



# Civilian Impact Monitoring Report

January - December 2018

Mountain Town, Yemen by Rod Waddington

An annual report on civilian impact from armed violence in  
Yemen.

January - December 2018



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

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# Executive summary

## Key Trends

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

In 2018, 2,361 incidents of armed violence with a direct civilian impact were recorded country-wide, and average of 45 per week. These incidents generated 4,836 civilian casualties, including 952 children and 581 women, 32% of the total.

### **A fifth of all civilian casualties were children**

20% of all the civilian casualties recorded countrywide in 2018 were children: 410 children were killed and 542 were injured by armed violence in the past year. In the deadliest incident, 96 children were among the 130 civilian casualties caused by an airstrike that hit a bus carrying schoolchildren in Sa'ada in August.

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

The school bus bombing was just one of 95 incidents in which more than 10 civilian casualties were recorded. These mass civilian casualty incidents accounted for 2,141 civilian casualties, 44% of the yearly total. The majority of these incidents, 61%, were caused by airstrikes, with another 19% the result of shelling. Just under half (43%) were recorded in Al-Hudaydah and almost a quarter (22%) in Sa'ada, with 11% occurring in Taiz.

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

In total, 1,253 incidents (53%) were recorded impacting women and children, with another 177 impacting only children and 77 impacting women alone. In addition, 29 incidents impacted on existing IDPs, including women and children, and 2 on refugees. In total, 69% of the recorded incidents impacted on vulnerable groups.

### **The dynamic frontlines in Al-Hudaydah resulted in the most civilian casualties**

Overall, Al-Hudaydah and Sa'ada hubs saw the most civilian impact incidents, with Sa'ada accounting for 44% of the total and Al-Hudaydah 34%. Resultantly, they also saw the most civilian casualties. But, although the Al-Hudaydah hub was the location for roughly one-third of incidents, almost half (48%) of all civilian casualties in the year were recorded there. 22% of the casualties were recorded in Sa'ada.

### **Airstrikes caused the most civilian impact**

Airstrikes caused the most incidents with a civilian impact in 2018, 1,113 incidents countrywide, 47% of the total. This was followed by shelling with 897 incidents, 38%. Together these two types of armed violence were responsible for 85% of the civilian impact incidents in the past year. In line with this, airstrikes and shelling caused the most civilian casualties in the year, 79% of the total. Airstrikes were responsible for 2,504 civilian casualties (52%), almost twice as many as the second highest, shelling, with 1,300 (27%). Airstrikes were also responsible for more than three quarters of incidents impacting on infrastructure (76%), generating significant damage to civilian infrastructure.

### **Landmines were the deadliest type of armed violence**

A deadlier type of incident than either of these was landmines, which caused the third most civilian casualties in the year, despite the lower rate of incidents. 233 civilian casualties were reportedly the result of landmines countrywide from 74 incidents, an average of 3 casualties per incident. 60% of these civilian casualties were in Al-Hudaydah, where the most intensive fighting was seen this year.

## **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 4,846 households, whilst 6,049 households suffered from loss of livelihood due to the targeting of farms and local businesses. The majority of the displaced households, 59%, and over a third of those losing their livelihoods (37%) were in the northern governorate of Sa'ada, where daily airstrikes and shelling hit areas along the northern and western border with Saudi Arabia. Rates of displacement increased during the year, with a monthly average of 275 displaced households over the first six months of the year, which then almost doubled to 532 over the latter six months.

## **More civilians were killed and injured inside their own homes than in any other civilian structure**

The greatest number of civilian casualties occurred when armed violence directly impacted upon houses. 1,443 civilian casualties, 30% of the total, were reported inside houses. The incidents were particularly deadly in Sa'ada, where 379 civilian casualties were recorded in homes, of which 223 (59%) were children and women, reflecting the greater vulnerability of women and children when domestic civilian spaces are impacted by armed violence.

## **Attacks on buses in particular had a heavy civilian toll**

After houses, civilian vehicles were the next highest location for civilian casualties. 734 civilian casualties were reported in vehicles, specifically more than one third of these (257) were in 18 attacks on minibuses or buses. Cars, meanwhile, were the most commonly impacted vehicle, with 93 incidents resulting in just over half (382) of civilian casualties in vehicles.

## **Incidents impacting vehicles, and resultant casualties, were predominantly caused by airstrikes**

Airstrikes were the main type of armed violence responsible for impacting upon vehicles in 2018, and of 142 incidents, 92 incidents were caused by airstrikes, causing 555 (76%) civilian casualties, over three quarters of the casualty total from vehicles being impacted.

## **Attacks on food, water and aid infrastructure exacerbated the already dire humanitarian situation**

Critical infrastructure impacted by hostilities includes water (31), aid (10) and food (5) facilities, with a likely detrimental impact on the already dire humanitarian situation across the country. 46 incidents are assessed to have directly impacted such infrastructure, the majority of which, 38 (83%) occurred in Al-Hudaydah and Sa'ada governorates, restricting access to food, water and aid for an estimated 585,081 households.

## **Hospitals were impacted by hostilities throughout 2018**

Health facilities were heavily impacted by armed violence during the year, restricting access to healthcare for over 573,710 households. Of 25 incidents, 18 were reported in the Al-Hudaydah hub. Hospitals were reportedly impacted in 15 incidents, including the 22 May Hospital in Al-Hudaydah city, which was hit in at least 3 shellfire incidents and 1 IED incident in November and December 2018. 5 medical centres and 4 clinics were also impacted by armed violence.

## **Education was widely impacted countrywide**

38 incidents reportedly impacted on education infrastructure, 29 of which impacted on schools, while the rest impacted technical institutes and universities. As a result of armed violence impacting on education facilities 80,729 households suffered restricted access to education. Incidents impacting on education were recorded in all hubs, but with Sa'ada seeing the biggest concentration with almost half the incidents (42%).

## **Attacks on airports have caused the greatest access restrictions for the population**

143 incidents reportedly impacted on transport infrastructure. Whilst roads were impacted in 97 of these incidents, the average number of households facing restricted access as a result per incident was 13,922, whilst incidents impacting airports impacted an average of 429,838 households per incident, due to the wider population catchment of the structure.

# 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 annual 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 Conflict Developments

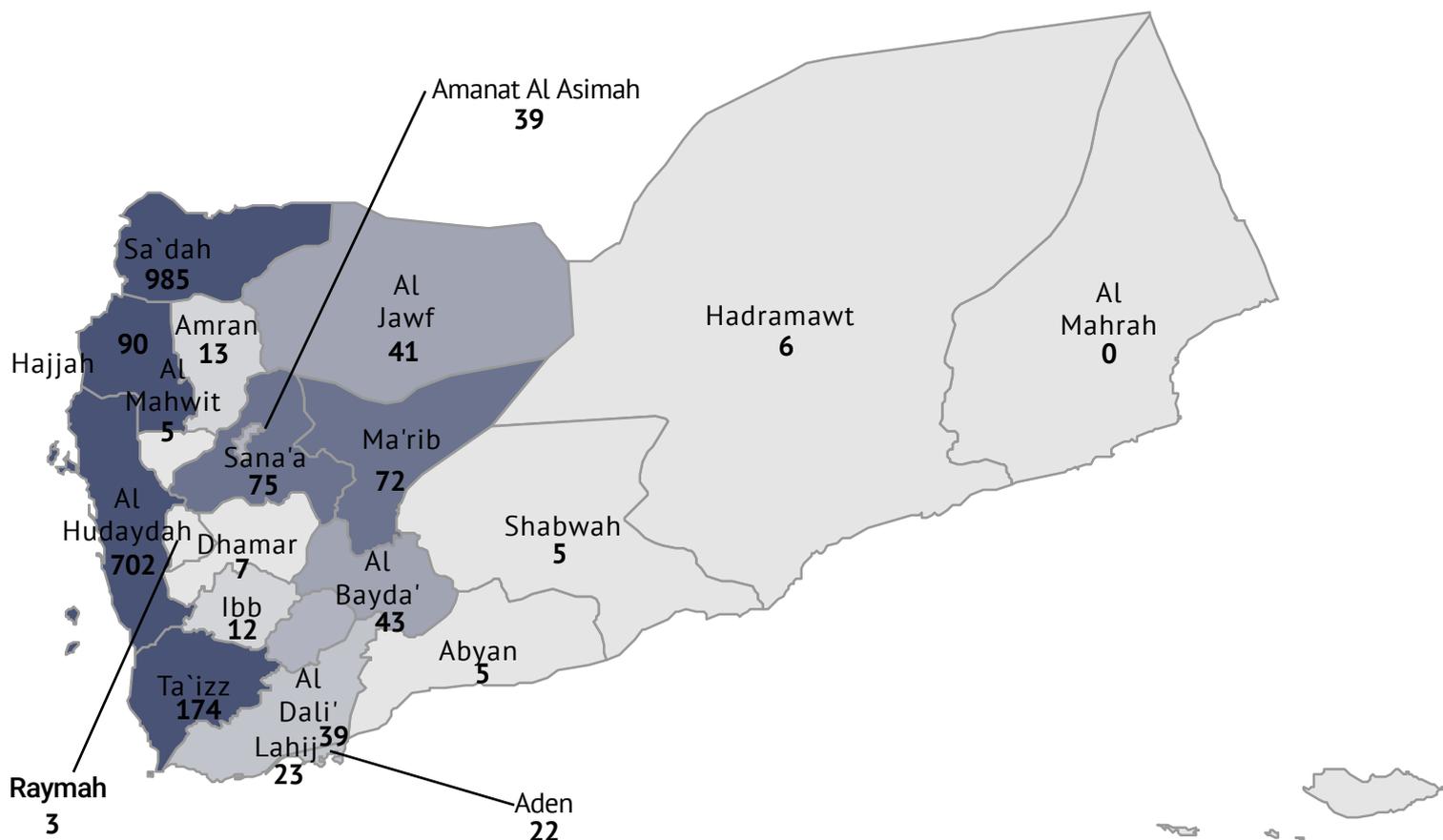
In 2018, there was significant development in the previously largely-stalemated conflict as after over a year of little movement, a military offensive made rapid progress up the western Red Sea coast. The offensive on the Al-Hudaydah frontline came after a series of internecine infighting in the two main cities of Sana'a and Aden between factions on both sides of the conflict in late 2017 and early 2018 shattered the deadlock, sparking a more dynamic phase of the conflict.

As such, Al-Hudaydah saw the highest number of civilian casualties in the country, 2,325, almost half of the country-wide total and more than twice as many as any other governorate. However, it was not the most impacted governorate as Sa'ada in the north of the country, along the border with Saudi Arabia, saw the most incidents, 986, an average of 19 per week. In total, incidents of armed violence with a direct civilian impact were recorded in 20 of the country's 22 governorates this year, reflecting the wide-spread effect of the conflict across Yemen.

In addition to Al-Hudaydah, the other fronts in the conflict were also dynamic, with periods of intensive clashes and shifting frontlines. Throughout the year, the districts with the most active frontlines saw the most civilian impact incidents. In addition to western districts in Al-Hudaydah, districts in northern and western Sa'ada, northern Hajja, Taiz city, and northern Al-Dhale all saw periods of intensive clashes, causing widespread impact among the local civilian populations.

In addition to the fighting on the ground, daily airstrikes continued across the country, on both the frontlines and areas behind the ongoing fighting, and, as a result, they were the sources of the most incidents with a civilian impact. As well as the ongoing hostilities, civilians were also affected by the longer-term remnants of the almost four years of war, as the country is littered with thousands of landmines and unexploded ordinance (UXO), leaving a legacy that will continue to impact the civilian population for years to come.

### Number of civilian impact incidents per governorate



## 1.2. Civilian impact

In 2018, 2,361 incidents of armed violence with a direct civilian impact were recorded in Yemen. These generated 4,836 civilian casualties, of which 1,533 (32%) were women and children. Of these, 2,039 were civilian fatalities, including 410 child fatalities and 351 women fatalities, and 2,797 civilian injuries, including 542 children injuries and 230 women injuries. Furthermore, 1,986 (84%) were assessed to have psychosocial trauma implications for the affected civilians.

On average, 197 incidents with a direct civilian impact and 403 civilian casualties were recorded per month, which is an average of 45 incidents and 93 civilian casualties per week. The impact, though, was not uniform throughout the year, in either intensity or location. The main driver was in Al-Hudaydah, which saw several spikes in incidents and civilian casualties as a series of military offensives were conducted along the western coast towards the port city interspersed with temporary ceasefires, in particular from June, when the fighting reached Al-Hudaydah city and the civilian impact escalated. Other frontlines saw similar weekly variations as the warring sides launched assaults to break through their opponent's lines.

Civilian casualties also followed similar patterns, largely tracking the fluctuations in the fighting, although the totals were also affected by mass civilian casualty incidents. Throughout the year, there were 95 incidents in which more than 10 civilian casualties were recorded.

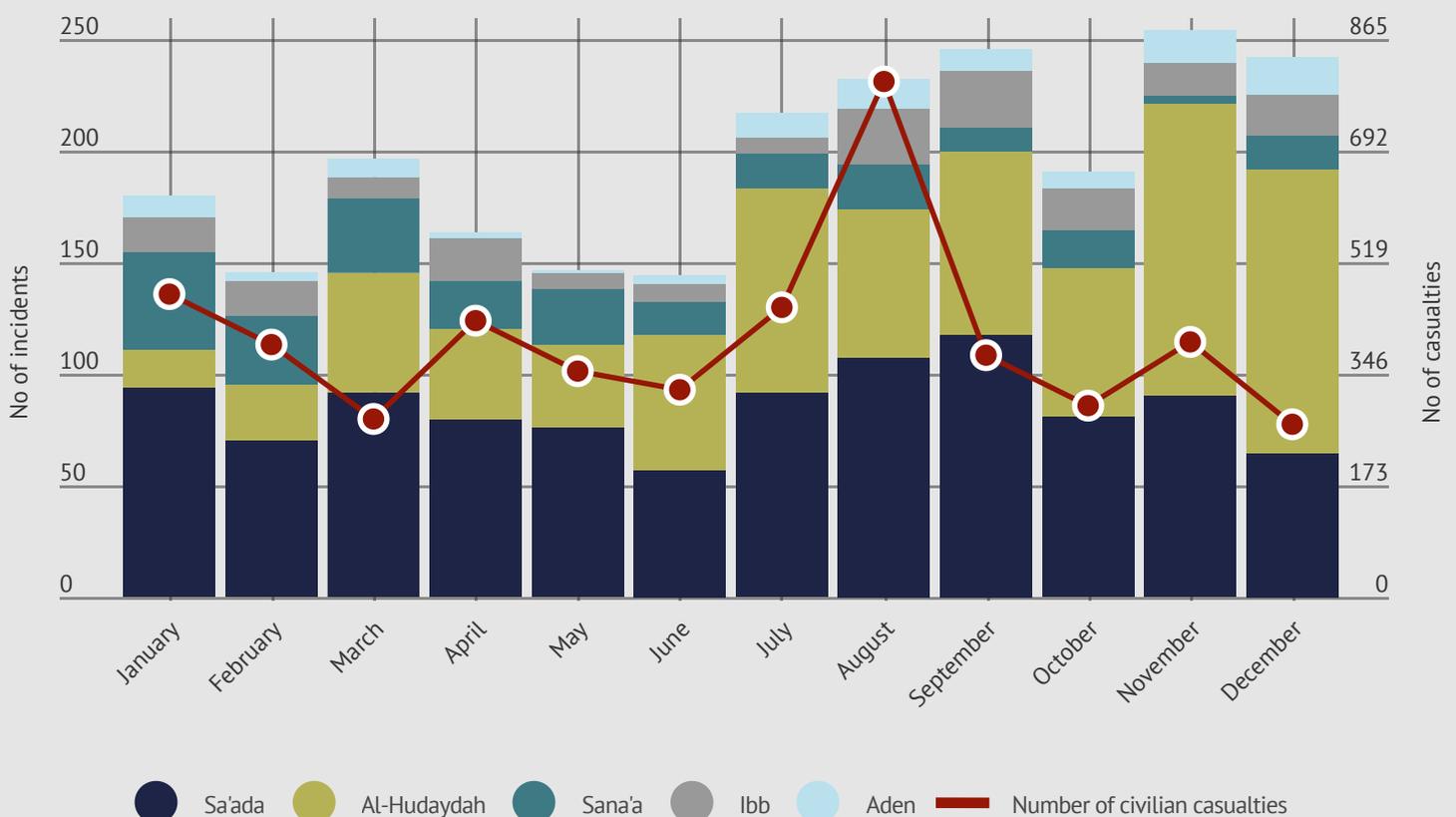
The deadliest was an airstrike that hit a bus carrying schoolchildren in Sa'ada in August, causing 130 civilian casualties, including 96 children. The majority of these incidents, 58 (61%), were caused by airstrikes, with another 18 (19%) the result of shelling. Just under half (43%) were recorded in Al-Hudaydah and almost a quarter (22%) in Sa'ada, with 11% occurring in Taiz.

