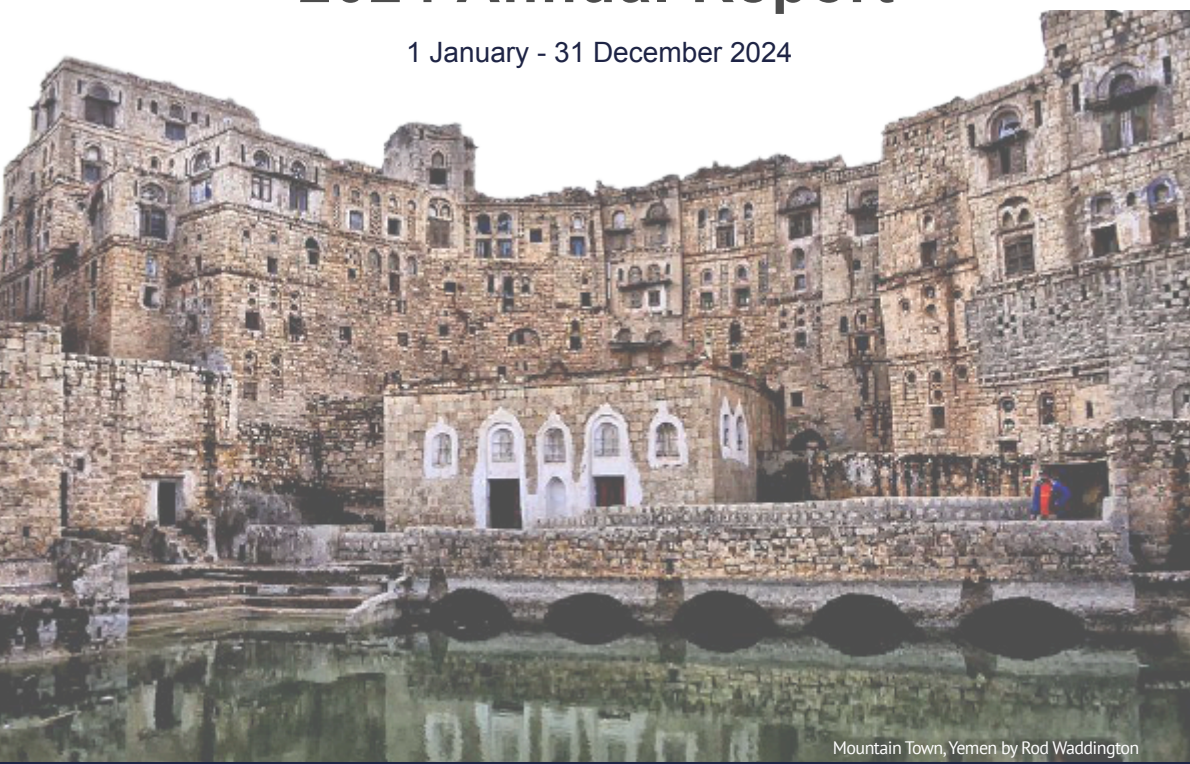


Civilian Impact Monitoring Project 2024 Annual Report

1 January - 31 December 2024



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

1,201 civilians were killed or injured by armed violence in Yemen in 2024

Yemen's frontlines remained static throughout 2024, with hostilities held in check by the persisting unofficial truce that entered into place in 2022. Civilian casualties as a result of frontline hostilities remain limited compared to previous years, and armed violence was directly responsible for a reported 1,201 civilian casualties in Yemen in 2024, marking a 25% decrease from 2023 and the lowest on CIMP records. However, a significant proportion of the casualties were the result of airstrikes, which resumed last year, and ERW continues to threaten civilians across active and dormant frontline areas. A third of the casualties were fatalities (337), a similar proportion to the previous two years.

Despite the decrease in overall figures from 2023, more mass casualty incidents were reported

There were 16 incidents in which 10 or more civilians were killed or injured, and in five of these, more than 30 civilian casualties were reported. In 2023, only one incident saw as many as 30 casualties. Of the five incidents to see the highest casualty numbers in 2024, four were the result of airstrikes, on Hudaydah and Sana'a. Driven by the resumed airstrikes, Hudaydah saw more reports of civilian casualties than any other governorate in 2024.

Armed violence was responsible for over 200 child casualties in Yemen in 2024

44 children were killed and 161 children were injured by armed violence in 2024. However, this marks a 25% decrease from 2023. For the fourth year in a row, explosive remnants of warfare (ERW) were responsible for more child casualties than any other type of armed violence. With ongoing frontline hostilities, shellfire and drone activity drove an additional 43 child casualties, three quarters of whom were reported in Ta'izz governorate. Over a quarter (28%, 58) of the child casualties were the result of armed violence in or near education facilities.

Incidents in and near education sites resulted in 58 child casualties in 2024

There was an increase in the number of educational sites reported to have been impacted by armed violence, up to five, from three in 2023. Another three incidents were reported in close proximity to schools. These incidents cumulatively resulted in 58 child casualties, jeopardising the safety of the educational environment and threatening to hinder access to education. Schools were impacted in Sana'a, Ta'izz, Dhamar, Aden and Hajjah.

