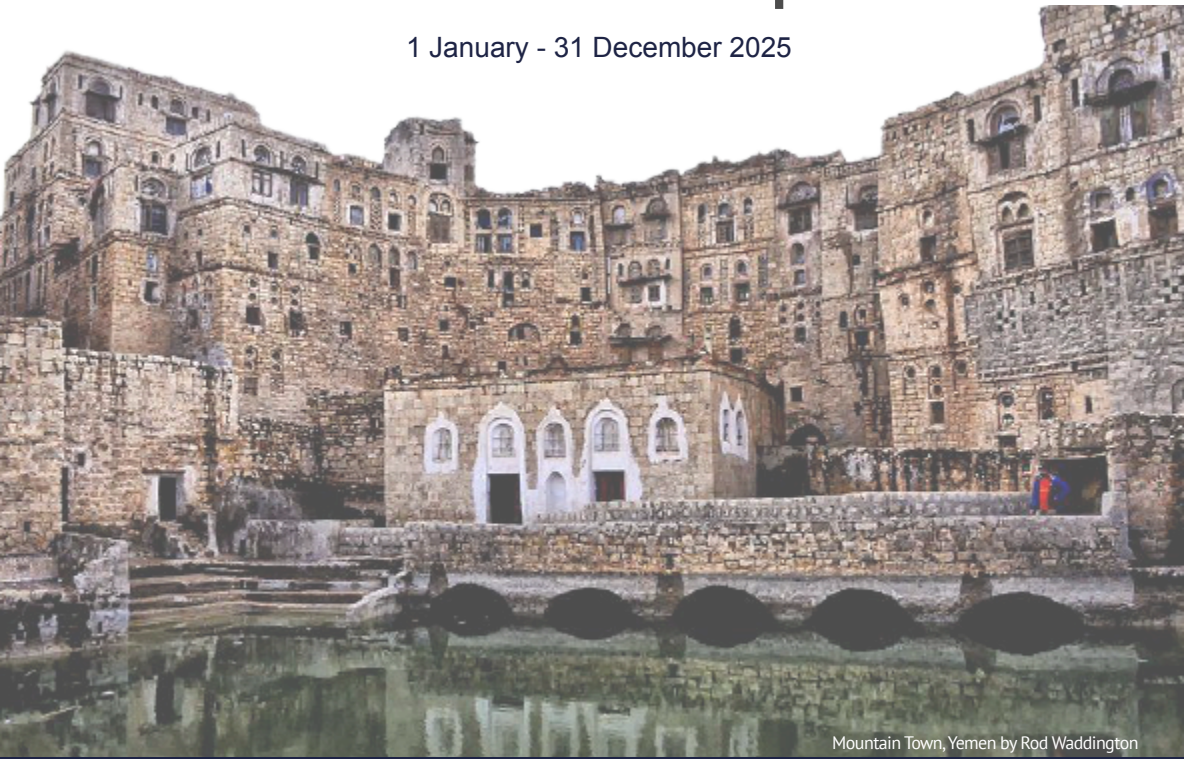


Civilian Impact Monitoring Project 2025 Annual Report

1 January - 31 December 2025



Mountain Town, Yemen by Rod Waddington

The Civilian Impact Monitoring Project annual report on the direct impact of armed violence on civilians in Yemen

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Executive Summary

Civilian casualties in 2025 more than doubled from 2024

There was a significant increase in civilian casualty numbers (2,653) as a direct result of armed violence in 2025, more than doubling from 2024 (1,201). The number marked the third highest on CIMP records, coinciding with a spike in external hostilities in the Red Sea and the wider region. Airstrikes were the leading cause of the surge in casualties, as bombing campaigns adopted an intermittent but sustained and reactive pattern in response to broader hostilities in the region. Air raids completely ceased after the 10 October regional ceasefire, but resumed in Hadramawt temporarily at the end of December, albeit driven by local factors.

Airstrikes caused over 1,000 civilian deaths and injuries

In 2025, airstrikes caused 1,311 civilian casualties, the second highest annual airstrike toll since 2018 (2,588). Over half (58%) of that number (762) were recorded between 15 March and 7 May, a period of aerial escalation targeting the north of the country, mainly in Al Hudaydah, Sanaa, and Sadah. Before then, airstrikes had resulted in 10 civilian casualties, all in January, when strikes were primarily targeting large infrastructure sites in Sanaa and Al Hudaydah. However, from March until the cessation of airstrikes in October, the impact of the strikes shifted away from civilian infrastructure and military sites to more residential areas and heavily populated centres, especially in Sanaa city, where around two-thirds (59%, 775) of the airstrike casualties in 2025 were reported.

Over 500 children and women were killed and injured, along with more than 300 migrants

578 children (361) and women (217) were killed or injured as a direct result of armed violence in 2025, more than double the number recorded in 2024 (266) and around 50% more than in 2023 (385). Airstrikes caused nearly half (46%) of that number (268), followed by isolated incidents of shootings (76), hand grenades (31), and weapons cache explosions (25). Migrants were also disproportionately impacted in 2025, with a total of 311 deaths and injuries, almost all of whom (299) were reported in Sadah. The number is the highest on CIMP records, around seven times higher than 2024 and around threefold more than 2023. The majority were impacted while attempting cross-border journeys from the northwestern districts of Sadah.

