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Before the 2011 Uprisings

June 1978: Saleh becomes the president of Northern Yemen**.** He puts down an attempt to oust him a year after he entered office

22 May 1990: North and South Yemen become united into the Republic of Yemen. Ali Abdullah Saleh is the president

4 May – 7 July 1994: Yemeni civil war. Southern Yemen, supported by Saudi Arabia and Oman, unsuccessfully attempts to secede

22 June – 10 September 2004: First Saada war between the Houthis and Saleh's government

19 March – 11 April 2005: Second Saada war

30 Nov. 2005 – 23 Feb. 2006: Third Saada war

16 Feb 2007 – 17 June 2007: Fourth Saada war

2007: Southern Yemeni Movement "Al Hirak" is established. It renewed the call for the secession of the South, but through peaceful means

February 2008: A truce is signed between the government and the Houthis in Saada

2 May 200 8 – 17 July 2008: Fifth Saada war

January 2009: Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula is established by Nasser al Weheeshy

February 2009: The National Reconciliation Agreement between the government and the opposition is signed

11 August 2009 – 11 February 2010: Sixth Saada War

November 2009: Saudi Arabia launches a military incursion into Saada, against the Houthis

February 2010: A new truce is signed between the government and the Houthis

17 July 2010: 32nd Anniversary of Saleh's Presidency – The Ruling Party and the Opposition agree to implement the National Reconciliation Agreement of February 2009

27 July 2010: the Third Doha Agreement is signed, ending the Sixth Saada War

28 November 2010: The National Reconciliation and Dialogue Committee prepares a Roadmap to implement the National Reconciliation Agreement

16 December 2010: Siege of Rodfan in the South by the Yemeni Army

December 2010: Constitutional changes, in a failed attempt to make Saleh a president for life and to make any transfer of power to his son constitutionally protected: sparks far reaching condemnations and protests

2011

- January 2011

13 January 2011: the 25th Anniversary of civil war in Southern Yemen – A Southern Yemeni affair commemorated by thousands of people in the Governorate of Lahij in the south. It coincides with the fifth anniversary of the call for national reconciliation in the South, which gave birth to the contemporary Southern Movement (Al Hirak) in 2007

14 January 2011: Fall of Tunisian President Bin Ali

15 January 2011: First protest in Sanaa at Sanaa University calling for the end of corruption and the fall of Saleh – Inspired by events in Tunisia – led by the Yemeni Socialist Party, the second largest opposition party

18 January 2011: In a letter to the Opposition, the Ruling Party withdraws its proposed amendments to the constitution

19 January 2011: the Ruling Party agrees to civil mediation's call to postpone elections

- February 2011

2 February 2011: with the increasing intensity of opposition-led demonstrations against proposed constitutional changes in mind, Saleh announces his intention not to run for re-election in 2013 and that he will not pass on the presidency to his son

3 February 2011: Start of country-wide protests against Saleh. The opposition reject's Saleh's initiative and massive rallies are held throughout the country calling for a regime change

11 February 2011: Fall of Hosni Mubarak in Egypt

February 2011: Aden and Sanaa become the main centres of uprisings in Yemen. More than 20 protesters lost their lives in Aden during the second half of February and hundreds of others were injured

- March 2011

3 March 2011: Yemeni Opposition and the Highest Council of Muslim Scholars in Yemen prepare a roadmap centred along the lines of seven principles (four main ones) including the resignation of Saleh within a year: rejected by the protesters and later by Saleh

16 December 2010 – 6 March 2011: Armed confrontations between the Yemeni Army and Southern Secessionists in Rodfan and other cities in Lahij and Abyan Governorates in Southern Yemen

10 March 2011: Saleh proposes his own initiative: parliamentarianism, proportional representation, a new constitution and a federal system of governance – widely rejected by the different segments of the Yemeni society as too little too late

12 March 2011: Intensification of government crackdown and the use of lethal force in Aden, Taez, Sanaa, Hodeida, Muzaffer and Hadramawt

14 March 2011: Saudi Arabia and UAE forces enter Bahrain to end popular revolts in that other country

14 March 2011: Institutional and constitutional reforms are declared in Oman to ease popular revolts

14 March 2011: Saudi Arabia sends 75 tanks and armoured vehicles to Aden

16 March 2011: Civilian casualties reach 47 deaths and more than 1200 injuries

Friday (day of weekly, larger protests across all governorates) 18 March 2011: 52 people are killed, and 600 others are injured in Change Square in the capital Sanaa

18 March 2011: Saleh declares a public state of emergency amidst UN, EU, US, French, British and German condemnations of the situation on the ground. He also announces the failure of recent mediation efforts by Saudi Arabia and GCC states

18 March 2011: the UNSC establishes a no-flight zone over Libya

20 March 2011: Amidst a wave of resignations from the Ruling Party, Saleh dismisses his cabinet, which was led by Ali Majour

21-22 March 2011: The defection of Major General Ali Muhsin Saleh Al Ahmar – Commander of the North West brigade and the First Armoured Division, followed by the defection of Brigadier General Ahmed Al Senhany – commander of Yemeni air force in Hodeida. Al Ahmar then orders his troops to protect the protesters in Sanaa's Change Square

22 March 2011: Fall of Al Jawf on the borders with Saudi Arabia to the tribe of Bekil

23 March 2011: Fall of Saada (in the north western part of the country) to the Houthis Government orders the closure of Aljazeera in Yemen. Fall of four districts in Shibwa to the tribe

24 March 2011: Fall of the district of Mihfd in Abyan (South) to the tribe

25 March 2011: Al Qaeda declares an Islamic Emirate in Louder, Mudeah and Wadee in the governorate of Abyan in Southern Yemen. Jea'ar, east of Abyan, is subsequently captured by Al Qaeda and the entire governorate of Abyan is declared an Islamic State: seen by commentators as an attempt by Saleh to increase Western support to his regime

27 March 2011: Amidst international efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Yemen, and to allow for a smooth transition of government within 60 days, Saleh expresses his willingness to depart on the condition of a "dignified" departure. Army defections and resignations from the ruling party continue

28 March 2011: An explosion in the 7th October ammunition factory in Abyan leaves 150 civilians dead and more than 150 others injured, following an unreasonable withdrawal by Saleh's forces to allow jihadists to loot the factory. Various reports indicate the explosion has been staged

30 March 2011: The city of Amran becomes the latest in a long list of Yemeni regions, including Aden that establishes popular committees for the protection of public safety and security, and protecting the population from regime-affiliated gangs and mercenaries

30 March 2011: A new proposition by Saleh to the opposition that he stays in power until the end of the year and thereafter power is transferred to a transitional government. The

opposition rejects anything less than his immediate resignation and responds with a counter proposal on 2 April

- **April 2011**

1 April 2011: Millions of Yemenis in more than 15 governorates demand Saleh's departure on "Salvation" Friday

3-4 April 2011: A new wave of crackdown against protesters by government forces and mercenaries, at least 19 killed and more than 1700 others injured in Taez and Hodeida. Overall death toll from protests rises to more than 125 killed and 5000 injured according to the Coalition of Yemeni Opposition Parties. More civilian casualties = more anger in the streets and more protests

4 April 2011: First GCC attempt to mediate between the different parties in Yemen amidst various reports indicating the heavy involvement of the U.S. (and the EU) in mediation efforts as well, on the principal grounds of "the increasing influence of Al Qaeda and the Shia Houthis."

8 - 9 April 2011: 3 killed and 2300 others injured in Taez, Makala (Hadramawt), Aden and Sanaa on "Steadfast Friday" amidst young revolutionaries' call for civil disobedience

7-10 April 2011: GCC Initiative I &II negotiated and announced. Safe departure of Saleh and his family from the country, a transitional/unitary government of tribal leaders and representatives of political parties until elections take place at a later stage, and guarantees not to prosecute Saleh and his family for any crimes of corruption and unreasonable use of force against his own people. Once Qatar highlighted the terms of transferring power to Saleh's deputy Abd Rabuh Mansour Hadi, Saleh rejected the Initiative as well. On 11 April Saleh changed his position and accepted it once the terminology of resigning in GCC Initiative No. I was replaced with transferring power to his deputy in II. The Coalition of Opposition Parties then declared its rejection of it for guaranteeing immunity to Saleh

12 April 2011: Millions of Yemenis hold public rallies in Aden, Hodeida, Sanaa, Saada, Ib and Taez in rejection of GCC initiatives. Civil disobedience in Hodeida. Meanwhile Saleh's main rival and army defector Major General Ali Mohsen Saleh Al Ahmar welcomes the initiative

13 April 2011: Civil disobedience in Aden and Taez. Two people killed and 11 injured in Aden. 37 students injured in Ibb. Biggest demonstration in Sanaa yet, 2 million people

14 April 2011: Tribal leaders support the Young Revolutionaries and reject any initiative that doesn't call for the immediate removal of Saleh. 100 Chiefs of Hashid and Bakeil, Yemen's largest tribes, demand the immediate resignation of Saleh making his regime's end all the more possible as this strips it of its main base of support

15 April 2011: 1 killed and 14 injured in Taez on Perseverance Friday (Southern Predicament Friday in Aden) – in rejection of GCC initiatives. An estimate of 1 million people demonstrate in Sanaa

16 April 2011: U.S. and EU additions to GCC Initiative II: Saleh and his main rival Al Ahmar leave within 30 days and a transitional government led by Ja'ar. Civil disobedience in Aden enters its third week with only 20% of government employees reporting to their stations

17-19 April 2011: Hundreds injured in Taez, Hodeida, Baydaa, Sanaa and various other cities and governorates in renewed clashes between the protesters and government forces after Saleh used religion to call for preventing women from participating in protests. 5 killed and thousands others injured in Sanaa, Aden, Taez and Hodeida, four of the main centres of the revolution

April 2011: An increasing number of speeches by the leaders of the Southern Movement (i.e. Al Attas) indicate that the notion of a federation and equal rights with the north is what they really call for, not secession. Calls for a new president from the South after decades of "northern" rule. Leaders of the movement also called on their followers to unify behind the demands of the revolution as the answer to their own predicament

18 April 2011: First UNSC session on Yemen fails to adopt a resolution

21 April 2011: A new GCC/EU/U.S. initiative calling for the resignation of Saleh within 30 days and transferring power to his deputy. A national accords transitional government and new elections within 60 days of Saleh's resignation. Rejected by the Houthis in Sadaa and the protesters who demanded Saleh's immediate removal from power on "Last Chance" Friday. Accepted by the opposition and by Saleh in exchange for immunity

26 April 2011: Saudi Arabia invites Yemeni factions to Riyadh to sign the last initiative

26 April 2011: End of the transitional period specified by the February 2009 Agreement and the extension agreed to the term of government and parliament. Elections were to be held on 27 April.

27 April 2011: Pre-Arab Uprisings set National Elections Date

27 April 2011: 17th Anniversary of the 1994 war in South Yemen. Aden is on lockdown: 1 killed and three injured and only 10% of government institutions remain functional in the midst of civil disobedience in Aden, Hadramawt, Ibb, Hodeida, Abyan and Shibwa. Meanwhile 12 people are killed, and 130 others are injured in Sanaa after thousands demonstrated in rejection of the latest GCC initiative

28 April 2011: The National Committee for Reconciliation and Dialogue (pre-dates Arab Uprisings in Yemen) provides the following numbers for the human cost of the uprisings thus far: 419 killed and 1700 injured by live ammunition, 11000 impacted by poisonous gas, and 102 cases of torture and enforced disappearance

30 April 2011: Tanks are used against peoples' homes in Mansoura, Aden: 3 killed and 20 injured. Saleh rejects the Saudi invitation and demands the GCC initiative is signed in Sanaa instead of Riyadh to allegedly prevent a possible military coup from taking place in his absence

- **May 2011**

1 May 2011: The GCC postpones the signing ceremony of their initiative after Saleh retracted his earlier acceptance of it and insisted on signing as "party leader." The GCC resends its General Secretary Al Zaiany to Sanaa. Meanwhile, armed combat intensifies (after 10 days of fighting) in the southern city of Yafea as the city falls to fighters from the Southern Movement

2 May 2011: Bin Laden declared dead

3 May 2011: Various reports indicate Saleh requested immunity for an additional number of 560 people from his family and the ruling party

4 May 2011: Russia and China support the US/EU/GCC initiative. Civil disobedience reaches Mareb, Sanaa and Lahij

6 May 2011: Millions of people in Saada, Sanaa, Taez, Ibb and Aden demonstrate on "Faithfulness to the South" Friday. The coalition of opposition parties rejects an amended GCC initiative (No. 4) to be signed by 15 members from both sides so long as Saleh does not sign on it himself as the president, not as the leader of the Ruling Party. Further amendments are accordingly made for Saleh to sign twice

9-10 May 2011: At least six killed and more than 500 others injured in Taez, Hodeida and other cities. 1 million people demonstrate in Sanaa and give Saleh 24 hours to leave as part of a declared 10-day escalation program. Brigade 101 and its 1500 soldiers defects, following a standoff with the tribe of Nahm in Sanaa resulting in nearly 40 deaths from both sides

