

# CIMP QUARTERLY REPORT

## Q2 2025: APRIL - JUNE 2025

This is the Civilian Impact Monitoring Project quarterly report, providing an overview of all incidents of armed violence reported across Yemen in April, May, and June 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

#### **Casualty rates spiked to the highest since the first quarter of 2022**

Casualty numbers jumped to the highest level in three years during the reporting period, more than tripling from 330 during the first quarter to 1,044 in the past three months. The overall total was the highest since the first quarter of 2022, when 1,095 civilians were killed or injured. The spike included significant increases in children and women casualties, whose casualty rates more than doubled compared to the first quarter (from 67 to 160), also marking the highest total since Q1 2022, when 182 children and women were the victims of armed violence.

The increase in fatalities was even more striking, leaping from 107 in the previous reporting period to 371, representing three times (3.5) more civilians killed in the past three months than earlier in the year. The fatality total was also the fourth-deadliest quarter in CIMP records and the most since Q2 2018, when 470 fatalities were reported.

Incident numbers also increased by around 50% compared to the previous period, rising from 174 to 263 events. Around one-third of the incidents (93) were due to airstrikes, followed by incidents along active frontlines (88) caused by shelling, snipers, and light weapons fire, and then shootings (37) related to disputes, checkpoint violence, tribal conflicts, and personal grievances.

#### **Airstrikes caused two-thirds of all reported civilian casualties**

The reporting period overlapped with the last round of aerial escalation in the country that started on 15 March and ended with a bilateral ceasefire agreement on 7 May. From April through May, airstrikes were reported on an almost daily basis across the north, causing 693 civilian casualties, nearly two-thirds (66%) of the total deaths and injuries during the second quarter of the year. In total, 93 airstrike incidents were recorded, of which 12 resulted in mass casualties (10 or more), accounting for a total of 602 civilians killed or wounded (85% of the total airstrike casualties).

Al Hudaydah bore the brunt of the casualties, with 322 (47%), followed by Sanaa city and its outskirts, with 202 (29%), and then Sadah, with 148 (21%). The remaining casualties caused by airstrikes were reported in Amran (16), Dhamar (4), and Ibb (1). Ras Isa oil terminal on the west coast of Al Hudaydah saw the most civilian casualties from airstrikes, mainly from a single incident in mid-April that killed and injured 222 civilians. Meanwhile, in Sadah, airstrikes were particularly deadly for African migrants, killing and wounding 133 in the reporting period, almost all when air raids struck a detention centre housing migrants in the As Sahn area on the southeastern outskirts of Sadah city in late April. The detention centre, which is named the Reserve Prison, had been previously hit by airstrikes in January 2022, causing 327 deaths and injuries, including dozens of African migrants.

#### **Air raids result in extensive infrastructure damage**

Although the escalation in airstrikes ended with a bilateral truce in early May, the reasons that led to the renewed hostilities remain in place. As such, air raids have continued to target major infrastructure sites, particularly Sanaa airport and the Al Hudaydah seaports, as well as power stations, concrete factories, telecommunications sites, health centres, government offices, and water supplies.

The most impactful strikes were on the international airport in Sanaa, which rendered the facility non-operational, and the Ras Isa oil terminal, where repeated bombings caused ongoing disruption to fuel imports. Civilian aircraft were targeted at the airport, in total destroying 8 planes, making the facility unable to operate commercial flights since late May. Yemen Airways has since been unsuccessful in replacing any of the destroyed aircraft. This is the first time since the April 2022 truce that Sana'a airport has stopped operating commercial flights due to the conflict.

In addition, strikes on power stations killed and injured 18 civilians in bombings of electricity plants in Sanaa alone. However, no long-term impact has been reported regarding the power supply in the city.

#### **Frontline violence increases compared to previous months**

A total of 141 civilians were killed or injured along active frontlines during the reporting period, marking a nearly three-fold increase compared to the first quarter of this year (50). The number also represents the highest number of civilian casualties on the frontlines since the second quarter of 2023, when 169 civilians were the victims of frontline violence. The main driver behind the increase was a reported escalation in districts in Sadah on the border with Saudi Arabia, in addition to a sustained level of violence in the outskirts of Taizz city. It has been assessed, however, that the surge in casualty numbers in Sadah, from 22 to 87 this quarter, was primarily due to a rise in criminal activity, human trafficking, and smuggling of illicit materials rather than a direct targeting of civilians and civilian objects. As for Taizz city, 28 civilians were killed and injured in the governorate capital and its environs, seven times the number of those impacted by hostilities in Q1 (4), primarily the result of heightened armed violence on the frontlines.

