Civilian Impact Monitoring Project
2023 Annual Report
1 January - 31 December 2023

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

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CIVILIAN IMPACT MONITORING PROJECT
a service of the Protection Cluster Yemen

Protection Cluster Yemen

Executive Summary

2023 saw the lowest annual civilian casualty count on CIMP records, with 1,675 civilian casualties reported
An unofficial truce held on Yemen's frontlines throughout 2023, following the lapse of a UN-mediated countrywide truce in October 2022. The persevering de-escalation on the country's frontlines corresponded with a countrywide decrease in civilian casualties. Armed violence was responsible for 1,675 civilian casualties in Yemen in 2023, down 33% compared to 2022, and the lowest annual civilian casualty count recorded since CIMP commenced in 2018. 502 of the casualties, or one in three, were fatalities, a similar proportion to 2022.

The proportion of fatalities among child casualties increased in 2023, up to one in three
284 child casualties were reported in Yemen in 2023, marking a 30% decrease from the 403 children killed or injured in 2022. However, 103 fatalities were reported among the child casualties, dropping just 5% from the 108 child fatalities in 2022, indicating a higher mortality rate among the child casualties in 2023. One in three of the child casualties reported in 2023 was a fatality, whereas one in four of the child casualties reported in 2022 was a fatality.

Child fatalities as a result of explosive remnants of warfare (ERW) increased
ERW was responsible for more child casualties than any other type of armed violence in 2023, for the third year in a row. Of 284 child casualties reported in Yemen in 2023, 54% (152) were the result of ERW. Although this is fewer than the 227 child ERW casualties reported in 2022, the number of child ERW fatalities increased to 57, compared to 55 the year before.

132 women were killed or injured by armed violence in 2023
There was a decrease in the number of women casualties reported in 2023, down 28% to 132 from 183 in 2022. However, there was only a 10% decrease in women casualties as a result of shooting incidents. 22 of the 39 women SAF casualties reported in 2023 were shot either by family members or during family disputes. Moreover, women casualties from hand grenade incidents increased from 2 in 2022 to 16 in 2023, 13 of whom were the result of grenades detonating in civilian houses, reflective of the ongoing threat to women from armed violence in domestic spaces.

Border violence in western Sa'dah drove the highest civilian casualty numbers in the country
Despite the de-escalation on the country's frontlines, shelling was responsible for more civilian casualties than any other type of armed violence, at 432, 81% of whom were reported in Sa'dah, where border violence persisted throughout the year. As a result of the ongoing border violence, Sa'dah saw the highest civilian casualty numbers in the country for the third consecutive year, at 611.

Three quarters (150) of the civilian casualties in Hudaydah were the result of ERW
ERW, including landmines, UXO and remnant IEDs, remain a primary driver of civilian casualties in Yemen, accounting for 343 casualties in 2023, roughly half of whom (142) were fatalities. The west coast continues to see the highest ERW casualty numbers in the country, with 150 ERW casualties reported in Hudaydah in 2023, 76% of the governorate total. Civilian casualties as a result of frontline hostilities in the governorate saw a notable decrease compared to 2022.

Small arms fire was responsible for more civilian fatalities than any other type of armed violence, at 195
SAF was responsible for the second highest civilian casualty numbers in Yemen in 2023, at 398, up from 369 in 2022, and the second highest annual civilian SAF casualty count on CIMP records. Moreover, SAF drove the highest civilian fatality count, at 195. Increasing reports of SAF incidents appear to be linked to ongoing economic grievances and widespread insecurity.

Shellfire and ERW impacted seven IDP sites in Ma'rib in 2023
Nine incidents of armed violence were reported to have impacted IDP sites in 2023, three times as many as were reported in 2022, and the second highest number of incidents reported to have impacted IDP sites in one year since CIMP commenced. All nine incidents were in Ma'rib, including seven on account of shellfire, and two as a result of ERW being washed onto As Suwayda IDP site, putting an already-vulnerable population group at increased risk of harm.

Fuel facilities were the most heavily impacted type of infrastructure, concentrated in Ma'rib and Shabwah
Amid ongoing tensions and local grievances in the oil sector, there were ten instances of armed violence impacting oil infrastructure in Ma'rib and Shabwah. In Ma'rib, the Safir premises twice came under mortar fire, and in Shabwah, three sections of oil pipeline were blown up in Jardan, Habban and Usaylan districts between October and December.