11 May 2011: Civil disobedience cripples government functions across the various governorates of Yemen in application of earlier calls by the various youth groups of the revolution. At least 12 killed and 1000 injured in Sanaa as the government stops a popular march to the Prime Minister's HQ. Many other civilian casualties in Taez and Hodeida are reported

12 May 2011: Qatar withdraws from the GCC initiative, citing delays in signing in the midst of bloodshed and following insulting remarks by Saleh. A conference for the Southern Movement in Cairo officially adopts "federation" as opposed to "secession" as a platform for action

13 May 2011: 2 million people demonstrate in Sanaa in "Faithfulness to Sadaa" Friday. Thousands of others go out in the streets across Yemen's various governorates

13 May 2011: UN High Commission for Human Rights sends a fact-finding mission to investigate the use of force against protesters in Yemen – with the approval of the Yemeni government

15 May 2011: Kuwaiti Parliament votes to withdraw from the GCC Initiative. Al Zayani – Secretary General of the GCC and its envoy to Yemen receives additional conditions from the Ruling Party to Saleh's resignation, including the end of protests, and the opposition refuses to meet with him

17 May 2011: Al Zayani gives Saleh 24 hours to respond with a yes or a no to the GCC initiative, following increasing pressures from Kuwait on the GCC to take action. The opposition insists on keeping the 21 April version of the initiative as it is and rejects later amendments made to it to appease Saleh

18 May 2011: Al Zayani meets with 14 young leaders of the revolution at the UAE embassy in Sanaa but fails to convince them to agree to the GCC initiative. Positive signs indicate Al Zayani's shuttle diplomacy has otherwise succeeded in bringing the ruling party and the opposition to common grounds. In a last-minute change of mind, Saleh refuses to sign

21 May 2011: Al Zayani is back in Sanaa following a personal intervention by King Abdulla of Saudi Arabia – rising hopes that Saleh would sign the GCC Initiative the following day, which coincides with the 21st anniversary of the unification of Yemen in 1990. Southern

Movement activists join the rest of the population in commemorating demonstrations of the unification of Yemen

21 May 2011: The opposition signs on the GCC initiative with new terms including the formation of a new government on 50-50% basis within 7 days of the agreement's coming into effect

22 May 2011: More than 1 million Yemenis demonstrate in Taez, and millions of others go out in Sanaa, Dale'a, Ibb, Shibwa, Beyda and other cities in commemoration of the 21st anniversary of the Unification. Al Zayani and U.S./EU ambassadors are surrounded in the UAE embassy by pro-Saleh militias and evacuated by helicopters to Sanaa then out of the country, and Saleh refuses to sign on the initiative

22 May 2011: "Saudi Arabia is a US Puppet regime," says Saleh as he calls on his supporters to ready themselves for civil war. The GCC suspends its initiative

23-24 May 2011: 24 killed and 160 injured in armed confrontations between the tribe of Hashid and government forces in Hasba - Sanaa following the latter's attack on the house of Shaikh Sadiq Al Ahmar during a meeting with opposition leaders mediated by Shaikh Sadiq Al Ahmar – head of the tribe of Hashid and the General People's Conference Party (ruling party in Yemen)

25 May 2011: Death toll reaches 60 in Sanaa amidst displacement of populations at a massive scale. Tribe of Arhab attacks army headquarters north of Sanaa – an additional 18 people killed from both sides.

26 May 2011: Tribe leaders issue a collective death sentence against Saleh

27 May 2011: A map-indexed report by Colonel Abduh Al Turb of the Police Academy in Sanaa shows Saleh remains in control of only 18% of Yemen

27 May 2011: Biggest gatherings in Sanaa and Taez (amongst other areas) as of yet on "Peaceful Revolution" Friday

28 May 2011: GCC states decide to take the Yemeni case to the UNSC. With its capital in Zanjabar, the governorate of Abyan falls completely to Al Qaeda amidst massive population displacements and increasing numbers of civilian casualties (9 killed). The opposition accuses Saleh's forces of handing the governorate over to Al Qaeda without any resistance. 5 others are killed in Taez

30 May 2011: First joint declaration by senior army defectors calling for their troops to stand down. Nearly 70 people killed over 4 days in the government's destruction of freedom square in Taez. Armed confrontations between the tribe of Arhab and the army north of Sanaa. Continued armed confrontation with Al Qaeda in Yemen amidst opposition and media criticism of Saleh's use of the fight against Al Qaeda to gain international legitimacy

31 May – 2 June 2011: Street fights between Hashid fighters and government forces in Sanaa, which bombs the government buildings recently taken over by tribal fighters. At least 37 are killed from both sides as 1000 tribal fighters inter Sanaa to support Al Ahmar's forces. Taez enters the fight between the tribe and the government as the second main tribe after Hashid, that of Bakeil, vows to protect the protesters in Taez and the governorate's own tribal leaders form a force to protect its people from government aggression. The fighting intensifies between Ruling Party – affiliated tribes and Houthi fighters in the northern

governorate of Jawf (150 killed from both sides over three months). The UN makes its first call for seize fire and the ICRC calls for the protection of civilians and provision of first aid

- **June 2011**

3 June 2011: 30 soldiers are killed in Taez in armed confrontations with revolutionary tribes

3 June 2011: Saleh is injured in an explosion at the Mosque of the presidential palace in Sanaa. Heavy shelling of the presidential palace injures his close associates. Many more are injured and killed in a second attack on his convoy to the hospital (11 killed & 124 Injured). Deputy Abd Rabuh Mansour Hadi is now the president and chief commander of the Yemeni armed forces

3 - 4 June 2011: 10 killed in Zanjabar, Abyan in renewed fighting with Al Qaeda accompanied with Yemeni air force bombings. 20 more killed in Doves and Code in Abyan

5 June 2011: In his first act as the President, Hadi agrees with Al Ahmar to end the fight in Sanaa. The GCC initiative is back to the centre of the stage of transitional government arrangements. Reports indicate that Saleh only agreed to go to Saudi Arabia along with other injured personal of his cabinet for treatment in exchange for immunity from criminal prosecution. Al Ahmar and the opposition allegedly agreed to this deal. Al Qaeda is officially blamed for the attempt on Saleh's life by the Yemeni government

6 June 2011: Major General Ali Muhsin Saleh Al Ahmar – Commander of the North Western Brigade – orders his troops to protect President Hadi's house after brokering a seize fire between Hadi and Al Ahmar clan. An attempted attack on Hadi's house is stopped. A confirmed total of 800 families fled their homes in Al Qaeda controlled areas in Abyan and its capital Zanjabar to Aden, over the past 10 days of fighting. The US and the UK pressure Saleh not to return to Yemen and his post in exchange of immunity and financial guarantees. King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia renews the GCC initiative. Hadi heads a meeting with US and European ambassadors, in addition to Commanders of the Yemeni Armed forces and Saleh's son. The opposition declares his support of Hadi. Armed confrontations between the Tribe and the Army continues in Taez

7 June 2011: In the first attempt to take back the city of Zanjabar from Al Qaeda, 11 people are killed, including 7 soldiers and 4 militants. The city was reportedly taken back after a long day of fighting resulting in 30 deaths. Saleh's son, Ahmed, prevents Hadi from entering the presidential palace. 16 dead in renewed fighting between the Republican Guard (headed by Saleh's son) and tribal fighters in Taez. Saleh's forces shell Al Ahmar's house in Sanaa despite seize fire

8 June 2011: Demonstrators and youth revolutionary councils demand the formation of a transitional government and denounce regional and international interventions in Yemeni affairs

10 June 2011: Intensification of US drone strikes on Al Qaeda in Abyan, Mareb and Shibwa. Hundreds of thousands march in Saada, Taez & Ibb in protest to international interference in Yemen and demanding the formation of a transitional government. More than 7 are killed and 220 others are injured in celebrations involving "shooting in the air" by Saleh's supporters of his removal from the intensive care unit

11 June 2011: Intensification of the fight against al Qaeda in the cities of Louder, Zanjabar, Jia'r and Makhzan in Abyan. At least 50 people killed from both sides

13 June 2011: A meeting brokered by the U.S. ambassador to Yemen between Hadi and the opposition leaders to discuss the transitional government. Armed combat continues in Taez. UNOCHA estimates 35,000-40,000 people of Abyan are now displaced in Aden

15 June 2011: Al Qaeda fighters enter Lahij (next to Abyan in southern Yemen) and give its governor 24 hours to surrender. They distribute leaflets about the expansion of an Islamic State to Lahij and Aden and the expulsion of the kufar (Ruling Party) from them. Aden and Shibwa are said to be next, following Ansar Al Sharia's declared victory in Abyan and a midst a skirmish between tribe of Leqmoush and Al Qaeda fighters on their way to Shibwa and "high level" orders to the commanders of the Mechanical Brigade in Zanjabar to surrender their positions to Al Qaeda despite their victory in the battlefield. A council is formed by local tribal leaders in Abyan with "good relations" with Al Qaeda fighters to restore public order in the governorate

16 June 2011: The U.S. admits widening its drone strikes against Al Qaeda in Yemen. Southern Movement fighters takeover government's administrative and security buildings in Rodfan - Lahij to protect it from incoming Al Qaeda fighters. Saudi Arabia pledges $1bn to save the Yemeni economy. Al Qaeda carries out a partial withdrawal from Abyan and ten of its fighters are arrested in Aden

18 June 2011: Amidst mounting EU and U.S. pressures on Saleh to transfer his power to Hadi, this is to take place within two weeks, the same time frame that Hadi requested from leaders of the youth revolution to form a transitional government according to article 119 of the Yemeni constitution, making him a temporary president until elections are held two months later

19 June 2011: Zanjabar is turned into a city of ghosts, according to the Director General of the governorate who fled to Aden and confirmed that at least 100 Al Qaeda fighters have so far been killed in the city. Qasim Bin Hadi also confirmed that many Al Qaeda fighters are foreign nationals, including Sudanese, Syrians, Palestinians, Bangladeshis, Somalis and Pakistanis, amongst others

21 June 2011: Hundreds of thousands protest regional and U.S. interference in various cities of Yemen and consider it an obstacle to the Yemeni revolution. At least 20 Al Qaeda fighters are killed in aerial bombardments of Coode in Abyan. Just like in Abyan, official authorities are widely accused of handing matters over to Al Qaeda fighters without a fight. 63 Al Qaeda fighters escape from prison Munauera in Mkala, Hadramawt in the biggest prison break in the history of Yemen after the current leader of al Qaeda in the country, Abu Basir Al Weheeshy, escaped with 22 others in 2006

23 June 2011: Remnants of Saleh's regime, including his son Ahmed, continue to prevent a smooth transition of the government to Hadi. At least 12 killed in renewed fighting in Taez between the presidential guard and tribal fighters

24 June 2011: Al Qaeda suicide bombing in Aden leaves 3 soldiers dead and 10 injured

25 June 2011: 52 people are either killed or injured in renewed fighting between the Republican Guard and the tribe of Arhab. Al Qaeda sends an envoy of military equipment to the city of Amran in Shibwa, which it took over nearly two months earlier

25 June 2011: First UNSC resolution on Yemen is unanimously adopted – endorsing the GCC initiative, following the end of the visit of UN Special Envoy to Yemen Jamal Benomar

26 June 2011: Fighting is renewed between the army and Hirak fighters in Rodfan-Lahij as the latter declare their intent to expel the government officials who are allegedly terrorising the populations

27 June 2011: Arrival of UN Inquiry into the Human Rights situation in Yemen. Arrest warrants are issued by the ICC against Qaddafi in Libya and his son Saif al Islam

28 June 2011: Abdel Malik al Houthi – Spokesman of his NSAG announces his movement's support of the "federation" solution. Four Brigades under the overall command of Saleh's son participate in the bombing of the tribe of Arhab in northern Sanaa, displacing more than 1000 families and destroying the tribe's infrastructure

29 June 2011: Death toll in Abyan rises to 120 soldiers and tens of Al Qaeda fighters after 16 soldiers were killed on the outskirts of the city of Zanjabar in Abyan. At least 350 are confirmed dead in the armed confrontations between the army and Al Ahmar's forces in Sanaa and around 3000 others were injured – those were the numbers given to the UN fact finding mission by the ministry of interior affairs.

