

Answer to Question

The Scope of Military Developments in Yemen

(Translated)

Question:

"On Friday, the chiefs of staff of the armed forces of Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan met in the Saudi capital, Riyadh, within the framework of the Mecca Agreement for Joint Defense, to discuss security developments and threats facing the Kingdom..." (Al Jazeera, 26/9/2026). This meeting remained undisclosed until the Houthis seized control of all or most of Yemen's western coast without any intervention from Saudi Arabia or even America. In fact, Trump declared that the Houthis had promised not to attack American ships in the Red Sea, and therefore the US would not intervene! And so it was. For days, the Houthis have been advancing easily on the western coast. On 11/9/2026, it was announced that the Houthi group had completed its control of Bab al-Mandab during an offensive that lasted only a few days. The group managed to seize Hays, al-Khawkhah, al-Mukha and its port, reaching Bab al-Mandab and Mayyun Island (Perim).

How did this happen so easily? Why didn't Saudi Arabia and its tripartite coalition intervene? And why didn't America intervene, given that it declares itself against Iran's proxies, of which the Houthis are a major one? America even announced that it had been in direct contact with the Houthi group. The group admitted on 20/9/2026, to contacting America. What is America's plan regarding this group linked to Iran?

Answer:

To clarify matters, let's examine the following:

1- The international conflict in Yemen has been raging since the early 1960's. It is embodied by the former colonial power of Yemen, Britain, and the neocolonial power, America. Each colonial power has its regional and local proxies. Britain's influence over Yemen was consolidated through its agents, primarily Ali Abdullah Saleh, from 1978 until 2011, followed by Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. Subsequently, America instructed its Saudi agent to intervene in Yemen, leading to the launch of Operation Decisive Storm and the establishment of the so-called "Coalition to Support Legitimacy," led by Saudi Arabia, in 2015. However, this was in reality to support the Houthi group. We mentioned this in our publication dated 28/3/2015: "America has supported the Houthis through Iran with weapons so that they are able to dominate Yemen by force. She realizes that the political medium in Yemen is dominated by Britain's men. Thus, the Houthis thought they had the power to dominate Yemen. They besieged the president to force him to give them what they sought for the laws they had issued. He would agree, then delay in implementation...until they imposed house arrest on him but he escaped, moving to Aden. They pursued him there, but he escaped again."

2- Then, the UAE, Britain's agent, infiltrated the aforementioned coalition established by Saudi Arabia under the pretext of saving Yemen. It liberated numerous areas in southern Yemen from Houthi control and strengthened the influence of Britain and its local agents. It reached Hodeidah, the Houthis' vital port, and nearly seized it, intending to then advance on Sana'a. However, America mobilized international public opinion against it under the guise of humanitarian concerns and convened the Sweden conference, which resulted in a ceasefire in Hodeidah and the withdrawal of the UAE's forces and militias, led by Tariq Saleh. The city's security remained in the hands of the Houthis. We mentioned this in our Answer to a Question issued on December 20/12/2018: "Britain knew that the backbone of the Houthis is Iran's support. After the closure of Sanaa airport and the control of the southern ports, the port of Hodeidah became the only semi-Iranian artery to support the Houthis. This is why the UAE went to Hodeidah to control it. Attitudes and battles around Hodeidah were facing a major US rejection under humanitarian pretext, and that the port of Hodeidah provides Yemen with aid to millions of Yemenis as if America had a consideration for humanity. It trampled with its agents in Syria under the United Nations with the siege of the suffocating cities and with explosive barrels. **But it wanted to find justification to keep the port of Hodeidah open to Iranian military support...**" End Quote.