However, outside of Sadah and Taizz, there was a general calm along most of the other fronts in other governorates, especially Ad Dali and Al Hudaydah, which was initially triggered by the bilateral truce reached in early May. The drawdown in Ad Dali allowed for the re-opening of the Damt – Qatabah road connecting the governorate to Ibb and raised hopes for the opening of the Thirah road between Abyan and Al Bayda in early June. Reports have also indicated that the parties to the conflict are considering re-opening the Aqabat Al Qantha road in Naman district, located to the northeast of Al Bayda, on the border with Shabwah. However, so far, the proposal has not progressed as the road has been deemed non-vital and secondary for civilians. Other routes, though, are purportedly under review.

### Non-conflict-related violence caused a quarter of all casualties

A total of 137 civilians were the victims of violence unrelated to the overall conflict, namely shootings and, more significantly, weapons cache explosions. The latter caused a total of 61 casualties in two separate incidents: in Sanaa city and the outskirts of Taizz city. 17 children and 8 women were killed or injured in the two incidents, both of which occurred in late May. Arms depot explosions are highly unpredictable, and with the spread of commercial weapons stores inside major markets and heavily populated urban areas, casualty numbers from such incidents are often high. The last time CIMP recorded a weapons cache explosion was in Taizz city in September 2024, while the highest casualty number caused by similar incidents was in Lawdar of Abyan in July 2022, when a total of 43 civilians were killed or injured.

Meanwhile, 76 civilians were killed or injured in incidents related to shootings, around a 25% decrease compared to the previous quarter (102). Nearly half of that number (40 casualties) was attributed to isolated incidents of checkpoint violence and bystanders caught in crossfire, followed by disputes, mainly related to land ownership and personal grievances (19 casualties). But, over the first half of the year, 178 civilians have been impacted by shooting incidents, an increase of nearly 30% compared to the same period last year. The growth can be attributed to several factors: widespread accessibility to small arms, weak rule of law, and the fact that armed individuals formerly involved in the broader conflict have had the opportunity to return home since the recent drawdown in frontline violence. Coupled with poor guidance and inadequate rehabilitation, these factors appear to be contributing to the observed increase over the past six months and suggest that incidents will persist as long as these conditions remain in place.

In an unusual development, there were reports in mid- and late April of two incidents involving drone strikes on houses in Murays in Qaatabah of Ad Dali in relation to local land disputes. Although no casualties were reported in either incident, these are the first time that CIMP has recorded drone strikes on houses in regard to disputes between individuals rather than in the course of the wider hostilities. However, it is worth noting that both incidents occurred in frontline areas, and the violence may be linked to the warring parties in the governorate.

