ada, Baqim (82 incidents), Razih (63), and Sha'ada (52), followed by At Tuhayat (45) and Ad Durayhimi (44) in western Al-Hudaydah. The most impacted area outside of Sa'ada and Al-Hudaydah was Salh (18 incidents) in the east of Taiz city.

## **Civilians continue to be killed and injured inside their homes**

Houses were the most common location for civilian impact incidents in the reporting period, 1,150 of which were impacted, and they were also the site of the most civilian casualties. 336 civilian casualties, 23% of the total, were reported in houses. This was especially the case in Al-Hudaydah, where 205 civilian casualties were recorded inside houses, almost half of which were in Ad Durayhimi, largely the result of hostilities being concentrated around urban areas, including Ad Durayhimi city.

## **Attacks on buses and health infrastructure were particularly deadly**

316 civilian casualties were caused by armed violence impacting vehicles, the second most after houses. More than 50% of these were in attacks on minibuses and buses: 181 civilian casualties were recorded in 9 attacks on these vehicles, most notably the airstrike on a bus carrying schoolchildren in Sa'ada. There were also several incidents of armed violence impacting on vehicles of families fleeing violence in Al-Hudaydah, generating obstruction to flight. Incidents impacting health infrastructure were also deadly. 4 attacks on hospitals caused 77 civilian casualties, while 3 attacks on first responders resulted in 77 casualties, all of which were in Al-Hudaydah.

## **Aid, food and water facilities were heavily impacted by hostilities in western Al-Hudaydah**

In the quarter, 5 aid facilities were impacted by armed violence, 4 of which were in Al-Hudaydah (the other was in Al-Dhale). These included a warehouse, 2 distribution points and an aid truck as humanitarian access is increasingly restricted by the intensive hostilities in the governorate, especially near the shifting frontlines as they moved inland from the coastal road and north-east to the outskirts of Al-Hudaydah city. In the governorate, 3 grocery stores, a vegetable washing and packing facility, and the Red Sea Flour Mills were all hit by shelling or airstrikes in Al-Hudaydah over the past three months, resulting in an estimated half a million households experiencing restricted access to food. 4 water facilities were also damaged in Al-Hudaydah, including the main water tank supplying Ad-Durayhimi. In total, 14,710 households in Al-Hudaydah were assessed to experience restricted access to water as a result of armed violence during the quarter.

## **The fishing industry along the west coast continues to be decimated by the ongoing conflict**

The reporting period saw a trend of airstrikes targeting fishing boats in waters off the western coast of Al-Hudaydah. 11 boats were damaged by air raids over the three months and another was hit by naval shelling, resulting in 57 casualties among fishermen, in what has been a longer-term trend along the Red Sea coastline, where small vessels have been repeatedly targeted. There were also reports of fishermen's huts being targeted on the island of Kamaran.

## **Damage to transport infrastructure continues to have the widest impact**

There were 35 incidents impacting transport infrastructure in the quarter. In total, these were assessed to result in restricted access to infrastructure for over 1.6 million households, the largest protection implication in the reporting period. Airstrikes on Sana'a and Al-Hudaydah airport were assessed to cause the greatest impact, while the most frequent transport infrastructure targeted were roads. 27 roads were hit by airstrikes and shelling, 24 (89%) of which were in Sa'ada, posing restricted access to over 250,000 households. 3 bridges were also damaged, 2 in Hayfan in southern Taiz and 1 in Baqim in Sa'ada.

# 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 monitor civilian impact from armed violence countrywide, divided into 5 hubs; Al-Hudaydah, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Aden and Ibb.

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 daily reports on impact from armed violence for each hub, instant flash reports on significant events that require rapid follow-up from protection partners and weekly, monthly and quarterly analysis to inform protection strategies.

The quarterly 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 systematic, open source data on all incidents of armed violence. The data is filtered by the CIMP team in order to evaluate incidents with possible civilian impact and those incidents are then further researched and cross-referenced via multiple sources and graduated based on level of credibility. When available, video material, lists of victims and supplementary information from protection cluster partners is incorporated.

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 transport infrastructure. Due to the nature of the indirect impact, the number of households impacted is often much higher than during direct impact.

As CIMP aims to collect and disseminate data on civilian impact that occurs as a result of armed conflict, some incidents are excluded. This includes incidents related to crime, domestic violence and small arms fire incidents that occurs away from areas of active conflict and have less than two casualties. Small arms fire incidents are always included when they occur in areas of active conflict.



# Section 1: Overall data trends

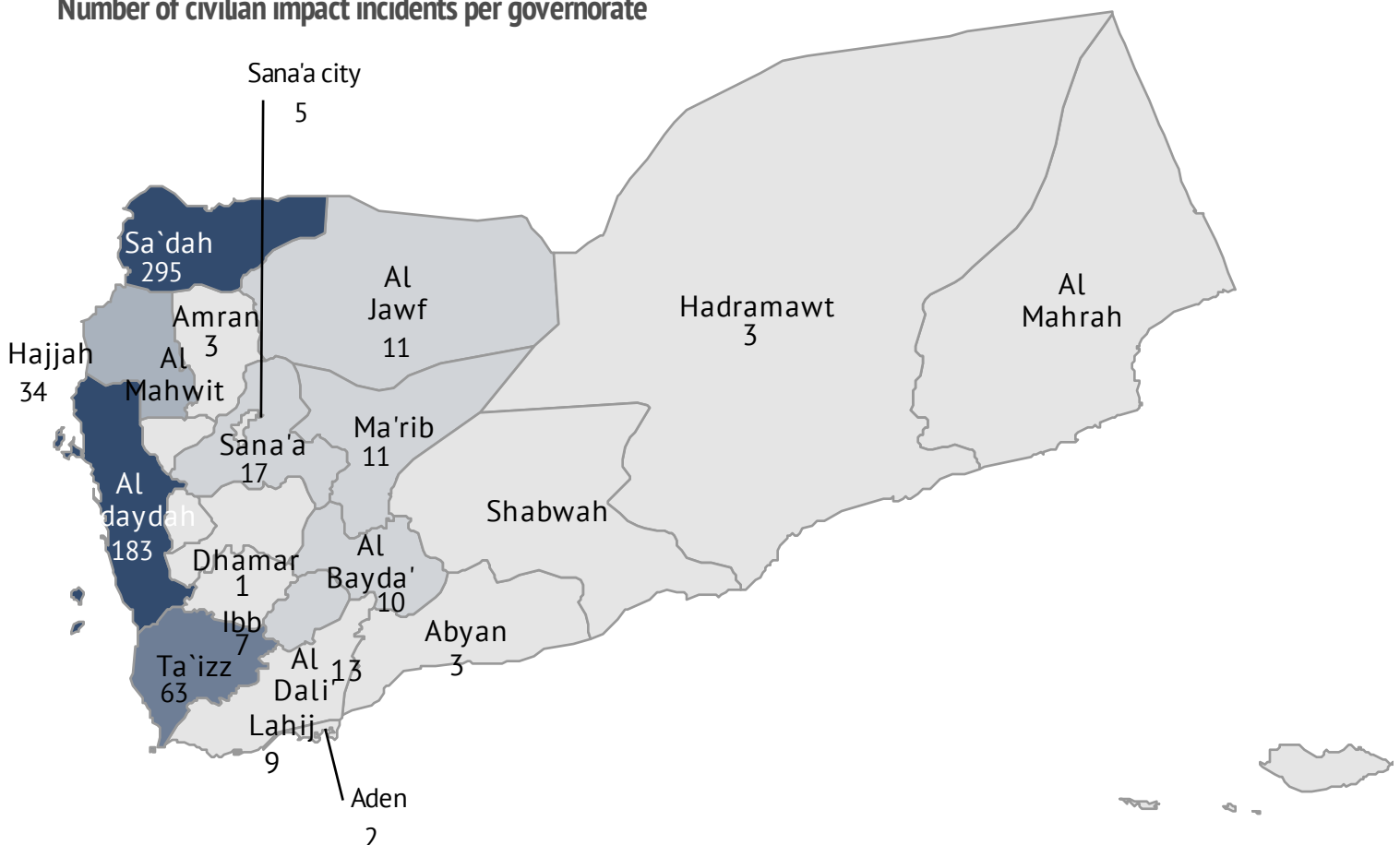
## 1.1. Key Trends

The quarter was shaped by the resumption of hostilities around Al-Hudaydah city from early-August following the breakdown of UN-led mediations. The three months saw periods of intensive clashes to the south and east of the port city, as well as in coastal districts, as the sides battled for control of strategic routes leading to the city. As a result, Al-Hudaydah saw 183 incidents of armed violence with a civilian impact, the second most in the country after Sa'ada, and, given the intensive nature of the hostilities and their proximity to urban areas, 843 civilian casualties (57% of the country-wide total), more than three times as many as the next highest governorate, Sa'ada.

The quarter was also marked by mass civilian casualty incidents (incidents with more than 10 civilian casualties). There were 26 such incidents in the quarter, causing 748 casualties, 51% of the countrywide total (the other 49% came in 644 incidents). These incidents were recorded in 8 different governorates, but 16 (61%) of them were in Al-Hudaydah. The deadliest incident was also in Al-Hudaydah where 55 civilians were killed and 170 injured when shelling hit the fish market and the entrance of Al-Thawra Hospital in Al-Hawak district in August. The second most deadly incident was in Sa'ada, when 51 civilians were killed, including 40 children, when an airstrike hit a schoolbus in Majz, also in August. Another 79 civilians were also injured in the attack, including 56 children, which meant the incident generated 96 child casualties.

In addition to Al-Hudaydah, the other fronts in the conflict were also dynamic, with periods of intensive clashes and shifting frontlines. The districts with active frontlines saw the most civilian impact incidents. In addition to western districts in Al-Hudaydah, districts in western Sa'ada, northern Hajja, Taiz city, northern Al-Dhale and northern Al-Bayda. The three most impacted districts were all in western Sa'ada, Baqim (82 incidents), Razih (63), and Sha'ada (52), followed by At Tuhayat (45) and Ad Durayhimi (44) in Al-Hudaydah. The most impacted area outside of Sa'ada and Al-Hudaydah was Salh (18 incidents) in the east of Taiz city.

### Number of civilian impact incidents per governorate



## 1.2. Civilian impact

During the quarter, a total of 607 incidents of armed violence with civilian impact were recorded in Yemen. These generated 1,478 civilian casualties, 485 (33%) of which were women and children. Of these, 622 were civilian fatalities, including 144 child fatalities and 73 women fatalities, and 856 civilians injured, including 215 child injuries and 53 women injured. Furthermore, 568 incidents, (85%) were assessed to have psychosocial trauma implications for the people affected.

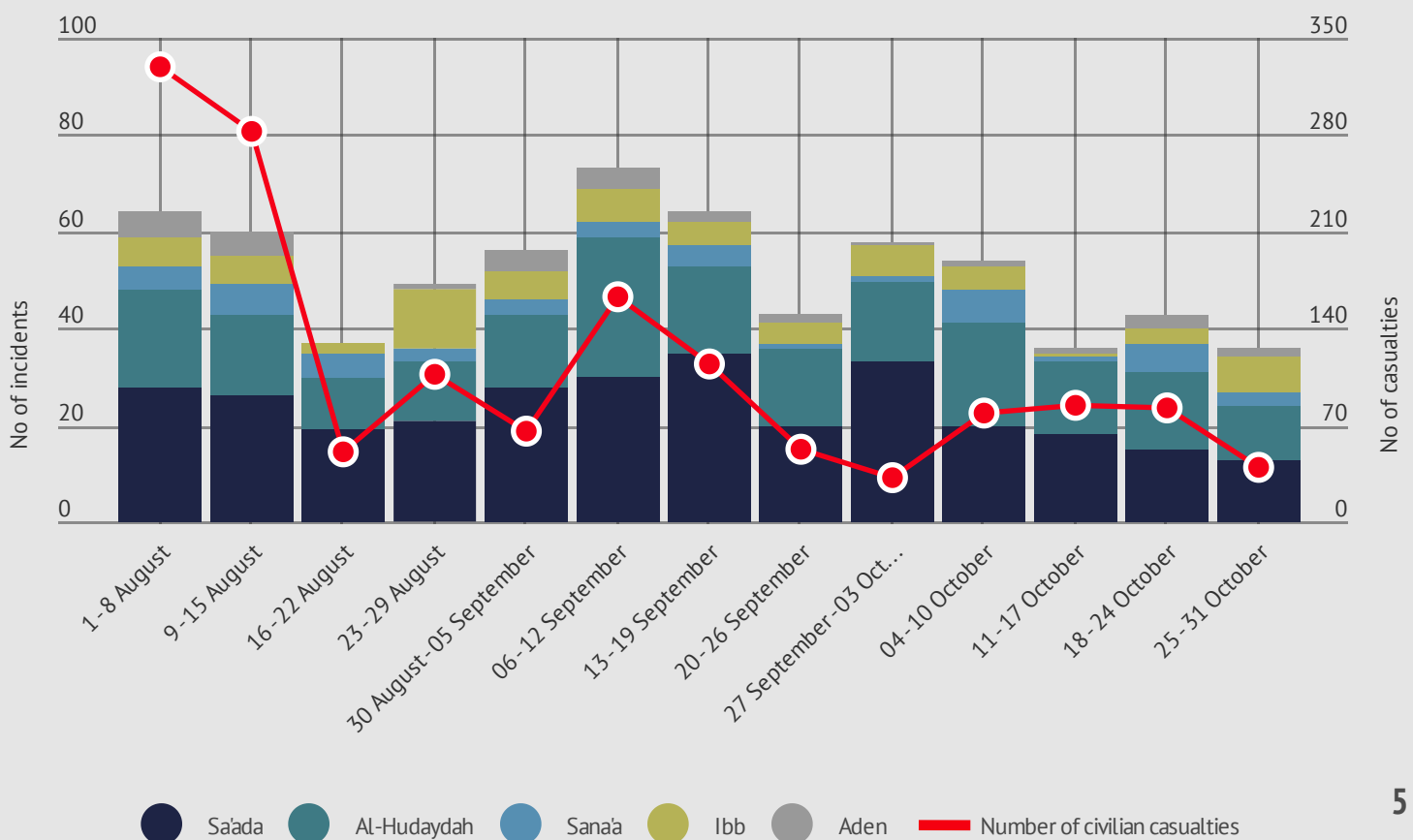
On average, 202 incidents and 493 civilian casualties were recorded per month, or 51 incidents and 123 casualties per week. But, the impact over time has not been uniform, seeing fluctuations from week-to-week as the intensity and location of hostilities has shifted. In the reporting period, this was largely driven by developments in Al-Hudaydah, where an offensive on Al-Hudaydah city was restarted in early-August. The fighting on the outskirts of the city then saw peaks in intensity as the sides launched assaults to breakthrough their opponent's lines, most notably in mid-September. Other frontlines saw similar weekly variations.