61 women casualties were reported as a result of armed violence

For the sixth year in a row, the number of women casualties reported in Yemen decreased, down 45% from 110 in 2023 to 61 in 2024, including 21 fatalities. SAF and sniper fire were together responsible for a third of the women fatalities, and ERW drove nearly a quarter of the women casualties in 2024, accounting for 13 casualties.

Airstrikes resumed on Yemen in 2024, accompanied by reports of significant civilian casualty numbers

Having seen a hiatus in 2023, airstrikes were reportedly responsible for 289 civilian casualties across Yemen in 2024, the majority (78%) of whom were reported in Hudaydah. This included 43 reported civilian fatalities. Sana'a, Ta'izz, Raymah and Hajjah also saw reports of civilian airstrike casualties. There were also reports of significant infrastructural impact from the airstrikes, including the Hudaydah ports and fuel storage facilities and Hudaydah and Sana'a airports and power stations.

Over a third of the ERW casualties in Yemen in 2024 were children

Landmines and UXO were cumulatively responsible for 260 civilian casualties in 2024, including 84 fatalities. Over a third (106) were children. Although incidents and casualties were more dispersed across the country than in previous years, Hudaydah again saw more ERW casualties than anywhere else in the country, at 86. 50 of the civilian ERW casualties were reported to have been the result of vehicles going over devices, predominantly landmines

Frontline violence in Ta'izz resulted in Ta'izz seeing the second highest civilian casualty numbers in the country

Despite the frontlines remaining static during 2024 on account of the persisting truce, intermittent fighting continued, typified by artillery fire and drone activity. Shellfire and drones cumulatively resulted in 128 civilian casualties, including 34 fatalities. Ta'izz saw the highest frontline casualty figures, at 70. Sniper fire also remains one of the frontline threats to civilians. In 2024, snipers were responsible for 35 civilian casualties, 80% of whom were reported in Ta'izz.

Sa'dah again saw some of the highest civilian casualty numbers in the country on account of continued border violence

155 civilian casualties were reported in Sa'dah in 2024. 92% of these were on account of shelling and light weapons fire on the governorate's western international border. Light weapons fire saw the highest casualty numbers in the governorate, accounting for 105 civilian casualties, most notably in Monabbih (53) and Shada'a (30). Moreover, at least 22 incidents were reported to have impacted migrants in Sa'dah in 2024, resulting in at least 40 migrant casualties.

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.

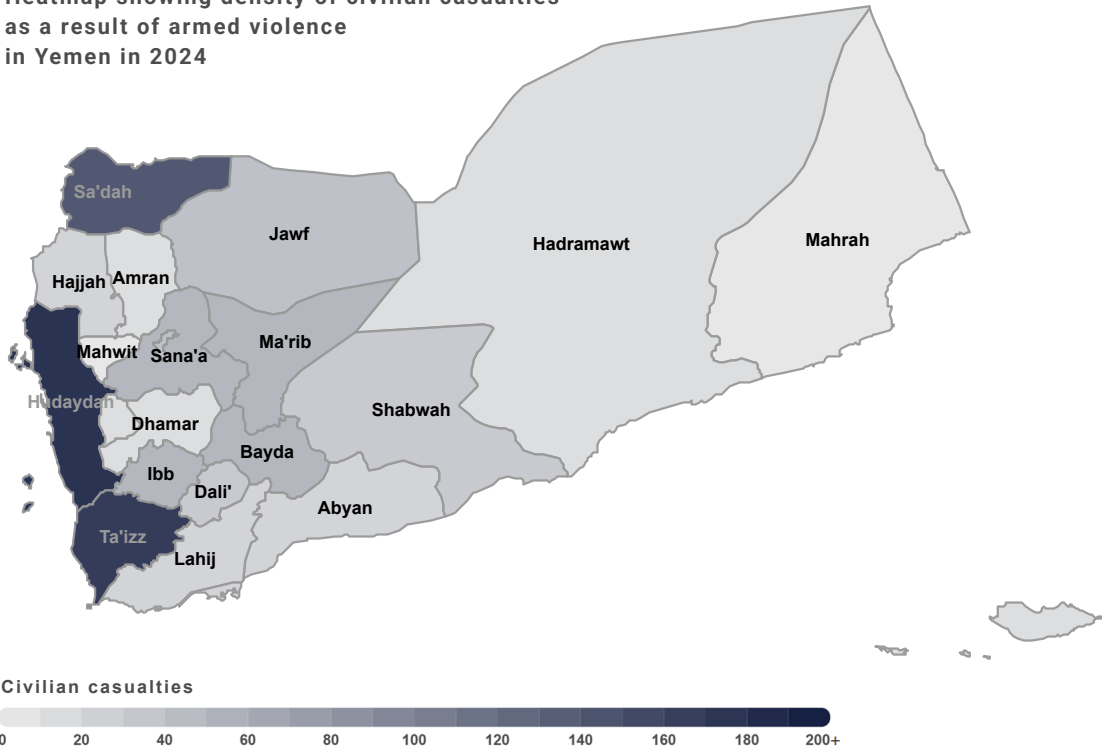
As CIMP aims to collect and disseminate data on civilian impact that occurs as a result of armed conflict, some incidents are excluded from the dataset. This includes incidents related to crime, domestic violence and small arms fire incidents that occur away from areas of active conflict and have fewer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

Conflict Developments

The international border in **western Sa'dah** saw weekly reports of **border violence** in 2024, typically in the form of border outpost and patrol **shootings**, and cross-border **shellfire**. Civilians, including migrants, were particularly endangered in Monabbih, Baqim and Shada'a districts. Frontlines in Hajjah and Jawf were comparatively quiet.