### ERW casualties decrease to lowest level in CIMP records

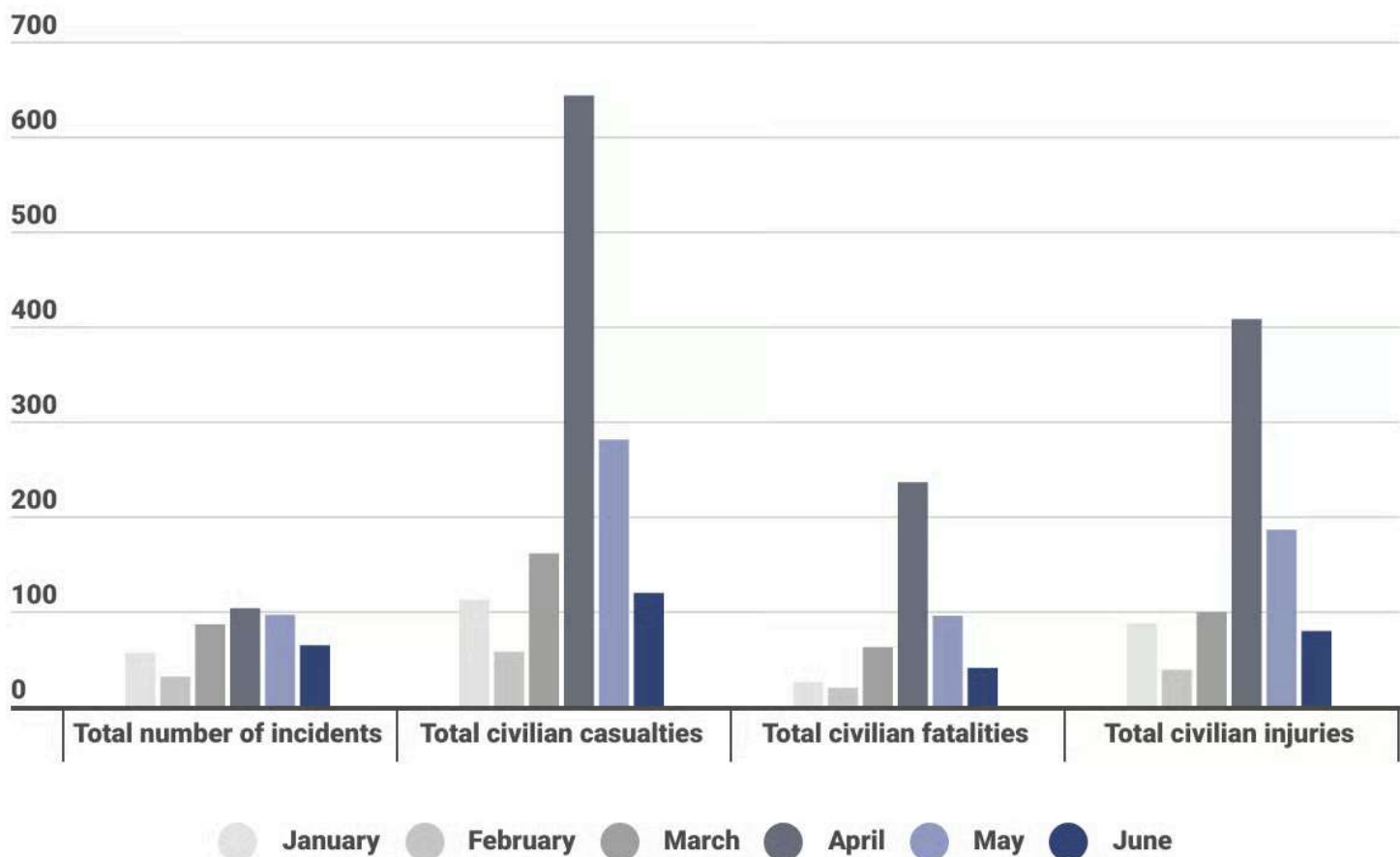
During the reporting period, 51 civilians were the victims of ERW incidents, a number consistent with the total recorded during the first quarter of the year (50). Nevertheless, ERW casualties have been trending downward in 2025; the first half of this year has so far seen 101 casualties caused by ERW, compared to 176 casualties during the same period in 2024. The number is also the lowest half-yearly aggregate since CIMP started reporting in 2018.

