

# CIMP QUARTERLY REPORT

## Q3 2025: JULY - SEPTEMBER 2025

This is the Civilian Impact Monitoring Project quarterly report, providing an overview of all incidents of armed violence reported across Yemen in July, August, and September 2025 that had a direct civilian impact. The report covers civilian casualties, incident distribution, type of armed violence and impact upon civilian infrastructure, as well as providing key analytical takeaways from the quarter.

### ANALYTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

#### Casualties dropped by 13% compared to Q2

Between July and September, casualty numbers dropped by around 13% (905) compared to the previous quarter (1,044). Although the decrease was mainly driven by the bilateral truce reached in May, airstrikes continued on urban centres in Sanaa, as well as targeting major infrastructure sites both in Sanaa and in Al Hudaydah. The strikes on populated areas in Sanaa city caused the seventh-highest quarterly children and women casualty count (285) since 2018, with around a 40% increase compared to the previous quarter (160) and nearly 75% more than Q1 (66) of this year. Q3 also marked the most children and women casualties in more than five years; the last quarter when more than 200 children and women were killed and injured was Q3 2020 (212). Casualties among migrants (71), however, dropped by 60% compared to Q2 (176), with all but one of the victims the result of cross-border violence in Sadah.

#### Airstrikes caused the highest number of civilian casualties during Q3

A total of 529 civilians were the victims of airstrikes during Q3 (67 killed; 462 injured). All of the civilian casualties occurred during just 3 rounds of air raids: on 24 August (102 casualties), 10 September (211 casualties), and 25 September (216 casualties) as the strikes targeted densely populated areas in Sanaa city, power and fuel infrastructure, government compounds, and seaports. The raids on 25 September targeted multiple neighbourhoods in Sanaa city, including busy central hubs, detention centres, a power station, an industrial facility, and the headquarters of the 26 September news agency; a total of 53 journalists were reported among the casualties.

The strikes on 10 September and 25 September resulted in the third and fourth highest civilian casualty counts in airstrikes since 2018. However, there have been no more airstrikes after 25 September, with the lull extending, so far, through the early weeks of October. The halt is likely tied to regional de-escalation, and, for now, there are indicators that as long as tensions in the Red Sea and the region are low, the possibility of a resumption of airstrikes will be reduced. However, further limited bombing cannot be ruled out, and if the regional ceasefire ends or there is another escalation, then air raids can be expected to resume.

#### Frontline violence resulted in 191 civilian casualties

Violence along frontlines in Sadah, Taizz, and Ad Dali related to the overall conflict was responsible for a total of 191 casualties, higher than Q1 (34) and Q2 (132) combined. Hostilities in the northern and northeastern districts of Sadah were primarily responsible for the spike, with a 40% increase in civilian victims, rising from 87 in Q2 to 147 in Q3. On a month-to-month basis, casualties peaked in July, in part due to drone strikes in Taizz city, as well as an overall increase in civilian victims (34) of armed violence in the frontlines around the governorate capital. In fact, there was a country-wide increase in frontline hostilities in July, with Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, and the northern border of Lahij all seeing limited reports of heavy fire during the period, but no civilian casualties were recorded.

Since July, there has been a general slowdown in frontline incidents, as well as related civilian casualties. As such, while there have been limited military escalations along frontlines in Taizz and Ad Dali in late September and early October, the increased hostilities are likely temporary and not expected to cause a widespread or sustained level of violence in the short term.

#### Shooting victims increased 25% compared to the previous period

Shootings unrelated to the overall conflict resulted in a total of 102 civilian casualties in Q3, up by 25% compared to the previous quarter (76). Tribal clashes, checkpoint violence, disputes, and personal grievances were the major drivers of these one-off shootings. Ibb topped the list (13 casualties), followed by Amran (12), then Sanaa (11) and Shabwah (11). Additionally, hand grenade incidents were a secondary cause of civilian victims of armed violence unrelated to the overall hostilities. 19 casualties were reported as a result, only slightly lower than Q2 (22), but higher than Q1 (16), with Sanaa city accounting for around a third (7) of the casualties, followed by Ibb (4) and Lahij (4). In total, Ibb witnessed the highest casualty count of non-conflict-related violence (17) during Q3.

Given the widespread availability of small arms and a weak rule of law, minor disputes often escalate into armed violence, leading to assaults on innocent civilians or people getting caught in the crossfire between conflicting parties. Additionally, it is assessed that the recent drawdown in hostilities along the most active frontlines has allowed fighters to return to their homes. Coupled with low socio-economic conditions, these former fighters are more likely to engage in violence to settle minor disputes or local conflicts than non-fighters. As such, it is expected that small arms fire (SAF) incidents, along with assaults using hand grenades, will continue in the coming period.