Overall, Al-Hudaydah and Sa'ada hubs saw the most civilian impact incidents, with Sa'ada accounting for 44% of the total and Al-Hudaydah 34%. Resultantly, they also saw the most civilian casualties. But, although the Al-Hudaydah hub was the location for roughly one-third of incidents, just under half (48%) of all civilian casualties in the year were recorded there. 22% of the casualties were recorded in Sa'ada.

### Countrywide Civilian Impact Snapshot (January-December 2018)

Civilian impact incidents	2,361	Incidents causing psychosocial trauma	1,986
Total civilian casualties	4,836	Incidents impacting vulnerable groups	1,637
Children	952	Incidents impacting Children & Women	1,253
Women	581	Children	177
Total Fatalities	2,039	Women	77
Children	410	IDPs	29
Women	351	Refugees	2
Total Injuries	2,797		
Children	542		
Women	230		

### Number of incidents per hub and total civilian casualties per month



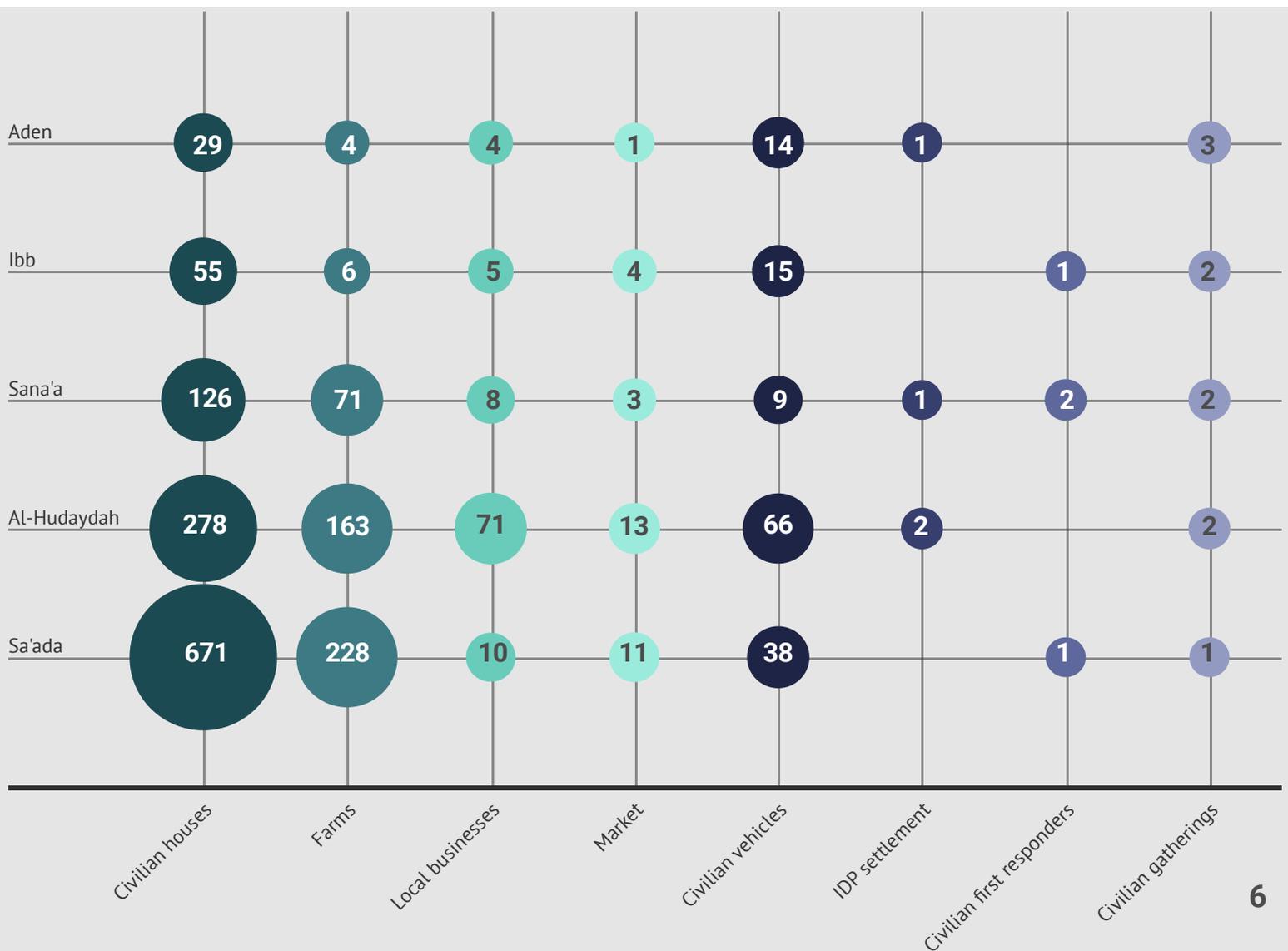
## 1.3. Civilian structures impacted

Throughout 2018, the most commonly impacted civilian structure was civilian houses. In 1,159 incidents, just under half (49%) of all the incidents in the year, 4,820 houses were impacted, collectively resulting in 1,558 civilian casualties. Along with houses, and closely linked to residential spaces due to the prevalence of subsistence livelihoods in rural parts of Yemen, 472 incidents reportedly impacted on farms. Airstrikes and shelling were collectively accountable for 98% of incidents of armed violence impacting on houses and farms in 2018. Shelling caused 719 of the incidents impacting upon houses and farms last year, resulting in 773 civilian casualties, whilst airstrikes caused 604 incidents, resulting in 924 civilian casualties.

142 incidents impacted on vehicles in 2018, causing 734 civilian casualties. Cars were the most commonly impacted vehicle, with 110 cars being impacted in 93 incidents, resulting in 382 (52%) civilian casualties, followed by buses, of which 19 were impacted, resulting in 257 (35%) civilian casualties. Airstrikes were the main type of armed violence responsible for impacting upon vehicles in 2018, with 92 incidents reported to have caused 555 (76%) civilian casualties. Landmines were the second most deadly type of armed violence to impact vehicles, causing 103 (14%) civilian casualties in 24 incidents.

98 incidents of armed violence impacted upon local businesses in 2018, including 19 which impacted factories, all but two of which were reported in Al-Hudaydah governorate. The fishing community were also commonly impacted, with 2 fishing depots and 35 boats reportedly damaged or destroyed by airstrikes (11), shelling (5) or sea mines (4) in 19 incidents, all of which were reported in Al-Hudaydah governorate. Of the 250 civilian casualties to have been caused in incidents of armed violence impacting local businesses, 105 (42%) of these were reported amongst the fishing community. Markets also saw a high rate of incidents impacting upon them during 2018, with 32 incidents causing 235 civilian casualties. 72% of the incidents impacting markets were caused by airstrikes, in which 114 of the civilian casualties were reported, whilst another 100 civilian casualties were caused in just 6 (19%) incidents of shellfire hitting markets, and the remaining 21 civilian casualties were caused by 3 IED attacks on markets.

### Incidents impacting upon civilian structures, by hub, in 2018:



## 1.4. Civilian infrastructure impacted

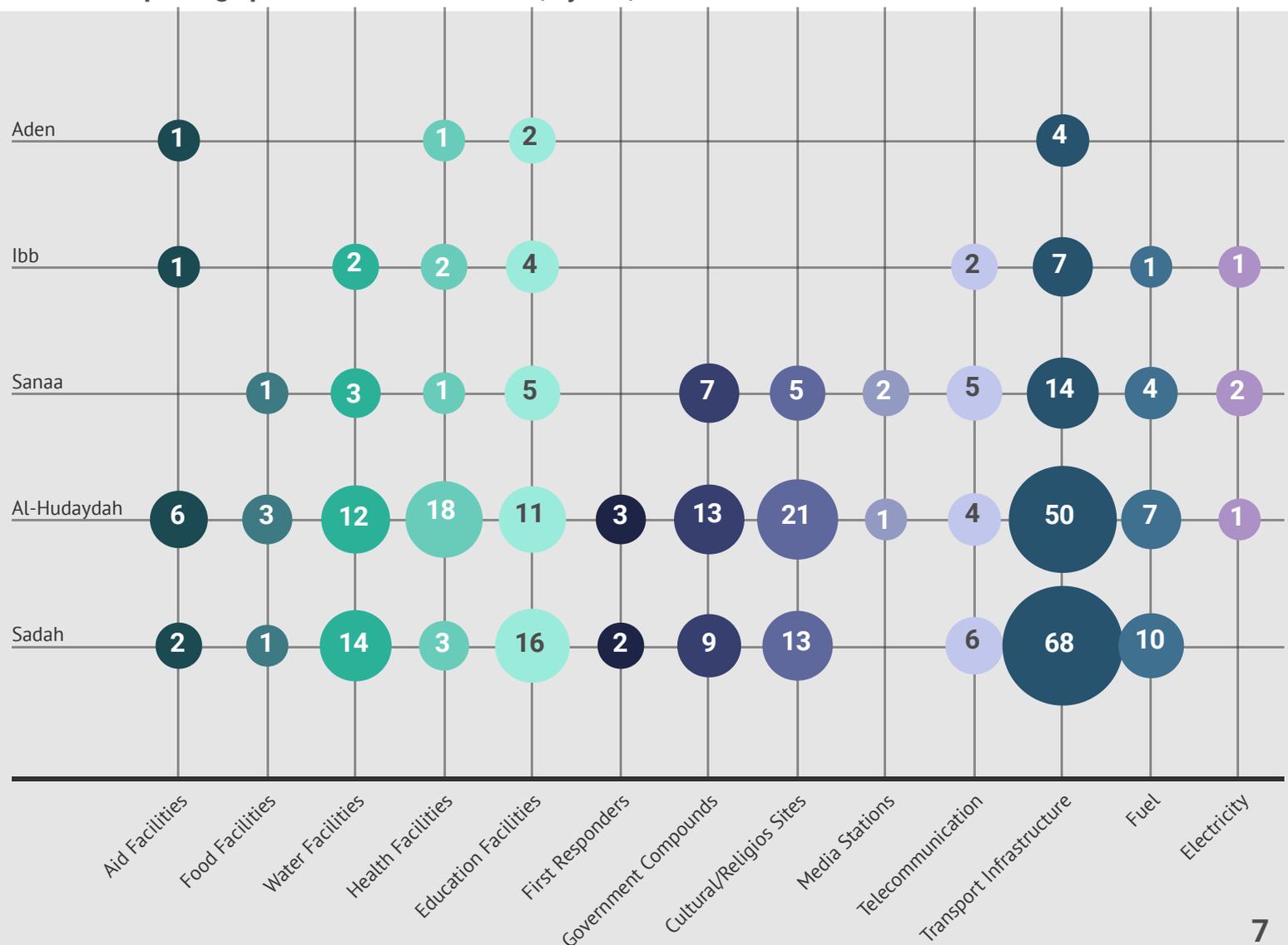
A wide range of civilian infrastructure was impacted by incidents of armed violence during 2018, generating very high protection implications of restricted access to infrastructure, including water, food, aid, health, education, transport, fuel, governmental compounds and cultural and religious sites. Of the 371 incidents impacting on infrastructure countrywide, 76% was caused by airstrikes, generating significant damage to the impacted structures.

Critical infrastructure to have been impacted by hostilities during 2018 includes water (31), aid (10) and food (5) facilities, with a likely detrimental impact on the already dire humanitarian situation across the country. 46 incidents are assessed to have directly impacted such infrastructure, restricting access to food, water and aid for an estimated 585,081 households, the majority of which were recorded in Sa'ada and Al-Hudaydah (83%). This included impact on the main water station of Al-Hudaydah city and impact on the Red Sea Mills, storing grain for an estimated 500,000 households. Furthermore, education was impacted in 38 incidents, generating restricted access to education for an estimated 80,729 households

Health facilities were also heavily impacted by hostilities in Yemen in 2018, restricting access to healthcare for 573,710 households. 25 incidents impacted upon health facilities, 18 of which were reported in the Al-Hudaydah hub. Hospitals were reportedly impacted in 15 incidents, including the 22 May and Al-Thawra Hospital in Al-Hudaydah city. 5 medical centres and 4 clinics were also impacted by armed violence.

Cultural and religious sites were also impacted by hostilities in 3 of the 5 hubs. 21 incidents were reported to have impacted on 22 mosques and 3 cemeteries in the Al-Hudaydah hub alone, including the historical Al-Fazah mosque in At Tuhayat, over 1,200 years old, which was destroyed through improvised explosives. Nationwide, 2018 saw a total of 38 mosques impacted by hostilities, and 5 cemeteries, restricting access to cultural and religious sites to an estimated 8,000 households.

Incidents impacting upon civilian infrastructure, by hub, in 2018:



## 1.5. Protection implications

Significant protection implications arose from incidents of armed violence reported throughout 2018. The high rate of houses directly impacted by armed violence resulted in the direct displacement of 4,846 households, the majority (59%) of which were displaced as a result of 648 incidents in Sa'ada. Rates of displacement increased over the year, with a monthly average of 275 displaced households over the first six months of the year, which then almost doubled to 532 over the latter six months. Following on from this, 509 internally displaced households experienced obstruction to flight, due in large part to incidents impacting families as they were fleeing violence, as well as 4 incidents directly impacting on IDP settlements.

The conflict has caused disruption to livelihoods across the country and, during 2018, 6,002 households are estimated to have faced loss of livelihood, due to 602 incidents targeting farms (472), local businesses (98) and markets (32). Al-Hudaydah governorate saw the highest loss of livelihood, with 2,823 households impacted, followed by 2,229 households in Sa'ada.

Of the different infrastructure categories, transport infrastructure was most heavily impacted by hostilities. 143 incidents reportedly impacted on transport infrastructure. Whilst roads were impacted in 97 of these incidents, the average number of households facing restricted access as a result per incident was 13,922, whilst incidents impacting airports impacted an average of 429,838 households per incident, due to the wider population catchment of the structure. Meanwhile, in 142 incidents whereby civilian vehicles were impacted by hostilities, and a further 351 incidents impacting people on foot, 1,542 households are estimated to have experienced restricted freedom of movement and assembly as a result of armed violence in Yemen in 2018.

Other critical infrastructure to have been impacted by hostilities includes electricity, restricting access to power for 148,811 households, telecommunications where 17 incidents generated restricted access to telecommunications infrastructure for 273,000 households, fuel, where 22 incidents generated restricted access to fuel for 84,522 households and finally governmental compounds, where 29 incidents generated restricted access to governmental compounds for over one million households, ranging from police stations, prisons, central bank branches to customs and local governmental offices.

### DIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATION

#### DISPLACEMENT



Number of affected households

**4,846**

Number of Incidents

**1,159**

#### LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD



Number of affected households

**6,049**

Number of Incidents

**472**

#### RESTRICTED FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND ASSEMBLY



Number of affected households

**1,558**

Number of Incidents

**351**

#### OBSTRUCTION TO FLIGHT



Number of affected households

**509**

Number of Incidents

**15**

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



Health, education, first responders, worship

**638,477**

Number of Incidents

**107**



Transport, telecommunication, media, fuel, governmental buildings, electricity

**2,090,020**

Number of Incidents

**218**



Water facilities, aid, food storage

**585,081**

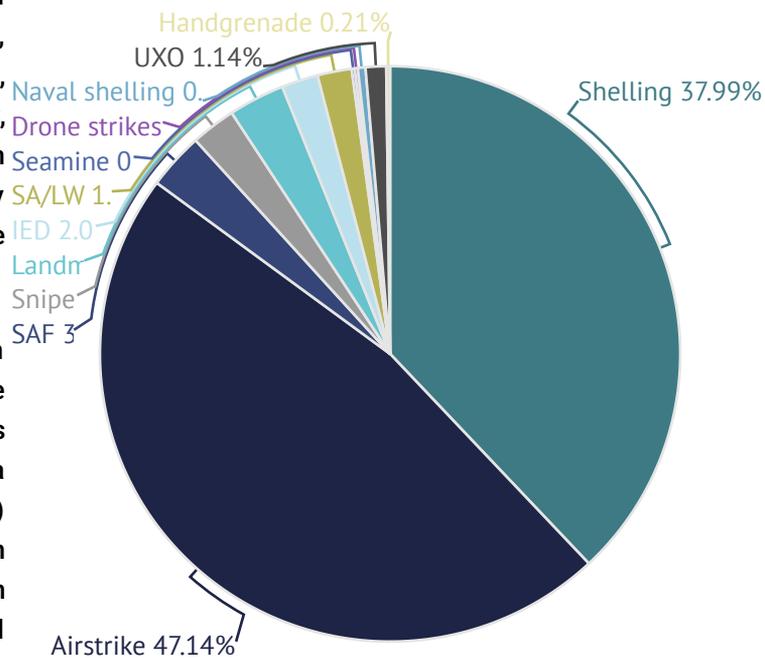
Number of Incidents

**46**

## 1.6. Type of armed violence

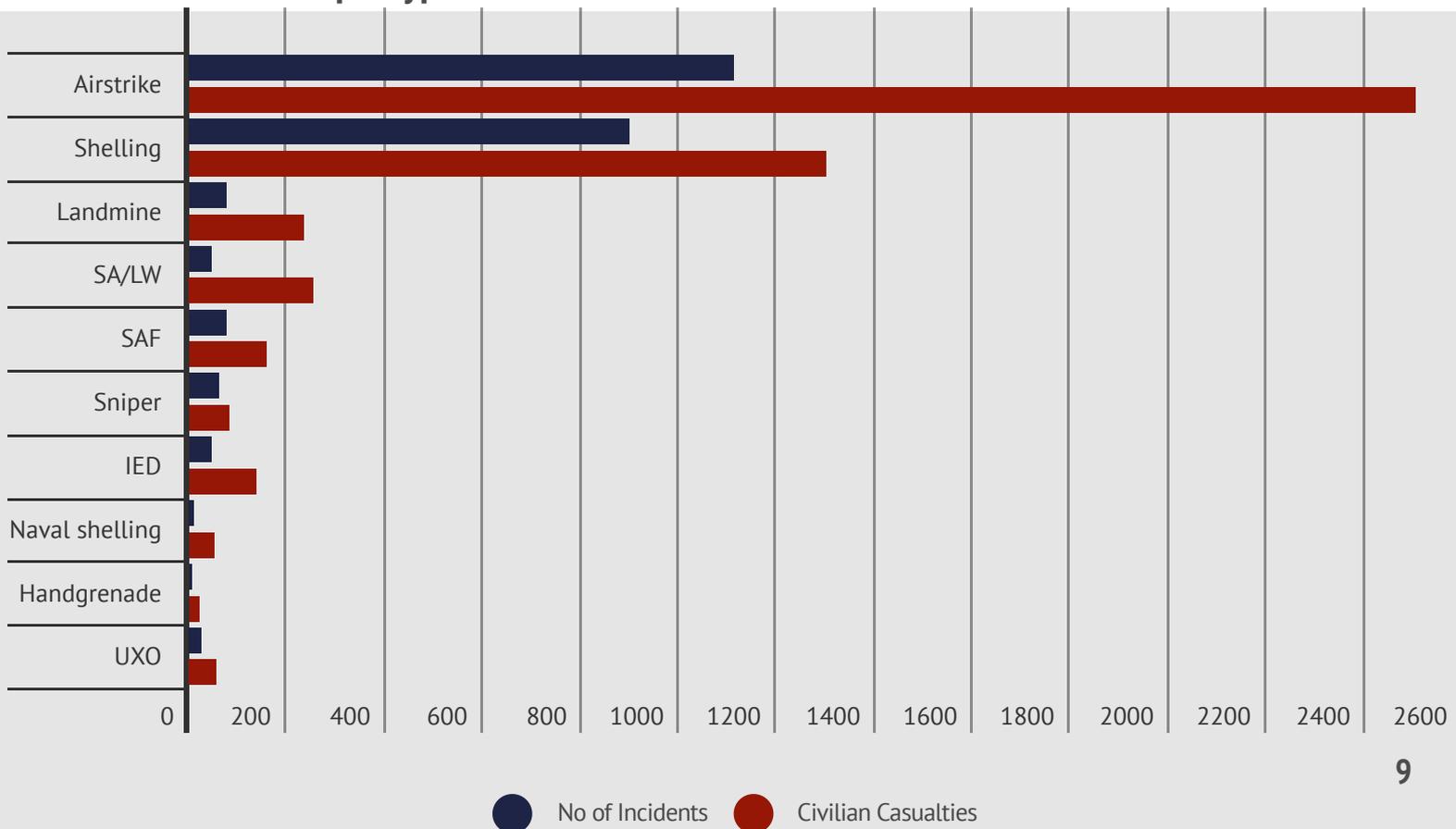
Airstrikes caused the most incidents with a civilian impact in 2018, 1,113 incidents countrywide, 47% of the total. This was followed by shelling with 897 incidents, 38%. Together these two types of armed violence were responsible for 85% of the civilian impact incidents in the past year. The tempo of these two types, though, alternated through the year. For the first nine months, airstrikes were the most frequent cause of civilian impact, averaging 102 incidents per month, which slowed from September to 64, after which shelling became the primary source, causing 125 incidents per month for the last three months, compared to 58 for the first three quarters.

In line with this, airstrikes and shelling caused the most civilian casualties in the year, 79% of the total. Airstrikes were responsible for 2,504 civilian casualties (52%), almost twice as many as the second highest, shelling, with 1,300 (27%). Sa'ada governorate saw the most airstrike (445) and shelling (495) incidents; however, the most civilian casualties caused by both of these types of armed violence was in Al-Hudaydah, where airstrikes caused 918 casualties (compared to 750 in Sa'ada) and shelling 847 (with 180 recorded in Sa'ada).



A deadlier type of incident than either of these was landmines, which caused the third most civilian casualties in the year despite the much lower incident rate. 233 civilian casualties were reportedly the result of landmines countrywide from 74 incidents, an average of 3 casualties per incident. 60% of these civilian casualties were in Al-Hudaydah, where heavy fighting has been ongoing throughout most of the year and where the dynamic frontline have left civilian areas, both urban and rural, heavily mined.

## Total casualties per type of armed violence

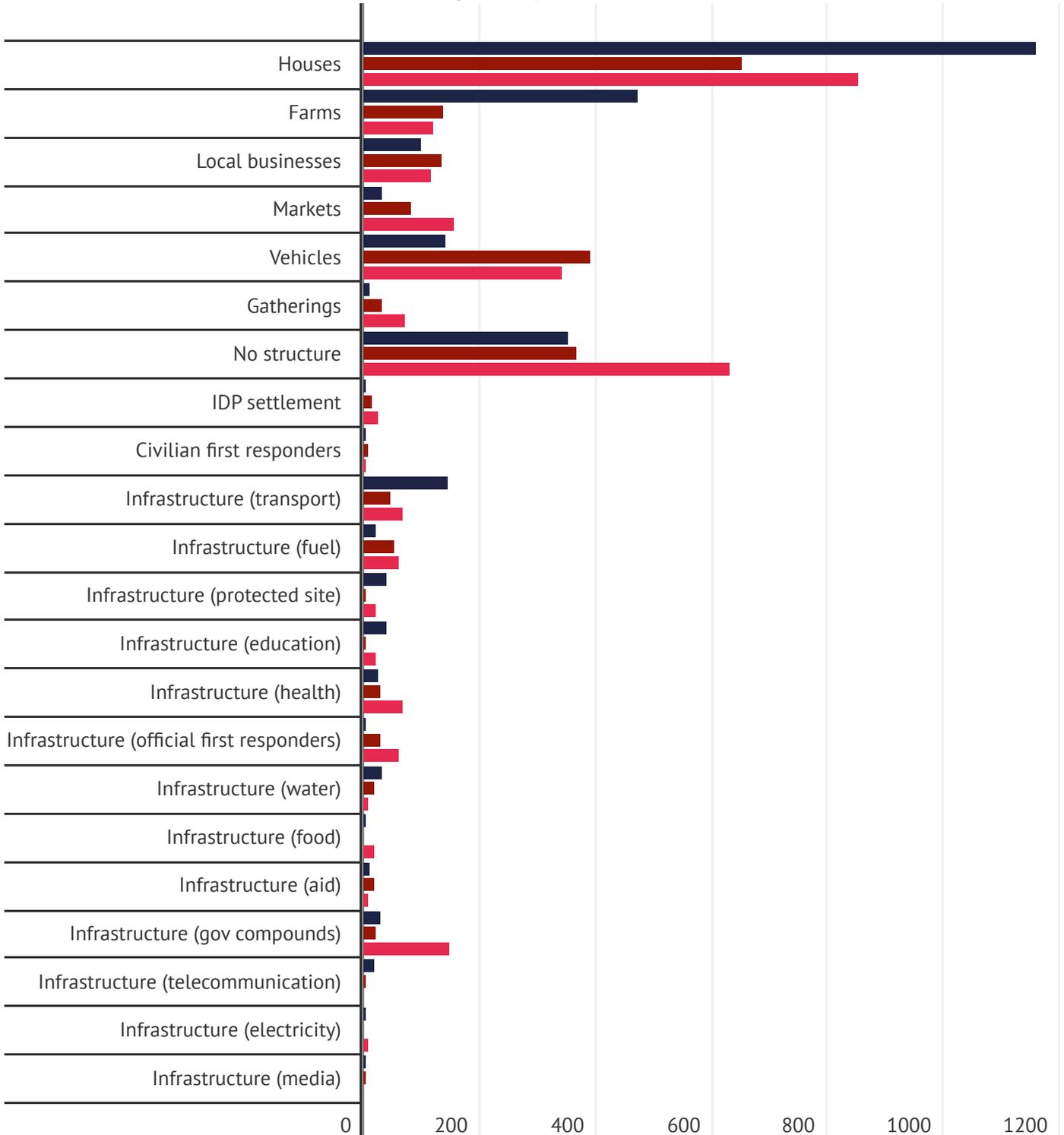


## 1.7. Casualties per civilian structure

Overall, the greatest number of civilian casualties during 2018 occurred when armed violence directly impacted upon houses, affecting civilians within their homes. 1,443 civilian casualties, 30% of the total, were reported in houses, of which 3,481 were impacted countrywide. The incidents were particularly bloody in Sa'ada, where 379 civilian casualties were recorded inside houses, of which 223 (59%) were children (130) and women (93), reflecting the greater vulnerability of women and children when domestic civilian spaces are impacted by armed violence.

Vehicles were the next highest, with 734 civilian casualties, more than one third of these (257) were in 18 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.

### Number of incidents, fatalities and injuries per civilian structure



# Al-Hudaydah Hub: Al-Hudaydah and Hajja

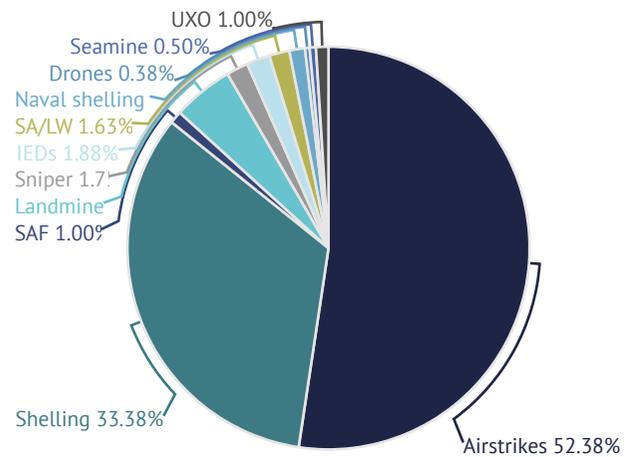
800 incidents of armed violence were reported in the Al-Hudaydah hub in 2018, the second highest countrywide and averaging 67 incidents per month. Al-Hudaydah governorate was one of the focal points in the conflict throughout 2018, with hostilities sporadically surging in response to fresh offensives against Al-Hudaydah city, often reflected in the civilian impact reported due to the close proximity of the fighting to the civilian population. The hub resultantly saw the highest civilian casualty rate, which, at 2,325, was almost as much as all other combined, averaging 194 each month.

Whilst Al-Hudaydah governorate saw 702 (88%) of incidents and 2,040 (88%) of civilian casualties across the hub in 2018, Hajja, to the north, also saw hostilities throughout the year, characterised predominantly by airstrikes, which were also responsible for 212 (77%) of civilian casualties in the governorate, and 71 (79%) of the governorate's 90 reported civilian impact incidents. Al-Mahwit and Raymah saw just 3 and 8 incidents respectively.

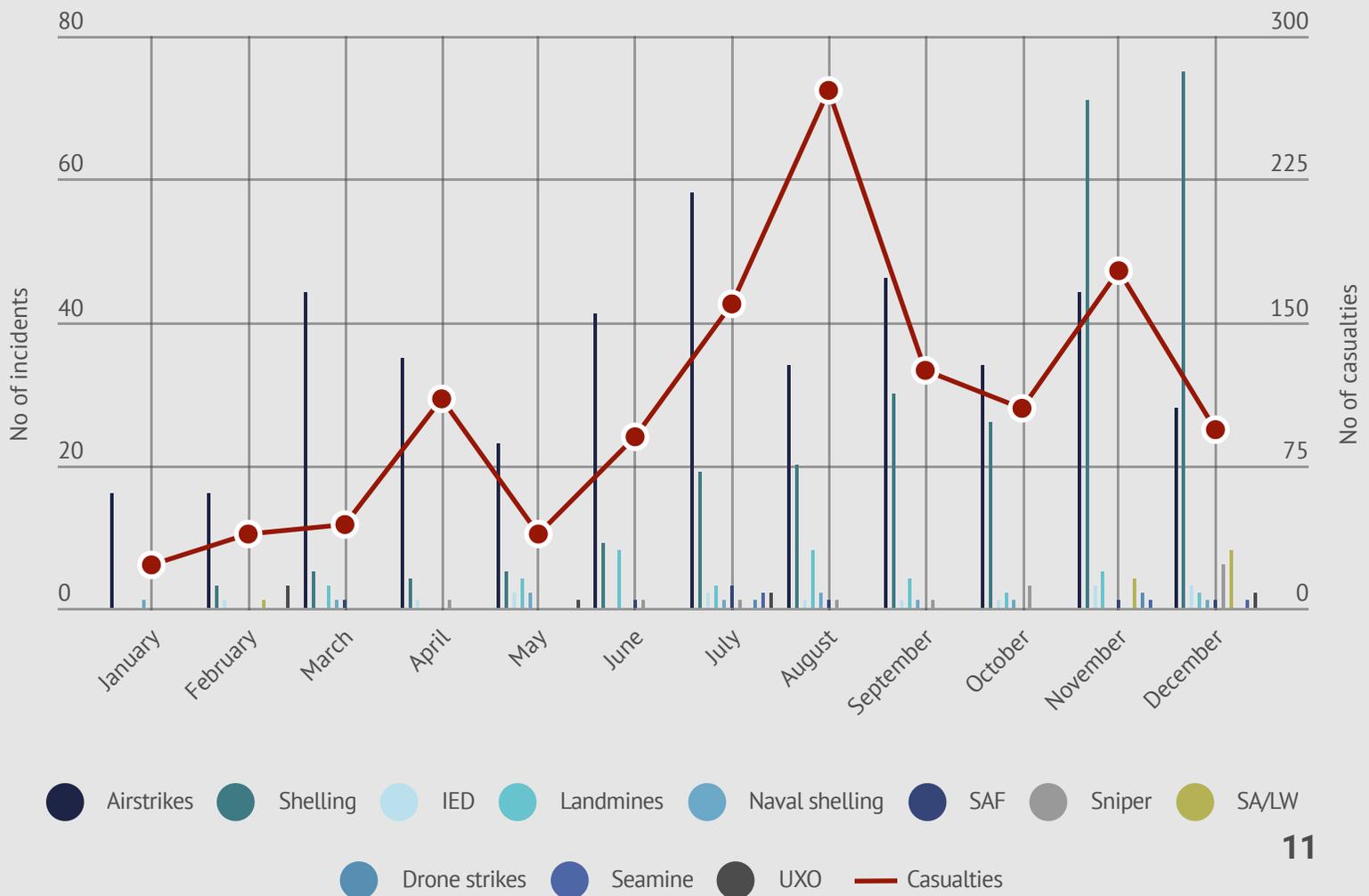
In Al-Hudaydah governorate, the two main types of violence to impact upon civilians were airstrikes (918) and shelling (847), collectively responsible for 86% of incidents across the governorate. However, incident rates significantly jumped in the latter half of the year, driven largely by shelling incidents. The monthly average number of shelling incidents from January to June was 4, increasing almost six-fold to 23 in the four months following an offensive launched against the city in mid-June. This tripled to 69 and 74 shelling incidents in November and December respectively, when the offensive resumed with renewed fervour.