Al-Hudaydah and Sa'ada hubs saw the most civilian impact incidents, with Sa'ada accounting for 46% of the total and Al-Hudaydah 32%. Resultantly, they also saw the most civilian casualties. But, although the Al-Hudaydah hub was the location for roughly one-third of incidents, almost two-thirds (61%) of the civilian casualties were recorded there. 17% of the casualties were recorded in Sa'ada.

The casualty totals were driven by two factors: the intensity of fighting and mass casualty incidents (incidents with more than 10 civilian casualties). The casualty totals peaked in early-August and early-September due to increased fighting in Al-Hudaydah, and in the second week of August when airstrikes hit a bus carrying schoolchildren in Sa'ada, causing 130 civilian casualties, including 96 children. This incident had the highest number of child casualties since CIMP began monitoring. But, there were another 263 children killed or injured in the quarter, 24% of all civilian casualties. 400 incidents were recorded impacting women and children, with another 43 impacting only children and 14 impacting women alone. In addition, 13 incidents impacted on existing IDPs, including women and children, and 2 on refugees. In total, 70% of the recorded incidents impacted on vulnerable groups.

Civilian impact incidents	670	Psychosocial trauma incidents	568
Total civilian casualties	1,478	Incidents with vulnerability	472
Fatalities	622	Children & Women	400
Children / Women	144/73	Children/Women/ IDPs/Refugees	43/14/ 13/2
Injured	856		
Children / Women	215/53		

Number of incidents per hub and total civilian casualties per week



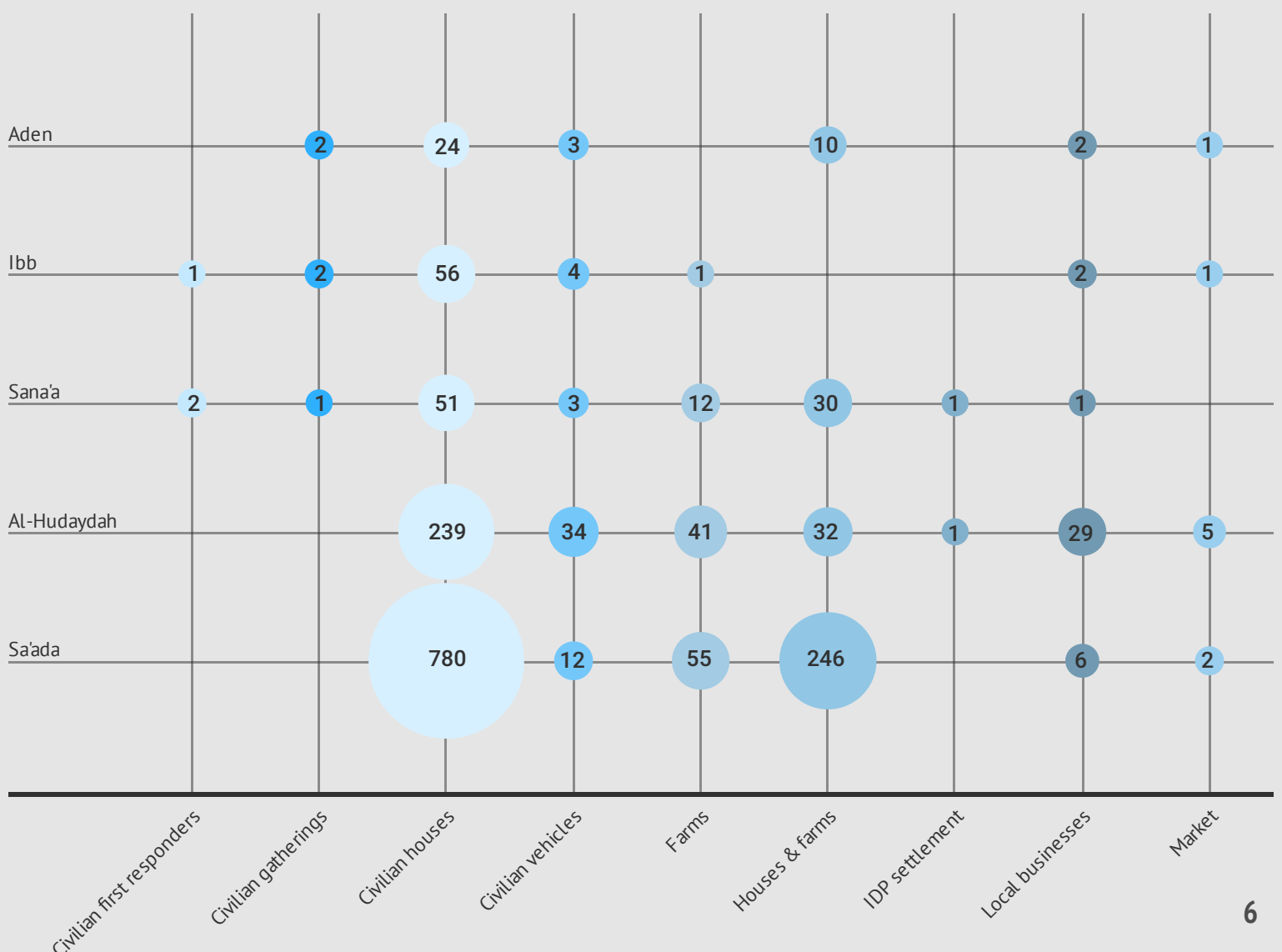
## 1.3. Civilian structures impacted

The most commonly impacted civilian structure was civilian houses, 1,150 in total. Of 670 incidents reported to have had a civilian impact, 293 incidents impacted upon houses, 44% of all the incidents in the quarter. As well as causing damage to houses and displacement, these incidents collectively resulted in 336 civilian casualties, 175 (52%) of which were reported in Al-Hudaydah governorate. Conversely, despite the Sa'ada hub being the site of 60% of incidents impacting upon houses in the past quarter, with 780 houses estimated to have been impacted by armed violence, only 13% of the civilian casualties from impacted houses were seen across the hub.

Of the 51 incidents to have impacted upon vehicles, 29 (57%) were as a result of airstrikes, accounting for just under three quarters (228) of the civilian casualties in vehicles, and 1 in 5 incidents were caused by landmines or IEDs, accounting for almost a fifth of the casualties. 34 (61%) incidents impacting upon vehicles were in the Al-Hudaydah hub. Of these, 12 were in Hajja governorate, all but 2 of which were in Abs district. Of the 10 vehicles impacted in Abs district this quarter, 9 were hit by airstrikes and 6 were carrying foodstuffs including livestock, vegetables and honeycombs.

40 local businesses were damaged by armed violence, including 7 medium-size businesses and 2 factories. Furthermore 9 markets were also damaged, each involving multiple local businesses. The most pertinent trend was the targeting of fishing boats off the coast of Al-Hudaydah. The quarter saw 12 fishing boats impacted by hostilities, resulting in 57 casualties amongst fishermen. 11 boats were hit by airstrikes, causing 39 casualties, whilst the 12th was hit by naval shelling, killing 18 fishermen and leaving just one survivor. There were also reports of fishermen's huts being targeted on the island of Kamaran. Along with the 427 farms, impacted by hostilities, these incidents have resulted in loss of livelihood for an estimated 963 households.

### Civilian Structures Impacted: 1,876





## 1.4. Civilian infrastructure impacted

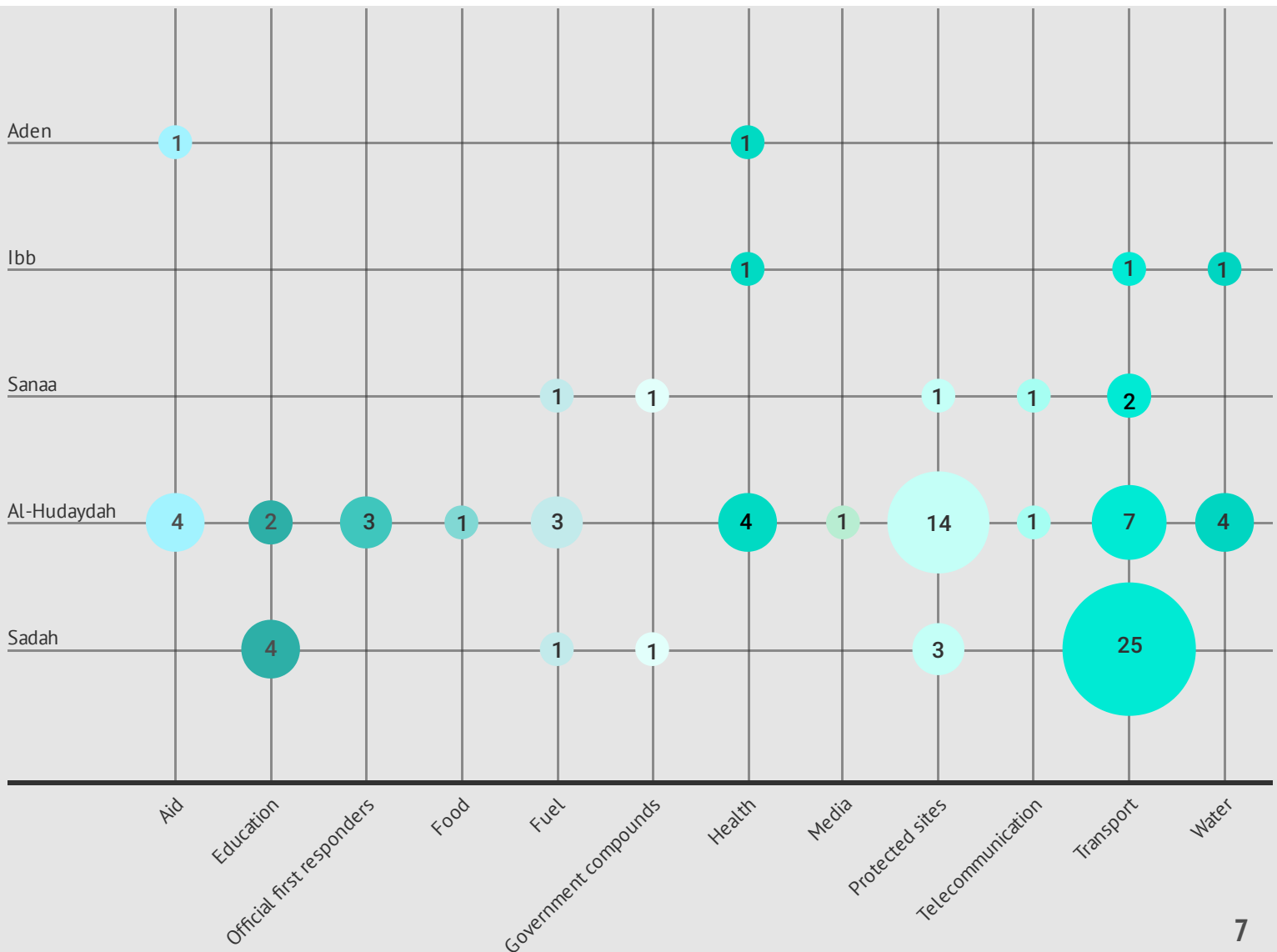
Civilian infrastructure was also widely impacted during the past three months, including transport (35), fuel (5), water (5), education (6), health (6), aid (5), protected sites (15), governmental compounds (2), media (1) and telecommunication (2).

There were 35 incidents impacting upon transport infrastructure over the past 3 months, which have cumulatively resulted in restricted access to infrastructure for over 1.6 million households, due in large part to airstrikes causing ongoing restriction of access to Sana'a and Al-Hudaydah airports, accompanied by frequent targeting of main roads. 27 of the incidents impacting upon transport infrastructure targeted roads, posing restricted access to over 250,000 households. 16 (60%) of the incidents impacting roads were caused by airstrikes, and another 11 by shelling.

The quarter saw 6 incidents impacting upon health infrastructure, including 4 hospitals and 2 medical centres. There was one mass casualty incident when shelling hit a fish market and follow up shelling hit in the vicinity of At Thawra hospital in AL-Hudaydah city, killing 55 civilians, including first responders, and injuring a further 170. The hospital remains at risk due to the ongoing proximity of fighting. There were 4 incidents impacting upon health infrastructure in AL-Hudaydah governorate alone, inhibiting access to health infrastructure for 47,000 households in the governorate.

There were 6 incidents impacting upon education infrastructure. 4 schools were hit by airstrikes in Sa'ada governorate over the past 3 months, in Baqim, Razih, Al Dhaher and Haydan districts. A school was also reportedly destroyed using improvised explosives in Hayran district of Hajjah governorate and a technical institute was hit by airstrikes in Zabid in the south of AL Hudaydah governorate. There were no civilian casualties reported in any of the incidents, but they highlight the lack of protection afforded to schools in armed conflict, exposing the vulnerability of education facilities to hostilities.

### Civilian infrastructure impacted: 89



## 1.5. Protection implications

Significant protection implications arose from incidents of armed violence reported over the past quarter. The high rate of houses directly impacted by armed violence resulted in the direct displacement of 1,495 households, whilst 963 households suffered from loss of livelihood due to 136 incidents targeting farms and local businesses. In addition, 514 households experienced restricted freedom of movement and assembly, and 8 households experienced obstruction to flight as they were impacted by armed violence during attempts to flee fighting.

Protected sites, health facilities and education also saw wide impact. There were 13 incidents impacting upon mosques in the past 3 months. 8 of these were reported in Al-Hudaydah governorate, half of which were as a result of airstrikes, 3 were impacted by shelling, and the historical Al-Fazah mosque, over 1,200 years old, was destroyed through improvised explosives. There were a further 2 IED incidents impacting upon mosques in Dhamar and Hajja. These incidents have restricted access to protected sites for an estimated 1,700 households across Yemen. The quarter also saw 6 incidents impacting upon health infrastructure, restricting access to health facilities for over 75,000 households. Furthermore, 6 incidents of armed violence impacting directly upon schools restricted access to education to an estimated 32,000 households across the country.

Aid, food and water facilities have been heavily impacted by hostilities in Yemen, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. The past quarter saw 5 aid facilities impacted by armed violence, 4 of which were food aid facilities in Al -Hudaydah governorate, including a warehouse, 2 distribution points and an aid truck. Local business supporting the food industry have also been targeted. 3 grocery stores were impacted by shelling and airstrikes in Al -Hudaydah over the past 3 months and a vegetable packing facility was bombed in Bayt Al-Faqiah district, killing 21 civilians and injuring a further 10. There were a further 20 casualties when airstrikes hit the Red Sea Flour Mills on the eastern outskirts of Al-Hudaydah city on 8 September. It is estimated that damage to the mills during hostilities in the past quarter have restricted access to food to half a million households. There have also been five incidents impacting upon water facilities, four of which were in Al-Hudaydah. 14,715 households have been impacted by restricted access to water as a result of armed violence in the past quarter.

### DIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION

#### Displacement



Number of affected households

**1,495**

Number of Incidents

**361**

#### Loss of Livelihood



Number of affected households

**963**

Number of Incidents

**136**

#### Restricted freedom Movement and Assembly



Number of affected households

**514**

Number of Incidents

**150**

#### Obstruction to flight



Number of affected households

**8**

Number of Incidents

**5**

### INDIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION - households experiencing restricted access to:

#### Infrastructure



**95,665**

Health, education, first responders, worship

Number of Incidents

**28**

#### Infrastructure



**1,185,340**

Transport, telecommunication, media, fuel, governmental

Number of Incidents

**45**

#### Infrastructure



**535,299**

Water facilities, aid, food storage

Number of Incidents

**11**

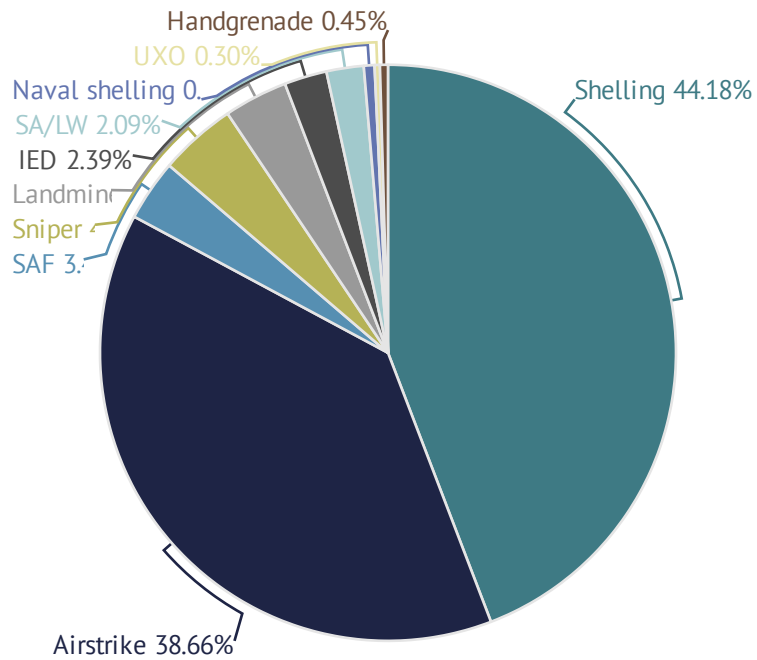
## 1.6. Type of armed violence

Airstrikes were the deadliest type of armed violence for civilians in the quarter, accounting for 45% of the total civilian casualties (661 casualties: 344 fatalities and 317 injured). But, it was not the main type of armed violence impacting on civilians, as shelling caused 44% of all civilian impact incidents country-wide, 296 in total, 37 more incidents than airstrikes. However, shelling caused 159 fewer civilian casualties (502 casualties: 147 fatalities and 355 injured), largely due to the scale of damage done by airstrikes.

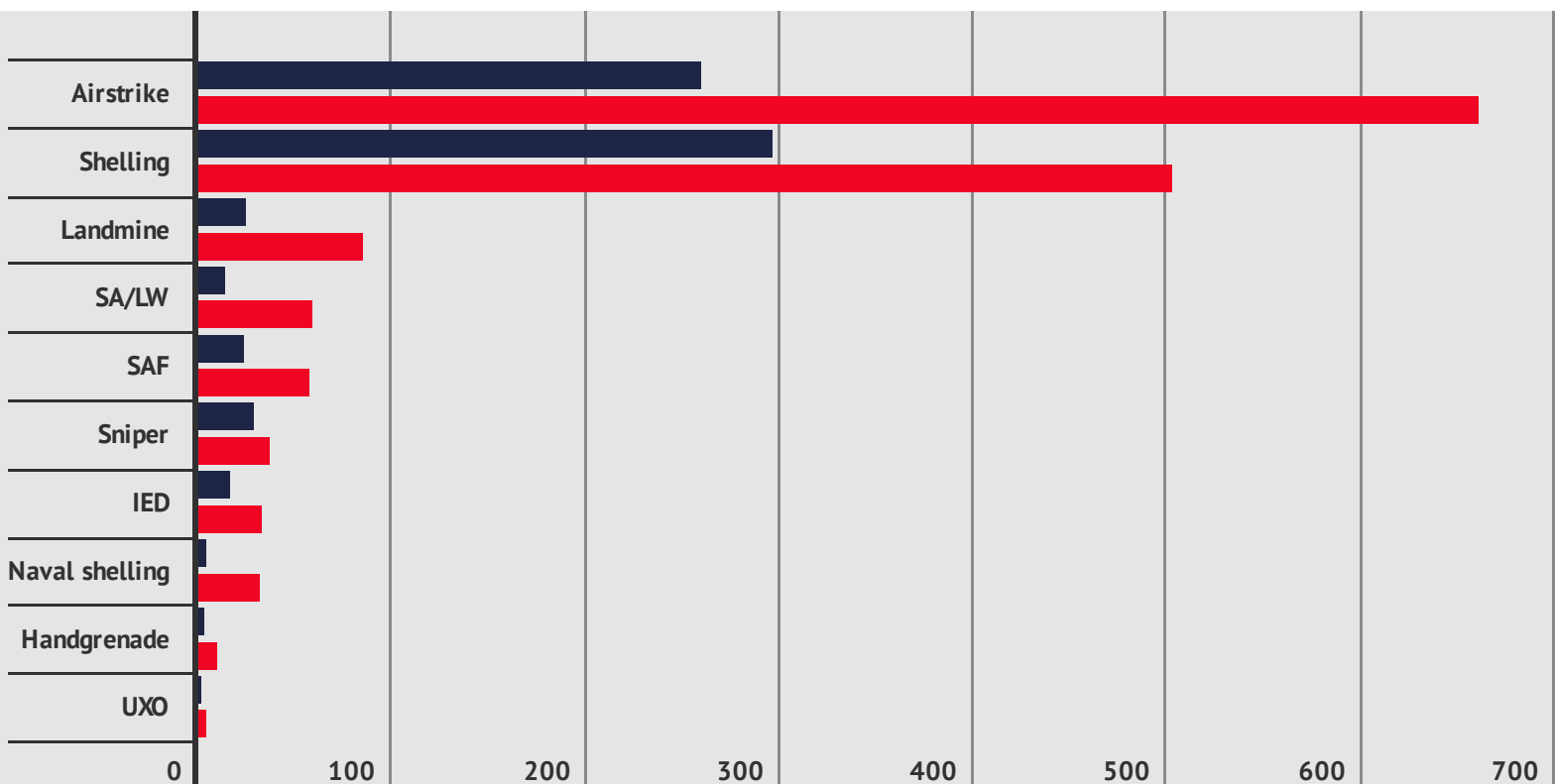
Shelling was particularly deadly for civilians in Al-Hudaydah governorate, causing 378 civilian casualties. The 4 districts with the most civilian casualties from shelling were all recorded in Al-Hudaydah: Al-Hawak (237 civilian casualties), Ad Durayhimi (51), At Tuhayat (41), and Al-Khawkhah (16), all of which had frontlines near urban centres, resulting in shelling on the more densely-populated towns and cities.

After shelling and airstrikes, all the other types of armed violence combined caused 17% of civilian impact incidents and 21% of the civilian casualties. Sniper fire caused the third most number of incidents, 29, of which almost two-thirds occurred in Taiz governorate. But, the third deadliest type of armed violence was landmines, which caused 84 civilian casualties.

When looking at how many casualties that different types of armed violence generated on average, airstrikes were deadlier than shelling, generating an average of 2.6 casualties per incident compared to 1.7 for shelling. The deadliest, though, was naval shelling, which in 4 incidents caused 32 civilian casualties, an average of 8 per incident. These were all recorded along the western coastline in Al-Hudaydah and Hajja.



## Total casualties per type of armed violence

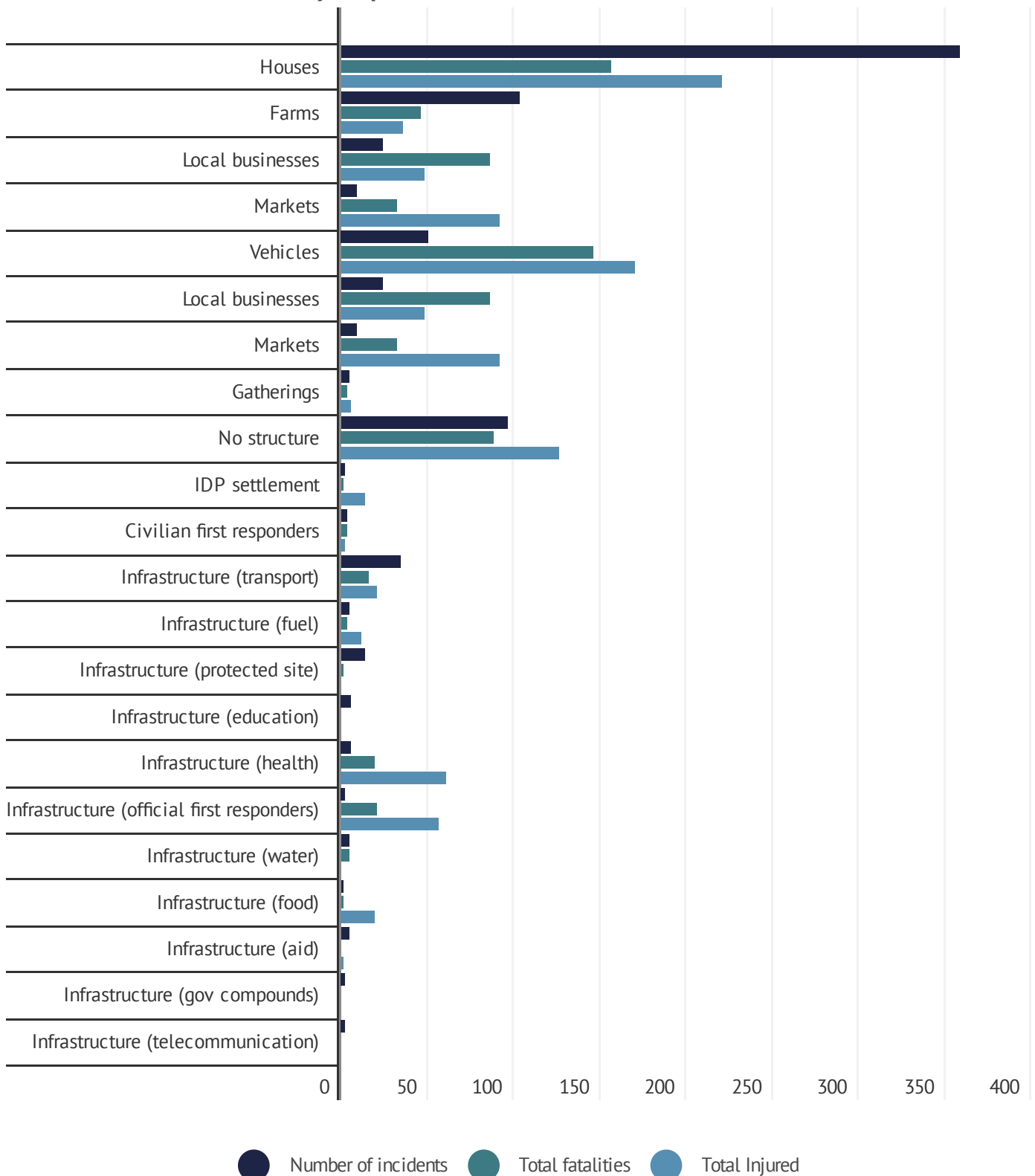


## 1.7. Casualties per civilian structure

The chart below shows the number of incidents and casualties, both fatalities and injuries, by civilian structure impacted. Overall, the greatest number of civilian casualties during the three months occurred when civilians were hit by armed violence inside their homes. 336 civilian casualties, 23% of the total, were reported in houses, of which 1,150 were impacted. The incidents were particularly bloody in Al-Hudaydah, where 205 civilian casualties were recorded inside houses, almost half of which were in Ad Durayhimi.

Vehicles were the next highest, with 316 civilian casualties, more than half of these (181) were in just 9 attacks on minibuses or buses. Mass civilian casualties also occurred when locations with many civilians gathered in one place were targeted by armed violence, including markets and local businesses. Incidents impacting health infrastructure were also deadly, 4 attacks on hospitals caused 77 civilian casualties and 3 attacks on first responders resulted in 77 casualties, all of which were in Al-Hudaydah.

Number of incidents, fatalities and injured per civilian structure



# Al-Hudaydah Hub: Al-Hudaydah and Hajja

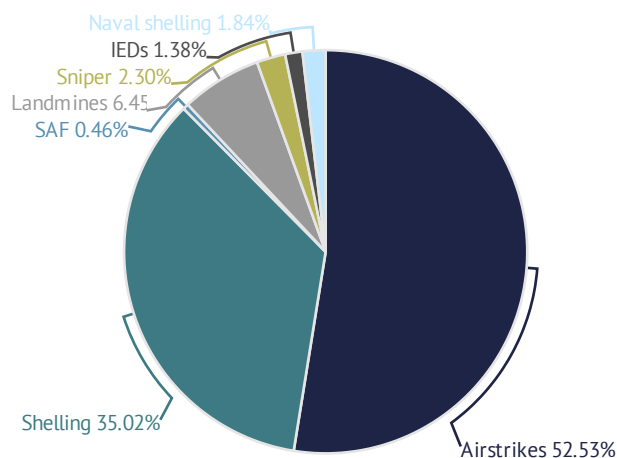
Over the past quarter there have been 217 incidents of armed violence reported with a civilian impact in the Al-Hudaydah hub. The casualty rate has been particularly high, with 907 civilian casualties reported over the past three months across the hub. This is 60% of the country-wide total of 1,478 civilian casualties. Of the casualties reported in the hub, 406 (45%) were fatalities and 501 (55%) were injuries.

Of the 406 fatalities, 40 (10%) were reportedly women and 65 (16%) were reported to be children. Of the injuries, there were 28 women reported to have been injured in the past quarter and 95 children. This brings the total number of child casualties in the Al-Hudaydah hub to 160 over the past three months, which is more than in any other hub and means 1 in 6 civilian casualties in Al-Hudaydah was a child.

