

CIMP QUARTERLY REPORT

Q4 2025: OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2025

This is the Civilian Impact Monitoring Project quarterly report, providing an overview of all incidents of armed violence reported across Yemen in October, November, and December 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

Overall, casualties fell by two-thirds compared to Q3, mainly due to a lull in airstrikes

Q4 saw a fall in casualty numbers (373) by around two-thirds (59%) compared with the previous quarter (905), marking the second lowest quarter this year after Q1 (330). Q4 also marked the first quarter of 2025 without civilian casualties from airstrikes. Instead, frontline violence was the main driver for this quarter's civilian deaths and injuries (221), primarily in Sadah, which accounted for 90% (199) of all the victims reported in frontline areas.

The cessation of airstrikes in September has been the predominant reason for the fall in civilian casualties this quarter. Another factor has been a drop in casualties from small arms fire (SAF) incidents, which fell to the second-lowest this year (91), after Q2 (76).

In addition, children and women casualties dropped by 77% (67) compared to Q3 (285), equalling the lowest number recorded this year in Q1 (66). Isolated shootings and hand grenade explosions caused around half (48%) of the children and women deaths and injuries (35) in Q4, making isolated incidents (SAF and hand grenades) the second deadliest for children and women (106) this year after airstrikes (268).

Frontline violence increased by 14% compared to the previous quarter

Hostilities along active frontlines increased during the reporting period, resulting in a rise in civilian casualties (221) compared to Q3 (191). The total also marked the highest count among civilians in frontline areas this year. Sadah saw 90% of the total casualties (199), while Taizz (13), Ad Dali (4), Al Hudaydah (3), Lahij (1), and Marib (1) accounted for the rest.

In particular, civilian casualties witnessed a significant spike in December (104), almost double the number in November (60) and October (57). The casualties were concentrated in the northern and northwestern districts of Sadah, where Monabbih (78) and Qatabir (46) saw two-thirds (62%) of all the civilian casualties in the governorate. Around 40% of all the casualties in Sadah (83) have been migrants, marking the second-highest casualty number among migrants countrywide this year, following the airstrikes, also in Sadah, that left 133 migrants killed and injured back in April.

In Taizz, civilian casualties dropped to the second lowest this year (13), around 65% lower than the previous quarter (40). Still, the main areas of violence remained the outskirts of Taizz city, Maqbanah district to the west of the city, and Hayfan district on the southern border of the governorate with Lahij. And, in Al Hudaydah, drone strikes reportedly hit an area to the southeast of the governorate in mid-November, causing 3 casualties, marking the first time that frontline hostilities have caused civilian casualties in the governorate since May.

The coming period is likely to continue to see frontline hostilities impacting civilians, especially in Sadah, where illegal cross-border movements have been the main reason for the increase in casualty numbers. There are no indications that such crossings will stop in the short term. Elsewhere, frontline activity is expected to continue in northern Ad Dali, eastern Al Jawf, the outskirts of Taizz city and the governorate's southern border with Lahij, western Shabwah on the border with Al Bayda, and southern Marib. However, civilian casualties are unlikely to rise significantly unless there is a spike in hostilities following a violent shift in existing frontlines, with Taizz, Al Hudaydah, and Ad Dali the most likely areas of escalation should frontlines shift suddenly.

Q4 saw the second-lowest SAF victims in 2025

Shooting victims during the reporting period (92) decreased slightly from the previous quarter (102). December saw the lowest Q4 count (24), followed by November (37) and October (31). Despite the overall decrease, both the October and November casualties were near the monthly average for 2025 (31). Sanaa (10) and Abyan (10) saw the highest number of casualties, followed by Amran (9) and Dhamar (7). So far in 2025, Ibb has accounted for 15% (55) of all victims of small-arms fire this year (374), followed by Amran, Hadramawt, Sanaa, and Taizz, with 31 casualties each. In contrast, Q4 witnessed the lowest casualty count for Ibb (4) this year, with incidents only reported in November.

Another cause of civilian casualties from isolated incidents unrelated to the overall conflict has been hand grenade explosions. The quarter marked the second most from hand grenades this year (21) after Q2 (22), while December was also the second highest (15) monthly total after June (19). Conversely, October was only the second month in 2025 with no reports of any civilian victims of hand grenade explosions. Out of the 10 hand grenade incidents in Q4, 8 were the result of disputes, while 6 incidents were reported inside houses. A total of 8 children and women were killed and injured as a result, around a third (38%) of the total casualty toll.

