

IMPACTS OF FLOODS IN YEMEN

Special Report

Prepared by:
Humanitarian Media Center (HMC)
Period: 15–31 August 2025

About the Report

This report has been prepared by the Humanitarian Media Center (HMC) to document the impacts of heavy rains, floods, and landslides that struck Yemen during the second half of August 2025. The analysis is based on field observations, community testimonies, and partner humanitarian reports available up to 31 August 2025. Its purpose is to provide a consolidated overview of the scale of damage, the most urgent humanitarian needs, and key response priorities.



Executive Summary

In the second half of August 2025, Yemen experienced unusually heavy rainfall that triggered flash floods and landslides across at least sixteen governorates. The disaster caused widespread humanitarian impacts, including mass displacement and disruption of essential services, with particularly severe consequences for the most vulnerable groups, especially internally displaced persons (IDPs).

As of 31 August, an estimated 47,050 households ($\approx 329,350$ people) had been affected, including around 27,332 IDP households (58% of all affected). Reported casualties included 62 deaths, 73 injuries, and 4 people missing. The governorates of Hajjah, Taiz, Al Hudaydah, Aden, and Lahj were the hardest hit, together accounting for approximately 85% of the total affected population.

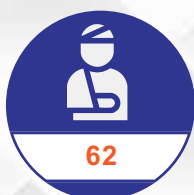
The floods led to extensive housing destruction, inundation of IDP sites, damage to major and secondary roads and bridges, and contamination of water sources, significantly heightening the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks. Farmers also sustained serious agricultural and livestock losses, further undermining livelihoods and exacerbating food insecurity.

Despite the scale of the crisis, the humanitarian response has been severely limited. By 26 August, only 3% of shelter and non-food item (NFI) needs had been met. Overall funding for the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan stood at 13.6% as of end-July 2025, with the shelter/NFI sector funded at only $\approx 9\%$. These critical funding shortages and limited stock availability have severely constrained the scale-up of life-saving interventions.

Based on impact levels, the concentration of IDPs, and access constraints, the analysis identifies Hajjah, Aden, Taiz, Al Hudaydah, and Marib as priority governorates for response, followed by Lahj, Ibb, Hadramaut, and Shabwah at varying levels of priority.



Missing



Injuries



Deaths



Displaced



Households
affected

Overall Situation

Yemen experienced widespread flooding and landslides in the second half of August 2025, with the heaviest impacts recorded in Hajjah, Taiz, Al Hudaydah, Aden, and Lahj. The disaster caused significant human and material losses, triggered mass displacement, and disrupted essential services. Response efforts have remained highly constrained due to severe funding shortfalls and limited humanitarian access.

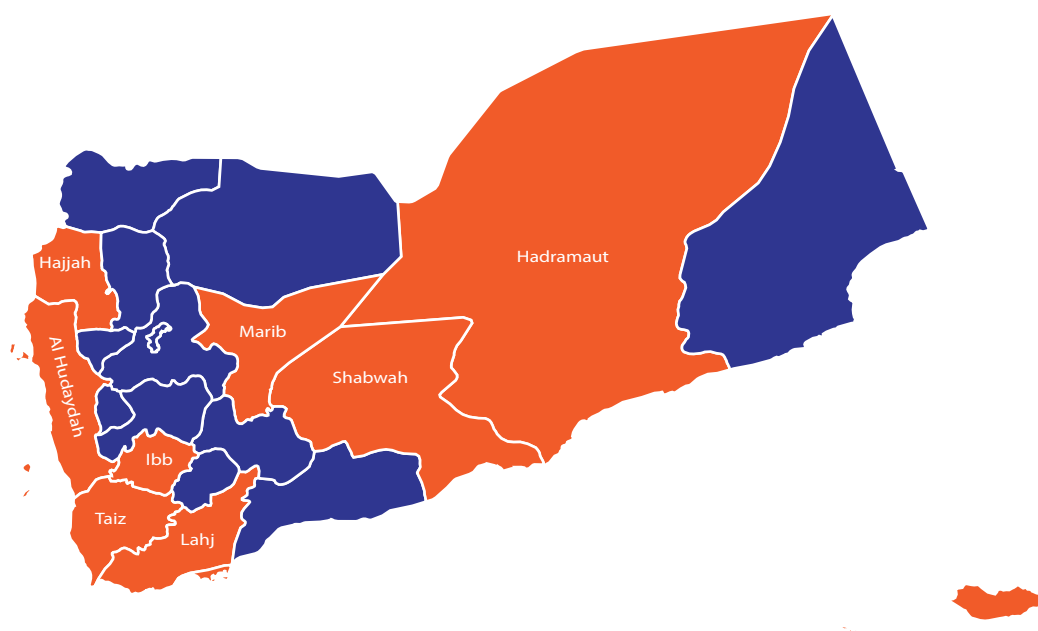
Item	Details
Governorates affected	≥16 (including Hajjah, Taiz, Al Hudaydah, Aden, Lahj, Marib, Ibb, Hadramaut, Shabwah, others).
Households affected	47,050 households (≈329,350 individuals).
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	27,332 households (≈191,324 individuals) – ≈58% of those affected.
Casualties	62 deaths, 73 injuries, 4 missing (as of 31 August 2025).
Most affected governorates	Hajjah, Taiz, Al Hudaydah, Aden, Lahj (≈85% of all affected).
Key damages	Housing destruction, inundated IDP sites, damaged roads/bridges, contaminated water sources, agricultural and livestock losses.
Most vulnerable groups	IDPs, women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities.
Humanitarian gap	≈3% of shelter/NFI needs met by 31 August 2025.
Funding status	HRP funded at ≈13.6% by end-July 2025 (shelter/NFI ≈9%).