Civilian casualties were also lower during the first six months, seeing just 30% of the total with a monthly average of 27. This rose to 248 civilian casualties per month in the latter half of the year, with a spike in August following the shelling of a fish market and subsequently the street outside the At Thawra hospital on 2 August. 55 civilians were killed, including 3 children, and 170 injured, including 9 children.

Type of Armed Violence



Number of incidents, type of violence and casualties per month



## Civilian Impact Snapshot

Civilian impact incidents	800	Incidents causing psychosocial trauma	618
Total civilian casualties	2,325	Incidents impacting vulnerable groups	489
Children	382		
Women	292		
Total Fatalities	1,054	Incidents impacting Children & Women	396
Children	175	Children	54
Women	191	Women	20
Total Injuries	1,271	IDPs	19
Children	207	Refugees	0
Women	101		

## Al-Hudaydah Hub



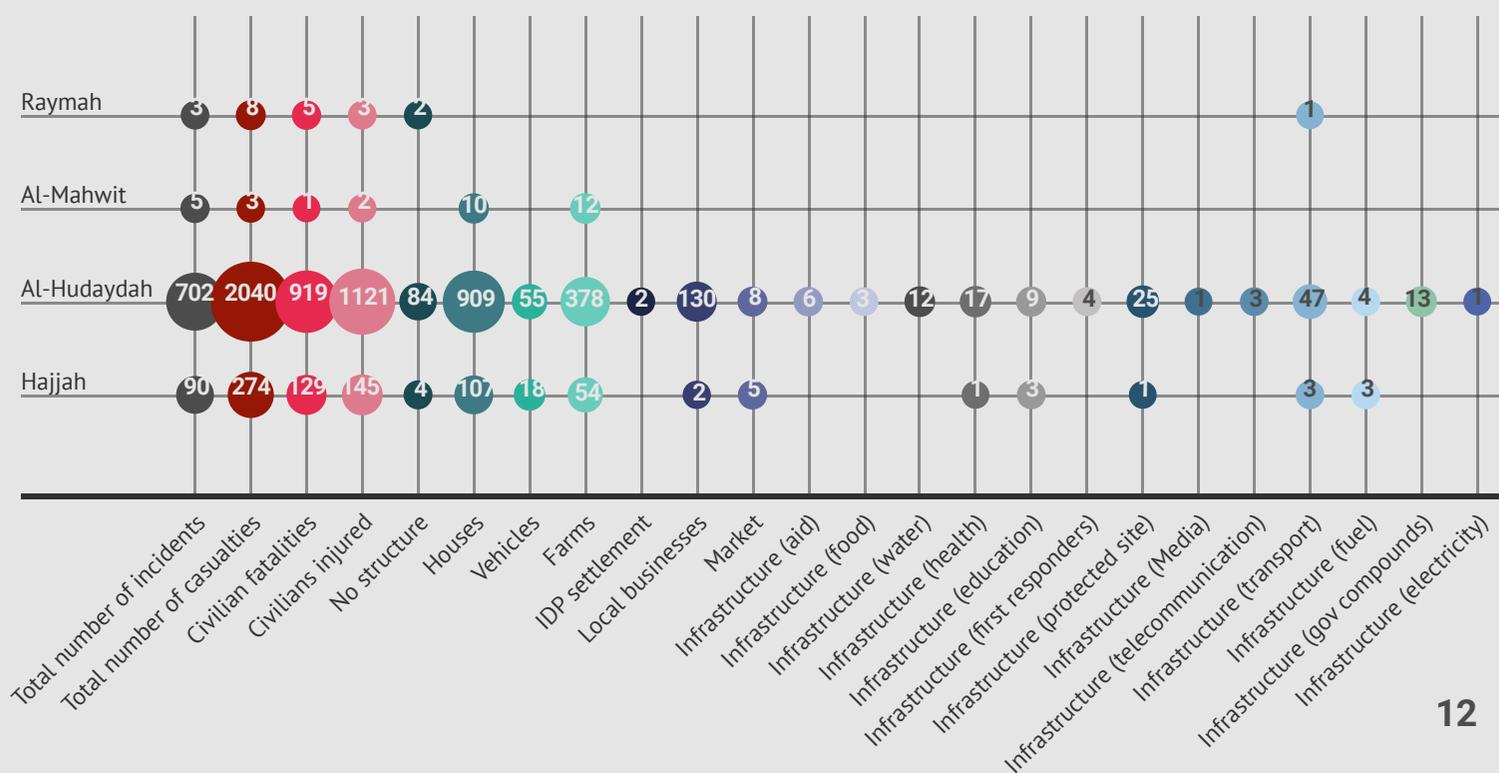
Despite the increasing number of shelling incidents throughout the year and the mass casualty incident on 2 August, airstrikes were responsible for 1,134 (49%) civilian casualties in the governorate in 2018, almost half of the total, including 589 fatalities. Shelling meanwhile caused 869 (37%) civilian casualties, including 282 fatalities. However, at 1 in 5, a greater proportion of casualties (186) caused by shelling were children, whereas 1 in 8 casualties (137) caused by airstrikes were children.

The three districts to have seen the highest number of incidents impacting upon civilians were At Tuhayat (148 incidents, 329 civilian casualties) Ad Durayhimi (115 incidents, 264 civilian casualties), both southern districts in Al-Hudaydah governorate, and Al Hali (108 incidents, 266 civilian casualties), on the eastern outskirts of the city, although Al Hawak on the southern outskirts, saw the highest civilian casualty rate, at 393, due in large part to the shelling incident on 2 August.

Landmines posed an ongoing threat to civilians throughout 2018, with a high casualty rate per incident. 39 landmine incidents across Al-Hudaydah hub resulted in 146 civilian casualties, including 94 fatalities, 11 of whom were children. Just over half of the incidents happened along roads, impacting 20 civilian vehicles including 9 cars, 7 motorbikes and 4 buses. Landmines will continue to threaten the safety of the civilian population not only in Al-Hudaydah but across all frontlines in the country, where they will likely leave a lasting legacy of violence.

Houses were the most common type of structure to be impacted by armed violence in the Al-Hudaydah hub in 2018, as hostilities persisted in close proximity to civilian residential areas, particularly on the outskirts of Al-Hudaydah city. 2018 saw 278 incidents impacting on civilian houses and another 163 impacting on farms across Al-Hudaydah hub, resulting in 937 (40%) civilian casualties.

## Civilian impact per governorate



# Protection Implications per Governorate

## Al-Hudaydah Hub

### Al-Hudaydah:

911 households being displaced

2847 households losing livelihood

157 households experiencing obstruction to flight

386 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly

46,229 households experiencing restricted access to official first responder services

455,571 households experiencing restricted access to health services

32,992 households experiencing restricted access to education

4,300 households experiencing restricted access to protected sites

455,571 households experiencing restricted access to transport services

87,719 households experiencing restricted access to telecommunication services

27,463 households experiencing restricted access to media services

22,821 households experiencing restricted access to fuel

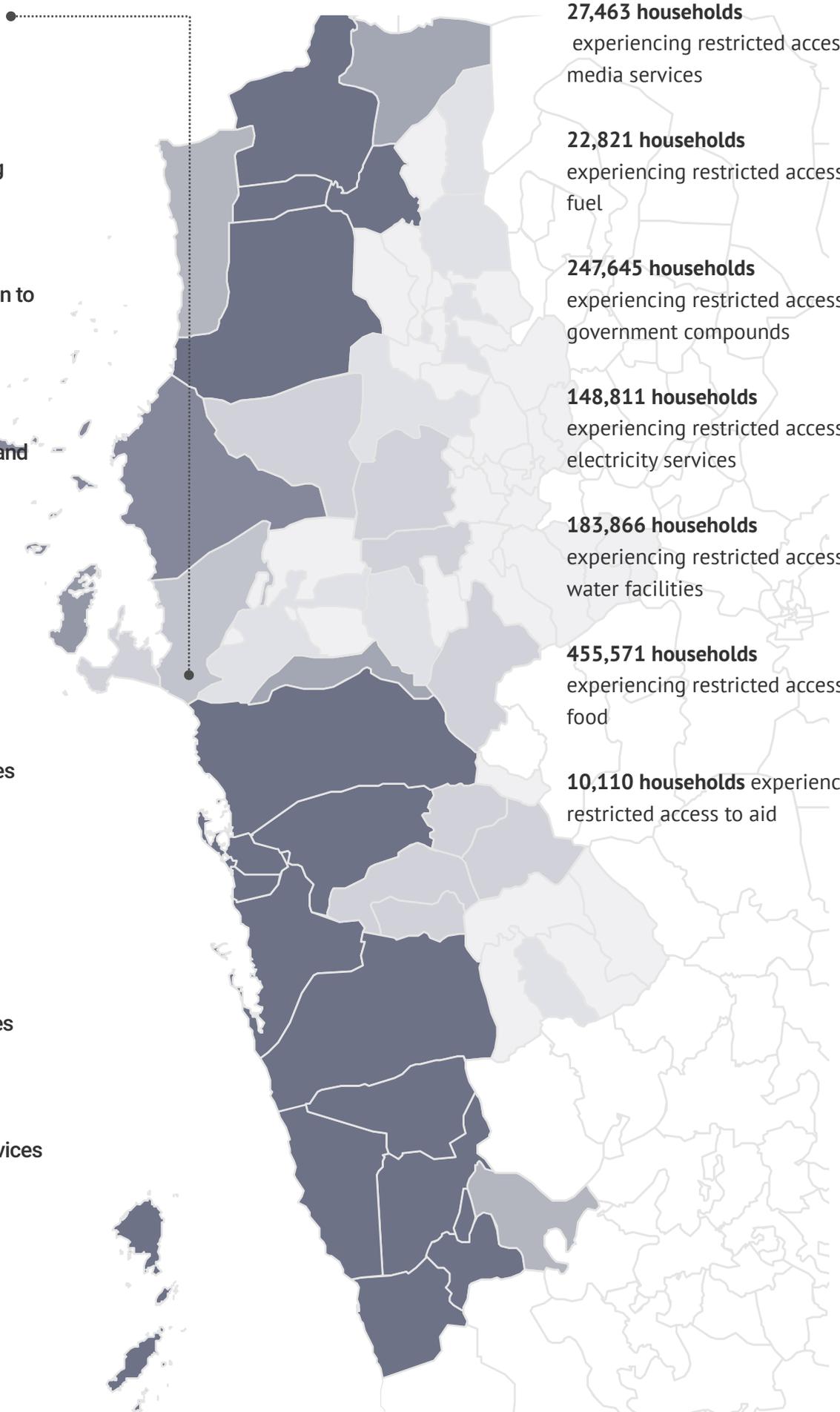
247,645 households experiencing restricted access to government compounds

148,811 households experiencing restricted access to electricity services

183,866 households experiencing restricted access to water facilities

455,571 households experiencing restricted access to food

10,110 households experiencing restricted access to aid



The above map shows concentration of civilian impact incidents per district

## Hajja:

107 households being displaced

246 households losing livelihood

102 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly

3,000 households experiencing restricted access to education

100 households experiencing restricted access to protected sites

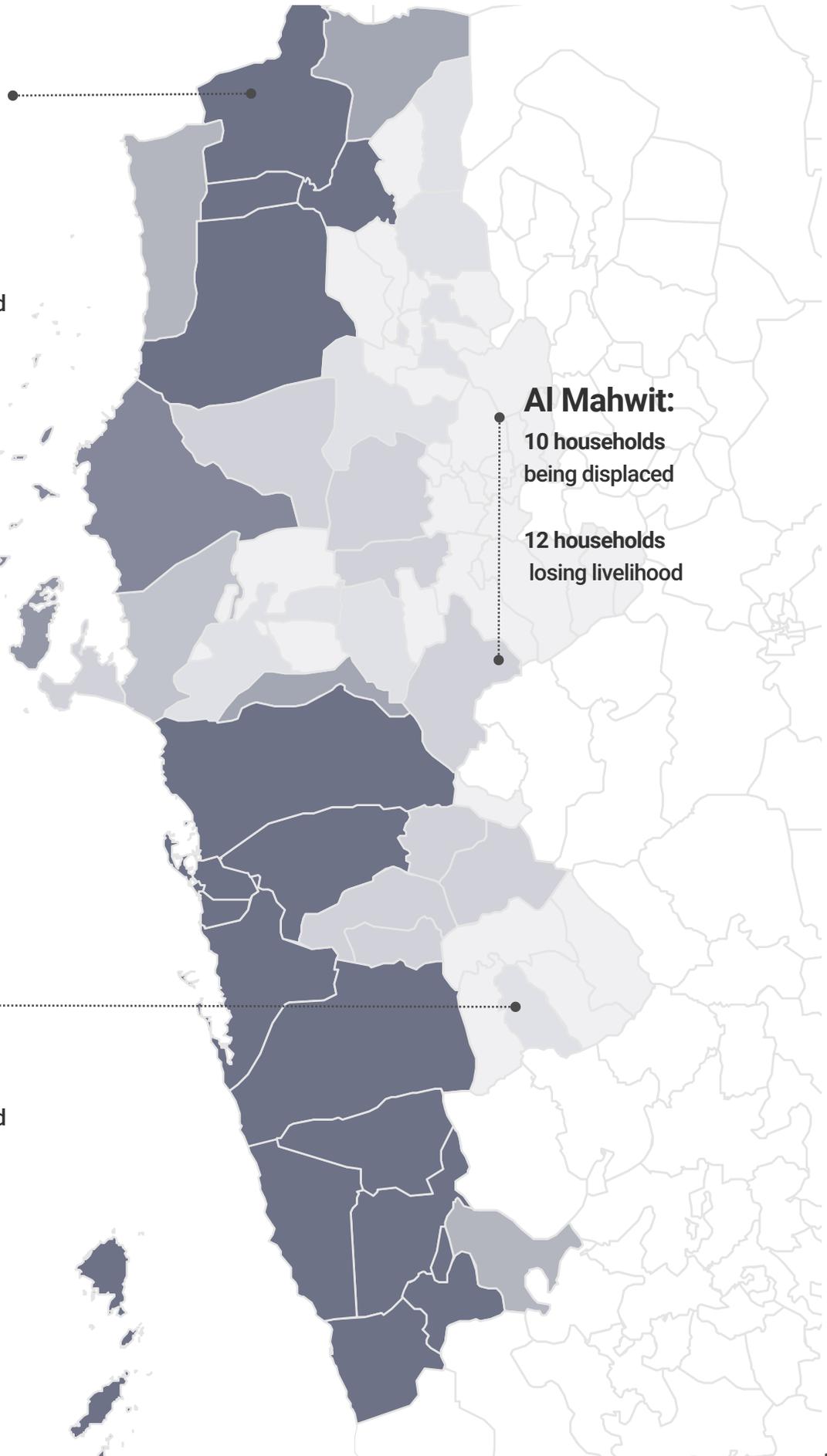
30,848 households experiencing restricted access to transport services

6,000 households experiencing restricted access to fuel

## Raymah:

8 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly

14,341 households experiencing restricted access to telecommunication services



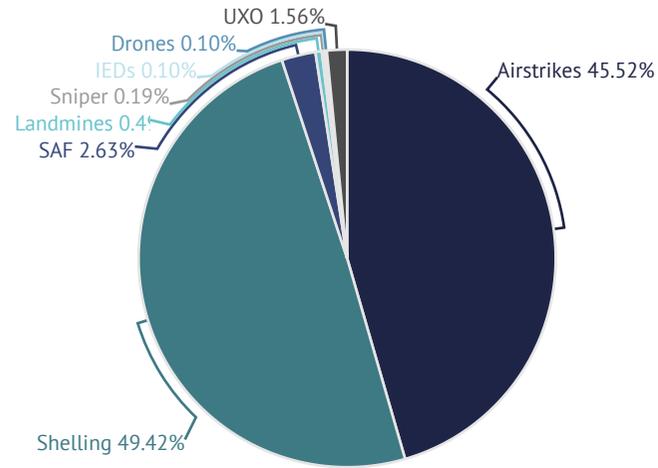
# Sa'ada Hub: Sa'ada and Al-Jawf

There were 1,026 incidents of armed violence reported to have impacted directly on civilians in the Sa'ada hub in 2018, the highest of the five hubs and nearly half (43%) the nationwide total of 2,361 incidents. At 985 incidents, Sa'ada governorate alone saw the vast majority (96%) of incidents, with the remaining 41 in Al-Jawf governorate. Incidents in the Sa'ada hub were caused overwhelmingly by shelling and airstrikes, a total of 974 incidents collectively accounting for 95% of incidents in 2018, 467 (46%) of which were caused by airstrikes, and 507 (49%) by shelling.