## NATIONWIDE SNAPSHOT: CIVILIAN IMPACT FROM INCIDENTS OF ARMED VIOLENCE Q2 2025: APRIL - JUNE 2025

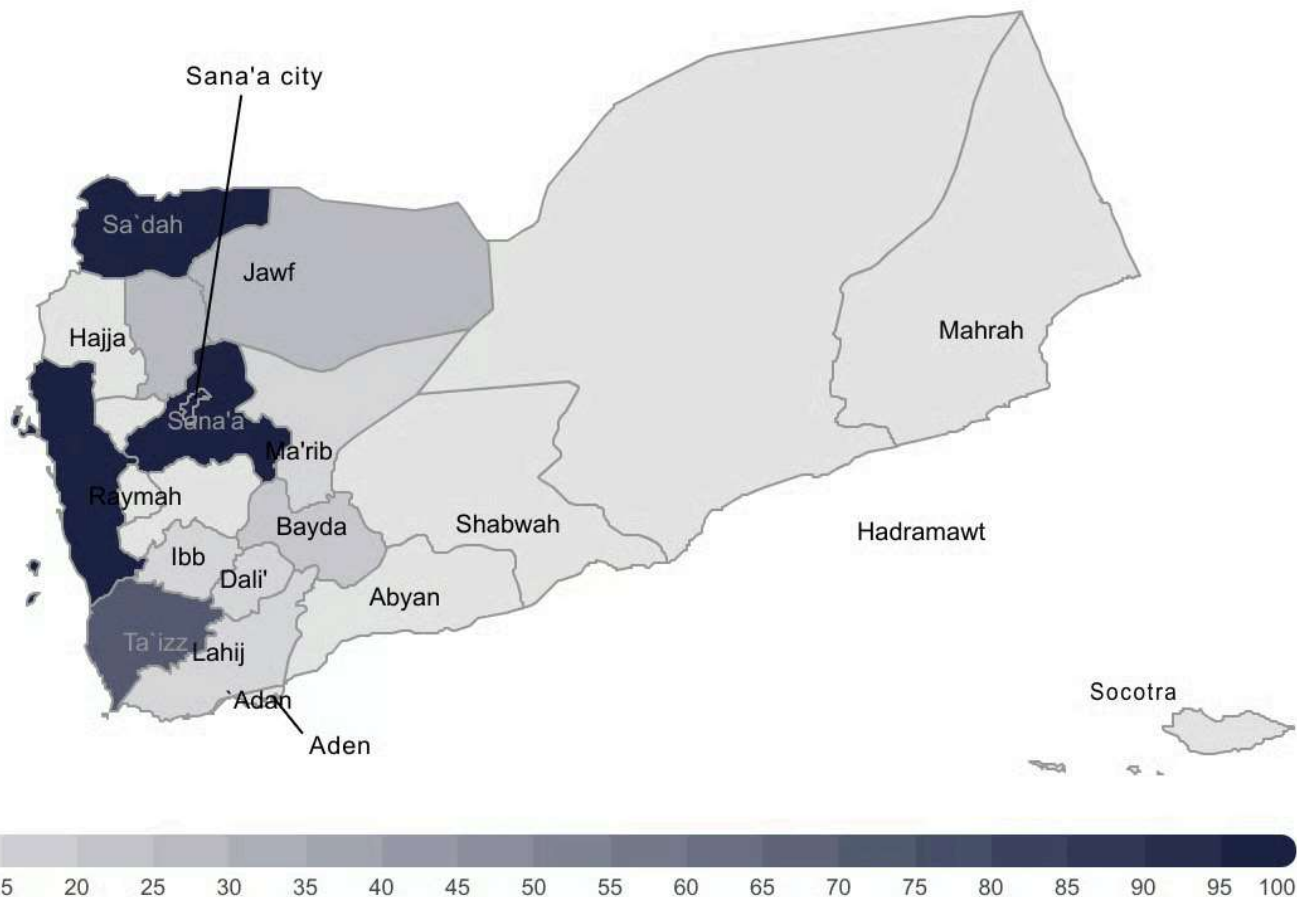
	Total number	Compared to previous quarter	Compared to 2024 average
<b>Civilian Impact Incidents</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>+ 51%</b>	<b>+ 83%</b>
<b>Civilian Casualties*</b> (Fatalities / Injuries)	<b>1,044</b> (371 / 673)	<b>+ 215%</b>	<b>+ 248%</b>
<b>Child Casualties</b> (Fatalities / Injuries)	<b>113</b> (49 / 64)	<b>+ 197%</b>	<b>+ 122%</b>
<b>Women Casualties</b> (Fatalities / Injuries)	<b>47</b> (27 / 20)	<b>+ 62%</b>	<b>+ 213%</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*

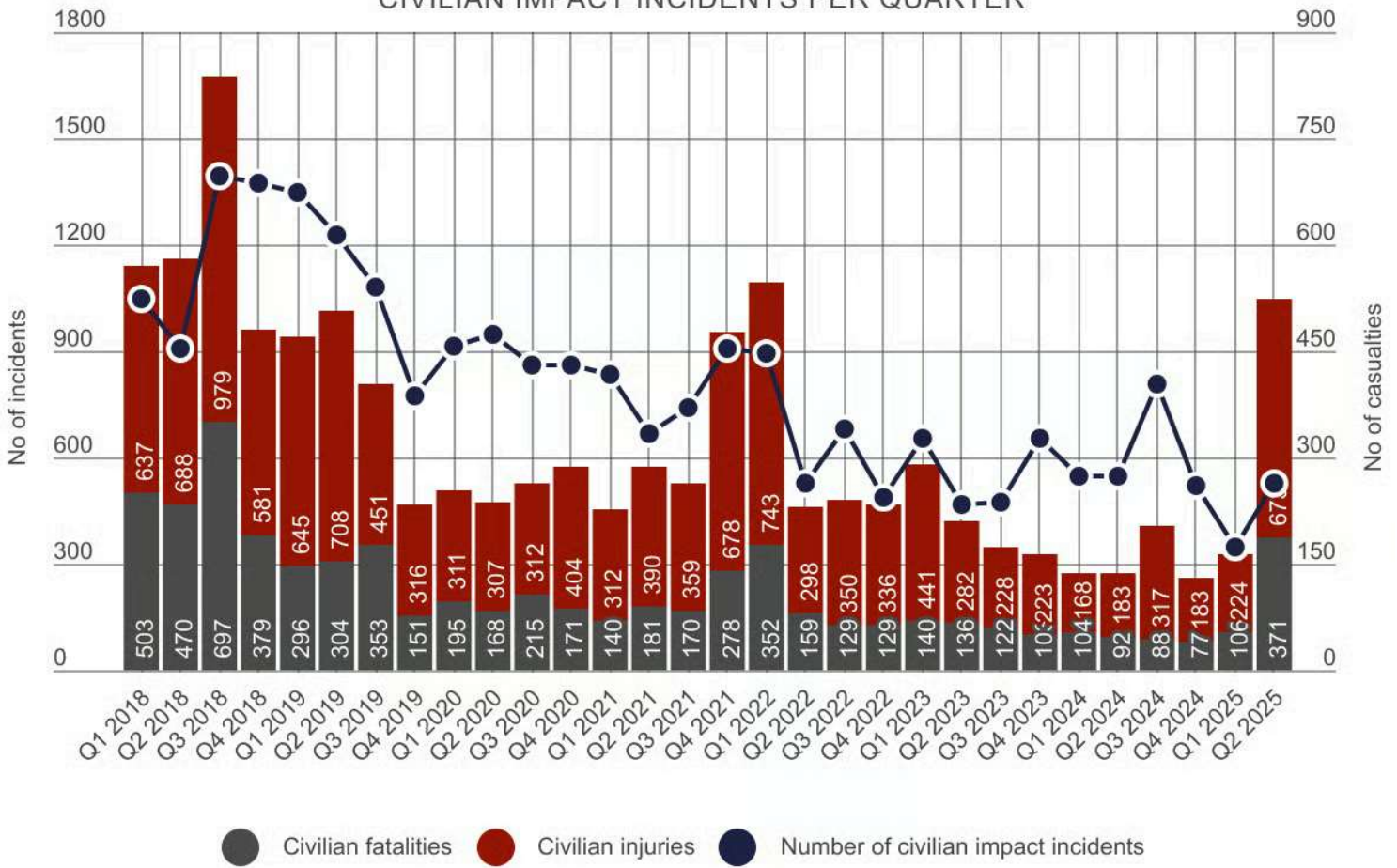
TOTAL NUMBER OF CIVILIAN IMPACT INCIDENTS AND CIVILIAN CASUALTIES BY MONTH OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS



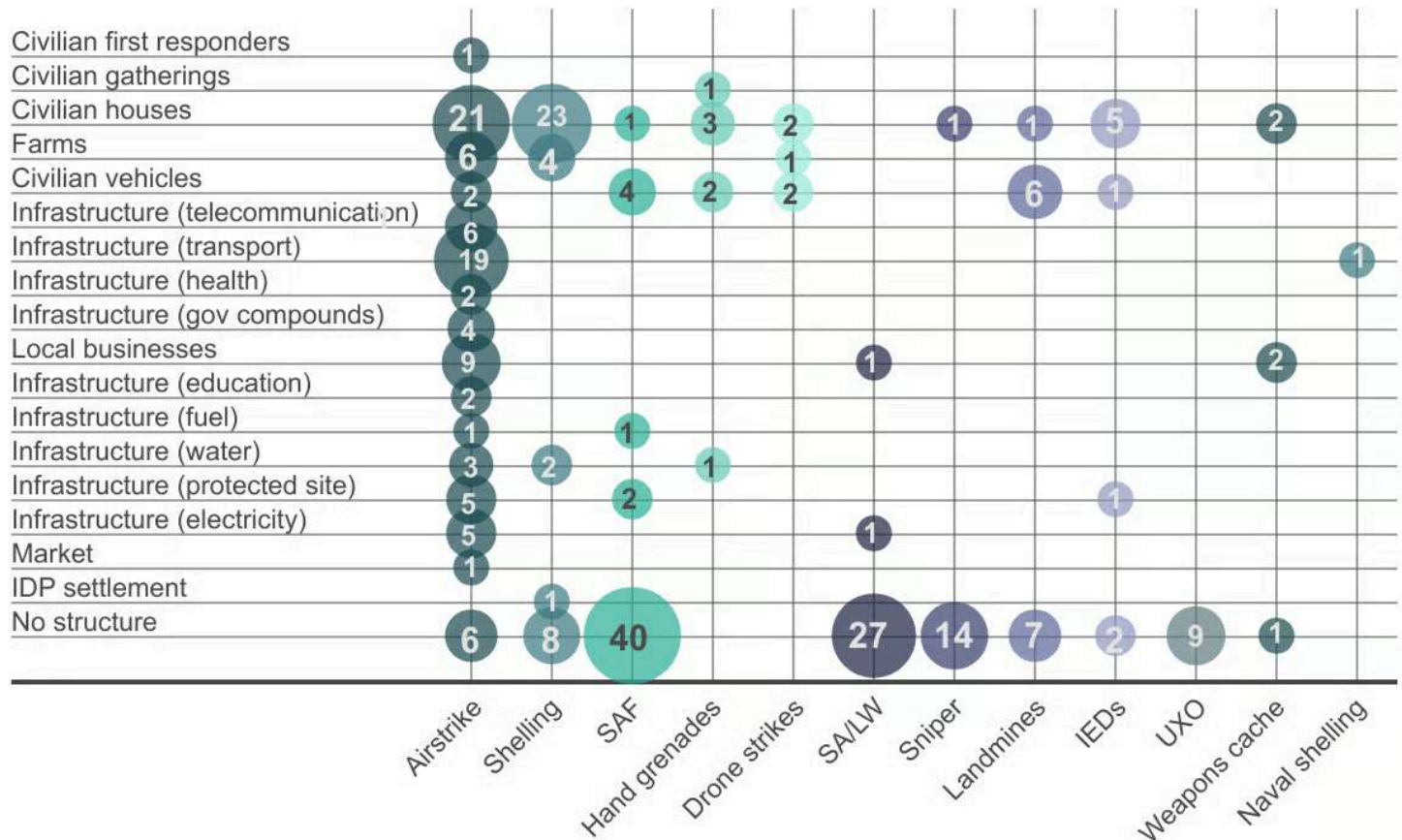
DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN Q2 2025 BY GOVERNORATE



