

Houthis

Name: Houthis

Type of Organization:

- Insurgent
- religious
- social services provider
- territory-controlling
- violent

Ideologies and Affiliations:

- Arab nationalist
- jihadist
- Islamist
- Shiite
- Zaidi

Place of Origin:

Saada, Yemen

Year of Origin:

1990s (as the Believing Youth movement); renamed the Houthi rebel movement in 2004

Founder(s):

Hussein Badr al-Din al-Houthi

Places of Operation:

Yemen

Overview

Executive Summary:

The Houthis—officially known as Ansar Allah (Partisans of God)—are an Iranian-backed, Shiite Muslim military and political movement in Yemen.¹ Its members, who subscribe to the minority Zaidi sect of Shiite Islam, advocate regional autonomy for Zaidis in northern Yemen. The group has waged a series of bloody insurgencies against the Yemeni government since 2004, overthrowing them and seizing power in Sanaa in 2015.² In 2016, the group announced the formation of a government.³

The Houthi movement began as an effort to maintain tribal autonomy in northern Yemen and protest Western influence in the Middle East. Today, the Houthis seek a greater role in the Yemeni government and continue to advocate Zaidi minority interests.⁴

The Houthis have received training and military equipment from Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). According to the Saudi ambassador to the United States, the "first thing the Houthis did when they entered and occupied Sanaa was to free Iranian Revolutionary Guards operatives and Hezbollah operatives from the jails."⁵ The Iranian ship *Jihan I* was seized allegedly en route to Yemen in 2013 with arms meant for the Houthis.⁶

The movement is known for its virulently anti-American and anti-Semitic rhetoric, including the group's ubiquitous slogan: "God is great! Death to America! Death to Israel! Curse upon the Jews! Victory to Islam!"⁷

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The Houthis have targeted U.S. citizens, kidnapping four Americans in May 2015 and releasing one in early June.⁸ Several of the group's leaders have been designated as terrorists by the United States.⁹

The Houthis' roots trace back to the 1990s, when Houthi founder Hussein Badr al-Din al-Houthi created the al-Shabab al-Mumanin (Believing Youth) movement in an effort to combine religious revivalism with anti-imperialism.¹⁰ The movement sought to educate local youth about Zaidism's long history in Saada Governorate, northern Yemen. To that end, the al-Houthi family launched a network of associations, sports clubs, and summer camps.¹¹ The al-Houthis also sought to protect Zaidism from perceived encroachment of Salafism and Wahhabism from Saudi Arabia into northern Yemen, where Zaidism has been dominant for centuries.¹²

God is great! Death to America! Death to Israel! Curse upon the Jews! Victory to Islam!Houthis slogan

The Houthi movement grew increasingly politically engaged in 2003, in reaction and opposition to Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh's support for the U.S.-led war in Iraq.¹³ Domestically, Hussein Badr al-Din al-Houthi continued to seek autonomy for Saada Governorate from Yemen's Sunni-dominated central government.

After Saleh dispatched troops in a failed attempt to arrest al-Houthi in 2004, the Houthis launched an insurgency against the government. Al-Houthi was killed during clashes with the government in 2004, but the movement has continued in his name, waging a series of intermittent wars against the government, with Saudi forces intervening to support Sanaa in the years since.¹⁴

During these wars, Saleh repeatedly sought to appease the Houthis by issuing amnesties to their prisoners and even pardoning Hussein Badr al-Din al-Houthi in 2005, but al-Houthi rejected the pardon and the periodic fighting continued.¹⁵ In 2007, Qatar brokered a brief cease-fire called the Doha Agreement, but the deal failed to satisfy the parties and fighting resumed that year.¹⁶ In 2009, with the Saleh government launched the massive Operation Scorched Earth, which sought to crush the insurgency for good, and was backed by financial, political, and military support from the Saudis.¹⁷ However, the campaign failed, and intermittent fighting continued.¹⁸

During the Arab Spring in 2011, mass protests began against the Yemeni government, and Saleh stepped down in 2012 pursuant to an internationally negotiated transition agreement.¹⁹ The Houthis participated in a National Dialogue Conference but continued fighting against government forces.²⁰

The Houthis made significant territorial gains in 2014-2015. In September 2014, the group captured Yemen's capital, Sanaa,²¹ resulting in the resignation of President Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi in January 2015.²² The following month, the Houthis officially announced the dissolution of Hadi's parliament and the institution of their interim government, known as the Supreme Revolutionary Committee (SRC).²³

The United Nations began facilitating peace talks between the Houthis and the Yemeni government in October 2015.²⁴ Concurrently, the government of Saudi Arabia held negotiations with the Houthis, beginning in March 2016 and reaching a stalemate in May.²⁵ The peace talks between the Houthis and Yemeni government ended without an agreement in early August 2016, after which President Hadi's forces launched a fresh offensive.²⁶ That month, the SRC handed its authority to the Supreme Political Council (SPC), a government body formed by the July 2016 merger between the Houthis and former Yemeni president Ali Abdullah Saleh.²⁷ The alliance between Saleh and the Houthis ended in December 2017 after Saleh offered to reconcile with Saudi Arabia. Houthi forces assassinated Saleh on December 4, 2017, during violent clashes between the rebels and Saleh's forces.²⁸

Following a week of U.N.-sponsored peace talks in Sweden, all parties tentatively agreed to an immediate cease-fire in the Red Sea port of Hodeidah on December 13, 2018.²⁹ However, few of the conditions agreed upon were implemented by either side. Fighting continued until February 17, 2019, when the Houthis and Yemeni government finally withdrew their forces from the city of Hodeidah.³⁰ While violence has declined in Hodeidah,³¹ it has continued and escalated elsewhere in the country.³²

Beginning in 2017, the Houthis repeatedly attacked Saudi Arabia with missiles and drones, and ramped up strikes in the spring and summer of 2019.³³ On August 27, 2019, the U.S. government was reportedly preparing to initiate negotiations with Iranian-backed Houthi rebels in an effort to bring the civil war in Yemen to an end.³⁴ The Houthis attempted to engage in peace talks, however both instances—once in 2015 during the Obama administration which sought to broker a cease-fire and the release of Americans held in Yemen, and once in December 2018 during the United Nations peace talks—did not result in any significant progress.³⁵ Saudi Arabia presented another ceasefire plan to the Houthis in March 2021, which the militants rejected unless Saudi Arabia fully lifted its blockade of northern Yemen and ceased targeting Houthi positions.³⁶

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On June 10, 2021, the Saudi-led coalition announced that it would stop carrying out attacks against the rebel group in Yemen in order to pave the way for peaceful settlement of the conflict. However, on that same day, the Houthis launched missiles on Marib, targeting a mosque and a woman's prison. The attack killed at least eight and wounded as many as 27.³⁷ On June 21, 2021, the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis attempted to negotiate a peace deal with the help of U.N. envoy Martin Griffiths and U.S. envoy Tim Lenderking. However, the Houthis' chief negotiator, Mohammed Abdulsalam, noted that the Houthis wanted to ensure reopening access to Sanaa airport and Hodeidah port before discussing a comprehensive ceasefire.³⁸ By providing the Iranian-backed Houthis with open access to Sanaa and Hodeidah, Riyadh would intentionally be putting Saudi Arabia's domestic security at risk by allowing Iran access to the region.³⁹

The Houthis began an offensive on Marib, capturing Rahabah district, on September 8, 2021. Yemen's internationally backed government had initially recaptured the district in July, but lost control to the Houthis after heaving fighting that resulted in the death of 65 fighters from both sides.⁴⁰ Local tribes fought to repel the Houthis, but the Houthis continued to advance throughout Marib. Given the ongoing offensive, more than ten thousand civilians have been displaced, with aid workers on the ground accusing the Houthis of committing genocide in Marib province by denying civilians access to medical and humanitarian aid.⁴¹ In October 2021, local authorities issued pleas to the United Nations and international aid groups to intervene before the 35,000 people living in the central Yemeni province die of starvation. On October 12, the internationally recognized Yemeni government declared southern Marib a military zone following Houthi gains in the area. By November 2021, the Saudi-led coalition killed more than 2,000 Houthis around Marib city since October 11, with 218 of those deaths occurring in an airstrike around Marib city on October 31.⁴²

In February 2022, the international charity Oxfam reported that the year-long fighting between the Houthis and pro-government forces in Marib had displaced approximately 100,000 people and worsened Yemen's humanitarian crisis.⁴³

Despite continued fighting, on March 8, 2022, U.N. Special Envoy for Yemen Hans Grundberg launched consultations in Aman, Jordan, between the Houthis and Yemeni government on the prospects of launching a peace process. Over the weekend of March 12-13, however, the Houthis renewed attacks on government troops on the Al-Balaq mountain range outside Marib city. The Houthis reportedly failed to achieve any territorial gains after government forces repelled their attacks. On March 28, the United Nations began brokering prisoner-swap negotiations between the Houthis and Saudi Arabia.⁴⁴

A month after launching negotiations, on April 1, 2022, the Houthis and the Saudi-led military agreed to a U.N.-brokered two-month truce, the first coordinated cessation of hostilities since 2016. The parties agreed to halt all offensive military air, ground, and maritime operations inside Yemen and across its borders in Saudi Arabia and the UAE. The ceasefire proved successful and was extended for an additional two months on June 2. However, on July 17, 2022, the Iran-backed Houthis stated they will not renew the U.N.-brokered truce with the Saudi-led military in Yemen. According to the movement's SPC, international calls to extend the truce "affect the sovereignty, security and stability of Yemen" and were the reason behind the group's decision to not renew the ceasefire.⁴⁵

Doctrine:

Unlike Sunni extremist groups in Yemen, the Houthis adhere to Zaidism, a doctrinally distinct off-shoot of mainstream "Twelver" Shiism.⁴⁶ While Zaidism ruled Yemen for approximately 900 years beginning in the 9th century, the country has been officially secular since 1962, when a military coup ended the rule of Imam Mohammed Al-Badr.⁴⁷

The Houthi movement has drawn attention for its anti-American, anti-Semitic slogan, "God is great! Death to America! Death to Israel! Curse upon the Jews! Victory to Islam!"⁴⁸ While some analysts maintain that the slogan does not reflect the group's objectives, the Houthis have issued threats against Yemen's Jewish community and attempted to force the U.S. ambassador from Yemen to leave.⁴⁹ The Jews living in Saada were threatened by the Houthis in 2007 and forced to relocate to Sanaa, where they were living under government protection as of early 2015.⁵⁰

The Houthis have detained numerous foreign nationals, including at least five Americans. In June 2015, the Houthis released one American captive.⁵¹ On September 20, 2015, after the intercession of Oman's government, the Houthis released three more hostages, including U.S. citizen Scott Darden, a logistics employee from Louisiana, and one other American. On November 10, 2015, U.S. officials reported that American contractor John Hamen, who had been detained sometime in October 2015, was dead. The announcement was followed by the release of three other Americans believed to be working for the United Nations.⁵²

Organizational Structure:

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The Houthi movement's organizational structure is opaque. The movement began as a grassroots religious organization aimed at youth,⁵³ but over time it has entered politics and developed military capabilities. Following the killing of movement founder Hussein Badr al-Din al-Houthi by Yemeni forces in 2004, the Houthis were led by Hussein's father, spiritual leader Badr al-Din al-Houthi. The movement's current leader is Hussein's younger brother, Abdul-Malik al-Houthi.⁵⁴

The organization revolves around a General Secretary, Fadhl Abu Talib, and has multiple "departments." These departments include the political office—al-maktab al-siyasi—as well as the external relations office, health office, education office, social office, intelligence service, and the "media authority to counter the aggression." However, the Houthis still have yet to make an organizational chart publicly available.⁵⁵

Since December 2, 2017 after the death of President Saleh, the Houthis have ruled northern Yemen. In Houthi-controlled territories, formal state authorities exist alongside the Houthi supervisory system. Decision-making within the Houthi regime is not in the hands of those who are actors of the state—such as governors or ministers—but rather with Houthi supervisors.⁵⁶

Houthi political leadership is organized around four "wings." These wings include the military wing, which is headed by Abdullah al-Hakim; the tribal wing, which includes tribesmen; the ideological wing which is led by Abdulkarim al-Houthi; and the political wing, which is represented by Mahdi al-Mashat, the current president of the Supreme Revolutionary Committee (SPC).⁵⁷

Financing:

Yemeni officials have long accused Iran's Shiite Islamist regime of providing political, financial, and logistical support to the Houthi rebels and other secessionist movements in Yemen. Despite a 2015 U.N. report confirming Tehran's support of the rebel group since at least 2009, Iran and the Houthis have historically denied engaging in past cooperation.⁵⁸ Nevertheless, other reports subsequently confirmed Iranian support, including a Reuters article in December of 2014 confirming financial backing by Tehran. One source stated, "We think there is cash, some of which is channeled via Hezbollah and sacks of cash arriving at the airport."⁵⁹ Only in 2015 did a Houthi official confirm that Iran provided "direct support" in the form of logistics, intelligence, and cash, to the Houthis rebels. According to the official, the group has received tens of millions of dollars from the Iranian regime in recent years.⁶⁰ Experts place the amount of financial support from Iran at between \$10 and \$20 million per year, including at least one alleged payment of \$3.7 million.⁶¹

In addition to allegedly sending financial support to the Houthis, Iran also reportedly dispatches military personnel and weapons, including missiles, explosives, and small arms.⁶² American intelligence officials have claimed that the Houthis receive considerably less support from Iran than some have alleged.⁶³ Nonetheless, on March 28, 2016, the U.S. Navy reportedly intercepted weapons from Iran believed to be headed for Houthi rebels.⁶⁴ Among the weapons intercepted were 1,500 AK-47 rifles, 200 rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and 21 .50-caliber machine guns, according to Reuters.⁶⁵

A 2018 U.N. report accused Iran of supplying missiles and drones to the Houthis.⁶⁶ In January 2019, the U.N.'s Panel of Experts on Yemen reported that they had "traced the supply to the Houthis of unmanned aerial vehicles and a mixing machine for rocket fuel and found that individuals and entities of Iranian origin have funded the purchase."⁶⁷ In June 2020, U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres reported to the Security Council that cruise missiles used attacks on Saudi oil facilities and an international airport in Saudi Arabia in November 2019 and February 2020 were of Iranian origin.⁶⁸

Though Iran has provided military and financial support to the Houthis, Iran had previously neither confirmed nor denied recognition of the Houthi government in Sanaa. In August 2019, the Houthis appointed Ibrahim al-Dulaimi, director-general of Houthi-run Al Masirah TV station, as ambassador of the Houthi government to Iran.⁶⁹ Iran accepted the appointment and transferred Yemen's official diplomatic residence in Tehran to Dulaimi. Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei has since met with Dulaimi and the Iranian government has recognized the legitimacy of the Houthi government. In October 2020, Iran appointed its own ambassador, Hassan Eyrilou, to the Houthi government.⁷⁰

On June 10, 2021, the U.S. Department of the Treasury imposed sanctions on twelve individuals and entities who comprise a smuggling network responsible for providing tens of millions of dollars of funds to the Houthis. The individuals and entities—who allegedly are in cooperation with IRGCs Quds Force senior officials—sell commodities, such as Iranian petroleum, throughout the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. The revenue from those sales have further supplemented the Houthis and their ongoing offensive on Yemeni soil. Among the most notorious of the designations is Sa'id Ahmad Muhammad al-Jamal, an Iran-based Houthi financial supporter, who directs the network of front companies and vessels. Al-Jamal also maintains connections to Hezbollah as he works with the group to send millions of dollars to support the Houthis and their operations.⁷¹

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Recruitment:

According to Houthi officials in 2018, the rebels maintained a force of 60,000 fighters, while outside estimates have placed the number between 15,000 and 50,000.⁷² The Houthis' primary area of recruitment is the northern provinces of Yemen, its heartland of ideological support.⁷³ In February 2016, al-Arabiya reported that the group had expanded recruitment beyond its traditional political base by inducing "mercenaries" from African countries.⁷⁴ In May 2020, Yemeni Information Minister Muammar Al-Iryani warned that the Houthis were increasingly recruiting civilians in areas under Houthi control.⁷⁵

Houthi recruitment efforts inside Yemen have benefitted from the unpopularity of the Yemeni government.⁷⁶ Since the 2011 uprising that removed President Ali Abdullah Saleh from power, the Houthis have increasingly attracted potential recruits to anti-government public protests in support of the movement.⁷⁷ In the summer of 2014, the group gained noticeable traction when it protested the Yemeni government's decision to cut popular fuel subsidies. Houthi-led protests attracted tens of thousands of supporters, including not only Zaidis but also Sunnis, to Yemen's capital, Sanaa.⁷⁸

Since the 1990s, Houthi recruitment has reached out to its target Zaidi audience through social connections and networking, proselytizing through religious sermons, the dissemination of written materials, audio and videotapes, and online recruitment.⁷⁹ The Houthis began paramilitary activities in 2004 and began distributing military training videos electronically and in person where possible.⁸⁰

The Houthis have also revived local Zaidi rituals, including events where potential recruits can socialize with pro-jihadi Houthi militia men, with the intention of encouraging new recruits to join the veterans.⁸¹ A pro-Houthi youth movement called Shabab al-Sumud (Steadfast Youth) has also provided support, including by managing a tent in Maydan Taghayr (Change Square) in 2012 where members of the public could enter and watch pro-Houthi videos.⁸²

The group is also active on the Internet, including on YouTube channels where it posts pro-Houthi videos, as well as web forums to promote the Houthi movement.⁸³ The Houthis operate the TV channel Al Masirah,⁸⁴ which publishes pro-Houthi videos, including poems and songs.⁸⁵ In 2007, group leader Abdel Malik founded the Al Minbar website,⁸⁶ which published press statements, editorials, speeches, videos, and images to promote its message.⁸⁷ The group has also released statements through website Ansar Allah (Supporters of Allah).⁸⁸ Houthi officials also maintain Twitter accounts disseminating pro-Houthi material. For example, in May 2016, Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdul Salam posted comments accusing the Yemeni government of lying and time-wasting.⁸⁹

Since the start of Yemen's civil war in 2014, the Houthis have reportedly conscripted more than 30,000 child soldiers, all under the age of 15.⁹⁰ According to a February 2021 study by the Switzerland-based SAM for Rights and Liberties, the Houthis "deliberately used the education system to incite violence and indoctrinate students with the group's ideologies," particularly by giving children lectures on sectarian content and promoting military victories.⁹¹ Houthis have also exploited the extreme poverty rampant in Yemen by offering financial incentives to children whose families' main providers had been killed.⁹² Houthi officials have admitted to conscripting at least 18,000 child soldiers as young as 10 years old, though officially the Houthis say they do not recruit children.⁹³ In June 2020, news publication *Asharq Al-Awsat* revealed that local sources in Sanaa claimed that Houthi forces had launched a recruitment campaign to persuade children and young men to join its ranks. The campaign operates under the guise that recruits will be provided with protection from the COVID-19 pandemic. Upon enlistment, young recruits are asked to save themselves by joining the fighting front, which the Houthis claim is safer than crowded cities and areas.⁹⁴ According to the human rights organization the Yemeni Coalition of Independent Women (CIY), child abduction is also widespread and occurs daily in Houthi-controlled areas, especially in Sanaa and the governorates of Ibb, Amran, Hajjah, Mahwit, and Dhamar. However, reports released later in June claim that the Houthis failed to implement necessary health measures to prevent the spread of the virus at indoctrination schools and institutes, leading to dozens of children being infected by COVID-19.⁹⁵

The Houthis have used child soldiers to plant and clear landmines, as well as act as guards. There are also reports of the Houthis sending children to the frontlines to fight.⁹⁶ As the Houthis continued an offensive in Marib in March 2021, the Houthis reportedly took heavy losses and sought to replenish their ranks with child soldiers. Houthi forces allegedly conscripted at least 85 child soldiers that month alone. The minors received a week of training before they were sent to fight in Marib.⁹⁷ To further the indoctrination of Yemeni youth, the Houthis have created summer camps that reportedly enroll thousands of children in Houthi-held territory. According to Houthi officials, children are educated to Houthi ideology and "immunized from false cultures" during 45-day sessions at the camps, which culminate with graduation ceremonies attended by the children's families as well as Houthi officials.⁹⁸ The children also receive combat training. Parents who refuse to send their children to the Houthi camps are reportedly blacklisted in their communities.⁹⁹

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The Houthis have also conscripted civil servants from areas under their control. Al-Arabiya reported in 2017 that the Houthis were forcibly subjecting civil servants to two-week “brain washing” sessions before conscripting them.¹⁰⁰ In 2021 in Ibb, the Houthis ordered all civil servants to enlist in the armed forces and spend at least 14 days on the battlefield.¹⁰¹ The Yemeni Teachers Syndicate has accused the Houthis of conscripting thousands of teachers to the frontlines. According to local media reports, the Houthis claim they are “mobilizing job sectors” by recruiting civil servants to fight for their cause.¹⁰²

Training:

The Houthis have historically trained their fighters in Yemen’s mountainous north.¹⁰³ The Quds Force of Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) has trained Houthis in Yemen and Iranian military leadership is also believed to be present in Yemen to provide strategic military advice.¹⁰⁴ In March 2015, Saudi foreign minister Adel al-Jubair also alleged that Hezbollah operatives were advising the Houthis.¹⁰⁵ In the same month, Syrian military officials were reportedly present in Yemen assisting the Houthis as well.¹⁰⁶

In early 2015, U.S. officials reported that the IRGC’s training of Houthi rebels covered the use of advanced weapons, which the Houthis seized from Yemeni military bases.¹⁰⁷ A January 2020 U.N. report claims that Iran continues to provide the Houthis with advanced weaponry and high-tech components for their ammunition systems. According to the Egyptian Center for Strategic Studies, the IRGC has its own special forces units in Yemen, with some of those units specializing in missiles and others in drones. There are also units specifically focusing on intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. The IRGC allegedly has multiple operation rooms throughout Yemen, with one located in Hodeidah and another on the west coast of Yemen that secures the arrival of military forces and weapons.¹⁰⁸ Following the October 28, 2020 appointment of Hassan Eyrrou—an IRGC-Quds Force officer—as ambassador of Iran to the Houthi militia, it is likely that the IRGC will move from providing not just logistical support to the Houthis, but will also direct the way in which the Houthis will manage the Yemeni crisis.¹⁰⁹

The Houthis have also sought to impose their ideology on the areas of Yemen they have captured. In mid-April 2021, Houthi militants evicted 20 academics and their families from university housing in Sanaa. The Houthis reportedly seek to install academics loyal to their cause within area universities.¹¹⁰ According to media reports, the Houthis have replaced 90 percent of school principals with pro-Houthi individuals. The Houthis have also sought to inculcate hatred of the group’s enemies by printing and distributing images of dead children allegedly killed by anti-Houthi forces. Houthi propaganda also positively highlights drone strikes on Saudi Arabia and a hatred of Israel. A member of the Yemeni Teachers Syndicate has claimed the Houthis are enforcing a “policy of cultural colonialism” and the “ideology of the Khomeinist revolution in Yemen through public education,” effectively brainwashing Yemen’s children.¹¹¹

Also Known As:

- Al-Houthis¹¹²
- Al-Shabaab al-Mu’minin¹¹³
- Ansarallah¹¹⁴
- Ansar Allah¹¹⁵
- Ansarullah¹¹⁶
- Ash-Shabab al-Mu’min¹¹⁷
- Believing Youth¹¹⁸
- Believing Youth Forum¹¹⁹
- Houthi Movement¹²⁰
- Huthis¹²¹
- Partisans of God¹²²
- Shabaab al-Mumanin¹²³
- Supporters of God¹²⁴

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Houthis

Key Leaders



Abdul-Malik al-Houthi

Spiritual, military, and political leader; brother of founder Hussein Badr-al-Din al-Houthi



Youssef al-Midani

Deputy leader; brother-in-law of Abdul-Malik al-Houthi (reported deceased October 2015)



Yahia Badr-al-Din al-Houthi

Senior leader, former lawmaker, brother of founder Hussein Badr-al-Din and current leader Abdul-Malik al-Houthi



Abdul-Karim Badr-al-Din Al-Houthi

Senior leader, brother of founder Hussein Badr-al-Din and current leader Abdul-Malik al-Houthi



Mohamed Abdul Salam

Spokesman



Faris Manna

Houthi-appointed governor of Saada between 2011 and December 2014; alleged former arms dealer whose assets were frozen by the U.N. Security Council and the U.S. Treasury Department



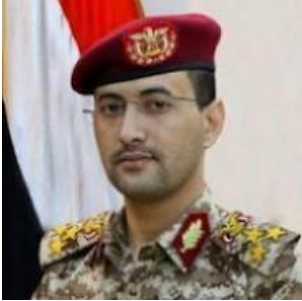
Mohammed al-Bukhaiti

Spokesman and member of the Houthi Political Council



Mohammed Ali al-Houthi

Member of the Supreme Political Council and former president of the Supreme Revolutionary Committee