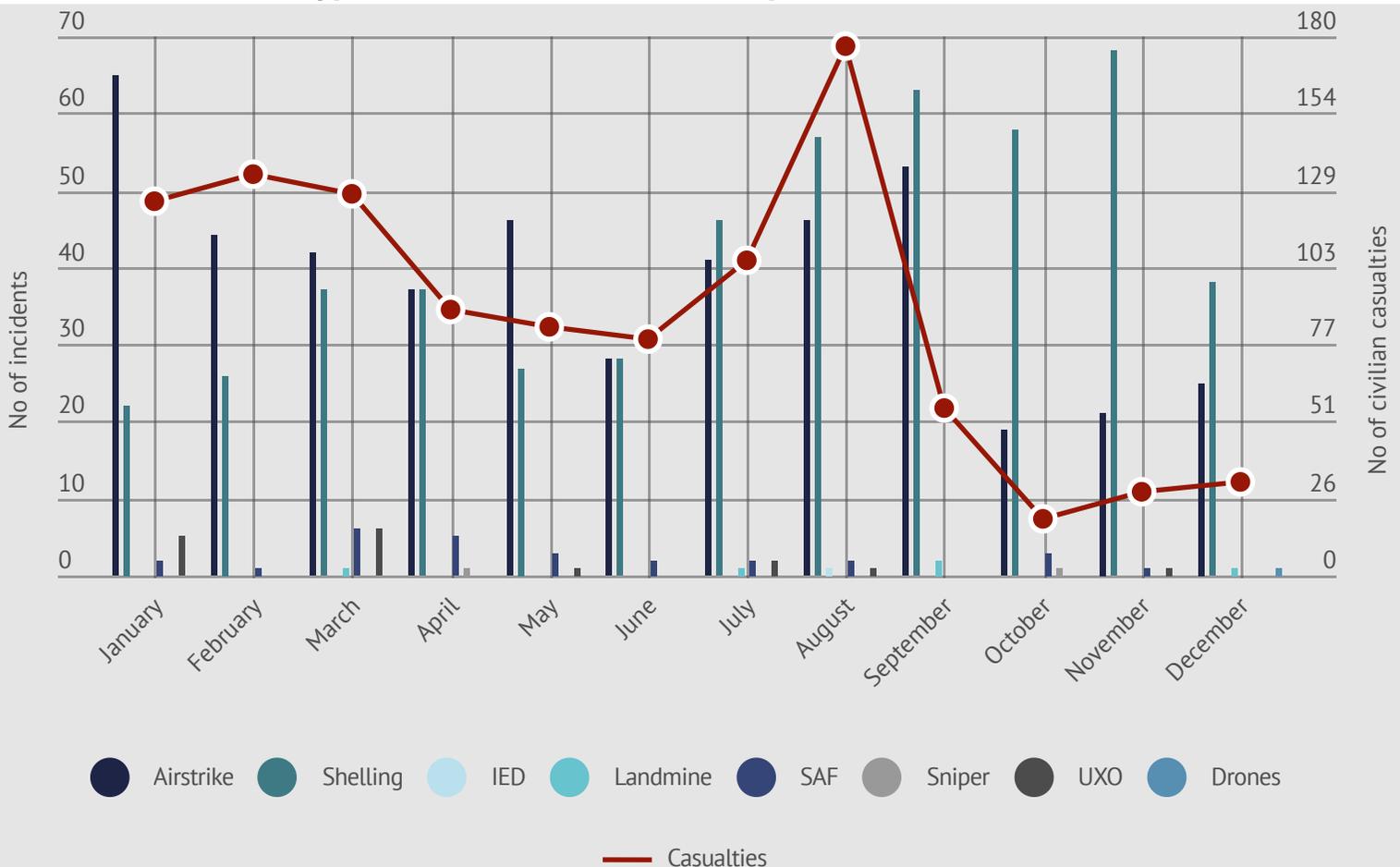
The rate of incidents dramatically decreased from mid-August, particularly those caused by airstrikes. Sa'ada saw a total of 750 civilian casualties as a result of airstrikes in 2018, 697 (93%) of whom were reported in the first 8 months of the year. However, 130 (19%) of these were caused in one mass casualty incident on 9 August, 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 Majz district.

August saw a peak in civilian casualties as a result of the bus bombing, but following this, a total of just 53 civilian casualties (7%) were reportedly caused by airstrikes in the governorate throughout the remaining 4 months of the year. However, the average rate of airstrike incidents remained consistent with the monthly average of 43 until October, when it then more than halved to 20 for the remaining 3 months of the year. The rate of civilian casualties caused by shelling incidents, meanwhile, remained consistent, averaging 15 casualties per month, although the incident rate increased from an average of 29 incidents per month during the first half of the year to 54 in the latter half of the year. As has been a common pattern across the country, landmines were also responsible for 18 civilian casualties in the Sa'ada hub in 2018, in just 5 incidents.

### Type of Armed Violence



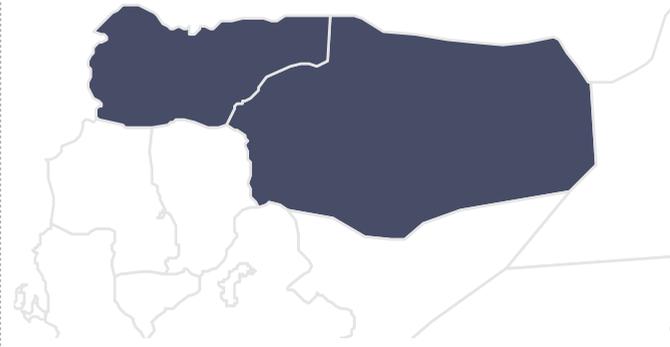
### Number of incidents, type of violence and casualties per month



## Civilian Impact Snapshot

Civilian impact incidents	1,026	Incidents causing psychosocial trauma	893
Total civilian casualties	1,053	Incidents impacting vulnerable groups	795
Children	344	Incidents impacting Children & Women	702
Women	155	Children	59
Total Fatalities	474	Women	27
Children	150	IDPs	6
Women	77	Refugees	1
Total Injuries	579		
Children	194		
Women	78		

## Sa'ada Hub

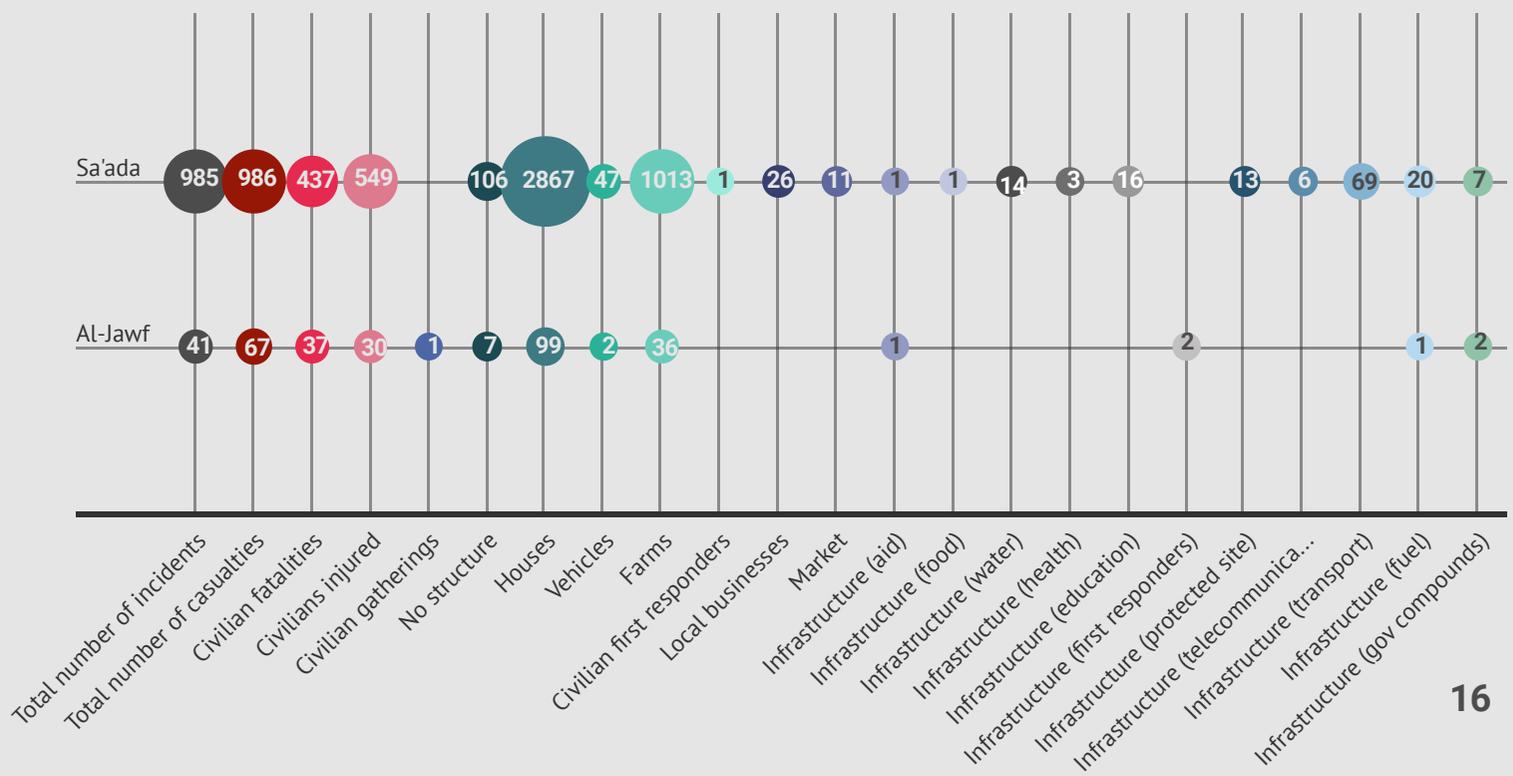


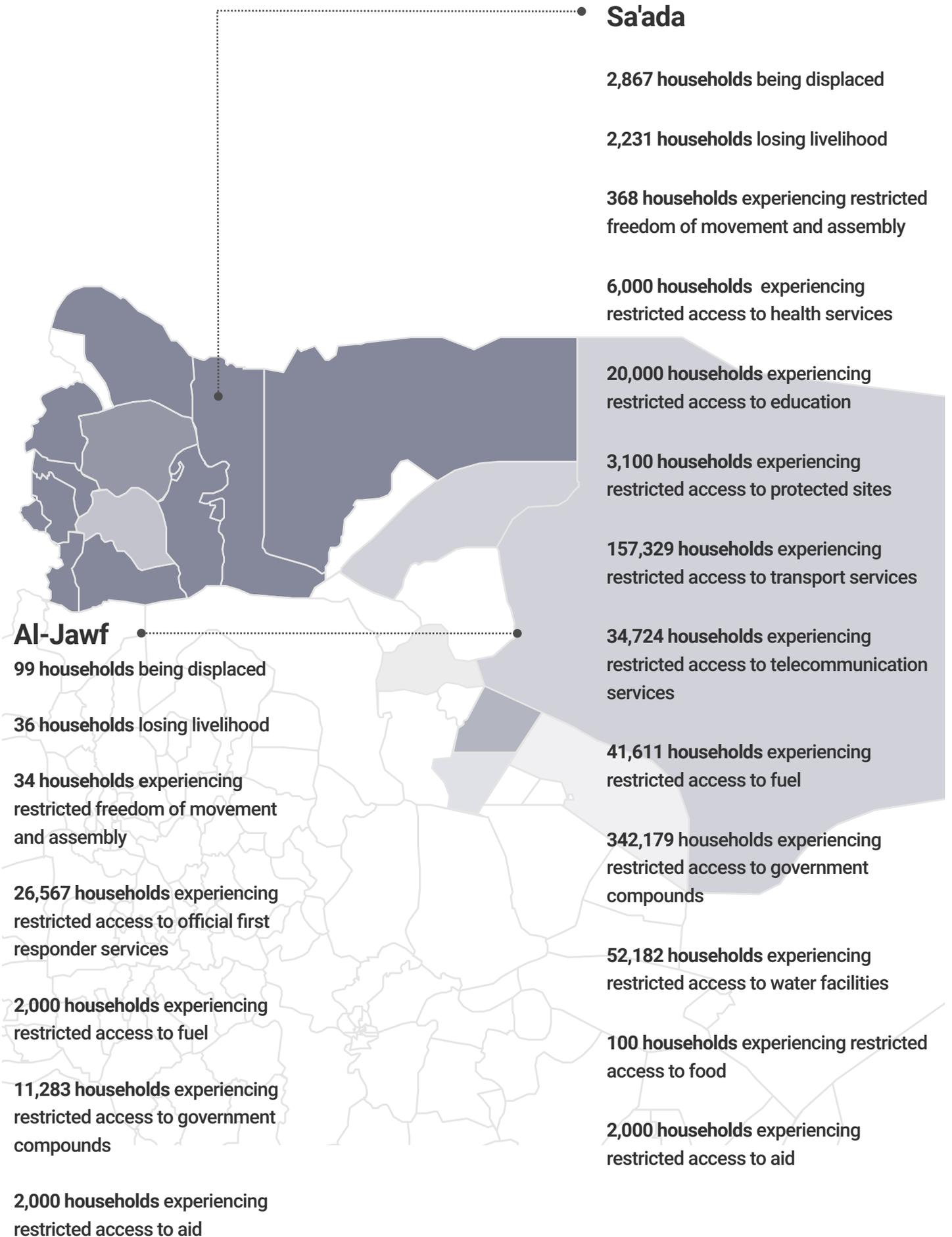
The districts in the northeast of Sa'ada governorate, bordering Saudi Arabia, consistently see the highest civilian rates of incidents of armed violence impacting upon civilians. The main hotspots throughout 2018 were all in the border districts of Razih (239 incidents, 147 civilian casualties), Baqim (190 incidents, 91 civilian casualties), Monabbih (138 incidents, 76 civilian casualties) and Shada'a (107 incidents, 49 civilian casualties). However, despite seeing comparatively few incidents (16), Majz district saw the highest civilian casualty rate, at 168, 130 of whom were caused by the bus bombing.

The civilian structure most affected by armed violence in the Sa'ada hub, causing 431 (41%) of the civilian casualties, was civilian houses. An estimated 2,966 houses were impacted in 671 incidents of armed violence in 2018. Farms were also heavily impacted by hostilities throughout the year, a total of 1,049 in 228 incidents, also contributing to loss of livelihood across the hub and with the secondary impact of hindering food supply. Also resulting in loss of livelihood were 11 incidents impacting on markets, and 10 impacting on local businesses. Second to civilian houses in the number of civilian casualties caused when targeted by armed violence were civilian vehicles. Across the hub in 2018, 236 civilian casualties were caused by 38 incidents of armed violence impacting upon vehicles, with an average civilian toll per incident of 6. Along with people impacted by hostilities while travelling by foot, incidents impacting civilian vehicles are estimated to have restricted freedom of movement for over 400 households.