Airstrikes resumed on Yemen in 2024 for the first time since before the 2022 truce commenced. The **frontlines in central Yemen** remained static in 2024, but limited **shellfire**, **drone activity** and **incursions** continued along the frontlines, mainly in Dali', with occasional reports of fighting in southern Ma'rib and Bayda, too. As on the west coast, the **ERW** threat lingers, most notably in northern Ma'rib and southern Jawf, worsened during periods of heavy rainfall. Away from the frontlines, checkpoints and marketplaces are persisting flashpoints for incendiary incidents across the country, with **SAF** responsible for high civilian casualty numbers in 2024, particularly in Ibb, Ma'rib and Ta'izz.

Heatmap showing density of civilian casualties as a result of armed violence in Yemen in 2024



Civilian casualties

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200+

Southern Hudaydah continued to see intermittent frontline hostilities in 2024, primarily characterised by limited exchanges of **artillery fire** and **drone activity**. The fighting was concentrated in Hays and At Tuhayt districts, and across the governorate border in Maqbanah district, **Ta'izz**. 2024 also saw a resumption of **airstrikes**, which posed a significant threat to civilian safety and infrastructure in Hudaydah, driving the highest civilian casualty numbers. **ERW** is an ongoing threat in both the governorate's active and former frontline districts.

Insecurity persisted in southern Yemen, particularly western **Shabwah** and eastern **Abyan**, where **IED** attacks, skirmishes and ambushes targeted security personnel, also impacting civilians. Isolated incidents, including **shootings** and occasional **grenades**, have also been reported in the south, including in **Aden** and **Hadramawt**

Ta'izz city is the largest urban settlement in the country to host active frontlines. Again in 2024 it saw frequent reports of hostilities in the frontline areas in Al-Qahirah, Salh, At Taiziyah and Al-Mudhaffar. Frontlines were also active in **western Ta'izz**, most notably in Maqbanah and Al-Ma'afer districts, and in Sabir Al-Mawadim in the east. Hostilities primarily took the form of **artillery exchanges**, **drone activity**, limited ground fighting, and were accompanied by reports of civilian **sniper** victims.

Civilian Casualties

In 2024, armed violence in Yemen was directly responsible for a reported 1,201 civilian casualties, including 337 fatalities. This is the lowest annual civilian casualty count on CIMP records, marking a 25% decrease compared to the 1,594 civilian casualties reported in 2023, and a 24% decrease in fatality numbers. In line with previous years, just under a third (28%) of the casualties were fatalities, the same percentage as 2023, when 443 fatalities were reported. While 2023 saw a gradual decrease in civilian casualty numbers on a month-to-month basis, numbers were more erratic in 2024, the fluctuations driven largely by mass casualty incidents, the majority of which were on account of airstrikes. For example, July 2024 saw 161 civilian casualties reported, the highest since May 2023, while October 2024 saw the lowest monthly casualty count on CIMP records, at 39.

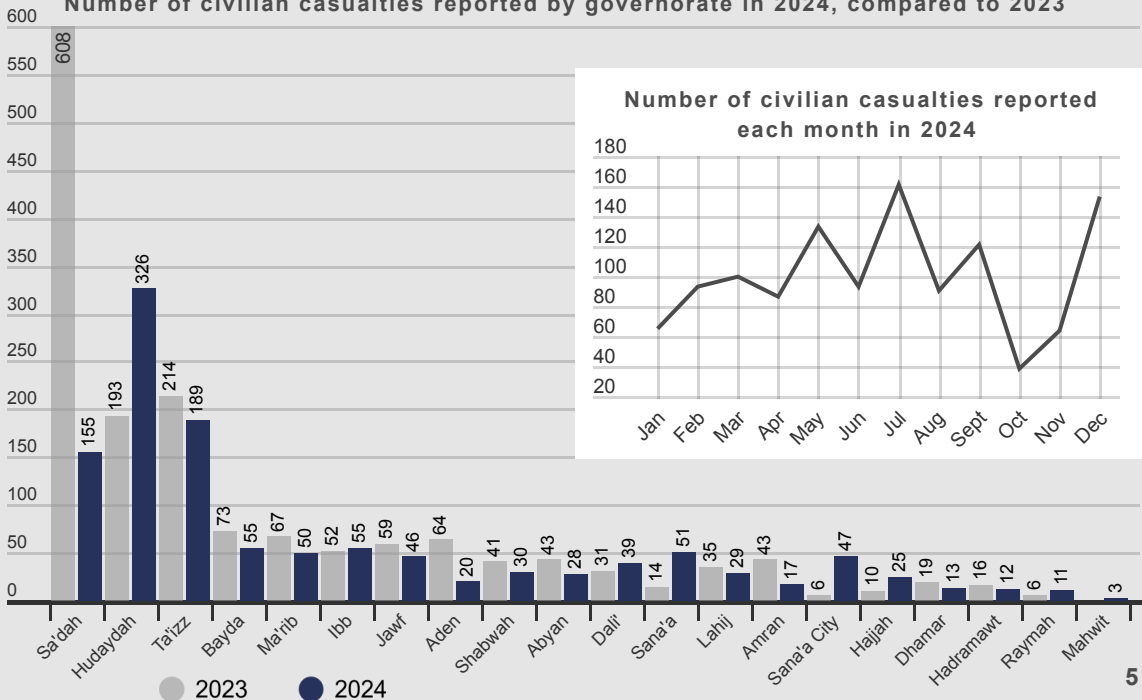
Despite the decrease in overall figures, there were more mass casualty incidents reported. There were 16 incidents in which 10 or more civilians were killed or injured, and in five of these, more than 30 civilian casualties were reported. By contrast, in 2023, 12 incidents saw 10 or more civilian casualties, and only one incident saw as many as 30 casualties. Of the five incidents to see the highest casualty numbers in 2024, four were the result of airstrikes. In the incident to see the highest number of civilian casualties reported in 2024, at least seven civilians were killed and another 83 injured when airstrikes hit Al-Hudaydah seaport in July. The incident to see the highest fatality count was also the result of airstrikes, in May, when As Salif port in Hudaydah was struck, allegedly killing 14 civilians and injuring 25.