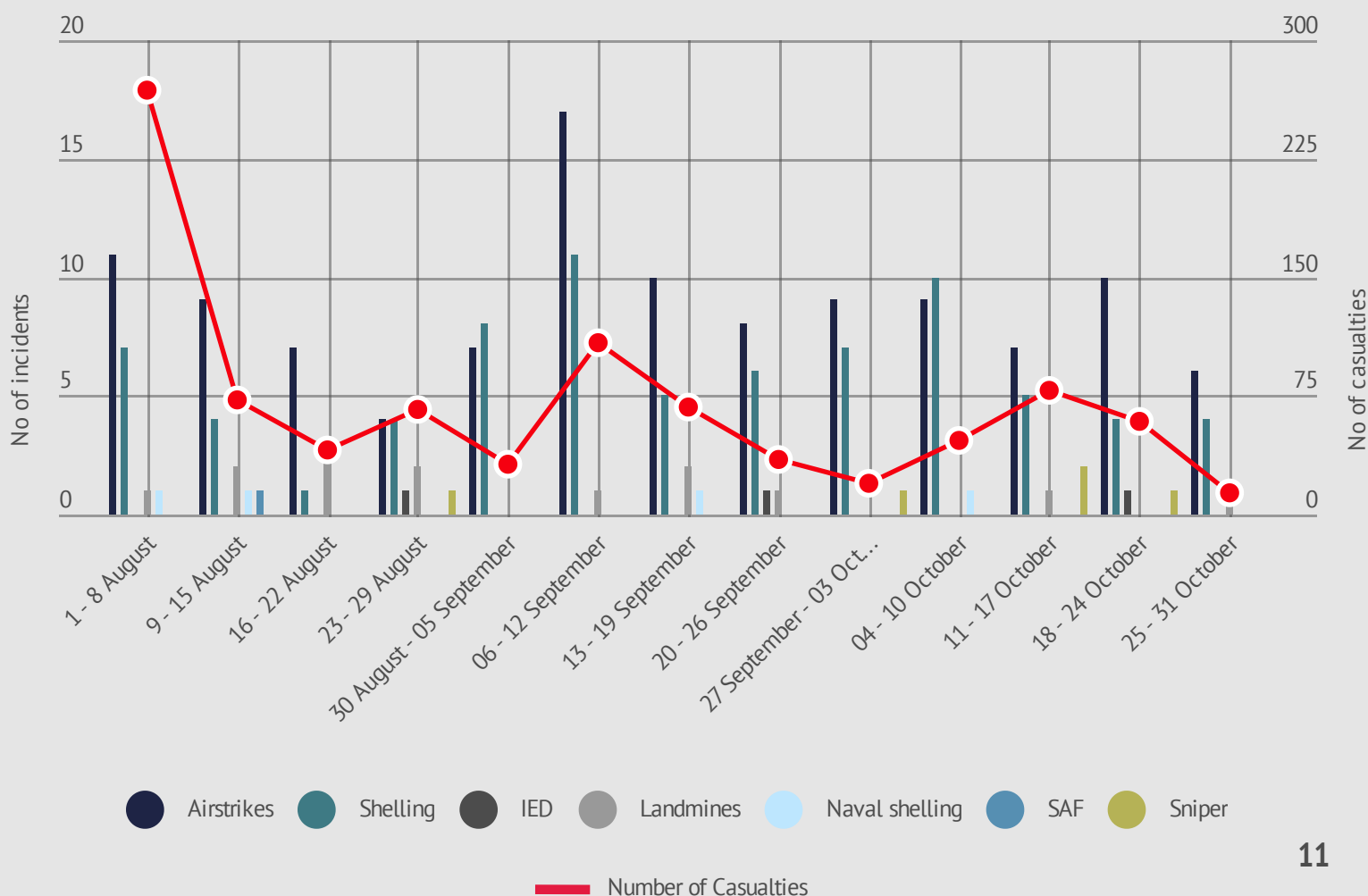
The vast majority of civilian impact incidents and civilian casualties were reported in Al-Hudaydah governorate, which saw 183 (84%) civilian impact incidents and 843 (93%) civilian casualties, which is the highest civilian casualty rate seen in any one governorate in the country. Hajja, meanwhile, saw 34 civilian impact incidents, resulting in 64 civilian casualties.

Over half (53%) of the incidents of armed violence impacting upon civilians in the hub were attributed to airstrikes, 114 incidents in total. Shelling was also responsible for a large share of civilian impact incidents, with 76 shelling incidents reported. Al-Hudaydah was also the only hub to see reports of naval shelling impacting upon civilians, with 4 such incidents reported over the past 3 months. Of all hubs, Al-Hudaydah saw the highest rate of incidents caused by landmines, at 14, which is more than in the 4 other hubs combined. There were also 3 IED incidents, 1 SAF incident and 5 sniper incidents.

Type of Armed Violence



## Number of incidents, type of violence and casualties per week





## Civilian Impact Incidents, Casualties and Vulnerability

Civilian impact incidents	<b>217</b>	Psychosocial trauma incidents	<b>167</b>
Fatalities	<b>406</b>	Incidents with vulnerability	<b>126</b>
Children / Women	<b>65/40</b>	Children & Women	<b>99</b>
Injured	<b>501</b>	Children/Women/IDPs	<b>15/2/10</b>
Children / Women	<b>95/28</b>		

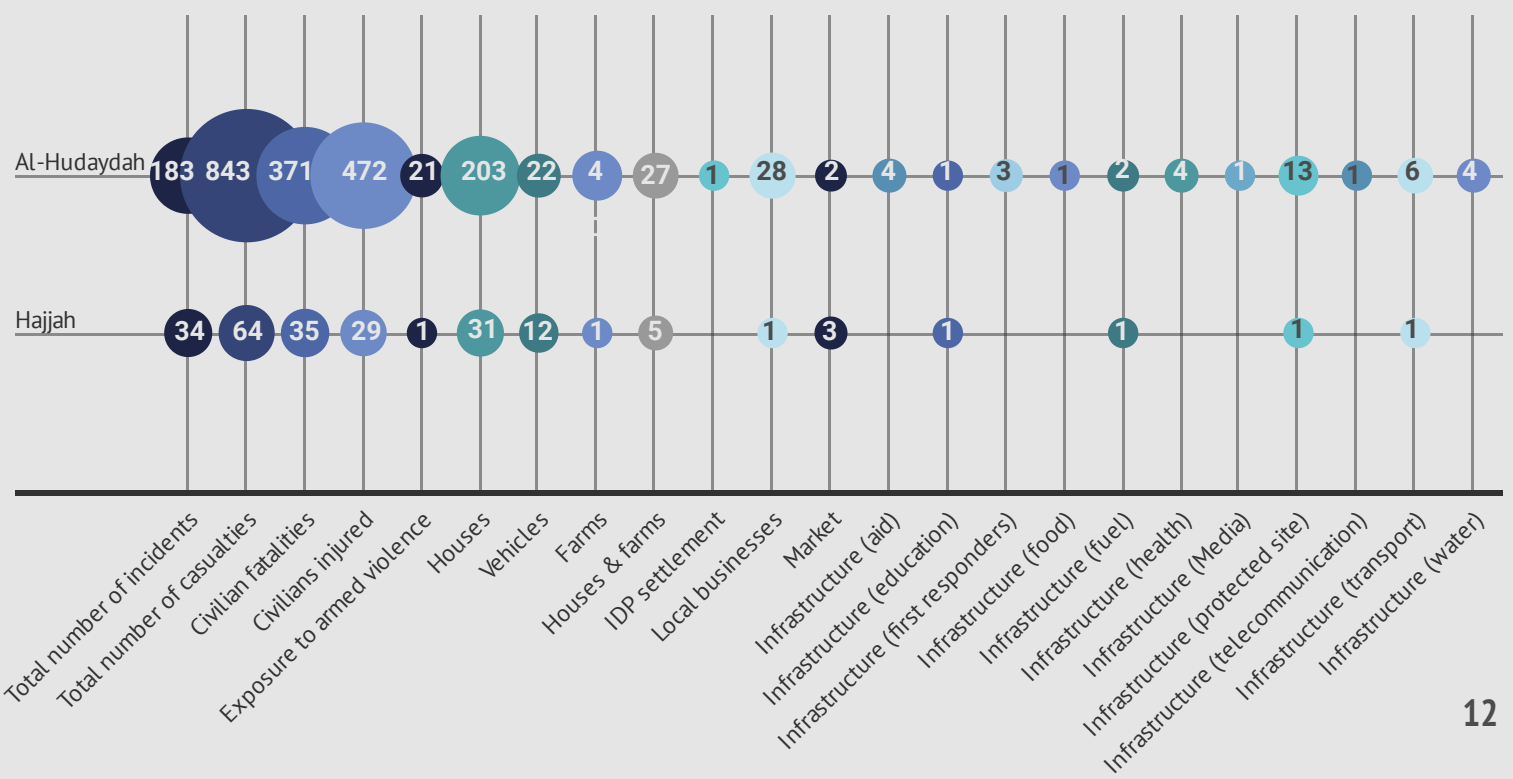
Landmines were responsible for 61 casualties in the Al-Hudaydah hub this quarter, 78% of which were as a result of civilians' vehicles going over landmines, including 7 cars, 2 buses and a motorbike. All but two of the landmine incidents were in Al-Hudaydah governorate, and due to the intensity of hostilities in the governorate resulting in high displacement, 50% of the landmine incidents reportedly impacted upon IDPs.

Airstrikes were responsible for 442 civilian casualties in the hub, which is 67% of the 661 civilian casualties caused by airstrikes nationwide, and 49% of the total civilian casualties in Al Hudaydah hub. Of the civilian casualties caused by airstrikes in Al Hudaydah, 62 were children, including 44 who were killed. Shelling, meanwhile, caused 385 civilian casualties, 77% of the 502 civilian casualties caused by shelling nationwide, and 42% of the total civilian casualties in Al Hudaydah hub. Of the civilian casualties caused by shelling in Al Hudaydah, 1 in 5 were children.

The number of civilian casualties per week has averaged at 65, although there have been some spikes in the figures as a result of mass casualty incidents, the most deadly of which took place on 2 August, when 55 civilians were killed, including 3 children, and 170 injured, including 9 children, in shelling that hit the local fish market and the gate of Ath Thawra hospital in the city of Al Hudaydah.

Peaks and troughs in civilian casualty rates coincide with peaks and troughs in the fighting, and the districts that have been longstanding hotspots in the fighting have seen the heaviest toll on civilians. The five districts to have seen the highest number of incidents impacting upon civilians are At Tuhayat (45 incidents, 100 civilian casualties) Ad Durayhimi (44 incidents, 176 civilian casualties) and Bayt al Faqiah (15 incidents, 52 civilian casualties), districts in the south of Al Hudaydah governorate which have seen heavy clashes over the past 3 months, and Al Hali (28 incidents, 128 civilian casualties) and Al Hawak (14 incidents, 237 civilian casualties), which are the two districts on the eastern and southern outskirts of Al Hudaydah city itself. Abs, in Hajjah governorate, has also seen 14 incidents, resulting in 36 civilian casualties.

## Civilian impact per governorate





# Protection Implication per Governorate

## Al-Hudaydah

### Al-Hudaydah

#### Protection

#### implications

**253 households**

displaced

**462 households**

losing livelihood

**7 households**

experiencing

obstruction to flight

**134 households**

experiencing

restricted freedom of

movement and

assembly

**27,463 households**

experiencing restricted

access to media services

**4,000 households**

experiencing restricted

access to fuel

**46,874 households**

experiencing restricted

access to health services

**32,992 households**

experiencing restricted

access to education

**46,597 households**

experiencing restricted

access to official first

responder services

**1,300 households**

experiencing restricted

access to protected sites

### Hajja

#### Protection implications:

**52 households** losing livelihood

**36 households** displaced

**23 households**

experiencing restricted

freedom of movement

and assembly

**2,000 households**

experiencing restricted

access to fuel

**3,200 households**

experiencing restricted

access to transport

services

**100 households**

experiencing restricted

access to education

**100 households**

experiencing restricted

access to protected sites

### Al Hudaydah continued

**14,192 households**

experiencing restricted

access to water facilities

**6,110 households**

experiencing restricted

access to aid

**455,571 households**

experiencing restricted

access to food

**455,571 households**

experiencing restricted

access to transport services

**51,044 households**

experiencing restricted

access to

telecommunication

services

The above map shows concentration of civilian impact incidents per district

# Sa'ada Hub: Sa'ada and Al-Jawf

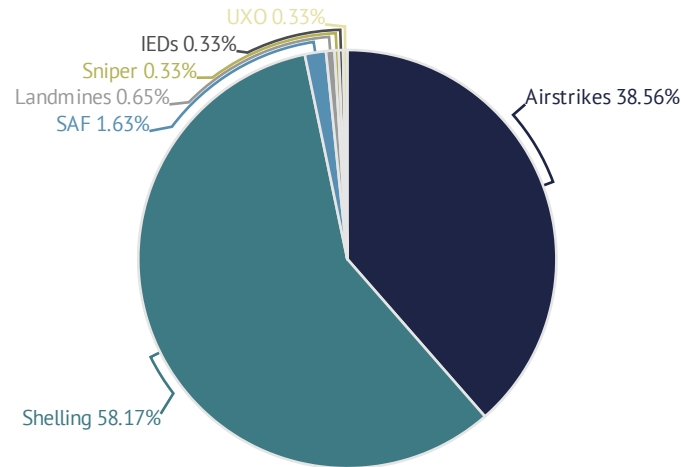
Sa'ada saw 306 of incidents of armed violence with a civilian impact over the past quarter, which is the highest of the five hubs, as hostilities along the Saudi border continue to result in civilian impact. There were 252 casualties this quarter, of which 101 (40%) were fatalities and 151 (60%) injuries.

Of these, 180 (71%) civilian casualties were the result of airstrikes, which is the highest proportion of civilians to have been injured or killed by airstrikes across all 5 hubs. 130 (72%) of these were caused in one mass casualty incident, when 51 civilians, including 40 children, were killed and 79 were injured, including 56 children, when an airstrike hit a school bus in a local market in the Dhahyan of Majz on 9 August.