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.
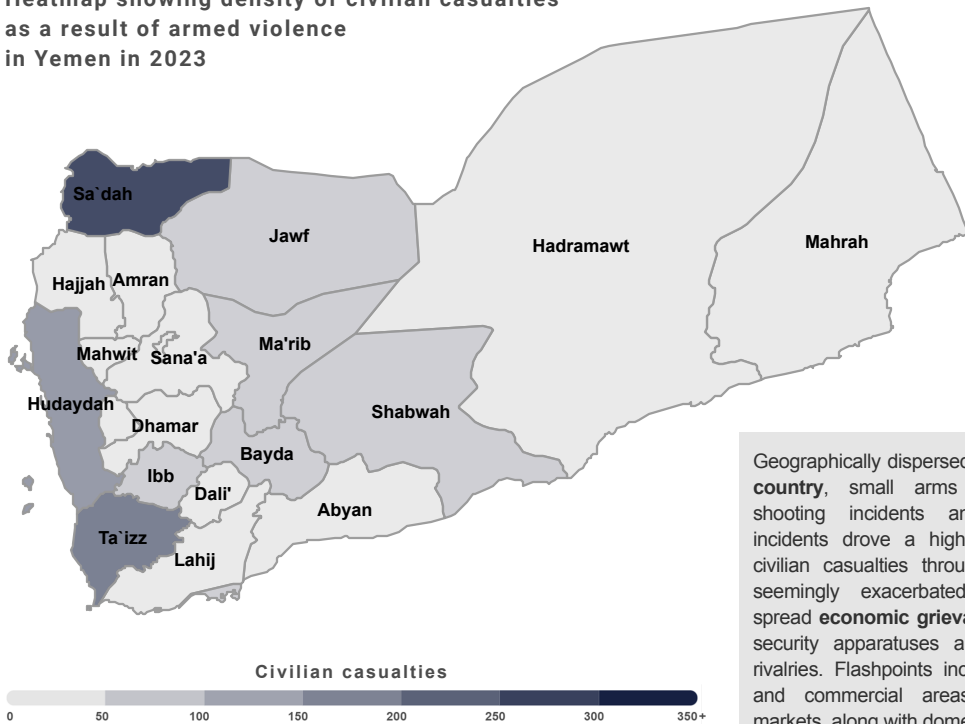
Conflict Developments

At the start of April 2022, a UN-mediated **countrywide truce** entered into force, driving a de-escalation on the country's main frontlines, fixing them in place, and bringing a halt to airstrikes. Despite the truce officially lapsing in October 2022, the truce unofficially held across Yemen's frontlines throughout 2023. Frontline activity was concentrated in southern **Hudaydah, Ma'rib, Ta'izz** and **Dali'**, primarily characterised by artillery exchanges, intermittent drone attacks, and limited skirmishes. There were no significant frontline shifts in 2023.

2023 saw continued **border violence** in north western **Sa'dah**, where for another year, cross-border shellfire and border shootings resulted in near-weekly civilian casualties, including among migrant groups. Shada'a, Monabbih and Qatabir districts saw the highest civilian casualties. Incidents were often accompanied by reports of civilian homes being hit by shellfire.

Amid rising fuel prices, competition in the oil sector drove tensions in Yemen in 2023, notably in **Ma'rib** and **Shabwah.** IED attacks and clashes over oil were rife in Ma'rib district, while oil pipelines were targeted in several blasts in districts in the north of Shabwah.

Heatmap showing density of civilian casualties as a result of armed violence in Yemen in 2023

Civilian casualties

0   50   100   150   200   250   300   350+

Geographically dispersed **across the country**, small arms fire (SAF) shooting incidents and grenade incidents drove a high number of civilian casualties throughout 2023, seemingly exacerbated by wide-spread **economic grievances**, weak security apparatuses and localised rivalries. Flashpoints included urban and commercial areas, such as markets, along with domestic spaces.

On the west coast, the primary threat in **Hudaydah** is from ERW, including landmines and UXO, mainly on the outskirts of Hudaydah city, and in districts to the south, namely At Tuhayat, Ad Durayhimi, Bayt Al-Faqih and Hays. The governorate sees near-weekly reports of civilian ERW casualties. From October 2023, the security situation in the **Red Sea** began destabilising. As of the end of 2023, this had not translated into a direct impact on civilians on the west coast.

VEO activity punctuated the security situation in **Abyan** and **Shabwah in** 2023, with regular IED attacks along the main road linking Aden with Shabwah. Mudiyah, Al-Mahfad and As Said districts saw the weight of the insecurity, linked with local security campaigns' efforts to clear the VEO threat.

The frontlines in **Ta'izz** were among the most active in Yemen in 2023, including in Ta'izz city and to the south and west. Although the frontlines were largely static, opposing sides continued to exchange artillery fire, including in close proximity to residential areas, notably in Maqbanah and Salh, impacting houses and driving civilian casualties. Localised clashes between rival groups also impacted civliians in Ta'izz city and its surrounds.