For the first time since 2020, Hudaydah was the governorate to see the highest civilian casualty numbers in 2024, at 326. This marks a 69% increase from the 193 civilian casualties reported in the governorate in 2023, and breaks the trend over the previous three years, when Sa'dah saw the highest casualty reports countrywide. The 155 civilian casualties reported in Sa'dah in 2024 was also surpassed by Ta'izz, where 189 civilian casualties were reported.

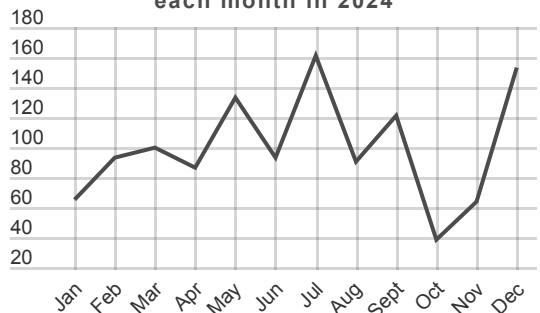
Countrywide Civilian Impact Snapshot 1 January - 31 December 2024

Civilian casualties	1,201	Incidents driving psychosocial trauma	525
Fatalities	337		
Injuries	864		
Child casualties	205	Incidents impacting vulnerable groups	259
Fatalities	44		
Injuries	161		
Women casualties	61	Incidents impacting Children & Women	129
Fatalities	21	Children	75
Injuries	40	Women	28
		IDPs	3
		Refugees	24

Number of civilian casualties reported by governorate in 2024, compared to 2023



Number of civilian casualties reported each month in 2024



Women and Children

Armed violence was directly responsible for a reported 205 child casualties in Yemen in 2024, over a fifth of whom (44) were fatalities. This does, however, mark a decrease for the sixth consecutive year. Overall, child casualties decreased by 25% from the 275 child casualties reported in 2023. The number of child fatalities reported among those casualties saw a more significant decrease, more than halving from the 97 child fatalities reported in 2023. The proportion of children among total casualty numbers remained the same as 2023, making up 17% of the total civilian casualty count across Yemen in 2024.

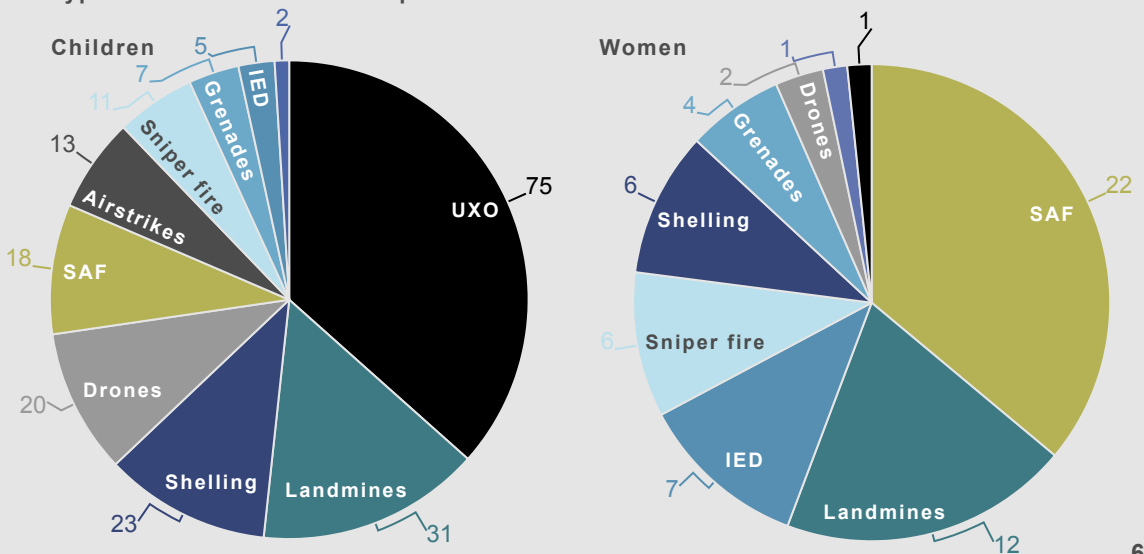
For the fourth year in a row, ERW was responsible for more child casualties than any other type of armed violence. More than half (52%) of the child casualties reported were the result of explosive remnants of warfare, including 75 child UXO casualties and 31 child landmine casualties. This does, however, mark a decrease from 2023, when landmines were responsible for twice as many child casualties (62), and UXO drove an additional 10 child casualties (85). With ongoing frontline hostilities, shellfire and drone activity drove an additional 43 child casualties, three quarters of whom were reported in Ta'izz governorate.