3- In 2022, Saudi Arabia announced the formation of a Yemeni Presidential Leadership Council headed by Rashad al-Alimi, replacing President Hadi on 7/4/2022, when he transferred all his powers to the Council. Prior to this, on 2/4/2022, the warring parties had agreed to a two-month, extendable ceasefire in Yemen, which went into effect on the same day. The United Nations and the United States welcomed the sudden truce and called for its extension. Although most of the council members were former British men, America, through Saudi Arabia, was able to win over the head of the council, Al-Alimi, to its side, even though he was a follower of the British, as he had held senior political positions since the time of former Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh. However, his residence in Saudi Arabia and his heavy reliance on what Saudi Arabia provides in terms of financial and security support, all of this gave Saudi Arabia a strong way to influence him, which has developed recently. As for the rest of the council members, most of them were followers of the United Arab Emirates, i.e., the British. We said in response to a Question and Answer dated 20/4/2022: "It is noted that all members of the Presidential Leadership Council are backed by the UAE and the group of President Hadi himself, so the active opinion in the council is subordinate to Britain." **End Quote.** Thus, the truce, this decision, and the formation of the council were all done with American and British agreement, and the agents and those orbiting in the orbit are subject to this agreement. In all cases, this agreement is not permanent, but only until the circumstances that called for this agreement change!

4- And that's what happened. At the end of 2025, the forces of the Southern Transitional Council (STC) in Yemen, led by Aidarus al-Zubaidi, a member of the Presidential Council and backed by the UAE, deployed their forces in Hadramawt and al-Mahra. The situation became very complicated, and on 30/12/2025, the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen announced a limited military operation targeting weapons and armored vehicles that had arrived from the UAE at the port of Mukalla in Hadramawt Governorate. The threats continued until the UAE "submitted" and announced the withdrawal of its forces from Yemen. **Saudi Arabia continued to threaten and warn the UAE's allies in Yemen (the STC led by Aidarus al-Zubaidi) to leave Hadramawt and al-Mahra. The STC forces then began to withdraw. Al-Zubaidi fled to Abu Dhabi via Somaliland on January 8, 2026!**

5- It appears that the recent events on the western coast—specifically, the Houthi takeover of Hays, Khokha, Mocha and its port, Mayyun Island, and the remaining Yemeni islands in the southern Red Sea, extending to Bab al-Mandab, on September 3rd and 11th—resemble the events of 2018 when the UAE and its local allies were expelled from Hodeidah. They also resemble the events of late 2025 and early 2026 when the UAE and its allies were expelled from Hadramawt and Al-Mahra. I say this is similar because, through the Houthi operation, America sought to undermine British influence in Yemen by targeting its agents on the western coast. This was where the so-called "National Resistance, with its core elements of the Republican Guard" were, led by Tariq Saleh, which was sponsored and protected by the UAE at the behest of its British patron. This ultimately led to the fall of Mocha and the Khalid military base on the Red Sea coast, completing the Houthis' control over the entire coastline.

The fall of Mocha on 10/9/2026, dealt a severe blow to the leader of this resistance, Tariq Saleh, the British agent and nephew of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, a British agent and is supported by the UAE. This was another step in eliminating British agents, following the defeat of their other agent, Aidarus al-Zubaidi, who was forced to flee to the UAE. After analysing this step, it is likely that Saudi Arabia managed to infiltrate its own agents into the Republican Guard, who then withdrew from their positions in their areas on the western coast on Saudi orders. This confused the British forces within the Guard, led by Tariq Saleh, forcing him to order his troops to withdraw from all positions in the city. This came after he was subjected, as revealed in audio recordings published online, to what he described as "betrayals from within"—referring to the Saudi-backed factions within the Guard—and what he called "betrayal by our brothers"—referring to Saudi Arabia itself, which did not intervene to support him or counter the Houthi movements. After all this, the Houthis entered these areas without resistance, just as they had previously entered Sana'a without resistance!