Civilian Casualties

1,675 civilian casualties were reported in Yemen as a direct result of armed violence in 2023. This marks a 33% decrease in casualty numbers compared to 2022, and is the lowest annual civilian casualty count on CIMP records, since the project commenced in 2018. 30% (502) of the casualties were fatalities; a similar proportion to 2022, when 31% of the casualties reported were fatalities. January 2023 saw the highest monthly casualty count in 2023, at 237, the highest monthly casualty count seen in a year, since January 2022. Moreover, the monthly average casualty count during the first quarter of 2023 was 194, the highest monthly average seen since the first quarter of 2022, before the countrywide truce entered into force and airstrikes ceased. Monthly casualty numbers saw a gradual decrease through 2023, however, with the monthly average dropping to 122 civilian casualties for the remainder of the year. June saw the lowest number of civilian casualties, at 89.
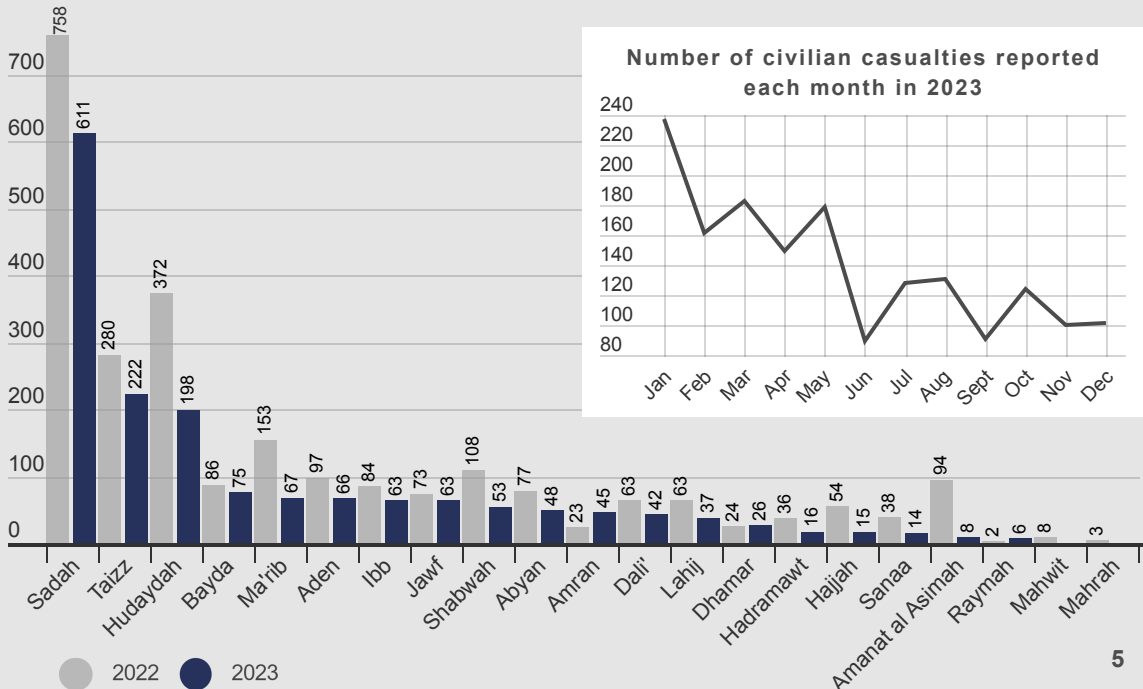
There were 12 incidents in which 10 or more civilians were killed or injured. In two of those incidents, more than 20 civilian casualties were reported. By contrast, 2022 saw 27 mass casualty incidents. In the incident to see the highest casualty numbers in 2023, on 17 October, three civilians were killed and another 27 were injured when a weapons cache exploded in Jabal Iyal Yazid, Amran. There were also two mass casualty grenade incidents, including a grenade attack in a mosque in Bayda, in May, which resulted in 23 civilian casualties. Another grenade was detonated in a house in Aden in December, killing five and injuring 13.

Countrywide Civilian Impact Snapshot
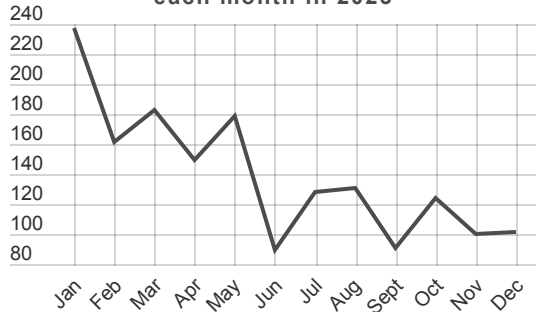### 1 January - 31 December 2023

Civilian casualties	1,675	Incidents driving psychosocial trauma	960
Fatalities	502		
Injuries	1,173		
		Incidents impacting vulnerable groups	523
Child casualties	284		
Fatalities	103		
Injuries	181	Incidents impacting	
		Children & Women	304
Women casualties	132	Children	108
Fatalities	51	Women	50
Injuries	81	IDPs	11
		Refugees	50

For the third consecutive year, Sa'dah saw the highest civilian casualty numbers, at 611, driven in large part by ongoing border violence. Ta'izz saw another 222 civilian casualties, marking a 20% decrease from 2022, although accounting for the second highest civilian casualty count by governorate in the country. Meanwhile, despite seeing the third highest casualty count countrywide, at 198, the number of civilian casualties reported in Hudaydah almost halved from 2022.