Also for the sixth year in a row, the number of women casualties reported in Yemen decreased, down 45% from 110 in 2023 to 61 in 2024. 21 women were reportedly killed by armed violence in 2024, and another 40 injured. Small arms fire (SAF) shootings were responsible for over a third (22) of the women casualties reported in 2024, and sniper fire was responsible for another six casualties. SAF and sniper fire were together responsible for a third of the women fatalities. ERW drove nearly a quarter of the women casualties in 2024, accounting for 13 casualties, including six fatalities. The incident to see the highest number of women casualties reported, however, was the result of houses being demolished with explosives during a security campaign in Rada city, Bayda. In March 2024, eight civilians were killed, including three women and a child, and another eight civilians were injured, including two women and four children, when six houses collapsed after two nearby houses were demolished with explosives. Women and children remain particularly vulnerable to instances of armed violence that impact residential spaces.

Case study: 58 children killed and injured by armed violence in or near schools

Over a quarter (28%, 58) of the child casualties were the result of armed violence in or near education facilities, jeopardising the protected nature of schools. In August, a UXO detonated in an elementary school in Bani Matar district, Sana'a, injuring 34 children, including at least five critical injuries. The following month, two schoolgirls were killed and at least nine more schoolgirls were injured when airstrikes hit in the vicinity of a school in At Taiziyah district, Ta'izz, prompting students to rush and be trampled upon in the ensuing panic. Another 13 children fainted in the incident. And, in December, a grenade inadvertently detonated in a school in Dawran Aness district, Dhamar, injuring seven students and damaging the classroom. Such incidents not only directly endanger children, but also threaten children's access to educational infrastructure.

Types of armed violence responsible for women and children casualties



Type of Armed Violence

As **airstrikes** resumed on Yemen in 2024, so too did reports of resultant casualties and impact to infrastructure. Airstrikes were responsible for a reported 289 civilian casualties across Yemen in 2024, the majority (78%) in Hudaydah. This included 43 reported civilian fatalities. Airstrike casualties were also reported in Sana'a city (35), Ta'izz (18), Raymah (11) and Hajjah (1).

SAF was responsible for 252 civilian casualties in 2024. Despite causing fewer civilian casualties overall than airstrikes, SAF was responsible for more civilian fatalities than any other type of armed violence, at 112: one in two civilian SAF casualties was a fatality. Tribal violence and escalating disputes are among the main drivers of shootings in Yemen, with marketplaces and checkpoints particular flashpoints. Ibb saw the highest SAF casualty numbers, at 39, followed by 28 in Ma'rib and 25 in Ta'izz.

ERW continues to drive high casualty numbers countrywide. **Landmines** and **UXO** were cumulatively responsible for 260 civilian casualties in 2024, including 84 fatalities. Among these 260, over a third (106) were children. As has been the case since CIMP commenced reporting, Hudaydah saw more ERW casualties than anywhere else in the country, at 86. This was followed by 43 in Sana'a, driven in large part by a mass casualty UXO incident at a school, and 28 in Ta'izz.

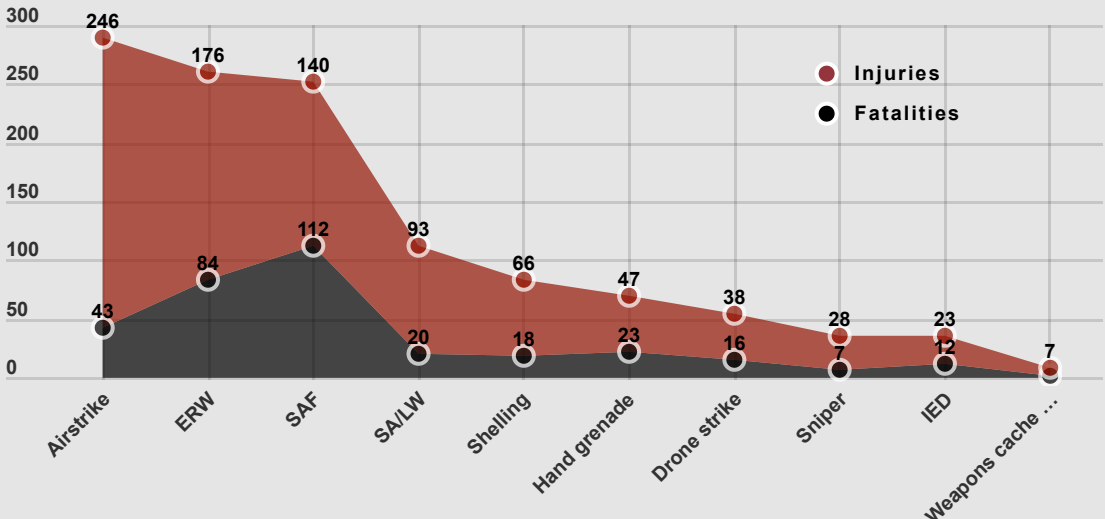
Despite the **frontlines** remaining static in 2024, intermittent fighting continued, typified by **artillery fire** and **drone activity** (typically drones dropping shells). Shellfire and drones cumulatively resulted in 128 civilian casualties, including 34 fatalities. Ta'izz saw the highest frontline casualty figures, at 70, accounting for more than half of the shelling and drone casualties. Another type of armed violence that continues to characterise the frontline threat to civilians is **sniper fire**. In 2024, snipers were responsible for 35 civilian casualties, the majority (28) reported in Ta'izz. Of those reported in Ta'izz, a third were children.