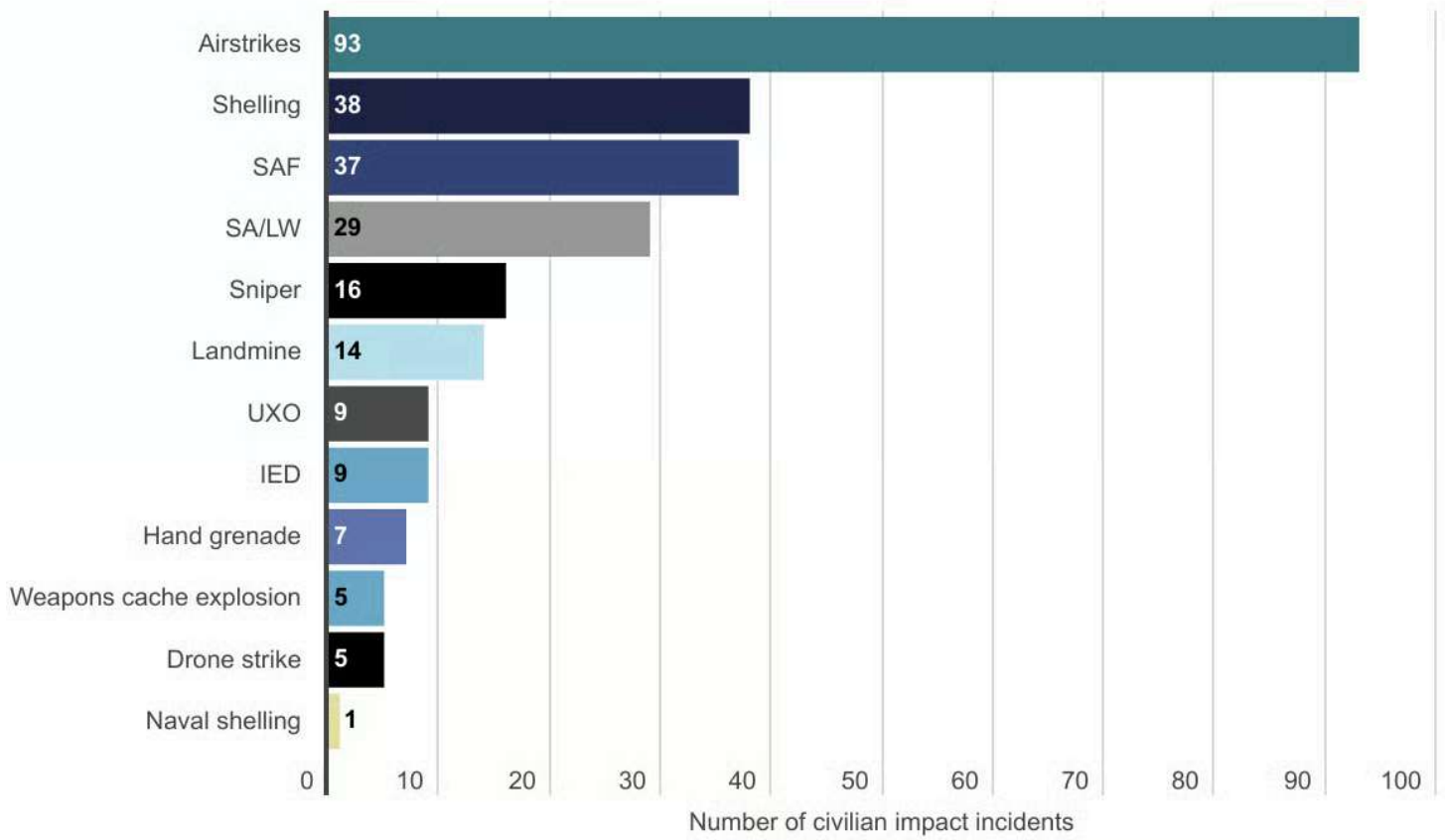
## NUMBER OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES, DISAGGREGATED BY FATALITIES AND INJURIES, AND CIVILIAN IMPACT INCIDENTS PER QUARTER