Around 20% of all casualties were recorded along frontlines

Artillery and light weapons fire, drone strikes, and sniper fire along active frontlines resulted in 578 civilian deaths and injuries, around 20% of the total casualties in 2025. The vast majority (79%, 445) of those casualties were reported in Sadah, followed by Taizz (77), while Ad Dali and Al Hudaydah each saw 13 casualties. Although the number of victims along the frontlines more than doubled compared to 2024 (271), it was still the second lowest on CIMP records. An additional 27 victims were killed and injured by heavy and light weapons following localised clashes, with a security campaign in Al Bayda in early January leading to half (13) of that number, leaving the total number of civilian deaths and injuries caused by armed clashes at 605.

Civilian casualties as a result of Explosive Remnants of Warfare (ERW) fell to the lowest on CIMP records

Explosions caused by landmines, Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and sea mines collectively resulted in 164 civilian casualties in 2025, including 54 fatalities. The number was 44% lower than in 2024 (295), making it the lowest on CIMP records. Over a third (41%, 68) of the ERW casualties were children and women, almost half the number of women and children ERW casualties reported a year earlier (119). However, 2025 was the first year since 2021 that a sea mine explosion caused civilian casualties, marking only the fourth incident on CIMP records in which sea mines resulted in deaths and injuries.

Electricity and transport infrastructure were heavily impacted in 2025

For much of the year, the focus of the airstrikes in the north of the country was on critical infrastructure sites, with the Sanaa and Al Hudaydah airports, the Al Hudaydah seaports, and major electricity plants repeatedly hit during the campaign. In Sanaa, six aircraft were destroyed during strikes, halting flights from the airport that had operated steadily since the 2022 truce agreement, and restricting freedom of movement for an estimated 421,210 households. Meanwhile, power outages in both Sanaa and Al Hudaydah have restricted access to electricity services to an estimated 205,960 households.

Additionally, strikes against the Al Hudaydah ports caused severe operational disruptions, lowering fuel imports by 25% in November compared to the same period in 2024, while food imports fell by 13%. The disruptions have also increased the possibility of food and fuel prices rising across the north of the country in the intermediate term.

However, road openings to Taizz city from Ibb, Marib city through Al Bayda, and the Ad Dali road to Aden in mid-2025 have eased the movement of civilians across frontline areas. It is estimated that the opening of the routes has offset some of the impact of the closure of Sanaa airport, while also facilitating local movements between governorates, impacting an estimated 1,745,694 households across northern Yemen.

Introduction

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

CIMP collects, analyses and disseminates 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 the civilian impact of armed violence across the country, instant flash reports on significant events that require rapid follow-up from protection partners, and weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual analysis to inform protection strategies. CIMP also produces thematic reports that provide the opportunity for more in-depth analysis of any pertinent trends that have been identified in how armed violence is impacting civilians across the country.

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 and drivers of armed violence, its geographic spread and the subsequent impact on civilians. CIMP data and analysis is used to inform long-term protection planning and response, strengthen prevention and mitigation strategies and inform advocacy at local, national and international levels, for increased protection of civilians caught in armed conflict.

Methodology

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

Civilian impact incidents recorded by CIMP are assessed for their primary impact and associated protection implications. The primary impact includes incidents in which individuals or households are directly affected by the incident, such as civilian injuries and fatalities, damage to civilian property, including houses, farms and vehicles, and damage to markets and local businesses. CIMP then uses these numbers to provide an indication of the likely protection implications civilians are facing as a result, such as displacement, loss of livelihood or restricted freedom of movement. The numbers recorded by CIMP reflect only the number of households assessed to have been directly impacted by each incident, such as the number of houses damaged or destroyed, or the number of vehicles hit. As a result, CIMP numbers on displacement, loss of livelihood or restricted freedom of movement are not necessarily reflective of the total number of households impacted as a result of insecurity or conflict developments, where numbers are typically significantly higher than those provided by CIMP.

CIMP also records incidents of armed violence that have impacted civilian infrastructure and basic services, which in turn restrict civilian access to various vital services, infrastructure, facilities and goods, such as healthcare, education, food and water and transport infrastructure. In such incidents, the range of households impacted is typically assessed to be much higher than in those incidents directly harming civilians or causing damage to civilian property and businesses, due to the broader catchment area of those being supported by different types of infrastructure. Collectively, CIMP's figures on the number of households facing different protection implications provide an indicator of the extent of the impact of armed violence for the civilian population in Yemen.