#### ERW incidents increased slightly

Casualties resulting from landmines, UXO, and explosives increased by around 14% (59) during Q3 compared to the previous quarter (51). The toll was also slightly higher than the quarterly average (53) so far this year, with a total of 160 civilian casualties caused by Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in 2025. This is the lowest ERW casualty count through the first nine months of a year since 2018. It is unclear what has led to the decrease compared to past years, but it is possible that the lull along the frontlines this year contributed to a lower deployment of new landmines and IEDs. Additionally, the opening of main roads in Ad Dali, Marib, and Taizz is likely to have increased demining activities in these governorates and redirected civilian traffic away from previously hazardous areas to newly opened, mine-free routes of travel.

As such, it has been observed that the majority of ERW victims during the reporting period have been recorded in Al Jawf, with the desert area to its east accounting for around a quarter (15 casualties) of the total number of victims in Q3. Although the frontlines in Khabb wa ash Shaaf district to the northeast of Al Jawf have seen a lull similar to other governorates, the desert road that runs from Al Jawf through Marib to Hadramawt has not been officially opened, increasing the risk of potential ERW remaining in the area.

Country-wide, ERW incidents continued to be reported along current frontlines, albeit at lower levels, with Al Hudaydah witnessing the second highest casualty number (8), followed by Lahij (7), and Marib (6). It is expected that the coming period will witness a similar downward trend in ERW incidents, albeit with the risk of individual high casualty incidents.

### Lack of public services led to protests across the south

Q3 coincided with peak summer temperatures, along with a lack of basic services, especially in the south of the country. Growing frustration led to protests in Aden, Taizz, Ad Dali, Lahij, Abyan, and Hadramawt. Local authorities adopted a heavy-handed approach to discourage protests, leading to violence against protesters. 3 civilians were shot (1 killed; 2 injured), all in Hadramawt. 1 more protester was shot dead on the outskirts of Sanaa following a sit-in protest against additional fees levied on truck owners who transport construction materials into Sanaa city. The major complaints were lack of electricity and high prices; both issues that saw some improvements by mid-August, partly because of seasonal rains and a steadying of exchange rates

This is the only period that violence against protestors has been reported so far this year. It also follows a yearly trend where larger and more regular protests tend to coincide with the summer months, especially when basic services falter and commodity prices rise. Aden and Hadramawt saw the highest number of protests related to public services during Q3, a trend that has been observed in recent years.

### Strikes on infrastructure sites resulted in restricted access to basic services

The reporting period witnessed repeated waves of airstrikes on multiple infrastructure sites in Al Hudaydah and Sanaa. The ports in Al Hudaydah city, as well as the Ras Isa oil terminal in As Salif, were each struck several times during Q3. The raids on the Al Hudaydah port, specifically, hampered the entry of fuel and food imports, with maritime traffic reportedly falling by around 30% in the first eight months of 2025 compared to the same period in the previous year. Additionally, strikes on the Ras Al Katib electricity station in Al Hudaydah city are assessed to have caused power outages in the city and potentially impacted as many as 20,000 households.