6- Further evidence of this is that Saudi Arabia has not activated the joint tripartite alliance, nor has it requested its partners in this alliance—Pakistan and Türkiye—to intervene. This confirms its complicity and its unwillingness to take serious action against the Houthis. This is because America, which was behind the formation of this alliance, has not requested its activation or intervention against the Houthis, even as they target areas within Saudi Arabia! Türkiye and Pakistan have merely issued condemnations and insincere statements expressing their readiness to help. Moreover, Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) did not approach them or make any appeals to them, waiting until the entire western coast of Yemen, or

most of it, fell under Houthi control before convening the Mecca-based alliance to discuss assisting Saudi Arabia against the Houthi attacks!

“On Friday, the chiefs of staff of the armed forces of Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan met in the Saudi capital, Riyadh, within the framework of the Mecca Agreement for Joint Defense, to discuss security developments and threats facing the Kingdom. The Saudi Ministry of Defense stated that the meeting addressed strengthening intelligence and military cooperation and integrating capabilities to enhance deterrence and collective defense. According to the Ministry, the chiefs of staff reviewed the security situation and condemned the attacks targeting Makkah Al Mukarramah and civilian infrastructure in the Kingdom. The parties to the agreement strongly affirmed their commitment to collective defense, reflecting the three countries' determination to defend the security, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.” (Al Jazeera, 26/9/2026). **Therefore, it is meeting that took place after the Houthis consolidated their control over the western coast of Yemen!**

7- Furthermore, America did not intervene or strike the Houthis, despite repeatedly declaring that it is targeting Iran's proxies. It did not ask Saudi Arabia to strike them, nor did it request that Saudi Arabia activate the tripartite alliance, even though it has taken strong measures against other Iranian proxies in Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon. Although the Houthis are a powerful Iranian proxy in Yemen, America and Saudi Arabia did not take decisive action as they do with other Iranian proxies. They did not move to prevent the Houthis from seizing control of Yemen's western coast! Their complicity in this matter is clear to everyone. Reuters reported on 13/9/2016, citing three sources, that “...US President Trump had a telephone conversation with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman,” describing him as “...a **good friend of mine**, and I **can just say everything is gonna work out fine** and dandy. It's gonna be very good.” This means that Trump is behind this complicity because everything will be fine and very good—that is, as America wants, and the outcome will be in its favour! This is further confirmed by US Secretary of State Marco Rubio's visit to Saudi Arabia and his meeting with its ruler, MBS, during the Houthi's advance on the western coast, and his statement on 8/9/2026: “We have a very strong defense agreement with Saudi Arabia, and we will live up to our commitments in that agreement,” and are watching those events closely. The American official is thus declaring that the US is closely monitoring events, meaning that it is fully aware of everything that is happening!

8- To confirm this, America rejected the Yemeni government's request for military intervention. On 21/9/2026, Reuters mentioned, “Two of the sources, one Yemeni and one Western, said Trump had made no direct pledge of military support during the call. Yemeni President Rashad al-Alimi requested US support for his Saudi-backed government in its fight against the Houthis, who this month took key areas along the Bab al-Mandeb strait in a lightning offensive.” Trump also reportedly stated, “The Houthis called us and they don't want to fight with us...and would much prefer not having us involved... and they're letting most ships go through.” (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed, 13/9/2026).

On 16/9/2026, Reuters quoted five sources as saying that “US officials met representatives of Yemen's Houthis in Oman over the weekend, five sources familiar with the matter said, days after the Iran-backed militia seized a strategic stretch of the Red Sea coast in a sweeping offensive that routed Saudi-backed forces. The meeting, which has not been made public, was held at the US Embassy in Muscat, three of the sources said on the condition of anonymity. Two sources said that Oman's government, a longtime regional mediator, helped organise the meeting. One of the sources, a Yemeni, said the militia group also said they would not attack Israeli ships or any commercial vessels, except those belonging to Saudi Arabia. According to two of the sources, the US side was represented by embassy personnel. One of those sources said the Houthi delegation included a senior official based in Muscat who is under US sanctions, Mohammad Abdulsalam. Another source confirmed Abdulsalam's presence along with that of another senior Houthi official, Abdelmalik al-Ajiri.” **END QUOTE.**

On 20/9/2026, Mohamed al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthi political bureau, has confessed in a Zoom interview with the American Associated Press from Sana'a that indirect contacts had taken place between his group and America through Oman. He said the group informed the Trump administration that it did not intend to target the US or its vessels in the Red Sea and the Bab al-Mandab Strait, and that its current operation was directed against Saudi Arabia. He added that Washington had contacted the group as its forces advanced along Yemen's western coast and reached areas overlooking the Bab al-Mandab Strait. All of this indicates that what transpired was orchestrated by America, and that the Houthi group knowingly participated in this plan!