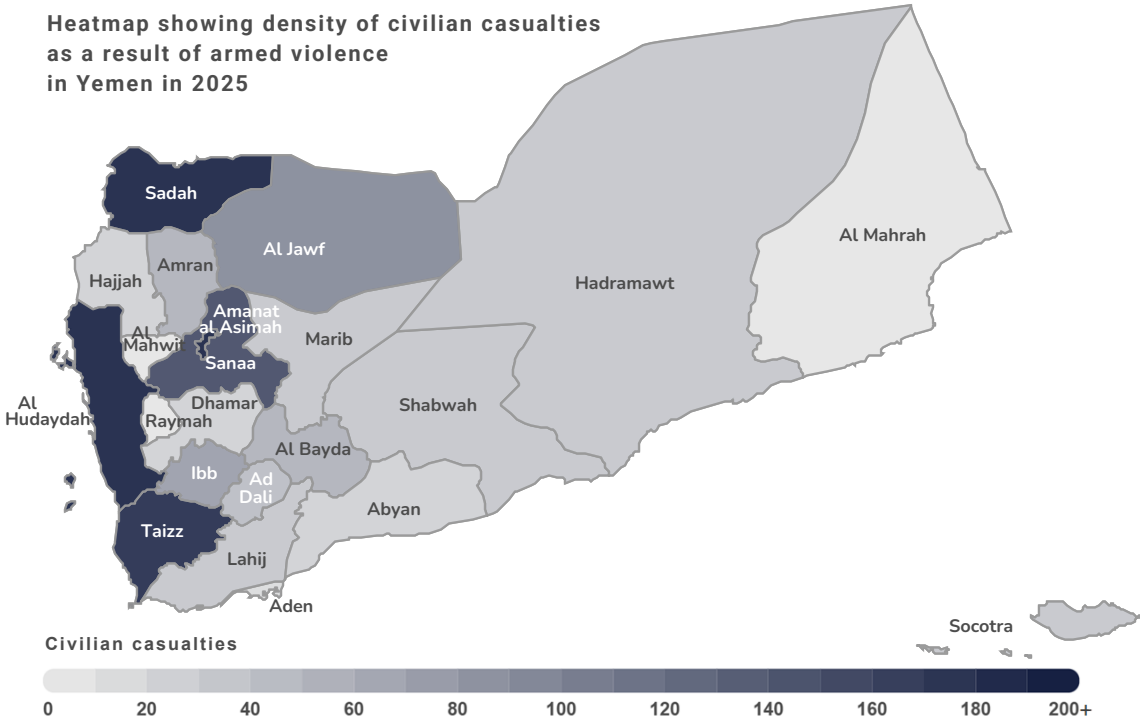
As CIMP aims to collect and disseminate data on civilian impact that occurs as a result of armed conflict, some incidents are excluded from the dataset. This includes incidents related to crime, domestic violence and small arms fire incidents that occur away from areas of active conflict and have fewer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

Conflict Developments

Yemen's frontlines remained largely static throughout 2025, with hostilities held in check by the truce that has been in effect since 2022. However, **airstrikes** intensified in 2025, causing **infrastructure damage**, including ports, power stations, and airports, primarily in **Al Hudaydah** and **Sanaa**, and resulting in over 1,000 civilian casualties in the worst airstrike toll since 2018.

On the ground, **intermittent fighting** continued on the country's remaining active frontlines, primarily around **Taizz city**, western **Ad Dali**, and southern **Al Hudaydah**, but there were no territorial shifts. Despite most fronts remaining stable, frontline civilian casualties more than doubled compared to the previous year, mainly driven by weekly reports of armed violence on the international border in **northern Sadah**, with **light weapons fire** and **cross-border shelling** endangering civilians, including migrants. And, in a potential signal for the coming year, airstrikes targeted eastern Yemen for the first time since the start of the conflict as political tensions reignited across the south of the country.

Heatmap showing density of civilian casualties as a result of armed violence in Yemen in 2025



Although the number of casualties from **ERW** incidents fell, the geographical distribution of incidents expanded. Incidents moved towards **Al Jawf** (37) alongside **Al Hudaydah** (34), while only 18 were reported in Taizz. The reasons for the decrease have been manifold. The re-opening of main roads allowed people to avoid risky detours, and led to intensified demining operations to secure safe travel. Plus, since the 2022 truce froze frontlines, there have been no new deployments or territorial gains, reducing the laying of new **landmines** and **IEDs**. However, Al Jawf remained outside that arrangement, as the Al Yatmah desert road remained an unofficial route leading to the Al Wadeah border crossing, posing the highest ERW threat countrywide.

Although **migrant** arrivals dropped in 2025, **cross-border violence** in **Sadah** increased significantly. Migrants continued to attempt to cross the northern border into Saudi Arabia through Sadah, where smuggling networks, displacement sites, and established migrant communities appear to not only facilitate illegal crossings, but also attract more migrants to the border area. A total of 299 migrants were killed and injured, the majority caused by **light weapons** (133) rather than **heavy artillery** (31), suggesting a pattern of targeting individuals crossing the border, while mostly avoiding established civilian structures such as residential areas, markets, and IDP camps.

Overall, 2025 has witnessed 375 civilian casualties as a result of **shootings**, the highest since 2021 (420). Isolated shootings were the highest in **Ibb**, resulting in 55 civilian casualties, a third higher (29%) than both the previous year (39) and 2023 (35). Since 2018, Ibb has accounted for the second-highest **SAF** casualty toll (335), after **Taizz** (378). The unchecked proliferation of small arms and the return of fighters to their home towns since the 2022 truce, with no sources of livelihood or reintegration into society, has seemingly led to an increase in localised armed violence, either to settle disputes or for ideological reasons. Coupled with a weak rule of law, minor disputes can quickly escalate to unjustified violence.