Another 38 shelling casualties were reported in Sa'dah, where persisting **border violence** continues to drive high numbers of civilian casualties. In 2024, however, this was primarily on account of **light weapons fire (SA/LW)** from border patrol and outpost shootings. Light weapons fire was responsible for a reported 113 civilian casualties in Yemen in 2024, 105 of whom were reported in Sa'dah, most notably in Monabbih (53) and Shada'a (30). Many of these had a migration profile.

Hand grenades were responsible for 70 civilian casualties in 2024, including 23 fatalities, many on account of localised grievances escalating. Five grenade incidents saw at least five civilian casualties, and in the incident to see the highest casualty count, in June, seven civilians were killed and another four were injured when a grenade detonated on a bus in Ash Shamayatayn district in southern Ta'izz. Ibb saw the highest grenade casualty count, at 16, followed by 15 in Ta'izz.

IEDs were one of the few types of armed violence (along with airstrikes and drones) to see an increase in resultant civilian casualties in 2024. IED casualty numbers more than doubled from 15 in 2023 to 35 in 2024. Almost half of the casualties were reported in Bayda, the result of one incident in which houses were demolished with IEDs. Another eight were reported in two incidents in As Said district, Shabwah, where VEO activity persists.

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



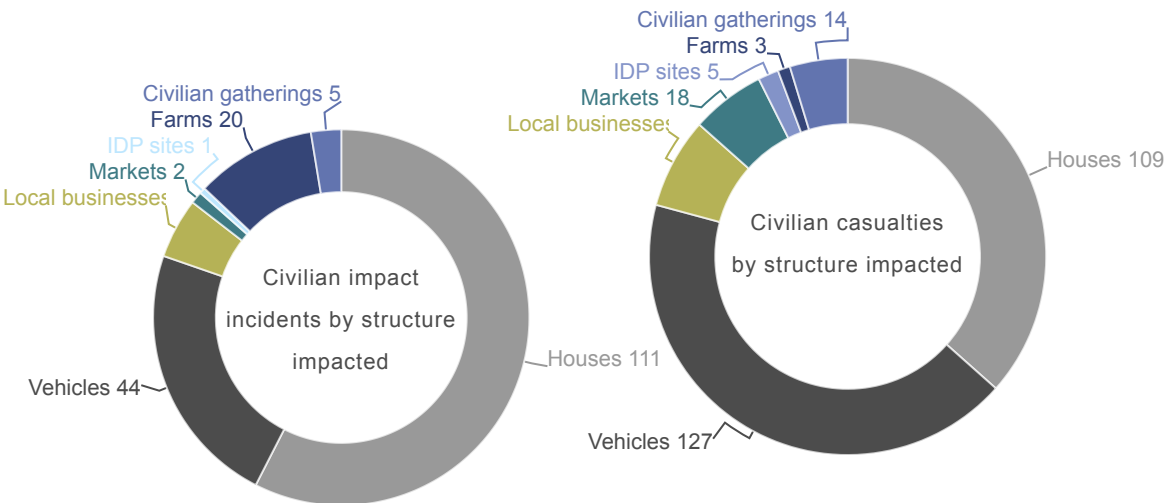
Civilian Property Impacted

Houses were reportedly impacted in 111 incidents of armed violence in 2024, marking a decrease for the fifth consecutive year, and down 61% from the 287 incidents to impact houses in 2023. 109 civilians were reportedly killed or injured in incidents impacting civilian homes, almost a third of whom were children. Moreover, as many as 446 households were assessed to face possible displacement as a result. As in 2023, more incidents (42) impacted civilian houses in Ta'izz than in any other governorate, due to persisting frontline hostilities near residential areas. 19 incidents reportedly impacted civilian homes in Ta'izz city, and another 11 in Maqbanah, in the west. Another frontline governorate, Dali', saw 15 reports of houses being impacted, and 16 such incidents were reported in the western border districts of Sa'dah, as a result of cross-border shellfire.

44 instances of armed violence impacted vehicles in 2024, resulting in 127 civilian casualties, including 38 fatalities, highlighting the continued hindrances armed violence is placing on civilian freedom of movement. Half of the incidents, and 54 of the casualties, were the result of vehicles hitting ERW, predominantly landmines. 14 shooting incidents also impacted civilians in vehicles, resulting in another 47 casualties. In 2023, 110 civilians were killed or injured in incidents impacting vehicles.