Yahya Sarea

Military spokesman

Houthis

History:

- **July 17, 2022:** The Houthis state they will not renew the U.N.-brokered truce with the Saudi-led military in Yemen.
According to the movement's Supreme Political Council, international calls to extend the truce "affect the sovereignty, security and stability of Yemen" and were the reason behind the group's decision to not renew the ceasefire. The ceasefire, which was already extended an additional two months on June 2, is up for renewal on August 2. Sources: "Yemen's Houthi 'will not extend UN-brokered truce'," Arab News, July 17, 2022, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/2123966/middle-east>; Aziz El Yaakoubi, "U.N. presses Yemen warring parties for six-month truce extension -sources," Reuters, July 18, 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/un-presses-yemen-warring-parties-six-month-truce-extension-sources-2022-07-18/>.
- **June 2, 2022:** The Houthis and the Saudi-led military agree to extend the U.N.-brokered April 2022 truce for an additional two months.
The terms remain the same as the original deal where the parties agree to halt all offensive military air, ground, and maritime operations inside Yemen and across its borders in Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Source: Aziz El Yaakoubi, "Yemen warring parties agree to extend truce for two months -U.N.," Reuters, June 2, 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/yemen-warring-parties-agree-extend-truce-two-months-un-2022-06-02/>.
- **April 9, 2022:** Twitter suspends an account that belongs to Yahya Sarea, the Houthi military spokesperson, for breaching its rules.
The social media platform stated it prohibits content "glorifying" acts of violence, including "attacks carried out by terrorist organizations or violent extremist groups." The account reportedly had more than 340,000 followers and was used by Sarea to claim responsibility for the rebels' attacks on the UAE and Saudi Arabia as well as any other country participating in the Arab coalition fighting the Houthis. Source: "Twitter suspends Houthi military spokesman's account," The National, April 10, 2022, <https://www.thenationalnews.com/gulf-news/2022/04/10/twitter-suspends-houthi-military-spokesmans-account/>.
- **April 1, 2022:** The Houthis and the Saudi-led military agree to a U.N.-brokered two-month truce, the first coordinated cessation of hostilities since 2016.
The parties agree to halt all offensive military air, ground, and maritime operations inside Yemen and across its borders in Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Ahmed bin Mubarak, the foreign minister for Yemen's Saudi-backed internationally recognized government states that steps would be taken to release prisoners, open Sanaa airport and allow oil ships through Hodeidah port. If both parties consent, the truce can be renewed past the two-month mark. The truce took effect on April 2. Sources: Mostafa Salem and Lianne Kollirin, "Saudi-led coalition and Houthis agree on truce in Yemen, raising hopes for the 'start of a better future'," CNN, April 1, 2022, <https://www.cnn.com/2022/04/01/middleeast/yemen-truce-un-intl/index.html>; Saeed Al-Batati, "Yemen troops battle new Houthi attacks near Marib," Arab News, April 9, 2022, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/2059456/middle-east>.
- **March 28, 2022 - March 29, 2022:** On March 28, the United Nations begins brokering prisoner-swap negotiations between the Houthis and Saudi Arabia.
Houthi official Abdul Qader al-Mortada, head of the Houthis' national committee for prisoner affairs, posts to Twitter that the deal could free 1,400 Houthi prisoners in return for 823 coalition prisoners, including 16 Saudis and three Sudanese prisoners. Mortada posts the release of the brother of Yemeni President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi and former defense minister Mahmoud al-Subaihi is also under discussion. On March 29, the Gulf Cooperation Council sponsors talks in Saudi Arabia on ending the war in Yemen. The Houthis boycott the talks because they are held in Saudi Arabia and the Houthis refuse to conduct negotiations in "enemy countries." The Houthis previously offered to join the negotiations if they were held in a neutral country. Sources: "Gulf states hold Yemen talks despite boycott by the Houthis," Al Jazeera, March 29, 2022, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/3/29/gulf-states-to-hold-yemen-talks-despite-boycott-by-houthi-rebels>; "Yemen warring parties discuss possible prisoner swap including 16 Saudis," Reuters, March 28, 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/houthi-official-says-new-prisoner-swap-deal-includes-16-saudis-brother-yemen-2022-03-27/>.
- **March 26, 2022 - March 28, 2022:** In response to Houthi drone and rocket strikes on Saudi Arabia on March 25, the Saudi-led coalition launches airstrikes against Sanaa and Hodeidah on March 26, killing at least seven people. Soon after, Houthi political leader Mahdi al-Mashat announces the suspension of missile and drone attacks and all military actions for a period of three days.
Mashat offers the possibility of a permanent ceasefire if Saudi Arabia ends its blockade of Yemen and all operations against the country. On March 28, Abdul-Malik al-Houthi appears on the Houthis' Al Masirah television network to declare the rebels "will spare no effort to confront the aggression and siege." Houthi says the Arab coalition will "regret missing out" on the Houthis' ceasefire offer. He announces Houthi strikes against Arab nations will continue until they "stop the aggression, lift the siege and end the occupation" of Yemen. Sources: "Yemen's Houthis announce three-day ceasefire after Saudi attacks," Al Jazeera, March 26, 2022, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/3/26/yemens-houthis-announce-three-day-ceasefire-after-saudi-attacks>; "Gulf states hold Yemen talks despite boycott by the Houthis," Al Jazeera, March 29, 2022, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/3/29/gulf-states-to-hold-yemen-talks-despite-boycott-by-houthi-rebels>.
- On March 11, the Arab Interior Ministers Council designates the Houthis as a terrorist organization.
On March 16, the European Union denies reports in Arab media that it had also designated the Houthis as a terrorist group. An EU spokesman tells the Kuwait News Agency the organization implemented a February U.N. arms embargo on the Houthis but did not impose an additional travel ban, asset freeze, or prohibit funding to the Houthis as reported in some Arab media sources. Sources: "????? ? 1443/8/10 ??? ??????? 2022/03/13 ? - ??? ????? ??????? ????? ??? ????? ??????? ?? ????? ??????? ?????? ...," Arab Ministers Interior Council, March 13, 2022, <https://www.aim-council.org/news/news-ticker/32867/>; "EU denies listing of Houthis in terrorist list," Kuwait News Agency, March 16, 2022, <https://www.kuna.net.kw/ArticleDetails.aspx?id=3030924&language=en>; "EU Blacklists Yemen's Houthis, Freezes Group's Assets," *Asharq al-Awsat* (London), March 16, 2022, <https://english.aawsat.com/home/article/3534716/eu-blacklists-yemen%E2%80%99s-houthis-freezes-group%E2%80%99s-assets>.
- **February 28, 2022:** The UAE submits a resolution to the U.N. Security Council condemning the Houthi missile and drone attacks against the UAE and Saudi Arabia, as well as calling for the United Nations to designate the Houthis as a terrorist group.
The council strongly condemns the cross-border attacks by the Houthi terrorist group, including attacks on Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates that struck civilians and civilian infrastructure. The Security Council imposes a one-year arms embargo on Yemen, as well as the travel ban and asset freeze against those threatening peace in that country. The United States supports the resolution. Brazil, Ireland, Mexico, and Norway abstain. Sources: Colum Lynch, "Ukraine Crisis Spills Into Yemen Diplomacy," *Foreign Policy*, February 28, 2022, <https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/02/28/ukraine-russia-war-spills-over-yemen-uae/>; "Security Council Renews Arms Embargo, Travel Ban, Asset Freeze Imposed on Those Threatening Peace in Yemen, by 11 Votes in Favour, None against, 4 Abstentions," United Nations, February 28, 2022, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2022/sc14810.doc.htm>.
- **February 23, 2022:** The U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) levies financial sanctions on an international network funding the Houthis' war against the Yemeni government.
According to the Treasury Department, the network is led by Houthi financier Sa'ud al-Jamal and the Quds Force and provides tens of millions of dollars annual to the Houthis. According to OFAC, Turkey-based Abdi Nasir Ali Mahamud is a key business partner of Jamal's. Mahamud acts as a financial intermediary and has coordinated the smuggling of petrochemicals for Jamal's network. Treasury designated both Jamal and Mahamud in June 2021. OFAC also sanction India-, Singapore-, and UAE-based Aurum Ship Management FZC for providing assistance and support to Mahamud. The Treasury Department and UAE both designate Yemeni national Abdo Abdullah Dael Ahmed and his Sanaa-based company, Moaz Abdallah Dael Import and Export. Sources: "Treasury Targets Key Houthi Finance Network in Coordination with Regional Gulf

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Partners,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, February 23, 2022, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0603>; “Counter Terrorism Designations – Specially Designated Nationals Update,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, February 23, 2022, <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/financial-sanctions/recent-actions/20220223>; “Treasury Sanctions Network Financing Houthi Aggression and Instability in Yemen,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, June 10, 2021, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0221>.

- February 22, 2022:** Mohammed Ali al-Houthi tweets his support for Russia as that country threatens to invade Ukraine under the guise of supporting independence for the Ukrainian territories of Donetsk and Luhansk.
Russia attacks Ukraine on February 24, inviting international sanctions against Russia. Sources: “Yemen’s Houthi rebels declare support for Russia’s Ukraine annexation,” New Arab, February 22, 2022, <https://english.alaraby.co.uk/news/yemen-houthi-rebels-declare-support-russia-over-ukraine>; Vanessa Gera, “Russia-Ukraine: What to know as Russia attacks Ukraine,” Associated Press, February 24, 2022, <https://apnews.com/article/russia-ukraine-joe-biden-business-europe-moscow-e88497e7e8d4ad178057b599cc9ec8f6>.
- February 22, 2022:** Yemeni Foreign Minister Ahmed Awad Bin Mubarak sends a formal complaint to Lebanese Interior Minister Bassam Mawlawi about Houthi militants broadcasting from Lebanon on Al-Masirah and Al-Sahat TV channels without legal licenses.
In response, Mawlawi requests Lebanese security agencies investigate the two channels. Source: “Yemen gov’t complains to Lebanon over Houthi broadcast,” Xinhua, February 23, 2022, <http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/20220223/1e63264c49324e40b18b6ed37e2def95/c.html>.
- February 8, 2022:** The United Nations’ top relief coordinator, Martin Griffiths, meets with the White House’s top Middle East official, Brett McGurk, to reconsider moving forward with redesignating the Houthis as a terrorist organization.
McGurk had been leading the push for the Biden administration to redesignate the Houthis. McGurk assures Griffiths the United States is pausing its push to redesignate the Houthis and would continue discussion with the United Nations on the impact such measures would have on the humanitarian situation in Yemen. Source: Robbie Gramer, “U.N. Pressures Biden Against Adding Yemen’s Houthi Rebels to Terrorist Blacklist,” *Foreign Policy*, February 16, 2022, <https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/02/16/un-biden-houthis-terrorist-blacklist/>.
- On February 2, the United States announces it is sending F-22 fighter jets and the guided missile destroyer the USS Cole to partner with the UAE navy ahead of a port call in Abu Dhabi.
The move is in response to three Houthi attacks on the UAE in January. According to the U.S. Department of Defense, the decision is “a clear signal that the United States stands with the UAE as a long-standing strategic partner.” On February 6, U.S. Marine General Frank McKenzie arrives in the UAE for talks on bolstering the country’s defenses from Houthi missile attacks. Sources: “U.S. to send fighter jets to assist UAE after Houthi attacks,” Reuters, February 2, 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/us-send-fighter-jets-assist-uae-after-houthi-attacks-2022-02-02/>; Phil Stewart, “After Houthi attacks, senior U.S. general in UAE to bolster defenses,” Reuters, February 6, 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/after-houthi-attacks-senior-us-general-uae-bolster-defenses-2022-02-06/>.
- January 25, 2022:** One day after a Houthi missile attack on the UAE, the UAE-backed Giants Brigades take control of the Marib district of Huraib.
Source: “UAE-backed forces press on in Yemen’s Marib despite Houthi warnings,” Reuters, January 25, 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/uae-backed-forces-press-yemens-marib-despite-houthi-warnings-2022-01-25/>.
- November 9, 2021:** The U.N. Security Council adds three Houthi leaders to its sanctions list: head of general staff leading the Houthis’ Marib offensive Muhammad Abd Al-Karim al-Ghamari; Yusuf al-Madani, a Houthi leader assigned to the Marib advance; and the Houthis’ assistant defense minister, Saleh Mesfer Saleh Al Shaer, who is accused of helping the group acquire smuggled arms and weapons.
Sources: “Security Council 2140 Sanctions Committee Adds Three Entries to Its Sanctions List,” U.N. Security Council, November 9, 2021, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2021/sc14695.doc.htm>; “U.N. Security Council blacklists three Houthis in Yemen,” Reuters, November 10, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/un-security-council-blacklists-three-houthis-yemen-2021-11-11/>.
- On October 12, the internationally recognized Yemeni government declares southern Marib a military zone following Houthi gains in the area.
On October 18, the Saudi-led Arab coalition announces it has carried out 38 operations targeting the Houthis in al-Abdiyah, resulting in the deaths of more than 150 Houthi militants. On October 26, the coalition announces the deaths of more than 85 Houthi fighters in targeted strikes in the al-Jawba and al-Kassara districts in Marib. Since October 11, the coalition has killed more than 2,000 Houthis around Marib city, with 218 of those deaths occurring in an airstrike around Marib city on October 31. Sources: “More than 150 Houthis killed, injured in Yemen’s Abedia: Arab coalition,” Arab News, October 18, 2021, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1950341/middle-east>; “Yemeni authorities issue fresh plea to rescue civilians trapped in Houthi-besieged district,” Levant, October 12, 2021, <https://thelevantnews.com/en/2021/10/yemeni-authorities-issue-fresh-plea-to-rescue-civilians-trapped-in-houthi-besieged-district/>; “Yemenis trapped, displaced by fierce fighting in Marib region,” Reuters, October 14, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/yemenis-trapped-displaced-by-fierce-fighting-marib-region-2021-10-14/>; “More than 85 Houthis killed near Yemen’s Marib: Arab coalition,” Arab News, October 26, 2021, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1955751/middle-east>; “Coalition says 218 Houthis killed in airstrikes around Marib city,” Arab News, November 1, 2021, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1958871/middle-east>.
- October 8, 2021:** Abdullah Al-Saadi, Yemen’s permanent representative to the United Nations, lodges a complaint with the U.N. Security Council over Houthi crimes against civilians in Marib.
According to Saadi, the Houthis have targeted the residential neighborhood of al-Rawdah in Marib multiple times. Source: Ali Rabih, “Yemen Complains to UNSC about Houthi Crimes in Marib,” *Asharq al-Awsat* (London), October 8, 2021, <https://english.aawsat.com/home/article/3233771/yemen-complains-unscc-about-houthi-crimes-marib>.
- August 25, 2021:** Yemen’s military court labels the Houthis a terrorist organization and rules to “ban its activities, disband and confiscate its property, disarm weapons, ammunition and military equipment from them and hand them over to the Ministry of Defense.”
The court sentences Abdul-Malik al-Houthi and 173 others to death by firing squad for staging a military coup against the government and committing military offences and war crimes. The court also rules Iran should be prosecuted by the International Court of Justice for supporting the Houthi insurgency. Sources: “Yemen court sentences Houthi leader, 173 others to death,” Middle East Monitor, August 27, 2021, <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20210827-yemen-court-sentences-houthi-leader-173-others-to-death/>; “Yemeni court sentences Houthi leader, 173 others to death as fighting rages,” Arab News, August 26, 2021, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1917446/middle-east>; Samir Salama, “Yemeni military court sentences Abdul Malik Al Houthi to death,” Gulf News, August 26, 2021, <https://gulfnews.com/world/gulf/saudi/yemeni-military-court-sentences-abdul-malik-al-houthi-to-death-1.81808133>.
- August 6, 2021 - August 8, 2021:** On August 6, the United Nations appoints Swedish diplomat Hans Grundberg as its new special envoy to Yemen.

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On August 8, Oman-based Houthi negotiator Mohammed Abdulsalam says there is no point in engaging with the new envoy or in any dialogue until the Houthis' demands to end the blockade of Yemen and reopen the country's airports and seaports are met. Source: "Top Houthi negotiator says no point in meeting new U.N. envoy now," Reuters, August 8, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/top-houthi-negotiator-says-no-point-meeting-new-un-envoy-now-2021-08-08/>.

- July 3, 2021 - July 7, 2021:** Given the Houthi's reluctance to accept a peace initiative, on July 3, Yemeni troops and local tribesman, backed by Arab coalition air support, launch a military offensive to seize control of al-Bayda, a Houthi stronghold, after regional and international mediators failed to convince the Houthis to accept an U.N.-brokered peace initiative. On July 7, the government troops and their affiliates took control over al-Zaher, al-Khulwa, and al-Rawda, areas surrounding al-Bayda before further advancing towards al-Bayda. Seizing al-Bayda weakens the Houthis militarily, as the area is central to the Houthi supply route. Source: Saeed Al-Batati, "Yemen troops seize key Al-Bayda area as Houthis flee," Arab News, July 7, 2021, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1889751/middle-east>.
- July 7, 2021:** A Houthi court sentences five people to death after finding them guilty of spying for the United Kingdom. According to the Houthi-run Saba News Agency, the suspects engaged in espionage on behalf of several British intelligence officers and unnamed "others." Source: "Houthi court sentences five to death for spying for UK," Al-Monitor, July 7, 2021, <https://www.al-monitor.com/originals/2021/07/houthi-court-sentences-five-death-spying-uk#ixzz70mIDYRcc>.
- June 22, 2021:** The United States seizes 33 websites used by the Iranian Islamic Radio and Television Union (IRTVU) and three websites operated by Kata'ib Hizballah in violation of U.S. sanctions. Among the sites seized is the Houthis' Al-Masirah TV channel. According to the U.S. government, the seized sites were "disguised as news organizations or media outlets" and "targeted the United States with disinformation campaigns and malign influence operations." Sources: "United States Seizes Websites Used by the Iranian Islamic Radio and Television Union and Kata'ib Hizballah," U.S. Department of Justice, June 22, 2021, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/united-states-seizes-websites-used-iranian-islamic-radio-and-television-union-and-kata-ib>; "US seizes three dozen websites used for Iranian disinformation," Al Jazeera, June 23, 2021, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/6/23/us-seizes-three-dozen-websites-used-for-iranian-disinformation>.
- June 21, 2021:** The Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis attempt to negotiate a peace deal with the help of U.N. envoy Martin Griffiths and U.S. envoy Tim Lenderking. However, the Houthis' chief negotiator, Mohammed Abdulsalam, note that the Houthis want to ensure reopening access to Sanaa airport and Hodeidah port before discussing a comprehensive ceasefire, conditions which Riyadh is unlikely to guarantee. By providing the Iranian-backed Houthis with open access to Sanaa and Hodeidah, Riyadh would intentionally be putting Saudi Arabia's domestic security at risk. Iran is Saudi Arabia's greatest regional adversary and would potentially make use of their Houthi connections to exploit access to Sanaa airport and Hodeidah port to disturb regional security. Sources: Abubakr Al-Shamahi, "'Bitter pill to swallow': Saudis grapple with Yemen peace deal," Al Jazeera, June 29, 2021, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/6/29/oman-takes-on-ambitious-mediator-role-in-yemen-conflict>; Aziz Yaakoubi, "End of Yemen quagmire? Saudi-led coalition, Houthis near peace deal," Reuters, June 21, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/end-yemen-quagmire-saudi-led-coalition-houthis-near-peace-deal-2021-06-21/>.
- June 10, 2021:** The U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) sanctions members of a smuggling network, led by Iran-based Houthi financier Sa'ad al-Jamal, helping to fund the Quds Force and the Houthis in Yemen. According to the U.S. government, the network generates tens of millions of dollars in revenue from the sale of commodities. The government accuses Jamal of heading a network of front companies and vessels that smuggle Iranian fuel, petroleum products, and other commodities to customers throughout the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. A significant portion of the revenue generated from these sales is directed through a complex international network of intermediaries and exchange houses to the Houthis in Yemen, as well as the Quds Force, Hezbollah, and other groups. Source: "Treasury Sanctions Network Financing Houthi Aggression and Instability in Yemen," U.S. Department of the Treasury, June 10, 2021, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0221>.
- An Omani delegation arrives in Yemen early in the month to convince Houthi leaders to discuss a ceasefire.** On June 4, U.S. President Joe Biden blames the Houthis of "major responsibility" for failing to engage in a ceasefire. After the visit of the Omani delegation, Abdulmalik al-Houthi commits to engaging in ceasefire talks with Saudi Arabia immediately after the blockade is lifted. On June 10, Saudi Arabia temporarily halts its air campaign against Yemen to allow for ceasefire discussions. On June 15, outgoing U.N. envoy for Yemen Martin Griffiths tells the Security Council his three-year attempt to end the fighting over the past three years have been "in vain." The Houthis resume their assault on Marib. On June 21, a Houthi official confirms ceasefire talks are continuing and the parties may be close to achieving an agreement. The talks are focused on steps to lift a blockade on Houthi-held ports and Sanaa's airport in exchange for the Houthis agreeing to further truce talks. Sources: "U.S. says Yemen's Houthis bear 'major responsibility' in conflict," Reuters, June 4, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/us-says-yemens-houthis-bear-major-responsibility-conflict-2021-06-04/>; Aziz El Yaakoubi, "End of Yemen quagmire? Saudi-led coalition, Houthis near peace deal," Reuters, June 21, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/article/yemen-security/end-of-yemen-quagmire-saudi-led-coalition-houthis-near-peace-deal-idU5L5N2NZ1GE>; Agence France-Presse, "Dozens killed as battle for Yemen's Marib flares between government forces and Houthi rebels," *South China Morning Post*, June 20, 2021, <https://www.scmp.com/news/world/middle-east/article/3138032/dozens-killed-battle-yemens-marib-flares-between-government>; "Yemen air raids halted to boost peace efforts: Saudi-led forces," Al Jazeera, June 10, 2021, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/6/10/yemen-raids-halted-to-push-peace-efforts-saudi-led-coalition>.
- June 10, 2021:** The U.S. Department of the Treasury imposes sanctions on 12 individuals and entities who comprise a smuggling network responsible for providing tens of millions of dollars of funds to the Houthis. The individuals and entities—who allegedly are in cooperation with IRGC-QF senior officials—sell commodities, such as Iranian petroleum, throughout the Middle East, Africa and Asia. The revenue from those sales have been channeled towards the Houthis in Yemen, further supplementing the rebel group in its ongoing offensive on Yemeni soil. Among the most notorious of the designations is Sa'ad Ahmad Muhammad al-Jamal, an Iran-based Houthi financial supporter, who directs the network of front companies and vessels. Al-Jamal also maintains connections to Hezbollah as he works with the group to send millions of dollars to support the Houthis and their operations. Sources: "Treasury Sanctions Network Financing Houthi Aggression and Instability in Yemen," U.S. Department of State, June 10, 2021, <https://www.state.gov/u-s-sanctions-international-network-enriching-houthis-in-yemen/>; "Treasury Sanctions Network Financing Houthi Aggression and Instability in Yemen," U.S. Department of the Treasury, June 10, 2021, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0221>.
- May 20, 2021:** The U.S. Department of the Treasury imposes sanctions on Muhammad Abd Al-Karim al-Ghamari, the head of the general staff leading the Houthi's Marib offensive, and Yusuf al-Madani, the leader of the Houthi forces assigned to advancing on Marib. Al-Ghamari and al-Madani are accused of prolonging Yemen's war by continuing the Marib offensive that has delayed peace negotiations, further endangering the lives of over one million internally displaced Yemenis. On May 23, Mohammed Ali al-Houthi, head of the Houthis' supreme revolutionary committee, dismisses the sanctions in a Twitter post. He also writes if the blockade of Yemen continues, "perhaps there will be strikes on unexpected sites in some aggressor countries." Source: Aziz Yaakoubi, "U.S. sanctions Houthi military leaders as peace efforts stall," Reuters, May 20, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/us-imposes-sanctions-two-houthi-military-leaders-2021-05-20/>; "Houthi leader dismisses U.S. sanctions, warns of expanded attacks," Reuters, May 23, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/houthi-leader-dismisses-us-sanctions-warns-expanded-attacks-2021-05-23/>.