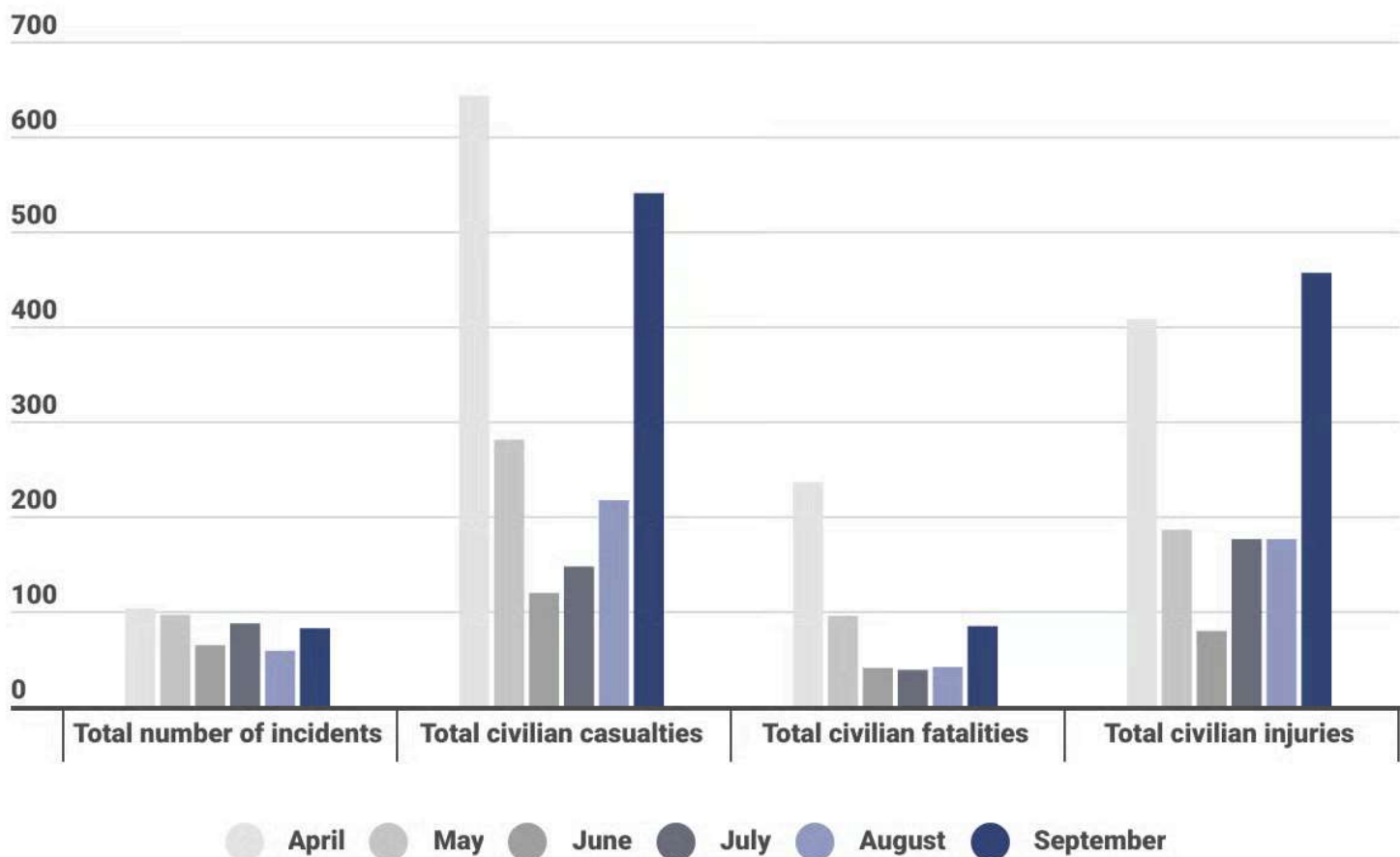
Air raids on Sanaa also targeted multiple infrastructure locations, including power stations, fuel depots, detention centres, the headquarters of the 26 September news agency, and industrial sites. Bombings of two electricity stations in Sanaa city, the Hizyaz and the Dhahban stations, are assessed to have impacted as many as 98,000 households across Sanaa city and the surrounding governorate. Additionally, strikes on populated areas are evaluated to have displaced as many as 118 households, but this is a notable downturn from earlier in the year, dropping by around two-thirds (59%) compared to Q2 (288 households), and a third (32%) lower than the number recorded in Q1 (174 households).