Civilian Casualties

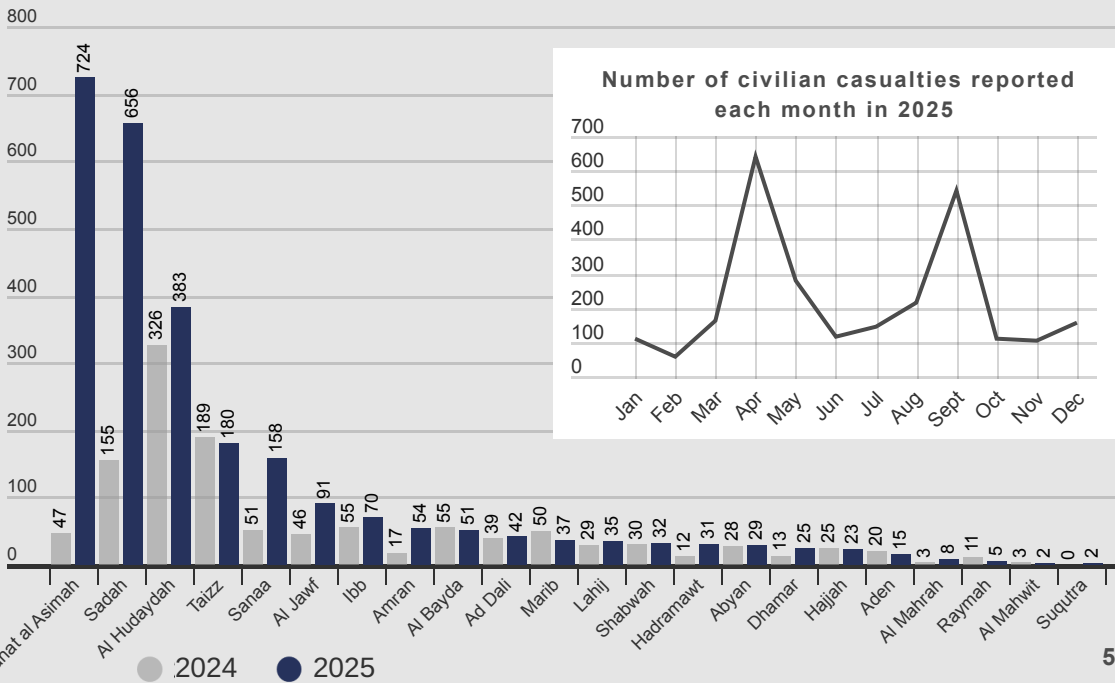
Armed violence in Yemen was directly responsible for a reported 2,653 civilian casualties in 2025, including 732 fatalities and 1,921 injuries. This represents the highest annual civilian casualty count since 2019, and more than double compared to the 1,201 civilian casualties reported in 2024, and a 117% increase in fatality numbers compared to the previous year. In line with recent years, just under a third (28%) of the casualties were fatalities, the same percentage as 2024, when 337 deaths were reported. While 2024 saw the fourth year-on-year decline in civilian casualties from armed violence, the numbers surged in 2025 to the third highest total in CIMP records, primarily driven by mass casualty incidents, the majority of which were on account of airstrikes.

There were 27 incidents in which 10 or more civilians were killed or injured. In five of these, more than 100 civilian casualties were reported. This doubles the number of incidents with 100+ casualties since CIMP began recording in 2018, all of which have been the result of airstrikes. In the incident that saw the highest number of civilian casualties reported in 2025, 74 civilians were killed, and another 148 were injured when airstrikes hit the Ras Isa oil terminal in As Salif, Al Hudaydah, on 18 April. First responders were among the dead and wounded in follow-up strikes. The incident also caused an oil leak into the Red Sea. This was the third deadliest incident recorded by CIMP after airstrikes on a detention centre in Dhamar in September 2019 (156 civilian deaths) and the bombing of a prison in Sadah in January 2022 (91).

For the first time, Amanat al Asimah was the governorate with the highest civilian casualty count in 2025, at 724. This marks a 1,440% increase from the 47 civilian casualties reported in the governorate in 2024, and breaks the trend over the previous seven years of either Sadah or Al Hudaydah seeing the highest casualty reports countrywide. The two governorates did, though, witness the second (656) and third (383) highest casualty numbers.

Countrywide Civilian Impact Snapshot 1 January - 31 December 2025			
Civilian casualties	2,653	Incidents driving psychosocial trauma	806
Fatalities	732		
Injuries	1,921		
Child casualties	361	Incidents impacting vulnerable groups	414
Fatalities	108		
Injuries	253		
Women casualties	217	Incidents impacting Children & Women	191
Fatalities	69	Children	88
Injuries	148	Women	35
		IDPs	0
		Refugees	97

Number of civilian casualties reported by governorate in 2025, compared to 2024



Women and Children

Armed violence resulted in a reported 361 child casualties in Yemen in 2025, approximately a third of whom (108) were fatalities. This marks a sharp increase of 76% from the 205 child casualties reported in 2024, reversing the previous downward trend; until 2025, Yemen had seen six consecutive years of decreasing child casualty numbers. Moreover, this is more than double the 44 child fatalities reported in 2024. Children accounted for 14% of the total civilian casualty count of 2,654 across Yemen in 2025.