30 June 2011: In his first TV interview, Hadi reports to CNN that the Yemeni government lost control over 5 southern governorates and that U.S. drone strikes are assisting in their recovery

- **July 2011**

2 July 2011: UN Human Rights Mission in Yemen receives a record of Human Rights violations against Southern Yemenis since 1996. The leadership of army factions that sided with the revolution warns of a systematic governmental attempt to hand the governorate of Abyan to Al Qaeda. With the arrival of the UN mission to Yemen in Taez, 17 soldiers of the Republican Guard are reported as either dead or injured. Intensification of the government's bombardment of Arhab in northern Sana'a for the third consecutive month. The Tribes of the governorate of Baydaa' vow to protect the protesters in the revolution's camp in the city

3 July 2011: The UN mission meets with the Yemeni Journalists Association. 3 dead in Taez as a result of confrontations between the Republican Guard and armed militias as the protesters call for the formation of a transitional council. 25 people are dead in Abyan as the Major General of 25 Mechanical in Abyan sends a distress call warning of Al Qaeda's near complete acquisition of the governorate. Protests continue in Hijja and other governorates against shortages in fuel and electricity supplies. From Riyadh, Saleh insists on overseeing the transition of authorities to his deputy by himself upon his return to Yemen

4 July 2011: The UN Human Rights Mission visits Aden to meet with government officials, civil society organisations, youth representatives, and leaders from the opposition and the southern movement. Sheikhs of al Baydaa' condemn the violent crackdown of the authorities and reaffirm their support of the revolution. Due to fuel shortages, 9 million Yemenis are thought to have entered a case of famine and starvation, tens of factories stop their operations, investors depart and severe rises in the costs of living affect the country. 250 families are displaced as violent confrontations continue in Taez

5 July 2011: An opposition leader of the Socialist Party reports that Saudi Arabia, the U.S. and the EU threatened they would not recognise a transitional council established by the Joint Meeting Parties – Yemen's largest coalition of opposition groups. 6 Al Qaeda fighters and 4 civilians are killed in a raid on Zanjabar and Jia'ar in Abyan. A list of 59 Al Qaeda fugitives

in Arhab is published by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and a 3 million Yemeni-Riyal reward for their capture is announced

6 July 2011: A raid on a "secret" Al Qaeda hospital in Aden. 1 killed and 9 injured as violent confrontations continue amidst mediation efforts in Taez. Saudi Arabia announces that it stopped a total of 180,000 people over the timespan of last year as they tried to smuggle themselves into the Kingdom. The UN HRs mission concludes its activities and departs Yemen after visiting three Yemeni cities

7 July 2011: Many leaders of Al Qaeda in Yemen, including the movement's Saudi military chief Al Asairy are reported dead in Abyan. 1 dead and 10 others are injured as government forces continue their shelling of civilian properties in Taez. In his first public appearance on Television from Riyadh, Saleh reports undergoing 8 medical procedures and surgeries. Yemen's south commemorates the 17th anniversary of the government's suppression of its call to secede in 1994

9 July 2011: The National Forum of Human Rights reports that more than 0.5 million Yemenis suffered human rights violations in June 2011 in 297 incidents and across 10 different governorates. Human Rights Watch accuses the Yemeni Army of committing war crimes and crimes against humanity in its war on Al Qaeda in Abyan

10 July 2011: Protests erupt across various governorates in Yemen, including the Capital Sanaa, against Saudi and U.S. interference in Yemeni affairs. John Brennan, Council of U.S. president on homeland security and combating terrorism, meets with Saleh in Riyadh. The White House announces the U.S. is withholding its foreign aid to Yemen until Saleh signs on the GCC initiative. Fierce armed combat between the Houthis and tribes affiliated with the Joint Meeting Parties in Jawf resulting in the death of the youngest brother of Abdel Malik Al Houthi. Saleh meets with U.S. president's envoy in Riyadh

11 July 2011: A village of less than 400 people, Abwah in Arhab, continues to be shelled by 5 different divisions of the Republican Guard along with the villages of Bani Hashish, Nahim and Bani Harith

12 July 2011: John Brennan meets with the opposition to discuss a new amendment to the GCC initiative around the terms of keeping Saleh a president (symbolically) while transferring his powers to Hadi

13 July 2011: 5 killed and 18 others injured in the continued shelling of Arhab, while the sheikhs of the tribe promise the Republican Guard a harsh response and issue a death sentence against everyone that participates in the shelling of their villages. Financial Media reports the closure of 800 factories due to fuel shortages and the loss of 60% of the working force of the production sector

14 July 2011: The death of the first casualty of Cholera amongst Abyan's IDPs and the diagnosis of 7 other cases. Houthi spokesman denies any armed confrontations with the Joint Meeting Parties in Al Jawf and accuses Saudi Arabia of attempting to agitate the situation. 50 killed and tens injured in a U.S. drone strike against Al Qaeda in Abyan. Hadi gives the Major General of the Southern Military Division 12 hours to break a siege imposed by Al Qaeda on the Major General of brigade 25 Mechanical for more than a month

15 July 2011: Shaikh Mshaikh the tribe of Hashid reports that it's the U.S. ambassador who governs Yemen at the present time and that more than 16 of Al Qaeda's leaders live in villas in Hidda. Southern Movement leader Al Attas reports that the movement is in talks to

establish a federal union in Yemen. 3 killed and more than 8 injured in renewed clashes in Taez

16 July 2011: The preparation committee of the Youth Revolutionary Council in Sanaa announces a proposal for a transitional council made up of 17 leaders (including leaders of the Southern Movement) in addition to the selection of a leader of the armed forces, a leader of the judicial system, and a national council of 501 members tasked with drafting a new constitution. The Southern Movement rejects the proposal. Abdel Malik Al Houthi forms a coalition of forces to fight the tribes of Al Jawf and rejects all mediations. While the Southern Movement rejects the formation of a transitional government, Opposition Leader of Al Raey Party accepts the proposal and calls for the formation of a transitional government with equal representation of the South and the North. Spokesperson of the Joint Meeting Parties makes no reservations on the nominations made for the transitional council and announces its willingness to consider all propositions on the table. The Organisational Committee of the Youth Revolution rejects the proposal. Similarly, a joint declaration by 12 revolutionary groups in Sanaa announces its rejection of the proposal and considers it the result of a plan to legitimise an extensive military campaign. UN Office in Yemen announces the conclusion of its developmental framework for Yemen for the next four years. Saleh celebrates his 33rd anniversary as a president

19 July 2011: The arrival of the fourth Saudi oil grant while shortages in the market remain high. Fierce fighting in Zanjabar, Abyan results in the killing of tens of militants, including three Al Qaeda leaders as the tribes announce their control of the coastal city of Shaqra in Abyan. The Joint Meeting Party and the Committee for the Preparation of National Dialogue and Reconciliation announce their plans to form a National Council of Revolutionary Forces

20 July 2011: Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (Ansar al Sharia) announces its loyalty to Al Zawahry as Bin Laden's successor. A U.S. and British trained Counter Terrorism Unit moves to Arhab and the tribes hold the U.S. and Britain responsible about their intended actions. Death of top leaders of Ansar Al Sharia in Abyan is announced

21 July 2011: UN Envoy Jamal Benomar meets with Hadi and proposes to him a new roadmap with UN, EU and GCC support. U.S. combat vessels are deployed to the coast of Abyan along with U.S. Special Forces as part of the war on Al Qaeda. The Coalition of the Tribes of Mareb and Al Jawf calls for a fight against the forces of the republican guard in Arhab if they do not seize their operations. After the regime handed the governorate of Abyan to Al Qaeda, the armed forces allied with the revolution launches an operation against the movement's strongholds in Abyan. Major General Ali Mohsin Saleh meets with the Shaikhs of the area and requests their cooperation. The tribes form popular committees to protect the liberated areas from al Qaeda. Revolution allied forces send two brigades, 119 and 39 to support the besieged brigade 25 Mechanical in its fight against Al Qaeda as the latter declares an Islamic State in Abyan's capital, Zanjabar. Washington imposes the first of its sanctions against Saleh, cuts its financial support to Yemen

22 July 2011: The UN assures the Yemeni Opposition that the UNSC will be the guarantor of the implementation of the GCC initiative

24 July 2011: 9 dead and 23 injured in a car explosion in Aden near air defence camp (the fifth in 6 weeks)

25 July 2011: The Houthis move the Saudi military arsenal that they acquired during the last war in Saada, including Saudi Hammer Jeeps, tanks and missiles system, to fight the Joint Meeting Parties in Al Jawf

26 July 2011: UNICEF – 76 children have been killed since the start of 2011, including 10 girls and 66 boys. Tribal sources confirm the forced departure of Al Qaeda fighters in the city of Louder in Abyan. Al Qaeda was originally welcomed by the tribes of Abyan, which have now revolted against it. The tribe of Dahm decides to join the fight against the Houthis in Al Jawf, who are fighting The Yemeni Reform (Islah) Party after its takeover of government buildings in that governorate four months earlier. Major General Mohammed Al Soumli of 25 Mechanical in Zanjabar confirms to Al Sharq Al Awsat newspaper that the Yemeni army withdrew from Abyan without a fight. Saudi Arabia resumes the payments of its monthly financial stipends to Yemeni tribes located along the Yemeni-Saudi border, after suspending them with the start of the Yemeni uprisings to pressure those tribes not to side with the revolution. Al Qaeda produces a cartoon movie to attract children fighters

27 July 2011: A tribal mediation team in Abyan succeeds in brokering an agreement with Al Qaeda calling for the withdrawal of the fighters of the latter from Abyan within 72 hours. British Foreign Minister William Haigh calls upon Saleh to resign, and to hand matters over to his deputy immediately and according to the terms of the GCC initiative

28 July 2011: tens of casualties as the Yemeni Air Force launches more than 30 air strikes in Arhab, north of Sanaa

29 July 2011: Qahtan, spokesperson of the Joint Meeting Parties confirms the opposition's willingness to participate in a national dialogue sponsored by the UN. France reaffirms its support of the GCC initiative as the only way out in Yemen. Revolution-allied forces deploy their troops around Change Square in Sanaa to protect the protesters against a possible crackdown by Saleh's forces. Hundreds of tribal fighters mobilise to the surroundings of Freedom Square in Ibb to protect the demonstrators. 5 militants and 5 soldiers are killed in Dofas, Abyan

30 July 2011: UN Envoy Jamal Benomar leaves Sana. Shaikh Sadeq Al Ahmar, head of the largest tribal coalition in the history of Yemen (Yemeni Tribal Coalition), vows on the day of inception of this new coalition to protect the revolution and the protesters. The coalition includes the tribes of Bakeil and Hashid, the largest Yemeni tribes, amongst others that declared their support of the revolution. Civil disobedience is resumed in Aden after two months of its suspension. Al Zindany, head of the Salafi Al Eyman University denies leading the war against the Republican Guard in Arhab. Seize fire in Taez is respected by the tribes despite ongoing bombardments by the Yemeni forces and the arrival of 150 members of the Yemeni Special Forces in Taez airport

31 July 2011: 20 tribal fighters and supporters of the Yemeni revolution who were fighting Al Qaeda in Abyan, are reported dead due to a mistaken aerial strike by the air force. Yemen airlines cancels tens of its international flights as the tribes of Arhab prepares its artillery systems to bomb Sanaa airport. 4 tanks and armoured vehicles seized by Al Qaeda are destroyed as 35 Al Qaeda fighters are killed in an airstrike in Abyan

- **August 2011**

1 August 2011 (1st of Ramadan): Saleh's party signs the GCC initiative and the US and the UK call on Hadi to start the process of power transfer. 2 killed and 8 injured in aerial bombardments of Taez and the tribes takeover 3 camps of the Republican Guard and a number of military vehicles

2 August 2011: Bakeil, the largest Yemeni tribe, declares its support of the tribe of Arhab in the latter's third month of armed combat with the Republican Guard

3 August 2011: After five continuous months of confrontations, a tribal mediation succeeds in brokering a seize fire in Al Jawf between the Houthis and the tribes of the governorate

5 August 2011: Armed combat between the followers of Sheikh Sadeq Al Ahmar and the Republican Guard is re-ignited in Sanaa with the shelling of the house of Al Ahmar's brothers Hamir and Hussain. 5 killed and 4 injured in renewed confrontations between the protesters and Central Security forces in Hadramawt. 10 Yemeni Civil Society organisations prepare a list of crimes against humanity and war crimes committed by Saleh's regime

6 August 2011: The Alliance of Yemeni tribes considers the attack on Al Ahmars an attack on all Yemeni tribes. 1 killed and three injured in renewed confrontations between government and tribal forces in Taez

7 August 2011: The World Bank suspends its development projects in Yemen

8 August 2011: 8 Al Qaeda members are killed and five others are injured in armed clashes between the army and the militants in Abyan. Following the footsteps of Germany, Russia refuses to host Saleh for treatment in its hospitals

9 August 2011: The UNSC holds a closed meeting to discuss the situation in Yemen

10 August 2011: Al Qaeda field commander Yasser Fadel Hussain Shaleel is killed in Abyan by tribal fighters in Modeah. Washington, London and Berlin offer Saleh immunity in exchange for his signing the GCC Initiative. Saleh's refusal to sign the GCC Initiative remains unwavering

11 August 2011: Tribal fighters of Nahim stop the advancement of Brigade 62 of the Republican Guard towards theirs, and Bani Harith's territories

12 August 2011: Popular committees in Abyan arrest 15 members of Al Qaeda as they tried to plant an explosive device at a hospital in Louder