Houthis

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- **May 6, 2021:** A senior Yemeni official reports that an IRGC-QF commander, Hassan Erlo, is now acting as the de facto ruler of areas controlled by the Houthis.
The Houthis' media outfit confirms the claims, demonstrating the deep ties between Tehran and the Houthis. Source: Saeed al-Batati, "Yemeni minister: Iran's Quds Force commander acting as de facto ruler of Houthi-held areas," Arab News, May 6, 2021, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1854416/middle-east>.
 - **March 22, 2021:** Saudi Arabia presents the Houthis with a ceasefire plan that would allow the opening of Sanaa airport and allow fuel and food imports through Hodeidah port.
Both the airport and the Hodeidah port are under Houthi control. The Houthis reiterate their demand for Saudi Arabia to completely lift its blockade of northern Yemen. On March 25, Abdul Malik al-Houthi says his forces are ready for an "honorable peace" but only if Saudi Arabia lifts its blockade and ends its attacks on Houthi positions. Sources: Aziz El Yaakoubi, "Saudi Arabia proposes ceasefire in Yemen, Houthis sceptical," Reuters, March 22, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-saudi-idUSKBN2BE228>; Mohammed Hatem and Dana Khraiche, "Yemen's Houthis Say Ready for Peace But Won't Bargain Over Siege," Bloomberg, March 25, 2021, <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-03-25/houthi-rebels-say-ready-for-peace-only-if-saudi-ends-attacks>.
 - The United States presents the Houthis with a "sound plan" for a ceasefire in Yemen, according to Lenderking.
The Houthis do not respond after several days. Lenderking accuses the Houthis of prioritizing their military offensive in Marib and says he will return to Yemen when the Houthis are ready to talk. Lenderking's comments come a day after the Biden administration announces it will resume humanitarian assistance to Houthi-controlled areas of Yemen. Sources: Jonathan Landay and Daphne Psaledakis, "U.S. Yemen envoy says ceasefire plan before Houthi leadership, urges response," Reuters, March 12, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-usa/u-s-yemen-envoy-says-ceasefire-plan-before-houthi-leadership-urges-response-idUSKBN2B41WV>; Conor Finnegan, "US to resume aid to Houthi-controlled areas in Yemen amid desperate need, intensified fighting," ABC News, March 11, 2021, <https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/us-resume-aid-houthi-controlled-areas-yemen-amid/story?id=76395980>.
 - **February 26, 2021:** U.S. Yemen envoy Timothy Lenderking reportedly meets with the Houthis' chief negotiator, Mohammed Abdulalam, in Muscat, Oman.
The meeting is reportedly part of a new "carrot and stick" approach by the Biden administration to ending the conflict in Yemen. It is the first direct meeting of U.S. officials with the Houthis. The U.S. government neither confirms nor denies the reports of the meeting. Source: Aziz El Yaakoubi, "U.S officials have met Yemen's Houthis as Washington seeks end to war – sources," Reuters, March 3, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-usa/u-s-officials-have-met-yemens-houthis-as-washington-seeks-end-to-war-sources-idUSKBN2AV1VH>.
 - **February 16, 2021:** The U.S. State Department revokes the Houthis' designation as a Foreign Terrorist Organization.
According to the State Department, the Houthi leaders who were designated at the same time as the group in January—Abdul Malik al-Houthi, Abd al-Khaliq Badr al-Din al-Houthi, and Abdullah Yahya al-Hakim—will remain sanctioned. Sources: "Revocation of the Terrorist Designations of Ansarallah," U.S. Department of State, February 12, 2021, <https://www.state.gov/revocation-of-the-terrorist-designations-of-ansarallah/>; "Revocation of Counter Terrorism General Licenses; Counter Terrorism Designations Removal and Updates; Yemen-related Designations Updates," U.S. Department of the Treasury, February 16, 2021, <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/financial-sanctions/recent-actions/20210216>.
 - **February 5, 2021 - February 7, 2021:** On February 5, newly elected U.S. President Joe Biden declares his intention to reverse the designation of the Houthis as a Foreign Terrorist Organization.
A few days later, on February 7, the U.S. Department of State releases a statement condemning continued Houthi attacks on Saudi Arabia. The government calls on the Houthis to halt all attacks against Saudi Arabia and in Yemen. Sources: Lara Jakes and Eric Schmitt, "Biden Reverses Trump Terrorist Designation for Houthis in Yemen," *New York Times*, February 5, 2021, <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/02/05/us/politics/biden-houthi-yemen-terrorist-designation.html>; "Department Press Briefing – February 8, 2021," U.S. Department of State, February 8, 2021, <https://www.state.gov/briefings/department-press-briefing-february-8-2021/>; "Houthi Attacks Impacting Civilians," U.S. Department of State, February 7, 2021, <https://www.state.gov/houthi-attacks-impacting-civilians/>.
 - On January 10, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo declares that the U.S. government will designate the Houthis as a Foreign Terrorist Organization and designate leaders Abdul-Malik al-Houthi, Abd al-Khaliq Badr al-Din al-Houthi, and Abdullah Yahya al Hakim as Specially Designated Global Terrorists.
The designations go into effect on January 19, the final full day of the Trump administration. The United Nations and aid groups object to the designations out of concern they will hinder relief efforts in Yemen. Sources: "Terrorist Designation of Ansarallah in Yemen," U.S. Department of State, January 10, 2021, <https://www.state.gov/terrorist-designation-of-ansarallah-in-yemen/>; Bethan McKernan, "'Diplomatic vandalism': aid groups' fury as US puts Houthis on terror list," *Guardian* (London), January 11, 2021, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jan/11/us-designation-of-yemen-houthis-as-terrorists-will-worsen-humanitarian-crisis>; Rick Gladstone, "U.S. Blacklisting of Yemen's Houthis May Cause 'Large-Scale Famine,'" U.N. Warns," *New York Times*, January 14, 2021, <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/14/world/middleeast/yemen-famine-houthis.html>; "Issuance of Counter Terrorism General Licenses and related FAQs; Counter Terrorism Designations; Venezuela-related Designations; CAATSA - Russia-related Designations; Yemen-related Designations Updates," U.S. Department of the Treasury, January 19, 2021, <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/financial-sanctions/recent-actions/20210119>.
 - In early December, the U.S. government weighs designating the Houthis as a terrorist organization.
As the U.S. State Department prepares to end \$700 million in aid to Yemen, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo calls the potential designation another step in isolating Iran. U.S. President Donald Trump reportedly wants to designate the Houthis as a terrorist organization before the end of his term the following month. On December 8, the United States levies financial sanctions on Hasan Irlu, whom the government accuses of being Iran's envoy to the Houthis. According to the U.S. government, Irlu is a member of the Quds Force of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps who has provided advanced weapons and training to the Houthis through coordinated support from other Quds Force leaders. On December 10, the Treasury Department designates current and former leaders of Houthi-controlled security services the National Security Bureau, the Political Security Organization, and the Criminal Investigation Department for human-rights abuses. Sources: "Treasury Sanctions Iran's Envoy in Yemen and University Facilitating Recruitment for Qods Force," U.S. Department of the Treasury, December 8, 2020, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1205>; Maria Maaouf, "Trump determined to designate pro-Iran groups as terrorist," Arab News, December 9, 2020, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1774956>; Missy Ryan and John Hudson, "Ahead of Yemen move, U.N. highlights humanitarian risk, and officials prepare to suspend aid," *Washington Post*, December 2, 2020, https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/ahead-of-yemen-move-un-highlights-humanitarian-risk-and-officials-prepare-to-suspend-aid/2020/12/02/c95cfba2-34c4-11eb-afe6-e4dbee9689f8_story.html; "Treasury Sanctions Serious Human Rights Abusers on International Human Rights Day," U.S. Department of the Treasury, December 10, 2020, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1208>.
 - **November 15, 2020:** The Houthis claim they will release 301 prisoners, including Nasser Mansour Hadi, who is Yemeni President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi's brother.
Abdul Qader al-Murtaza, the head of Houthi Captive Affairs, also releases a statement urging the Riyadh administration to participate in negotiations for the release of Saudi Arabian prisoners held by Houthis. Source: Muhammed es-Samii, "Yemen: Houthis to release 301 prisoners," Anadolu Agency, November 15, 2020, <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/politics/yemen-houthis-to-release-301-prisoners/2044123>.
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Houthis

- **October 28, 2020:** The Houthis accuse the Saudi-led Arab coalition of assassinating Hassan Zaid, the Houthi administration’s Minister of Youth and Sports.
According to the Houthis, the minister was shot and killed in Sanaa. Zaid is reportedly the first prominent Houthi government official to be assassinated since the group was formed in 2016. Source: “Yemen: Houthis accuse Saudi-led coalition of assassinating minister,” Middle East Monitor, October 28, 2020, <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20201028-yemen-houthis-accuse-saudi-led-coalition-of-assassinating-minister/>.
- **October 27, 2020:** The Houthis announce that they seek to strengthen ties with Iran following a visit from Hassan Eyrlo, Tehran’s new representative to the Yemeni area under Houthi control and an alleged member of Iran’s IRGC.
The move to increase bilateral ties is allegedly a part of Tehran’s approach to support proxy forces against Iran’s rivals. Source: “Houthis vow to bolster Iran ties as Tehran’s new Hezbollah-linked ‘ambassador’ makes appearance,” Arab News, October 27, 2020, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1754891/middle-east>.
- **October 14, 2020:** Houthi militants free two American hostages—humanitarian worker Sandra Loli and Mikael Gidada, a U.S. businessman—after holding them for more than 16 months.
Their release is part of a U.S.-backed trade that would return over 200 Houthi loyalists who were being held in Oman to Yemen. The Houthis will also return the remains of Bilal Fateen, a third American who was held by the militant group. Along with the return of the hostages, the deal includes the delivery of medical aid for Yemen. Source: Dion Nissenbaum, “Two Americans Held Hostage by Iran-Backed Forces in Yemen Freed in Trade,” *Wall Street Journal*, October 14, 2020, <https://www.wsj.com/articles/two-americans-held-hostage-by-iran-backed-forces-in-yemen-freed-in-trade-11602687328>.
- **September 27, 2020:** At the conclusion of a 10-day U.N.-mediated talk in Switzerland, Yemen’s government and Houthi representatives agree to immediately release a total of 1,081 conflict-related detainees and prisoners.
The Houthis are expected to release around 400 government prisoners, while the Yemeni government will release 681 Houthi fighters. The prisoner release is the largest between the warring groups since they previously agreed to swap more than 15,000 prisoners and detainees in 2018. Sources: Lisa Schlein, “Yemen’s Warring Parties Agree on Prisoner Exchange,” *Voice of America*, September 27, 2020, <https://www.voanews.com/middle-east/yemens-warring-parties-agree-prisoner-exchange>; Samir Salama, “Yemeni prisoner swap deal ‘positive’: Arab coalition,” *Gulf News*, September 28, 2020, <https://gulfnews.com/world/gulf/yemen/yemeni-prisoner-swap-deal-positive-arab-coalition-1.74177116>.
- **July 7, 2020:** A Yemeni military court in the government-controlled city of Marib begins a trial in absentia of Abdul-Malik al-Houthi and 174 other Houthi militia leaders, who are charged with forming a terrorist armed group, colluding with Hezbollah and Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), revolting against the republican system, putting President Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi under house arrest, and trying to kill him.
Source: Saeed al-Batati, “Yemen court begins trial of Houthi leaders,” Arab News, July 8, 2020, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1701886/middle-east>.
- Yemeni security forces break up a Houthi cell in Marib’s Wadi Abeda area.
According to a joint statement from Yemen’s defense and interior ministries, the cell planned and carried out attacks against local security forces and Saudi-led coalition troops in Marib, planted landmines and IEDs, assassinated military and security officers, and smuggled weapons. The cell’s leader, Mohsen Saleh Subayan, is killed with several others when security forces attempt to arrest them. Source: Saeed al-Batati, “Yemen court begins trial of Houthi leaders,” Arab News, July 8, 2020, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1701886/middle-east>.
- **April 9, 2020 - April 14, 2020:** The Saudi-led coalition backing Yemen’s government announces a two-week unilateral ceasefire to commence on April 9.
The Houthis reject the proposal despite having submitted a comprehensive peace proposal to the United Nations the same day. On April 13, the coalition accuses the Houthi rebels of significantly violating the conditions of the truce. According to a statement released by the coalition, the Houthis breached the truce more than 241 times, carrying out attacks that included ballistic missiles with light and heavy weaponry. The truce was scheduled to last two weeks to help the Yemeni government tackle the repercussions of the coronavirus pandemic. Despite the on-going violence, it was reported that on April 14, Saudi Arabia resumed indirect talks with the Houthis in an effort to reach a bilateral ceasefire. Sources: Mina Aldroubi, “Government says rebels are ‘not serious’ about ending the war,” *National*, April 13, 2020, <https://www.thenational.ae/world/mena/yemen-s-houthi-rebels-violate-ceasefire-241-times-in-two-days-saudi-coalition-says-1.1005480>; “Yemen and coronavirus: Saudi-led coalition announces two-week ceasefire,” Middle East Eye, April 8, 2020, <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/coronavirus-saudi-arabia-ceasefire-yemen-un-peace-agreement-covid19>; Aziz El Yaakoubi and Lisa Barrington, “Saudi Arabia resumes talks with Yemen’s Houthis as truce falters,” *Reuters*, April 14, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/yemen-security/saudi-arabia-resumes-talks-with-yemens-houthis-as-truce-falters-idUSL5N2C21B9>; Aziz El Yaakoubi and Stephen Kalin, “Saudi-led coalition announces ceasefire in five-year Yemen war,” *Reuters*, April 8, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-saudi/saudi-led-coalition-to-announce-yemen-ceasefire-at-midnight-sources-idUSKCN21Q2WR>; Ben Hubbard, “Yemen Cease-Fire Is, at Best, First Step on Long Road to Peace,” *New York Times*, April 9, 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/09/world/middleeast/saudi-houthi-yemen-ceasefire-questions.html>.
- **April 2, 2020:** A criminal court in Aden begins a trial-in-absentia of Abdul-Malik Al-Houthi and 31 other Houthi leaders on eight charges, including endangering the independence of Yemen and plotting a coup against the president and the government.
Source: “Yemen court starts trial of Houthi leaders in absentia,” Middle East Monitor, April 2, 2020, <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20200402-yemen-court-starts-trial-of-houthi-leaders-in-absentia/>.
- **March 14, 2020:** Houthi militants storm the headquarters of the Nasserist Unionist People’s Organization in Sanaa and impose new taxes on the city’s residents under the guise of support the war effort.
According to the militants, residents opposed to the taxes will be deprived of gas bottles and other humanitarian aid allocated by international organizations. Source: “Houthis Storm ‘Nasserist’s Headquarters’ in New Crime Against Yemenis,” *Al-Awsat*, March 15, 2020, <https://aawsat.com/english/home/article/2181041/houthis-storm-nasserists-headquarters-new-crime-against-yemenis>.
- **January 20, 2020:** According to a report published by the United Nations, Houthi and ISIS militants have begun to engage in limited cooperation against AQAP in central Yemen.
In a short-term alliance, Houthi forces have provided ISIS fighters with access to its military camps as a way to repel their shared adversary. Source: “Twenty-fifth report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team submitted pursuant to resolution 2368 (2017) concerning ISIL (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities,” United Nations Security Council, January 20, 2020, <https://undocs.org/S/2020/53>.
- **January 6, 2020:** The Houthis organize a rally in support of Iranian Quds Force commander Qasem Soleimani and Iraqi Kata’ib Hezbollah Abu Mahdi Al-Muhandis, who were both killed in a U.S. airstrike on January 3.

Houthis

Abdul-Malik al-Houthi pledges Soleimani's blood "will not be wasted" and he will be avenged. Source: Fatima Abo Alasrar, "Yemen's Houthis seek revenge on behalf of Iran," Arab News, January 7, 2020, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1609681>.

- Talks between the Houthis and Saudi Arabia stall after a January 18 ballistic missile strike on the al-Estiqbal military camp in Marib kills at least 116 people.
Saudi Arabia resumes airstrikes in Yemen. Source: "Saudi-Led Coalition Resumes Airstrikes Near Yemeni Capital," Associated Press, January 21, 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2020/01/21/world/middleeast/ap-ml-yemen.html>.
- On September 16, Houthi rebels threaten to launch more attacks on Saudi Arabia's oil infrastructure after claiming responsibility for drone attacks on Saudi oil facilities on September 14.
U.S. officials claim those drones were actually launched from Iranian territory. The Houthis make no reference to whether Iranian equipment or training played a role in the attack. On September 20, Mahdi al-Mashat, head of the Houthis' supreme political council, announces a truce offer to Saudi Arabia and claims the rebels will stop aiming missiles and drones at the kingdom and expects the kingdom to reciprocate by stopping all attacks against them. On September 30, the Houthis unilaterally release 290 detainees as part of a U.N. peace initiative. A prisoner swap was one of three elements of an agreement between the warring parties that was brokered by the U.N. in Stockholm, Sweden, in December 2018. The Houthis' announcement came a day after they said they had killed more than 200 pro-government fighters and captured 2,000 others in a major attack near the border with Saudi Arabia's Najran province. Oman begins mediating informal backchannel talks between the Houthis and Saudi Arabia on ending the war in Yemen. Sources: Richard Pérez-Peña, "Houthi Forces in Yemen Warn of More Attacks on Saudi Oil Systems," *New York Times*, September 16, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/09/16/world/middleeast/houthis-yemen-saudi-arabia-warning.html>; "Yemen's Houthis say will stop all attacks on Saudi Arabia," Al Jazeera, September 20, 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/09/houthis-stop-attacks-saudi-arabia-190920183802126.html>; "Yemen war: Houthi rebels release hundreds of detainees," BBC News, September 30, 2019, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-49880517>; Aziz El Yaakoubi and Michelle Nichols, "Saudi Arabia discussing Yemen truce in informal talks with Houthis: sources," Reuters, November 14, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security/saudi-arabia-discussing-yemen-truce-in-informal-talks-with-houthis-sources-idUSKBN1XO1O6>; Ahmed al-Haj and Maggie Michael, "Saudi Arabia, Yemen's Houthi rebels in indirect peace talks," Associated Press, November 13, 2019, <https://apnews.com/cb393079f7be48d2951b3ae3f2d4361b>.
- **August 27, 2019:** The Trump administration is preparing to initiate direct talks with Iran-backed Houthi forces in Yemen in an effort to end the four-year war.
The U.S. is looking to prod Saudi Arabia into taking part in secret talks in Oman with Houthi leaders in an effort to broker a cease-fire in Yemen. The move could open the first significant channel between the Trump administration and the Houthis. Source: Dion Nissenbaum and Warren P. Strobel, "U.S. Plans to Open Direct Talks With Iran-Backed Houthis in Yemen," *Wall Street Journal*, August 27, 2019, <https://www.wsj.com/articles/u-s-plans-to-open-direct-talks-with-iran-backed-houthis-in-yemen-11566898204>.
- **August 21, 2019:** Martin Griffiths, the U.N. Special Envoy to Yemen, meets with Houthi rebels over stalled peace talks.
Peace talks between Houthis and the internationally recognized government have been stalled since they reached an U.N.-sponsored cease-fire agreement in Stockholm in December last year over the country's Red Sea port city of Hodeidah. Both Yemeni warring parties have failed to implement the deal or withdraw their forces from Hodeidah. The Houthis are still holding the port city while the government forces backed by a Saudi-led coalition are stationed on the southern outskirts of Hodeidah. Source: Huaxia, "UN envoy arrives in Yemen's capital to meet Houthis over stalled peace talks," Xinhua, August 21, 2019, http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-08/21/c_138326656.htm.
- **August 19, 2019:** The Houthis announce the appointment of Ibrahim Mohammed Mohammed Al-Dailami as the "ambassador of the Republic of Yemen," in Tehran.
It is a move that the Yemeni government considers a "flagrant violation" of international laws. The appointment came after the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran held talks with Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdul Salam on August 13. Source: "Houthis appoint ambassador to Iran," Middle East Monitor, August 19, 2019, <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20190819-houthis-appoint-ambassador-in-tehran/>.
- **August 13, 2019:** Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei pledges Tehran's continued support for Yemen's Houthi movement.
That same day, Houthi forces claim to launch drone attacks on the airport of Abha in southwest Saudi Arabia. Coalition forces deny that Abha was under attack and that instead a drone launched by the Houthis "fell" over a residential area in Amran. Both sides report no casualties. Sources: "Saudi-Led Coalition Says Houthi Drone 'Fell' Inside Yemen," *New York Times*, August 13, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/reuters/2019/08/13/world/middleeast/13reuters-yemen-security-abha.html>; "Yemen's Houthis launch drone attacks on Saudi Arabia's Abha airport - Masirah TV," Reuters, August 13, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/yemen-security-abha/yemens-houthis-launch-drone-attacks-on-saudi-arabias-abha-airport-masirah-tv-idUSB2N22D02D>; "Iran's Khamenei backs Yemen's Houthi movement, calls for dialogue," Reuters, August 13, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-iran/irans-khamenei-backs-yemens-houthi-movement-calls-for-dialogue-idUSKCN1V31W3>.
- **August 9, 2019:** The Houthi government announces the death of Ibrahim Badreddin Al-Houthi, brother of Houthi leader Abdul-Malik al-Houthi, "by the hands of treachery and treason belonging to the US-Israeli aggression and its organs," in reference to the Saudi-led coalition.
Source: "Houthi leader's brother killed in Yemen," Middle East Monitor, August 10, 2019, <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20190810-houthi-leaders-brother-killed-in-yemen/>.
- **May 15, 2019:** Fighting resumes between the Houthis and pro-government forces in Hodeidah, threatening the cease-fire there.
Source: Patrick Wintour and Bethan McKernan, "Yemen: Ceasefire Broken As Fresh Fighting Breaks Out in Hodeidah," May 15, 2019, *Guardian* (London), <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/may/15/yemen-ceasefire-broken-as-fresh-fighting-breaks-out-in-hodeidah>.
- **May 14, 2019:** The Houthis carry out several drone attacks on Saudi oil facilities.
Source: Vivian Yee, "Yemen's Houthi Rebels Attack Saudi Oil Facilities, Escalating Tensions in Gulf," *New York Times*, May 14, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/14/world/middleeast/saudi-oil-attack.html>.
- **March 23, 2019:** The Saudi-led military coalition mounts raids on sites of the Houthi movement in Sanaa.
The raids target two caves used by Houthi forces to store drones. Earlier that day, there were additional raids in Houthi camps as well as the Al-Dailami air base. Sources: "Saudi-led coalition attacks drone storage caves in Yemen's capital: SPA," Reuters, March 23, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-sanaa/saudi-led-coalition-attacks-drone-storage-caves-in-yemens-capital-spa-idUSKCN1R40RM>; "Saudi-led coalition attacks drone storage caves in Yemen's capital: Report," Middle East Eye, March 23, 2019, <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/saudi-led-coalition-attacks-drone-storage-caves-yemens-capital-report>.
- The Houthis begin unilaterally withdrawing their forces from Hodeidah.
Source: Emma Graham-Harrison, "Yemen: Houthis Begin Hodeidah Port Pullout," *Guardian* (London), May 11, 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/may/11/yemen-houthis-begin-hodeidah-port-pullout>.