ERW incidents caused 40 civilian casualties

Another contributing factor to this quarter's drop in civilian casualties has been a fall in Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) victims. November marked the second-lowest count (10) this year after June (8), while December was the lowest for landmine casualties (1) in 2025. In the deadliest incident, an IED explosion in Taizz caused 12 civilian casualties, including 3 children and 1 woman. And, in a rare occurrence, a sea mine explosion off the northern coasts of Al Hudaydah in October resulted in 3 casualties, including 1 child; the last sea mine incident to impact civilians was back in January 2021, when a fisherman was injured in the Red Sea.

Of the total ERW casualties this quarter (40), over a third (38%) have been children and women (15). Throughout 2025, 64 children were impacted by ERW (22 killed; 42 injured), while 17 women (5 killed; 12 injured) were affected. The number of ERW child deaths and injuries in 2025 (64) made up a third of the total ERW casualty count (200) this year.

Escalations in Hadramawt lead to airstrikes on the Al Mukalla seaport

On 30 December, a month-long political and military standoff in Hadramawt reached a critical point when airstrikes hit the Al Mukalla seaport on the southern coast of the governorate. The strikes reportedly targeted a military shipment at the port, but also caused damage to nearby houses and shops; however, there were no reported civilian casualties. The strikes had a limited impact, as the port returned to operations just a day later. The incident marked the first time that airstrikes had hit the seaport since the start of the conflict in Yemen. Additionally, the incident was the first air raid reported countrywide since the 25 September strikes on Sanaa city.

Airstrikes have hit major port infrastructure in the country on multiple occasions in 2025, starting with the Al Hudaydah port, As Salif port, and the Ras Isa oil terminal, and by the end of the year, the Al Mukalla seaport. However, the impact has been significantly different between the incidents in Al Hudaydah and the bombing in Hadramawt. Fuel imports to the Al Hudaydah ports by November had reportedly dropped by 25% on average compared to the same period in 2024, while food imports fell by 13% on average for the same period. The primary reason has been the extent of the damage to the Red Sea ports' infrastructure, which has continued to disrupt offloading operations throughout the year. In Al Hudaydah, there is a possibility that prolonged import disruptions could lead to an increase in food and fuel prices across the north of the country in the intermediate term. In Al Mukalla, meanwhile, the limited nature of the bombings meant that port operations have continued as usual.

Power failure and household gas shortages persisted in the south during Q4

During the past three months, there have been protracted power outages in Aden and prolonged household gas shortages in Aden, Lahij, Abyan, and Al Muakalla. The leading cause of the ongoing outages has been roadblocks in Marib and Abyan, which have constrained the flow of fuel trucks to Aden. Another reason for the blackouts has been the government's termination of contracts with diesel-fired power providers earlier in 2025, which led to a decrease in imported fuel. Meanwhile, an explosion in southern Marib on 2 October damaged an oil pipeline transporting crude oil through Shabwah to Aden, partially contributing to widespread electricity outages throughout the reporting period.

Despite the persistent issues, there have been only limited protests in Abyan in December demanding improvements in basic services, with no reports of protest-related violence. The problems will continue into the new year, especially as the political and military tensions in Hadramawt have also compounded fuel shortages after the armed takeover of the PetroMasila oil facilities in early November.