Number of civilian casualties reported by governorate in 2023, compared to 2022

Number of civilian casualties reported each month in 2023

2022   2023

Women and Children

Armed violence was responsible for 284 child casualties in Yemen in 2023, marking a 30% decrease from the 403 children killed or injured in 2022. However, the decrease in child fatalities from 2022 to 2023 was almost negligible, dropping by 5% from 108 to 103, indicating a higher proportion of fatalities among child casualties in 2023; 1 in 3 of the child casualties reported in 2023 was a fatality, whereas 1 in 4 of the child casualties reported in 2022 was a fatality. As in 2022, one in six (17%) of the civilian casualties reported countrywide was a child. For the third consecutive year, explosive remnants of warfare (ERW) were responsible for more child casualties than any other type of armed violence, accounting for 152 child casualties, 54% of the total child casualties reported. Although the child ERW casualty count is 33% lower than the 227 reported in 2022, the number of child fatalities as a result of ERW saw a slight increase, up to 57, compared to 55 in 2022. 55% of the child fatalities reported in 2023 were on account of ERW. Hudaydah, which remains a flashpoint for ERW, saw more child casualties than any other governorate.

The number of women casualties decreased for the fifth consecutive year, dropping by 28% from 183 in 2022 to 132 in 2023. Over a third (38%) of the women casualties reported were the result of incidents impacting civilian houses, including 16 women casualties on account of shellfire hitting houses, and 13 on account of grenades detonating in houses. Unlike last year, however, small arms fire (SAF), rather than artillery fire, was responsible for the highest proportion of women casualties, killing 24 women and injuring another 15. 22 of the 39 women SAF casualties were shot either by family members or during family disputes. Both women and children remain particularly vulnerable to incidents of armed violence that impact domestic spaces, as the following case studies demonstrate:
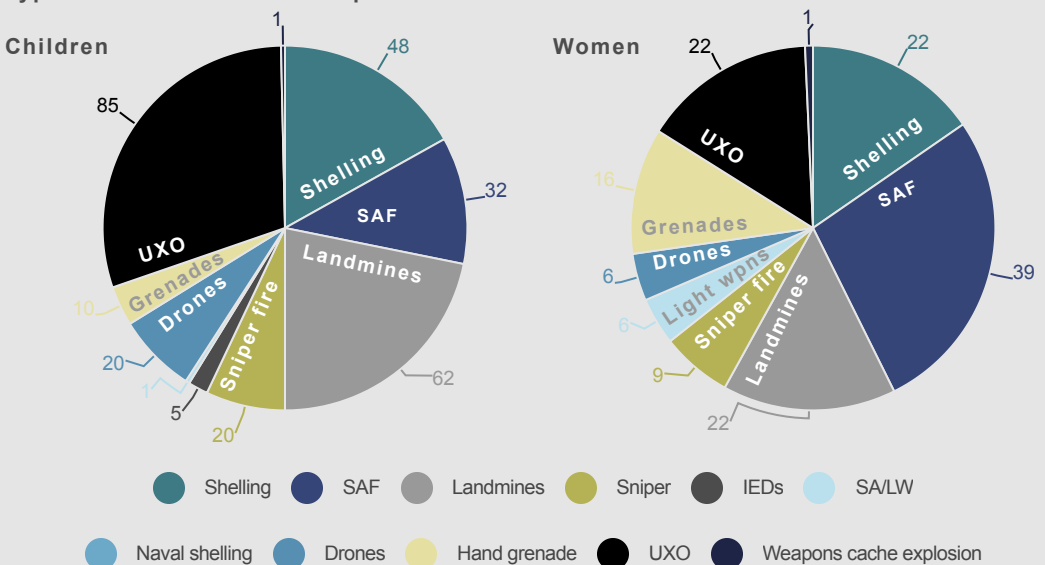
Case study 1: 16 children killed and injured by ERW exploding in domestic spaces
There were several instances in 2023 of civilian casualties resulting from unexploded ordnance being brought into civilian homes and tampered with. Of 30 civilian casualties resulting from ERW explosions inside houses in 2023, 16 were children. The incident to see the highest child casualty count was on 25 July, when five children and two women were killed and another two children were injured when a UXO detonated in a house in Al-Hawi in Marib. The device had been brought into the house and during attempts to disarm it, it exploded.