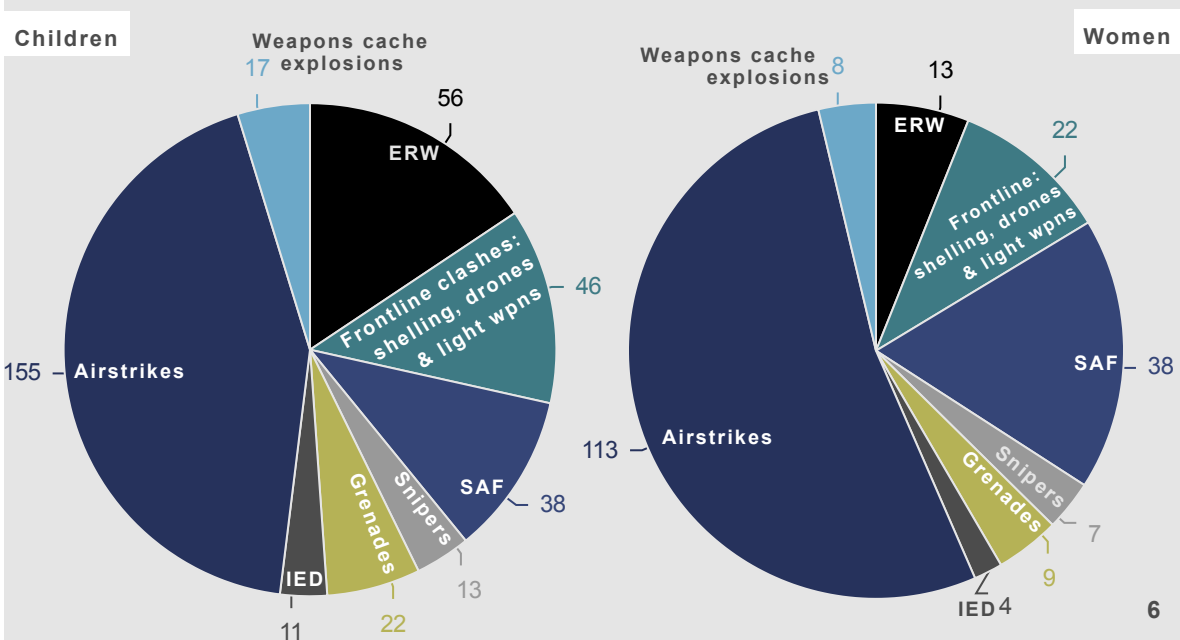
For the first time in five years, airstrikes were the leading cause of child casualties, responsible for 155 deaths and injuries, 43% of the total, the vast majority of whom were reported in Sanaa city. In addition to airstrikes, explosive remnants of war (ERW) also remained a significant threat, accounting for 56 child casualties in 2025, including 32 from unexploded ordnance (UXO) and 24 from mines. However, this marks a substantial decrease from the 106 child ERW casualties reported in 2024. Despite the drop-off, ERW was cumulatively responsible for the second-highest number of child fatalities in 2025, at 18. Meanwhile, along active frontlines, shelling and drone activity caused an additional 43 child casualties, with more than half reported in Taizz governorate.

The number of women casualties also saw a significant increase in 2025, rising almost fourfold from 61 in 2024 up to 217, a third of whom (69) were fatalities. This is the highest number of women casualties reported in Yemen in a single year since 2020, and more than the previous two years combined. Similar to children, airstrikes were responsible for over half of the women casualties (113), all but 9 of whom were reported in Sanaa city. Small arms fire (SAF) shootings were responsible for the second most women casualties, at 38, marking a 73% increase from the 22 women casualties caused by SAF in 2024, while sniper fire caused another 7 women casualties.

Case study: Airstrikes kill and injure 246 women and children in Sanaa City in 2025

Of the 268 women and children casualties reported as a result of airstrikes on Yemen in 2025, 92% were reported in Sanaa City, including 142 children and 104 women. These figures include 22 child fatalities and 17 women fatalities. These are the highest casualty totals in the city since CIMP began reporting in 2018. In the deadliest incident, on 10 September, five children and 11 women were among those killed when airstrikes hit a government compound in At Tahrir district, with another 147 civilians reported injured, including 31 children and 29 women. Just two weeks later, on 25 September, four children and two women were killed when airstrikes hit houses on Ar Raqqas Street, in Maain. The number of wounded was even higher in the second strike, with over 200 civilians reported injured, including 63 children and 37 women. The bombing, though, was the last on the city as the airstrikes halted that day ahead of a regional de-escalation. The strikes highlighted the severity of the threat to civilians when densely populated areas are hit.

Main categories of armed violence responsible for women and children casualties



Type of Armed Violence

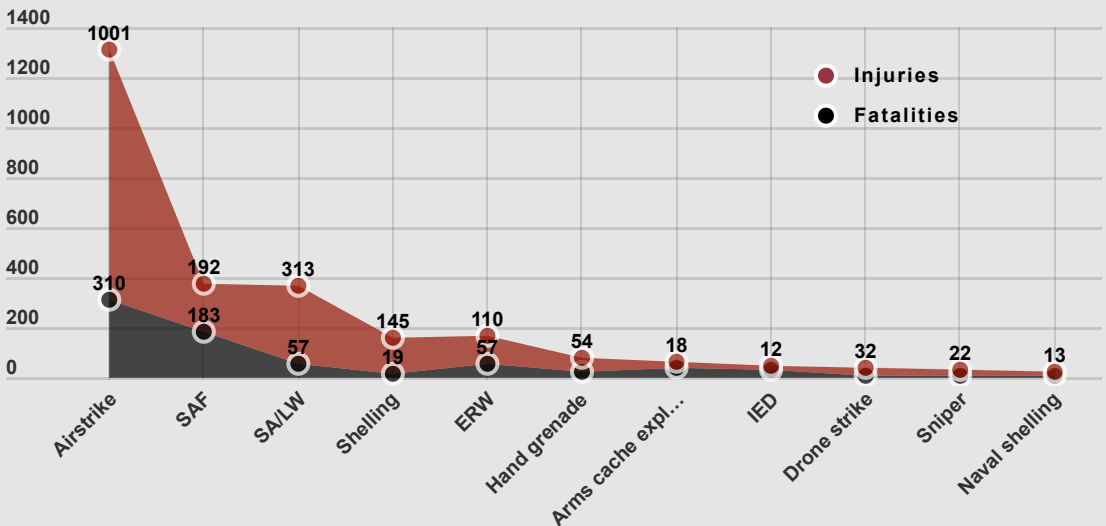
2025 was the deadliest year for civilians in Yemen since 2022. In total, 2,653 civilian casualties were recorded as a direct result of armed violence, more than double the previous year. **Airstrikes** were the primary driver of civilian casualties and impact on civilian infrastructure in Yemen in 2025. Despite being carried out for only six months of the year, airstrikes were responsible for 1,311 civilian casualties, almost half (49%) of all of the casualties recorded by CIMP. This is the highest civilian casualty toll from bombings since 2018. The majority of civilian impact airstrike incidents (154; 88%) and the resultant civilian casualties (1,261; 96%) were concentrated in Amanat al Asimah (64; 710), Al Hudaydah (43; 329), Sadah (26; 157), and Sanaa (21; 65). The most devastating incident occurred on 18 April when airstrikes on the Ras Isa oil terminal in As Salif killed 74 civilians and injured 148 others, including first responders. This marked the deadliest single incident in Yemen in 2025. Another mass casualty airstrike incident occurred on 24 August when a fuel station in Al Wahdah, Sanaa city, was struck, killing 10 and injuring 92 civilians, including 7 children and 3 women.