Two markets were impacted by explosive violence in 2024. A drone strike hit a market in Maqbanah, Ta'izz, resulting in 14 civilian casualties, and a grenade exploded at a market in Dar Sad, Aden, injuring four civilians. Moreover, seven shootings were reported in or near markets. Such incidents can threaten the livelihood of stallholders, by potentially hindering footfall. Also posing a continued threat to civilian livelihoods, 20 incidents reportedly impacted farmland in 2024, predominantly shellfire and drone activity near frontline areas, and another 10 incidents, mainly shootings and grenades, impacted local businesses.

Charts to show incidents and casualty numbers by structure impacted



Protection Implications

DISPLACEMENT



Number of affected households

1,589

Number of incidents
126

LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD



Number of affected households

225

Number of incidents
32

RESTRICTED FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT



Number of affected households

659

Number of incidents
372

OBSTRUCTION TO FLIGHT



Number of affected households

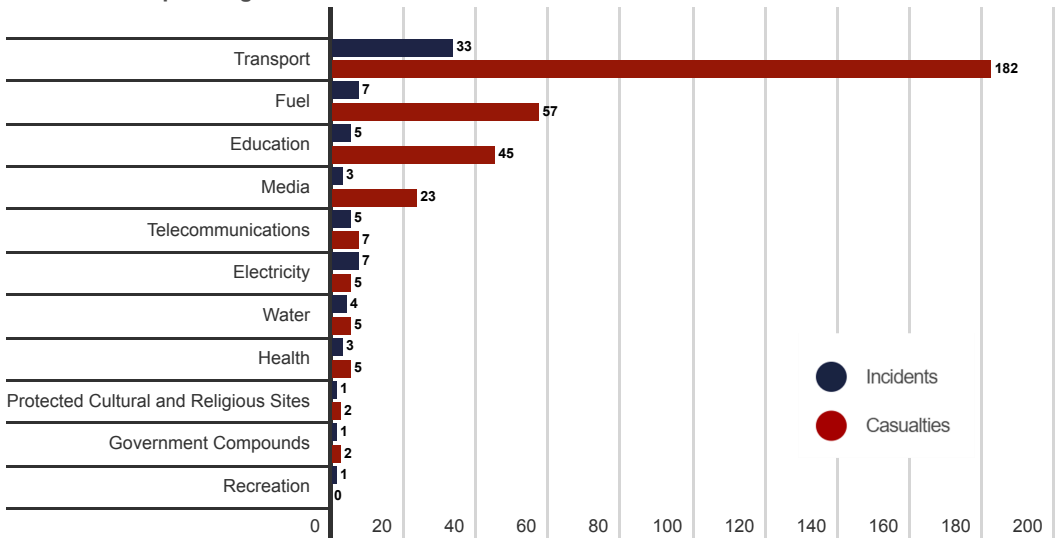
1,143

Number of incidents
1

Civilian Infrastructure Impacted

There was a significant increase in reports of armed violence impacting civilian transport, telecommunications and electricity infrastructure in 2024, driven entirely by the resumption of airstrikes on Yemen. Across the categories below, 70 incidents of armed violence were reported to have impacted civilian infrastructure, almost threefold the 15 reported in 2023. Transport infrastructure was the most heavily impacted category, impacted in 33 incidents, the highest frequency to be reported since 2018. Of the 70 incidents to impact infrastructural sites in 2024, 51 (73%) were on account of airstrikes.

Incidents impacting on civilian infrastructure in 2024



1,635,495 households facing restricted access to **transport infrastructure**

33 airstrike incidents were reported to have directly impacted transport infrastructure in Yemen in 2024, compared to none in 2023. Sites impacted included the ports of Ras Isa, Salif and Hudaydah city, all in Hudaydah, along with Sana'a Airport, Hudaydah Airport, Ta'izz Airport, and Abs Airport in Hajjah. The incidents restrict citizens' access to domestic and international travel, while also likely delaying prospects of any potential regeneration of facilities rendered inoperational due to the conflict. They also threaten capacity to receive critical food, fuel and aid shipments.



564,857 households facing restricted access to **electricity and fuel infrastructure**

Airstrikes were reportedly responsible for 7 incidents impacting electricity facilities, and 2 fuel facilities. In Sanhan, Hizyaz power station was reportedly hit twice, and a power station was hit in Bani Al-Harith. Ras Al-Katib power station near Hudaydah port was also reportedly hit at least three times, and the electricity department in eastern Hudaydah city was also hit, along with fuel storage tanks in Ras Isa and Hudaydah ports. All are densely populated areas, threatening to restrict access to power and fuel for wide swathes of the civilian population in Sana'a and Hudaydah. There were also three reports of sections of oil pipeline being detonated with explosives in Shabwah.



98,470 households facing restricted access to **telecommunications and media facilities**

Telecommunications infrastructure was reportedly impacted by airstrikes five times in 2024, all in Ta'izz, including three incidents in Hayfan district, a remote mountainous area in southern Ta'izz where infrastructure is already limited, and twice in Maqbanah district. Communications sites are typically targeted to disrupt adversaries' networks, but this can also isolate local citizens. A radio station building in Al-Jabin, Raymah, was also hit twice by airstrikes, as was a radio broadcasting building in southern Hudaydah city. The incidents cumulatively resulted in 30 civilian casualties.