13 August 2011: The Joint Meeting Parties and the Houthis sign an agreement to end their war in Al Jawf under the sponsorship of Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar. The spokesperson of the tribe of Arhab denies the existence of any Al Qaeda operatives in Arhab and accuses Saleh's forces of using cluster bombs. Aerial bombardments of the village of Alrjo in Arhab causes the displacement of hundreds of its residents. Ansar Al Sharia – Al Qaeda offshoot, starts its march towards Shibwa and clashes with the Salafists in the city of Etq in Shebwa. At least 26 people are either killed or injured as a result of confrontations between the tribe of Arhab and Brigade 36 of the Republican Guard. Taez: seize fire comes into force, 20 Republican Guard soldiers defect and join the revolution and the governor of Taez releases 5 militants

14 August 2011: The total cost of the uprisings in Yemen to the Yemeni economy, according to the Ministry of Trade and Manufacturing is estimated at $8bn. More than 40 leaders of the ruling party resign and join the revolution in Hijja. Armed confrontations between the forces of defector Major General Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar and the Republican Guard in Sanaa. Saleh makes his resignation conditional to the appointment of his son instead of Hadi as president. Two days after the coming into force of a seize fire, two dead in a suicide bombing targeting a group of Houthis in Al Jawf

15 August 2011: 2 killed and 3 others are injured in an attack on Al Qaeda in Abyan. Yemeni Human Rights Organisation, Hood estimates that the total number of casualties from

the armed confrontations between Al Ahmar and Salih's forces in Sanaa is 122 dead and 520 injures. Abyan's capital, Zanjabar, remains under Ansar Al Sharia's control despite ongoing fighting in and around the city

17 August 2011: 17 killed including women and children as 45 tanks and armoured vehicles storm various villages in Arhab. The Joint Meeting Parties announces the establishment of a National Council of 143 popular leaders

19 August 2011: Abyan: Al Qaeda takes control of the village of Shaqra, 35km from Zanjabar, after 7 of its members lost their lives in the fighting. Saleh's forces systematically target the tribes that are allied with the revolution. Hamid Al Ahmar becomes the main suspect of the attempted assassination of Saleh despite the results of ongoing investigation which confirms Al Qaeda's involvement. 23 leaders of the Southern Movement refuse to participate in the National Council of the opposition so long as the Southern issue is not clearly addressed on the bases of equality between the north and the south. The ICRC delivers aid to more than 17,000 IDPs from Abyan

20 August 2011: The Alliance of Yemeni Tribes calls upon the remnants of Saleh's regime to stop the regime's crimes against the Yemeni people as the large majority of Yemeni Tribes in Sanaa side with the revolution

21 August 2011: A Russian-made military force marches towards Sanaa and the Tribe of Reema stops it

23 August 2011: As Qaddafi's son is arrested in Libya and the presidential palace in Tripoli falls to the revolution, thousands celebrate across Yemeni cities. 8 Al Qaeda members are killed and tens are injured in Dofas, Abyan

24 August 2011: An Egyptian newspaper reports that Saleh has ordered the gathering of 50,000 soldiers to crush everyone that supported the revolution

25 August 2011: 1 killed, 3 injured and 5 arrested in renewed fighting in Taez

27 August 2011: 8 killed and 6 injured in armed clashes between the Houthis and the Zayidis in Sadaa before tribal mediations end the fighting

28 August 2011: 12 members of Al Qaeda are killed in Abyan

30 August 2011: The shelling of Arhab by Republican Guard forces continues despite Eid Al Fetr. The Houthis refuse to end the month of Ramadan and side with Iran in completing 30 days of fasting. Basindowa, former chairman of the Preparation Committee for National Dialogue and Reconciliation is now the head of the new National Council of the opposition. 6 Al Qaeda operatives are confirmed dead in Abyan

31 August 2011: 2 killed and 4 injured in armed tribal confrontations in Shibwa. The Yemeni Supreme Court estimates the number of Al Qaeda and army deaths in Abyan to be 300 and 183, respectively

- ## September 2011

1 September 2011: The Journalist Nasser Saleh and Political Analyst predicts with great accuracy that the return of Saleh to Yemen will be vengeful. Tens of Al Qaeda fighters are killed as well as 3 soldiers from brigade 119 in bombardments and clashes in Dofas and

Zanjabar in Abyan. The World Bank makes the resumption of its operations in Yemen conditional on "the return of Peace"

3 September 2011: the tribes of Baydaa follow the footsteps of other governorates across Yemen and vow to protect the protestors against government aggression. The second shipment of Russian tanks and offensive weapons arrives in Sanaa. More than 20 tanks are destroyed in Arhab amidst a massive escape of Republican Guard forces and rejections to continue taking part of the confrontations with the tribes of northern Sanaa. The siege against brigade 25 Mechanical in Zanjabar is finally broken after fierce confrontations with Al Qaeda resulting in more than 75 deaths amongst Al Qaeda fighters

4 September 2011: The Republican Guard surrounds Sanaa and prepares for an offensive strike against Change Square in the city. 9 protesters are injured in an attack by government mercenaries on a protest in Sanaa

5 September 2011: Hundreds are either killed (at least 30) and tens are injured in an "accidental" aerial strike on The Great Mosque in Abyan. Ansar Al Sharia distributes. leaflets and spreads fear and chaos among the populations of Shibwa

6 September 2011: Total loss of electricity and fierce armed combat with Republican Guard brigade 33 in Taez. "High-level" orders to the RG brigades of 31, 39 and 211 to refrain from invading the Al Qaeda stronghold of Zanjabar despite their considerable progress in the fight against Al Qaeda

7 September 2011: 3 civilians and a soldier are dead in armed confrontations with the Central Security forces in Aden. The National Council of the opposition holds meetings with the ambassadors of the UK, Germany, France, and the EU amidst high level meetings between the U.S. ambassador in Yemen and his military council with Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar. The UN condemns the attack on the Great Mosque in Jia'ar and considers it a serious violation of IHL

8 September 2011: The Southern movement, Al Hirak announces an initiative to merge the Transitional Council of the Youth Revolutionaries with the National Council of the opposition. An Emirati newspaper reveals that Hadi refused to authorise an attack on Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar and threatened to seek refuge in Aden if that happens, while Al Jundi, Deputy Media Minister, announces in a press conference a tribal mediation between the Sons of Saleh and Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar. Al Ahmar refuses a tribal settlement to the Yemeni conflict and reaffirms his support of the GCC initiative

9 September 2011: An arrest warrant is issued against Qaddafi and his associates by the Interpol. Regional and international powers threaten Saleh of a direct intervention from the UNSC. As army defectors and tribal fighters show signs of victory against Al Qaeda in Abyan, Saleh claims credit and thanks the U.S. and Saudi logistic and financial support

10 September 2011: Hadi moves his family to Aden before the Yemeni file is officially sent to the UNSC. A GCC meeting to discuss the situation in Yemen with the presence of Jordanian and Moroccan foreign ministers. The Yemeni National Council considers the victory of Yemeni tribes against Al Qaeda in Abyan a victory of the Yemeni revolution against the regime that gave Abyan to the armed militants without a fight

11 September 2011: Zinjabar, the capital of Abyan is recaptured from Al Qaeda and Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar calls it a victory of the revolution and the people of Aden, Lahij and Abyan who fought Al Qaeda. The Republican Guard shells the forces of Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar in Sanaa

12 September 2011: Saleh authorises his deputy to sign the GCC initiative on his behalf and to carryout talks with the opposition on its implementation

13 September 2011: Failure of a tribal mediation between Al Qaeda fighters and the ministry of defence along the lines of having their weapons handed over to the government. Al Qaeda retakes Zanjabar as the Republican Guard clashes with Brigade 25 Mechanical. More than 25 tribal fighters are killed in Arhab as 17 tanks and armoured vehicles are destroyed. The report of the UN HRs Mission accuses Saleh's regime of killing hundreds of civilian protesters

14 September 2011: More than 100K IDPs in Aden and Lahij face deteriorating humanitarian conditions. The report of the UN HRs Mission points to the mass graves of extrajudicial killings on the outskirts of Sanaa and the fact that Saleh's regime used all of its military capabilities to crackdown on the protests. At least 10 militants are killed in fierce fighting on the outskirts of Zanjabar amidst U.S. and Yemeni aerial bombardments in Abyan

15 September 2011: Tens are injured in a government attack on Freedom Square in Taez. Renewed bombardments of Al Ahmar's strongholds in Hasba, Sanaa and on the First Armoured Division in Sanaa

17 September 2011: Al Attar, former head of the Dialogue Committee with Al Qaeda claims that Al Qaeda receives its remunerations from the government through a tripartite committee with representatives from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Security forces and the Special Forces. Abaad, a Human Rights Civil Society Organisation reports that 2195 people have been killed since the start of the uprisings, 11% protesters, 21% tribal supporters of the revolution, 28% from the Republican Guard, and 40% Al Qaeda and Houthi fighters. The Houthis join the Republican Guard in the fight against Arhab in Sanaa

18 September 2011: 26 people killed, and more than 1000 others are injured in a new attack on a large protest in Sanaa. Renewed clashes between the Al Ahmar clan and the RG in Hasba, Sanaa

19 September 2011: 24 new deaths in Sanaa, including an infant, and the First Armoured Brigade comes under aerial bombardments. More deaths and casualties in Taez, street fights in Sanaa, while Saleh meets with King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia in Riyadh

20 September 2011: The UN Human Rights Council makes a recommendation for the formation of a UN, International Committee to further investigate the crimes being committed in Yemen. Saudi Arabia sends tanks and other military supplies to Yemen and refuses to condemn the ongoing suppression of the protesters in Sanaa and Taez. The number of deaths in Sanaa reaches 83 over three days. As UN envoy meets with Ali Muhsin, Saleh's forces shell his house and that of Al Ahmar brothers. Hadi orders seize fire in Sanaa

21 September 2011: 5 new deaths in Sanaa despite seize fire and the total number rises to 93. The U.S., according to Washington Post, has widened the scope of its "Drones Policy" as it builds a number of secret bases in Africa and the Arabian Peninsula

22 September 2011: 7 Somali snipers are arrested in Sanaa as armed clashes are renewed between Al Ahmar and Shaikh Sagir – the latter supported by the Republican Guard

23 September 2011: Saleh suddenly returns to Sanaa amongst mounting fears that he returned to lead the government crackdown on protests. The UN evacuates its employees in Yemen

24 September 2011: 44 people are killed and tens of others are injured in the government's renewed attack on Change Square in Sanaa and the forces of Ali Muhsin respond to protect the protesters and come under the bombardments and shelling of Saleh's forces

25 September 2011: Saleh orders the removal of all military "appearances" in the capital Sanaa then signs an agreement with Ali Muhsin to remove all heavy military objects and armoured vehicles from the streets of Sanaa. The war against Nahim and Arhab in Northern Sanaa continues as 2 are killed and 6 are injured. The armed clashes and shelling of the RG in Taez continues. The UNSC calls for an immediate cessation of all violence against civilians and a return to the GCC initiative. Al Qaeda in Abyan cuts the hands of a child and a youngster who are both accused of robbery (sharia law)

26 September 2011: Ali Muhsin reaches an agreement with the mediation committee calling for the removal of Saleh's forces from around Change Square and he vows to continue protecting the protesters. 16 RG soldiers are taken as prisoners by the tribal fighters in Nahim, which also breaks into the camp of the 63rd brigade of the RG and kills its commander, burns 9 tanks and acquires 3 others

27 September 2011: Saleh seeks a fatwa against the protesters in another attempt to discourage people from participating in the revolution. Arhab takes down a fighter jet and declares a reward on any information leading to the arrest of air force pilots

28 September 2011: International condemnations of state violence against civilians and the calls for Saleh's departure continue from the usual cohort of the UN, the EU, the U.S., France, Germany, the UK and the GCC, many ambassadors of which continued to meet with Ali Muhsin, Hadi and various other opposition leaders. Armed confrontations continue between Saleh's forces and forces loyal to Al Ahmar in Sanaa. 8 NGOs condemn the failure of the Human Rights Council to protect civilians in Yemen, including Human Rights Watch

29 September 2011: Foreign Policy notes the reversal of Saudi's condemnation of Saleh and its return to secretly support his forces' crackdown on the protesters. 2 killed and many others injured in renewed clashes in Sanaa

30 Septemebr 2011: Anwar al Olaqi, leader of Al Qaeda in Yemen is assassinated in a U.S. drone strike. Benomar, UN envoy announces the failure of his mediation efforts in Yemen. CNN: the assassination of Olaqi was the only way that Saleh could prove to Washington its continued need of him

- ## October 2011

1 October 2011: Some neighbourhoods in the city of Zanjabar, Abyan are recaptured by the Yemeni army

2 October 2011: Saleh's forces launch a surprise attack on the First Armoured division in Sanaa, killing at least 5 and injuring many others. At least 30 soldiers are killed in a Saleh attack on Brigade 119 in Abyan, a division that sided with the revolution. Brigade 201 in the city of Jia'ar in Abyan also previously came under attack. The Guardian: The U.S. ignores the call of the Yemenis for Saleh's resignation in order to assassinate a terrorist, Olaqi

3 October 2011: 4 soldiers are killed, and 4 others are injured in renewed confrontations between the Yemeni army and Al Qaeda in Zanjabar. The case of Yemen is referred to the

UNSC by the US, the UK and France with GCC approval, after months of failed attempts to make Saleh sign the GCC initiative