Analytical Note:

The data highlights the broad scale of the flooding's impact, with IDPs disproportionately affected (58%). The severe funding gap has left most urgent needs unmet, emphasizing the necessity of scaling up multi-sectoral humanitarian operations to reach the most vulnerable groups.

Geographic Impacts

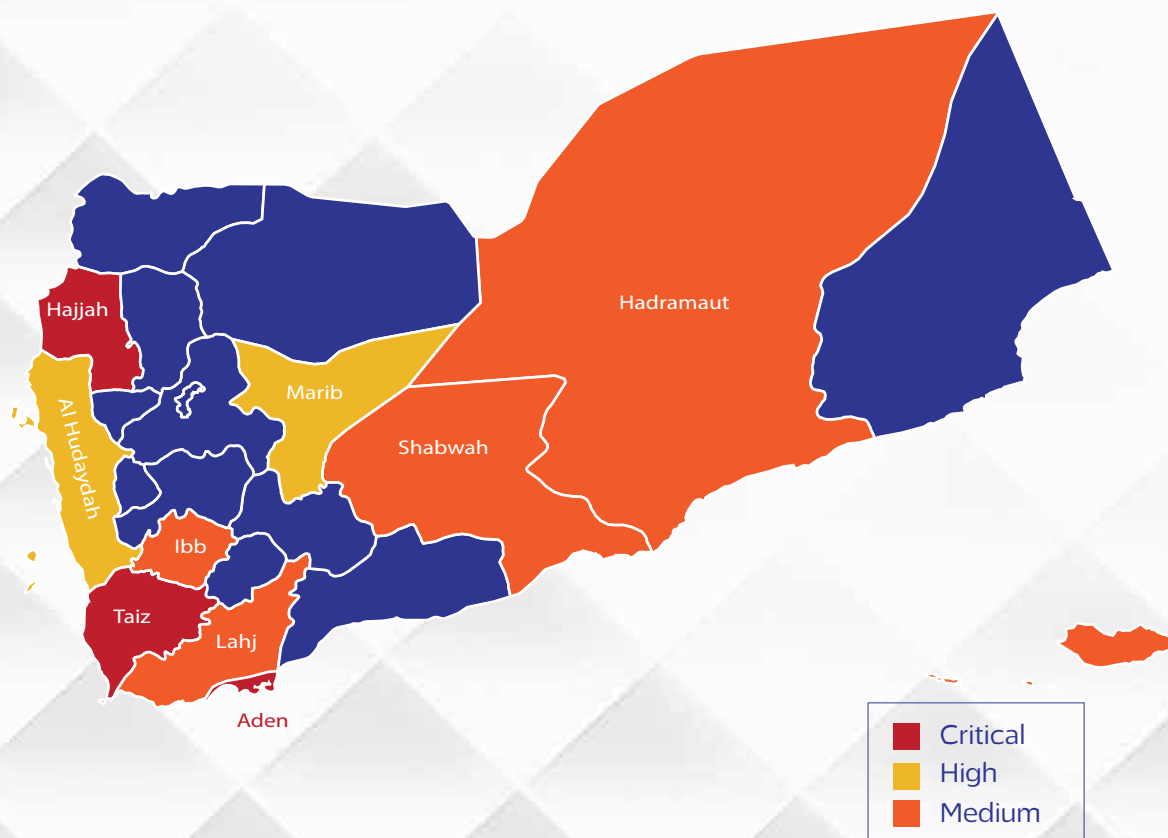
Governorate	Households affected	Individuals affected	Deaths	Injuries	Missing	Key notes
Hajjah	17,498	122,486	13	17	2	Worst affected; damaged bridges/roads; high landslide risk.
Taiz	7,429	52,003	2	3	1	Jabal Habashi landslides; ≈92% of affected are IDPs.
Al Hudaydah	6,286	44,002	5	—	—	Severe IDP site damages; urgent shelter and WASH needs.
Aden	5,394	37,758	10	1	—	Entire caseload are IDPs; floods in Mualla/Tawahi/Crater; disrupted air traffic.
Lahj	3,432	24,024	3	4	—	Wadi Tuban flooding; damages to markets and camps.
Marib	≈3,800	≈26,600	3	2	—	Severe water pooling inside overcrowded displacement sites.
Ibb	46 (≈1,500 alt.)	294	2	5	—	Valley floods; significant landslide risks in hilly terrain.
Hadramaut	944	6,608	≥1 (local)	1	—	Qa'udah bridge damaged; confirmed death in Tarim; emergency shelter response initiated.
Shabwah	160	1,120	0 (official) / 6 (local)	—	—	Valley floods; damaged roads and bridges; locally confirmed fatalities.



