

Escalation of Conflict in Yemen

DATE: October 11, 2026

HIGHLIGHTS

- Escalating hostilities around Taiz and disruption of the main southern supply route are restricting civilian movement and deliveries of essential supplies.
- IOM recorded over 200K people displaced (estimated 110,000 children) from 3 September to 10 October. New displacement rose by 26 per cent in the week ending 6 October.
- During the period from 4 to 10 October 2026, the largest concentration of displaced people was reported in Taiz Governorate, hosting 19,950 people (70 per cent)
- In Taiz, 98 health facilities are partially functional or non-functional. In Lahj, 85 schools have closed because of fighting.
- UNICEF requires an additional US\$13.1 million to sustain and expand the response. About 68 per cent of requirements remain unfunded.

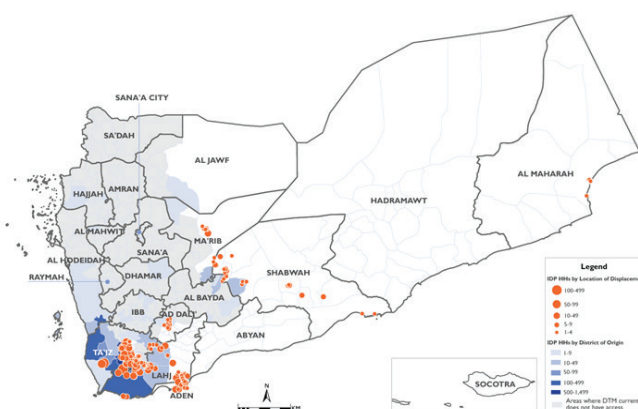


Yemen Situation Update No.1: Escalation of Conflict in Yemen. Rising Displacement, Cholera and Acute Malnutrition Amid Taiz Escalation As of 11 October 2026

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Hostilities around Taiz have intensified, disrupting the Taiz–Aden Road. Infrastructure damage and contested access have effectively cut the city's main southern supply route, restricting humanitarian and commercial deliveries. Fighting continues around Taiz and along the corridors, increasing risks for families seeking safety and disrupting access to essential services.

In Aden, drone activity and anti-aircraft fire raise concerns for civilian safety and humanitarian operations. On 7 October, the Ministry of Transport reported missile and drone attacks at Aden International Airport, prompting the diversion of an incoming civilian flight and evacuation of passengers and staff. Further disruption could affect civilian travel and humanitarian access.



Map 1. Displaced HHs by Location of Displacement and District of Origin (IOM – DTM)

HUMANITARIAN IMPACT AND NEEDS

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix recorded 35,000 displaced households, comprising over 200,000 people, between 03 September and 11 October. During the period from 4 to 10 October 2026, the largest concentration of displaced people was reported in Taiz Governorate, hosting 19,950 people (70%). The WHO Health Cluster reported 5,166 conflict casualties between 2 October, including 959 deaths and 4,207 injuries. WHO also reported that daily conflict casualties in Taiz rose from 8 to 109 as fighting moved into the city. Damage, insecurity and restrictions on supplies are reducing access to treatment when needs are increasing.



Suspected cholera and acute watery diarrhoea cases rose from 217 in epidemiological week 36 to 647 in week 39, mainly in Abyan, Lahj, Al-Dhale'e, Taiz and Aden. WHO recorded 169 culture-confirmed cholera cases in 2026, including 38 in the preceding four weeks, eight of them in Aden. Displacement and pressure on water and sanitation services heighten outbreak risks.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND CHALLENGES

UNICEF and partners continue to deliver emergency assistance to displaced and conflict-affected families, with health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education and child protection support. From 3 September to 5 October, the Rapid Response Mechanism registered 16,434 households (87,340 people) and assisted 12,338 of them (75 per cent of the registered households).

In eight governorates, 24 UNICEF-supported mobile health teams provided 16,839 consultations, including 3,516 for diarrhoea and 4,954 for respiratory conditions. Teams vaccinated 2,697 children and provided micronutrients to 10,051. Of 14,933 children screened, 4,771 had acute malnutrition, including 1,766 with severe acute malnutrition.

Antenatal care reached 3,100 women, and 4,634 received iron and folic acid. Screening identified 2,027 malnourished pregnant and lactating women. Mobile team results are cumulative as of 11 October.