Case study 2: 46 children and women casualties as a result of shellfire hitting civilian homes
Despite a notable decrease in frontline violence in 2023, artillery fire in the vicinity of civilian settlements continued to drive civilian casualties. 116 civilians were killed or injured by shellfire hitting civilian houses, including 30 children and 16 women. This included a mass casualty incident on 24 August, when five civilians were killed, including four children, and 12 others were injured, including six children and four women, as a result of shellfire hitting a house in Al-Akhdu in Maqbanah district, western Ta'izz.

Types of armed violence responsible for women and children casualties

6

Type of Armed Violence

Despite the persisting lull on the frontlines, **shelling** was responsible for more civilian casualties than any other type of armed violence, at 432, including 81 fatalities. This is, however, the lowest annual civilian shelling casualty count on CIMP records, down 16% from 513 civilian shelling casualties in 2022. Of the 432 shelling casualties reported in 2023, 81% were reported in Sa'dah, where border violence persisted throughout the year.

Border violence in Sa'dah also drove a high number of civilian casualties as a result of **light weapons fire**, typically in the form of machine gun fire from border outposts and patrols on the Saudi border. Light weapons fire was responsible for 258 civilian casualties in 2023, marking a 54% increase from 2022. Moreover, of those 258, 93% were reported in Sa'dah.

Small arms fire (SAF) was responsible for the second highest civilian casualty numbers in Yemen in 2023, at 398, up from 369 in 2022, and the second highest annual civilian SAF casualty count on CIMP records, surpassed only by 420 in 2021. Although shelling was responsible for more casualties overall, SAF drove the highest fatality count, at 195. SAF incidents appear to have been exacerbated by local dynamics in recent years, including economic grievances and weak rule of law and order. Ta'izz saw the highest SAF casualty numbers, at 70, followed by 46 in Ibb and 44 in Shawbah.
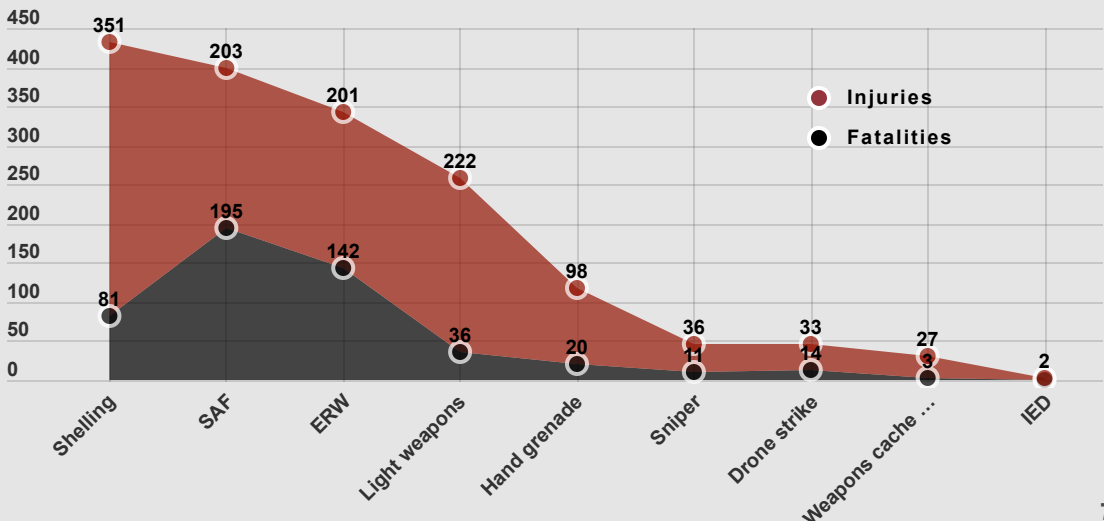
Driven by similar dynamics to localised shooting incidents, 2023 also saw an increase in the number of civilian casualties reported as a result of **hand grenade** attacks, at 118. This was 46% higher than the 81 civilian grenade casualties reported in 2022. There were two mass casualty grenade incidents, including a grenade that was detonated inside a mosque in Bayda, killing two and injuring 21, and another that was detonated inside a house in Aden, killing five and injuring 13.

Explosive remnants of warfare (ERW), including **landmines**, **UXO** and remnant **IEDs**, remain a primary driver of civilian casualties in Yemen, accounting for 343 casualties in 2023, roughly half of whom (142) were fatalities. Moreover, 152 of the casualties were children, who remain particularly vulnerable to ERW incidents. The west coast continues to see the highest ERW casualty numbers in the country, with 150 reported in Hudaydah, followed by 44 in Jawf and 41 in Ma'rib.