On the ground, despite the frontlines remaining unchanged in 2025, intermittent fighting continued, usually in the form of short-lived stand-off fire. **Shellfire and light weapons fire, drone strikes, and snipers** along the active frontlines in the country caused 578 civilian deaths and injuries, almost a fifth of all casualties. The most active front was Sadah, where border patrol and outpost shootings along the governorate's north-western international border were reported weekly throughout the year, accounting for 455 civilian casualties, more than three-quarters of all frontline casualties (79%). Many of these were migrants, with at least 299 migrant casualties in Sadah, the highest total since CIMP began recording in 2018.

After airstrikes and frontline hostilities, isolated **shootings** were the third leading cause of civilian casualties countrywide (375). In total, 2025 saw the highest number of civilian victims from **small arms fire (SAF)** since 2021 and the second highest since CIMP started reporting. Notably, other than airstrikes (310), SAF was responsible for more civilian fatalities than any other type of armed violence, at 183, meaning that almost one out of every two civilian SAF casualties was a fatality. Tribal violence, escalating disputes, and factional clashes were among the main drivers of shootings in the past year, with marketplaces and checkpoints particular flashpoints. Ibb saw the highest SAF casualty numbers, at 51, followed by 26 in Taizz, 22 in Amran, and 21 in Sana'a. The high fatality rate reflects the close-range nature of many shooting incidents, including those stemming from personal disputes, land conflicts, and checkpoint violence.

Explosive remnants of war (ERW), however, dropped to the lowest levels in CIMP's records, falling by more than a third from last year's previous low. 93 **landmine** and **UXO** incidents were cumulatively responsible for 164 civilian casualties in 2025, including 54 fatalities. Over a third (55; 34%) were children. As has been the case since CIMP commenced reporting, Al Hudaydah has recorded the most ERW incidents of any governorate in the country, with 21 incidents in 2025. However, the most ERW casualties were reported in Al Jawf (37), driven in large part by two mass casualty landmine incidents in which more than 10 passengers in a vehicle were killed or injured when they went over the device.

Civilian casualties by type of armed violence, disaggregated by fatalities and injuries



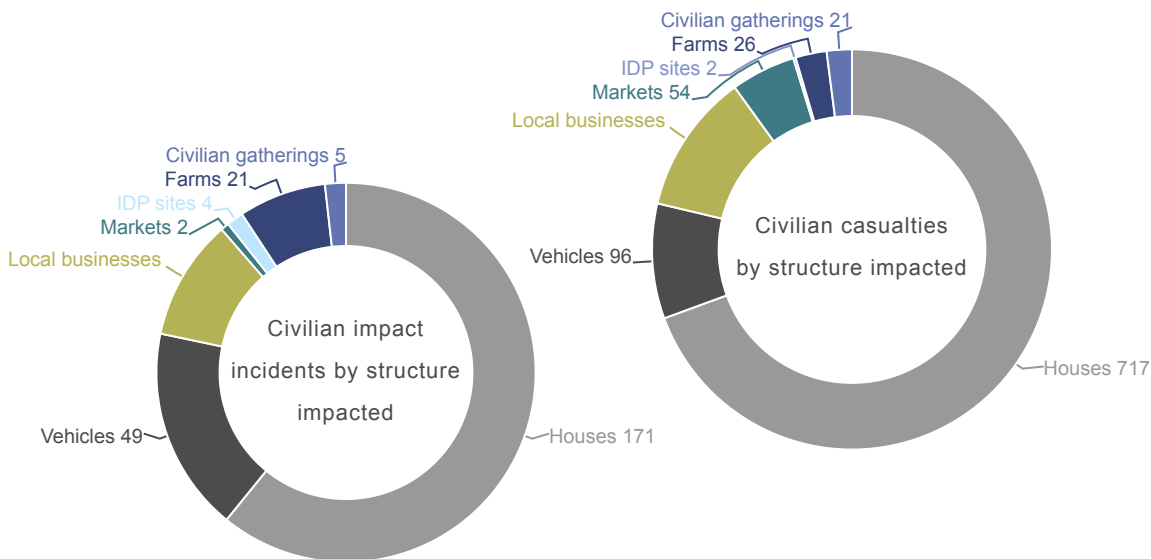
Civilian Property Impacted

Houses saw the highest number of casualties from the direct targeting of civilian structures, excluding victims caused by airstrikes against infrastructure sites. 731 civilians were killed or injured in houses in 2025, not only more than six times the number recorded in 2024 (109), but also the highest number of civilian victims impacted inside houses since 2019 (1,042).