Taiz: Four UNICEF-Supported mobile teams provided 2,238 primary healthcare consultations and screened 2,679 children for malnutrition. Of these, 696 (26 per

cent) were identified with acute malnutrition, including 225 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Twenty-five of the SAM cases had medical complications, up from none reported as of 23 September. Teams referred 28 children for further care, vaccinated 339 children, and provided micronutrients to 1,914. Teams also delivered antenatal care to 438 women, and screening identified 192 pregnant and lactating women with malnutrition.

UNICEF is providing 60,000 litres of fuel to the Local Water and Sanitation Corporation to sustain water supply. This follows the delivery of 900 hygiene kits, 900 jerry cans and 40 water tanks in Jabal Habashi. UNICEF partners conducted 567 psychosocial support activities, 532 explosive ordnance risk education activities and 14 psychological first aid interventions. Partners also identified 33 children with protection needs.

Aden: At Al Firdous camp, the UNICEF-supported mobile clinic provided 533 primary health consultations. Of 175 children screened for

malnutrition, 93 (53 per cent) were identified with acute malnutrition, including 42 with SAM. Teams vaccinated 82 children, provided antenatal care to 58 women and screening identified 39 pregnant and lactating women with malnutrition. UNICEF is supplying 32,000 litres of safe drinking water daily and has distributed chlorine tablets. Installation of 106 latrines is under way, with 50 in the first phase. Cholera supplies have been pre-positioned in Al Buraiqah district.

At Al Firdous, the Education Office assessed 429 school-age children and 20 teachers. UNICEF is supporting teacher selection and adapted learning schedules, while local authorities have established three temporary learning spaces. UNICEF Partner (Nahda Maker Organization) has 9,000 school bags, recreational kits and other supplies ready for distribution. Across Aden, UNICEF partners conducted 249 psychosocial support activities, 197 psychological first aid interventions and 197 explosive ordnance risk education sessions and identified 205 children with protection needs.

Lahj and other affected governorates: Education activities resumed at Oteera 1 and 2 displacement sites, reaching more than 400 students. Oteera 2 receives 17,000 litres of safe water daily, with an increase to 30,000 litres planned as new arrivals continue. Additional water storage tanks are being procured or installed. Across Aden and Lahj, 120 community volunteers promote hygiene at displacement sites.

In Lahj, Five UNICEF-supported mobile teams provided 1,604 primary health care consultations and screened 1,100 children for malnutrition, identifying 466 (42 per cent) with acute malnutrition, including 160 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Partners recorded 1,665 psychosocial support activities and provided psychological first aid interventions to nine cases. They also identified 25 children with protection needs.

In Abyan, teams provided 2,996 primary health care consultations and screened 3,294 children, identifying 1,104 (34 per cent) with acute malnutrition. UNICEF is preparing additional water trucking and hygiene support for new arrivals.

In Marib, teams provided 4,514 primary health care consultations and identified 567 (17 per cent) acutely

malnourished children out of 3,311 screened children, including 183 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM Partners conducted 98 psychosocial support activities and identified six children with protection needs. Screening also continued in Al-Dhale'e, Shabwah and Hadramawt.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Fighting and road closures are restricting the movement of staff, partners, and supply movements and have interrupted deliveries of health and nutrition supplies to Taiz. Mobile health activities have been suspended in Al Ma'afer, Jabal Habashi and Ash Shamayatayn districts. In Taiz, 98 health facilities are reported to be partially functional or non-functional due to clashes, including 41 UNICEF-supported facilities that are partially functional.

In Lahj, 85 schools are closed because of frontline fighting: 66 in Al-Madharibah wa Ras Al-Arah district and 19 in Al Had district. In Taiz, reports indicate that the school year may have been suspended in several conflict-affected districts; however, no official figures are yet available. Communication disruptions and insecurity also constrain assessments and flow of information from affected areas. Safe and sustained access is essential to restore services, maintain supply and service deliveries and reach displaced families.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

- **High level advocacy** for the protection of children and other civilians, and treatment of displaced malnourished children, with continuity of health facilities, schools, water, electricity systems and other civilian infrastructure, in line with international humanitarian law.
- **High level advocacy** and facilitation of safe, timely and unimpeded humanitarian access, so that civilians can move to safety, and enable delivery of essential supplies and continuity of services.
- **Urgent, flexible funding** to scale up humanitarian assistance for newly displaced families, sustain the essential service and strengthen cholera prevention and response