## NATIONWIDE SNAPSHOT: CIVILIAN IMPACT FROM INCIDENTS OF ARMED VIOLENCE Q3 2025: JULY - SEPTEMBER 2025

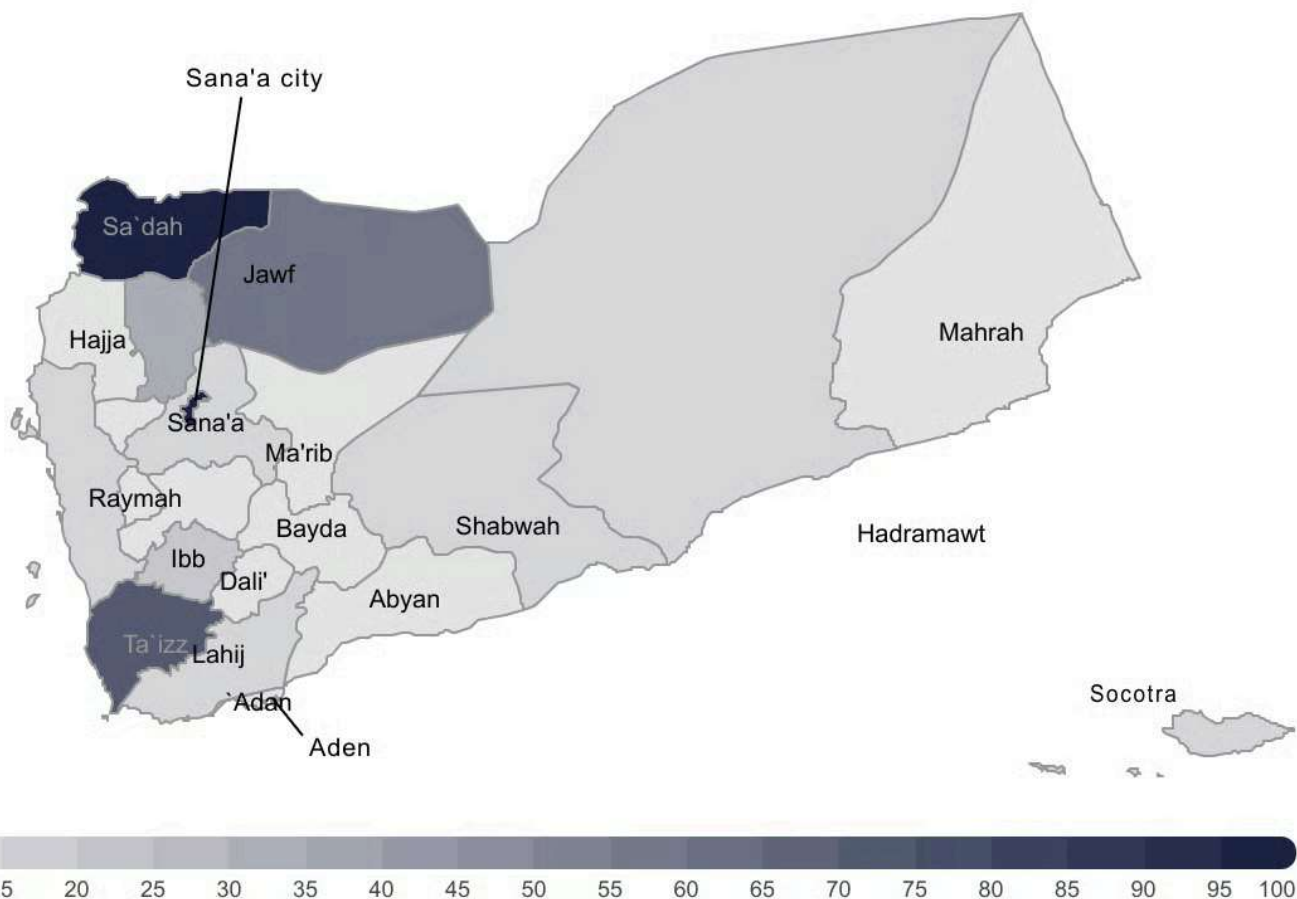
	Total number	Compared to previous quarter	Compared to 2024 average
<b>Civilian Impact Incidents</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>- 12%</b>	<b>+ 58%</b>
<b>Civilian Casualties*</b> (Fatalities / Injuries)	<b>905</b> (163 / 742)	<b>- 12%</b>	<b>+ 202%</b>
<b>Child Casualties</b> (Fatalities / Injuries)	<b>169</b> (33 / 136)	<b>+ 55%</b>	<b>+ 231%</b>
<b>Women Casualties</b> (Fatalities / Injuries)	<b>116</b> (26 / 90)	<b>+ 137%</b>	<b>+ 673%</b>

*\*Please note, all information and numbers included in CIMP reporting are based on information publicly available in open sources, and have not been independently verified*