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- **February 17, 2019:** The Houthis and Yemeni government agree to withdraw their forces from the city of Hodeidah, thus implementing the first phase of the previously agreed-upon cease-fire deal.
 Source: "Yemen and Houthi rebels agree to withdrawal deal," *Guardian* (London), February 17, 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/feb/17/yemen-and-houthi-rebels-agree-to-withdrawal-deal>.
- **February 3, 2019:** Houthis and Yemeni government officials meet aboard a U.N. ship in the Red Sea to discuss December's failed cease-fire plan.
 Source: "Yemen government, Houthi rebels meet on UN ship to discuss truce," Al-Jazeera, February 3, 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/02/yemen-government-houthi-rebels-meet-ship-discuss-truce-190203140748595.html>.
- The U.N.'s Panel of Experts on Yemen reported that they had "traced the supply to the Houthis of unmanned aerial vehicles and a mixing machine for rocket fuel and found that individuals and entities of Iranian origin have funded the purchase."
 Source: Ahmed Himmiche, Fernando Rosenfeld Carvajal et al. "Letter Dated 25 January 2019 from the Panel of Experts on Yemen Addressed to the President of the Security Council," United Nations Security Council, January 25, 2019, 40, https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_2019_83.pdf.
- **December 31, 2018:** The World Food Programme accuses the Houthis of diverting critically needed food aid and selling the deliveries on the open market.
 Source: "Yemen war: WFP accuses Houthi rebels of diverting food aid," BBC, December 31, 2018, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-46722502>.
- **December 13, 2018:** All warring parties agree to a cease-fire in the port city of Hodeidah. Despite this, fighting in the city continues until February 17.
 Source: Patrick Wintour and Bethan McKernan, "Yemen: ceasefire agreed for port city of Hodeidah," *Guardian* (London), December 13, 2018, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/dec/13/yemen-ceasefire-agreed-for-vital-port-city-of-hodeidah>.
- **December 4, 2018:** A Houthi delegation arrives in Sweden for U.N.-sponsored peace talks between the militant group and the internationally-recognized Hadi government.
 Source: Aziz El Yaakoubi, "Yemen's Houthis in Sweden for peace talks; U.N. warns of economic breakdown," Reuters, December 4, 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security/yemens-houthis-in-sweden-for-peace-talks-u-n-warns-of-economic-breakdown-idUSKBN1O30SU>.
- **November 18, 2018:** Mohammad Ali al-Houthi releases a statement in support of a U.K.-proposed cease-fire, stating, "We are willing to freeze and stop military operations on all fronts to reach a just and honourable peace."
 Source: "Houthi ready for ceasefire if Saudi-UAE alliance wants 'peace,'" Al-Jazeera, November 19, 2018, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/11/yemen-houthis-ready-ceasefire-181119025040410.html>.
- **November 2, 2018:** The Saudi-led coalition launches air strikes on the international airport in Sanaa and a nearby air base operated by Houthi rebels.
 Earlier that day, the coalition launches a new offensive against the Houthi-controlled port of Hodeida. Source: Sudarsan Raghavan, "Two days after U.S. call for cease-fire, Saudi-led coalition launches new attacks in Yemen," *Washington Post*, November 2, 2018, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/two-days-after-us-call-for-cease-fire-the-saudi-led-coalition-launches-new-attacks-on-yemen/2018/11/02/585de36e-bf0b-40e3-921c-964b47d313a3_story.html.
- **July 25, 2018:** Saudi Arabia temporarily halts oil exports through the Red Sea following a series of Houthi attacks against its oil ships. Oil shipments renewed again on August 5 after Saudi officials claimed that appropriate security measures had been implemented. Sources: Rania el-Gamel, "Saudi Arabia halts oil exports in Red Sea lane after Houthi attacks," Reuters, July 25, 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security/saudi-arabia-halts-oil-exports-in-red-sea-lane-after-houthi-attacks-idUSKBN1KF0XN>; "Saudi Arabia Resumes Oil Shipments Through Red Sea Lane After Houthi Attack," Haaretz, August 5, 2018, <https://www.haaretz.com/middle-east-news/iran/saudi-arabia-resumes-oil-shipments-through-red-sea-lane-1.6341891>.
- **June 12, 2018:** UAE forces officially launch their offensive to capture Hodeidah from the Houthis and their allies. The United Nations warns against this offensive, stating that 70 percent of food and medical aid to Yemeni civilians arrives through the port city. Source: Mohammed Ghobari and Mohamed Mokhashef, "Arab states launch biggest assault of Yemen war with attack on main port," Reuters, June 12, 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security/arab-states-launch-biggest-assault-of-yemen-war-with-attack-on-main-port-idUSKBN1J90BA>.
- **June 1, 2018:** The UAE and its allied forces begin advancing on the port city of Hodeidah, the Houthis only connection to the sea, prompting the Houthi-aligned Brigadier General Sharaf Ghaleb Loqman to threaten to target the UAE with missile attacks.
 Source: "Houthi official: 'Abu Dhabi is no longer safe'," Al Jazeera, June 1, 2018, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/06/houthi-official-abu-dhabi-longer-safe-180601215207412.html>.
- **December 2, 2017 - December 4, 2017:** On December 2, former President Ali Abdullah Saleh offers to "turn a new page" with the Saudi-led coalition fighting against Houthi forces if the Saudis end their month-long blockade of the country. Saleh's supporters had until then fought alongside Houthi rebels, but the Houthis view Saleh's offer as a betrayal and fighting breaks out between the rebels and Saleh's loyalists. At least 125 people are killed and 238 are wounded in the fighting. On December 4, Houthi forces stop Saleh at a checkpoint as he is trying to leave Sanaa and kill the former president. The Houthi-controlled Interior Ministry announces Saleh's death later in the day. Saleh's General People's Congress party confirms he was killed by a sniper. Houthi forces also announce that they had blown up Saleh's home in Sanaa. Sources: Hakim Almasmari, Tamara Qiblawi, and Hilary Clarke, "Yemen's former President Ali Abdullah Saleh killed trying to flee Sanaa," CNN, December 4, 2017, <http://www.cnn.com/2017/12/04/middleeast/yemen-former-president-ali-abdullah-saleh-killed-intl/index.html>; "Ali Abdullah Saleh, Yemen's former leader, killed in Sanaa," BBC News, December 4, 2017, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-42225574>; Marwan Bishara, "Analysis: Yemen's ex-president Saleh's killing was 'revenge,'" Al Jazeera, December 4, 2017, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/12/analysis-yemens-ex-president-salehs-killing-revenge-171204135213663.html>; Faisal Edroos, "How did Yemen's Houthi-Saleh alliance collapse?" Al Jazeera, December 4, 2017, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/12/yemen-houthi-saleh-alliance-collapse-171204070831956.html>; Sami Aboudi and Noah Browning, "Exiled son of Yemen's Saleh takes up anti-Houthi cause," Reuters, December 4, 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security/exiled-son-of-yemens-saleh-takes-up-anti-houthi-cause-idUSKBN1DY12V?il=0>.

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- **January 30, 2017:** Houthis attack a Saudi ship off the coast of Yemen, allegedly ramming into the ship and causing an explosion, killing two crew members and injuring three.
Separately, the group launches a ballistic missile on a Saudi military base on the Red Sea island of Zuqar. Rockets also hit and damage U.N. offices in southern Saudi Arabia in an attack Saudi Arabia attributed to Houthis.Sources: "Yemen's Houthi attack Saudi ship, launch ballistic missile," Reuters, January 31, 2017, [http://staging.hosted.ap.org/dynamic/stories/M/ML_YEMEN?SITE=AP&SECTION=HOME&TEMPLATE=DEFAULT&CTIME=2017-01-30-17-19-24](http://staging.hosted.ap.org/dynamic/stories/M/ML_YEMEN?SITE=AP&SECTION=HOME&TEMPLATE=DEFAULT&CTIME=2017-01-30-17-19-24;);"Rockets hit U.N. Yemen ceasefire office in Saudi Arabia," Reuters, January 30, 2017, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-saudi-security-yemen-idUSKBN15E1LZ>.
- **November 19, 2016:** The Houthis are accused by a Saudi general of launching a ballistic missile at the eastern Saudi province of Marib, in violation of a cease-fire.
Source: "Houthi missile and Saudi-led air strikes strain Yemen truce," Reuters, November 19, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-ceasefire-idUSKBN13E05D>.
- **October 27, 2016:** The Houthis launch a ballistic missile toward the Islamic holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, according to a statement by the Saudi-led coalition.
Houthis confirm that they had launched a missile into Saudi Arabia but claim that they had been aiming for King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah.Source: "Yemen's Houthi launch missile toward Saudi holy city, coalition says," Reuters, October 28, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-missiles-idUSKCN12S016>.
- **October 9, 2016 - October 13, 2016:** The Houthis are believed to be behind a series of attacks against the U.S. Navy, leading the United States to engage the rebels directly for the first time since the crisis began launching counter-attacks in Houthi-held areas.
On October 9, suspected Houthi rebels fire a pair of missiles in a failed attack on the U.S. Navy destroyer *USS Mason* near the Bab el-Mandeb Strait. On October 12, the Houthis are allegedly behind another failed missile attack on the *Mason*. The U.S. Navy launches Tomahawk cruise missiles against Houthi-controlled radar sites along the Yemeni coast.Sources: Courtney Kube and Phil Helsel, "U.S. Launches Strikes in Yemen After Missiles Aimed at American Ships," NBC News, October 13, 2016, [http://www.msn.com/en-us/news/world/us-launches-strikes-in-yemen-after-missiles-aimed-at-american-ships/ar-AAiT7zO?li=BBmkt5R&ocid=spartandhp;Phil Stewart, "U.S. military strikes Yemen after missile attacks on U.S. Navy ship," Reuters, October 13, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-missiles-idUSKCN12C294>.](http://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-missiles-idUSKCN12C294)
- **October 8, 2016:** An airstrike in Sanaa kills 140 funeral attendees.
The Saudi government denies responsibility.Source: Mohammed Ghobari, "Yemen's Houthis respond to air strike with missile attack," Reuters, October 10, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-idUSKCN12A13I>.
- **September 25, 2016:** Houthi political council chief Saleh al-Samad proposes a truce along the Yemen-Saudi Arabia border.
The Saudi government declines the terms, saying it would prefer a broad political settlement to a short-term cease-fire.Source: "Houthi official in Yemen offers border truce, amnesty," Reuters, September 25, 2016, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2016/09/26/Yemen-militia-leader-offers-border-truce-with-Saudi-Arabia.html>.
- **September 6, 2016:** Houthi rebels and Iraq's Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) reportedly agree to joint training and to provide logistical support to the Houthis.
Among the PMF are Shiite extremist groups Asaib Ahl al-Haq (AAH), the Badr Organization, and Kata'ib Hezbollah (KH).Source: "Houthis and Iraqi militias agree to joint training," Middle East Monitor, September 6, 2016, <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20160906-houthis-and-iraqi-militias-agree-to-joint-training/>.
- **The Houthis end peace talks and establish a political council in Yemen.**
On August 1, Houthi leaders reject a U.N. proposal aimed at ending Yemen's war during peace talks in Kuwait, which began in April 2016. On August 20, tens of thousands of Yemenis rally in Sanaa to support the formation of the newly formed political council. Just over a week later, a Houthi delegation travels to Baghdad to meet with the Iraqi government to discuss the possibility of recognition of its political council.Sources: "Yemen government leaves Kuwait talks after Houthis reject U.N. plan," Reuters, August 1, 2016, [http://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-idUSKCN10V0KO](http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2016/08/29/Yemeni-Houthi-delegation-meets-Iraq-foreign-minister.html);"Houthi delegation meets Iraq's foreign minister," Al-Arabiya, August 29, 2016, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2016/08/29/Yemeni-Houthi-delegation-meets-Iraq-foreign-minister.html>.
- **June 19, 2016:** Houthi militants release 276 Yemeni government loyalists who had been held captive for months.
The group claims it was a gesture of "good will" during the holy month of Ramadan.Source: "Houthis free 276 Yemeni government's loyalists," Al-Arabiya, June 19, 2016, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2016/06/19/Houthis-free-276-Yemeni-government-s-loyalists-.html>.
- **April 11, 2016:** The Houthis and Saudis pledge to respect a U.N.-backed cease-fire.
Two days before the start of the cease-fire, the Houthis release an American hostage. U.N.-supported peace talks between the Yemeni government and the Houthis begin in late April. Talks remain ongoing by the end of the month. Sources: Conor Gaffey, "Yemen: Saudi Coalition and Houthis Pledge to Respect Ceasefire," *Newsweek*, April 11, 2016, <https://sputniknews.com/middleeast/201604301038884363-yemen-houthis-conflict/>.
- **Houthi and Yemeni forces agree to a cease-fire in preparation for peace talks in April on March 21**
On March 28, Houthi and Saudi Arabians exchange prisoners—nine Saudis for 109 Yemenis—in preparation for an April 10 cease-fire. The same day, the U.S. Navy reportedly intercepts weapons from Iran believed to be headed for Houthi rebels.Sources: "Houthis, Yemeni government agree to ceasefire ahead of talks: Report," Middle East Eye, March 21, 2016, [New York Times, March 28, 2016, \[http://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/29/world/middleeast/saudis-announce-prisoner-swap-with-houthis-in-yemen-conflict.html?_r=0\]\(http://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-usa-yemen-arms-idUSKCN0X12DB\);"U.S. Navy says it seized weapons from Iran likely bound for Houthis in Yemen," Reuters, April 4, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-usa-yemen-arms-idUSKCN0X12DB>.](http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/houthis-yemeni-government-agree-ceasefire-ahead-talks-report-1486223496;Rick Gladstone,)
- **- : Houthis suffer losses fighting the Saudi-led coalition.**
On January 7, Houthis lose control of Midi port, allegedly used to bring weapons into the country. About a month later, Houthis withdraw from former militant camps and headquarters near Taiz. On February 15, an estimated 60 Houthi militants are killed, including Houthi leaders Yahya Zafran, Yahya al-Mutawakkil Taha, and Abdulwahab

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al-Houthi.Sources: "Yemen seizes crucial port from Houthi militias," AlArabiya, January 7, 2016, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2016/01/07/Yemen-troops-seize-northwestern-port-from-Houthis-militias.html>; Sa'ed Al-Abyadh, "Houthis Relinquish Positions in Taiz after Siege of Sana'a," Al-Awsat, February 18, 2016, <http://english.aawsat.com/2016/02/article55347682/houthis-relinquish-positions-in-taiz-after-siege-of-sanaa>; "Dozens of Houthi militias killed in Yemen," Al-Arabiya, February 15, 2016, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/2016/02/15/Dozens-of-Houthi-rebels-killed-in-Yemen.html>.

- **January 7, 2016:** Houthi forces repel a Saudi Arabian attack at Tawwal border-crossing, killing an estimated 40-60 Saudi troops.
Source: Leith Fadel, "Saudi casualties mount as Houthis repel border attack," AlMasdar News, January 7, 2016, <https://www.almasdarnews.com/article/saudi-casualties-mount-as-the-houthis-repel-the-border-attack/>.
- **January 4, 2016:** The Houthis' truce with Saudi Arabia formally ends after weeks of violations.
Sources: Caroline Mortimer, "Yemen crisis: Saudi Arabia ends formal ceasefire with Houthi rebels after more than 30 fighters killed over weekend," *Independent* (London), January 4, 2016, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/yemen-crisis-saudi-arabia-ends-formal-ceasefire-with-houthi-rebels-after-40-fighters-are-killed-over-a6795501.html>; "Yemeni forces seize provincial capital from Houthis," Al Jazeera, December 18, 2015, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/12/yemeni-forces-seize-provincial-capital-houthis-151218131922168.html>; Morgan Winsor, "Houthi Rebel Leader Killed In Yemen Amid Fragile Ceasefire: Report," *International Business Times*, December 19, 2015, <http://www.ibtimes.com/houthi-rebel-leader-killed-yemen-amid-fragile-ceasefire-report-2233396>; "Saudi forces warn of harsh response to latest Houthi rocket attack," Middle East Eye, December 22, 2015, <http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/saudi-forces-warn-harsh-response-latest-houthi-rocket-attack-2075951606>; "Yemen loyalists inflict heavy losses on rebels in Sanaa," *National*, updated December 26, 2015, <http://www.thenational.ae/world/middle-east/yemen-loyalists-inflict-heavy-losses-on-rebels-in-sanaa>.
- **December 19, 2015:** Insurgent leader Mohammed Badreddin al-Houthi is reportedly killed near Saada province.
Source: Morgan Winsor, "Houthi Rebel Leader Killed In Yemen amid Fragile Ceasefire: Report," *International Business Times*, December 19, 2015, <http://www.ibtimes.com/houthi-rebel-leader-killed-yemen-amid-fragile-ceasefire-report-2233396>.
- **December 18, 2015 - December 20, 2015:** Houthi rebels fire four rockets into Saudi territory between December 18 and December 22, three of which are shot down, though one hits a desert area east of Najran city on December 18.
Source: "Saudi Forces Warn of Harsh Response to Latest Houthi Rocket Attack," Middle East Eye, December 22, 2015, <http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/saudi-forces-warn-harsh-response-latest-houthi-rocket-attack-2075951606>.
- **December 18, 2015:** Yemeni forces seize the capitals of Jawf and Marib provinces from Houthi rebels.
Source: "Yemeni Forces Seize Provincial Capital from Houthis," Al Jazeera, December 18, 2015, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/12/yemeni-forces-seize-provincial-capital-houthis-151218131922168.html>.
- **December 15, 2015:** Houthi rebels sign a formal truce with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Days later, Houthis release 285 Yemeni prisoners in exchange for 375 Houthi rebels.Sources: Caroline Mortimer, "Yemen crisis: Saudi Arabia ends formal ceasefire with Houthi rebels after more than 30 fighters killed over weekend," *Independent* (London), January 4, 2016, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/yemen-crisis-saudi-arabia-ends-formal-ceasefire-with-houthi-rebels-after-40-fighters-are-killed-over-a6795501.html>; "Yemeni loyalists and Houthis begin exchange of hundreds of prisoners," *National*, December 17, 2015, <http://www.thenational.ae/world/middle-east/yemeni-loyalists-and-houthis-begin-exchange-of-hundreds-of-prisoners>.
- **December 14, 2015:** In one of the deadliest attacks to date, Houthis launch a missile into Taz province, killing at least 146 people.
Source: Nabih Bulos and Zaid al-Alayaa, "In Yemen, Houthi rebel missile strike kills dozens in Saudi-led force," *Los Angeles Times*, December 14, 2015, <http://www.latimes.com/world/middleeast/la-fg-yemen-attack-20151215-story.html>.
- **December 1, 2015:** Houthis attempt and fail to seize Saudi territory near the border with Yemen.
Source: "Dozens of Houthis killed in Najran misadventure," Arab News, December 1, 2015, <http://www.arabnews.com/featured/news/843751>.
- **November 25, 2015:** U.N. officials accuse the Houthis of blocking humanitarian aid from entering Taiz, a city 123 miles from Yemen's capital of Sanaa.
The Houthis gained control of Taiz in March 2015.Source: "U.N. accuses Houthis of blocking supply routes to Yemen's Taiz city," Reuters, November 25, 2015, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2015/11/25/uk-yemen-security-taiz-idUKKBN0TE17J20151125>; Mohammed Mukhashaf, "Houthis seize strategic Yemeni city, escalating power struggle," Reuters, March 22, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/03/22/us-yemen-security-idUSKBN0MI08B20150322#xWce2BHP2iD4m02T.97>.
- **November 20, 2015:** ISIS takes responsibility for an attack on Yemeni troops in Hadramawt, that killed 19 Yemeni soldiers and 35 ISIS militants.
Analysts note that ISIS is likely attempting to further foment instability in Yemen to increase its base of support. Reuters notes that because the Houthis ascribe to the Shiite offshoot of Zaidism, ISIS considers them heretics, and likewise views the Yemeni army and the Gulf states as "traitors to Islam."Source: Mohammad Mukhashaf, "Islamic State claims Yemen attack," Reuters, November 20, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/11/20/us-yemen-security-qaeda-idUSKCN0T910720151120#uDKjbd2wlHtdLMj0.97>.
- **November 19, 2015:** Oman negotiates the Houthis' release of three American hostages held in a rebel-controlled area of Sanaa.
No information is released about any of the individuals except that two worked with the U.N. in an unspecified capacity.Source: "Three Americans evacuated from Yemen to Oman, Omani news agency says," Reuters, November 19, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-oman-usa/three-americans-evacuated-from-yemen-to-oman-omani-news-agency-says-idUSKCN0T819A20151119>.
- The United Arab Emirates deploys 450 Latin American mercenaries to fight in Yemen, joining the Sunni Arab coalition fighting the Houthis in that country.
Source: Emily B. Hagar, Mark Mazetti, "Emirates Secretly Sends Colombian Mercenaries to Fight in Yemen," *New York Times*, November 25, 2015, <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/11/26/world/middleeast/emirates-secretly-sends-colombian-mercenaries-to-fight-in-yemen.html>.
- **October 8, 2015:** The Houthis accept engagement with the Yemeni government through the U.N., stating it will comply with the conditions of the cease-fire, including retreating from cities currently under Houthi control.
A representative of the Yemeni government states that Houthi acquiescence is merely a ploy due to losses the insurgent movement has incurred from the latest coalition airstrikes.Source: "Yemeni president dismisses Houthi concessions as 'maneuver,'" Reuters, October 8, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/10/08/us-yemen-security-politics-idUSKCN0S21GC20151008>.