Linked to incidents impacting vehicles was frequent impact on transport infrastructure across the governorate. Sa'ada also saw significant impact on education, with 15 schools and one university campus impacted by armed violence, restricting access to education for an estimated 20,000 households. In addition, Sa'ada saw the highest level of impact on water infrastructure of any governorate, with 14 incidents generating restricted access to water infrastructure for an estimated 52,182 households.

## Civilian impact per governorate





The above map shows concentration of civilian impact incidents per district

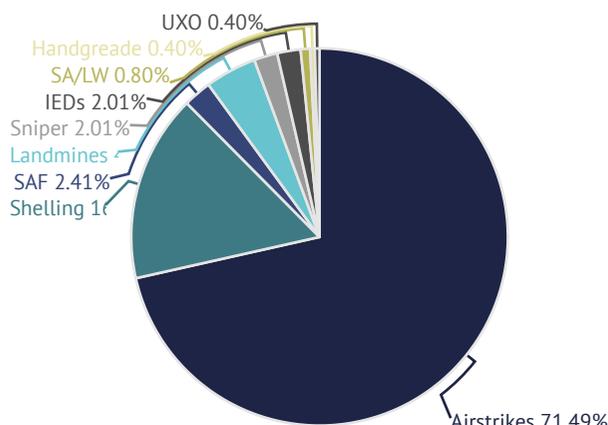
# Sana'a Hub: Amran, Marib, Sana'a governorate, Sana'a capital, Dhamar and Al-Bayda

There were 249 incidents of armed violence reported to have impacted on civilians in the Sana'a hub in 2018, resulting in 568 civilian casualties. 197 (35%) of these were fatalities, including 37 children. The two governorates to have seen the highest rate of civilian impact incidents in 2018, coinciding with fighting on key frontlines in the conflict, were Sana'a and Marib, with 75 and 72 incidents in each respectively. Al-Bayda saw 43 incidents, while 39 were reported in the capital city itself, 13 in Amran and 7 in Dhamar.

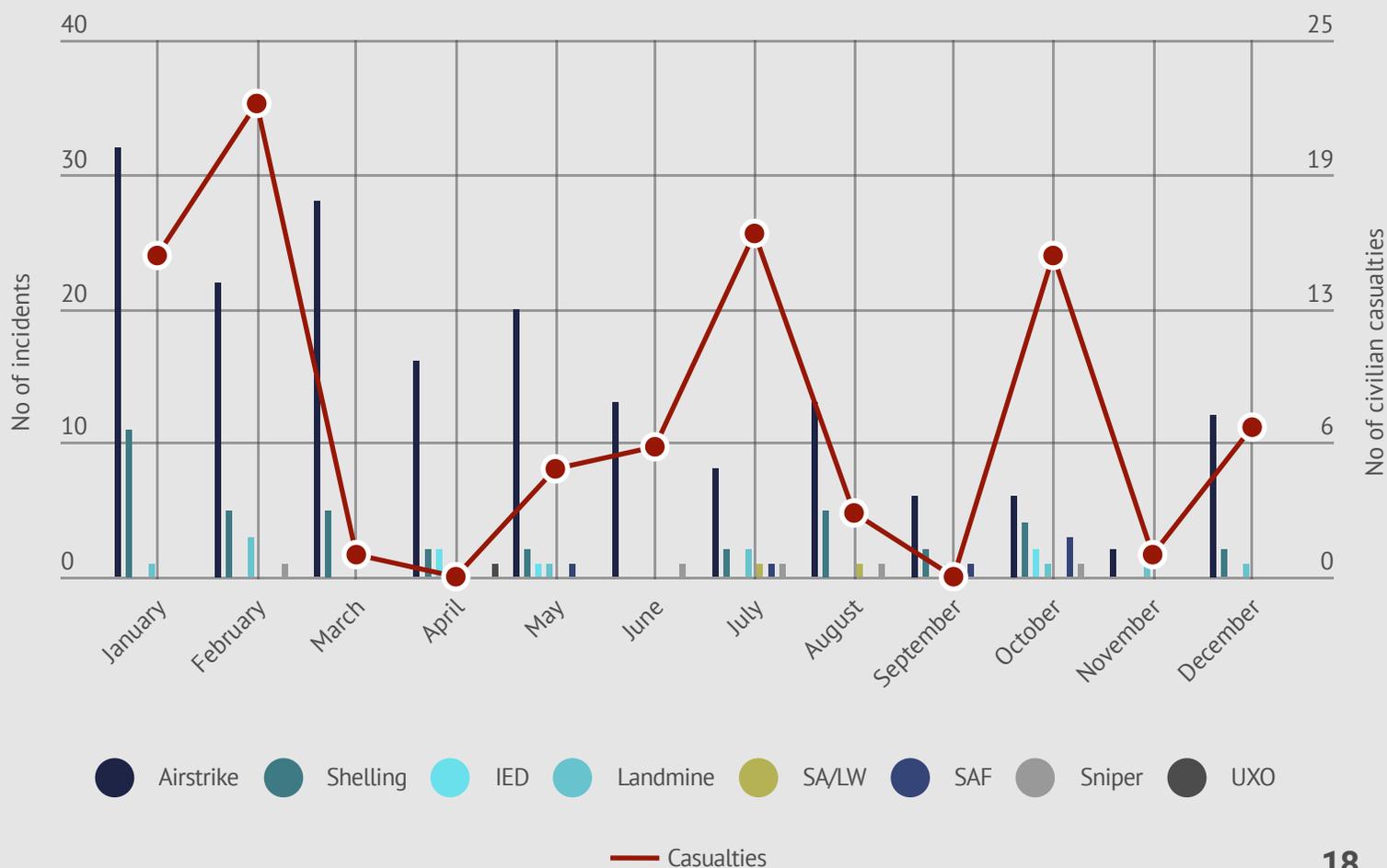
The number of civilian casualties per month was higher during the first five months of the year, reaching a peak in May when the hub saw a total of 164 civilian casualties, 96 of whom were caused by one airstrike incident that hit the presidential office located in Al Tahrir district in Sana'a city, killing 6 people and injuring at least 90. A second spike in civilian casualties was seen in February, also in the capital city, when airstrikes targeted the CID building in Dhahban area of Bani Al-Harith district, killing seven civilians including a child and injuring 58 more including 1 woman.

The capital saw the highest civilian casualty rate of all governorates across the hub, at 238, 42% of the hub total for the year. The number of civilian casualties was significantly less in the latter 7 months of the year, with 163 civilian casualties constituting just 29% of the total for the year. Airstrikes were the deadliest type of armed violence to impact upon civilians in the hub, and were responsible for the majority of incidents reported in 2018. 178 (71%) of all incidents across the hub were caused by airstrikes, resulting in 454 (80%) of the civilian casualties.

Type of Armed Violence



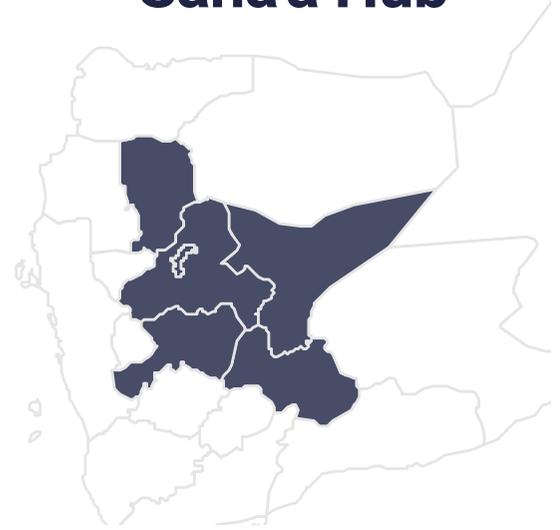
## Number of incidents, type of violence and casualties per month



## Civilian Impact Snapshot

Civilian impact incidents	249	Incidents causing psychosocial trauma	210
Total civilian casualties	568	Incidents impacting vulnerable groups	177
Children	84	Incidents impacting Children & Women	150
Women	53	Children	18
Total Fatalities	197	Women	7
Children	37	IDPs	1
Women	29	Refugees	1
Total Injuries	371		
Children	47		
Women	24		

## Sana'a Hub

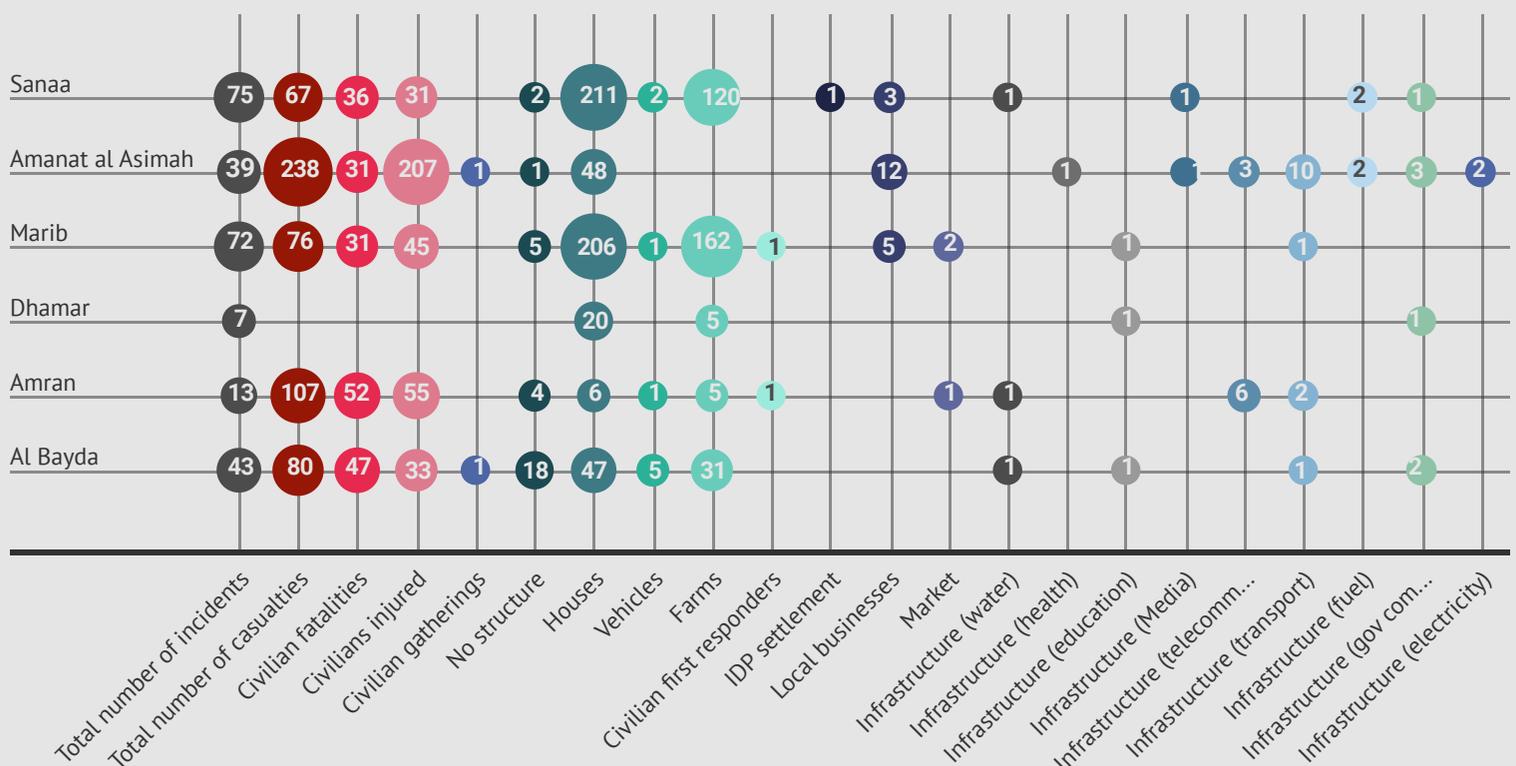


Following a similar pattern to other hubs, houses were the most frequently impacted civilian structures in the Sana'a hub. 538 houses were impacted in 126 incidents in 2019, three quarters of which were as a result of airstrikes, resulting in 133 civilian casualties. The most deadly of these were reported in Radman al-Awad district in Al-Bayda district, when an airstrike hit a house in Hawran causing 15 civilian casualties. Another 12 civilian casualties were caused when airstrikes hit a house in Bani Al Harith district, and a further 12 when airstrikes hit Bedouin tents in in Harf Sufyan.

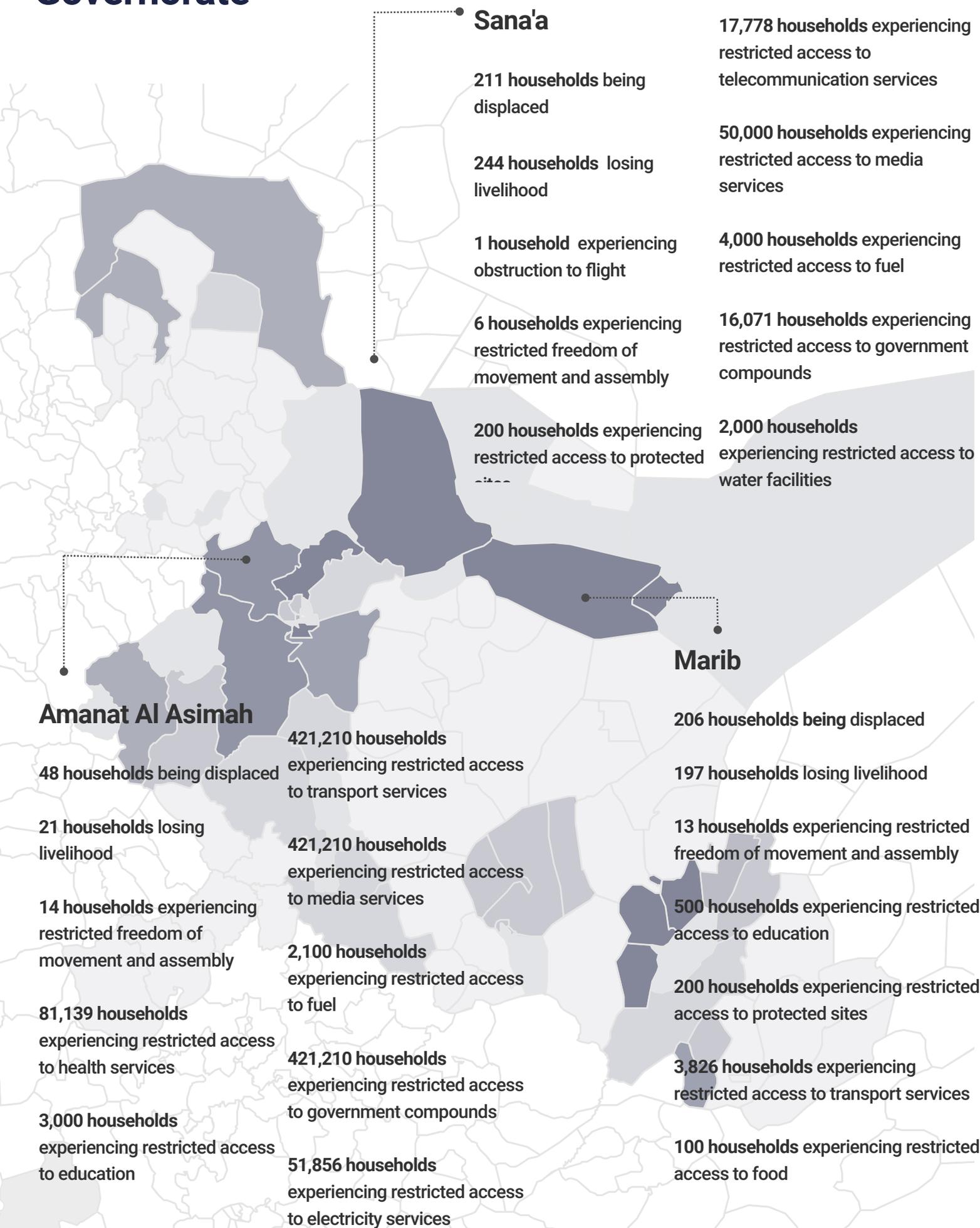
In line with the main frontlines across the hub, the districts across the hub to have seen the highest civilian casualty rate were Sirwah in Marib, where 61 incidents resulted in 31 civilian casualties, Nihm in Sana'a, where 41 incidents caused 25 civilian casualties. However, not an active frontline, Bani al-Harith, on the outskirts of the capital city, saw the second highest civilian casualty rate of districts across the hub, at 74.