VEO incidents increased as military movements continued in central Yemen

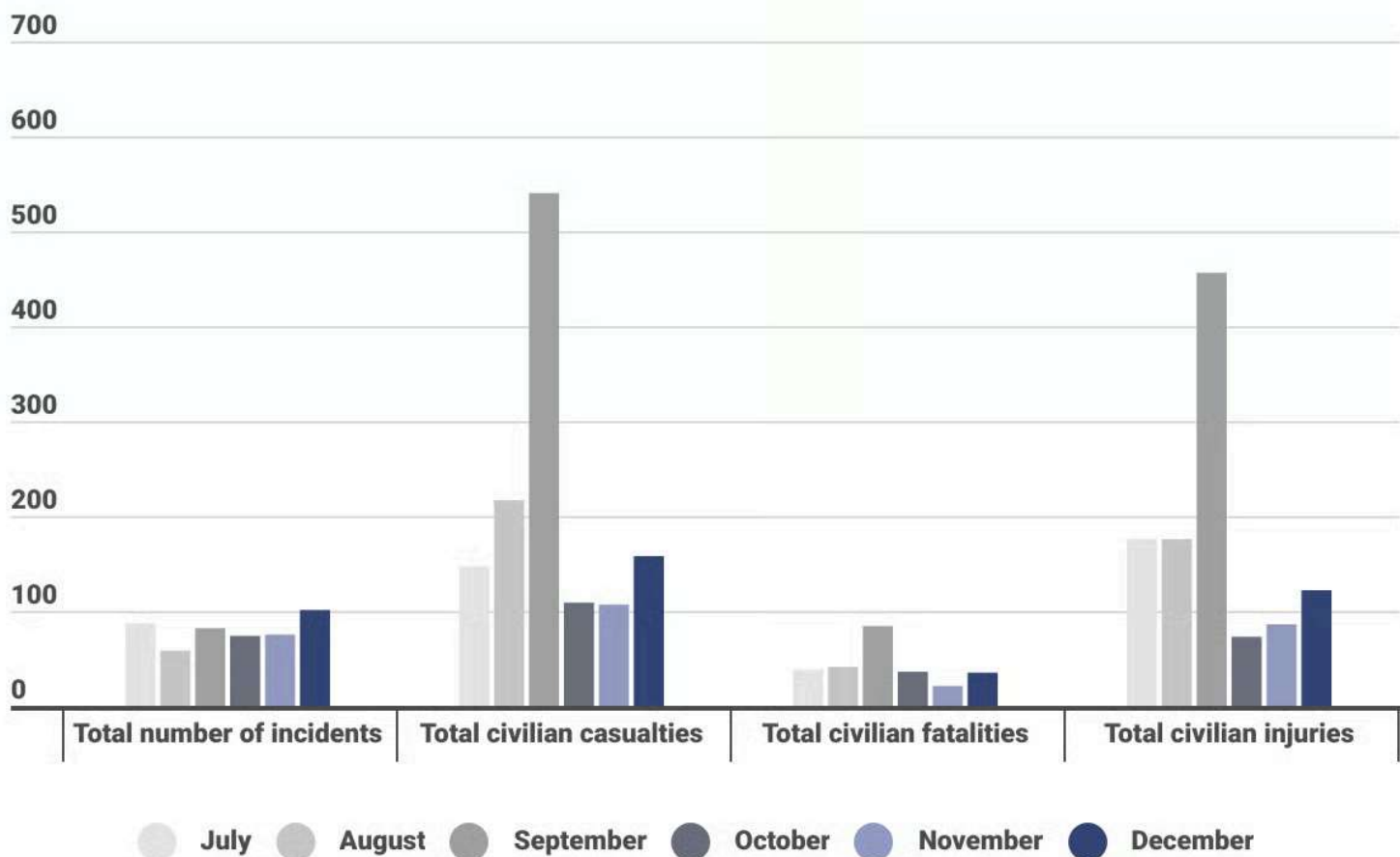
Multiple VEO-related incidents were reported throughout Q4 in Abyan, Shabwah, Marib, and Hadramawt, but the impact on civilians has been limited. Roadside IED explosions and drone strikes have been the primary type of incidents, all targeting military forces, especially on main roads and military installations. There is a slight possibility that VEO activity may increase in the coming period, especially around military checkpoints and bases in Abyan or along highways in Marib, Abyan, and Shabwah leading to Hadramawt. VEO elements or local armed groups may also look to take advantage of the current unsettled political climate to carry out armed attacks. Any incidents on critical routes may restrict the freedom of movement for civilians travelling along the main roads between the governorates, including the southern coastal highway running from Aden to Al Mukalla and inland roads connecting to the country's northern and eastern borders.

NATIONWIDE SNAPSHOT: CIVILIAN IMPACT FROM INCIDENTS OF ARMED VIOLENCE Q4 2025: OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2025