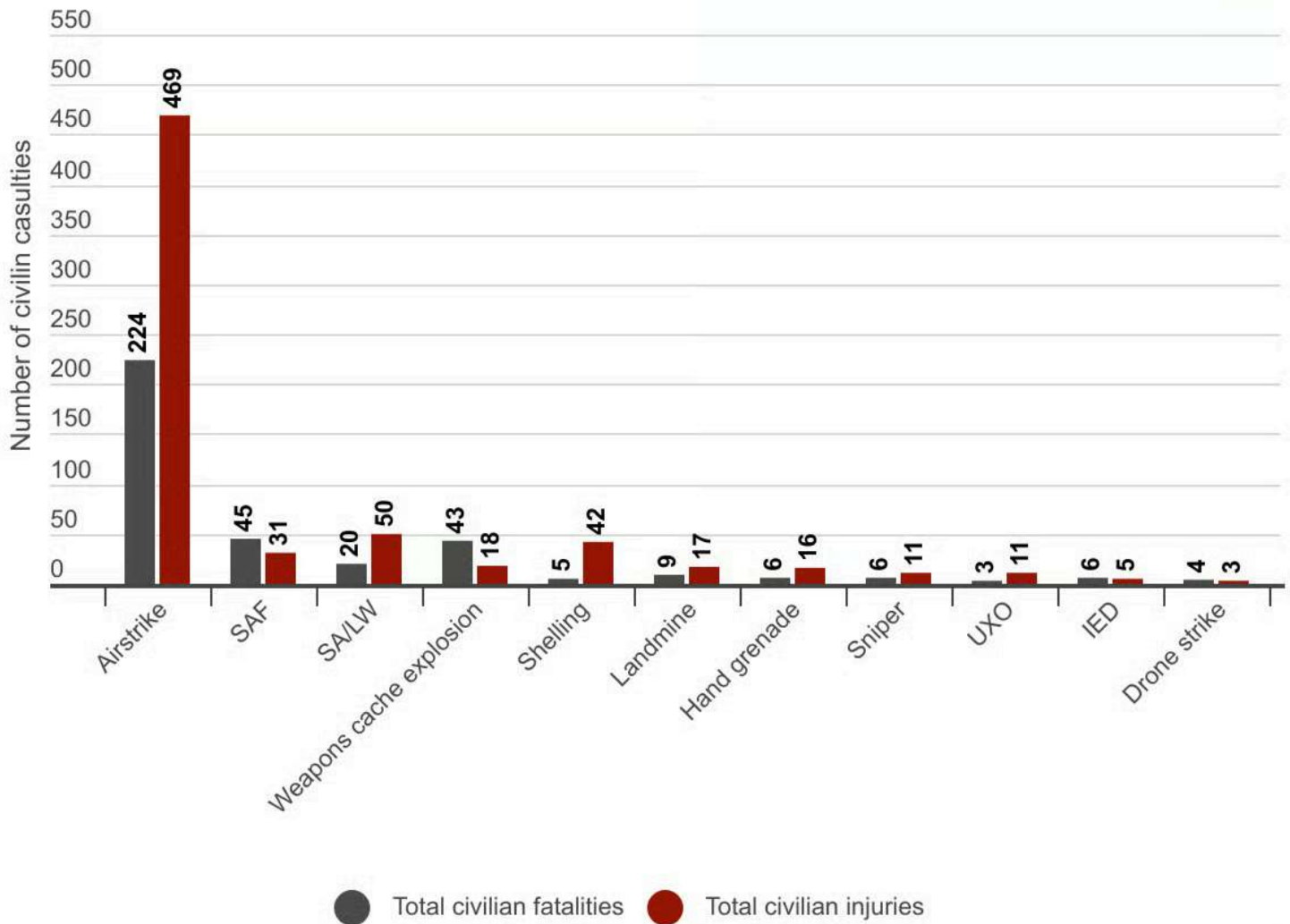
## NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IMPACTING CIVILIAN PROPERTY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DURING Q2 2025 BY TYPE OF ARMED VIOLENCE