Sanaa city and its outskirts accounted for almost three-quarters (73%) of the casualties reported in homes (536), owing primarily to airstrikes hitting densely populated urban areas. As a result, it is estimated that strikes against houses countrywide in 2025 displaced 4,956 people, around a third (37%) more than in 2024 (3,122), but otherwise the second lowest on CIMP records. However, the strikes against houses in 2025 caused more deaths and injuries inside homes than any other year since 2019.

Other major civilian structures affected by armed conflict in 2025 included local businesses and markets, resulting in 171 casualties. Airstrikes were responsible for targeting eight factories, causing 90 (47%) civilian deaths and injuries, all in three strikes on the Amran and Bajil cement factories and a ceramics factory in Sanaa in April and May. Air raids also hit several markets during the escalation period between March and May, most notably a strike in Shuaub district near the Old City of Sanaa in mid-April that left 40 people dead and wounded. The only frontline-related targeting of markets was in Sadah, where border violence in Monabbih district led to eight casualties, six of whom were migrants.

Charts to show incidents and casualty numbers by structure impacted



Protection Implications

DISPLACEMENT



Number of affected households

702

Number of incidents

181

LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD



Number of affected households

1,345

Number of incidents

52

RESTRICTED FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT



Number of affected households

7,005

Number of incidents

570

OBSTRUCTION TO FLIGHT



Number of affected households

4

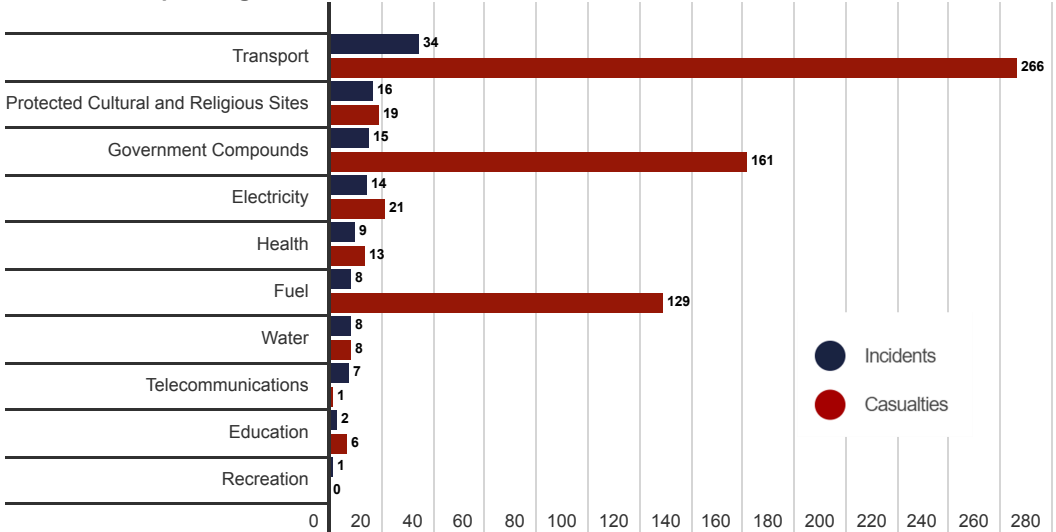
Number of incidents

4

Civilian Infrastructure Impacted

Reports of armed violence impacting civilian transport, telecommunications, and electricity infrastructure increased further in 2025, once again driven primarily by the ongoing airstrikes on Yemen throughout the first nine months of the year. Across the categories below, 114 incidents of armed violence were reported to have impacted civilian infrastructure, 62% more than the 70 reported in 2024. Transport infrastructure was again the most heavily impacted category (34 incidents), which not only severely affected operations at critical sites, including sea and airports, but also resulted in the deaths and injuries of 266 civilians. Of the 118 incidents that impacted infrastructural sites in 2025, 93 (79%) were on account of airstrikes, along with 593 (96%) of the 620 civilian casualties recorded at these sites.

Incidents impacting on civilian infrastructure in 2025



1,229,917 households facing restricted access to **transport infrastructure**

33 airstrike incidents were reported to have directly impacted transport infrastructure in Yemen in 2025, matching the number in 2024. The sites most significantly impacted included the ports of Ras Isa, As Salif, and Hudaydah city on the Red Sea coast, as well as Sana'a Airport. At the latter, six aircraft were destroyed during strikes, halting flights from the airport that had operated steadily since the 2022 truce agreement, restricting freedom of movement for an estimated 421,210 households. Strikes against the Al Hudaydah ports caused severe operational disruptions, lowering fuel imports by 25% in November compared to the same period in 2024, while food imports fell by 13%.



217,963 households facing restricted access to **electricity and fuel infrastructure**

Airstrikes were responsible for 16 (73%) of the 22 incidents impacting electricity and fuel infrastructure in Yemen in 2025. For the second year in a row, strikes targeted the Hizyaz power station in Sanhan and three stations in Bani Al-Harith, all of which supply Sanaa city, and the Ras Al-Katib station near Hudaydah port, on multiple occasions, restricting access to electricity services to an estimated 205,960 households. Nonetheless, power was restored within days after each airstrike incident (12 in total), but at reduced capacity, especially in Al Hudaydah.



112,488 households facing restricted access to **telecommunications and media facilities**

As was the case last year, all of the telecommunications infrastructure impacted by armed violence in 2025 was caused by airstrikes, with seven incidents recorded this year. However, unlike the previous year, when all five strikes occurred in Taizz, the 2025 bombings were spread across five governorates, from Sadah to Ibb.

All of the incidents occurred over a limited one-month window from 28 March – 23 April 2025 and targeted telecommunications towers and hubs, disrupting phone and communication networks and affecting as many as 112,488 households nationwide.