There was a decrease in the number of civilian casualties reported as a result of **sniper fire**, down to 47 from 79 last year. This is the lowest annual civilian sniper casualty count on CIMP records. The number of children among the sniper casualties, however, increased to 20 in 2023, the highest seen since 2020. 85% of the 2023 sniper casualties were reported in Ta'izz, where Ash Shaqab area in Sabir Al-Mawadim district saw almost a quarter (11) of the sniper casualties reported countrywide.

There were also 30 civilian casualties on account of a **weapons cache explosion**, a single mass casualty incident in Jabal Iyal Yazid, Amran, where three civilians were killed and another 27 injured when a local weapons store exploded.

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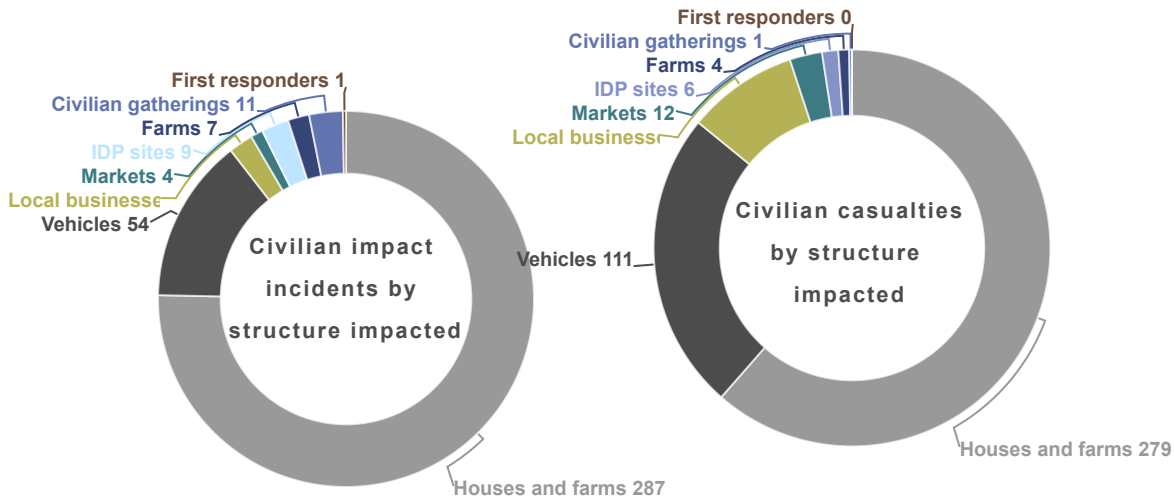
Civilian Property Impacted

Civilian houses were impacted in 287 incidents of armed violence in 2023, decreasing for the fourth consecutive year, and down from 480 incidents in 2022. Nonetheless, as many as 994 households were likely to have faced the risk of displacement as a result. The majority of homes impacted were in frontline areas in Ta'izz, including in Ta'izz city, where sporadic hostilities, including artillery fire, continue in close proximity to residential areas. 87 incidents of armed violence impacted civilian houses in Ta'izz, followed by 49 incidents in Sa'dah, the majority of which were the result of border violence. Of 287 incidents reported to have impacted civilian homes, 214 were the result of shelling. Also falling into the residential category, another nine incidents were reported to have impacted IDP sites, threefold the three such incidents reported in 2022, and the second highest number of incidents reported to have impacted IDP sites in one year since CIMP commenced. All nine incidents were in Ma'rib, including seven resulting from shellfire, and two instances of civilians being killed and injured in ERW blasts on As Suwayda IDP site.

In 2023, 23 incidents of armed violence were reported to have taken place in or near marketplaces, which remain a flashpoint for violence, exacerbated by ongoing economic grievances, although this was fewer than the 30 marketplace incidents reported in 2022. Civilian casualties are often heightened when markets are impacted, due to the density of the civilian presence in these commercial areas. There was also a decrease in the number of incidents reported to have impacted farmland in 2023, down from 54 to 41, and in the number of incidents impacting local businesses, from 22 to 8. Nonetheless, the livelihoods of as many as 372 households may have been put at risk by these incidents.

Charts to show incidents and casualty numbers by structure impacted

Civilian impact incidents by structure impacted

First responders 1
Civilian gatherings 11
Farms 7
IDP sites 9
Markets 4
Local businesse
Vehicles 54
Houses and farms 287

Civilian casualties by structure impacted

First responders 0
Civilian gatherings 1
Farms 4
IDP sites 6
Markets 12
Local business
Vehicles 111
Houses and farms 279