4 October 2011: Armed clashes between the Houthis and the tribes that are allied with the opposition along the Yemeni – Saudi border in Annan, Al Jawf

5 October 2011: 4 killed in Taez and tens are injured in a Republican Guard attack on civilian homes and infrastructure in the second most populous city

6 October 2011: The Houthis kill four in Hijja and try to take the governorate under their control after failing to do so in Jawf. Russia threatens it will only approve of a UNSC resolution on Yemen if it addresses the situation on the ground in a direct manner

11 October 2011: The UNSC holds a closed session on Yemen

12 October 2011: Russia allegedly obstructed the passage of a UNSC resolution on Yemen. The shelling of civilian infrastructure in Yemen is renewed

14 October 2011: Russia and China send an invitation to the Joint Meeting Parties to host them and declaring that they would support the GCC initiative as the only solution to the situation in Yemen. The UK introduces a draft resolution at the UNSC offering Saleh immunity from criminal prosecution in exchange for his resignation

15 October 2011: 16 protesters are killed in Sanaa while 250 others are injured. Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar announces a new number of army defectors have joined his First Armoured division, originally numbered at more than 7,000 soldiers

16 October 2011: 4 killed and 45 are injured in Sanaa as Saleh's forces uses heavy artillery to bomb northern Sanaa and the First Armoured Brigade

18 October 2011: 11 killed and more than 60 injured in Sanaa. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch demand the removal of immunity from the GCC initiative and any other proposal for power transfers in Yemen

19 October 2011: Russia and China continue their obstruction of a UNSC resolution on Yemen. Ansar Al Sharia take a hold of the city of Azzan in Shibwa amidst a massive wave of IDPs to nearby governorates. The announcement of the creation of the Conglomerate of Free Officers in Aden and Lahij to protect the civilian population in both governorates

20 October 2011: Death of Al Qaddafi announced. More than 16,000 IDPs in Hijja suffer from severe humanitarian conditions. More than 15 people are injured in Taez

21 October 2011: The UNSC unanimously passes resolution 2014 on Yemen calling for the immediate resolution of the Yemeni conflict in accordance with the GCC initiative as soon as possible, emphasising the importance of holding those responsible about human rights violations accountable and condemning HRs violations in that country

22 October 2011: The EU says it will monitor the implementation of resolution 2014, France calls for the immediate resignation of Saleh and Russia expresses its hopes that the resolution will be accepted by the different parties to the conflict in Yemen. The Houthis consider the resolution short of the demands of the Yemenis. Fierce armed confrontations continue in Sanaa resulting in at least 2 killed and more than 24 injured from Al Ahmar clan

23 October 2011: The revolution-friendly Army says it will publish the recording of a phone call between Saleh and his son, when he ordered the lunching of a war on all fronts in

Yemen. The Yemeni National Council and the Arab League welcome UNSC resolution 2014. 5 children and 2 women are killed and 15 others are injured in Arhab

24 October 2011: Saleh's forces avoid the use of its fighter jets as Ali Muhsin orders the deployment of SAM 7 surface to air missiles. Saleh welcomes UNSC resolution 2014. The Houthis surround Dar al Hadeeth in Dammaj. 11 Syrian "experts" are killed, and 6 others are injured as their plane crashes in A'nad airbase in Lahij. 11 killed in Taez, including a child and a woman, 1 killed and tens of others are injured in Sanaa, 2 killed and 15 injured in Hasba. A mediation by Faris Mana'a, governor of Saada, succeeds in ending the stalemate in Dammaj between the Hourthis and Dar Al Hadeith. 6 Al Qaeda members are killed in Abyan

29 October 2011: US Senator John McCain confirms that international peace keeping forces will enter Yemen if Saleh does not sign the GCC initiative

30 October 2011: 2 killed and more than 7 are injured in renewed violence in Taez. Arhab: more than 16 people are either killed or injured

31 October 2011: More than 400 officers in Taez join the revolution. The Salafists make an attempt at besieging Saada to pressure the Houthis to lift the siege on Dammaj

- **November 2011**

1 November 2011: Three killed and one injured in Rodfan, South Yemen in armed clashes between tribal fighters and "road blockers"

2 November 2011: 8 killed in Taez, 2 in Arhab

3 November 2011: UN Envoy Benomar to return to Sanaa amidst news about making Saleh a symbolic president until another president is elected. Tens of families in Arhab resort to caves inaccessible by humanitarian aid agencies. 9 killed and 72 injured in Taez. Faris Mannaa,' governor of Saada, intervenes to stop clashes between the Houthis and the Salafists in Dammaj. Alliance of Yemeni Tribes calls on All Yemeni tribes to pull their sons out of Saleh's forces

4 November 2011: The mediation efforts of Mannaa' fail as one of the students in Dar Al Hadeeth in Dammaj is killed and another one is injured in armed clashes between the Salafists and the Houthis in Dammaj

7 November 2011: 6 Al Qaeda operatives are killed in Abyan, including a Saudi and one Iraqi national. Many tribal fighters are either killed or injured in armed clashes with Houthis in Hijja following a Houthi attack on Dar Al Quran in A'ahim. More armed confrontations between the Salafists and the Houthis are reported in Dammaj as the Houthis attempt to take on Dar al Hadeith. French Foreign Minister: the EU to discuss sanctions on Saleh and freezing the assets of his regime

8 November 2011: UNICEF – Yemen is on the verge of a real humanitarian crisis. A tribal mediation succeeds in reaching seize fire in Dammaj and the Houthis insist on the Salafists' surrender of a site near Dar Al Hadeeth that they have taken over since 1984. The scope of armed confrontations between the Houthis and the tribes of Hijjah widens amidst news from local sources speaking of the Republican Guard supplying the Houthis with weapons

9 November 2011: Victory for the tribes of Arhab and Bani Jarmouz against the Republican Guard in northern Sanaa. "High-level" orders to hand A'ahim to the Houthis as seize fire is

reached in Hijja. Al Qaeda launches a campaign of assassinations in Aden. Coasts of the revolution to the Yemeni economy: $10bn. 8 Al Qaeda operatives are killed in Abyan, including an Indonesian national

10 November 2011: One student in Dar Al Hadeeth in Dammaj is killed by Houthi fire and the Salafists attempt to break the siege on Dammaj through a humanitarian aid corridor. 1 minor is killed and 11 are injured in renewed shelling of Taez by the RG. A new front is opened between the Houthis and the Salafists in Kishr and the Sheikhs of the area sign a statement vowing to stop the Houthi expansion

11 November 2011: Death toll rises to 16 in Taez, including 3 women and 4 children. A tribal mediation succeeds in breaking the siege of Dammaj and reaching an agreement between the Salafists and the Houthis. UN Envoy Benomar condemns the violence in Taez and the Revolutionary Council names Taez a disaster zone and calls upon the UN Envoy to visit it

12 November 2011: UN Envoy Benomar warns Saleh's regime that 21 November will be the date of sending a report to the UNSC on the situation in Yemen. The tribes of Arhab and Bani Harith destroy three tanks and an armoured vehicle, and the RG fails to take back the buffer zones that the tribes took over in a previous fight. Food supplies run out in Dammaj as armed combat between the Salafists and the Houthis resumes. More forces are sent by Saleh's regime from Sanaa to Taez after the massacre of 16 people in Taez. More than 72,000 African refugees have arrived in Yemen since the start of the Arab Uprising

13 November 2011: A new front is opened in Amran as local forces accuse the Houthis of seeking to expand their sphere of control to Hijja and Amran. Saleh rejects any re-structuring of the armed and security forces and fights to keep his sons in control of them. U.S. Drones intensify their operations in Yafe'a in Southern Yemen. UN Envoy to Yemen Benomar says the ICC should issue an arrest warrant against Saleh. The Houthis tighten their siege of Dammaj and refuse entry to the humanitarian convoy. 9 Al Qaeda operatives are killed in Abyan and a tribal mediation succeeds in reaching a seize fire agreement between the Houthis and the tribes of Amran. The Sheikhs of Hijja vow to stop the expansion of the Houthis in that other governorate

14 November 2011: Saleh authorises his deputy to form a new government. The UN condemns the use of force against civilians in Taez and calls for their protection. The Alliance of Yemeni Tribes condemns Saleh's crimes in Taez and Arhab. Saleh nominates his son for minister of defence. The Houthis seek the establishment of their own State as Tuhama and Harad in Hijja become their next target due to their costal location

15 November 2011: Ahmed Saleh is appointed as the Commander of the Southern Region. The UK calls for holding accountable those responsible about the crimes in Yemen. The Houthis surround Dammaj from all directions as a British national is injured in Dar Al Hadeeth. Houthi spokesman denies any ambitions to expand into Hijja

16 November 2011: Russia suspends its arms sales to Yemen. 9 Al Qaeda operatives are killed in Abyan, including a Pakistani, an Irani and two Somalians. The French Associated Press: The Houthis are clashing with the opposition while getting close with Saleh. 94 are killed (51 in Taez) and hundreds of others are injured since the passage of UNSC Res. 2014. Manna'a, governor of Sanaa heads a mediation team in Dammaj as the Houthis unilaterally agree to turn Dammaj to the Yemeni Army. The US is building secret airports in Yemen and Africa for its drones

17 November 2011: Riyadh intervenes to save the negotiations in Yemen as Saleh insists on his rejection of the GCC initiative. 7 people, including 4 children die of hunger and drought in Dammaj. Fighting is renewed between the tribes and the Houthis in Kishr in Hijjah as two camps and weapons belonging to the Houthis are taken over

18 November 2011: Al Bayan, an Emirati newspaper, accuses Iran of funding the Houthis while expressing concerns that Iran is trying to establish an Islamic state in Northern Yemen. The Yemeni National Council meets with the ambassadors of the EU, the US, Russia and China

19 November 2011: The GCC backs the imposition of sanctions on Saleh's regime through the UNSC if he does not sign the transitional, power transfer agreement. The Sheikhs of Kishr in Hijja give the Houthis a few hours' notice to leave their area. Ali Muhsin welcomes an additional 1000 soldiers who recently defected from Saleh's forces

20 November 2011: Saleh says he will transfer powers to the Republican Guard if he resigns and he reports the death of more than 2000 of his forces in one month, mostly in Arhab

21 November 2011: The tribe of Nahim takes control over the military camp of Brigade 63 of the RG, takes 300-400 soldiers into captivity and acquires the tanks and heavy equipment of the Brigade. The tribal fighters withdrew from the camp shortly thereafter and released all prisoners. Heavy fighting erupts between the Houthis and the Salafists in Dammaj. Civil Rights Organisations Hud and Musawah (equality) report that 118, including 16 children and 12 women were killed in three weeks subsequent to the UNSC resolution 2014

22 November 2011: Fierce fighting between the tribes and the RG in Bani Harith and Bani Hashish. UNICEF: Around 800,000 Yemeni Children are now in need of psychological support. 20 Al Qaeda Operatives are killed in Abyan. French experts are kidnapped in Lahij (Southern Yemen) and the kidnappers demand the release of Hirak (southern movement) detainees. Dammaj enters the second month of siege as 15,000 people in the city face starvation

23 November 2011: According to Benomar's initiative, key ministries including the ministry of defence and the ministry of interior affairs are to be transferred to the hands of the opposition in the new government. Saleh arrives in Riyadh to sign the GCC initiative, to join the delegates of the opposition, the EU, the GCC, and the permanent members of the UNSC. Saudi and Kuwaiti religious clerks call for the support of the Salafists in Dammaj and ICRC expresses its deep concerns as it fails to deliver aid to those in need. Saleh signs on the GCC initiative, ending 33 years of ruling Yemen, and prepares to leave to New York for medical treatment. King Abdulla of Saudi Arabia declares a new chapter in Yemeni history

24 November 2011: Less than a day after the signing of the GCC initiative, 6 people are killed, and more than 40 others are injured in an attack on a protest in Sanaa calling for the prosecution of Saleh for the crimes he committed in Yemen. The Houthis deny besieging the Salafists and accuse the latter of issuing fatwas to legitimise their killing. An agreement is later on signed between the two sides to lift the siege of Dammaj and permit the arrival of the aid convoy. The Houthis reject the GCC initiative and accuse those who signed it of belittling the Yemeni people. More than 15 people are killed in armed confrontations between the Houthis and the tribes of Kishr, Hijja forcing the Houthis to withdraw leaving behind their weapons and military supplies. More than 600 delegates participated in a conference by the Southern Movement in Cairo between 20-22 November under the slogan "together for the right of self-determination to the people of the South"

25 November 2011: Basindwa, former Chairman of the National Committee for Dialogue and Reconciliation, is voted by the National Council as the new head of a National Accords Government. Amnesty International condemns giving Saleh immunity, in accordance with the GCC initiative, and accuses UN officials of violating IHL and allowing those responsible for Human Rights s violations in Yemen to escape justice. The revolution-allied armed forces welcome the signing of the GCC initiative and consider it the first step in achieving the goals of the revolution