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- **October 7, 2015:** The U.N. announces that it will broker peace talks in Oman expected to end the fighting between the Yemeni government and Houthi militants.
The latest cease-fire comes after a five-month period of fighting. Source: "Yemen's Houthis, Saleh's party accept U.N. peace terms, eye talks," Reuters, October 7, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-talks-idUSKCN0S10DX20151007>.
 - **October 6, 2015:** Houthi leaders allegedly travel to Iran to negotiate for military support for their insurgent movement.
The vice president of the Houthis' supreme revolutionary committee, Nayef al-Qanes, is believed to be heading the delegation. Source: Matar al-Matary, "Houthi delegation 'visits Tehran to receive arms,'" Al Arabiya, October 6, 2015, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2015/10/06/Houthi-delegation-visits-Tehran-to-receive-arms.html>.
 - **September 20, 2015:** The Houthis release two American and one British hostage after Oman's government intervenes.
The Houthis kidnapped the hostages in March 2015. Source: Sami Aboudi and Eric Walsh, "Two Americans, Briton, three Saudis released from Yemen," Reuters, September 20, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-usa/two-americans-briton-three-saudis-released-from-yemen-officials-idUSKCN0RK0M520150920>.
 - **September 2, 2015:** Yemen-based ISIS militants attack a predominantly Houthi mosque in northern Sanaa, killing 28 and wounding 75.
Source: Reuters, "Islamic State claims bomb attack on Yemeni mosque, 28 reported dead," Yahoo News, September 3, 2015, <http://news.yahoo.com/least-20-dead-dozens-wounded-yemeni-capital-bombings-171003003.html>.
 - **August 31, 2015:** News sources report that Houthi militants have detained at least 50 individuals in Sanaa as Saudi-coalition forces gain entry near the capital.
Source: "Houthis Detain Dozens in Yemen Capital," Al Arabiya News, August 31, 2015, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2015/08/31/Houthis-launch-arrest-campaign-in-Yemen-s-Sanaa.html>.
 - **August 30, 2015:** Yemen's air force kills 36 people as a result of airstrikes targeting a bottling plant in Hajjah, a province in northern Yemen.
Source: "Saudi-led coalition air strike kills 36 Yemeni civilians: residents," Reuters, August 30, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/08/30/us-yemen-security-idUSKCN0QZ09P20150830>.
 - **August 27, 2015:** Yemen's foreign minister states there will be no negotiations with the Houthis until they disarm.
Source: J. Dana Stuster, "No Negotiations Until Houthis Surrender, Yemeni Government Says," *Foreign Policy*, August 28, 2015, <https://foreignpolicy.com/2015/08/28/no-negotiations-until-houthis-surrender-yemeni-government-says/>.
 - **August 24, 2015:** Houthi rockets kill 14 as fighting between the rebel group and a Saudi-led coalition continues in Yemen.
Source: "Houthi rockets kill 14 civilians in Yemen's Taiz: residents," Reuters, August 24, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/08/24/us-yemen-security-idUSKCN0QT0X620150824>.
 - **June 6, 2015:** Houthi rebels fire a Scud missile into Saudi Arabia from Yemen in apparent retaliation for two months of Saudi and coalition airstrikes.
Source: Abdullah al-Shihri, "Houthi rebels fire Scud missile from Yemen into Saudi Arabia," *Washington Post*, June 6, 2015, http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/houthi-rebels-fire-scut-missile-from-yemen-into-saudi-arabia/2015/06/06/00e39c44-0c89-11e5-a7ad-b430fc1d3f5c_story.html.
 - **June 1, 2015:** The Houthis release one American detainee, Casey Coombs.
At least three other Americans are still being held captive by the Houthis. Source: Elise Labott and Khushbu Shah, "One American held in Yemen released," CNN, June 2, 2015, <http://www.cnn.com/2015/06/01/politics/yemen-four-americans-held-houthis/>.
 - **May 29, 2015:** The Houthis continue to battle for control of Aden and detain at least four Americans in the country's capital.
Sources: "Fighters battle Houthis in Yemen's southern city of Aden," Reuters, May 29, 2015, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2015/05/29/uk-yemen-security-idUKKBN0E0ZW20150529>; Kareem Fahim, "U.S. Citizens Held in Yemen by Houthis," *New York Times*, May 31, 2015, <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/01/world/middleeast/us-citizens-held-in-yemen-by-houthis.html>.
 - **May 22, 2015:** The Saudi-led Arab coalition renews airstrikes against the Houthi rebels.
Source: Agence France-Presse, "Arab coalition jets renew strikes on Houthis in Yemen," Al Jazeera, May 22, 2015, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/05/Arab-coalition-jets-renew-strikes-houthis-yemen-150522153810499.html>.
 - **May 12, 2015 - May 14, 2015:** The Houthis accept a five-day humanitarian cease-fire, but are accused of violating the truce within 24 hours.
Source: "Houthis Accused of Violating Yemen's Ceasefire," Al Jazeera, May 14, 2015, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/05/houthis-accused-violating-yemen-ceasefire-150514080337429.html>.
 - **May 11, 2015:** Former Yemeni president Ali Abdullah Saleh officially declares an alliance with the Houthi rebels.
Source: "Yemen's Saleh declares alliance with Houthis," Al Jazeera, May 11, 2015, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/05/cloneofcloneofcloneofstrikes-yemen-saada-breach--150510143647004.html>.
 - **April 14, 2015:** The United Nations imposes an arms embargo on the Houthi rebels and sanctions against Houthi leader Abdul-Malik al-Houthi and Ali Ahmed Saleh, the son of former Yemeni president Ali Abdullah Saleh.
The U.S. Department of the Treasury designates al-Houthi and Ali Ahmed Saleh as Specially Designated Nationals (SDNs). Source: "Treasury Sanctions Investigators of the Violent Takeover of Yemen," U.S. Department of the Treasury, April 14, 2015, <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/j110021.aspx>; Security Council, "Security Council Demands End to Yemen Violence, Adopting Resolution 2216 (2015), with Russian Federation Abstaining," United Nations, April 14, 2015, <http://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc11859.doc.htm>.
 - **April 2, 2015:** Houthi fighters take control of Aden's central Crater neighborhood and fight their way into a presidential residence nearby.
Source: Mohammed Mukhashaf, "Yemen's Houthis Seize Central Aden District, Presidential Site," Reuters, April 2, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/04/03/us-yemen-security-aden-idUSKBN0MT0G820150403>.
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- **March 25, 2015:** Saudi Arabia launches Operation Decisive Storm in an effort to quash the Houthi coup and reinstate the government of ousted Yemeni President Hadi.
 The Saudi operation is supported by a coalition of Arab countries, including Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Sudan, and Qatar. Sources: "Saudi 'Decisive Storm' waged to save Yemen," Al Arabiya, March 25, 2015, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2015/03/26/GCC-states-to-repel-Houthi-aggression-in-Yemen-statement-.html>; Nick Thompson and Inez Torre, "Yemen: Who's joining Saudi Arabia's fight against the Houthis?," CNN, March 30, 2015, <http://www.cnn.com/2015/03/27/world/yemen-saudi-coalition-map/>.
- **March 19, 2015:** Warplanes target the Yemeni presidential palace in Aden, where President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi had sought refuge since fleeing Sanaa.
 Source: Agence France-Presse, "Yemen president flees palace after jet attack," Yahoo News, March 19, 2015, <http://news.yahoo.com/yemen-president-evacuated-air-raid-targets-palace-142034589.html>.
- **March 17, 2015:** The Houthis dismiss Yemen's air force chief of staff and replace him with a general more sympathetic to them.
 Source: "Yemen's Houthis replace air force chief in power struggle: military sources," Reuters, March 17, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/03/17/us-yemen-security-idUSKBN0MD13X20150317>.
- **February 21, 2015:** Yemeni President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi flees to Aden and rescinds his resignation.
 Source: Mohammed Ghobari and Mohammed Mukhashaf, "Yemen's Hadi Flees to Aden and Says He Is Still President," Reuters, February 21, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/02/21/us-yemen-security-idUSKBN0LP08F20150221>.
- The Houthis seize power in Yemen and announce that a transitional five-member presidential council will replace President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi, drawing protest from the U.N. Security Council.
 Source: "Yemen's Houthis form own government in Sanaa," Al Jazeera, February 6, 2015, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2015/02/yemen-houthi-rebels-announce-presidential-council-150206122736448.html>.
- **January 23, 2015:** Yemeni President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi and his government resign in protest after the Houthis reject the government's proposed new constitution.
 Source: Nick Paton Walsh and Laura Smith-Spark, "Yemen's President, Cabinet Resign," CNN, January 23, 2015, <http://www.cnn.com/2015/01/22/world/yemen-violence/>.
- **December 13, 2014:** AQAP militants kill at least 30 Houthi fighters as they battle for control of the city of Radaa.
 Source: "Houthis suffer losses in battle for Radaa," Al Jazeera, December 13, 2014, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2014/12/houthis-suffer-losses-battle-radaa-20141213112213101366.html>.
- Yemeni and Iranian officials claim Iran is supplying Houthi rebels with weapons, money, and training.
 Source: Yara Bayoumy and Mohammed Ghobari, "Iranian support seen crucial for Yemen's Houthis," Reuters, December 15, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/12/15/us-yemen-houthis-iran-insight-idUSKBN0JT17A20141215>.
- **November 23, 2014:** Yemeni Defense Minister Mahmoud Al-Subaihi announces that Houthi fighters will be integrated into Yemen's national security forces.
 Source: Khalid Al-Karimi, "Defense Minister calls for Houthi Integration into Security Forces," *Yemen Times*, November 25, 2014, <http://www.yementimes.com/en/1836/news/4614/Defense-minister-calls-for-Houthi-integration-into-security-forces.htm>.
- **November 7, 2014:** Yemeni officials announce the formation of a new government that includes Houthi cabinet members.
 Source: Mohammed Ghobari, "Yemeni President Brings Houthis into New Government," Reuters, November 7, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/11/07/us-yemen-government-idUSKBN0IR21E20141107>.
- **October 16, 2014 - October 20, 2014:** Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) claims credit for 16 attacks against the Houthis in Bayda Province.
 Source: Oren Adaki, "AQAP Claims Credit for Series of Attacks in Yemen," Long War Journal, October 20, 2014, http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2014/10/aqap_claims_credit_f.php.
- The Houthis reject Yemeni President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi's first choice for prime minister, Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak, but agree to the appointment of Khaled Bahah.
 Source: "Yemen's Houthi Rebels Reject Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak as PM," BBC News, October 7, 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29530635>.
- **September 21, 2014:** The Houthis and Yemeni government sign a U.N.-brokered peace deal in which the Houthis agree to withdraw their fighters from cities they have seized once a national-unity government is formed.
 Source: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>; Jeremy M. Sharp, "Yemen: Background and U.S. Relations," Congressional Research Service, November 19, 2014, <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/235011.pdf>.
- **September 20, 2014:** The Houthis shell the official state television building, setting it ablaze and capturing it.
 Sanaa residents claim that the Houthis have taken control of several other government sites, including the prime minister's buildings and an army command center. Sources: Shuaib Almosawa, "U.N. Reports Yemen Deal With Rebels," *New York Times*, September 20, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/09/21/world/middleeast/peace-talks-with-rebels-falter-in-yemen.html>; Mohammed Ghobari, "Houthi Rebels Sign Deal With Yemen Parties to Form New Government," Reuters, September 21, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/09/21/us-yemen-security-idUSKBN0HG04T20140921>.
- **September 3, 2014:** Yemeni President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi dissolves his cabinet and reinstates fuel subsidies to calm anti-government protests.
 Source: Mohammed Ghobari and Noah Browning, "Yemen Restoring Fuel Subsidy Thursday in Face of Protests," Reuters, September 3, 2014, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2014/09/03/uk-yemen-subsidies-protests-idUKKBN0GY1LI20140903>.

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- **August 30, 2014:** Houthis kill at least ten soldiers and local militia fighters in clashes.
 Source: "At Least Ten Dead in Clashes as Yemen's Houthi Rebels Try to Seize Key Road," Reuters, August 30, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/08/30/us-yemen-security-idUSKBN0GU0I220140830>.
 - **August 29, 2014:** The U.N. Security Council calls on the Houthis to end hostilities against the Yemeni government.
 The Council releases a statement expressing its "grave concern about the deterioration of the security situation in Yemen in light of the action taken by the Houthis... and those who support them, to undermine the political transition and the security of Yemen." According to the Council, these actions include the Houthis' "escalating campaign to bring down the government; establishing camps in and around Sanaa; seeking to supplant the authority of the state by installing checkpoints on strategic routes into Sanaa, as well as ongoing fighting in al Jawf." Source: Reuters, "U.N. Security Council Urges Yemen's Houthis to End Hostilities," Voice of America, August 29, 2014, <http://www.voanews.com/content/reu-un-security-council-yemen-houthi/2432791.html>.
 - **August 18, 2014:** Houthis draw tens of thousands to protests demanding the return of subsidized fuel prices as well as the resignation of the government.
 Source: "Countries Backing Shaky Yemen Transition Warn Houthis Against Violence," Reuters, August 19, 2014, <http://in.reuters.com/article/2014/08/19/yemen-houthis-idINKBN0GJ1IL20140819>.
 - **July 23, 2014:** The Yemeni government regains control over an army camp seized by Houthi rebels through negotiations peacefully.
 The Houthis claim that their fight is not against the government but against Yemen's Islamist Islah political party, which has ties to the Muslim Brotherhood. Sources: "Yemen President Says Houthis Agree to Return Town to State Control," Reuters, July 23, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/07/23/us-yemen-houthis-amran-idUSKBN0FS1PA20140723>; "Militants Kill Nine in Southern Yemen, 15 Die in Northern Clashes," Reuters, August 13, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/08/13/us-yemen-violence-idUSKBN0GD0PY20140813>.
 - **July 8, 2014:** The Houthis capture Omran. At least 100 are killed and 150 wounded in the fighting.
 Sources: "Yemeni Shi'ites Capture City After Fighting Kills 200," Reuters, July 8, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/07/08/us-yemen-houthis-omran-idUSKBN0FD1IN20140708>; "Yemen Army Continues Fight in North and Is Attacked in South," Reuters, July 6, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/07/06/us-yemen-houthis-idUSKBN0FB0DF20140706>.
 - **July 5, 2014:** The cease-fire between the Yemeni government and the Houthis collapses and Yemen's air force bombs Houthi fighters in northern Yemen, killing 70 people.
 Houthis blamed the government for breaking the cease-fire by allowing government troops to continue their march northeast of Sanaa to al-Jouf province. Source: "Yemen Bombs Shi'ite Rebels After Truce Collapses, 70 Killed," Reuters, July 5, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/07/05/us-yemen-houthis-idUSKBN0FA0BU20140705>.
 - **June 22, 2014:** The Houthis and the Yemeni government agree on a cease-fire.
 Source: Reuters, "Yemen Seals Truce With Shi'ite Rebels After Clashes in Capital," *Business Insider*, June 22, 2014, <http://www.businessinsider.com/r-yemen-seals-truce-with-shiite-rebels-after-clashes-in-capital-2014-22>.
 - **June 18, 2014:** Houthi fighters advance toward Yemen's capital, clashing with government forces 25 miles outside of Sanaa.
 Source: "Yemeni Soldiers Clash With Shi'ite Rebels Near Capital: Official," Reuters, June 18, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/06/18/us-yemen-clashes-idUSKBN0ET1EZ20140618>.
 - **June 3, 2014:** The Yemeni government conducts airstrikes against the Houthis, ending a brief cease-fire.
 Source: "Yemeni Airstrike Ends Ceasefire in Flare-Up of Houthi Rebellion," Reuters, June 3, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/06/03/us-yemen-violence-idUSKBN0EE0MJ20140603>.
 - **May 29, 2014:** Houthis attack a checkpoint and two other locations, killing five tribesmen.
 Source: Associated Press, "Rebels and Tribesmen Clash in Yemen," *New York Times*, May 30, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/05/31/world/middleeast/rebels-and-tribesmen-clash-in-yemen.html>.
 - **May 20, 2014:** Houthis attack Yemeni security outposts near Oman. Seven Yemeni soldiers and nine Houthis are killed.
 Source: "At Least Eight Dead in Fresh Fighting in Yemen-Officials," Reuters, May 21, 2014, <http://in.reuters.com/article/2014/05/21/uk-yemen-violence-idINKBN0E10PK20140521>.
 - **May 1, 2014 - May 10, 2014:** Houthis and Sunni tribesmen clash near Sanaa, killing at least 40.
 Source: "At Least Eight Dead in Fresh Fighting in Yemen-Officials," Reuters, May 21, 2014, <http://in.reuters.com/article/2014/05/21/uk-yemen-violence-idINKBN0E10PK20140521>.
 - **March 13, 2014:** Houthis attack an army base near Sanaa, killing two soldiers.
 Source: "Two Yemeni Soldiers Killed as Houthi Fighters Hit Army Base," *New York Times*, March 13, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/13/us-yemen-clashes-idUSBREA2C0SI20140313>.
 - **March 6, 2014 - March 9, 2014:** Houthis continue to engage in fighting as they near the Yemeni capital of Sana'a.
 Over the course of four days, clashes between Houthis and Sunni tribesmen kill at least 40. Houthi fighters blow up a religious center in Hamdan on March 9. Source: "At Least 40 Killed in Yemen as Houthi Fighters Near Capital," Reuters, March 9, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/09/us-yemen-clash-idUSBREA2805920140309>.
 - **February 28, 2014:** Houthis attack a security checkpoint after a protest against the government, killing three soldiers and wounding four.
 Source: "At Least 13 Killed in North Yemen Clashes-Security Source," Reuters, March 1, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/01/us-yemen-violence-idUSBREA2003J20140301>.
 - **February 2, 2014:** The Houthis, reportedly joined by tribes aligned with former Yemeni president Ali Abdullah Saleh, attack Sunni Hashid tribal forces in Amran province.
 The attack may be in retaliation for the killing of a Houthi in a prior incident between the two groups. Source: Hakim Almasmari, "Rebels Overrun Tribal Stronghold in Yemen," CNN, February 2, 2014, <http://www.cnn.com/2014/02/02/world/meast/yemen-unrest/>.
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- **January 21, 2014:** Yemen's National Dialogue Conference concludes after nearly a year, yielding a document on which to base a new constitution.
Source: "Yemen's National Dialogue Conference Concludes with Agreement," BBC News, January 21, 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-25835721>.
 - **January 20, 2014:** Clashes continue to erupt between Houthis and pro-Salafi Sunnis in northern Yemen, killing 12.
Source: "Clashes Between Rival Sects in Northern Yemen Kill 12," Reuters, January 20, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/01/20/us-yemen-fighting-idUSBREA0J0F120140120>.
 - **January 14, 2014:** In an effort to reduce sectarian tensions and maintain the ceasefire, the Yemeni government forces the Salafists to relocate away from the Houthis' stronghold.
Source: "Yemen Moves Salafi Leader Out of Northern Stronghold, Bolstering Truce," Reuters, January 14, 2014, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2014/01/14/uk-yemen-fighting-salafis-idUKBREA0D1C320140114>.
 - **January 11, 2014:** A cease-fire between the Houthis and Salafists takes effect.
Source: Mohammed Ghobari, "Shi'ite-Sunni Ceasefire Takes Hold in north Yemen," Reuters, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/01/11/us-yemen-ceasefire-idUSBREA0A0H620140111>.
 - A Salafist spokesman claims that at least 210 people have been killed during two months of fighting between Salafists and the Houthis.
Source: "North Yemen Strife Has Killed at Least 210, Salafis Say," Reuters, January 13, 2014, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2014/01/13/uk-yemen-fighting-death-idUKBREA0C0J120140113>.
 - **October 30, 2013 - November 2, 2013:** Fighting between Houthis and Salafists in the town of Damaj kills at least 55 over four days.
Source: Reuters, "At Least 55 Die as Rival Sects Clash in Yemen," *New York Times*, November 2, 2013, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/03/world/middleeast/yemen.html>.
 - The Iranian ship *Jihan I* is allegedly seized en route to Yemen with arms meant for the Houthis.
The cache, as Reuters reported in December 2014, included "Katyusha rockets M-122, heat-seeking surface-to-air missiles, RPG-7s, Iranian-made night vision goggles and 'artillery systems that track land and navy targets 40km away,'" as well as "silencers, 2.66 tonnes of RDX explosives, C-4 explosives, ammunition, bullets and electrical transistors." Source: Yaya Bayoumy and Mohammed Ghobari, "Iranian support seen crucial for Yemen's Houthis," Reuters, December 15, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-houthis-iran-insight/iranian-support-seen-crucial-for-yemens-houthis-idUSKBN0JT17A20141215>.
 - President Ali Abdullah Saleh leaves Yemen.
The parliament grants him full immunity despite objections from thousands of protesters. Source: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.
 - **December 16, 2011:** The *New York Times* reports an increase in clashes between the Houthis and Salafists on the outskirts of Saada "in recent weeks."
The Salafists are believed to have been supported by the Yemeni government, Saudi Arabia and Islamists in Yemen at different times during their dispute with the Houthis in Yemen's Northern province. Source: Kareem Fahim, "Yemeni Uprising Opens a Door to Besieged Rebels in the North," *New York Times*, December 16, 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/17/world/middleeast/yemeni-uprising-opens-a-door-to-besieged-rebels-in-the-north.html>.
 - Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh agrees to form a new unity government under his deputy, Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi.
The Houthis commit to a peaceful transition to the new government. Sources: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>; "Countries Backing Shaky Yemen Transition Warn Houthis Against Violence," Reuters, August 19, 2014, <http://in.reuters.com/article/2014/08/19/yemen-houthis-idINKBN0GJ1IL20140819>.
 - **June 1, 2011:** The Houthis kill five Sunni tribesmen during clashes in northern Yemen.
Source: Nasser Arrabyee and Robert F. Worth, "Fighting Spreads in Yemen, Raising Fear of Civil War," *New York Times*, June 1, 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/02/world/middleeast/02yemen.html>.
 - Houthis advance on Saada, prompting the province's governor and other officials to flee.
Houthi rebels install Faris Manna, believed to be Yemen's most powerful arms dealer, as governor. Source: Laura Kasinoff and Robert F. Worth, "Factory Explosion Follows Yemeni Forces' Pullout," *New York Times*, March 28, 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/03/29/world/middleeast/29yemen.html>.
 - The Yemeni government says 3,000 soldiers were killed in an outbreak of fighting involving Houthi rebels.
Source: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.
 - **July 30, 2010:** Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh invites at least three Houthi representatives to participate in a national dialogue involving other Yemeni opposition factions.
Robert F. Worth, "Yemen: President Makes Offer to Rebels," *New York Times*, July 30, 2010, <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/07/30/world/middleeast/30briefs-yemen.html>.
 - **July 17, 2010:** The Houthis kill 11 Yemeni soldiers and government-aligned tribesmen, sparking a heightened wave of violence.
Source: "Ministry Says Houthis Killed 11 Including 3 Security in Saada," *Yemen Post*, July 17, 2010, <http://www.yemenpost.net/Detail123456789.aspx?ID=3&SubID=2414>.
 - The Houthis release 178 prisoners after the Yemeni government accuses the Houthis of failing to comply with the cease-fire's terms.
Source: "Yemen Houthi Rebels in the North 'Release 178 Captives,'" BBC News, March 17, 2010, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/8571605.stm.
 - **February 18, 2010:** The Houthis release two Saudi soldiers as part of the Houthi-Saudi cease-fire deal.
Source: Reuters, "Yemen: Houthi Rebels Release 2 Saudi Soldiers," *New York Times*, February 18, 2010, <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/19/world/middleeast/19briefs-Yemen.html>.
 - **February 11, 2010:** The Yemeni government and the Houthis sign a cease-fire to end six years of conflict.
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Conditions on the agreement include removal of militants from civilian neighborhoods and an end to road blockades. Source: Robert F. Worth, "Yemen's Government Agrees to a Cease-Fire With Rebel Forces," *New York Times*, February 11, 2010, <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/12/world/middleeast/12yemen.html>.

- **Abdul-Malik al-Houthi declares a unilateral cease-fire with Saudi Arabia but does not withdraw rebels from the border region.**
More than 130 Saudi soldiers have been killed near the border between November 2009 and January 2010. Sources: Robert F. Worth, "Yemen Seems to Reject Cease-Fire With Rebels," *New York Times*, January 31, 2010, <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/12/world/middleeast/12yemen.html>; Robert F. Worth, "Yemen's Government Agrees to a Cease-Fire With Rebel Forces," *New York Times*, February 11, 2010, <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/12/world/middleeast/12yemen.html>.
 - **November 5, 2009:** Saudi Arabia conducts its first cross-border military intervention since the Gulf War, sending warplanes to bomb Houthi positions both in Yemen and within Saudi territory.
The Saudis succeed in pushing back the rebels from the border region, but the Houthis capture a number of Saudi soldiers. Sources: Joost R. Hiltermann, "Disorder on the Border: Saudi Arabia's War Inside Yemen," *Foreign Affairs*, December 16, 2009, <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/persian-gulf/2009-12-16/disorder-border>; Robert F. Worth, "Airstrikes Kill at Least 35 in Northwestern Yemen," *New York Times*, December 13, 2009, <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/14/world/middleeast/14yemen.html>.
 - **November 3, 2009:** Houthi rebels open fire on Saudi border guards, killing two and injuring at least 10.
Sources: Robert F. Worth, "Yemeni Rebels and Saudis Clash at Border," *New York Times*, November 6, 2009, <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/11/07/world/middleeast/07yemen.html>; Robert F. Worth, "Saudis' Efforts to Swat Rebels From Yemen Risk Inflaming Larger Conflict," *New York Times*, November 12, 2009, <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/11/13/world/middleeast/13saudi.html>.
 - **Clashes erupt between the Houthis and Saudi security forces along Yemen's northern border.**
The Houthis accuse Saudi Arabia of supporting the Yemeni government's attacks against them, which the Saudi government denies. Source: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.
 - **"Tens of thousands" of Yemenis are displaced after government forces attack Houthi rebels in Saada province, BBC News reports.**
Source: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.
 - **The Houthis deny responsibility for the abduction of nine foreigners—three of whom are killed—in Yemen's northern province of Saada, a Houthi stronghold.**
Source: "Foreigners Kidnapped in Yemen," Al Jazeera, June 14, 2009, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2009/06/200961453254571859.html>.
 - **May 2, 2008:** A bomb explodes outside a mosque in northern Yemen, killing at least 12 and wounding at least 44.
Yemeni officials consider Houthi rebels responsible for what would be the group's first attack deliberately targeting civilians. Houthi leader Abdul-Malik al-Houthi denies any connection to the bombing. Source: Robert F. Worth, "At Least 12 Killed in Bombing at Yemeni Mosque," *New York Times*, May 3, 2008, <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/05/03/world/middleeast/03yemen.html>.
 - **Fighting renews between the Houthis and Yemeni forces.**
Source: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.
 - **Rebel leader Abdul-Malik al-Houthi and Yemeni forces agree to a cease-fire.**
Source: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.
 - **- : Fighting between Yemeni security forces and Houthi rebels in Yemen's north kills or wounds dozens.**
Houthi rebels threaten Yemen's Jewish population in Saada, many of whom are relocated to Sanaa. Sources: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>; Roei Nahmias, "Yemenite Jews under threat," Ynetnews, January 22, 2007, <http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-3355506,00.html>; Barak A. Salmoni, Bryce Loidolt, and Madeleine Wells, *Regime and Periphery in Northern Yemen: The Huthi Phenomenon* (Santa Monica: RAND Corporation, 2010), 257, http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND_MG962.pdf.
 - **More than 600 Houthis are released from prison under an amnesty deal.**
Source: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.
 - **Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh announces that Houthi leader Shaikh Badr al-Din al-Houthi has agreed to a peace deal in exchange for a pardon.**
Badr al-Din al-Houthi is the father of Hussein al-Houthi. Sources: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>; "Yemen's Abd-al-Malik al-Houthi," BBC News, October 3, 2014, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/monitoring/yemens-abd-almalik-alhouthi>.
 - **- : Renewed fighting between Yemeni forces and Houthi supporters leaves more than 200 people dead.**
Source: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.
 - **Hussein al-Houthi, leader of the Houthi movement, is killed by Yemeni forces.**
Source: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.
 - **- : The Houthis wage a series of insurgencies against Yemen's central government.**
Source: Associated Press, "Shiite Rebels Make New Demands to Yemen," *New York Times*, August 25, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/08/26/world/middleeast/shiite-rebels-make-new-demands-to-yemen.html>.
 - **- : Fighting breaks out in Yemen's north between government troops and Shiite insurgents led by Hussein al-Houthi.**
Hundreds die in the clashes. Source: "Yemen Profile – Timeline," BBC News, June 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.
 - **Hussein al-Houthi opposes Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh's cooperation with the United States in the latter's war on terror and invasion of Iraq.**
Al-Houthi and his supporters later resist arrest by Yemeni forces, provoking conflict. Source: Charles Schmitz, "The Huthi Ascent to Power," Middle East Institute, September 15, 2014, <http://www.mei.edu/content/at/huthi-ascent-power>.
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- - : Hussein al-Houthi, son of Zaidi spiritual leader Shaikh Badr-al-Din al-Houthi, forms the political party Hizb al-Haqq (Party of Truth) and briefly serves in Yemen's parliament.
He later abandons politics and begins to grow and militarize the Houthi movement, ostensibly to protect itself from the Yemeni government and other armed groups. Source: Charles Schmitz, "The Huthi Ascent to Power," Middle East Institute, September 15, 2014, <http://www.mei.edu/content/at/huthi-ascent-power>.
 - - : The al-Houthi family founds Shabab al-Mumanin (the Believing Youth) in Yemen's Saada province.
The movement seeks to educate youth about their Zaidi ancestry and promote Zaidism in the face of the perceived growing influence of Salafism and Wahhabism in northern Yemen. Source: Charles Schmitz, "The Huthi Ascent to Power," Middle East Institute, September 15, 2014, <http://www.mei.edu/content/at/huthi-ascent-power>.
 - North and South Yemen unite to form the Republic of Yemen, led by Ali Abdullah Saleh.
Source: "Yemen Profile – Timeline", BBC News, September 24, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.
 - A military coup ends the rule of Yemen's last imam, led by Imam Muhammad al-Badr, and establishes the Yemen Arab Republic.
Al-Badr flees to the north. Civil war between north and south Yemen begins. Sources: Asher Orkaby, "A Road Map to Chaos in Yemen," *Wall Street Journal*, April 9, 2015, <http://www.wsj.com/articles/a-road-map-to-chaos-in-yemen-1428619669>; "Yemen Profile – Timeline", BBC News, September 24, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.
 - - : The Ottomans conquer Yemen, ruling the region until the Ottoman Empire is dismantled at the end of World War I.
A new Zaidi-affiliated line—the Hamid al-Din imam—takes over rule of Yemen. Source: Najam Iftikhar Haider, "What do the leaders of Yemen's Houthis want?," *Al Jazeera America*, February 7, 2015, <http://america.aljazeera.com/opinions/2015/2/what-do-the-leaders-of-yemens-houthis-want.html>.
 - - : Zaidi rule transitions to the Qasimi dynasty.
Qasimi rulers are not required to be descendants of Zayd bin Ali. Some analysts note that Zaidi influence on Yemen's leadership decreases in favor of Sunni theology. Source: Najam Iftikhar Haider, "What do the leaders of Yemen's Houthis want?," *Al Jazeera America*, February 7, 2015, <http://america.aljazeera.com/opinions/2015/2/what-do-the-leaders-of-yemens-houthis-want.html>.
 - - : Yemen is ruled by the Zaidi imam, descendants of Zayd bin Ali, great-great-grandson of the Islamic prophet Muhammad.
The Zaidi imam is considered an offshoot from mainstream Shiism. Sources: "Yemen Crisis: Who is Fighting Whom?," BBC News, March 26, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29319423>; Najam Iftikhar Haider, "What do the leaders of Yemen's Houthis want?," *Al Jazeera America*, February 7, 2015, <http://america.aljazeera.com/opinions/2015/2/what-do-the-leaders-of-yemens-houthis-want.html>; Bruce Riedel, "Houthi victories in Yemen make Saudi Arabia nervous," *Al-Monitor*, October 15, 2015, <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2014/10/houthi-yemen-victory-saudi-arabia-nightmare-iran.html#>.