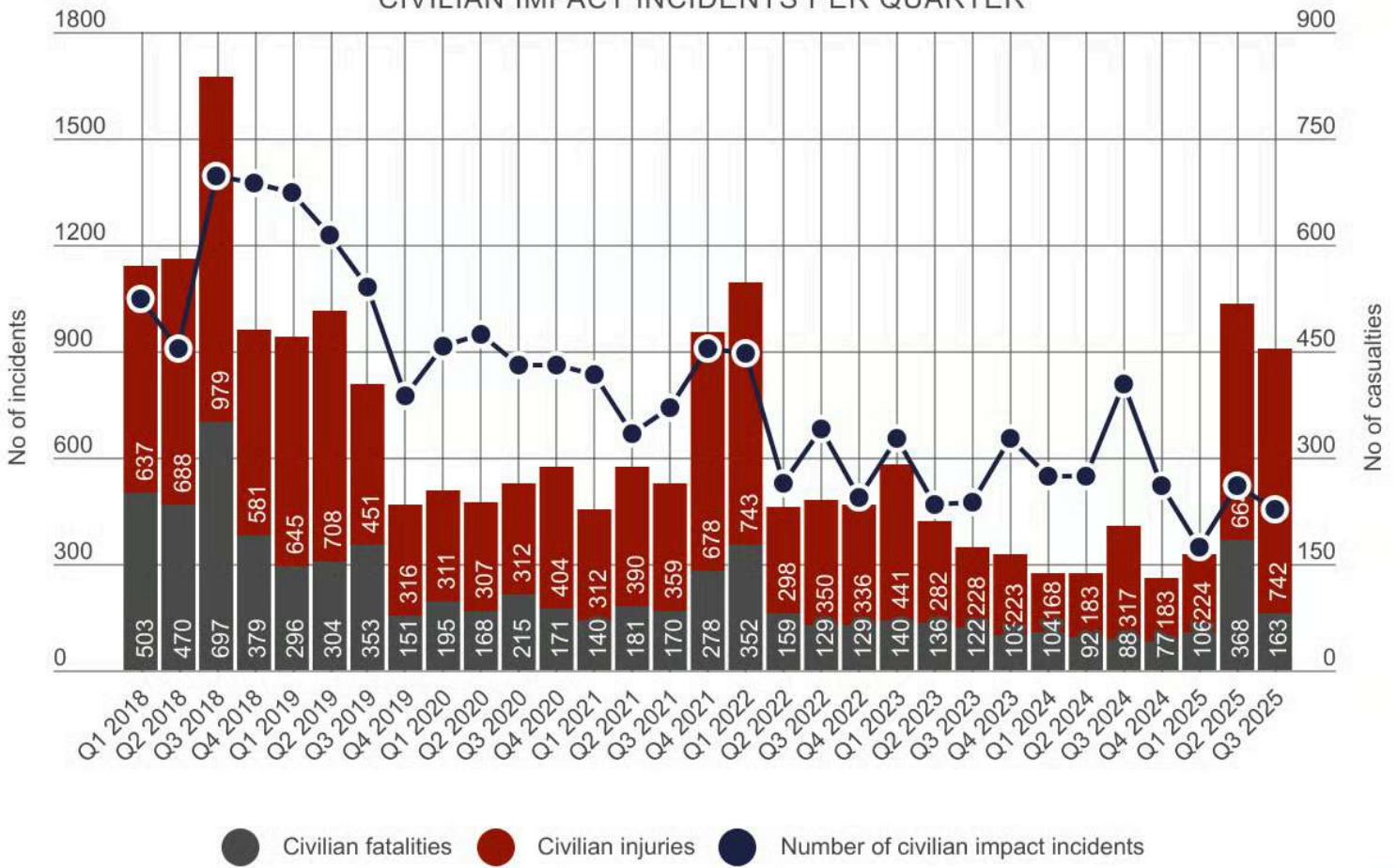
TOTAL NUMBER OF CIVILIAN IMPACT INCIDENTS AND CIVILIAN CASUALTIES BY MONTH OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS



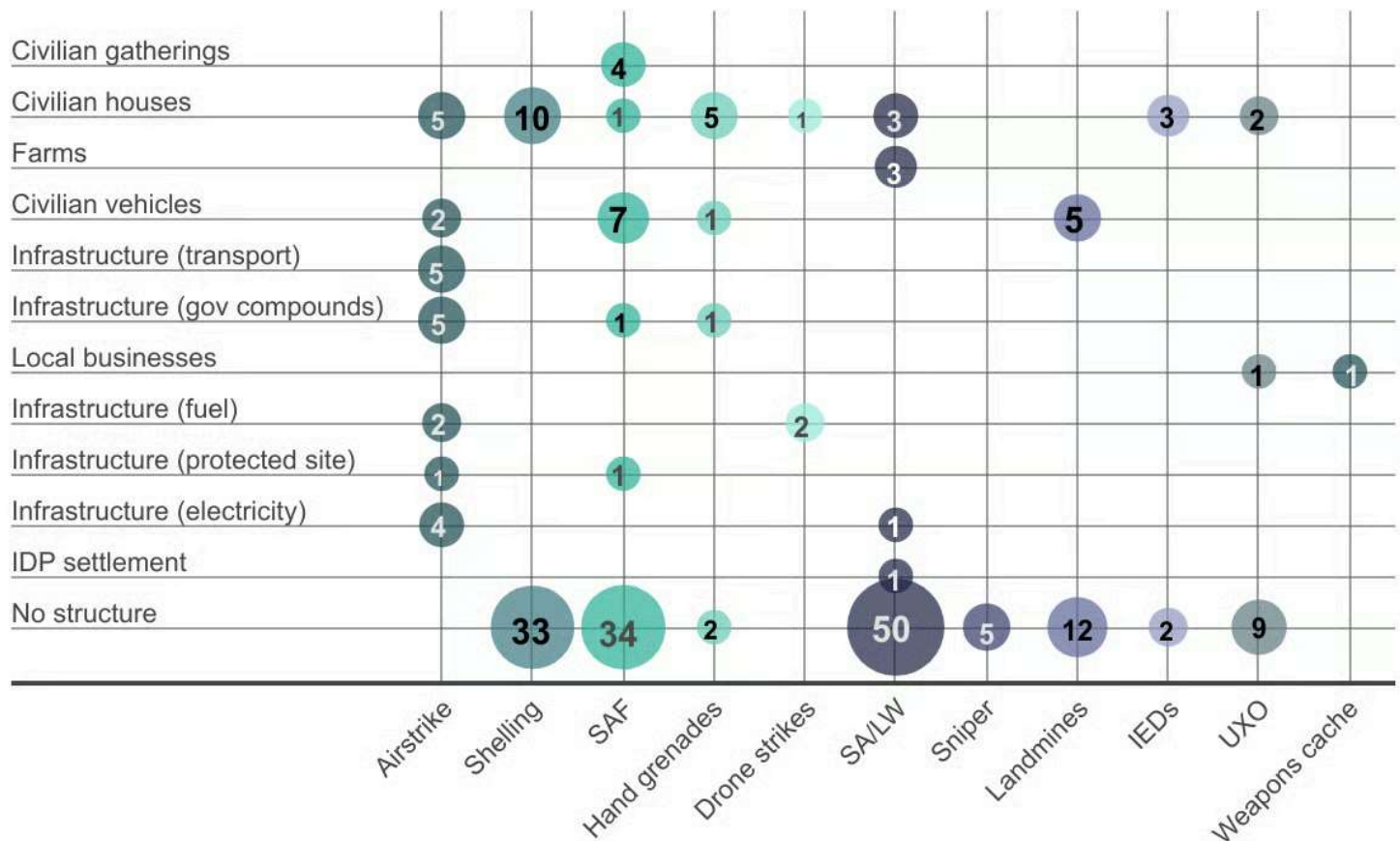
DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN Q3 2025 BY GOVERNORATE