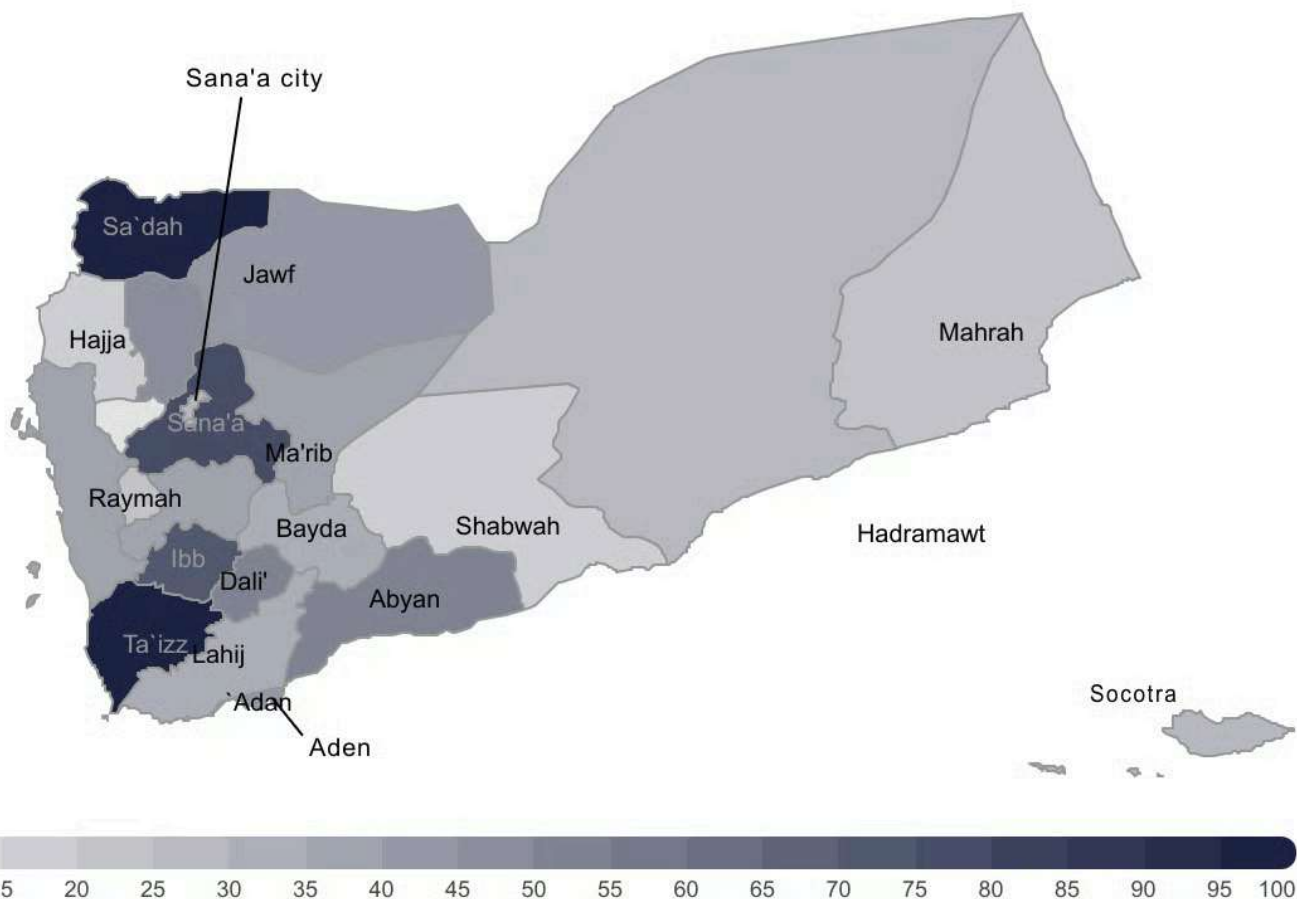
	Total number	Compared to previous quarter	Compared to 2024 average
Civilian Impact Incidents	250	+ 10%	+ 421%
Civilian Casualties* (Fatalities / Injuries)	374 (92 / 282)	- 59%	+ 274%
Child Casualties (Fatalities / Injuries)	42 (14 / 28)	- 75%	+ 147%
Women Casualties (Fatalities / Injuries)	25 (13 / 12)	- 78%	+ 400%