Houthis

Violent history:

Violent activity by the Houthis has consisted mainly of armed rebellion against the Yemeni government, leading to clashes with security forces. Thousands have been killed and displaced as a result of the fighting. The Houthis also briefly fought Saudi forces on the northern border in late 2009, and have battled al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) for several years. In October 2016, the rebels took direct action against the United States by conducting a series of failed missile attacks against the U.S. Navy presence in the region.¹²⁵ The Houthis had previously kidnapped several American citizens, including a teacher, journalist, humanitarian aid worker.¹²⁶ U.S. ships are not the only vessels the rebels have targeted. Prior to the attacks on the U.S. Navy, a UAE civilian ship was damaged by Houthi missiles that same month.¹²⁷ Starting in 2017, the Houthis have repeatedly attacked Saudi Arabia with missiles and drones, and have ramped up strikes in 2019, often targeting Saudi airports and oil fields.¹²⁸

- **April 9, 2022:** Despite a truce that took effect on April 2 between the Houthis and the Saudi-led military alliance, the Houthis launch an attack on government forces in Marib. The army claims that since the April 2 truce, the Houthis committed at least 100 violations of the truce in contested areas in Hodeidah, Jouf, Taiz, Saada, Hajjah, and Marib. However, on April 13, Yemeni military spokesman Abdo Majali claims the Houthis committed 1,230 violations in the Marib, Taiz, Hajjah, Dhale, and Saada provinces. Majali also accuses the Houthis of bringing in reinforcements, as well as an additional 40 military vehicles, to the battlefield in Southern Marib.¹²⁹
- **March 25, 2022:** The Houthis launch rocket and drone strikes against Saudi Arabia, targeting a fuel depot in Jeddah and sites around Riyadh. Saudi Arabia's civil defense extinguishes two fires at two storage tanks at a fuel depot in Jeddah that the Houthis had previously targeted. Saudi air defenses destroy two explosive-laden drones targeting Najran. Saudi state television reports attacks in the town of Dhahran hit water tanks and damaged vehicles and houses, while another attack targeted an electrical substation in southwestern Saudi Arabia near the Yemeni border. No casualties are reported. Sarea posts to Twitter the Houthis attacked "Aramco facilities in Jeddah and vital facilities in the capital of the Saudi enemy, Riyadh," as well as Aramco facilities in Jizan, Najran, Ras Tanura, and Rabigh with "a large number of drones." The attack comes two days before Jeddah is scheduled to host the Formula One Saudi Arabian Grand Prix on March 27. On March 26, the Saudi-led coalition launches airstrikes against Sanaa and Hodeidah, killing at least seven people. Later that day, Houthi political leader Mahdi al-Mashat announces the suspension of missile and drone attacks and all military actions for a period of three days.¹³⁰
- **March 20, 2022:** The Houthis launch a barrage of missiles and drones toward Saudi oil infrastructure sites, striking the Yanbu Aramco Sinopec Refining Company and a fuel tank at an Aramco distribution station in Jeddah. No casualties are reported in either strike. Saudi authorities report a small fire at one of the sites but no serious damage that would disrupt oil production. The following day, Saudi Arabia issues a statement that it is not responsible for spiking oil prices if the Houthi continue attacking oil production facilities. The Houthis previously targeted the Jeddah facility in a November 2020 cruise missile strike.¹³¹
- **March 11-12, 2022:** As the United Nations holds consultations between the Houthis and the Yemeni government on launching a peace process, the Houthis renew attacks on government troops on the Al-Balaq mountain range outside Marib city. The Houthis reportedly fail to achieve any territorial gains after government forces repel their attacks.¹³²
- **March 10, 2022:** Fighting continues between the Houthis and Yemeni forces in Hajjah province. Houthi bombmaker Abdul Aziz Ahmed Al-Abed is killed in the fighting. Al-Abed is reportedly described as one of the Houthis' "most dangerous leaders," responsible for making bombs and preparing locally made land mines.¹³³
- **March 10, 2022:** The Houthis launch three Samad-3 drones toward a Saudi Aramco refinery in Riyadh and six Samad-1 drones at Aramco facilities in the Saudi cities of Jizan and Abha. The drones cause a small fire in Riyadh, but no casualties are reported in either incident. Houthi spokesman Sarea claims the attacks are in response to the Arab blockade around Yemen, which has led to worsening fuel shortages.¹³⁴
- **March 2, 2022:** A Houthi missile strikes a military camp in Midi, in Hajjah province, killing at least 10 Sudanese soldiers and wounding more than 25 others.¹³⁵
- **Mid-February 2022:** Houthi rebels arrest a former press officer from the closed U.S. Embassy in Sanaa. The former staffer is reportedly held in the Houthi-run Security and Intelligence Authority facility. On February 22, the Houthis bring the staffer back to his home to search it before taking him back again. The arrest raises the number of former U.S. Embassy staff in Houthi custody to at least 11.¹³⁶
- **February 21, 2022:** Saudi forces destroy an explosives-laden drone from launched from Yemen toward King Abdullah Airport in Jizan, Saudi Arabia. At least 16 people are wounded by shrapnel from the destroyed drone. The Arab coalition accuses the Houthis of launching the drone from Sanaa's airport.¹³⁷
- **February 20, 2022:** A Houthi landmine kills nine members of a pro-government military patrol in Albuqa in Saada province. <http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/20220221/89a12f7ec469446f99aa2c3260ca88bc/c.html>.

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- **February 20, 2022:** The Houthis launch seven missiles at Marib, leaving multiple people dead and wounded. Specific casualty numbers are not immediately available.¹³⁸
 - **February 19, 2022:** A Houthi missile strikes a mosque during evening prayers in Al Alem military base in Shabwa province, killing five soldiers and wounding 15 others.¹³⁹
 - **February 19, 2022:** An explosives-laden drone launched by the Houthis strikes a school in Marib's Hareb district, wounding three students and partially destroying the school.¹⁴⁰
 - **February 18, 2022:** Arab coalition forces destroy a small Houthi boat in the southern Red Sea. Saudi TV reports the boat was filled with explosives and launched from Yemen's Hodeidah port.¹⁴¹
 - **February 12, 2022:** Following reportedly intense battles, the Houthis capture the Al-Muhassam military base belonging to Yemeni border guard troops in Hajjah province. Government forces withdraw from the area as the Houthis use explosive-laden drones to attack, resulting in dozens on deaths and casualties on both sides.¹⁴²
 - **February 10, 2022:** The Houthis launch a drone armed with explosives toward the airport in Abha, Saudi Arabia. Saudi defenses destroy the drone, but debris injures 12 people at the airport. Sarea tweets the drone struck its target with "precision." He claims the Saudis use the Abha airport to carry out attacks on Yemen. The United States condemns the attack and says it will work with Saudi Arabia and international partners to hold the Houthis responsible. On February 14, the Saudis destroy a civilian communications system in Sanaa, which the coalition accuses the Houthis of using as a drone control station.¹⁴³
 - **February 8, 2022:** The international charity Oxfam reports the year-long fighting between the Houthis and pro-government forces in Marib has displaced approximately 100,000 people and worsened Yemen's humanitarian crisis. Oxfam noted at least 43 airstrikes hit civilian targets in Marib province, including houses and farms, in January. In January alone, eight people were killed by landmines, compared to five over the past year.¹⁴⁴
 - **February 8, 2022:** A Houthi landmine kills at least 10 pro-government soldiers and destroys a military vehicle in Haradh.¹⁴⁵
 - **February 7, 2022:** Following street fighting between the Houthis and government forces in Hajjah province, the Houthis launch four missiles from Hodeidah toward government-controlled areas in Hajjah. The Arab coalition accuses the Houthis of using civilian facilities at the Hodeidah port and Sanaa airport to launch missiles. Government forces push into the strategic northern city of Haradh on the fourth day of an offensive to control it. Dozens of Houthi fighters are killed in the confrontation.¹⁴⁶
 - **February 5-6, 2022:** On February 5, the Yemeni army launches an offensive to retake the northern city of Haradh, in Hajjah province, from the Houthis. Yemeni forces call on the Houthis to surrender the city. The following day, the Arab coalition warns civilians to avoid roads leading to the city. A coalition spokesman says areas around Haradh are "within the area of operations and are being monitored round the clock, and any movements on these roads will be targeted." On February 6, Yemeni forces seize parts of the city from the Houthis and continue to push toward the city's center.¹⁴⁷
 - **February 3, 2022:** Supported by the Arab coalition, Yemeni army and Giants Brigades troops seize control of several locations on the edges of Um Resh military base in Marib's Juba district. Dozens of Houthis are reportedly killed in the fighting.¹⁴⁸
 - **February 2, 2022:** Houthi forces launch a counteroffensive against government-backed forces in the Al-Anen district of the southern city of Taiz. At least 15 Houthi fighters are killed in the assault.¹⁴⁹
 - **January 31, 2022:** The UAE intercepts a Houthi ballistic missile as the country hosts Israeli President Isaac Herzog in an Israeli president's first visit to the UAE. Sarea confirms the Houthis fired Zulfiqar missiles at Abu Dhabi and drones at Dubai. During a televised address, Sarea warns "citizens, residents and companies to stay away from vital headquarters and facilities that will be targets in the coming period."¹⁵⁰
 - **January 26, 2022:** Attempting to stop the advancing Yemeni forces, Houthi forces blow up a road on Malla'a mountain, south of Marib, and plant landmines.¹⁵¹
 - **January 26, 2022:** The Houthis launch a missile strike on the center of Marib, killing at least five civilians and wounding 23 others. Yemeni Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism Muammar Al-Eryani accuses the Houthis of deliberately targeting residential areas and civilians in Marib. He calls on the world to punish the Houthis for "a full-fledged war crime." Al-Eryani calls for designating the Houthis as a terrorist organization and prosecuting its leaders.¹⁵²
 - **January 24, 2022:** The UAE intercepts two ballistic missiles launched from Yemen toward Abu Dhabi. There are no casualties reported but missile debris scatters across Abu Dhabi. The Houthis' Sarea claims the Houthis launched drones toward Dubai and Zulfiqar ballistic missiles at al-Dhafra airbase in Abu Dhabi and other "sensitive targets." The United States utilizes the al-Dafra airbase. Sarea calls on foreign companies and investors to leave the UAE because "it has become unsafe." He also says the Houthis are ready to "meet escalation with escalation." Houthi
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Houthis

Deputy Foreign Minister Hussein al-Ezzi says the attack on Abu Dhabi “falls within our right to defend ourselves.” The U.S. Embassy issues a security advisory for the UAE, urging its citizens to “maintain a high level of security awareness.”¹⁵³

- **January 23, 2022:** A ballistic missile targets the industrial zone of Ahad al Masariyah in south-western Saudi Arabia, wounding two foreigners. The Houthis claim responsibility.¹⁵⁴
- **January 17, 2022:** The Saudi coalition intercepts eight drones launched from Yemen toward Saudi Arabia. In the UAE, a Houthi drone strikes three tanker trucks carrying fuel in the Mussafah industrial area near Abu Dhabi airport, killing at least three and wounding six others. The fatalities include one Pakistani and two Indian nationals. The Houthis also launch a ballistic missile toward Abu Dhabi, which is intercepted. The Houthis claim they carried out “Operation Hurricane Yemen” in response to the “escalation of the US-Saudi-Emirati aggression.” The Houthis dub the UAE an “unsafe state” and warn foreign companies, citizens, and UAE residents to keep away from vital facilities as the Houthis “will not hesitate” to expand their targets in the UAE. Houthi spokesperson Mohammad Abdulsalam calls the UAE a “statelet” that is “desperate to serve the US and Israel.” He warns the Houthis will “cut off its hands” if the UAE does not “stop meddling in Yemen.” Houthi political bureau member Ali al-Qhoom tweets operations like the drone attack will continue “so long as the offensive and blockade continue and it will encompass strategic targets.” Qhoom also tweets such operations “will happen within the context of a legitimate response to the crimes and attacks of the UAE in Yemen.” Following the attack, the Saudi coalition launched airstrikes over Yemen targeting “terrorist leaders” around Sanaa, killing at least 12. Also in response to the Houthi attacks, the Saudi coalition launches a massive air strike against a Houthi-linked prison in Saada in northern Yemen on January 18, killing at least 70 people and wounding 138. An overnight Saudi raid in Hodeidah destroys a telecommunications hub that kills three children and causes a nationwide Internet outage. Thousands of Houthi supporters reportedly protest in the streets across Yemen.¹⁵⁵
- **January 5, 2022:** The Yemeni government accuses the Houthis of setting fire to more than 40 homes in the villages of Markouda, Al-Shujaira, and Al-Nakhilah. Amsterdam-based human rights organization Rights Radar accuses the Houthis of deliberately burning the homes.¹⁵⁶
- **January 2, 2022:** Houthi militants seize the Rwabee, a UAE-flagged merchant vessel, in the Red Sea off the coast of Hodeidah, Yemen. The Houthis claim the ship is carrying military supplies. The Saudi-led coalition accuses the Houthis of “armed piracy” and says the ship is carrying medical supplies from a dismantled Saudi field hospital on the island of Socotra. The Houthis’ Al Masirah satellite news channel airs footage of weapons and military equipment on board the ship. The Saudis accuse the Houthis of planting the weapons on board. The Arab coalition threatens to target Houthi-held Yemeni ports if the ship is not released. The United States condemns the Houthis’ seizure and calls for the ship’s release and an end to all violent activities. Iranian media quotes Houthi officials claiming they seized the ship as a warning to Israel. On January 15, the Houthis reject a U.N. Security Council demand to release the ship.¹⁵⁷
- **December 28, 2021:** The Houthis launch two ballistic missiles toward the Ataq airport in Yemen’s Shabwa province, reportedly killing and wounding dozens, though specific casualty numbers are not reported. The missiles reportedly target the UAE-backed Giants Brigades, which took control of the airport the previous day from Saudi forces.¹⁵⁸
- **December 26, 2021:** The Saudi coalition reports the Houthis have fired 430 ballistic missiles and 851 armed drones at Saudi Arabia since 2015, killing 59 Saudi civilians.¹⁵⁹
- **December 24, 2021:** The Houthis fire three ballistic missiles toward Saudi Arabia’s Jazan, killing two and wounding seven. Houthi spokesman Yahya Sarea says the missiles targeted “vital and sensitive” sites.¹⁶⁰
- **December 21, 2021:** The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) releases a report claiming the Houthis launched 702 attacks on Saudi Arabia in the first nine months of 2021. According to the report, the Houthis averaged 78 attacks per month and doubling an average of 38 attacks per month during the same period in 2020.¹⁶¹
- **December 16, 2021:** A Houthi attack on Arab coalition positions in the Harad District of Yemen’s Hajjah province kills 14 Sudanese soldiers.¹⁶²
- **December 15, 2021:** The Houthis claim to launch five ballistic missiles toward the King Khalid Airbase in the Saudi city of Khamis Mushait and other targets in Jazan. The Saudi coalition says it intercepted and destroyed two ballistic missiles fired by the Houthis from Sanaa Airport toward the Saudi city of Abha.¹⁶³
- **December 6-7, 2021:** On December 6, the Houthis claim to launch several ballistic missiles and 25 armed drones against Saudi targets, including an Aramco oil facility in Jeddah and the defense ministry in Riyadh. A Houthi spokesman says the strikes are retaliation for 47 airstrikes against Houthi targets in Marib in the past 24 hours. The spokesman also claims the Houthis targeted Riyadh airport. The Saudi military intercepts one ballistic missile over Riyadh. No casualties or damage are reported. On December 7, the Saudi coalition bombs Houthi targets around Sanaa, Marib, and Jouf.¹⁶⁴
- **December 5, 2021:** Houthi militants exchange gunfire with coalition forces in Marib, resulting in the deaths of at least 25 Houthi fighters.¹⁶⁵

Houthis

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- **November 19-20, 2021:** On November 19, the Saudi government says it destroyed three Houthi drones launched toward southern Saudi Arabia and a fourth over Yemen. The government also says the Houthis “failed to launch two ballistic missiles,” which fell inside Yemen. The following day, the Houthis claim they had launched 14 drones at Aramco refineries in Jeddah as well as military targets in Riyadh, Jeddah, Abha, Jizan, and Najran. The Saudi military announces attacks against 13 Houthi targets in Yemen, hitting weapons depots, air defense systems, and drones’ communication systems in Sanaa, Saada, and Marib provinces.¹⁶⁶
 - **November 13, 2021:** Houthi and coalition forces clash in Hodeidah and coalition warplanes strike the Al Faza area south of Hodeidah. The Saudi military denies it is withdrawing.¹⁶⁷
 - **November 10, 2021:** Houthi militants storm the former U.S. Embassy in Sanaa and take captive U.S.-employed Yemeni security personnel. Most of the captives are freed by November 12. The U.S. Department of State calls on the Houthis to release the remaining captives, vacate the building, and return all seized property. The United States closed its embassy in 2015.¹⁶⁸
 - **October 31, 2021:** The Houthis launch two ballistic missiles that strike a mosque and a religious school in Marib province. The attack kills and injures 29.¹⁶⁹
 - **October 30, 2021:** The Houthis launch a mortar strike in Taiz, southern Yemen. The explosion kills four and injures two others. Despite not being close to the battlefields or military bases under the government’s control, Taiz is one of a series of residential areas that have been targeted by the Houthis, resulting in the deaths of dozens of civilians.¹⁷⁰
 - **October 28, 2021:** The Houthis launch a missile that strikes a tribal leader’s home south of Marib. The explosion kills thirteen and injures 16 others.¹⁷¹
 - **October 23, 2021:** The Houthis launch a ballistic missile that fails to reach its target and instead strikes a residential area in Dhamar province, northern Yemen. Media reports claim over dozens of civilians were killed or wounded in the missile attack.¹⁷²
 - **October 2021:** The Houthis allegedly kidnap at least 47 people in al-Abdiyah while searching for Yemeni soldiers and tribesmen resisting their occupation. The Houthis reportedly question the captured civilians about relatives serving in the Yemeni forces and allied militias. Local authorities issue pleas to the United Nations and international aid groups to intervene before the 35,000 people living in the district die of starvation. On October 12, the internationally recognized Yemeni government declares southern Marib a military zone following Houthi gains in the area. On October 18, the Arab coalition announces it has carried out 38 operations targeting the Houthis in al-Abdiyah, resulting in the deaths of more than 150 Houthi militants. On October 26, the coalition announces the deaths of more than 85 Houthi fighters in targeted strikes in the al-Jawba and al-Kassara districts in Marib. Since October 11, the coalition has killed more than 2,000 Houthis around Marib city, with 218 of those deaths occurring in an airstrike around Marib city on October 31.¹⁷³
 - **October 16-17, 2021:** On October 16, the U.S. State Department condemns the Houthis’ “flagrant disregard for the safety of civilians” during their offensive in Marib. On October 17, the Houthis claim to have seized three districts in Shabwa province in southern Yemen and two more districts in Marib.¹⁷⁴
 - **October 8-9, 2021:** The Houthis increase shelling and ground attacks on the Marib western district of al-Kassara on October 8. Government forces reportedly kill at least 100 Houthi fighters, forcing the Houthis to end their attack on al-Kassara by October 9.¹⁷⁵
 - **October 7, 2021:** Houthis targeted the residential al-Rawdah neighborhood in Marib for the second time within a few days, killing at least 29 civilians.¹⁷⁶
 - **October 3, 2021:** The Houthis fire three ballistic missiles toward Marib, killing two children and wounding at least 33 other people. One of the missiles lands in the al-Rawdah neighborhood, which is home to thousands of displaced people. The missile struck a house, killing a 4-year-old girl and her 2-year-old brother. Their parents were also wounded. The other two missiles targeted military areas of the city. The U.S. Embassy in Yemen condemns the attack. Yemeni officials pledge to punish the Houthis for the attack.¹⁷⁷
 - **September 27, 2021:** Fighting continues in Marib as military and medical sources report at least 67 pro-government troops and Houthi rebels are wounded.¹⁷⁸
 - **September 23, 2021:** The Houthis begin a siege of Marib’s al-Abdiyah district, sparking a humanitarian crisis as the Houthis block medical and other humanitarian aid. Local tribes fight to repel the Houthis but the Houthis advance in the district over the following month. Aid workers on the ground accuse the Houthis of committing genocide in al-Abdiyah by denying access to humanitarian organizations and shelling hospitals and other vulnerable civilian targets.¹⁷⁹
 - **September 18, 2021:** A Houthi firing squad executes nine people in Sanaa. The nine were accused of involvement in the killing of senior Houthi official Saleh al-Samad on April 19, 2018. Samad was president of the Houthis’ Supreme Political Council. He and six others were killed in a Saudi airstrike in Hodeida province. Altogether, the Houthis accused more than 60 people of involvement in Samad’s death, including
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U.S. President Donald Trump, and Western, Israeli, and Gulf Arab officials.¹⁸⁰