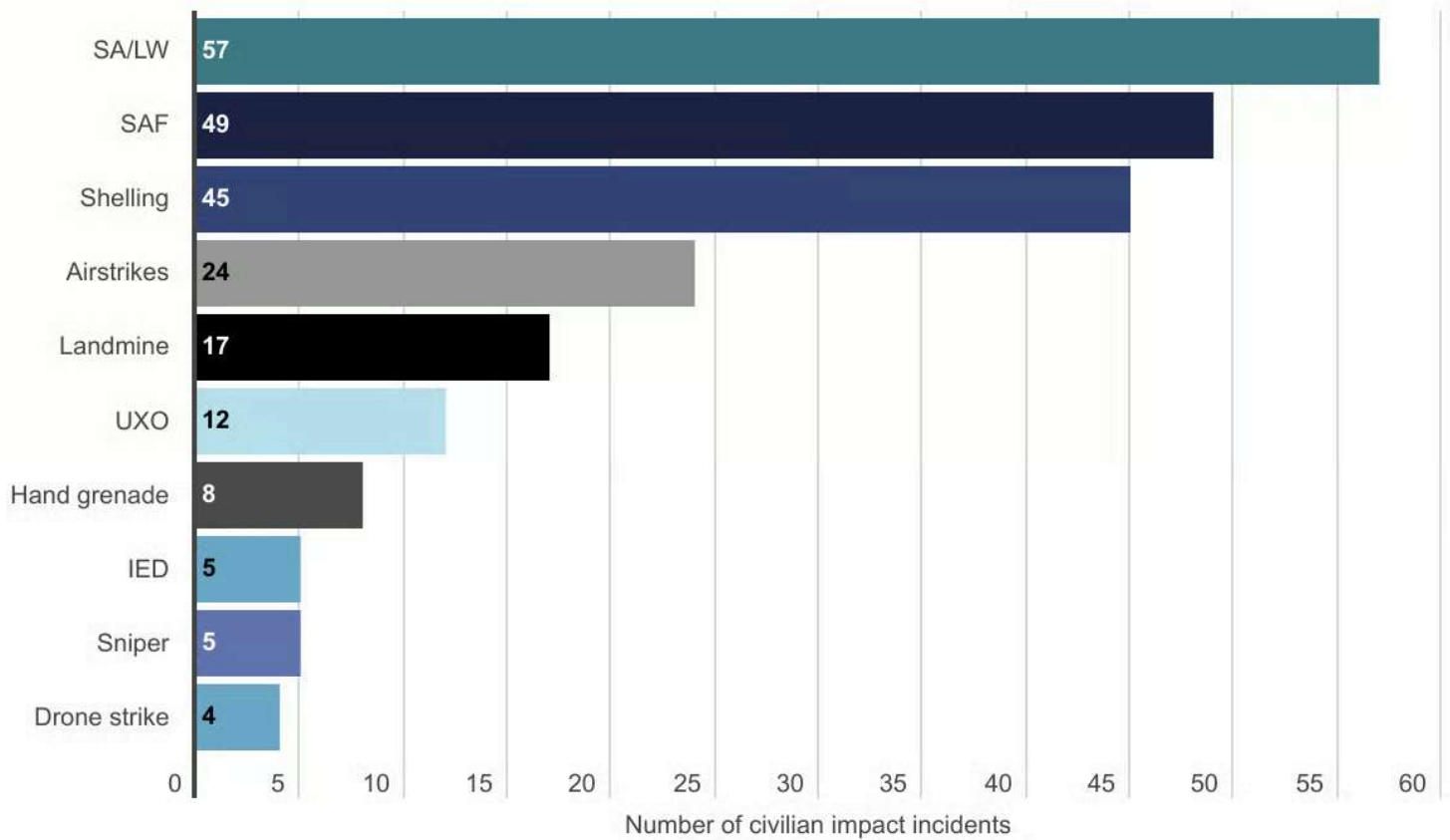
## NUMBER OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES, DISAGGREGATED BY FATALITIES AND INJURIES, AND CIVILIAN IMPACT INCIDENTS PER QUARTER