**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*

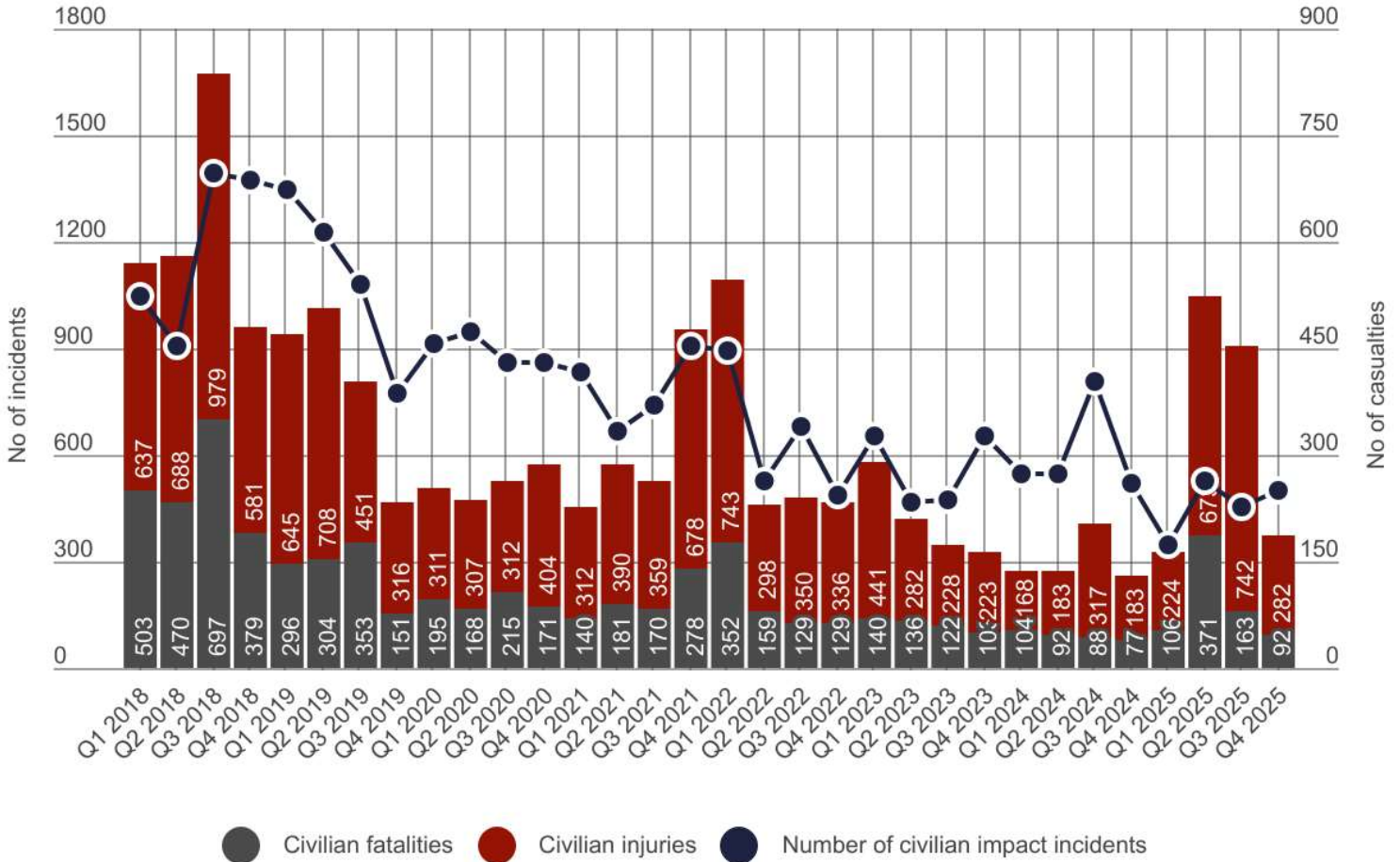
TOTAL NUMBER OF CIVILIAN IMPACT INCIDENTS AND CIVILIAN CASUALTIES BY MONTH OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS



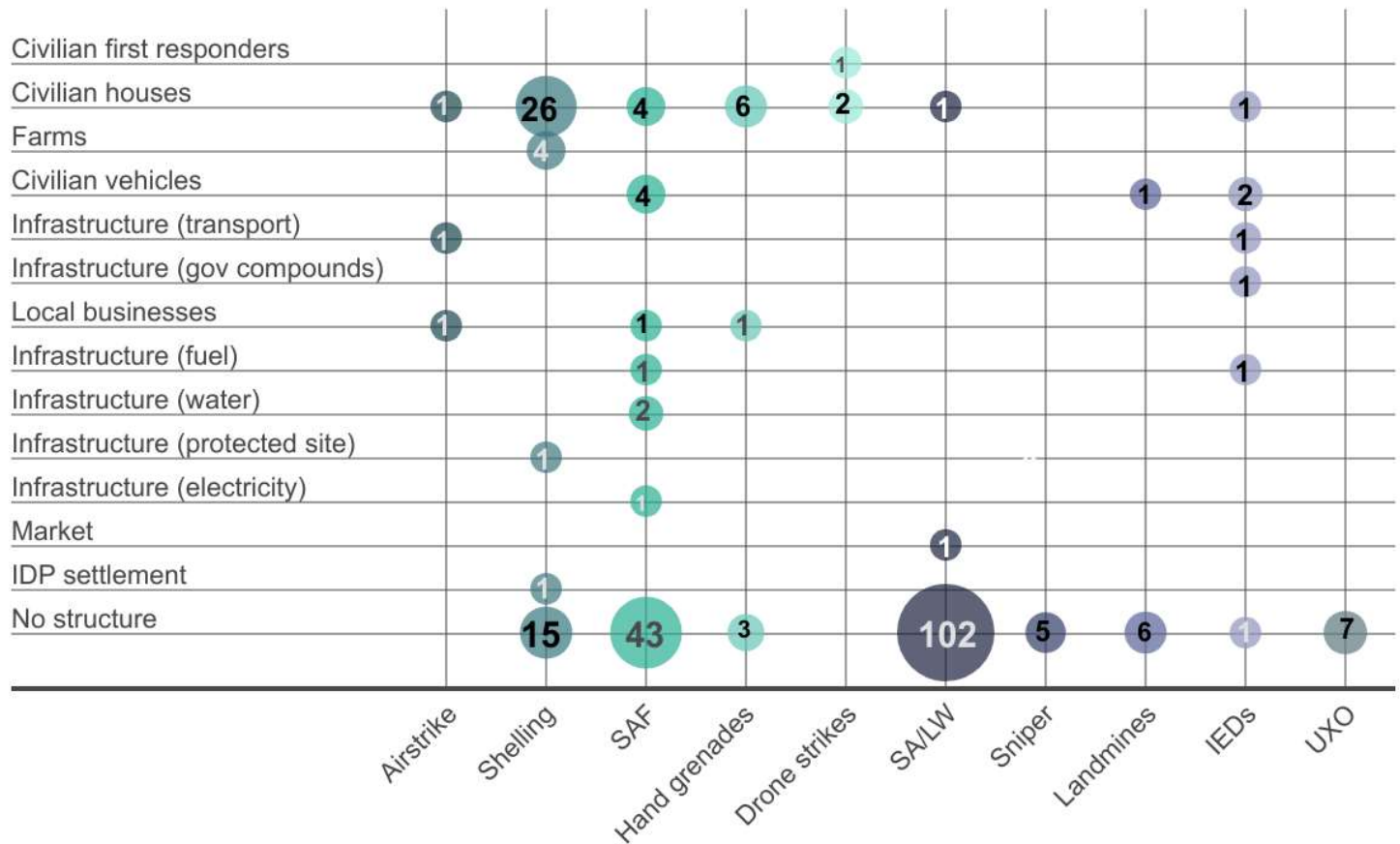
DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN Q4 2025 BY GOVERNORATE