26 November 2011: Human Rights Watch calls for freezing the assets of Saleh and his associates and preventing them from traveling as they refused to aid the efforts of the international community to investigate their alleged crimes. Saleh, from Riyadh, calls the army in the name of the Chief Commander of the armed forces despite his new "symbolic" status as president of Yemen. More than 150 soldiers in the US-trained Counter Terrorism unit are arrested in Sanaa as they parachute to participate in the fight against the tribes. 6 are killed and 10 are injured in renewed Houthi shelling of Dammaj, which also targeted the freshwater facilities of the civilian population. Southern movement leader Al Attas clarifies the demands of his movement, a new United Yemen that brings back the Southern identity - - the regional atmosphere is not suitable for a declaration of secession. 12 students of Dar al Hadeeth in Dammaj are reported dead as the Houthis prevent the arrival of emergency teams. Hadi issues his first presidential decree, declaring 21 February as the date of new elections. Yemeni Ministry of Defence announces the return of Saleh to Aden to "personally" oversee the implementation of the GCC initiative

27 November 2011: The number of deaths in Dar Al Hadeeth in Dammaj rises to 26, including two Americans, a Russian, a Malaysian and two Indonesian nationals, and more than 60 are injured as a result of the Houthis' bombardments of the area. The Yemeni Tribal Alliance is set to support Dammaj, announcing from Wa'ilah the start of a march by its fighters to break the siege on Dammaj. 2 killed and 4 injured in Taez. Washington vows to be the direct sponsor of the implementation of the GCC initiative. Armed combat continues in Kishr, Hijjah, resulting in the death of 19 Houthis and 4 tribal fighters in less than 24 hours of fighting. More than 120 families are reported as IDPs in A'ahim and Mazra'a. Hadi decrees to Basindwah the formation of a new National Accords Government

28 November 2011: Benomar confirms the support of the UNSC to president Hadi. 9 Al Qaeda fighters are killed in Abyan, including 5 foreigners. Shelling is renewed in Dammaj as 5 are killed, including an Algerian, an American and a French youngster

29 November 2011: the ICC Prosecutor General vows legal prosecution of those responsible about crimes in Yemen and declares the grant of immunity given to Saleh by the GCC Initiative legally baseless. The UNSC reaffirms the need to hold accountable those responsible about murder and human rights violations in Yemen

30 November 2011: The opposition wins 17 ministerial burses as the new National Accord government is announced. The UN: Yemen records one of the highest records of malnutrition in the world. Thousands of Salafists gather up in Sanaa in a Conference to Support Dammaj as they call for a peaceful settlement to the conflict and to avoid bloodshed. Tens of thousands call for the separation of the South in Mansoura on the day commemorating the South's 44th anniversary of its independence from Britain. As 3 people are injured in Dammaj, the Houthis deny besieging the district and speak of a Saudi - American plot to build Somali camps in Saada

- **December 2011**

1 December 2011: 10 people are reported dead and 34 others are injured by regime fire in Taez. The opposition secures the Ministries of media, finance and interior affairs in the Government of National Accords. Mannaa' announces a seize fire agreement that has been unilaterally agreed to by the Houthis – ending the fighting for one month in Dammaj

2 December 2011: 1 killed in Taez and 70 others injured, while 4 Republican Guard officers are killed and 35 others are injured. The Houthis allow the entry of an ICRC humanitarian convoy to Dammaj and the Salafists say a third of the convoy went to the Houthis as per the conditions of Abdel Malik Al Houthi. Hadi calls for an immediate seize fire in Taez

3 December 2011: Saleh, the symbolic president, obstructs the activities of Hadi, including Hadi's call for the end of violence in Taez. The Houthis offer a truce of two months to the Salafists who are surrounded in Dammaj

4 December 2011: The Houthis lift the siege of Dammaj and accuse the Salafists of crucifying a number of Houthi fighters. Hadi decree the formation of the Committee of Military Affairs

5 December 2011: 5 soldiers are killed in Abyan in an attack by Al Qaeda. The Houthis refuse to meet with a delegation of the National Council in its official capacities as new government employees – 5 are injured since the declaration of seize fire in Dammaj. The Yemeni army tightens its siege on the city of Zanjabar, which fell under the control of Al Qaeda 7 months earlier and another Brigade is sent to surround Al Qaeda strongholds in Jia'ar. Arhab denies sending any snipers to Taez and warns of a baseless excuse for a new campaign against it. Yemeni army shelling of Al Ahmar's strongholds in Hasba, Sanaa is renewed

6 December 2011: 2 killed and 7 are injured in various sniping operations in Taez, hours before the arrival of the EU mission to the area. A new report accuses the Houthis of targeting women and children in Dammaj and killing more than 36 people over the previous few weeks. Saleh leaves to New York to receive medical treatment. UNDP delivers emergency aid packages to the IDPs of Abyan. 11 members of Al Qaeda are reported as either dead or injured in Abyan

7 December 2011: Hadi decree the formation of the National Accords Government on the basis of 35 ministries equally shared between the opposition and the former ruling party. Nelson Mandela of Yemen, Hassan Baa'oom, a leader of the Southern Movement is released from prison and so is his son. Saleh authorises the distribution of 20,000 firearms to tribal conglomerates

8 December 2011: More than 50 people are either killed or injured with the collapse of seize fire between the Salafists and the Houthis in Dammaj. The Houthis and the tribes of Kishr in Hijjah reach a peace agreement calling for the end of fighting, the removal of all checkpoints and exchanging prisoners. The tribes take over 3 Houthi strongholds in Kitaf

9 December 2011: A new front is opened in Amran, as armed clashes between the Houthis and the tribes of Sharara lead to one dead and one injured from the Houthis

10 December 2011: 15 Al Qaeda members are killed as well as 2 soldiers in armed combat in Zanjabar, Abyan. The government of national accords is sworn in, led by Basindwah. The team of the National Council fails to end the siege on Dammaj. The shelling of Dammaj is

resumed as 21 bodies are found and the Salafists accuse the governor of Saada (Mannaa') of preventing the aid of a number of their casualties

11 December 2011: The Houthis accuse the National Council committee that visited Saada and the first Armoured Division of giving material support to the Salafists in Dammaj. The tribes supporting the Salafists take control of 15 Houthi sites over three days while losing 6 of their fighters. UNHCR: 82% of the children smuggled from Hijjah are sold for prostitution. The committee of military affairs meets with delegates of the EU, the GCC and the permanent members of the UNSC

12 December 2011: 16 inmates, including 13 members of Al Qaeda escape from Mansoura Prison. UN Envoy Benomar meets with leaders of the Southern Movement. 1450 prisoners are released and Benomar assures the Youth Revolutionaries that no one will escape justice. The EU increases its aid packages to Yemen by 5 million Euros. Tens of people are reported as either dead or injured in fierce fighting between the Salafists and the Houthis in Saada

13 December 2011: The fuel crisis returns to Yemen as Saudi Arabia sends a fuel aid package to the Country. 6 Al Qaeda members are arrested. A number of Southern Movement protests are organised. 3 Soldiers are killed and 11 others are injured in an Al Qaeda attack in Zanjabar, Abyan. Benomar meets with Abdel Malik Al Houthi and discusses the impact of war on the Houthis since 2004

14 December 2011: A draft agreement is reached between Saleh and Al Ahmar to pull their troops 200km out of Sanaa. More people are killed and injured in Dammaj, including an infant, and fierce fighting between the Salafists and the Houthis erupts in Kittaf. A roadmap is announced to end all displays of firearms in Yemen and return the country to pre-2011 status quo

15 December 2011: 59 people are killed and 141 others are injured, including 21 children in Dammaj

16 December 2011: Saleh announces the lunching of a committee to end the fighting in Dammaj. Russian Foreign Ministry announces the death of 4 Russian citizens in Dammaj and ongoing efforts to evacuate its students in Dar Al Hadeeth. Bakeil, the largest tribal conglomerate in Yemen announces its support and intention to facilitate the implementation of the GCC initiative. Fighting is renewed in Hasba, Sanaa, hours before the newly created Military Committee started removing all military displays out of the capital

17 December 2011: Al Riyadh newspaper warns of a new Somalia in the Arabian Peninsula. As fighting enters its third month in Dammaj, death toll rises to 60 while 150 others are injured. Tens of casualties in Zanjabar, Abyan as a result of renewed fighting with Al Qaeda

18 December 2011: 14 Al Qaeda members are killed in Zanjabar, Abyan

19 December 2011: The UN requests $447 million from the international community in urgent assistance to Yemen. The Leaderships the Revolution-Allied army and the Supporters of the People's Peaceful Youth Revolution announce their support of Hadi and the National Accords Government

20 December 2011: 3 people are injured in Dammaj as a new tribal mediation team led by Hussain Al Ahmar and Hassan Zaid attempts to broker an agreement between the Salafists and the Houthis. Thousands of Salafists hold a conference in Hodeida to support Dammaj and warn the Houthis of continuing their death and destruction in Dammaj

21 December 2011: UNDP allocates $15mn to support early Yemeni Presidential elections. More than 18 people are either dead or injured as a result of clashes between the Houthis and Dammaj-allied tribes in Kitaf, Saada. Saleh's nephew resigns from leading the Presidential Guard

22 December 2011: Al Ahmar's mediation team succeeds in lifting the siege on Dammaj and an agreement is signed along the terms of delegating the protection of Dar Al Hadeeth to the tribe of Hashid

23 December 2011: The UNSC emphasises the need to prosecute all those responsible about crimes in Yemen. Food convoys enter Dammaj

24 December 2011: More than 13 people are killed in an attack on "the Demonstration of life" as it arrives in Change Square in Sanaa with over a million participant

25 December 2011: death toll rises to 15 in Sanaa and more than 250 injured. Basindwah – Head of National Accords Government threatens to resign if those responsible about the attack in Sanaa are not brought to justice within 48 hours. Members of the Military Affairs Committee suspend their participation in the Committee until those responsible about the attack in Sanaa are brought to justice. The Guardian: The West will never stop trying to take control of the Middle East

26 December 2011: Iran is accused of sabotaging the GCC initiative and channelling funds to mercenaries who infiltrated and opened fire on the demonstration. France threatens to impose sanctions on individuals who refuse to follow the orders of the new Yemeni president and head of government

27 December 2011: Five soldiers and 2 Al Qaeda operatives are killed in armed clashes in Abyan. Syria: Arab League observers arrive in Damascus

28 December 2011: The Houthis launch a television station called Al Diyaa' on Nilesat. Hadi reaches an agreement with the opposition to stop the organisation of demonstrations in between the various governorates of Yemen

29 December 2011: Ali Muhsin meets with the ambassadors of the permanent members of the UNSC. Secret prisons and military camps belonging to the Houthis are reportedly scattered in various caves where inmates are treated under severe conditions and without any appropriate trial

30 December 2011: Saudi Arabia to send 500,000tns of fuel to Yemen over 6 months. China gives Yemen 50m Chinese Yuan in aid

31 December 2011: 11 people are either killed or injured in clashes between the Army and Ansar Al Sharia in Abyan. Attempted coup within the Republican Guard against Saleh's son Ahmad is averted. Saleh cancels int. travel plans. The Tribes of Kitaf in Saada refuse any dialogue with the Houthis until the latter are demilitarised

2012

- January 2012

1 January 2012: Human Rights Watch warns Saleh that he will not be immune from prosecution if he travels abroad

2 January 2012: Saleh cancels his trip to the US in protest to the type of visa he was given and due to fears of arrest

4 January 2012: Saleh proposes to the new Yemeni government a draft legislation giving him and his regime immunity from criminal prosecution inside and outside Yemen

5 January 2012: 30 people are dead in Abyan in fierce fighting between Al Qaeda and the Yemeni Army

6 January 2012: The revolution-allied army calls the "institutional revolution" an attempt to sidestep Hadi's Military Affairs Committee. UN-OHCHR condemns the draft immunity law and considers it contrary to international law

7 January 2012: Hadi threatens to leave Sanaa and go to Aden in protest to Saleh's ongoing interference with his new powers. Saudi Arabia returned 33,000 immigrants to Yemen in 2011

8 January 2012: Many Yemenis are reported as either dead or injured in renewed fighting between the Houthis and the tribes of Kitaf, Saada. Sawaa: 136 people were killed in the war between the Houthis and the Salafists in Dammaj, including 74 Salafists and 62 Houthis and 28 foreign nationals from 12 different countries. The Council of Ministers approves the immunity law in Saleh's favour

9 January 2012: The Yemeni Parliament votes down immunity law

10 January 2012: Washington considers immunity an important part of the deal to end the reign of Saleh. A new "peace agreement" is reached between Hadi and Saleh. The Yemeni opposition proposes an amendment to immunity law, including the listing of who would be included besides Saleh

11 January 2012: Human Rights Watch considers the immunity law an insult to the Yemenis. The Yemeni parliament postpones its discussion of the immunity law for the second time. The military affairs committee sets a deadline of 48 hours to end all military displays in Sanaa. Human Rights Minister in the National Accords Government: The parliament cannot reject immunity law because it is part of an international agreement (in reference to the GCC initiative)