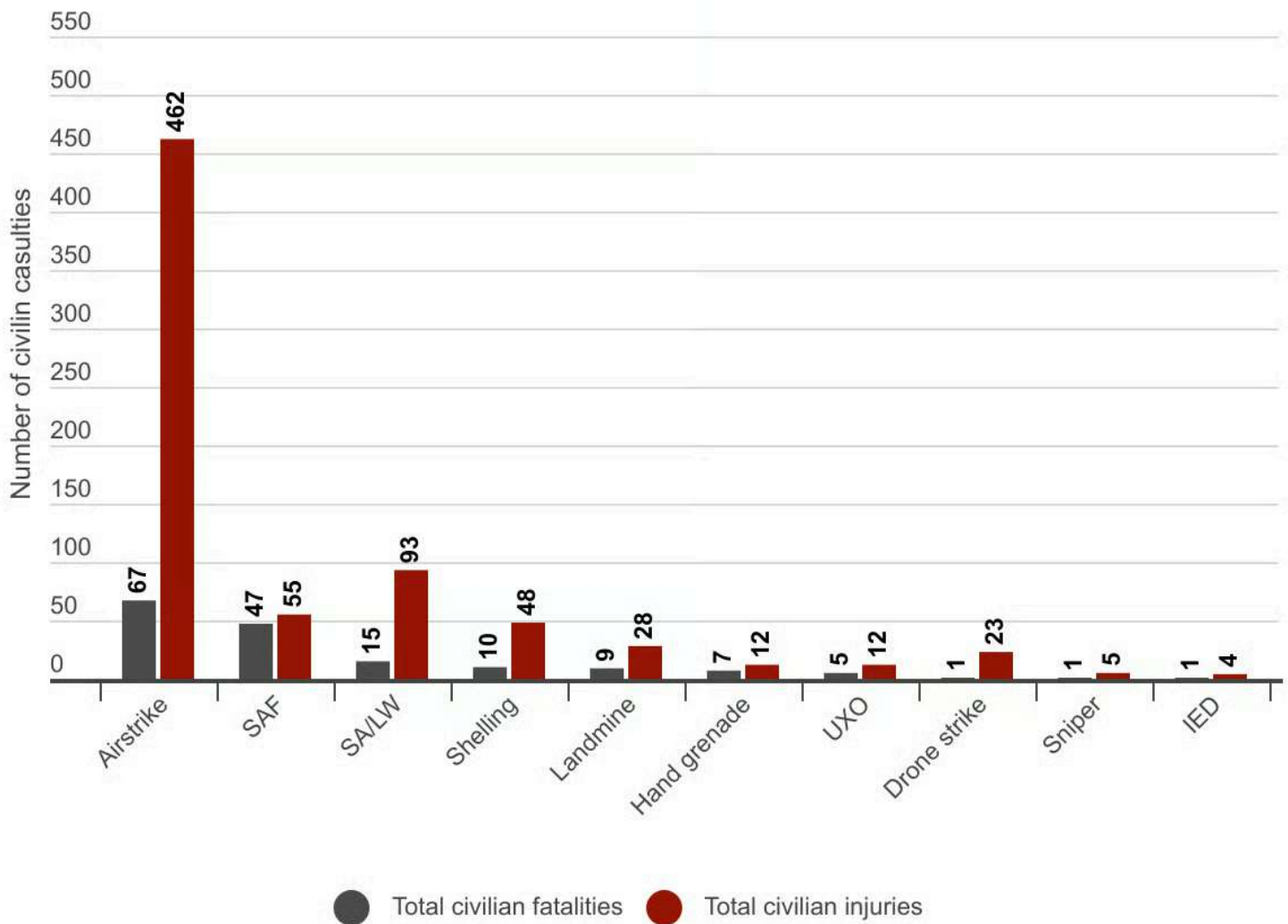
## NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IMPACTING CIVILIAN PROPERTY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DURING Q3 2025 BY TYPE OF ARMED VIOLENCE