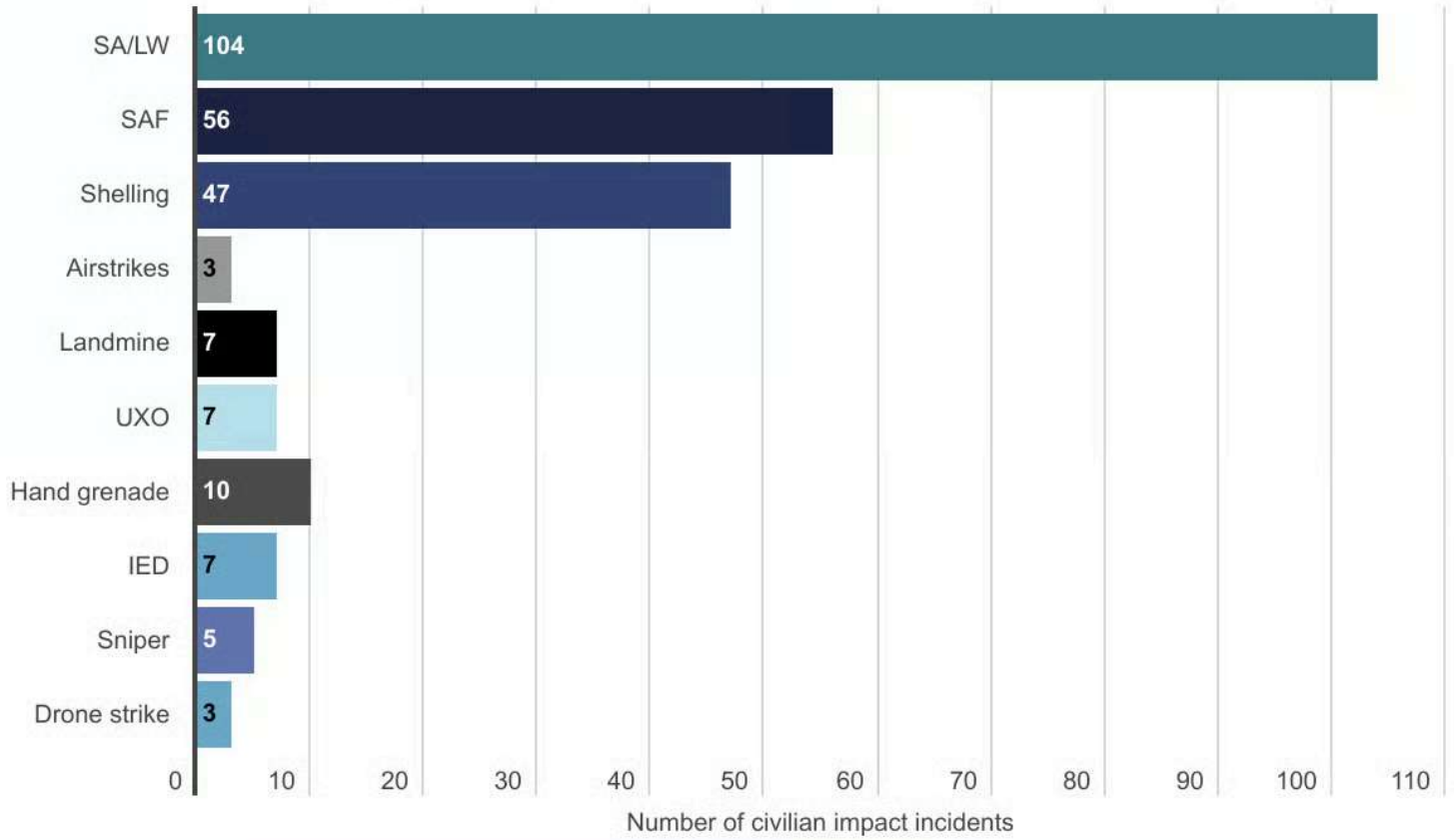
NUMBER OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES, DISAGGREGATED BY FATALITIES AND INJURIES, AND CIVILIAN IMPACT INCIDENTS PER QUARTER