- **September 11, 2021:** Militants fire a ballistic missile and explosive-laden drones toward the Red Sea port city of Mocha in Yemen, destroying several warehouses of humanitarian aid. No casualties are reported. Officials from the internationally recognized government blame the Houthis, who do not immediately claim responsibility for the attack.¹⁸¹
- **September 8, 2021:** Houthi forces capture Marib's Rahabah district. Yemen's internationally backed government had initially recaptured the district in July, but lost control to the Houthis after heaving fighting that resulted in the death of 65 fighters from both sides.¹⁸²
- **September 5, 2021:** Saudi military forces intercept three ballistic missiles targeting the southern cities of Najran and Jazan, as well as Dammam in Saudi Arabia's eastern region. There are no reported casualties in Najran and Jazan, but shrapnel from the missile fired toward Dammam injures two children and damages 14 houses. The Saudi government blames the Houthis.¹⁸³
- **September 2-4, 2021:** The Houthis continue their assault on Marib in northern Yemen, killing 22 pro-government forces and wounding 50. At least 48 Houthi fighters are also killed within 48 hours of clashes.¹⁸⁴
- **September 1, 2021:** Saudi forces intercept and destroy three Houthi drones over Yemen, which the Saudis say were targeting civilian.¹⁸⁵
- **August 31, 2021:** Armed drones strike Saudi Arabia's Abha International Airport, wounding at least eight and damaging a civilian plane. The Houthis do not claim responsibility but are suspected of carrying out the strike. The Saudi government accuses the Houthis of war crimes for repeatedly targeting the airport.¹⁸⁶
- **August 29, 2021:** Houthi forces launch armed drones and ballistic missiles toward the al-Anad military base in southern Yemen, killing at least 30 soldiers and wounding 60.¹⁸⁷
- **August 29-31, 2021:** Houthi fighters launch multiple attacks on government positions around Marib and the surrounding areas of al-Mashjah, al-Kassara, Jabal Murad, and Rahabah. On August 30, at least 11 government-aligned soldiers are killed and several are reportedly wounded. Iranian media claim dozens of Arab coalition fighters are killed in the fighting. Yemen's Armed Forces Guidance Department estimates at least 800 Houthi fighters are killed during the 72 hours of fighting. Military officials claim Iran sent military experts and fighters from the IRGC, Iraq, and Lebanon to provide reinforcements to the Houthis. Yemeni officials accuse the IRGC of firing ballistic missiles and drones inside and outside of Yemen.¹⁸⁸
- **August 9, 2021:** The Arab coalition intercepts and destroys two explosives-laden Houthi drones over southern Saudi Arabia. The coalition accuses the Houthis of deliberately targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure.¹⁸⁹
- **July 29, 2021:** The Houthis blow up the house of Taleb Durkom, brother of Brigadier General Ahmed Saeed Durkom and a commander in the government forces in Marib. Taleb Durkom writes on Facebook the act won't deter government-backed forces from confronting the Houthis.¹⁹⁰
- **July 25, 2021:** The Houthis blow up the al-Zaher home of Hussein al-Humaiqani, who aided government forces in capturing al-Zaher from the Houthis earlier in the month. Moammar al-Eryani, the information minister in the Saudi-backed Yemeni government, condemns the Houthis for "deliberately" blowing up "citizens' homes in the matter of terrorist organizations, terrorizing citizens and systematically avenging anyone who disagrees with it."¹⁹¹
- **July 14-20, 2021:** On July 14, government-backed forces recapture the Rahabah district, southwest of Marib, from the Houthis. The Houthis launch a counteroffensive and recapture some of the territory. On July 20, the Houthis blow up the home of Marib's emergency police chief, Brigadier General Ahmed Saeed Durkom.¹⁹²
- **July 5-8, 2021:** On July 5, government-backed forces recapture the Yemeni town of a-Zaher from the Houthis. On July 8, the Houthis retake al-Zaher.¹⁹³
- **July 4, 2021:** Houthi militias launch a missile targeting a mosque in a Yemeni army base in the Modiya district of the southern governorate of Abyan. The explosion kills five and injures at least 15. The assault occurred after government loyalists reclaimed ground in the central governorate of al-Bayda, a location that is critical to Houthi supply routes.¹⁹⁴
- **June 29, 2021:** Houthi rebels launch two missiles targeting the government-held city of Marib. The attack kills three people and injures at least 10 others. The Houthis claimed they targeted military camps in the city.¹⁹⁵
- **June 20, 2021:** Saudi forces destroy a Houthi drone launched toward Saudi city of Khamis Mushait.¹⁹⁶
- **June 19, 2021:** Saudi forces reportedly intercept 17 armed drones launched toward the country by Houthi forces.¹⁹⁷
- **June 14, 2021:** The Houthis claim to launch a drone toward Saudi Arabia's Abha airport. The Saudis do not confirm the attack.¹⁹⁸

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- **June 10, 2021:** The Houthis launch a missile in Marib, hitting a women’s prison and mosque. The attack kills at least eight and wounds as many as 27.¹⁹⁹
 - **June 6, 2021:** The Houthis launch a ballistic missile that targets Marib. The missile strikes a gas station that kills 17 people and wounds five others. Yemeni Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism Moammar al-Eryani claims the attack amounts to a war crime.²⁰⁰
 - **May 31, 2021:** The Houthis claim a drone strike against the King Khalid military air base in Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia. Saudi authorities do not confirm the strike.²⁰¹
 - **April 26, 2021:** Following two days of fighting between the Houthis and the Saudi-led coalition which backs Yemen’s government, more than 65 people are killed. The Houthis advance towards Marib city and take full control of the Kassara battlefield in the northwest.²⁰²
 - **April 23, 2021:** The Houthis claim responsibility for drone strikes on the King Khalid air base and on an Aramco facility in Jizan, Saudi Arabia.²⁰³
 - **April 17, 2021:** The Houthis claim responsibility for a drone strike on the King Khalid air base in Mushait, Saudi Arabia.²⁰⁴
 - **April 15-16, 2021:** The Houthis continue their offensive in Marib, reportedly killing 36 Yemeni troops. At least 60 Houthi fighters are also reportedly killed during the clashes.²⁰⁵
 - **April 15, 2021:** The Houthis abduct Yemeni model and actress Entesar Al-Hammadi for posing in pictures without a hijab. The Houthis reportedly intend to prosecute Hammadi for violating Islamic culture and dress codes.²⁰⁶
 - **April 12, 2021:** The Houthis claim responsibility for overnight drone strikes on Aramco facilities in Jeddah and Jubail in Saudi Arabia. Houthi spokesman Yahya Saree claims the Houthis also fired five drones and two ballistic missiles at “sensitive military areas” in Khamis Mushait and Jizan. Saudi officials do not confirm the attacks on the Aramco facilities but claim the missiles and drones targeting Khamis Mushait and Jizan were intercepted.²⁰⁷
 - **April 11-17, 2021:** Houthi militants evict 20 academics and their families from university housing in Sanaa. The Houthis reportedly seek to install academics loyal to their cause within area universities.²⁰⁸
 - **April 11, 2021:** The Saudi-led coalition intercepts six explosives-laden drones targeting the kingdom.²⁰⁹
 - **April 3, 2021:** The Saudi military claims it destroyed an explosives-filled boat in the Red Sea, launched by the Houthis. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-saudi-redsea-idUSKBN2BQ0FW>.
 - **April 1, 2021:** The Houthis claim to launch four armed drones toward Riyadh. Saudi authorities do not confirm the drone attacks but do confirm they destroyed a Houthi ballistic missile in Yemen before it could launch.²¹⁰
 - **Early April 2021:** Within 12 days, the Houthis reportedly kidnap more than 12 doctors and 17 health care workers from hospitals in Sanaa because they had refused to treat wounded Houthi fighters.²¹¹
 - **March 30, 2021:** The Saudi-led coalition destroys two Houthi drones launched toward Saudi Arabia.²¹²
 - **March 28, 2021:** The Saudi-led coalition destroys explosive-filled boats the Houthis launched from the port of Hodeidah. According to Saudi officials, the Houthis planned an “imminent” attack with the boats. Separately, the coalition intercepts and destroys three armed drones launched toward southern Saudi Arabia.²¹³
 - **March 28, 2021:** Houthi forces expel 13 members of three Jewish families from Sanaa, effectively deporting the last of Sanaa’s millennia-old Jewish community except for four remaining seniors. The 13 reportedly await the United Nations to relocate them as they refuse to go to Israel.²¹⁴
 - **March 25-26, 2021:** On March 26, the Houthis claim they sent 18 armed drones to attack energy and military sites in Saudi Arabia over the past day. Houthi military spokesman Yahya Sarea says the Houthis targeted Saudi Aramco facilities in Ras al-Tanura, Rabigh, Yanbu, and Jazan, as well as the King Abdelaziz military base in Dammam and military sites in Najran and Asir. The Saudi energy ministry reports a projectile had struck a petroleum products distribution station in Jazan on March 25, causing a small fire but no casualties. On March 26, Saudi forces intercept and destroy a Houthi ballistic missile fired toward the Saudi city of Najran. The Saudi-led coalition also destroys an armed drone heading toward Saudi Arabia’s Khamis Mushait.²¹⁵
 - **March 25, 2021:** Saudi defenses intercept and destroy eight armed drones fired by the Houthi militias toward universities in Jizan and Najran.²¹⁶
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- **March 20, 2021:** The Saudi air force intercepts and destroys an explosives-filled Houthi drone headed toward Khamis Mushait. In response to that attack and the previous day's drone attack, Saudi forces launch airstrikes on Houthi military camps in and around Sanaa.²¹⁷
 - **March 19, 2021:** Houthi militants launch armed drones toward a Saudi Aramco oil facility in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The drones cause a fire but no injuries or deaths. The fire is quickly brought under control and causes minimal damage.²¹⁸
 - **March 16, 2021:** Shells from a Houthi rocket strike a market in Marib, killing one and wounding eight others. Separately, Houthi militants in Saada launch two ballistic missiles toward Saudi Arabia, which land in uninhabited areas in southern Saudi Arabia. Saudi forces respond by destroying a bunker and launch pads in Saada.²¹⁹
 - **March 15, 2021:** The Houthis launch armed drones at Abuha Airport and King Khalid Air Base in Khamis Mushait, both in Saudi Arabia. Houthi spokesman Yahya Sarea claims the drones struck their intended targets. The Saudi-led coalition says it intercepted a drone targeting Khamis Mushait but does not confirm the other strikes.²²⁰
 - **March 7, 2021:** Houthi security forces launch three tear gas cannisters into a protest at a migrant center in Sanaa, causing a fire that kills 45 people and wounds more than 200. Most of the fatalities are Ethiopian immigrants. Later in the month, the Houthis admit their forces caused the fire. The Houthis detain 11 security personnel and claim no authorization had been given to use the tear gas.²²¹
 - **March 2021:** The Houthis continue to clash with Yemen's army for the government-controlled city of Marib. On March 3, the Houthis announce they have taken control of 10 of Marib's 14 districts, while the Saudi-backed government remains in control of the city's center. On March 10, the Houthis fire a ballistic missile toward Marib, which the Saudi military destroys. On March 11, the United States, United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Germany issue a joint statement condemning the Houthi offensive.²²²
 - **March 7, 2021:** Houthi security forces launch three tear gas cannisters into a protest at a migrant center in Sanaa, causing a fire that kills 45 people and wounds more than 200. Most of the fatalities are Ethiopian immigrants. Later in the month, the Houthis admit their forces caused the fire. The Houthis detain 11 security personnel and claim no authorization had been given to use the tear gas. Later in the month, Ethiopian activists in Sanaa announce they are pursuing legal counsel to file a lawsuit against Houthi leaders in the International Criminal Court over responsibility for the fire.²²³
 - **March 4, 2021:** The Houthis claim to launch a ballistic missile at an Aramco distribution facility in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Aramco and Saudi officials do not confirm the attack.²²⁴
 - **February 28, 2021:** Shelling destroys a home near Yemen's port of Hodeidah, killing five, including a child. Saudi and Houthi forces accuse one another of responsibility for the attack.²²⁵
 - **February 27, 2021:** The Saudi military intercepts and destroys a ballistic missile and three armed drones over Riyadh, which they accuse the Houthis of launching. There are no reported casualties, but debris from the destroyed missile damages a home in Riyadh. The United States calls on the Houthis to end all attacks.²²⁶
 - **February 11, 2021:** Saudi forces reportedly intercept and destroy a Houthi drone near the town of Khamis Mushait, which hosts a key airbase in southern Saudi Arabia.²²⁷
 - **February 10, 2021:** Houthi drones armed with bombs target Abha airport in southwest Saudi Arabia. There are no casualties reported, but a civilian plane is damaged.²²⁸
 - **February 7-8, 2021:** On February 7, Houthi militants launch drone and rocket attacks on Marib, as well as ground attacks on al-Jawf. The following day, Houthi fighters continue an offensive operation into Marib. Government forces push back the Houthis and capture several fighters. At least 29 people are killed, and dozens are wounded in the fighting.²²⁹
 - **January 6, 2021:** Houthi militants kidnap three engineers employed by the Safer Company for Oil Exploration and Production in Sanaa. Two of the engineers are kidnapped off a bus, while the third is taken at his home. Separately, Houthi attacks on homes in Taiz leave six dead and seven wounded. Four of the dead are children.²³⁰
 - **December 30, 2020:** As a plane carrying Yemen's newly confirmed government arrives from Saudi Arabia, an explosion at Aden's airport kills at least 25 and wounds more than 110 others. The Saudi-led coalition reportedly shoots down a bomb-laden drone over a palace where the new cabinet members were taken after arrival. No cabinet ministers are injured in the attack. Yemeni Prime Minister Maeen Abdulmalik Saeed accuses the Houthi militia and its primary sponsor, Iran, of responsibility. According to investigators, the Houthis fired four ballistic missiles at the airport. A Houthi official denies responsibility. A March 2021 U.N. report confirms the Houthis' responsibility for the attack. On March 26, U.N. investigators present their report to the U.N. committee that oversees Yemen-related sanctions, but Russia blocks the report's wider release.²³¹
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- **December 16, 2020:** An unidentified projectile strikes Saudi Arabia's Jizan province, causing no damage or casualties. Saudi authorities blame the Houthis.²³²
 - **December 14, 2020:** An explosives-filled boat attacks a Singapore-flagged oil tanker near Saudi Arabia's port city of Jeddah, causing a small fire but no casualties. The Houthis are suspected in the attack.²³³
 - **December 3, 2020:** Mortar shells strike the Thabit Brothers industrial compound in Hodeidah, killing at least eight and wounding 13 others. The government blames Houthi militants.²³⁴
 - **November 25, 2020:** An explosion damages a Maltese-flagged oil tanker in the Saudi port of Shuqaiq, causing minor damage. The Saudi government blames the Houthis.²³⁵
 - **November 22, 2020:** Houthi forces fire a missile that strikes a Saudi Aramco oil company distribution center in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. According to Houthi spokesman Yahya Sarea, the strike was carried out in response to the Saudi-led coalition's actions in Yemen. Sarea also stated that foreign companies and Saudi residents should exercise caution as Houthi "operations will continue."²³⁶
 - **October 28, 2020:** The Saudi-led Arab coalition destroys six Houthi drones and three ballistic missiles targeting Saudi Arabia. There is no reported damage.²³⁷
 - **October 23-25, 2020:** Houthi drones target the Jizan and Abha airports and the Khamis Mushait base in Saudi Arabia. The Saudi military intercepts four drones over the three-day period.²³⁸
 - **October 5, 2020:** The Arab coalition in Yemen destroys a remote-controlled explosive-filled Houthi boat near As-Salif, Yemen.²³⁹
 - **October 4, 2020:** A Houthi missile launched from Yemen hits Jizan, Saudi Arabia. There are no reported casualties.²⁴⁰
 - **October 1, 2020:** Houthi fighters attack an army post in Al Hodeidah province. At least three militants are killed.²⁴¹
 - **September 23, 2020:** The Houthis launch a missile against a Saudi base near the Yemen border, allegedly killing 10, according to Iranian media.²⁴²
 - **September 19, 2020:** Houthi rebels launch a missile that targets Saudi Arabia's Jizan province. The attack wounds five civilians.²⁴³
 - **September 10, 2020:** Houthi rebels launch a ballistic missile and drones toward Riyadh, which Saudi forces intercept. The Houthis claim to have attacked an "important target." According to Sarea, the attacks are "a response to the enemy's permanent escalation and its continuing blockade against our country" and will continue as long as Saudi Arabia "continues its aggression" against Yemen.²⁴⁴
 - **August 16, 2020:** Houthi rebels launch a missile attack in both the northeast and east of Sanaa. The attacks kill nine soldiers and wound four others.²⁴⁵
 - **July 13, 2020:** Houthi rebels claim to have launched a missile attack from Sanaa on a large oil facility in Jizan, Saudi Arabia. The Saudi-led military fighting the Houthis allege they intercept the attack. Yahya Sarea, the Houthi's military spokesman, claims that the group also launched attacks on Saudi military sites near the Yemen border on the same day, killing and injuring dozens of military officers. However, Saudi Arabia does not confirm the attack.²⁴⁶
 - **June 23, 2020:** A Houthi military spokesman claims the rebels launched drone and ballistic missile strikes on Riyadh, targeting the defense and intelligence ministries as well as an air base. The Saudi government says it intercepted one ballistic missile but has no comment on other projectiles.²⁴⁷
 - **April 6, 2020:** Houthi rebels launch a shelling attack in Taiz, southwestern Yemen. The shelling hits a women's prison, killing at least six prisoners.²⁴⁸
 - **March 28, 2020:** Houthi rebels launch ballistic missiles, targeting Riyadh and Jizan, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia's air defenses intercept the attack. However, two civilians are injured from debris fallout.²⁴⁹
 - **March 17, 2020:** Houthi rebels launch ballistic missiles in Al-Yatma, north of Al-Jawf. The attack targeted a meeting of senior military and tribal leaders, including Amin Al-Akeemi, the governor of Al-Jawf. Al-Akeemi survives the attack, but four others are killed.²⁵⁰
 - **March 14, 2020:** Houthi militants carry out a missile attack in Taiz, southwest Yemen. The missile strikes a civilian vehicle, killing five and wounding an unconfirmed number of others.²⁵¹
 - **February 11, 2020:** Houthi rebels carry out a missile attack against the Amajed army base in Abyan, southern Yemen. The attack kills three soldiers and wounds 15 others.²⁵²
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Houthis

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- **January 25, 2020 – January 30, 2020:** Houthi military spokesman, Yahya Sarea, releases a statement claiming the Iran-aligned group has launched 26 rocket attacks between January 25th and the 30th against airports in southern Saudi Arabia. The targets also included the facilities of oil company Saudi Aramco, and “two sensitive targets.” Saudi authorities have not confirmed the strikes, but if confirmed, they will be the first by the Houthis on Saudi Arabia since September 2019.²⁵³
 - **January 2020:** On January 18, ballistic missiles strike a mosque at the al-Estiqbal military camp in Marib, killing at least 116 people. It is reportedly one of the deadliest attacks in the civil war. There are no immediate claims of responsibility but the government blames Houthi rebels. On January 20, government forces fight Houthi rebels east of Marib. Senior Houthi commander Jaber Al Muwaed is reportedly killed in the fighting.²⁵⁴
 - **December 29, 2019:** A ballistic missile strikes a military parade for new recruits held at a soccer field in the capital of Dhale Province by the UAE-backed separatist militia the Resistance Forces. The attack kills at least 10, including four children, and wounds 21. There are no immediate claims of responsibility but the militia blames Houthi rebels.²⁵⁵
 - **November 17, 2019:** Houthi rebels hijack the Saudi tugboat Rabigh-3 while it is towing a South Korean drilling rig in the Red Sea. A Houthi spokesman acknowledges the seizure in what he calls a “suspicious case” off the Yemeni coast. He says the boat will be released if it is determined to belong to South Korea.²⁵⁶
 - **November 6, 2019:** Houthi rebels launch drones and fire at least four missiles at warehouses in the port town of al-Makha, killing at least eight and wounding at least 12. At least three other missiles are intercepted. The warehouses are used by the Giants Bridges militia allied with Yemen’s internationally recognized government. Government forces say the attack also targeted a refugee camp and a hospital run by Doctors Without Borders.²⁵⁷
 - **September 28, 2019:** Houthi rebels claim to have killed 500 Saudi soldiers, captured a further 2,000, and seized a convoy of Saudi military vehicles in the southern Najran region of Saudi Arabia. The claims could not be corroborated have been denied by Saudi forces.²⁵⁸
 - **September 24, 2019:** Saudi forces intercept and destroy two ballistic missiles fired from Sanaa.²⁵⁹
 - **September 14, 2019:** Drone attacks are launched on two key oil installations in Abqaiq, Saudi Arabia. The Houthis claim responsibility for the attack. Although there are no casualties, the damaged oil facilities process the majority of the country’s crude output which raises the risk of a disruption in world oil supplies. In January 2020, a U.N. Security Council investigation concludes that the Houthis did not carry out the attack.²⁶⁰
 - **September 3, 2019:** Houthi rebels launch multiple drone attacks on King Khalid Air Base in the southwest of Saudi Arabia. Earlier in the day, Houthis fire several ballistic missiles towards Najran airport in the southwest of the kingdom. No casualties or injuries are reported in both instances.²⁶¹
 - **September 1, 2019:** The Saudi-led military coalition launch airstrikes in southwest Yemen, eventually hitting a prison complex. The Sunni Muslim coalition says it destroyed a site storing drones and missiles in Dhamar. Over 100 people are killed in the attack. The head of the Houthis’ national committee for prisoner affairs, Abdul Qader al-Mortada, said many of those held were due to be released in a local deal to exchange prisoners of war.²⁶²
 - **August 28, 2019:** Houthi rebels launch a cruise missile towards Saudi Arabia’s Abha airport. Yahya Saria, the group’s military spokesman, confirms Houthi responsibility for the attack. The missile targeted plane hangars and led to air traffic being halted in the airport. No casualties or injuries are reported. Also that day, the Houthis launch armed drones on “military targets” in the Saudi regions of Jizan and Najran.²⁶³
 - **August 27, 2019:** Saudi-led coalition forces intercept and down a Houthi drone launched toward the kingdom from Yemen. Houthi’s Al Masirah TV does not announce the attack. Also on the 27th, Houthi rebels conduct a large-scale attack in Saada. As many as 25 soldiers of the Saudi-backed government forces are killed and an unreported number are injured.²⁶⁴
 - **August 26, 2019:** Houthi rebels launch armed drones at a “military target” in Riyadh. It is unreported if there are any casualties or injuries.²⁶⁵
 - **August 25, 2019:** Houthi rebels fire 10 ballistic missiles at Jizan airport in southwest Saudi Arabia. The Saudi-led coalition intercepts and destroys at least six of the missiles. It is unreported if there were any casualties in the attack. That same day, the Arab military coalition fighting the Houthis in Yemen intercept and down a drone that the rebels claim they launched in the direction of a Saudi airbase. A Houthi military spokesperson cited by the group’s Al Masirah TV earlier said the group had launched drones targeting the control towers of the Abha airport and the Khamis Mushait airbase, both in the southwest of the kingdom.²⁶⁶
 - **August 22, 2019:** Houthi forces launch two drones towards the city of Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia. Saudi forces intercept and down the two drones.²⁶⁷
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Houthis

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- **August 21, 2019:** Houthi rebels shoot down a U.S. drone with an air missile. The U.S. suspects the missile to be provided by Iran although the Houthis claim the weapon was developed locally.²⁶⁸
 - **August 19, 2019:** The Houthis launch a ballistic missile on a military parade in the province of Marib. Official numbers have not been reported, but the attack kills and wounds dozens of soldiers.²⁶⁹
 - **August 17, 2019:** Houthi rebels deploy 10 drones to strike Saudi Arabia's Shaybah oil field, one of the kingdom's largest. There are no injuries and no disruption to the field's production.²⁷⁰
 - **August 16, 2019:** The Houthis launch drone attacks on Saudi Arabia's Abha international airport, halting air traffic. The Saudi-led coalition reports that the drone was intercepted and shot down.²⁷¹
 - **August 13, 2019:** Yemen's Houthi movement launches drone attacks on the airport of Abha in southwest Saudi Arabia.²⁷²
 - **August 5, 2019:** Houthi forces launch drone attacks on Saudi Arabia's King Khalid Air Base and Abha and Najran airports.²⁷³
 - **August 1, 2019:** Houthi rebels initiate twin attacks in the city of Aden. Suicide bombers blast a police station in one neighborhood while the rebels fire a missile at a military parade of UAE-trained militia. At least 51 people are killed in the attacks.²⁷⁴
 - **July 29, 2019:** The Saudi-coalition launches an airstrike on a market in northern Yemen, killing 14 people and wounding more than 26 others. The attack is a response to a Houthi drone attack on a Saudi airbase.²⁷⁵
 - **July 28, 2019:** Houthi forces launch indiscriminate attacks in the Al-Rawdhah neighborhood of Taiz. The attack kills one child and injures three others.²⁷⁶
 - **July 20, 2019:** Saudi-coalition fighter jets take out at least five Houthi air defense sites around Sanaa.²⁷⁷
 - **July 16, 2019:** Houthi forces launch a drone attack on Jizan airport in southwestern Saudi Arabia.²⁷⁸
 - **July 15, 2019:** The Saudi-led coalition intercepts and downs three Houthi drones that were launched towards the southwestern Saudi cities of Jizan and Abha.²⁷⁹
 - **July 6, 2019:** Houthi forces carry out drone attacks on military sites at the Abha airport in southern Saudi Arabia. Earlier that day, Houthis also claim targeting warplane hangars and other military sites in Saudi Jizan airport.²⁸⁰
 - **July 2, 2019:** The Houthis again strike Saudi Arabia's Abha airport, this time with a drone, injuring nine.²⁸¹
 - **June 23, 2019:** The Houthis successfully strike Saudi Arabia's Abha airport with a cruise missile, killing one.²⁸²
 - **June 19, 2019:** A Houthi-launched projectile hits a power-transformer station near a desalination plant in Saudi Arabia.²⁸³
 - **June 12, 2019:** The Houthis successfully strike Saudi Arabia's Abha airport with a cruise missile, injuring a reported 26.²⁸⁴
 - **June 11, 2019:** The Houthis launch two drones at the southwest Saudi city of Khamis Mushait.²⁸⁵
 - **May 21, 2019:** The Houthis attack an airport in the Saudi city of Najran with a bomb-laden drone.²⁸⁶
 - **May 20, 2019:** The Houthis launch two ballistic missiles at Saudi Arabia. The Saudi government says it intercepted the missiles over Mecca province.²⁸⁷
 - **May 15, 2019:** Fighting resumes between the Houthis and pro-government forces in Hodeidah, threatening the cease-fire there.²⁸⁸
 - **May 14, 2019:** The Houthis carry out several drone attacks on Saudi oil facilities.²⁸⁹
 - **March 11, 2019:** After weeks of intense fighting, Houthi forces seize several besieged villages in northern Yemen. Pro-government media outlets accuse the Houthis of killing 62 civilians and displacing 268 families. The Houthis blame the Saudi-backed coalition for some of the civilian deaths.²⁹⁰
 - **February 17, 2019:** Houthi forces launch several attacks across Yemen's northern border killing nine Saudi soldiers in the provinces of Aseer, Jazan, and Najran.²⁹¹
 - **January 10, 2019:** Houthi forces target a Yemeni military parade with a drone, killing five and wounding twenty soldiers, including the Yemeni army's chief of staff who would later die of his wounds.²⁹²
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Houthis

