

HOUTHİ INSURGENCY IN YEMEN

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Category: [English](#)

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Houthi coup, Since the [Houthis](#) began planning the coup against the legitimate authority, Yemen passed by an exceptional stage, until the implementation of their plan and threatening regional and international peace and security, until [Al-Hazem storm](#) started, with a regional, Arab and international support. The most prominent events are:

19 August 2014

Houthis gather their supporters at the entrances of the Yemeni capital Sana'a, demanding the overthrow of the government and that President Abdurabbo Mansour Hadi quits the presidency, and responding to their demands by canceling the decision to lift subsidies on oil derivatives.

22 August 2014

Tens of thousands of Huthis set tents up on the road to Sana'a International Airport and escalated the sit-in demanding the overthrow of the Yemeni government.

9 September 2014

The Houthi sit-in turned into confrontations with the Yemeni security forces in front of the Council of Ministers, after which the Houthis intensified their escalation and tried to break into the building.

21 September 2014

The Houthis seized control of the entire capital, Sanaa, after days of fighting, starting with controlling the prime minister's building and breaking into official media until taking over military sites.

27 September 2014

Houthi gunmen seized control of Ali Al-Ahmadi's, head of the Yemeni intelligence service, home.

9 October 2014

Dozens of Huthis were killed in an attack by al-Qaeda that targeted a sit-in of the Houthis, followed by the Houthis heading towards the center of the country and entering into confrontations with elements of the organization.

3 January 2015

Abdul-Malik Al-Houthi, leader of the Ansar Allah (Houthi) group, threatened to invade the oil province of Marib.

17 January 2015

Al-Houthi gunmen kidnapped the head of the office of Yemeni President, Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak, from the Shabwa oil province. The Shabwa governor responded by stopping oil production if he was

not released.

19 January 2015

Houthis controlled the perimeter of the House of Presidency, and the convoy of Prime Minister Khalid Bahah was exposed to the fire of members of the Ansar Allah Houthi militia, after a meeting with [President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi](#).

20 January 2015

Breaking into the presidential palace in Sanaa and imposing house arrest on the Yemeni president.

21 January 2015

The Yemeni government closed Aden's port and airport, along with the roads leading to and from the capital Sana'a, in solidarity with President Hadi.

22 January 2015

The resignation of the government of Khalid Bahah was shortly followed by the resignation of Yemeni President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi.

11 February 2015

The withdrawal of Western diplomatic missions from Yemen started, and the United Nations declared condemning the Houthi takeover of the Yemeni capital.

21 February 2015

The Yemeni President could get rid of the house arrest imposed by the Houthis on him, and he was transferred to Aden, southern Yemen.

22 February 2015

Demonstrations outbroke demanding the Yemeni president to declare Aden as the capital of Yemen, and the Houthis kidnapped the Yemeni president's nephew.

3 March 2015

Yemeni president called for transferring Yemeni dialogue to Riyadh.

7 March 2015

Hadi declared Aden as the temporary capital of Yemen, and the parties agreed to move the dialogue out of the country.

8 March 2015

Yemeni Defense Minister Mohammed Al-Subaihi joined Yemeni president, in Aden, which was considered a blow to the Houthis.

9 March 2015

Gulf states agreed to hold Yemeni dialogue in Riyadh.

14 March 2015

The opposition formed a united front against the Houthis.

15 March 2015

UN envoy to Yemen, Jamal Ben Omar, met Bahah and his trapped ministers, inside their headquarters.

16 March 2015

Houthis removed house arrest from Bahah and members of his government.

22 March 2015

An emergency session of the Security Council on the situation in Yemen.

23 March 2015

The Houthis sent new military reinforcements to southern Yemen, approaching the strategic Bab al-Mandab strait, and the government demanded an air embargo and an intervention by the "Shield of the Peninsula" forces.

26 March 2015

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced the start of Operation "Operation Decisive Storm" aimed at restoring legitimacy to Yemen, with the participation of 10 Arab countries, and declaring the airspace of Yemen a prohibited area.