12 January 2012: UN envoy Benomar returns to Yemen to prepare for the 25 January UNSC meeting. 27 people are killed due to the insistence of the Houthis to expand and reach the coasts of the Red Sea in Saada and their armed clashes with the tribes of Kitaf

13 January 2012: Benomar suggests the permanent departure of Saleh and his regime from Yemen along the conditions of allowing his associates to return to the country after 5 years. 4 killed and 18 injured in clashes between central security forces and protesters from the Southern Movement. Armed combat continues between the Salafists and the Houthis in Kitaf

14 January 2012: Parliament continues to postpone its discussion of the immunity bill due to the refusal of the justice and legal affairs ministers to attend the session. 1 killed in renewed fighting in Taez

15 January 2012: Parts of the city of Radaa' in Baydaa fall to Al Qaeda as the members of the organisation swear allegiance to "Al Zahab" as the Emir of the Islamic State of Radaa'

16 January 2012: Houthis suffer territorial losses to the Salafists in Saada. 4 soldiers are killed in Arhab. 23 people are killed in armed combat between the Houthis and the tribes of Hijjah

17 January 2012: Concerns over "high-level" orders given to surrender Radaa' to Al Qaeda. Benmar criticises immunity law and calls for transitional justice in Yemen. 47 people are killed in fierce fighting between the Houthis and the tribes of Kitaf. Revolution-Allied army condemns the "cloning" of Abyan's experience in Radaa' and the surrender of the city to Al Qaeda

18 January 2012: 2 killed in Taez as public and opposition uproars about the surrender of Radaa' continues

19 January 2012: U.S. ambassador to Yemen confirms the surrender of Radaa' has been staged. Benomar: the international community supports transitional justice, as Yemeni minister of legal affairs Al Mikhlafy confirms changes to immunity law guarantees protection to Saleh's sons and his associates in cases related to political affairs only

20 January 2012: Ansar Al Sharia in Abyan calls for the first Press Conference since it took control of the governorate. Human Rights Watch considers the amendments to immunity law insufficient

21 January 2012: 5 followers of Al Zahab in Radaa' die in armed clashes with the locals of Al Qaeda's new stronghold. The Military Affairs Committee discusses the situation in Radaa in the presence of U.S. and EU ambassadors

22 January 2012: The Joint Meeting Parties and the Houthis sign a new national partnership agreement sponsored by the UN Envoy Benomar. Saleh leaves Yemen to Oman on a private Saudi jet accompanied by his personal bodyguards and two of his sons, Khaled and Salah

23 January 2012: The Arab League issues its own initiative for the resignation of Assad in Syria. U.S. Ambassador to Yemen discusses the Southern Case amid U.S. promises to support a conference for Southern Dialogue under the framework of national unity. Hadi announces the beginning of the chapter of rebuilding Yemen after Saleh's departure. The World Bank resumes its development projects in Yemen. The committee of military affairs releases all revolution-related detainees

24 January 2012: The "institutional revolution" continues within four bases of the Yemeni Air force as a resignation is demanded from the commander of the forces Shafiq Saleh. Two treaties are signed between Yemen and the EU for development projects worth Euro 18mn. The Salafists of Dammaj denounce the deal between the Houthis and the Yemeni opposition. The transitional government increases the number of committees charged with the preparation for elections to 4. 24 Houthis are killed in armed combat with the tribes of Kishr in Hijjah. Ahmed Saleh is the only son of Saleh who remains in Yemen. Protests within the Airforce in Hadramawt calling for the resignation of their leader Muhammed Saleh Al Ahmar. Al Qaeda members are said to have withdrawn from Radaa after the release of some of their prisoners

25 January 2012: The UN brokers a deal for the removal of Ahmad Saleh from the leadership of the Republican Guard. A four-pillar plan is announced by the UN to support Yemen over the next two years. The revolution of the Airforce expands to 7 difference

governorates as Muhammed Saleh Al Ahmar continues his refusal to resign. The Military Affairs Committee prepares a plan to end all forms of armed combat in Yemen and to restructure the army. Saleh leaves Oman to the U.S. for medical treatment

26 January 2012: Wall Street Journal sees in the Yemeni protests a boost for the secessionist movement in the country. The UNSC calls for fair elections in Yemen and affirms its commitment to Yemen's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Death toll rises to 43 in Hijjah, most of which are Houthis (39)

27 January 2012: More than 30 Houthis are killed in continued armed combat with the tribes of Kitaf, Saada

28 January 2012: 4 Al Qaeda operatives are pronounced dead in Abyan. A second wave of internal protests hits the Republican Guard brigades and the "institutional revolution" expands to the naval force and various civilian government institutions. Hadi becomes the first "southern" president since the unification of Yemen in 1990

29 January 2012: The Military Affairs Committee postpones the restructuring of the army and central security forces until after the elections. The Republican Guard puts down an internal revolt in Sanaa against its leader

30 January 2012: Human Rights Watch condemns the U.S. grant of permission to Saleh to receive treatment in its hospitals and calls for the prosecution of those responsible about crimes in the country. The battles against Al Qaeda in Abyan continue. The revolution-allied army calls for ensuring the success of the Yemeni elections

31 January 2012: CNN – U.S. estimates the number of Al Qaeda and Ansar Al Sharia fighters in Yemen to have reached 3000. 11 Al Qaeda operatives including 4 local leaders are killed in a drone strike in Abyan. The Guardian – the CIA is impertinent in its denial of civilian casualties resulting from its drone strikes in Yemen. Obama considers his drone policies the key to winning the U.S. war on terror

- **February 2012**

1 February 2012: 6 soldiers are reported as either dead or injured in Mareb

2 February 2012: Oxfam warns of a serious humanitarian crisis in Yemen. 10 Al Qaeda operatives fall as either dead or injured in Abyan

3 February 2012: 2 killed and 16 injured in armed clashes between Al Hirak (Southern Movement) supporters and protesters

4 February 2012: Al Beed, former president of Southern Yemen and a Southern secessionist advocate accuses Yemeni opposition party Al Islah (reform party) of targeting southern activists following the movement's rejection of the elections. The military affairs committee shows willingness to negotiate and sign a truce with Al Qaeda in Abyan as fighting is resumed despite the return of IDPs to their homes in the governorate. Russia and China veto a UNSC on Syria following a day of more than 300 deaths in the country

5 February 2012: Hadi orders Ahmad Saleh to end the Republican Guard's military campaign in Arhab. The Houthis call for rewriting the constitution and their spokesperson attacks the Islah opposition party. Ongoing negotiations with Al Qaeda to reclaim Zanjabar, Abyan. 65 : 12 people killed in fierce fighting between the Houthis and the tribes of Kishr in

Hijjah. 1 soldier and 5 Al Qaeda members are killed in renewed fighting in Zanjabar as seize fire negotiations collapse. Al Makkala in Hadramawt falls to the Southern Movement

6 February 2012: Al Qaeda calls for the rule of Taleban in Abyan

7 February 2012: at least 30 Houthis are killed in A'ahim, Hijjah. The Houthis and the Southern movement declare their boycotting of the elections. Southern Movement leader Al Attas says his movement isn't calling for secession. Basindwah announces 21 February as the day for transferring power

8 February 2012: Human Rights Watch calls for withdrawing the immunity given to Saleh and reports 120 deaths in one Yemeni city

9 February 2012: 2 killed in armed clashes between security forces and Hirak activists in Dalea', Southern Yemen. Torture and human trafficking – two systematic practices against African immigrants in Hijjah uncovered

10 February 2012: The Tribal Alliance of Mareb and Al Jawf declares its support of Hadi. Thousands march in Aden on the day of "Southern Anger"

11 February 2012: Following armed clashes within the Southern Movement, amongst those supporting elections and those who don't, southern leaders are warning/threatening of civil war in Southern Yemen. Al Hirak in Aden launches a campaign to boycott the upcoming elections. The EU allocates €7mn to support the Yemeni elections and sends an electoral observation committee. Clashes erupt between Southern activists and protesters in Aden

12 February 2012: Al Beed calls on all southerners to obstruct the elections. Hood: 184 cases of enforced disappearances in Yemen. 3 killed and injured in Taez as plans for a federal region of Taez and the Midlands are spoken about. Southern Leader Al Attas warns the southerners of a conspiracy to start civil war in the South

13 February 2012: The Salafists call on all Yemenis to elect Hadi as a president

14 February 2012: 1 killed in an attack on an election booth in Aden. An Iranian ship loaded with weapons is intercepted by the Yemeni security forces on its way to the Houthis

15 February 2012: The Republican Guard admits the death of 700 of its soldiers in its clashes with the Al Ahmar clan in Al Hasba, Sanaa. Armed clashes between Southern militants and security forces in Dalea'. BBC: The restructuring of the army is the biggest challenge before the Yemenis. 5 members of the electoral commission in Baydaa are killed

16 February 2012: The Salafists take control of Wadi Kitaf in Saada

18 February 2012: Ali Muhsin gestures his willingness to extend a personal apology to the Houthis about the six Saada wars and the Houthis welcome the move

19 February 2012: Ansar Al Sharia strengthens its presence around Zanjabar in Abyan

20 February 2012: Al Hirak calls for civil disobedience in Aden to obstruct the day of elections. Saleh calls on all Yemenis to elect Hadi as clashes erupt between Al Hirak and security forces continue in Dalea' and Hadramawt. 12 million Yemeni registered voters to head for election booths tomorrow

21 February 2012: On the day of elections, 3 killed and 15 injured in Aden. 1 killed and 10 injured in Mukalla, Hadramawt. Voting takes place in 293 stations across the country. The

Houthis announce the failure of elections in Hijjah, Sufyan and Al Jawf. UN Envoy Benomar: Dialogue is the preferred course of action for the Houthis and the Southerners

22 February 2012: 13mn ballot cards and 583 international observers of the elections. Relative calm in Hadramawt after a day of violence that resulted in 3 deaths and 17 injuries

23 February 2012: The UNSC congratulates the Yemenis on the peaceful atmosphere of the elections. Southern Leader Al Beed says Hadi is not different from Saleh and that he is unwanted in both the north and the south. 1 killed and three injured in Makallah, Hadramawt. Benomar the top priorities of the transitional period include the convening of a national dialogue conference and the re-structuring of the army. 90% is the rate of voter turnout in Thammar, 80% in Hijjah, 80% in Hodeida

24 February 2012: the Yemeni electoral commission declares Hadi the new president of the county. 6,635,192 votes went to Hadi out of 6,660,093 total possible votes (98.8%)

25 February 2012: Saleh returns to Yemen from Oman. Yemen refuses to turn Socotra Island to a U.S. military base despite news of the presence of U.S. Special Forces on the Island. 20 people are reported as either dead or injured by an Al-Qaeda sponsored explosion in Makallah, Hadramawt. The army withdraws from Aden after an attempt to open Mansoura Street and remove public rallies resulted in the death of 1 soldier and the injury of 7 others. The Houthis besiege Kishr and the spokesperson of the tribe sends a distress signal with basic supplies of the population starting to run out

26 February 2012: 2 killed and at least four injured in armed clashes between the Republican Guard and militants in Radaa', Baydaa. At least 15 Al Qaeda operatives are killed in fierce clashes with the Army in Zanjabar. 7 killed in ongoing clashes between the Houthis and the tribes of Hijjah as the Houthi siege of Kishr continues

27 February 2012: An extensive military campaign is lunched against Al Qaeda in Abyan

28 February 2012: Saleh hands over the keys to the Presidential Palace to Hadi

29 February 2012: Al Qaeda declares its responsibility about the attack on the presidential palace in Makallah, Hadramawt which led to the death of 26 soldiers from the Republican Guard

- **March 2012**

01 March 2012: The tribes of Kishr accuses the Houthis of committing war crimes in Hijjah

02 March 2012: At least 22 people are injured in an explosion targeting a Houthi rally in Saada

03 March 2012: Britain sends the warship Challenge to Yemeni costs as the major campaign against Al Qaeda continues. A Yemeni diplomat calls for inviting Al Qaeda to the National Dialogue Conference

04 March 2012: Al Qaeda takes position of heavy military equipment including missile launching systems in Abyan as the army loses 50 soldiers to 12 Al Qaeda fighters. Hadi rejects a UN offer to re-structure the army

05 March 2012: The Houthis: there will be no national dialogue in Yemen as long as foreign meddling in Yemeni domestic affairs continues. 200 Yemeni soldiers are killed in overnight

Al Qaeda attacks on Yemeni army camps in Abyan, followed by U.S.-supervised operations to reclaim Dofas from Al Qaeda. Al Qaeda takes over some territory on the outskirts of Baydaa

06 March 2012: 1 soldier killed and four injured in an Al Qaeda strike on soldiers in Shibwa

07 March 2012: The Military Affairs committee launches an investigation into the latest events in Abyan. Al Qaeda threatens to kill 73 prisoners if the government does not release the prisoners of the group from its own cells

08 March 2012: Saleh Al Zoa'ry admits that the former regime surrendered Abyan to Al Qaeda. The Houthis execute the commander of a division in Brigade 103 and six of his companions because they refused to surrender their personal weapons in Sufyan, Saada. Hadi: hundreds of Al Qaeda leaders are trying to smuggle themselves to Yemen to declare an Islamic State in Abyan. 3 killed and 8 injured in renewed Republican Guard shelling of Arhab, Northern Sanaa. Members of the UNSC reaffirm their intention to fight terrorism