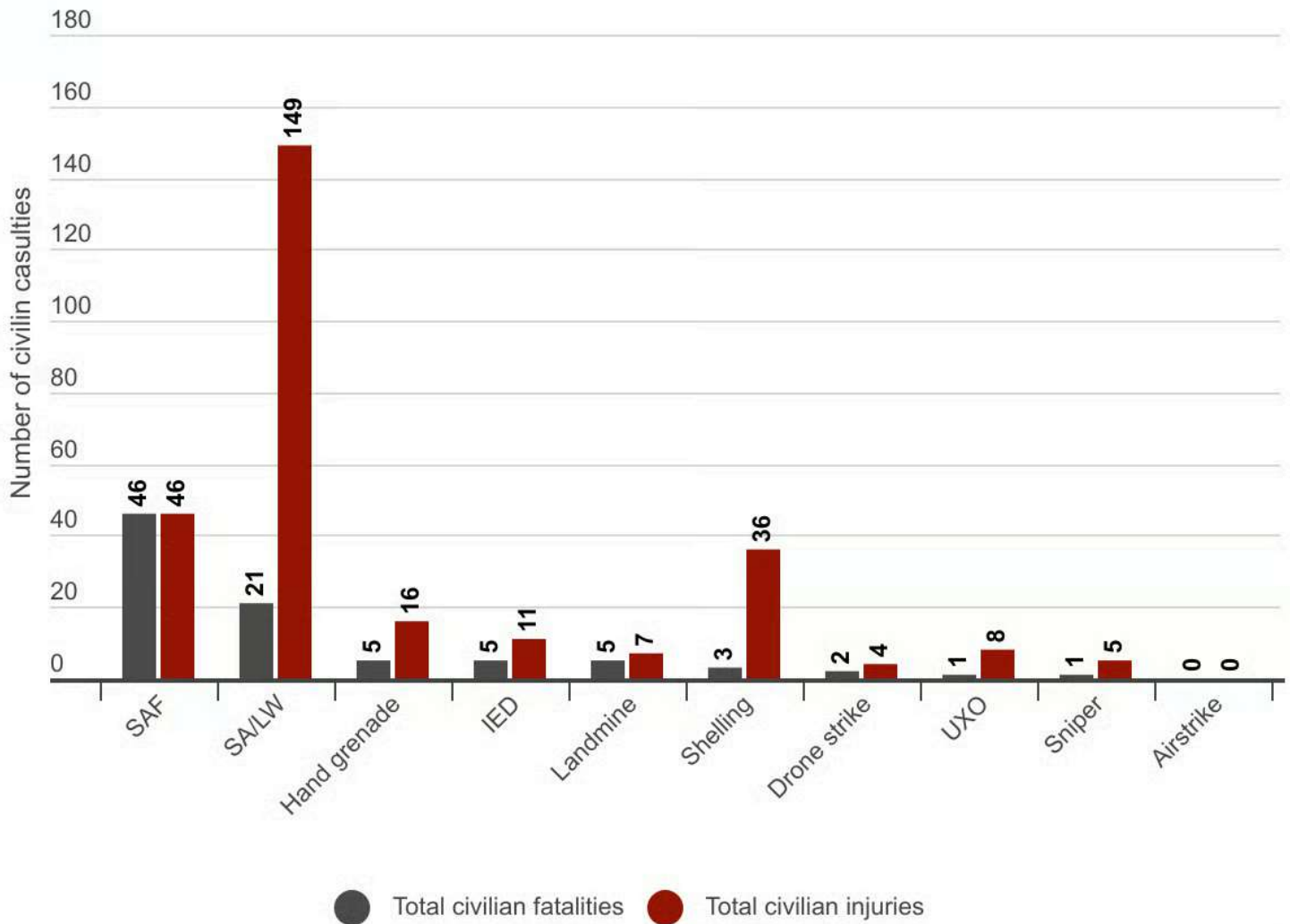
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IMPACTING CIVILIAN PROPERTY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DURING Q4 2025 BY TYPE OF ARMED VIOLENCE