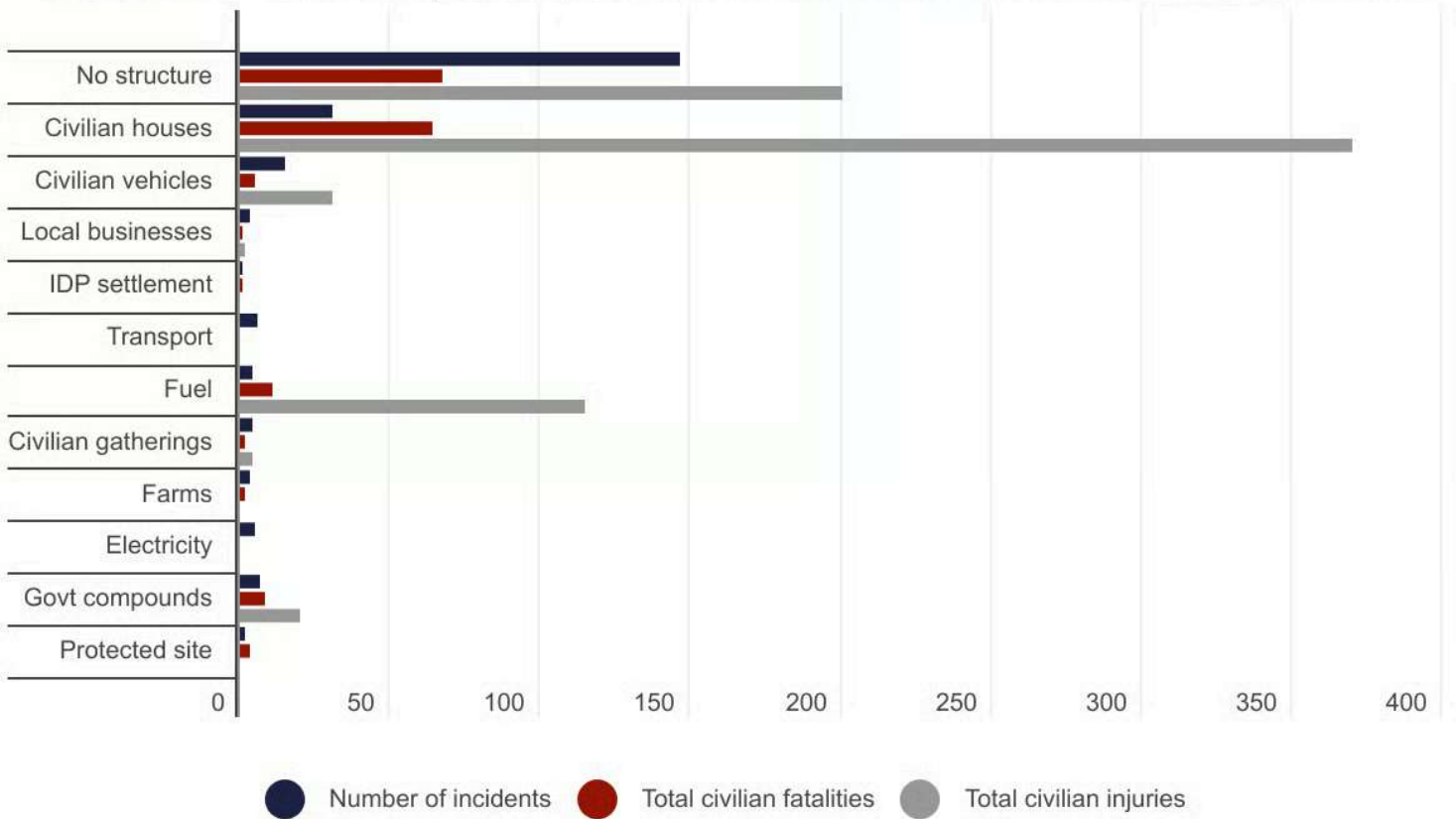
## INCIDENTS IMPACTING CIVILIANS IN Q3 2025 BY TYPE OF ARMED VIOLENCE



## CIVILIAN FATALITIES AND INJURIES BY TYPE OF ARMED VIOLENCE IN Q3 2025



## NUMBER OF INCIDENTS, FATALITIES AND INJURIES BY CIVILIAN STRUCTURE IN Q3 2025



## DIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS OF INCIDENTS OF ARMED VIOLENCE ON CIVILIANS



## INDIRECT PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS - HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING RESTRICTED ACCESS



The Civilian Impact Monitoring Project is a monitoring mechanism for the collection, analysis and dissemination of open source data on the civilian impact from armed violence in Yemen, in order to inform and complement protection programming.



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