Protection Implications

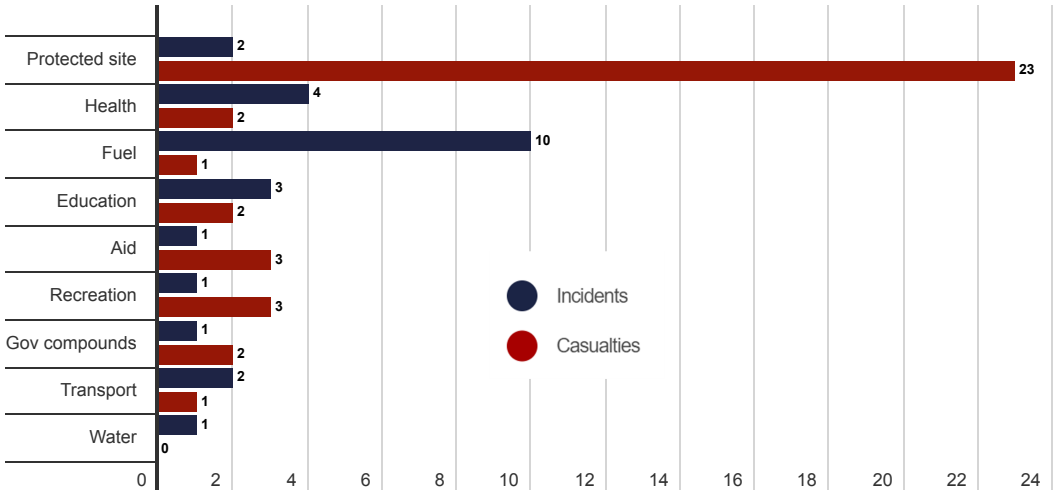| DISPLACEMENT	LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD	RESTRICTED FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	OBSTRUCTION TO FLIGHT
Number of affected households	Number of affected households	Number of affected households	Number of affected households
3,363	**862**	**4,610**	**15,005**
Number of incidents	Number of incidents	Number of incidents	Number of incidents
768	134	1,291	12

Civilian Infrastructure Impacted

There was a significant decrease in the impact of armed violence on civilian infrastructure in 2023. Across the categories below, 25 incidents of armed violence were reported to have impacted civilian infrastructure, down 80% compared to 2022. No infrastructure category saw an increase in impact compared to 2022. Fuel infrastructure was the most heavily impacted category, impacted in ten incidents, followed by four incidents impacting health infrastructure. Of incidents to impact infrastructural sites in 2023, eight were on account of shellfire (32%) and another five were the result of drone attacks (20%). Shootings, including small arms and light weapons fire impacted another five sites, and the remaining seven incidents were the result of smaller explosives, including three IED attacks, two grenade incidents and two landmine incidents.

Incidents impacting on civilian infrastructure in 2023

57,378 households facing restricted access to **health infrastructure**
Four incidents of armed violence directly impacted health facilities in Yemen in 2023, down from 12 incidents in 2022. Due to the often wide-reaching catchment areas of health facilities, over 57,000 civilians may have faced restricted access to health care as a result. All four incidents were the result of drone activity in frontline areas, including two incidents in Qa'atabah district, Dali'. The only civilian fatality to be reported as a result of health facilities being hit by drone strikes was a 12-year-old boy, who was killed when drones hit a nearby medical unit in Hays in April.

16,000 households facing restricted access to **fuel infrastructure**
Amid ongoing tensions over oil in Ma'rib and Shabwah, there were ten instances of armed violence impacting oil infrastructure in the governorates. In Ma'rib, three fuel trucks were set ablaze in the crossfire of clashes driven by disputes over fuel supply in August, and the Safir oil facility was hit by mortar fire twice, also linked to local grievances. In Shabwah, three sections of oil pipeline were blown up in Jardan, Habban and Usaylan districts between October and December, and in a similar incident in Ma'rib district, a section of pipeline and an oil well were hit by mortar fire in September.

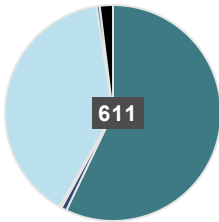| 2,385 households facing restricted access to **transport facilities** |
|---|
| Although only two incidents of armed violence were reported to have directly impacted transport infrastructure in 2023, both were reported in Shada'a district, in northwestern Sa'dah, a remote and mountainous area with restrictive terrain. In August and December, roads in the district were hit by artillery fire, hindering civilians' freedom of movement and threatening to cut communities off from critical supplies and services, due to the lack of alternatives should mountain routes be rendered unpassable. By contrast, in 2022, six main roads were impacted by armed violence, but only one in Sa'dah. |

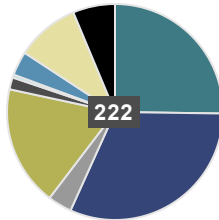| 2,100 households facing restricted access to **education facilities** |
|---|
| Schools were directly impacted by three instances of armed violence, including two incidents on the frontlines in Hays, southern Hudaydah, where a school was hit by drone strikes in March, and another by shellfire in April, injuring a boy. A girl was injured when shrapnel from a shooting hit her at school in Amran. Children are particularly vulnerable to incidents that impact schools, but also to those that occur near schools. Another two shootings were reported near schools in Ta'izz in 2023, and in November, a 6-year-old boy was killed and eight boys were injured when drone strikes hit near a school in Qa'atabah district. |