9- Reflecting on the past and ongoing Houthi attacks on Yemen's western coast, and the fact that the Houthis are on the verge of seizing control of the entire coastline, yet neither America nor Saudi Arabia is intervening to aid the Yemeni government in Aden, despite the fact that the Houthi attacks have also affected it too. In addition to the meetings between Houthi representatives and the Americans in Muscat, the capital of Oman, and the aforementioned statements regarding America's non-intervention in responding to the Houthi attacks on the western coast despite the Aden government's request, all of this indicates that the Houthi occupation of most of Yemen's western coast is with American and Saudi approval. This appears to be driven by three objectives:

First: To involve the Houthis in governing Yemen and grant them a primary role in the government, thereby gradually removing British agents from power in Yemen, especially since not all of the British-backed figures in Yemen have been eliminated; some remain within and around the Presidential Council.

Second: This matter is a means of enticing the regime in Iran and paving the way for a more lenient stance towards America, as was evident in the American-Iranian meetings in New York, as well as in the presentation of the Iranian plan by the Iranian president and foreign minister, who expected Trump's approval so that Iran would return to the orbit (of America), but Trump, in his arrogance, rejected it because he still insists that Iran be merely a subordinate agent state.

Third: It is a strategic fighter's pause, as America faces midterm elections in about a month, and the electoral process necessitates a de-escalation of tensions, particularly the military conflict, until the elections conclude.

It appears that these three objectives, individually or collectively, explain the lack of a decisive response from America and Saudi Arabia to the Houthi takeover of Yemen's western coast, which subsequently allowed the Houthis to seize control of the coast with ease!

10- Thus, we see the Anglo-American conflict raging in Yemen, but waged through regional and local proxies. Its people are the fuel for this conflict, suffering immensely for decades. These proxies care little for the people, prioritizing their own self-interest. Therefore, Yemen's salvation lies only in eliminating these instruments that enable the warring colonial powers to maintain their presence and extend their influence. This can only be achieved through the establishment of the Khilafah Rashidah (rightly guided Caliphate) on the method of the Prophethood, promised by Allah (swt): **وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا**

“Allah has promised those of you who believe and do good that He will certainly make them successors in the land” [TMQ An-Nur: 55]. And was the glad-tiding of Allah's Messenger (saw): **«ثُمَّ تَكُونُ خِلَافَةٌ عَلَىٰ مِنْهَاجِ النَّبِيِّ»** **“Then there will a Khilafah on the method of Prophethood.”** (Narrated by Ahmad, Al-Tayalisi, and Al-Bazzar). Therefore, we call upon the people of Yemen, whom the Messenger of Allah (saw) praised by saying: **«الْإِيمَانُ يَمَانُ هَا هُنَا»** **“Belief is Yemenite, it is here”** (Narrated by Al-Bukhari). And his saying (saw): **«الْفَقْهُ يَمَانٍ وَالْحِكْمَةُ يَمَانِيَّةٌ»** **“The understanding (of the faith) is that of the Yemenites and wisdom is that of the Yemenites.”** (Narrated by Al-Bukhari and Muslim).

We call upon them to support us in Hizb ut Tahrir so that we may all work together to fulfill the promise of Allah, Al Qawi Al Aziz, and the glad tiding of His Messenger (saw), so that we may be victorious in both worlds, and that is the great victory.

15 Rabi Al-Akhar 1448 AH

27/9/2026 CE