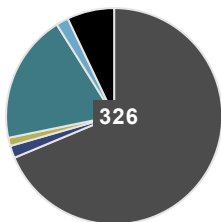


36,032 households facing restricted access to **health and education facilities**

Healthcare facilities were directly impacted by three instances of armed violence in 2024. Hand grenades damaged An Nukhbah hospital in Rada city, Bayda, and a pharmacy in Ibb. Another hospital in Ibb was the site of factional armed clashes, restricting civilians' access to critical healthcare. There was an increase in the number of educational sites reported to have been impacted by armed violence, up to five, from three in 2023, and another three incidents were reported in close proximity to schools. These incidents cumulatively resulted in 58 child casualties, jeopardising the safety of the educational environment and threatening to hinder access to education. Schools were impacted in Sana'a, Ta'izz, Dhamar, Aden and Hajjah.

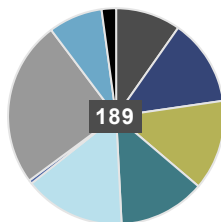
Governorate Snapshots

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



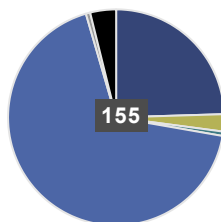
Hudaydah

For the first time since 2020, Hudaydah saw more civilian casualties (326) than any other governorate. Of the 326, 69% (224) were the result of airstrikes in and around Hudaydah city, where the reported civilian injury rates were particularly high, and at the governorate's main ports. The strikes also raised concerns for civilian infrastructure in Hudaydah, including the ports, power stations and fuel storage sites, all of which were hit by airstrikes. 35 fatalities were reported among the civilian airstrike casualties. There were more civilian fatalities, however, caused by ERW in Hudaydah. Landmines and UXO accounted for 86 civilian casualties in Hudaydah in 2024, almost half of whom (38) were fatalities. Ad Durayhimi saw the highest ERW casualty rate, at 28, followed by 24 in Hudaydah city, particularly in the eastern outskirts, and 11 in At Tuhayat.



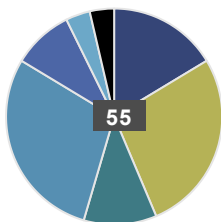
Ta'izz

189 civilian casualties were reported in Ta'izz. A large proportion were the result of continued hostilities on the Ta'izz frontlines; shellfire and drone activity were responsible for 70 civilian casualties in Ta'izz in 2024, over a third of the governorate's total. Also linked to the frontlines, Ta'izz consistently sees the highest civilian sniper casualty numbers in the country, and over the past four years, has seen more sniper casualties than all other governorates combined. In 2024, four in five civilian sniper casualties were reported in Ta'izz. Ash Shaqb area in Sabir Al-Mawadim district is a particular flashpoint. Children are frequently reported among the frontline casualties in Ta'izz, and in 2024, more child casualties were reported in Ta'izz (61) than in any other governorate.



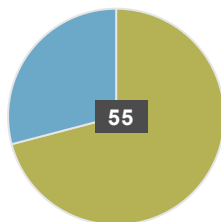
Sa'dah

Despite seeing a 75% decrease from the 608 civilian casualties reported in Sa'dah in 2023, the governorate again saw some of the highest civilian casualty numbers reported across the country. 155 civilian casualties were reported in Sa'dah in 2024. 92% (143) of these were on account of shelling and light weapons fire on the north-western international border, where civilians remain vulnerable to border violence, particularly those with a migration profile. Light weapons fire from border outpost and patrol shootings took the biggest toll in Monabbih (53), Shada'a (30) and Qatabir (16) districts, while shelling similarly saw the highest casualty counts in Shada'a (20) and Monabbih (15) districts. At least 22 incidents were reported to have impacted migrants in Sa'dah in 2024, resulting in at least 40 migrant casualties.



Bayda

Armed violence was directly responsible for a reported 55 civilian casualties in Bayda in 2024, including 33 fatalities. This marks the fourth highest casualty count in the country, and the third highest fatality count, up from 21 civilian fatalities in 2023. Over a third of the casualties were the result of a security campaign that escalated into violence in Rada city in March. Two houses were detonated with explosives, causing the collapse of another six nearby homes, in which eight civilians were killed, and eight injured. Another house in the neighbourhood was said to have been hit by a rocket-propelled grenade during the campaign, killing another five civilians. Bayda also saw eight civilian casualties as a result of ERW, half of which were reported in the dormant frontline district of Az Zahir.



Ibb

Joint with Bayda, Ibb saw the fourth highest civilian casualty count in the country, at 55, although a lower proportion of these were fatalities, at 15. This marks a slight increase in Ibb's civilian casualty count of 52 in 2023. 71% (39) of the casualties reported in Ibb were the result of SAF shootings. Of those casualties, at least 14 were the result of civilians being caught in the crossfire of clashes between armed factions, including five such instances in Al-Mashannah district, on the outskirts of Ibb city. Almost as many casualties (12) resulted from land disputes escalating into shootings. Against a backdrop of economic grievances and widespread arms access, disputes are swift to escalate. Aside from the shooting casualties, the remaining 16 casualties were reported in hand grenade incidents, although half of these were accidents resulting from devices being mishandled.