■ Governorates affected

Humanitarian Response Prioritization

Governorate	Priority level	Notes
Hajjah	Critical	Largest number of affected households and deaths; significant access constraints.
Aden	Critical	Severe urban flooding; entire affected population are IDPs.
Taiz	Critical	Floods and landslides; extremely high IDP ratio (~92%).
Al Hudaydah	High	Coastal flooding; heavy impact on IDP sites.
Marib	High	Repeated camp inundations; escalating humanitarian needs.
Lahj	Medium	Wadi Tuban flooding; damages to both markets and IDP sites.
Ibb	Medium	Smaller caseload overall, but high landslide risk.
Hadramaut	Medium	Valley floods; significant infrastructure damage.
Shabwah	Medium	Locally deadly floods reported; official caseload remains small.



Key Sectoral Damages

Sector	Description	Approximate figures	% of affected population
Housing & Shelter	Around 47,050 households (≈329,350 people) affected; mud houses and temporary shelters collapsed or inundated.	≈47,000 households	100%
IDP Camps	Damages reported in more than 190 displacement sites; ≈46,000 IDP households affected; only 3% of needs met by 31 August.	≈46,000 households / 190+ sites	≈98% of affected are IDPs
Roads & Bridges	Structural damage to bridges (e.g., Qa'udah in Hadramaut); dozens of secondary roads rendered impassable.	Dozens of sites	30–35% experienced access constraints
Water & Sanitation (WASH)	Widespread contamination of wells and surface water; sewage network failures in Aden and Al Hudaydah; heightened cholera risk.	—	≈40% exposed to waterborne diseases
Agriculture & Livelihoods	Farmland washed away in Lahj and Taiz; loss of beehives and livestock.	Hundreds of animals/assets	15–20% lost productive assets

Summary Note:

The floods had multi-sectoral impacts extending well beyond shelter destruction. Nearly all affected households experienced loss of housing or damage to displacement sites, while up to 40% now face heightened exposure to waterborne diseases. Road and bridge damages continue to restrict humanitarian access, and agricultural losses are compounding food insecurity, particularly among rural households and IDPs. Without rapid and integrated interventions, the crisis risks escalating into widespread public health emergencies and livelihood collapse.

Key Recommendations



In light of the scale of damage and the severe funding and operational gaps, the report recommends:

1. **Close critical funding gaps:** Scale up funding for the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), with urgent prioritization of shelter/NFI, WASH, and health sectors.
2. **Prioritize the hardest-hit governorates:** Focus immediate interventions in Hajjah, Aden, Taiz, Al Hudaydah, and Marib, while maintaining balanced support for other affected areas to prevent secondary crises.
3. **Deliver integrated multi-sectoral assistance:** Combine shelter, WASH, health, protection, and psychosocial support to comprehensively address the needs of affected households.
4. **Rehabilitate essential infrastructure:** Restore damaged roads, bridges, and water and sanitation networks to enable humanitarian access and sustain essential services.
5. **Promote resilience and sustainable recovery:** Support livelihoods, restore agricultural assets, and strengthen community coping mechanisms to reduce recurring dependence on emergency aid.

Sources and References

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Bank accounts:

Shamil Bank of Yemen and Bahrain : 1901330

Al-Kuraimi Bank:

Al-Amal Bank:

حسابات البنوك:

مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل:

بنك الكريمي:

بنك الأمل:

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