Governorate Snapshots

These snapshots give a profile of the civilian impact in the five governorates to have seen the highest civilian casualties in 2023:
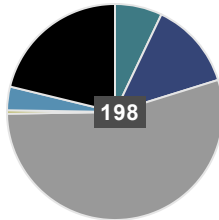
Sa'dah

For the third consecutive year, Sa'dah saw more civilian casualties than any other governorate, at 611, despite decreasing by 19% compared to the 758 reported in 2022. However, 586 (96%) of the 2023 casualties were the result of violence on the Sa'dah's western border with Saudi Arabia, constituting a 58% increase in civilian border violence casualties compared to the 372 reported the year before. Of the 586 border violence casualties, 343 were the result of shellfire, and another 240 were killed or injured by border outpost and patrol shootings. Monabbih and Shada'a districts remain the primary flashpoints, with Shada'a district seeing more civilian casualties than any other district countrywide, at 337, followed by Monnabih, with 216. With a high migrant population in the area, at least 48 incidents on the border saw reports of migrants among the casualties.
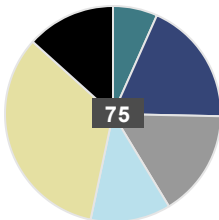
Ta'izz

For the fifth consecutive year, the number of civilian casualties reported in Ta'izz decreased, with 222 reported in 2023, down from 280 in 2022. Nonetheless, this was the second highest in the country, with remote violence on the governorate's frontlines, including shelling and drone strikes, accounting for 64 civilian casualties, almost half of whom (28) were children. Despite the ongoing frontline casualties, in 2023, localised SAF incidents were responsible for the highest civilian casualties in the governorate, at 70, up from 40 in 2022, reflective of the incendiary environment, widespread arms availability and high levels of insecurity. Sniper fire was responsible for another 40 civilian casualties in Ta'izz, including 18 children. 35% of the sniper casualties were reported in Sabir Al-Mawadim district.
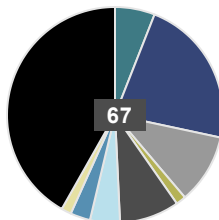
Hudaydah

The frontlines in Hudaydah have been statically fixed in the south of the governorate since November 2021, when the lines of control saw a shift to the south. Intermittent reports of light and heavy weapons fire have continued, most notably in Hays, but the main threat on the west coast is now from ERW. 198 civilian casualties were reported in Hudaydah in 2023, 76% of whom (150) were the result of ERW, more than any other governorate and accounting for 44% of the 343 ERW casualties reported countrywide. At Tuhayat saw more civilian ERW casualties than any other district in the country, at 42, while the districts on Hudaydah city's eastern and southern outskirts cumulatively saw another 44. Shellfire, by contrast, was responsible for 14 civilian casualties in Hudaydah, all but three of whom were in Hays.

Bayda

Bayda saw the fourth highest civilian casualty count in the country, at 75, marking a 13% decrease from the 86 civilian casualties reported in the governorate in 2022. A third of the casualties in 2023 were the result of hand grenade incidents. All but two of the grenade casualties were the result of a single mass casualty incident in May, when a grenade was detonated in a mosque following a vengeance dispute, killing two and injuring 21. Bayda is also a flashpoint for ERW incidents, with landmines and UXO seeing another 22 civilian casualties in the governorate in 2023, distributed across eight districts, including six in Az Zahir. As was the case across the country, small arms fire also accounted for a substantial proportion of the civilian casualties in Bayda, at 14, or 19%.

Marib

67 civilian casualties were reported in Ma'rib in 2023, marking a significant decrease from the 153 seen in 2022, and 344 in 2021, due in large part to the de-escalation on the frontlines. As was typical across active and dormant frontline areas, ERW was responsible for the highest casualty numbers in the governorate, accounting for 61% (41) of the total, including 28 UXO casualties, seven landmine casualties and six casualties from remnant IEDs exploding, linked to an uptick in more localised tribal oil-related conflict in the governorate in 2023. The latter also drove many of the 15 civilian SAF casualties reported in Ma'rib in 2023. All nine incidents reported to have impacted IDP sites countrywide were reported in Ma'rib city and surrounding Ma'rib district, including seven instances of shellfire hitting IDP sites, and two ERW incidents on As Suwaydah.

Shelling SAF Landmines Sniper IEDs SA/LW Naval shelling Drones

Seamine Hand grenade UXO Weapons cache explosion