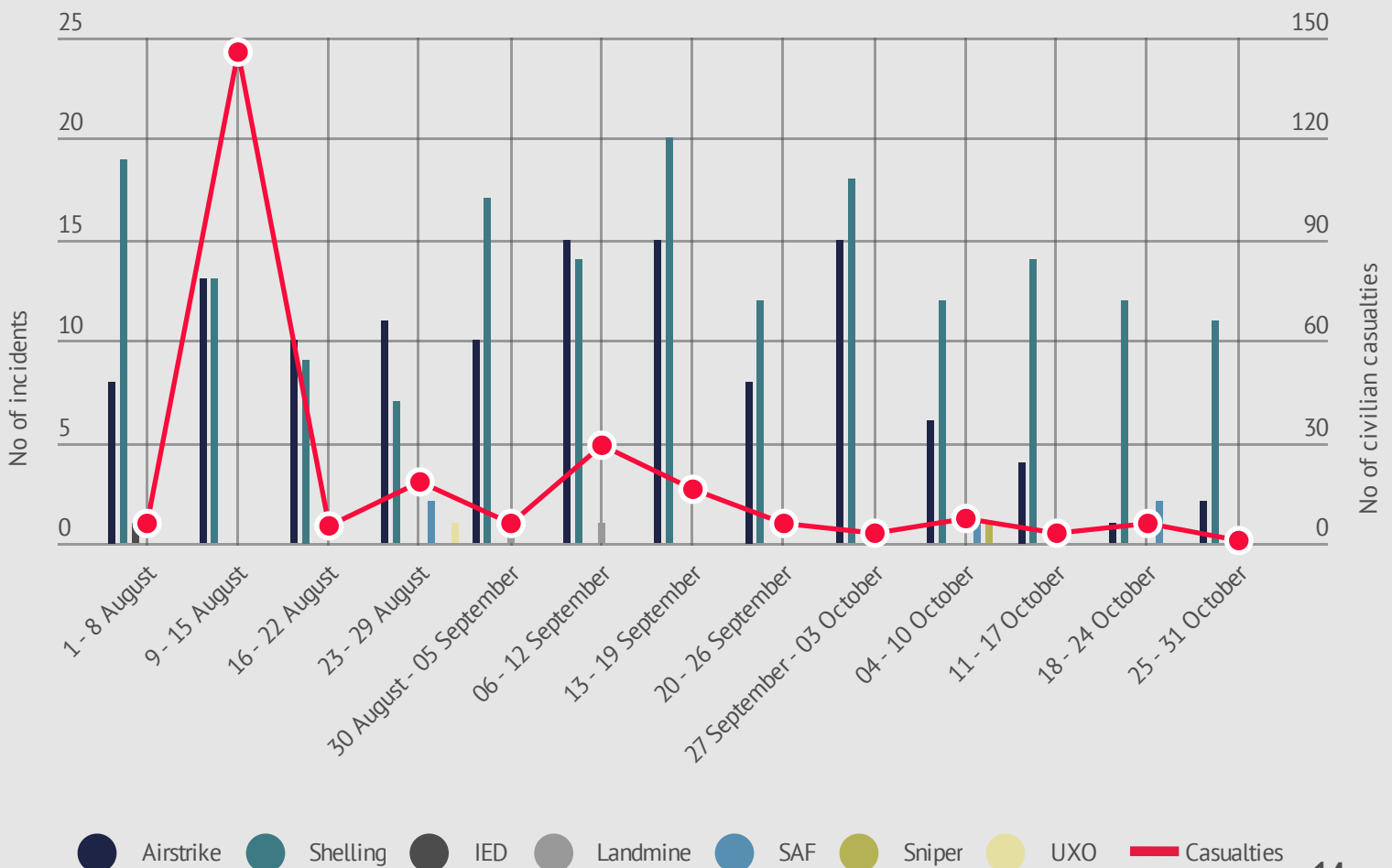
Sa'ada hub saw the highest rate of airstrikes impacting upon civilians out of the five hubs. There was, however, a steady decrease in airstrikes in October, with just 19 airstrikes reported to have impacted upon civilians compared to 53 in September and 46 in August.

Despite the decrease in airstrikes, the rate of shelling incidents has remained consistently within 7% of the monthly average of 59. The Sa'ada hub also saw more shelling incidents impacting upon civilians than in any other hub, accounting for 60% of the reported incidents across the country. The 178 shelling incidents in the hub were responsible for 48 casualties. Of the 306 incidents reported in the Sa'ada hub, 39% were caused by airstrikes and 58% by shelling. The remaining 3% of incidents were caused by SAF (5), landmines (2), IEDs (1), UXOs (1) and snipers (1).

Type of Armed Violence



Number of incidents, type of violence and casualties per week



### Civilian Impact Incidents, Casualties and Vulnerability

Civilian impact incidents	<b>306</b>	Psychosocial trauma incidents	<b>264</b>
Fatalities	<b>101</b>	Incidents with vulnerability	<b>253</b>
Children / Women	<b>57/14</b>	Children & Women	<b>238</b>
Injured	<b>151</b>	Children/Women/IDPs/Refugees	<b>10/3/1/1</b>
Children / Women	<b>75/11</b>		

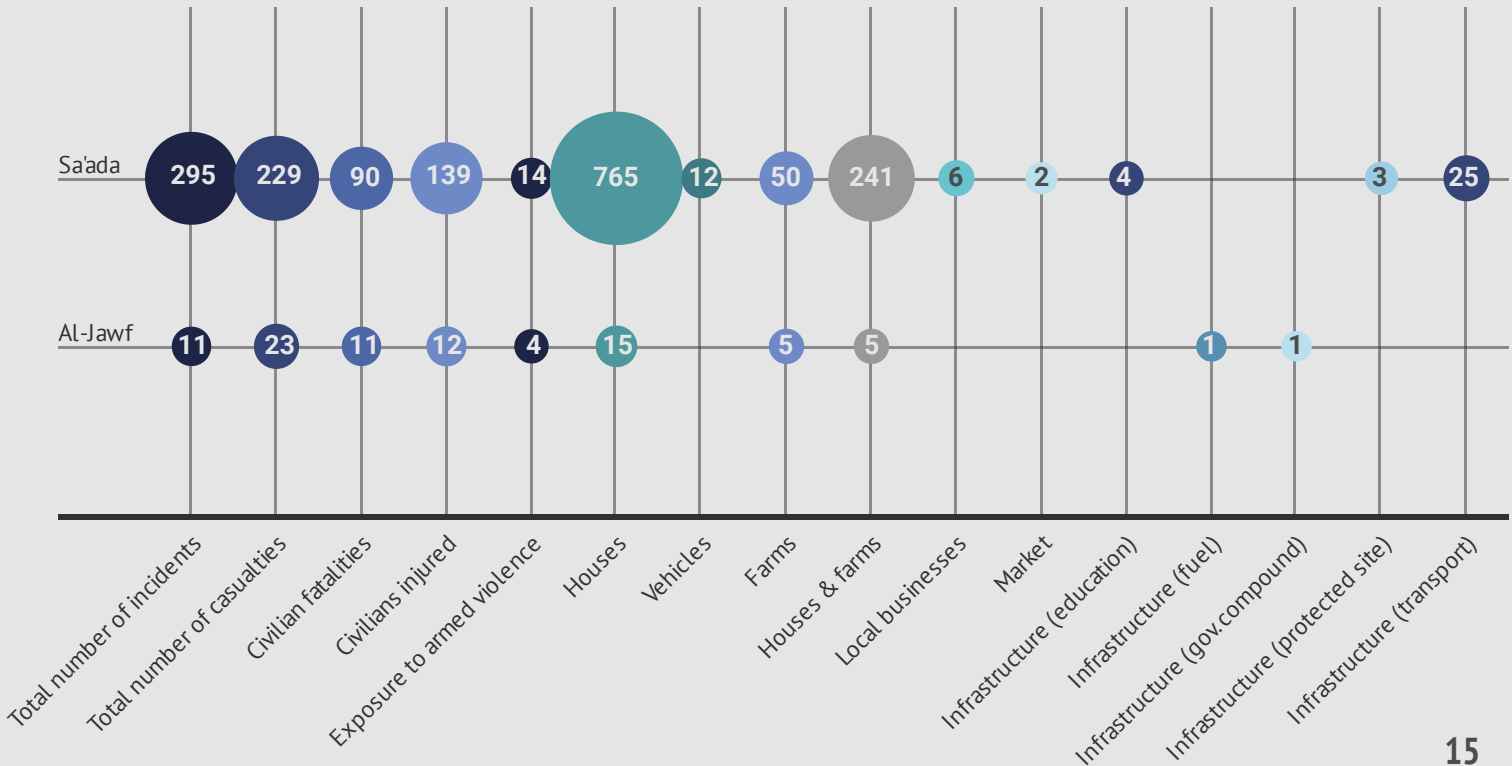


295 of the incidents this quarter were reported in Sa'ada, and the remaining 11 were in neighbouring Al-Jawf governorate. The districts in the northeast of Sa'ada governorate bordering Saudi Arabia consistently see the highest civilian rates of incidents of armed violence impacting upon civilians. 82 incidents (27% of the hub total) were reported this quarter in Baqim, 63 (21%) in Razih, and 52 (17%) in Shada'a.

The primary civilian structures being impacted by incidents of armed violence in Sa'ada governorate are civilian houses, shortly followed by farms. 780 houses and 301 farms have been impacted by airstrikes and shelling in Sa'ada, which is more than double all of other hubs combined. Due to the domestic nature of the sites being targeted, it is estimated that the vulnerability of women and children is high in Sa'ada, with 253 incidents in the past quarter impacting vulnerable groups, which is more than double that seen in the Al-Hudaydah hub and constitutes over half of nationwide incidents exacerbating the vulnerability of women and children.

Sa'ada was also the hub to have seen the highest impact on schools and transport infrastructure across the country. 4 education facilities were impacted by armed violence over the past three months, all of which were as a result of airstrikes. All incidents were reported in Sa'ada governorate, restricting access to education for an estimated 4,000 households. Transport infrastructure was also heavily impacted by armed violence in Sa'ada, with 25 incidents impacting upon transport infrastructure, which is more than double the number in all of the other hubs combined. Roads were impacted in 24 incidents and the other incident impacted a bridge, each incident restricting on average transport access to 7,800 households.

### Civilian impact per governorate

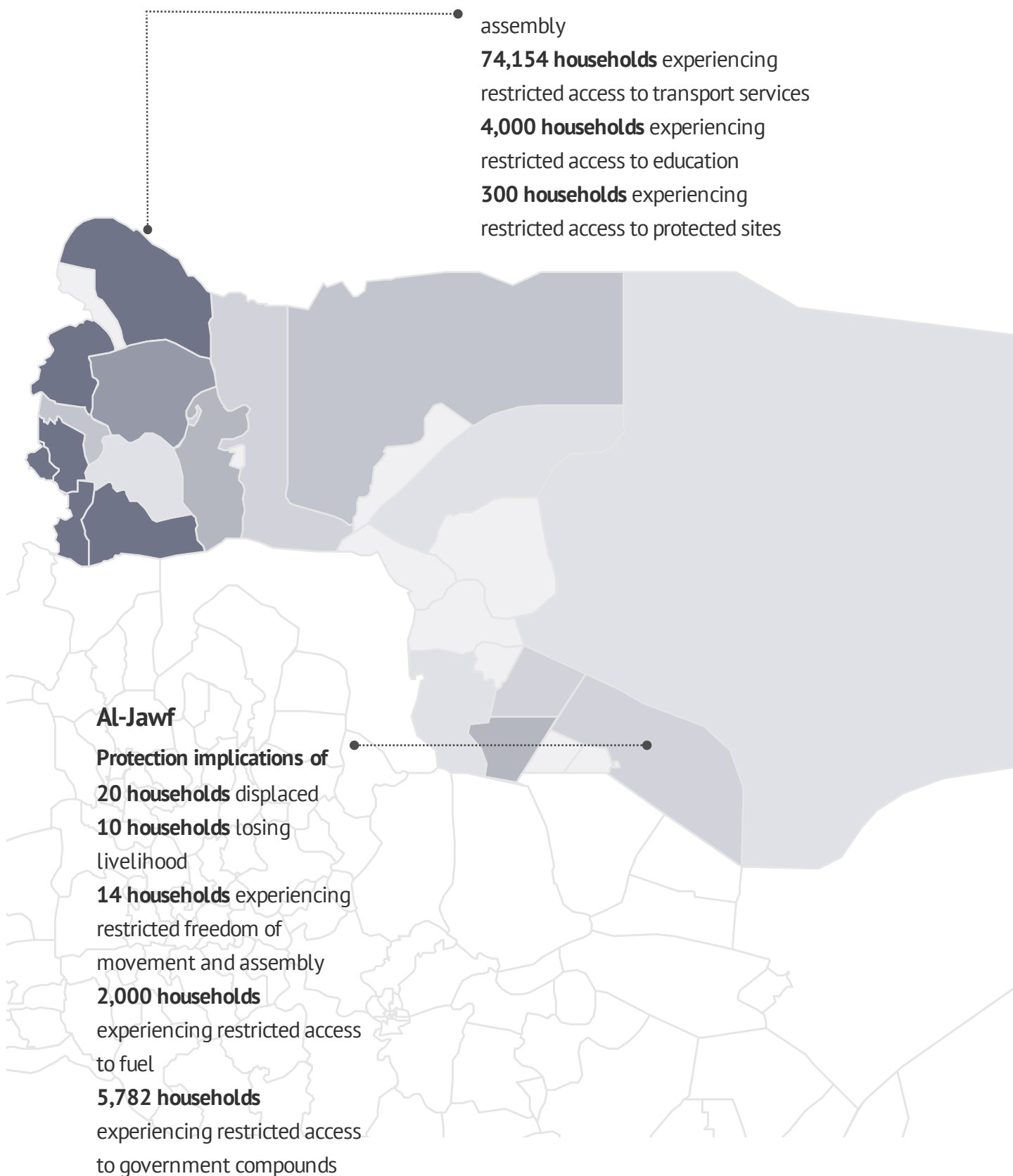


# Protection Implication per Governorate

### Sa'ada

#### Protection implications

- 1,006 households** displaced
- 336 households** losing livelihood
- 178 households** experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly
- 74,154 households** experiencing restricted access to transport services
- 4,000 households** experiencing restricted access to education
- 300 households** experiencing restricted access to protected sites



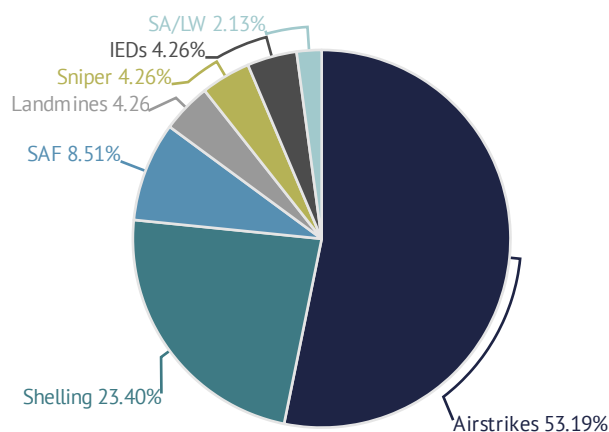
# Sana'a Hub: Amran, Marib, Sana'a governorate, Sana'a capital, Dhamar and Al-Bayda

There have been 46 incidents of armed violence in the Sana'a hub this quarter with a civilian impact, resulting in 94 civilian casualties. Compared to the national total, the number of casualties in the hub has been low, contributing to just 6% of the total number of civilian casualties. Just under half of these were fatalities. 24 of the casualties were children, meaning that more than 1 in 4 civilian casualties in the Sana'a hub, and indeed, more than 1 in 4 civilian fatalities, were children.