A range of infrastructure was impacted across the Sana'a hub in 2018, the most significant of which was transport infrastructure, which has been heavily impacted across the country. 14 incidents impacted transport infrastructure in Sana'a hub in 2018, and whilst the civilian casualties in these incidents was low, at just 3, the disruption caused was significant. 10 of these incidents alone impacted the Sana'a international airport.

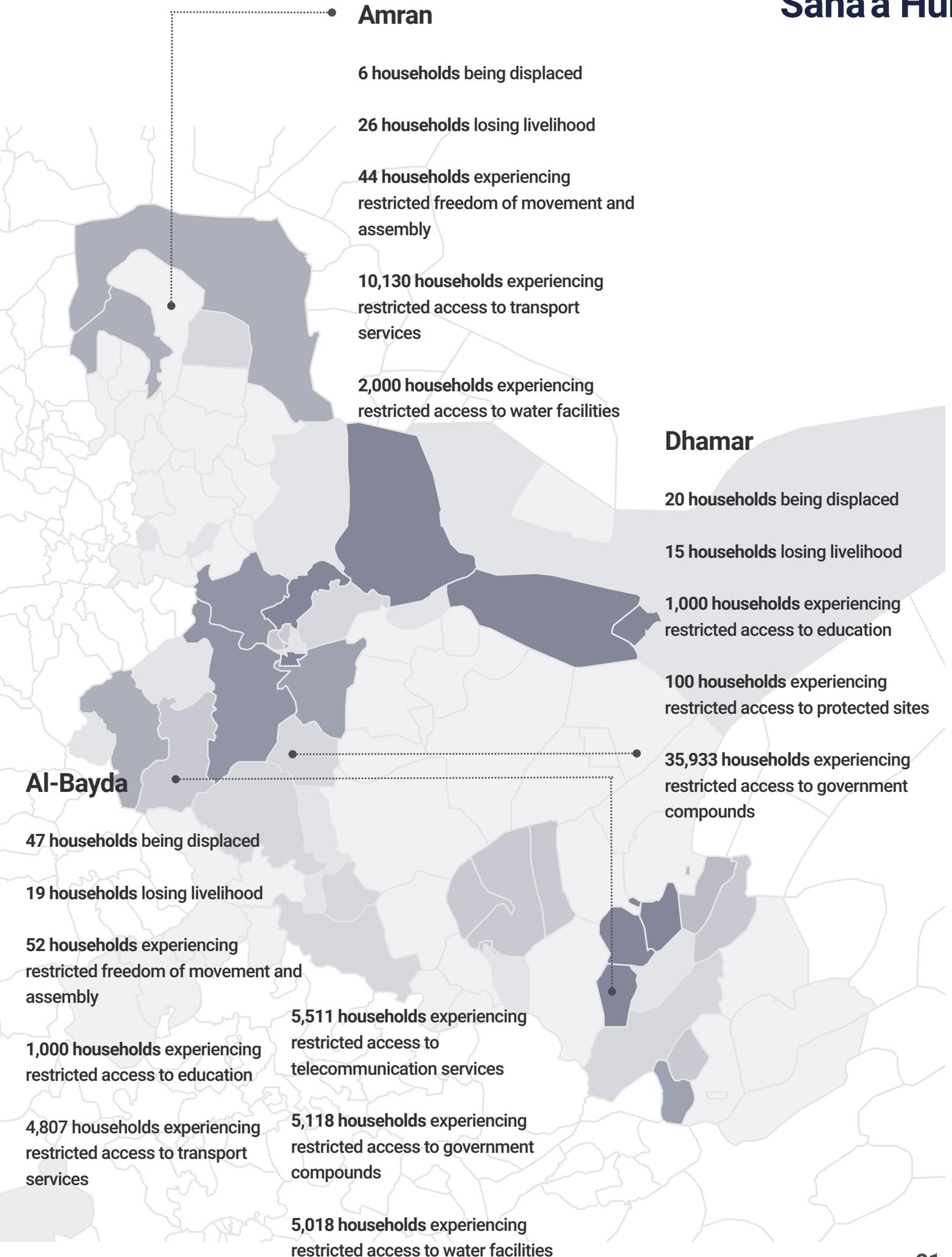
## Civilian impact per governorate



# Protection Implications per Governorate



The above map shows concentration of civilian impact incidents per district



# Ibb Hub: Ibb and Taiz

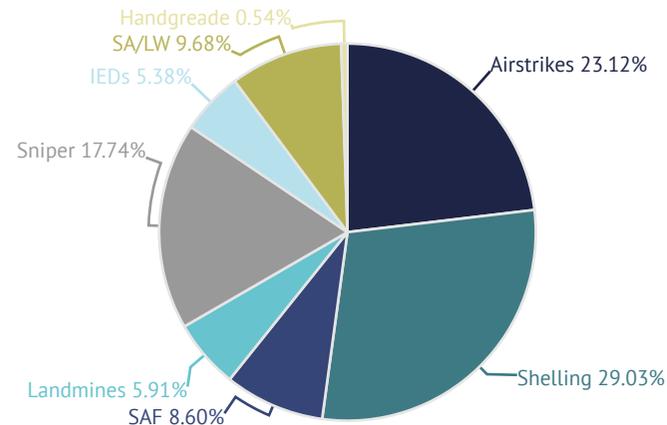
The Ibb hub saw 186 incidents of armed violence with a direct civilian impact in 2018, the second fewest of the five hubs. The vast majority of these were recorded in Taiz, 174 (94%), with only 12 incidents in Ibb governorate.

The tempo of incidents was fairly steady throughout the year, 16 per month, although the summer saw a dip from May to July, when a truce was brokered between rival armed groups in Taiz city. The de-escalation in the city, though, was bookended by some of the heaviest fighting in April and August-September, which caused a spike in civilian casualties. April and August were the two peaks in civilian casualties in the year, both seeing more than 70, almost two-thirds higher than the hub monthly average of 41.

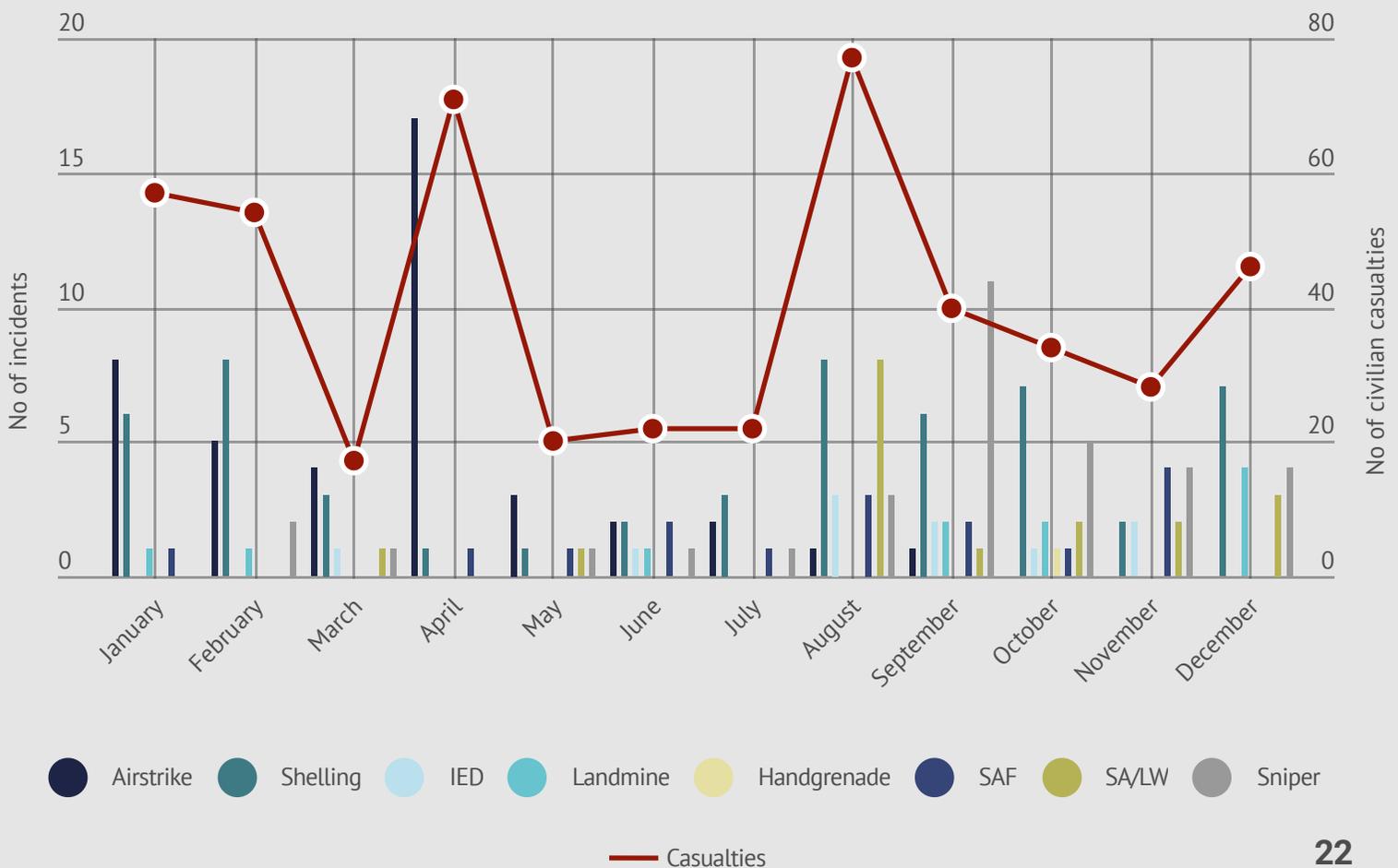
Shelling caused the most civilian impact incidents, 29%, mainly along the frontlines around Taiz city (31), in southern Taiz (16 incidents), and Maqbanah in western Taiz (6). This was followed by airstrikes (23%), which were on the same areas as the shelling, although no airstrikes had a civilian impact after September in the hub. And, then sniper fire, of which 33 incidents were reported, the most in the country at almost 3 per month.

After shelling (144) and airstrikes (130), the most civilian casualties in the hub were caused by SA/LW (68) and SAF (34). In Taiz, all but 4 of these were recorded in Taiz city, which saw deadly infighting between a variety of armed factions as the security situation in the city was fragile throughout the past year.

### Type of Armed Violence



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



# Civilian Impact Snapshot

Civilian impact incidents	186	Incidents causing psychosocial trauma	172
Total civilian casualties	488	Incidents impacting vulnerable groups	115
Children	98	Incidents impacting Children & Women	63
Women	61	Children	34
Total Fatalities	217	Women	17
Children	35	IDPs	1
Women	40	Refugees	0
Total Injuries	271		
Children	63		
Women	21		

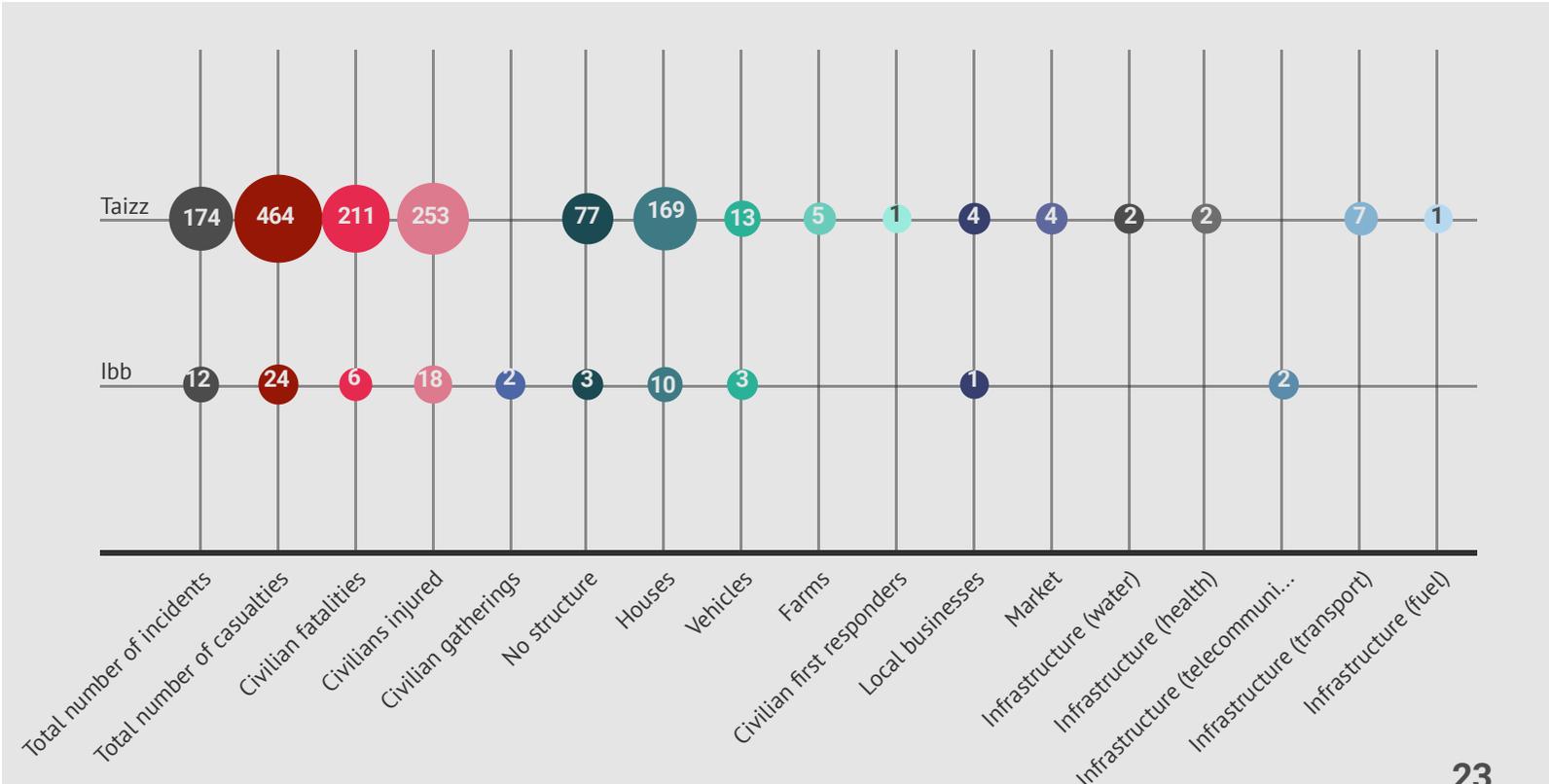


There was a monthly average of 15 incidents of armed violence with a direct civilian impact in the Ibb hub in 2018, causing approximately 41 civilian casualties per month. In total, 488 civilian casualties were recorded in the hub, of which 464 were in Taiz and 24 in Ibb. Specifically, Taiz city and its environs were the main hotspot for civilian impact incidents, accounting for 90 incidents (48%), almost 8 per month, and 249 civilian casualties (51%), an average of 21 per month. Of these 55 impacted upon houses, the civilian structure most affected by armed violence in the hub, causing 148 civilian casualties. Most of these were on frontlines areas in Taiz governorate, and caused by shelling (79%) and airstrikes (15%). 9 houses were also damaged by explosives, of which 8 were demolished by combatants to intimidate local groups.

In addition to the civilian structures, 17 infrastructure sites were also impacted by armed violence. These included an international aid worker for the ICRC shot dead in Taiz city in April, during the midst of escalating infighting in the city, threatening the delivery of humanitarian aid. 4 schools, 2 medical centres and a fuel station were also damaged, all in Taiz, impacting as many as 35,900 households in the governorate.