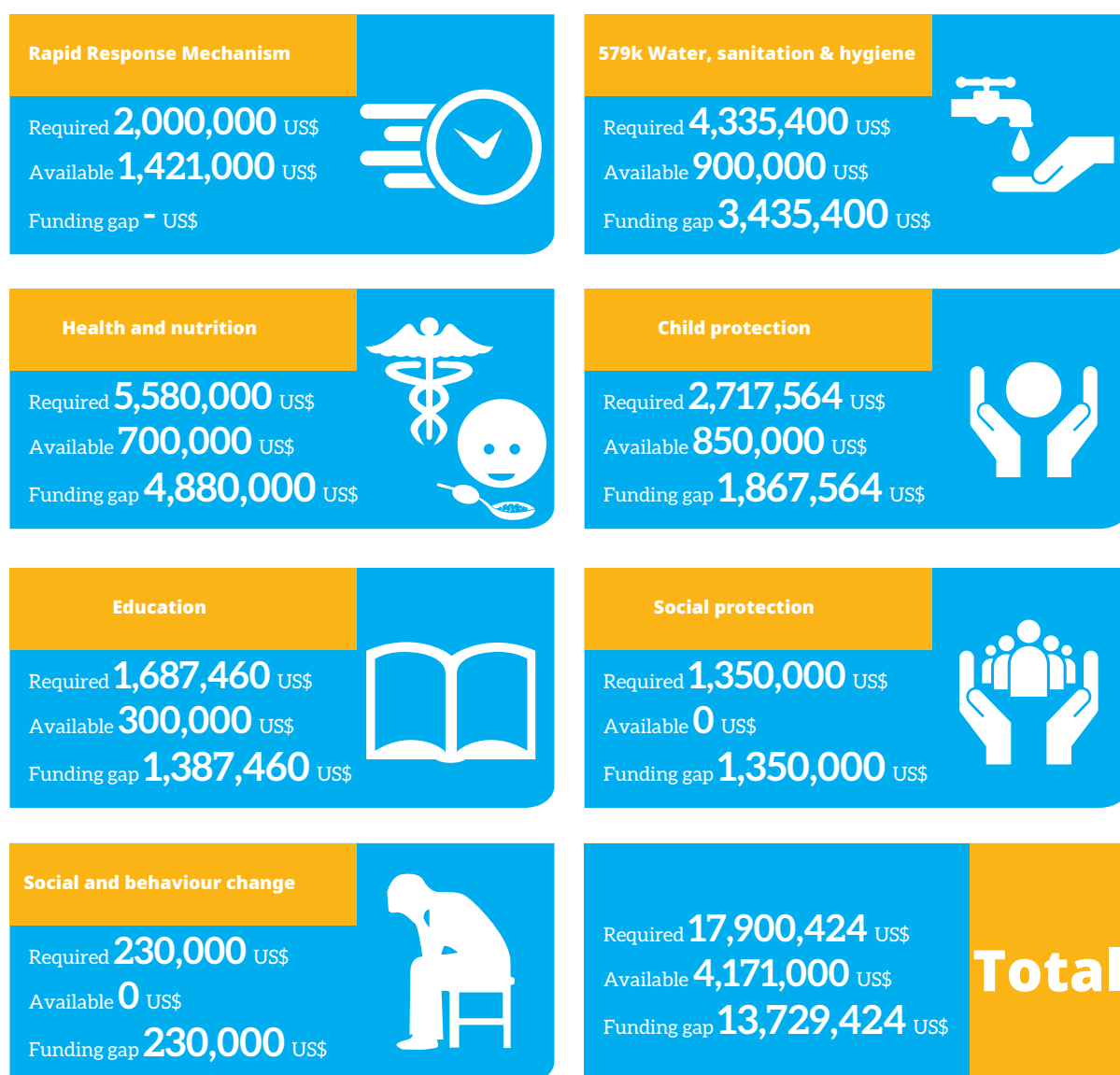
Immediate Needs

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These are programmable amounts, excluding cost recovery, consistent with the appeal budget. Additional resources are needed to close gaps across all sectors and sustain assistance for children and families affected by the conflict.

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