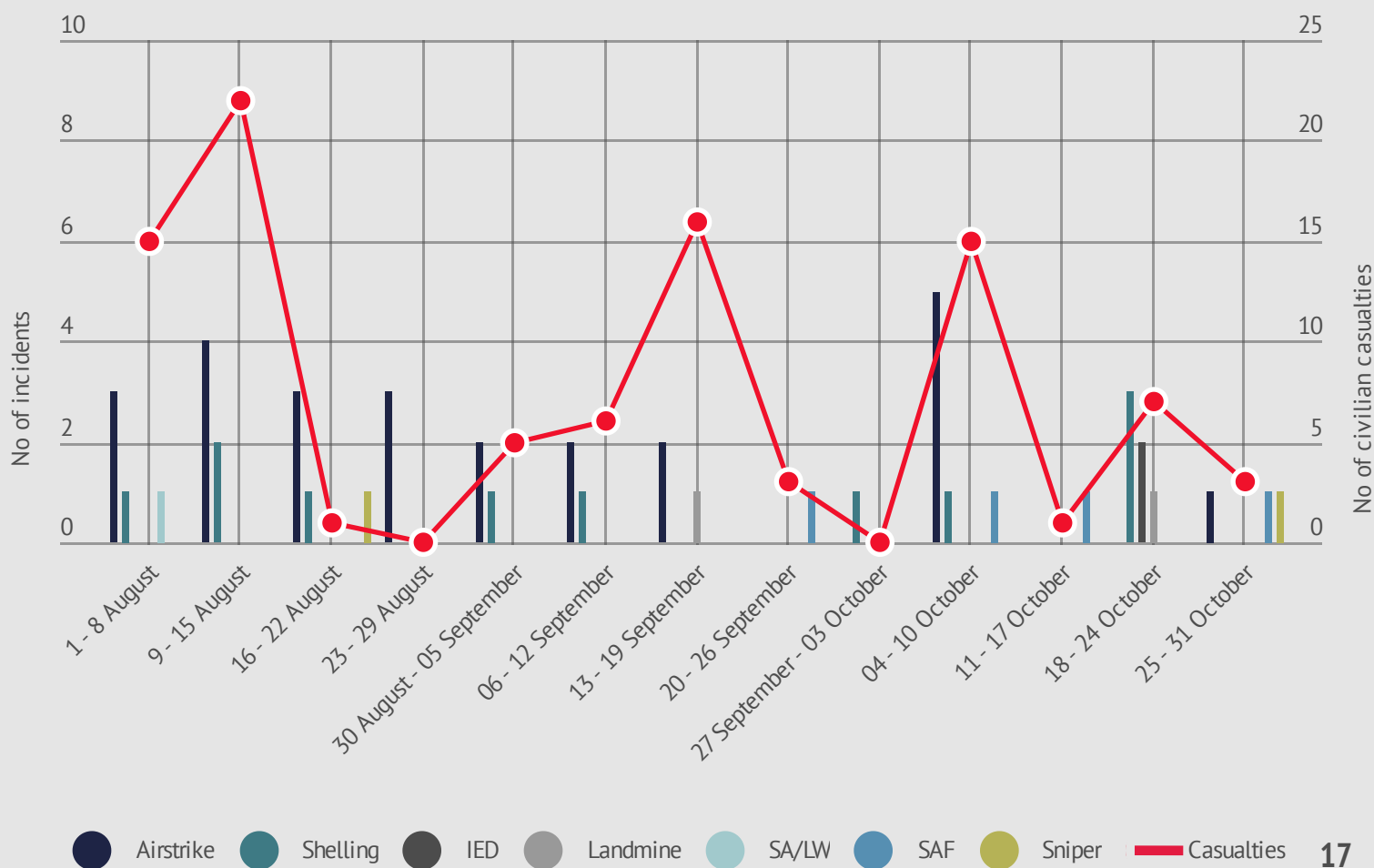
59 (63%) of the casualties were as a result of airstrikes, of which there were 25 reported to have had a civilian impact in Sana'a over the past quarter. This was a high proportion compared to country-wide, for which the proportion of civilian casualties caused by airstrikes was 45%. For every 10 civilians to have died in Sana'a hub over the past quarter, 7 were killed by airstrikes.

The district with the highest rate of civilian casualties was Harf Sufyan, in Amran governorate, where all 3 incidents reported were airstrikes, resulting in 20 civilian casualties. This included one mass casualty incident when airstrikes hit Bedouin tents, killing 7 civilians from the same family, including 3 children, and injuring a further 5, including 2 children. However, save for the second week of October, when a spike in airstrikes also corresponded with a spike in civilian casualties, the rate of airstrikes impacting upon civilians has dropped off since mid-September.

Type of Armed Violence

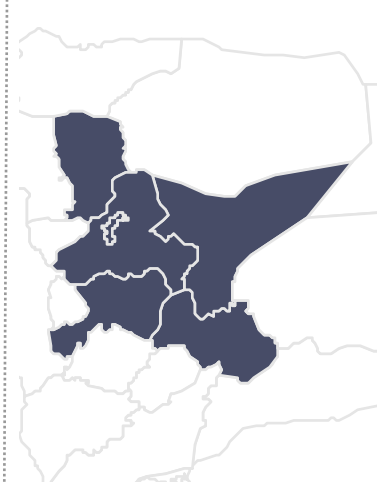


Number of incidents, type of violence and casualties per week



### Civilian Impact Incidents, Casualties and Vulnerability

Civilian impact incidents	<b>47</b>	Psychosocial trauma incidents	<b>42</b>
Fatalities	<b>46</b>	Incidents with vulnerability	<b>32</b>
Children / Women	<b>12/8</b>	Children & Women	<b>28</b>
Injured	<b>48</b>	Children/Women/IDPs	<b>1/2/1</b>
Children / Women	<b>12/4</b>		

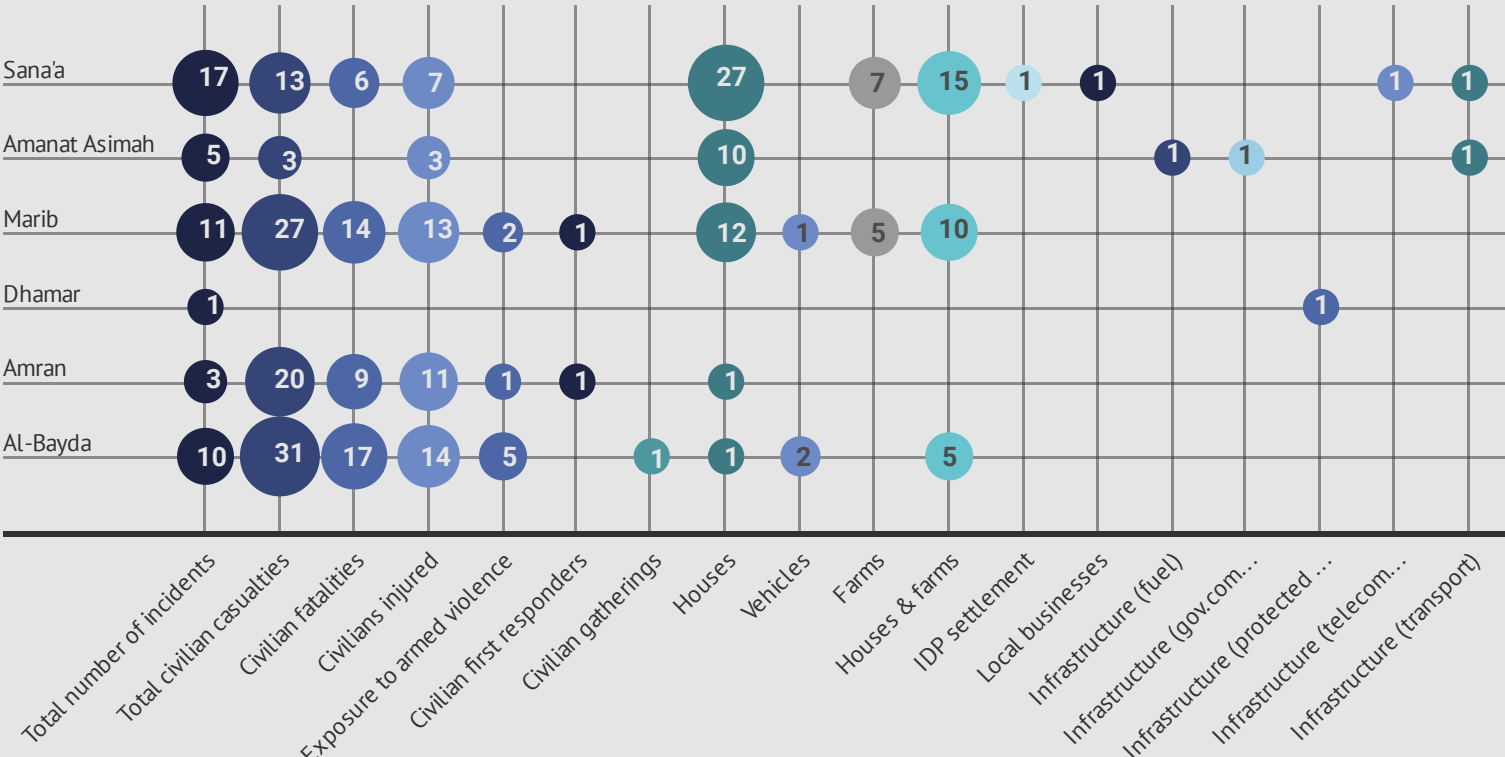


The district with the second highest civilian casualty count (19) was Radman Al-Awad in Al-Bayda, which is an ongoing hotspot in fighting. Al-Bayda saw 9 incidents of armed violence resulting in 29 civilian casualties including a mass casualty incident on 16 September when an airstrike that hit a house in Hawran in Radman Al Awad killed 7 civilians, including women and children, and injured a further 8.

Sirwah, another active front in the fighting, saw the third highest civilian casualty toll, at 14. This, combined with the civilian toll in Marib City, brings the total civilian casualty rate across Marib governorate to 27, which is double that seen in Sana'a despite there being fewer incidents reported. In Sana'a, all but one of the incidents in the governorate resulting in casualties were reported in Nihm district, which is a longstanding hotspot in fighting.

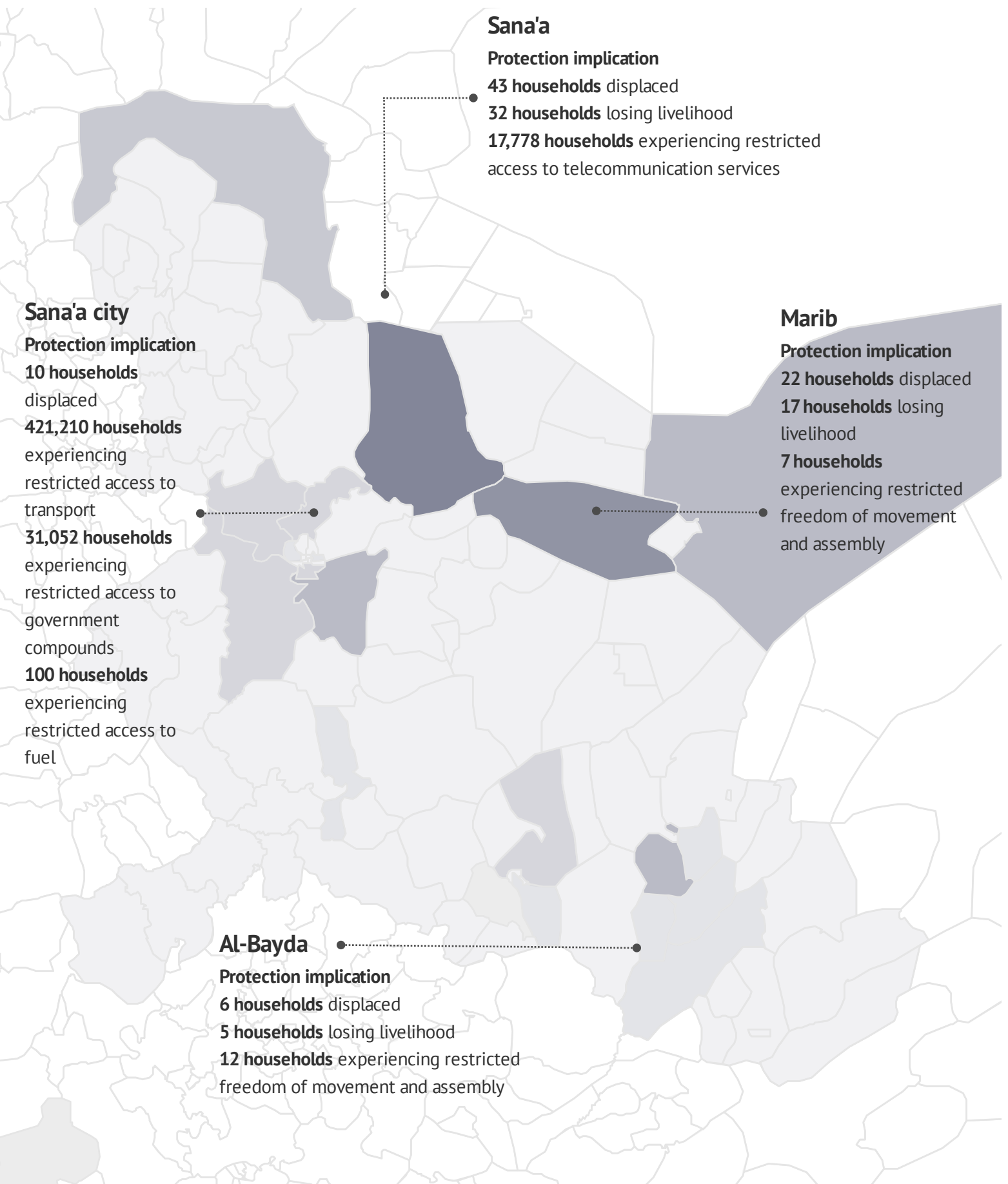
Meanwhile, shelling incidents, of which there were 11 reported in Sana'a hub with a civilian impact, resulted in 16 civilian casualties, 17% of the total. Other types of armed violence to have had a civilian impact in Sana'a hub were SAF (5), landmines (2), IEDs (2), snipers (2) and SA/LW (1).