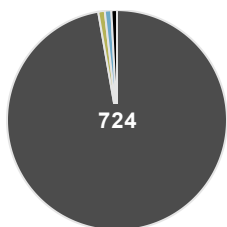


67,851 households facing restricted access to **health and education facilities**

There was an increase in incidents impacting health (7) and education (6) facilities in 2025, the highest totals for both since 2022. Airstrikes were the primary cause of armed violence against healthcare and education infrastructure, accounting for 10 (77%) of the 12 incidents. But, despite hitting two hospitals, two medical centres, two technical institutes, a university, a medical storage warehouse, a school, and a health office, no civilian casualties were recorded in any of the strikes. Four casualties, though, including two children, were reported in two isolated incidents at a school in Al Bayda and inside the Muhanaf Hospital in northern Abyan.

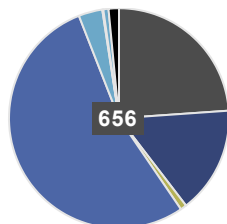
Governorate Snapshots

These snapshots give a profile of the civilian impact in the five governorates to have seen the highest civilian casualties in 2025:



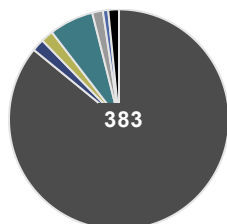
Amanat al Asimah (Sana'a City)

Armed violence was directly responsible for a reported 724 civilian casualties in Amanat al Asimah in 2025, including 115 fatalities. This marks the highest casualty count in the country, up from 47 civilian casualties in 2024. 98% (710) of the casualties were the result of airstrikes, with the deadliest incident occurring on 10 September, when airstrikes hit houses on Ar Raqqas Street, killing 38 civilians and injuring 147, including five children and 11 women. Power stations were also hit by airstrikes, including Hizyaz power station in Sanhan and a power station in Bani Al Harith, threatening civilian access to electricity for an estimated 122,182 households. Aside from airstrikes, seven casualties resulted from small arms fire incidents, primarily disputes, and another seven were victims of a hand grenade explosion, three of them children.



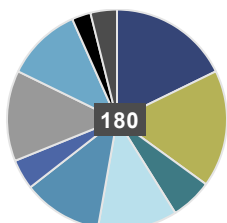
Sadah

Sadah saw armed violence and civilian casualties surge in 2025 to the highest levels in the governorate in three years. 315 incidents were reported in Sadah in 2025, more than three times as many as the second-highest governorate, Taiz (96). 656 civilian casualties were recorded in these incidents, two-thirds of them (455) on account of shelling and light weapons fire on the north-western international border. At least 91 incidents were reported to have impacted migrants in Sadah in 2025, resulting in at least 299 migrant casualties, though the actual figure is likely higher given challenges in documenting migrant casualties. Border communities continue to face chronic insecurity from regular gunfire and cross-border shelling, severely restricting livelihoods and driving displacement.



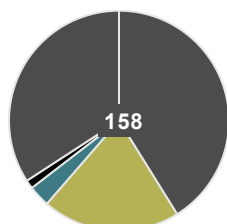
Hudaydah

For the second consecutive year, Hudaydah saw a rise in civilian casualties as the resumption of airstrikes severely impacted the coastal areas of the governorate. Of the 383 casualties recorded in 2025, 86% (329) were the result of airstrikes in and around Hudaydah city and at the governorate's main ports. The most devastating incident occurred on 18 April when airstrikes on the Ras Isa oil terminal in As Salif killed 74 civilians and injured 148, including first responders. The strikes also raised concerns for civilian infrastructure, especially the Red Sea ports of Hudaydah, Ras Isa, and As Salif, all of which suffered severe operational disruptions, resulting in notable decreases in food and fuel imports. Power stations, including Ras Al Katib power station near Hudaydah port, were also targeted multiple times in the bombings, restricting access to electricity for an estimated 18,886 households.



Ta'izz

Taizz maintained its position as one of the governorates most severely impacted by armed violence in Yemen. A large proportion were the result of continued hostilities on the governorate's still active frontlines; shellfire, SA/LW fire, and drone activity were responsible for 64 civilian casualties in Taizz in 2025, over a third of the governorate's total (180), which has been the trend since the UN-led truce in 2022. Also linked to the frontlines, Taizz consistently sees the highest civilian sniper casualty numbers in the country. In 2025, 66% (21) of all civilian sniper casualties nationwide were reported in Taizz, with two-thirds being children (9) and women (4). Children were frequently reported among the frontline casualties in Taizz, and in 2025, there were 58 child casualties, the second-most in any governorate after Amanat al Asimah, where airstrikes left 142 children dead and wounded.



Sanaa

Armed violence was directly responsible for a reported 158 civilian casualties in Sanaa in 2025, including 74 fatalities, the most in the governorate since CIMP began recording in 2018. More than half of the casualties occurred in two mass casualty incidents: airstrikes on the As Sawari ceramics factory in Bani Matar in April killed seven and wounded 29 civilians, and an explosion at a weapons cache in Khashm Al Bakrah in Bani Hushaysh in May that killed at least 38 people, including 16 children and six women. These were the two deadliest incidents reported in Sanaa governorate (excluding Sana'a city) in CIMP's records, causing more civilian casualties than in any single year since 2018. In total, airstrikes were responsible for 65 casualties, as well as targeting critical infrastructure, including the Hizyaz power station in Sanhan, which was hit at least twice, threatening civilian access to electricity, both in the governorate and neighbouring Sanaa city.