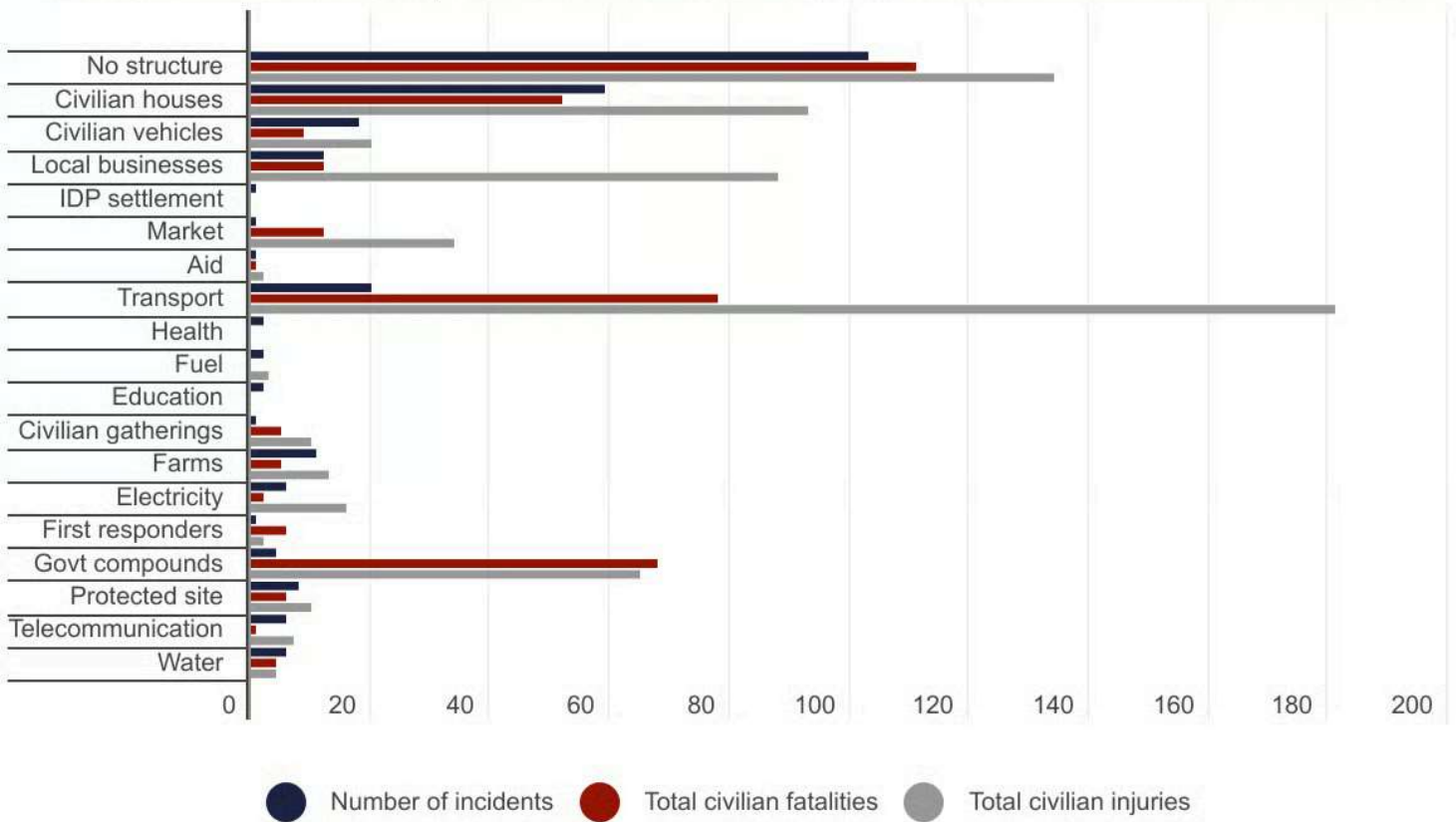
## INCIDENTS IMPACTING CIVILIANS IN Q2 2025 BY TYPE OF ARMED VIOLENCE



## CIVILIAN FATALITIES AND INJURIES BY TYPE OF ARMED VIOLENCE IN Q2 2025



## NUMBER OF INCIDENTS, FATALITIES AND INJURIES BY CIVILIAN STRUCTURE IN Q2 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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