### Civilian impact per governorate





# Protection Implication per Governorate



The above map shows concentration of civilian impact incidents per district

# Ibb Hub: Ibb and Taiz

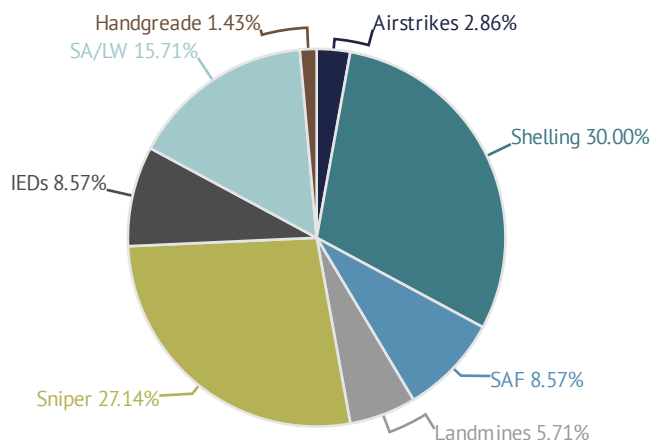
In the Ibb hub, the vast majority of incidents (90%) were recorded in Taiz governorate, 63 incidents in total, as it is still an active frontline in the conflict. Only 7 incidents were recorded in Ibb governorate in the three months, all of which were isolated, caused by small-scale armed clashes, mainly in Ibb city.

Taiz city and surrounding areas (including Jabal Habashy and Sabir Al-Mawadim) were the primary hotspots for civilian impact incidents in the hub, seeing 43 incidents, 61% of the total for the hub. Although the city is still an active conflict zone, 30% of the incidents impacting on civilians were the result of infighting between various armed factions and other similarly driven incidents as the city is riven by tensions between political rivals.

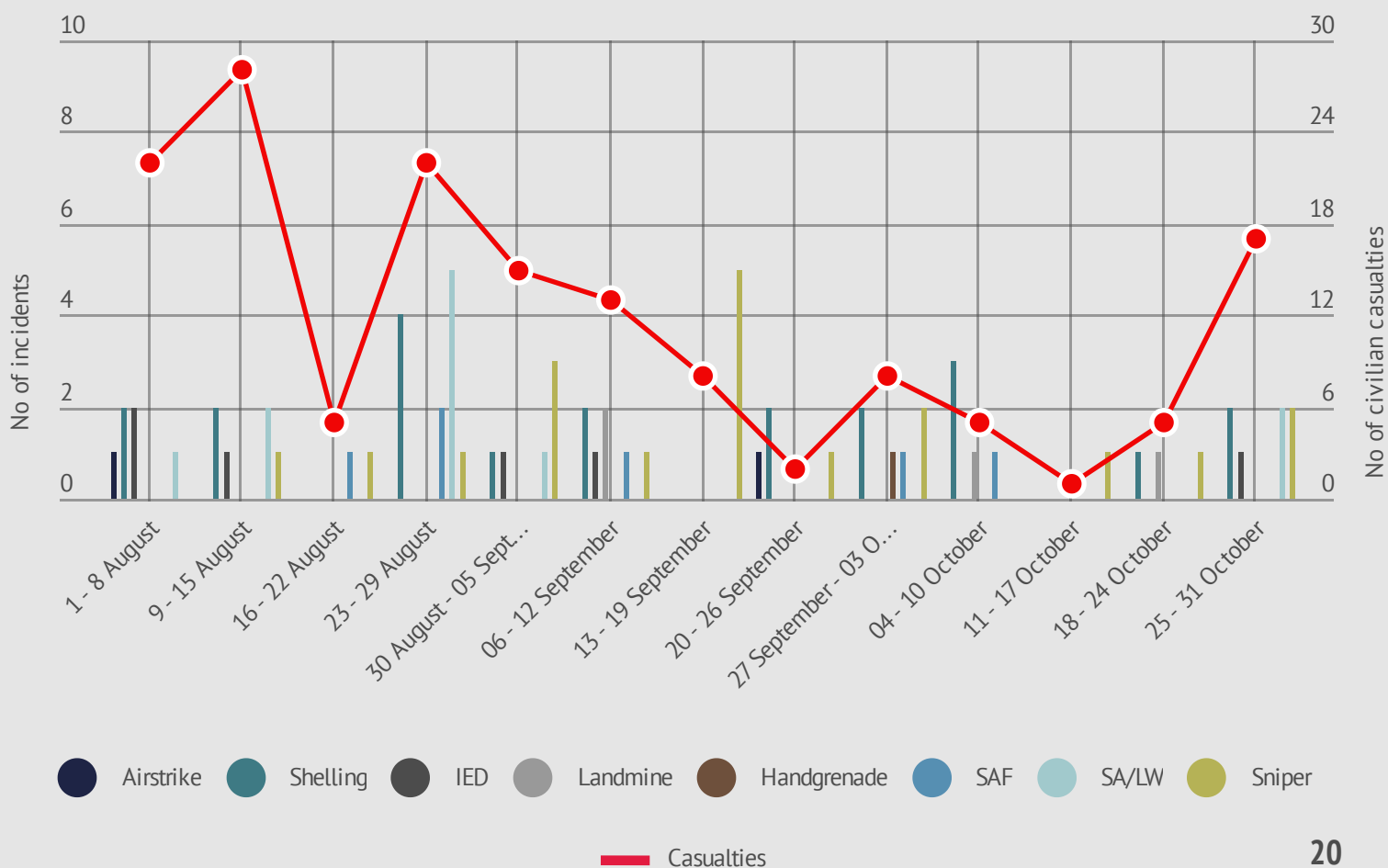
As a result of these tensions, the hub saw a spike in incidents in late August, when intensive armed clashes broke out in Taiz city between rival armed groups. 12 incidents were recorded in the week from 23-29 August, twice the weekly average of 6. This also caused a surge in civilian casualties in the hub, 77 in August, more than the next two months combined. 43 of the civilian casualties in the month were attributed to this infighting, 56% of the total in the hub. This was the apex of the recent infighting in the city, which had been ongoing between the groups throughout recent months, before being de-escalated through mediation.

The city, and wider governorate, also saw the majority of country-wide incidents caused by sniper fire. 19 were recorded in the governorate, 66% of the country-wide total, of which 16 were in Taiz city and its environs, one of the few areas of urban combat in the current conflict. As a result, sniper fire caused the second most incidents in the hub, 27% of the total, although it only caused 18% of the civilian casualties due to the limited impact of each incident. The most civilian casualties were caused by SA/LW, 34% of the total, mainly as a result of the surge in armed clashes between rival groups in Taiz city in August.

### Type of Armed Violence



## Number of incidents, type of violence and casualties per week



## Civilian Impact Incidents, Casualties and Vulnerability

Civilian impact incidents	<b>70</b>	Psychosocial trauma incidents	<b>67</b>
Fatalities	<b>46</b>	Incidents with vulnerability	<b>41</b>
Children / Women	<b>4/7</b>	Children & Women	<b>22</b>
Injured	<b>105</b>	Children/Women/IDPs	<b>4/8/0</b>
Children / Women	<b>17/9</b>		

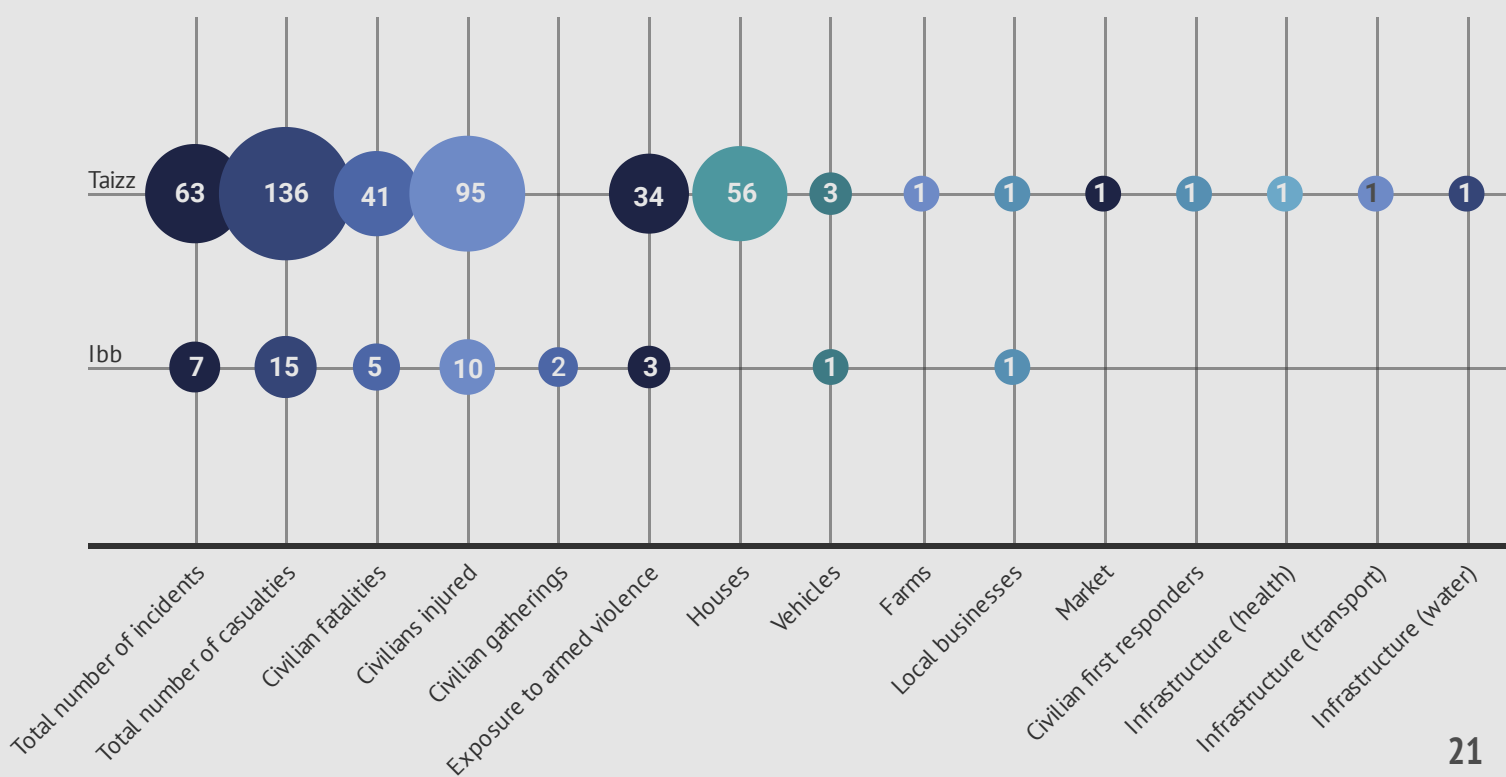


The Ibb hub saw 70 incidents with a civilian impact in the quarter, an average of 6 per week, which caused 151 civilian casualties, 13 per week across the hub. Shelling caused the most incidents with a civilian impact in the hub, 30% of the total, followed by sniper fire, 27%, and SA/LW, 16%. There were only 2 incidents caused by airstrikes, both on frontline areas in Maqbanah and Hayfan in Taiz.

The most common civilian structure impacted by armed violence in the hub was houses, 56 of which were affected during the three-month reporting period. Just under half of these were in the Taiz city area, 45%, where fighting is still ongoing in the city's outskirts. The rest were mainly divided between the western district of Maqbanah (29%), which has seen almost daily hostilities along the main roads leading between the coast and Taiz city and north to Al-Hudaydah, and the frontline districts in the south of the governorate, where clashes are focused on the routes leading to Taiz city, including Hayfan, Ash Shamayatayn, Dimnat Khadir, and Al-Silw.

The other civilian structures impacted that had a broad implication for the local civilian population were the Al-Jimhuri Hospital in Salh in Taiz city, when infighting between armed groups in August surrounded the facility, with reports of SAF within the compound. Staff and patients were trapped in the hospital, while people were unable to access the site due to ongoing fighting, with almost 30,000 households potentially experiencing restricted access to healthcare. The other incident with a widespread impact was the destruction of the Da'an bridge in Hayfan in the southeast of Taiz, which was blown up by combatants to cut off access routes for their opponents. The bridge links Taiz and Aden and impacted the movements of the civilian population in the district.