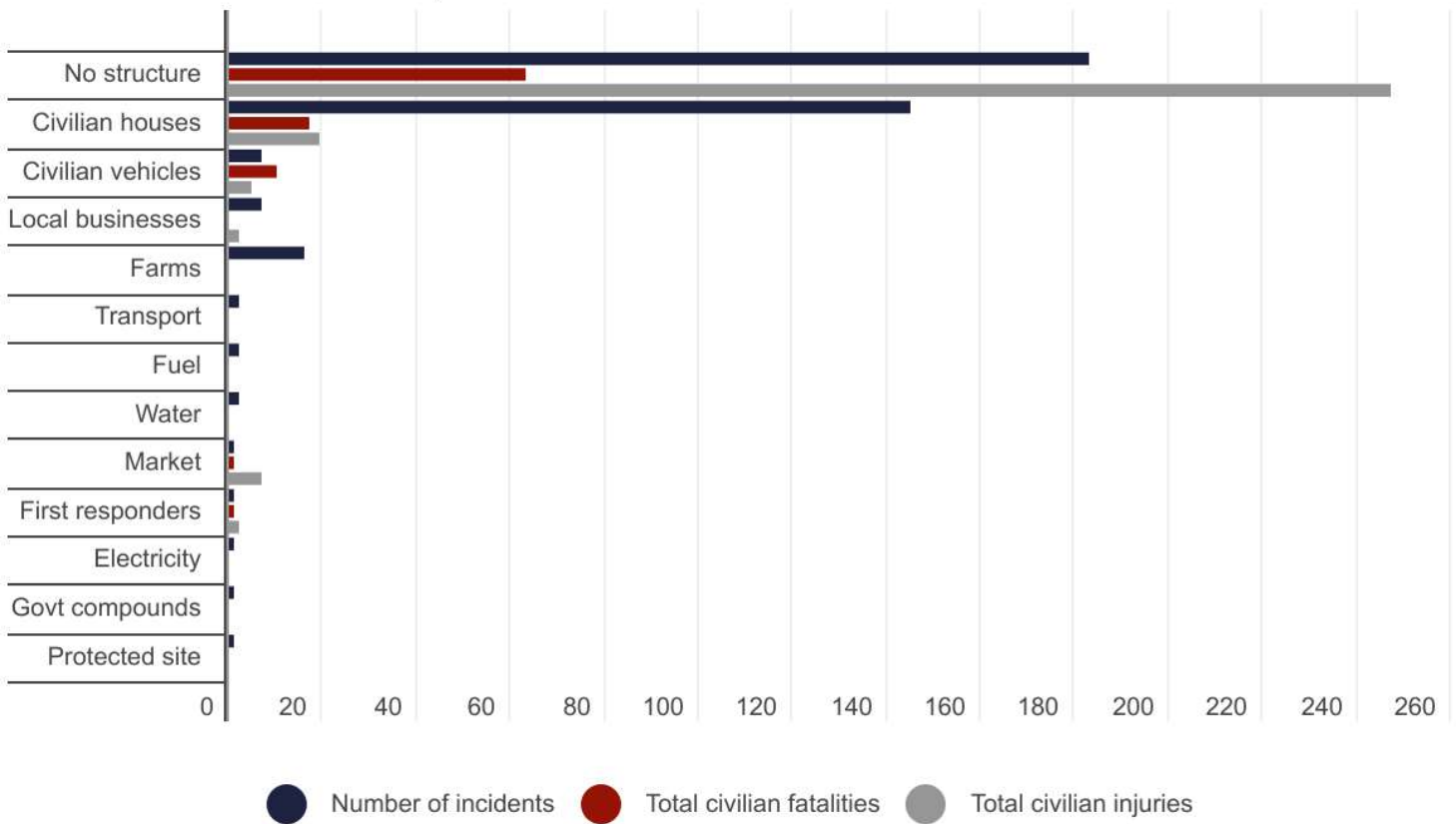
INCIDENTS IMPACTING CIVILIANS IN Q4 2025 BY TYPE OF ARMED VIOLENCE



CIVILIAN FATALITIES AND INJURIES BY TYPE OF ARMED VIOLENCE IN Q4 2025



NUMBER OF INCIDENTS, FATALITIES AND INJURIES BY CIVILIAN STRUCTURE IN Q4 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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