The most frequently impacted infrastructure, though, was transport, with 7 incidents. These included Taiz airport, which is closed, 3 roads and 2 bridges. All, but one of these was caused by airstrikes, with other the result of an armed group demolishing a strategic bridge near a frontline to hamper the advance of their opponent. With the halt to airstrikes with a civilian impact in the hub in the last quarter of the year, no transport infrastructure was impacted after September.

## Civilian impact per governorate



# Protection Implications per Governorate

Ibb

10 households being displaced

13 households losing livelihood

10 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly

21,429 households experiencing restricted access to telecommunication services

Taiz

182 households being displaced

105 households losing livelihood

236 households experiencing restricted freedom of movement and assembly

29,900 households experiencing restricted access to health services

4,000 households experiencing restricted access to education

454,571 households experiencing restricted access to transport services

2,000 households experiencing restricted access to fuel

2,005 households

The above map shows concentration of civilian impact incidents per district

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

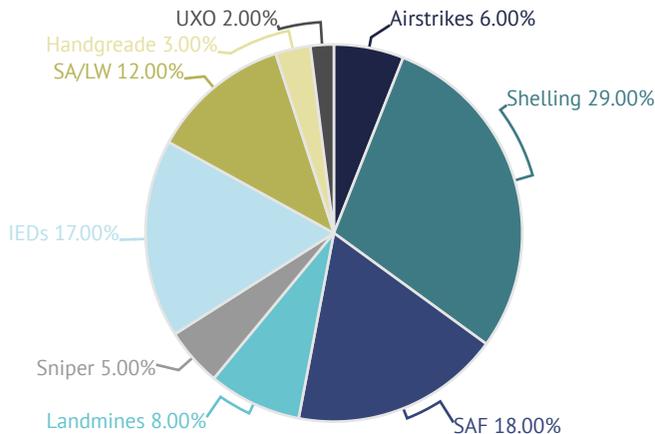
The Aden hub saw the fewest incidents countrywide in 2018, 100 over the 12 months, an average of 8 per month, largely due to most of the hub being removed from the frontlines in the conflict, which are in more northern territory. Similarly, the hub saw the fewest civilian casualties, 488, a monthly average of 41.

Although most of the hub was removed from the main conflict, there were two active fronts in the past year in northern Al-Dhale and Lahj. Due to the ongoing fighting, these frontlines areas accounted for 39% and 23% of the total civilian impact incidents in the hub. The other primary hotspot was Aden city, which saw 22% of the incidents, mainly in the form of isolated eruptions of armed violence amid general insecurity in the city.

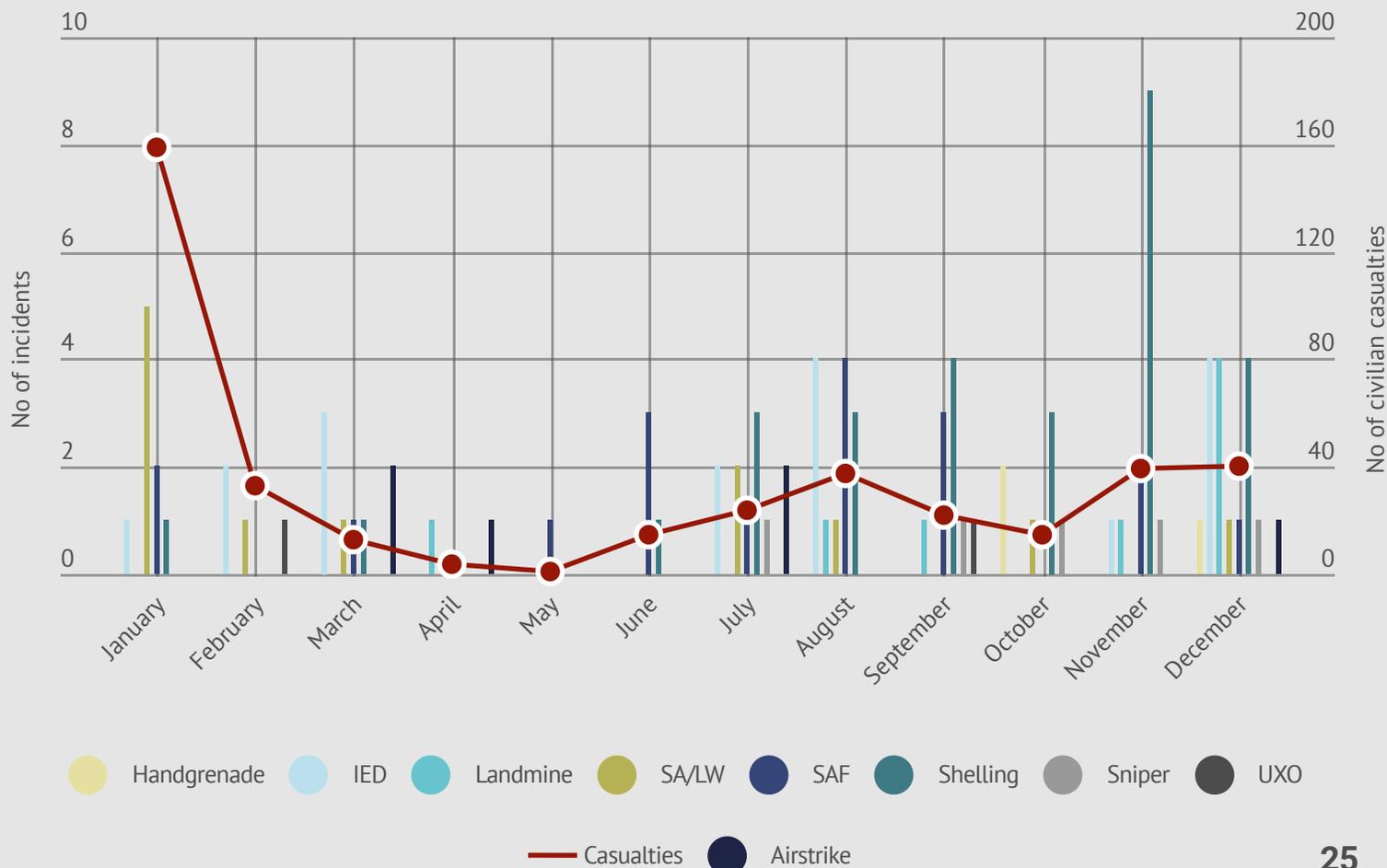
The type of armed violence in the different governorates shows these different contexts. All of the incidents of shelling that had a civilian impact in the hub were either in Al-Dhale (17), specifically Damt (10) and Al-Qa'atabah (7), or in Lahj (12), in Al-Qabbaytah (11) and Tuban (1). These areas in the north of the two governorates were the only active frontlines in the hub. Although these governorates saw the most incidents, 62% of the hub total, they only accounted for 26% of the civilian casualties.

Unlike the civilian incidents, civilian casualties were spread throughout the hub. The most were recorded in Aden city, 214 casualties (44%). 183 of these came during January and February, when several bouts of heavy fighting between rival military units broke out across the port city, severely impacting the civilian population before the situation was resolved. The largest surge in incidents came at the end of the year, November and December, which saw 31% of the annual total as the frontlines in Al-Dhale heated up.

Type of Armed Violence



Number of incidents, type of violence and casualties per month



## Civilian Impact Snapshot

Civilian impact incidents	100	Incidents causing psychosocial trauma	93
Total civilian casualties	402	Incidents impacting vulnerable groups	61
Children	44	Incidents impacting Children & Women	41
Women	20	Children	12
Total Fatalities	97	Women	6
Children	13	IDPs	2
Women	14	Refugees	0
Total Injuries	305		
Children	31		
Women	-		

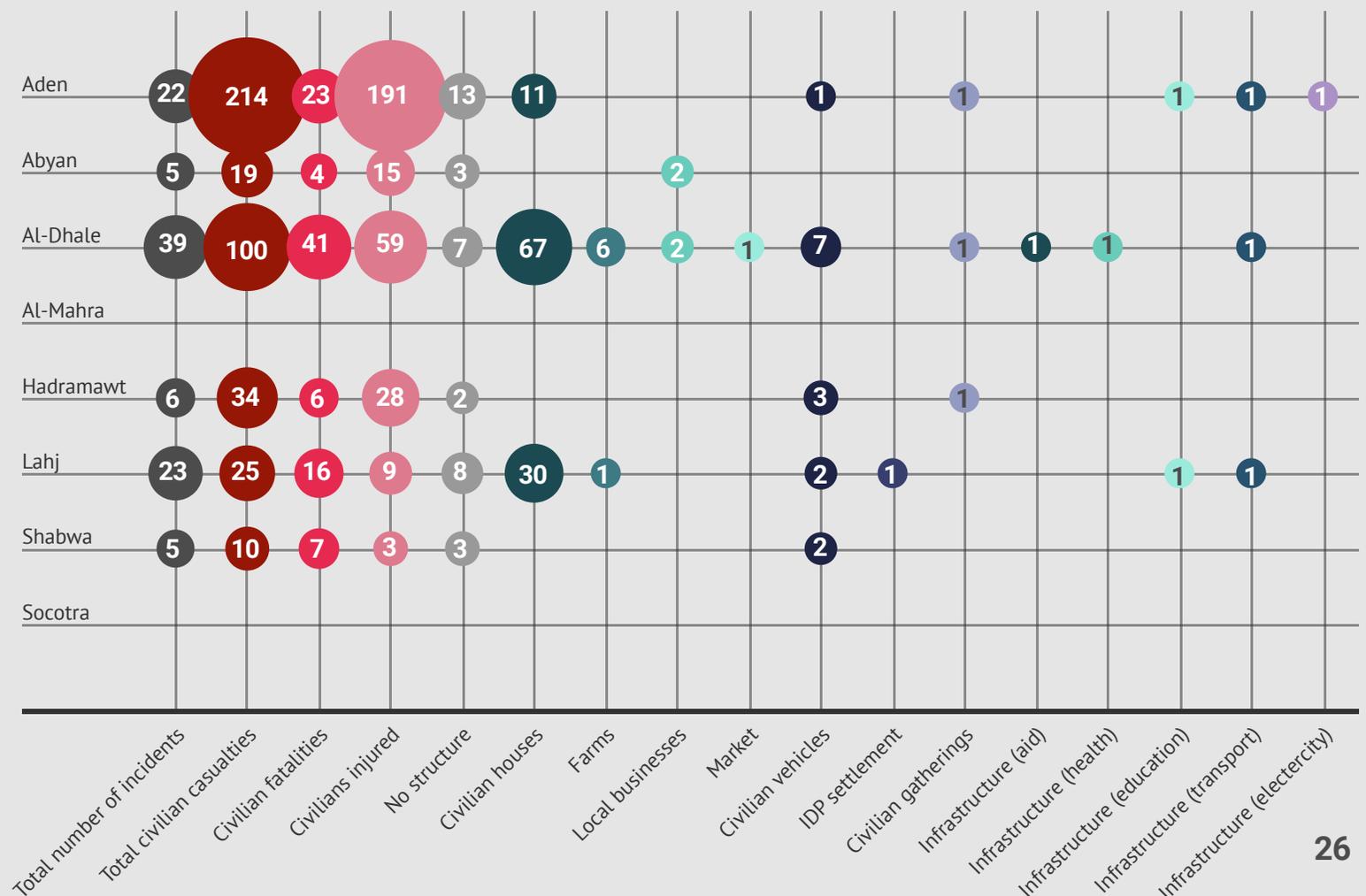
## Aden Hub



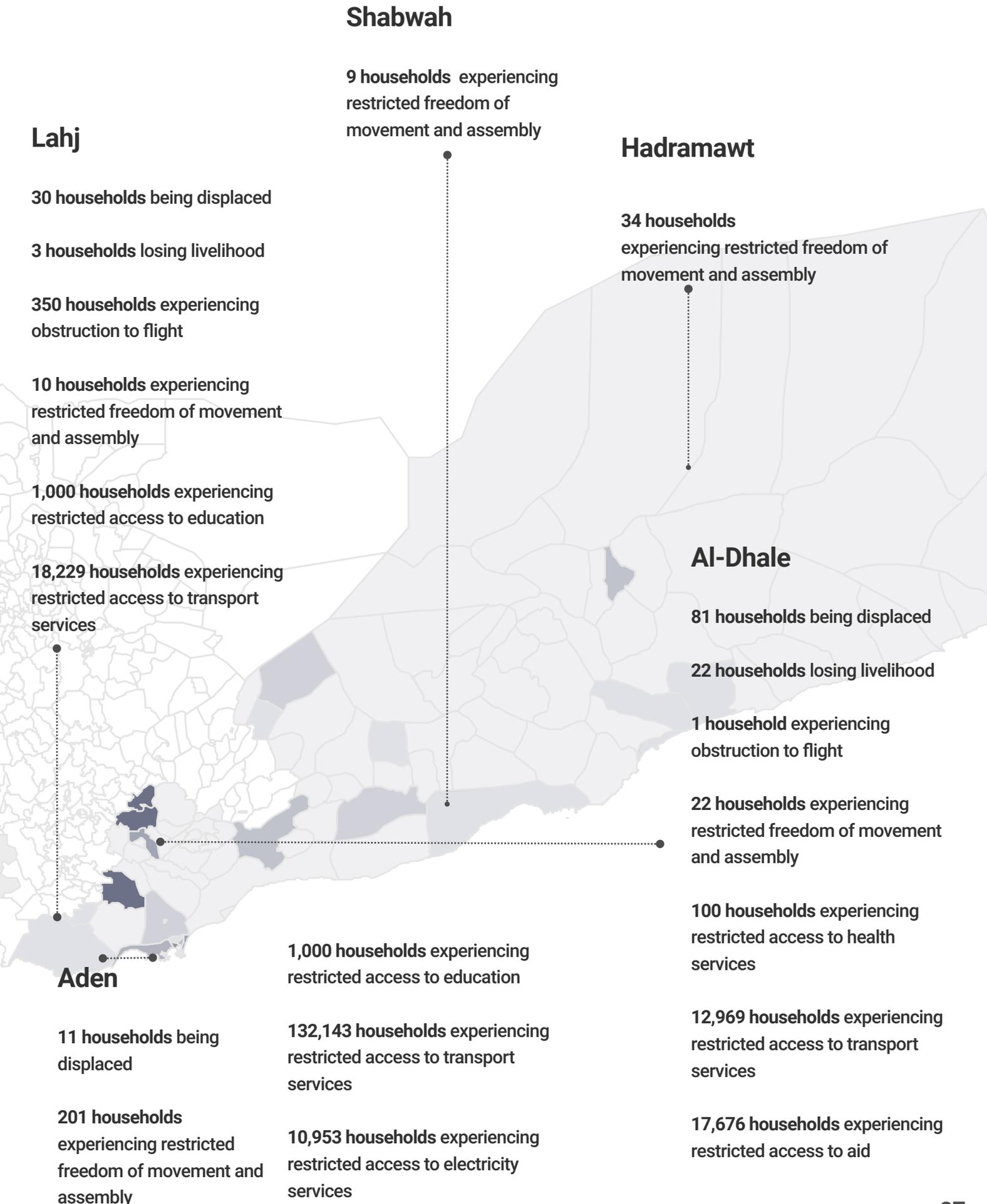
As with all of the hubs, houses were the most impacted civilian structures in the Aden hub. 103 houses were directly impacted by armed violence across the hub in 2018, more than 6 times the next most commonly impacted structure. Of these, 89% were in Al-Dhale (63 houses) and Lahj (30), specifically in the frontline areas of Damt (36), Qa'atabah (26), Al-Qabbaytah (29), and Tuban (1). Of these, all, but 6 were caused by shelling; the others were the result of airstrikes. As a result, 60 civilian casualties were recorded in houses.

The next most impacted type of structure was vehicles, 14 of which were affected in the year. Unlike houses, they were spread across the hub and impacted by a range of types of armed violence. 37 civilian casualties were recorded in vehicles, the second most after houses. In terms of infrastructure, 2 schools, a power station, a medical centre, an aid organisation, an airport, and 3 bridges were all impacted by armed violence, affecting as many 206,679 households. Unlike in other hubs, the 3 bridges were all damaged by explosives, rather than airstrikes, as the combatants attempted to sever transport links to hamper their opponents, limiting access for civilians, including their ability to move from conflict-affected areas.

## Civilian impact per governorate



# Protection Implication per Governorate



The above map shows concentration of civilian impact incidents per district