## Civilian impact per governorate



# Protection Implication per Governorate

## Ibb

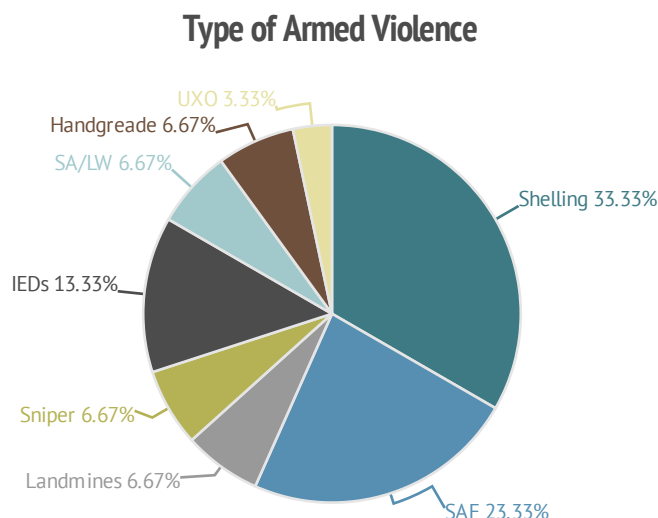
Protection implication of  
**5 households** losing livelihood  
**12 households** experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly

## Taiz

Protection implication  
**64 households** displaced  
**16 households** losing livelihood  
**102 households** experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly  
**5 households** experiencing restricted access to water facilities  
**28,900 households** experiencing restricted access to health services  
**14,025 households** experiencing restricted access to transport services

# Aden Hub: Aden, Abyan, Al-Dhale, Al-Mahra, Hadramawt, Lahj, Shabwa, and Socotra

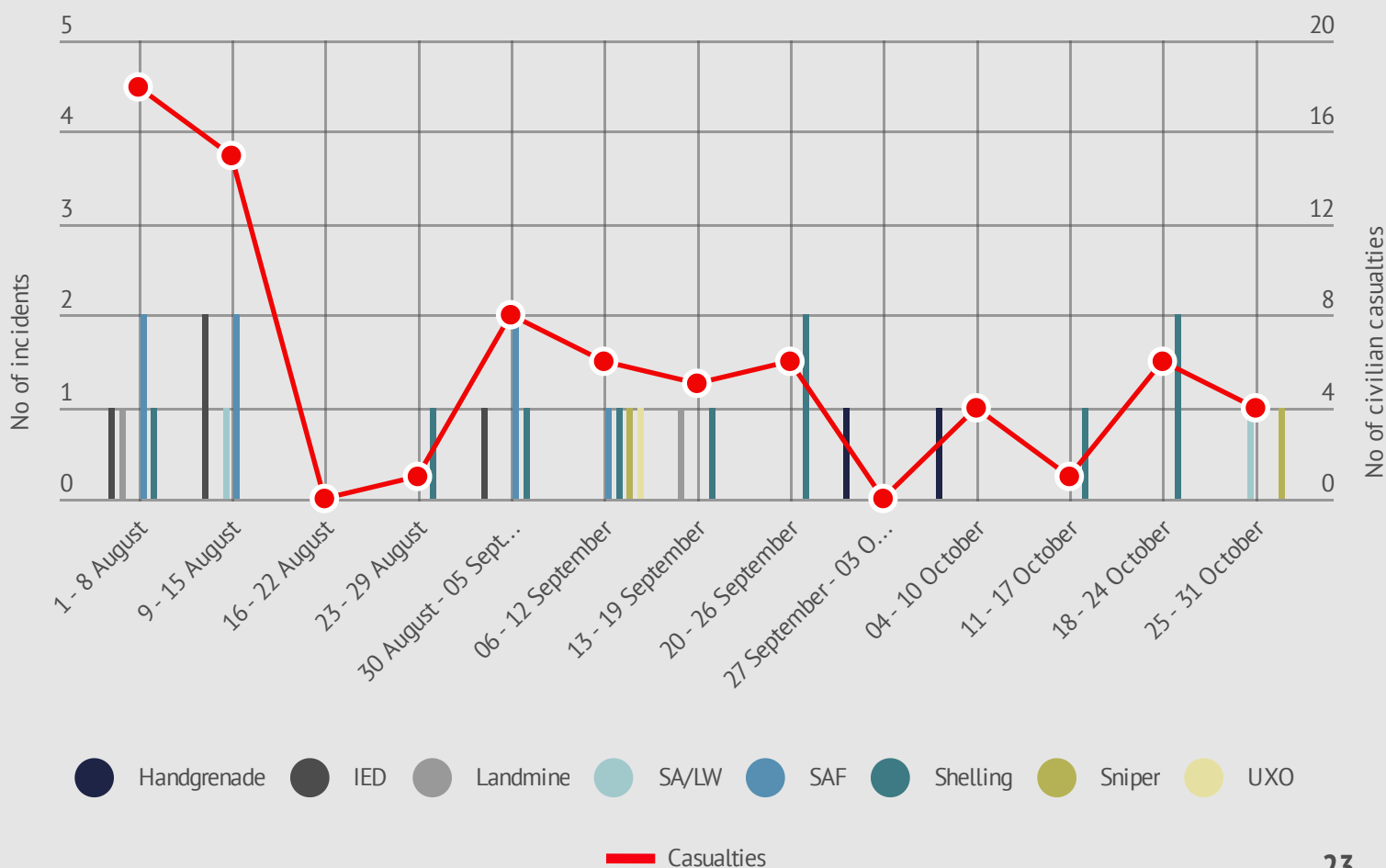
The Aden hub saw the fewest incidents with a civilian impact country-wide, 30 incidents across the 3 months, 36% lower than the next hub, Sana'a. There was a steady decrease in incidents in the hub over the quarter, declining by an average of 27% month-on-month. Similarly, the Aden hub also saw the fewest civilian casualties country-wide, 74 in the quarter, an average of 25 per month. As the number of incidents decreased, so did the geography of the incidents. After 5 September, all of the recorded incidents were either in Lahj or Al-Dhale. More specifically, all but one of the reported incidents were either in AL-Qabbaytah in northern Lahj or Al-Dhale and Qa'atabah districts. AL-Qabbaytah and Qa'atabah are the two main frontlines still active in the hub.



As a result, the overwhelming majority of incidents and casualties were recorded in AL-Dhale and Lahj. These two districts accounted for 60% of all incidents and 58% of all civilian casualties in the hub. On a district level, Qa'atabah and AL-Qabbaytah have seen 33% and 27% of the incidents, respectively. No other district has seen more than 10% of the total incidents.

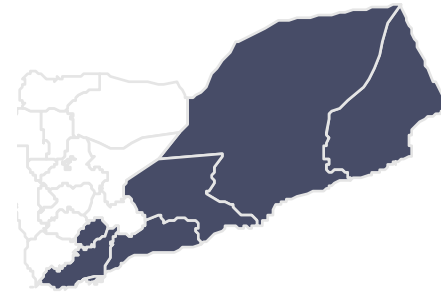
As the two hotspots in the hub are both active fronts in the conflict, the majority of civilian impact incidents were caused by shelling, 33% of the total. This was followed by SAF (23%) and IEDs (13%). There were no civilian impact incidents caused by airstrikes in the hub. However, the most civilian casualties were caused by SAF (39%) rather than shelling (30%). This was largely the result of several mass civilian casualty shootings, including at an internet café in Lawdar that killed 2 civilians and wounded 8, and the shooting of a bus carrying IDPs from AL-Hudaydah to Aden at a checkpoint in Abyan.

## Number of incidents, type of violence and casualties per week



## Civilian Impact Incidents, Casualties and Vulnerability

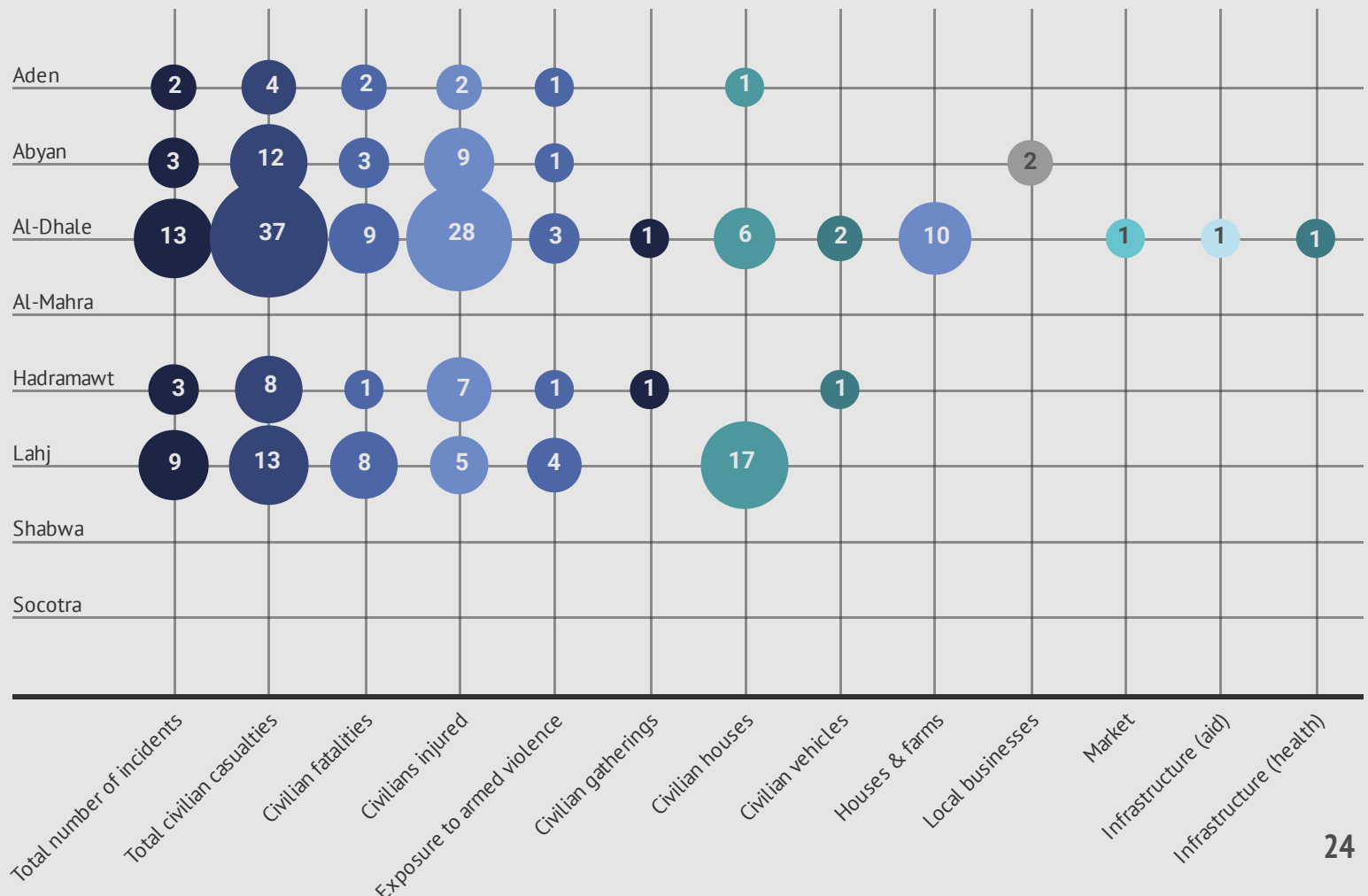
Civilian impact incidents	<b>30</b>	Psychosocial trauma incidents	<b>28</b>
Fatalities	<b>23</b>	Incidents with vulnerability	<b>20</b>
Children / Women	<b>6/4</b>	Children & Women	<b>13</b>
Injured	<b>51</b>	Children/Women/IDPs	<b>1/2/1</b>
Children / Women	<b>16/1</b>		



Houses were the most common type of civilian structure impacted by armed violence in the hub, 33 of the which were affected in the quarter, followed by farms with 10. With the exception of 1 incident with an IED, all of the other houses and farms impacted were caused by shelling and all were in either Qa'atabah in Al-Dhale or Al-Qabbaytah in Lahj. 3 civilian vehicles were also impacted, all by SAF or SA/LW and all taking place at checkpoints.

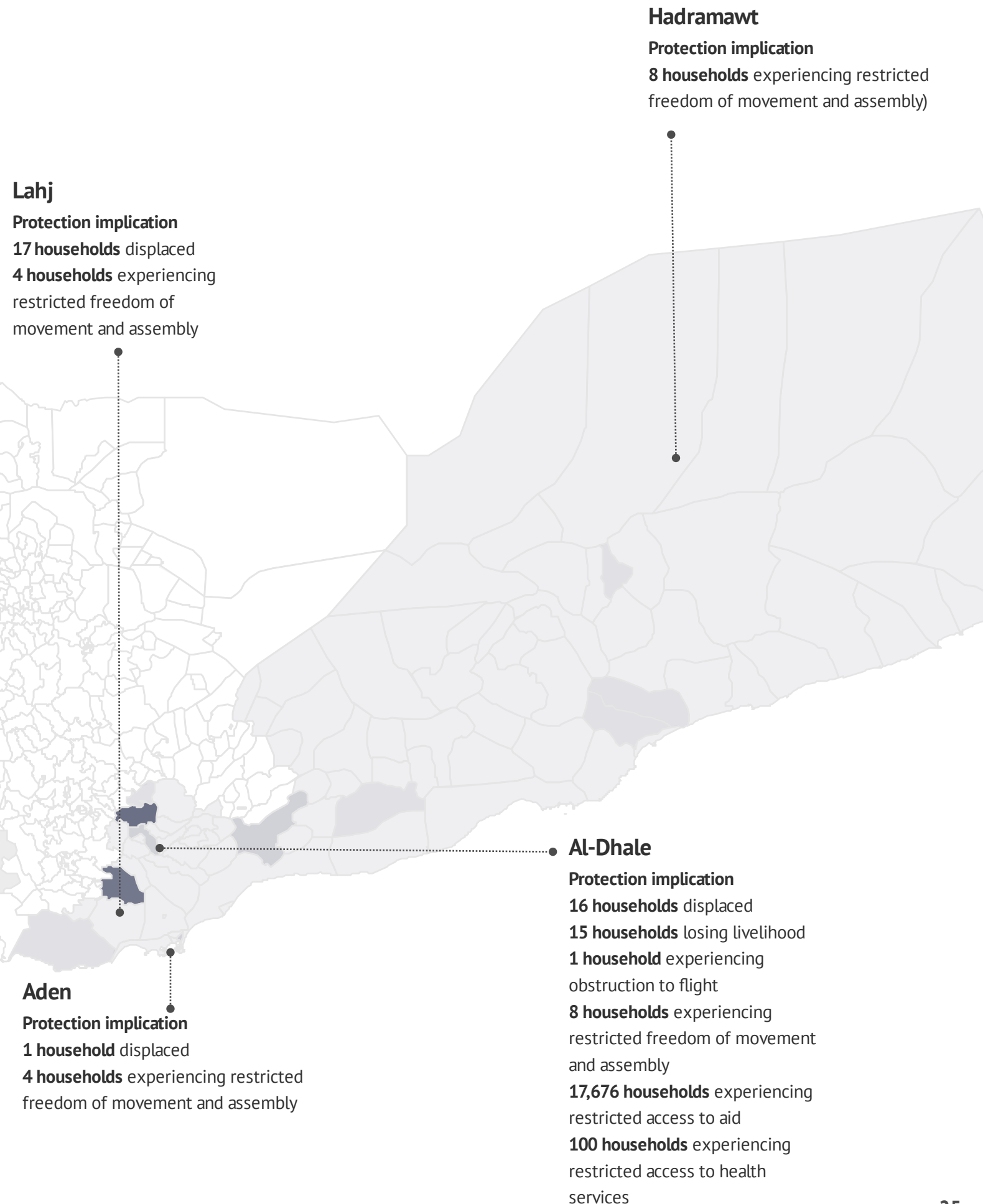
The incidents with the widest potential protection implications both involved healthcare sites in Al-Dhale. A hand grenade was thrown at the guesthouse for staff for the medical organisation MSF in Al-Dhale city in early-October, the second incident targeting the organisation in the city in recent months, leading MSF to withdraw its staff and eventually to terminate all operations in the governorate. In the other incident, shooting inside the Al-Amal medical centre in Damt killed 1 child and injured three civilians. These incidents resulted in further restricted the already limited access to healthcare for the local population in Al-Dhale.

## Civilian impact per governorate





# Protection Implication per Governorate



The above map shows concentration of civilian impact incidents per district