- **January 5, 2019:** Houthi forces kill two civilians and wound 16 others when they shell the 7th July neighborhood of Taiz.²⁹³
- **December 7, 2018:** An Associated Press report accuses the Houthis of carrying out rampant detention and torture of political opponents in areas under its control.²⁹⁴
- **October 5, 2018:** Houthi forces fire three shells at an IDP camp in Hodeidah, killing one woman and injuring others.²⁹⁵
- **September 20, 2018:** Saudi Arabia intercepts two Houthi-controlled boats laden with explosives outside of the Saudi port of Jizan.²⁹⁶
- **September 15, 2018:** Saudi Arabia intercepts a Houthi missile targeting Jizan, Saudi Arabia.²⁹⁷
- **September 5, 2018:** The Houthis launch a ballistic missile at the Saudi city of Najran. Twenty-six people are wounded by shrapnel when the missile is intercepted by Saudi defense systems.²⁹⁸
- **September 4, 2018:** The Houthis claim a missile attack on an Aramco facility in Saudi Arabia's Jizan province.²⁹⁹
- **August 27, 2018:** The Houthis claim to target a UAE airport with a drone. The UAE denies the attack occurred and there is no evidence of any damage to the facility.³⁰⁰
- **August 9, 2018:** The Houthis launch a ballistic missile at the Saudi city of Jizan, killing one civilian and wounding 11 others.³⁰¹
- **August 6, 2018:** Houthi rebels launch a missile at the Saudi city of Najran. The missile is intercepted by Saudi air defense systems and no casualties are reported.³⁰²
- **August 4, 2018:** The Houthis claim to conduct a drone attack against a Saudi military base in the country's Asir province.³⁰³
- **July 25, 2018:** The Houthis slightly damage a Saudi oil tanker in the Red Sea.³⁰⁴
- **July 18, 2018:** The Houthis claim to have attacked a Saudi Aramco refinery in Riyadh with a drone. The oil company denies this claim, stating that the fire at the facility was caused by "an operational incident."³⁰⁵
- **June 13, 2018:** The Houthis strike a UAE naval vessel with two missiles near Hodeidah. The attack occurs during a Saudi-led operation to recapture the port city.³⁰⁶
- **June 10, 2018:** The Houthis launch a missile at Saudi Arabia's Jizan province, killing three civilians.³⁰⁷
- **May 10, 2018:** The Houthis are suspected of targeting and damaging a Turkish cargo ship delivering 50,000 tons of wheat to the Yemeni port of Salif.³⁰⁸
- **May 9, 2018:** The Houthis fire multiple missiles at Riyadh targeting "economic centers." At least four blasts are heard throughout the city.³⁰⁹
- **April 28, 2018:** The Houthis launch eight ballistic missiles at Saudi Arabia's Jizan province. Four missiles are intercepted and one Saudi national is killed.³¹⁰
- **April 11, 2018:** The Houthis launch a ballistic missile at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia and claim to conduct a drone attack on a Saudi Aramco oil refinery in Jizan province.³¹¹
- **April 3, 2018:** The Houthis claim to damage a coalition warship near Hodeidah while Saudi Arabia claims the group targeted an oil tanker, causing only minor damage to the ship.³¹²
- **March 25, 2018:** Houthi rebels fire seven modified scud missiles at Saudi Arabia. Four missiles target air defense and military bases in the cities of Abha, Jizan, and Najran. Three missiles target Riyadh, killing one civilian.³¹³
- **January 30, 2018:** The Houthis launch a ballistic missile at Saudi Arabia's King Abdullah Airport.³¹⁴
- **January 8, 2018:** The Houthis release a video that they claim shows the rebels shooting down a Royal Saudi Air Force F-15S over Yemen. Saudi Arabia confirms the crash but says it is due to "technical errors."³¹⁵
- **December 19, 2017:** The Houthis target Al Yamama royal palace in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia with a missile. Saudi forces says it intercepted the missile.³¹⁶
- **December 2-4, 2017:** On December 2, former President Ali Abdullah Saleh offers to "turn a new page" with the Saudi-led coalition fighting against Houthi forces if the Saudis end their month-long blockade of the country. Saleh's supporters had until then fought alongside Houthi

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rebels, but the Houthis view Saleh's offer as a betrayal and fighting breaks out between the rebels and Saleh's loyalists. At least 125 people are killed and 238 are wounded in the fighting. On December 4, Houthi forces stop Saleh at a checkpoint as he is trying to leave Sanaa and kill the former president. The Houthi-controlled Interior Ministry announces Saleh's death later in the day. Saleh's General People's Congress party confirms he was killed by a sniper. Houthi forces also announce that they had blown up Saleh's home in Sanaa.³¹⁷

- **January 30, 2017:** Houthis attack a Saudi ship off the coast of Yemen, allegedly ramming into the ship and causing an explosion, killing two crew members and injuring three. Separately, the group launches a ballistic missile on a Saudi military base on the Red Sea island of Zuqar. Rockets also hit and damage U.N. offices in southern Saudi Arabia in an attack Saudi Arabia attributed to Houthis.³¹⁸
- **November 19, 2016:** The Houthis are accused by a Saudi general of launching a ballistic missile at the eastern Saudi province of Marib, in violation of a cease-fire.³¹⁹
- **October 27, 2016:** Houthis launch a ballistic missile toward the Islamic holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, according to a statement by the Saudi-led coalition. Houthis confirm that they had launched a missile into Saudi Arabia but claim that they had been aiming for King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah.³²⁰
- **October 9, 2016 – October 13, 2016:** Houthis are believed to be behind a series of attacks against the U.S. Navy, leading the United States to engage the rebels directly for the first time since the crisis began launching counter-attacks in Houthi-held areas. On October 9, suspected Houthi rebels fire a pair of missiles in a failed attack on the U.S. Navy destroyer *USS Mason* near the Bab el-Mandeb Strait.³²¹ On October 12, the Houthis are allegedly behind another failed missile attack on the *Mason*. The U.S. Navy launches Tomahawk cruise missiles against Houthi-controlled radar sites along the Yemeni coast.³²²
- **September 24, 2016:** Arab coalition forces kill head of Houthi Special Forces Major-General Hassan Almalsi while he and a squad of Houthi fighters were attempting to infiltrate Saudi Arabia's southern province of Najran.³²³
- **September 21, 2016:** Suspected Houthi rebels in the Island of Hanish and Zagar attack the Eritrean international airport and Navy headquarters in Assab, a port city in the Southern Red Sea region of Eritrea. The mortar attack causes damage to the sites.³²⁴
- **August 2016 – September 2016:** Houthi forces continue to launch missiles into Saudi Arabia and continue to clash with Saudi and Arab coalition forces along the Saudi-Yemen border. On August 2, UAE forces foil a Houthi forces offensive attempting to recapture strategic locations in Yemen's southcentral province of Shabwa, killing 30 militants.³²⁵ On August 10, Houthi forces launch two intercepted missiles targeting the southern Saudi city of Abha in a failed attack.³²⁶ The next day, Saudi forces kill Iranian-backed Houthi leader Saleh al-Houthi Mouawad Kibsi and 40 other Houthi militants near the kingdom's southwestern border with Yemen.³²⁷ Throughout the rest of the month and into September, Houthi forces continue to launch missiles into Saudi Arabia's southern provinces, killing at least 10 civilians.³²⁸ On September 4, Houthi rebels attack the Saudi border towns of Midi and Haradh, killing between 40 and 50 individuals, including government soldiers.³²⁹ A week later, Houthi rebels claim they captured a Saudi military post in the border region of Jizan. The Saudi military denies these claims.³³⁰
- **July 28, 2016 - August 3, 2016:** Houthi militants abduct and murder four tribal sheikhs from Yemen's Al Bayda province. The bodies display evidence of torture before they were each shot in the head.³³¹
- **May 2016 – July 2016:** Houthi forces attack Saudi and Yemeni targets along the Yemen border and across the Yemen-Saudi border, collectively killing at least 40 individuals. On May 1, Houthi rebels attack and seize a Saudi military base north of the capital of Sanaa, killing several soldiers guarding the base.³³² On May 8, Houthi rebels conduct a failed missile attack across the Saudi border, violating a truce agreement. Saudi forces intercept the missile and do not retaliate to maintain the truce.³³³ Later that month, Houthi rebels and Arab coalition forces clash in southern Yemen, killing 48 individuals, including 28 rebels and 20 coalition soldiers.³³⁴ On June 3, Houthi rebels launched rockets at the western city of Taiz, killing at least 17 civilians, including 10 women and a girl, in a busy marketplace.³³⁵ During the first week of July, Houthi militants fire a missile towards the southern Saudi city of Abha. Saudi forces intercept the missile, leaving no casualties.³³⁶ They also fire a rocket into Yemen's border town of Marib, killing seven children and wounding 25 other civilians.³³⁷ On July 25, Houthi forces launch a ballistic missile into the Saudi Ahad Al-Masariyah Military Camp along the Yemen border, destroying several armored vehicles and killing a large number of soldiers.³³⁸
- **January 7, 2016:** Houthi forces repel a Saudi Arabian attack at Tawwal border-crossing, killing an estimated 40-60 Saudi troops.³³⁹
- **December 25, 2015:** Houthi rebels launch a failed attack on Yemeni forces stationed near Jabal Al Salb.³⁴⁰
- **December 18-22, 2015:** Houthi rebels fire four rockets into Saudi territory. Three are shot down, though one hits a desert area east of Najran city on December 18.³⁴¹
- **December 14, 2015:** In one of the deadliest attacks to date, Houthis launch a missile into Taz province, killing at least 146 people.³⁴²

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- **December 1, 2015:** Houthis attempt and fail to seize Saudi territory near the border with Yemen.³⁴³
 - **June 6, 2015:** Houthi rebels fire a Scud missile into Saudi Arabia from Yemen in apparent retaliation for two months of Saudi and coalition airstrikes.³⁴⁴
 - **June 1, 2015:** The Houthis release one American detainee, Casey Coombs. At least three other Americans are still being held captive by the Houthis.³⁴⁵
 - **May 29, 2015:** The Houthis continue to battle for control of Aden.³⁴⁶ They detain at least four Americans in the country's capital.³⁴⁷
 - **May 12-14, 2015:** The Houthis accept a five-day humanitarian cease-fire, but are accused of violating the truce within 24 hours.³⁴⁸
 - **April 2, 2015:** Houthi fighters take control of Aden's central Crater neighborhood and fight their way into a presidential residence nearby.³⁴⁹
 - **March 19, 2015:** Warplanes target the president's palace in Aden, where President Hadi had sought refuge since fleeing Sanaa.³⁵⁰
 - **February 2015:** The Houthis seize power and announce that a transitional five-member presidential council will replace President Hadi, drawing protest from the U.N. Security Council.³⁵¹
 - **December 13, 2014:** AQAP militants kill at least 30 Houthi fighters as they battle for control of the city of Radaa.³⁵²
 - **December 2014:** Yemeni and Iranian officials claim that Iran is supplying Houthi rebels with weapons, money, and training.³⁵³
 - **September 20, 2014:** The Houthis shell the official state television building, setting it ablaze and ultimately capturing it.³⁵⁴ Sanaa residents claim that Houthis control several other government sites, including the prime minister's buildings and an army command center.³⁵⁵
 - **August 30, 2014:** Houthis kill at least ten soldiers and local militia fighters in clashes.³⁵⁶
 - **July 8, 2014:** At least 100 are killed and 150 wounded as the Houthis capture Omran.³⁵⁷
 - **July 5, 2014:** The cease-fire between the government and the Houthis collapses and Yemen's air force bombs Houthi fighters in northern Yemen, killing 70 people.³⁵⁸
 - **June 18, 2014:** Houthi fighters advance toward the capital, clashing with Yemeni forces 25 miles outside of Sanaa.³⁵⁹
 - **May 29, 2014:** Houthis attack a checkpoint and two other locations, killing five tribesmen.³⁶⁰
 - **May 20, 2014:** Houthis attack Yemeni security outposts near Oman; seven Yemeni soldiers and nine Houthis are killed.³⁶¹
 - **May 2014:** Houthis and Sunni tribesmen clash near Sanaa, killing at least 40.³⁶²
 - **March 13, 2014:** Houthis attack an army base near Sanaa, killing two soldiers.³⁶³
 - **March 6-9, 2014:** Fighting erupts between Houthis and Sunni tribesmen, killing at least 40.³⁶⁴ Houthi fighters blow up a religious center in Hamdan on March 9.³⁶⁵
 - **February 28, 2014:** Houthis attack a security checkpoint after a protest against the government, killing three soldiers and wounding four.³⁶⁶
 - **February 2, 2014:** The Houthis, reportedly joined by tribes aligned with former president Ali Abdullah Saleh, and attack tribal forces in Amran province.³⁶⁷
 - **January 20, 2014:** Clashes between Houthis and pro-Salafist Sunnis in the north kill 12.³⁶⁸
 - **October 2013–January 2014:** Houthis launch an attack on Salafists in the town of Damaj, resulting in the death of over 100, at least 210 according to a Salafi spokesman.³⁶⁹
 - **November–December 2011:** Clashes erupt between Houthis and Salafists on the outskirts of Saada.³⁷⁰
 - **June 1, 2011:** Houthis kill five Sunni tribesmen in northern Yemen.³⁷¹
 - **Late March 2011:** Houthis advance on Saada, causing the governor and other officials to flee the city. Houthi rebels install Faris Manna, believed to be the country's most powerful arms dealer, as governor of the province.³⁷²
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- **December 2010:** Yemen says 3,000 soldiers were killed in recent fighting with Houthi rebels.³⁷³
- **July 17, 2010:** Houthis kill 11 Yemeni soldiers and government-aligned tribesmen, sparking a heightened wave of violence.³⁷⁴
- **January–February 2010:** More than 130 Saudi soldiers are killed by Houthis in fighting along the border between Yemen and Saudi Arabia.³⁷⁵
- **November 3, 2009:** Houthi rebels open fire on Saudi border guards, killing two and injuring at least 10.³⁷⁶
- **October 2009:** Clashes erupt between the Houthis and Saudi security forces along Yemen’s northern border. The Houthis accuse Saudi Arabia of supporting the Yemeni government in attacks against them, which the Saudi government denies.³⁷⁷
- **June 2009:** Houthis deny responsibility for the abduction of nine foreigners—three of whom are killed—in Saada region, a stronghold.³⁷⁸ Some media speculate the involvement of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) following the arrest of a supporter accused of financing the group.
- **May 2, 2008:** A bomb explodes outside a mosque in northern Yemen, killing at least 12 and wounding at least 44.³⁷⁹ Yemeni officials hold Houthi rebels accountable for the attack -- the first attack by the group that deliberately targets civilians.³⁸⁰ Houthi leader Abdul-Malik al-Houthi denies any connection to the bombing.³⁸¹
- **April 2008:** Men allegedly associated with the Houthi movement destroy a Jewish family’s home.³⁸²
- **January 2008:** Fighting renews between the Houthis and Yemeni forces.³⁸³
- **January–March 2007:** Fighting between Yemeni security forces and Houthi rebels in the north kill or wound dozens.³⁸⁴ Houthi rebels threaten Yemen’s Jewish population in Saada, forcing many to relocate to Sanaa.³⁸⁵
- **March–April 2005:** Renewed fighting between Yemeni forces and Hussein al-Houthi supporters kills more than 200.³⁸⁶
- **2004–2010:** The Houthis wage a series of insurgencies against the government of Ali Abdullah Saleh.³⁸⁷
- **June–August 2004:** Fighting breaks out in Yemen’s north between troops and Shiite insurgents led by Hussein al-Houthi. The clashes kill hundreds.³⁸⁸
- **2003:** Hussein al-Houthi opposes Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh’s cooperation with the United States in its war on terror and invasion of Iraq. He and his supporters later resist arrest by Yemeni forces, provoking conflict.³⁸⁹

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Designations:

Designations by the U.S. Government:

- ○ April 14, 2015: The U.S. Department of the Treasury designated Houthi leader “Abdul Malik al-Houthi” as a Specially Designated National (SDN).³⁹⁰
- The U.S. Department of the Treasury designated former commander of Yemen’s Republican Guard “Ahmed Ali Saleh” as a Specially Designated National (SDN).³⁹¹
- The U.S. Department of the Treasury designated Sultan Zabin pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Executive Order for being a foreign person who is a leader or official of an entity that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, serious human rights abuse relating to their tenure on December 10, 2020.³⁹²
- The U.S. Department of the Treasury designated Abdul Rahab Jarfan pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Executive Order for being a foreign person who is a leader or official of an entity that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, serious human rights abuse relating to their tenure on December 10, 2020.³⁹³
- The U.S. Department of the Treasury designated Motlaq Amer al-Marrani pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Executive Order for being a foreign person who is a leader or official of an entity that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, serious human rights abuse relating to their tenure on December 10, 2020.³⁹⁴
- The U.S. Department of the Treasury designated Qader al-Shami pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Executive Order for being a foreign person who is a leader or official of an entity that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, serious human rights abuse relating to their tenure on December 10, 2020.³⁹⁵
- The U.S. Department of State designated Ansarallah, a.k.a. the Houthis, as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on January 19, 2021. The government revoked the designation on February 16, 2021.³⁹⁶
- The U.S. Department of State designated Abdul Malik al-Houthi as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist on January 19, 2021.³⁹⁷
- The U.S. Department of State designated Abd al-Khaliq Badr al-Din al-Houthi as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist on January 19, 2021.³⁹⁸
- The U.S. Department of State designated Abdullah Yahya al Hakim as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist on January 19, 2021.³⁹⁹

Designations by Foreign Governments and Organizations:

- Saudi Arabia—designated the Houthis as a terrorist group in March 2014.⁴⁰⁰
- United Arab Emirates—designated “The Houthi Movement in Yemen” as a terrorist organization in November 2014.⁴⁰¹
- United Nations—the U.N. Security Council designated “Abd al-Khaliq al-Huthi” on November 7, 2014.⁴⁰²
- United Nations—the U.N. Security Council designated “Abdullah Yahya al Hakim” on November 7, 2014.⁴⁰³
- United Nations—the U.N. Security Council designated “Abdulmalik al-Houthi” on April 14, 2015.⁴⁰⁴
- United Nations—the U.N. Security Council designated “Muhammad Abd Al-Karim al-Ghamari” on November 9, 2021.⁴⁰⁵
- United Nations—the U.N. Security Council designated “Yusuf al-Madani” on November 9, 2021.⁴⁰⁶
- United Nations—the U.N. Security Council designated “Saleh Mesfer Saleh Al Shaer” on November 9, 2021.⁴⁰⁷
- Yemen—the military court of the internationally backed Yemeni government labeled the Houthis a “terrorist criminal group” on August 26, 2021.⁴⁰⁸
- Arab Interior Ministers Council—the council designated the Houthis a terrorist entity and included the Houthis on the Arab list of perpetrators, masterminds, and financiers of terrorist acts on March 11, 2022.⁴⁰⁹

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Houthis

Associations:

Ties to Extremist Entities:

- **Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)**

Houthi militants have engaged in violent clashes with al-Qaeda's Yemeni branch, al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). While the Houthis are opposed to Salafist encroachment in their stronghold, analysts have noticed that the two groups have at times appeared to enter in an alliance against the Yemeni government.⁴¹⁰

- **Badr Organization**

No known cooperative links exist between the Houthis and Iraqi Shiite paramilitary group the Badr Organization. Badr members have, however, rallied in Iraq in support of the Houthi rebels.⁴¹¹

- **Hamas**

Higher-ups in the Houthi movement have expressed support for Hamas. Before he was killed in 2004, Houthi founder Hussein al-Houthi made it a point to praise Hamas for its wars against Israel.⁴¹² In October 2014, a member of the Houthi political party stated that the Houthis and Hamas share "a common stand vis-a-vis Israel" and the United States.⁴¹³ Hamas maintains a representative in Houthi-held territory in Yemen who maintains a relationship with the Houthi rebels. In June 2021, Houthi Supreme Political Council member Mohammad al-Houthi met with Hamas representative Moath Abu Shamala to express support for Hamas's cause and extend greetings to Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh. Abu Shamala presented al-Houthi with the shield of Hamas in recognition of his support to the Palestinian cause.⁴¹⁴

- **Hezbollah**

Saudi officials allege that Hezbollah has provided training to the Houthi rebels.⁴¹⁵ According to the Saudi Ambassador to the United States, the "first thing the Houthis did when they entered and occupied Sanaa was to free Iranian Revolutionary Guards operatives and Hezbollah operatives from the jails."⁴¹⁶ Moreover, Houthi rhetoric as early as 2004 indicates the group looks up to Hezbollah due to its anti-American, anti-Israel stance.⁴¹⁷ According to a number of analysts, the Houthis may also have modeled their organization after Hezbollah.⁴¹⁸ In October 2014, the Associated Press reported that the Houthis were "poised to become Yemen's version of the Shiite Hezbollah in Lebanon—top powerbrokers dominating the government and running a virtual state-within-a-state."⁴¹⁹ In June 2021, Abdul-Malik al-Houthi declared the Yemeni people were "an integral part of the equation announced by" Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah and part of the "framework of the axis of resistance."⁴²⁰ A December 2021 report by the Center for Strategic and International Studies noted Hezbollah has continued to provide the Houthis with training and weapons.⁴²¹

- **Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)**

The Houthis have received training and military equipment from Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). According to the Saudi ambassador to the United States, the "first thing the Houthis did when they entered and occupied Sanaa was to free Iranian Revolutionary Guards operatives and Hezbollah operatives from the jails."⁴²² In December 2020, the United States levied financial sanctions on Hasan Irlu, whom the government accused of being Iran's envoy to the Houthis. The U.S. government accuses Iran of being the only nation to officially recognize, and appoint formal representation to, the Houthis. According to the U.S. government, Irlu is a member of the IRGC's Quds Force who has provided advanced weapons and training to the Houthis through coordinated support from other Quds Force leaders.⁴²³

The Iranian ship *Jihan I* was seized allegedly en route to Yemen in 2013 with arms meant for the Houthis. The cache, as Reuters reported in December 2014, included, "Katyusha rockets M-122, heat-seeking surface-to-air missiles, RPG-7s, Iranian-made night vision goggles and 'artillery systems that track land and navy targets 40km away'" as well as "silencers, 2.66 tonnes of RDX explosives, C-4 explosives, ammunition, bullets and electrical transistors."⁴²⁴

During a late August 2021 engagement between Houthi fighters and pro-government forces in and around Marib, government-aligned military officials claimed Iran sent military experts and fighters from the IRGC, Iraq, and Lebanon to provide reinforcements to the Houthis. Yemeni officials further accused the IRGC of firing ballistic missiles and drones inside and outside of Yemen.⁴²⁵

- **Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)**

Higher-ups in the Houthi movement have expressed support for Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ). Mohammed al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthi political party, has stated that the Houthis and PIJ share "a common stand vis-a-vis Israel" and the United States.⁴²⁶

Houthis

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Houthis

Rhetoric:

Yahya Sarea, Houthi spokesman, January 31, 2022

“We renew our warning to citizens, residents and companies to stay away from vital headquarters and facilities that will be targets in the coming period.”⁴²⁷

Yahya Sarea, Houthi spokesman, March 23, 2021

“Our operations will continue as long as the aggression and siege continue.” (Tweet)⁴²⁸

Yahya Sarea, Houthi spokesman, January 24, 2022

“We advise foreign companies and investors in the UAE to leave as it has become unsafe.”⁴²⁹

Unnamed Houthi official, August 2021

Speaking at a Houthi summer camp graduation ceremony:

“We tell the world that the Yemeni youth are at the forefront of the ranks in fighting off brutal aggression. These people say no to the damned culture of the US and Israel.”⁴³⁰

Abdul-Malik al-Houthi, June 3, 2021

“In parallel with the American move after September 11, there was more Israeli tyranny in the oppression of the Palestinian people. The Yemeni people are an integral part of the equation announced by [Hezbollah leader] Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah in defense of Al-Quds, within the framework of the axis of resistance.”⁴³¹

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