09 March 2012: Basindwah says that while he supports the federal solution to the Southern issue, secession is still "on the table." UNHCR: more than half a million IDPs as a result of war in the northern and southern parts of the country

10 March 2012: 17 killed in a drone strike in Mamdooda, Al Baydaa

11 March 2012: The result of investigations launched by the Military Affairs Committee indicates the commander of the Southern Division of the Yemeni Army is collaborating with Al Qaeda**.** The Yemeni Ministry of the Interior accuses Al Shabab movement in Somalia of sending fighters to support Al Qaeda in Yemen

12 March 2012: Saleh meets with top leaders of his party, the General People's Congress, in the presidential palace to manage the transitional period. The Salafists convene a conference to establish their first political party in Yemen

13 March 2012: America's Dangerous Game – a documentary confirms Saleh's involvement in surrendering Abyan to Al Qaeda. Al Qaeda shows willingness in negotiating with the new Yemeni government as it frees 73 government prisoners from its custody. 7 killed including 3 Al Qaeda members in a suicide bombing in Baydaa

14 March 2012: Hadi confirms to visitor of the French foreign ministry that all parts of the Yemeni society are participating in national dialogue

15 March 2012: Hadi starts the restructuring of the army by dismissing the commanders of the naval and air forces as well as key leadership from the Republican Guard. The International Food Program announces 5 million Yemenis are severely under nourished. New York Times: Iran supports the Houthis with missiles for targeting U.S. facilities in the region. Saleh is effectively the "president of the president" of Yemen. Al Qaeda fighters take position in Khadir Mountains in Taez

16 March 2012: Saleh continues obstructing the work of the transitional government as western countries pressure him to leave Yemen for 2 years. The Iranian Revolutionary Guard supports the Houthis with money and weapons

17 March 2012: 7 killed in armed clashes between tribal fighters in Hodeida. The Salafists of Dammaj call on Hadi's government and the GCC to liberate them from "Iranian" occupation

18 March 2012: On the anniversary of the massacre of "Dignity Friday," the Republican Guard is put on high alert

19 March 2012: Al Qaeda asks for $250mn to release a kidnapped Swiss teacher

20 March 2012: A counter revolution in Yemen targets Power Stations to turn the transitional period into a failure. 5 Al Qaeda members are killed in Abyan

21 March 2012: UNHCR: 13500 IDPs in Yemen. Military Vehicles transport Somalis to Taez

22 March 2012: Ali Muhsin says he will not be an obstacle to the restructuring of the army. Carnegie: the tribe is not the answer in Yemen. 11 killed and 20 injured in an explosion in Kishr, Hijjah. Ansar Al Sharia takes responsibility over the death of a soldier in Lahj and another in Hadramawt. 2 Salafists are killed as the Houthis try to blow up the house of a Salafist Sheikh in Saada

23 March 2012: Preparations are underway to remove Saleh from the leadership of the General People's Congress (former ruling party). Saleh points to the possibility of a majority government and Hadi threatens to dissolve the parliament amidst EU and U.S. efforts to defuse tensions

24 March 2012: One district in Shibwa falls to Al Qaeda**.** Houthi landmines in Hijjah claim more lives

26 March 2012: The opposition publishes a list of 12 conditions for ensuring the success of the transitional period including the removal of Saleh from the leadership of the former ruling party and the dismissal of army leaders. Militants attack Mansoura prison in Aden in what is believed to be an attempt to free Al Qaeda members

28 March 2012: 19 Yemeni laws need to be amended in order to implement the GCC initiative. Fears of the spread of child trafficking in Yemen. The Republican Guard resumes its shelling of Arhab

29 March 2012: City University London reports that 516 people have died of drone strikes in Yemen. 2 killed in Taez as protesters call for expediting the restructuring of the army. The UNSC expresses its concerns over the steady rise of terrorism in Yemen and calls on development agencies to increase their aid to the country

30 March 2012: 5 killed in a drone strike in A'zzan, Shibwa. 2 killed and 7 injured (including 5 soldiers) in Aden

31 March 2012: The production and exportation of Natural Gas from Yemen stops as a result of an attack on the Mareb pipeline. 28 soldiers are killed in two separate Al Qaeda attacks in Lahj and Abyan. Minister of Energy accuses the former president of orchestrating ongoing attacks on electrical supply lines

- **April 2012**

1 April 2012: 7 soldiers are killed in an Al Qaeda attack in Hadramawt

3 April 2012: Ahmed Saleh refuses to follow Hadi's orders to stop the war on Arhab, for the second time, as an increasing number of reports speak of crimes against humanity being committed in Arhab by the Republican Guard. The north and south secessionists request the

convention of national dialogue in a third state. More than 38 Al Qaeda members are killed in the continued bombardments of Southern Yemen that have been going on for more than 48 hours. Hadi's indifference increases U.S. bombardments of Al Qaeda in Yemen

5 April 2012: 30 Houthi fighters are killed in Kitaf by the gunfire of local tribes. The IMF allocates $93mn to Yemen as an urgent assistance. At least 10 Al Qaeda fighters are killed in Southern Yemen

6 April 2012: Saleh's son is reportedly giving Republican Guard weapons to the Houthis

7 April 2012: The Military Affairs Committee orders the evacuation of the hilltops around Sanaa as well as the city of Arhab of Republican Guard forces. Turkey offers its expertise to help with the restructuring of the Yemeni Army

8 April 2012: At least 24 Al Qaeda members are killed in drone strikes in Zanjabar, Abyan

9 April 2012: The ambassadors of the ten countries that sponsored the GCC initiative threaten Saleh and his associates of sanctions if they continue obstructing the implementation of the GCC initiative. At least 18 soldiers are killed in an Al Qaeda attack on the sites of the Yemeni army in Louder, Abyan which left 40 Al Qaeda fighters and 8 members of the civilian committees for the protection of the city also dead

10 April 2012: Al Qaeda attacks a military station in Mareb and kills 15 people. 2 people are also killed in Arhab, raising the death toll in that part of Sanaa to 114 in total

11 April 2012: Ansar Al Sharia's shelling of Louder continues. Tribal fighters gain relative victories against Ansar Al Sharia in Abyan as army personnel "runaway"

12 April 2012: Armed combat with Al Qaeda in Abyan continues for the fourth consecutive day. The Turkish parliament discusses visa-free travel arrangements between Yemen and Turkey. The ministerial council forms a committee charged with dialoguing the revolutionaries in public squares in order to prepare for the national reconciliation conference

13 April 2012: General Secretary of the Socialist Party reveals Saleh has been given immunity by the GCC Initiative in exchange for his resignation from Yemen's political affairs completely. More than 30 killed in armed combat between Al Qaeda and tribal coalitions (popular committees) in Abyan

14 April 2012: 13 people are killed in an attack by Ansar Al Sharia on a military post in Aden. Death toll rises to 222 in Louder, Abyan in 5 days of fighting with Al Qaeda, at least 183 of them are Al Qaeda operatives/supporters

15 April 2012: The Ministry of the Interior issues a warning of a potential backlash by Al Qaeda following deadly strikes against its fighters in Abyan over the past few days

16 April 2012: The GCC announces the successful completion of phase one of its initiative as the General People's Congress (Saleh's Party) requests an explanation of the mechanism for the implementation of the initiative. 7 killed in an airstrike against Ansar Al Sharia posts in Shibwa, including one Syrian national. The transitional government decides on the end of May as the date for a National Dialogue conference, and to request $15bn in aid from the Friends of Yemen Conference

17 April 2012: Defiant Saleh's brother Mohammed prevents the Military Affairs Aommittee from entering the headquarters of the air force. The total number of those dismissed by Hadi by way of restructuring the army and purging the government of Saleh's associates reaches 7

(4 governors and 3 military commanders). 4 people are killed in a suicide bombing in Baydaa and tens of fighters from the Southern city of Yafia' join the popular committees for fighting Al Qaeda

18 April 2012: The Yemeni case returns to the UNSC with an international consensus on the need to impose sanctions against defiant Saleh and remnants of his regime – they refuse to follow Hadi's orders and they continue to give assistance to Al Qaeda to prevent the success of the transitional period

19 April 2012: UN Envoy Benomar is dismayed by Ahmed Saleh's support of his uncle's and cousin's defiance of Hadi. Benomar returns to Yemen in a "last-Chance" mediation attempt before Hadi's restructuring orders become UN orders. Ansar Al Sharia executes and crucifies 7 of its members who refused to wear suicide bombing vests

20 April 2012: One killed in a landmine explosion in Hijjah, raising the death toll of those killed by Houthi-planted landmines to 30 and more than 40 injuries. 8 people are killed, and tens of others are injured in aerial bombardments of Abyan. 20 people are killed as the army advances towards Zanjabar, the capital of Abyan that has been under the control of Al Qaeda for nearly 1 year

21 April 2012: Following Hadi's footsteps, Benomar refuses to meet with Saleh. Russia requests 48 additional hours to complete its diplomatic outreach to Saleh and remnants of his regime before the UNSC imposes sanctions on them. 4 Salafists are killed in a Houthi RBG attack on Dar Al Hadeeth in Dammaj and 4 Houthis are killed in a surprise skirmish with the Salafists. UNESCO expresses its concerns over the death of 13 children and the injury of 12 others in Yemen due to landmines

22 April 2012: Hadi orders the expansion of military operations in the South and the purge of Abyan and Shibwa from Al Qaeda. As the Yemeni air force falls completely out of the control of Saleh's relatives, the Republican Guard continues to loot its stockpiles of weapons. 3 killed in a drone strike in Al Wadi, Mareb. Basindwah intensifies his talks with the young revolutionaries in public squares. The International Migration Organisation calls on Yemen to combat human trafficking

23 April 2012: The Revolution Preparatory Committee puts together a list of 20 points of departure. Ambassadors of the ten countries that sponsored the GCC initiative inform Saleh that the UNSC will deal with his defiant relatives as rebels. Ansar Al Sharia sets out the end of April as the date for starting the execution of 73 soldiers under its custody in Abyan. Head of the Executive Council of the Houthis confirms his movement's willingness to participate in the National Reconciliation Conference. 13 Al Qaeda fighters are killed in Louder, Abyan

24 April 2012: Saleh threatens a vote of no confidence in Basindawah's government through the majority his Party holds in Parliament. Saleh's brother Mohammed Al Ahmar responds to the demands for his resignation as commander of the Air Force and steps down. 52 Al Qaeda fighters are killed in Abyan and Shibwa as a number of government buildings are reclaimed. 10 Al Qaeda fighters are killed in a skirmish with tribal fighters in Louder, Abyan

25 April 2012: Republican Guard forces intensify their shelling of the tribes of Arhab and Bani Jarmouz in northern Sanaa despite Hadi's repeated orders to end the war in Arhab

26 April 2012: Saleh's nephew Mohammed Abdullah Saleh agrees to resign as commander of the Third Brigade of the Republican Guard. The White House agrees to widen the scope of its Drone Strikes in Yemen on the request of the CIA, to include enemy combatants or suspected terrorists amongst the list of its targets

27 April 2012: Hadi rejects direct U.S. Interference in Yemeni affairs and requests from Washington that it respects Yemen's sovereignty. A tribal / civil society mediation succeeds in convincing Ansar Al Sharia to release 73 soldiers it threatened to execute

28 April 2012: The Sheikhs, Academics and Clan leaders of Sanaa declare their loyalty to Hadi

29 April 2012: The Economist: 5 million Yemenis suffer from malnourishment and starvation. Benomar meets with the rebels of Arhab. 3 Al Qaeda members are killed in a drone strike in Al Jawf

30 April 2012: The 10 countries that sponsored the GCC initiative give Saleh and his associates a two-days' notice to follow the orders of Hadi and resign or else they will be faced with sanctions. The Guardian: Al Qaeda governs many parts of Yemen by force after the expulsion of government employees from them. The Yemeni general prosecutor opens an investigation against 223 members of Saleh's regime accused of committing war crimes in Arhab. The Emir of Ansar Al Sharia in Abyan claims his group controls 60,000 km square from Shibwa to Baydaa. Disagreements amongst Al Qaeda field commanders leaves 18 dead amongst its members

- **May 2012**

1 May 2012: 2% of Yemenis are believed to be in control of 80% of the country's national wealth. Benomar pressures Saleh to stop interfering in the country's presidential affairs and to return the heavy military arsenal that the Republican Guard looted from the air force. Saleh makes his resignation from the leadership of the General People's Party (the former ruling Party of Yemen) conditional to his son's Ahmed replacement of him. Yemen's losses since the beginning of the Arab Uprisings are estimated to be $22bn

2 May 2012: Hadi estimates the number of Young Yemenis needing employment to be 6 million. Benomar postpones his departure from Yemen for 48 hours as Saleh and his son place new reservations on Hadi's army restructuring efforts. In a meeting with the ambassadors of the Permanent Members of the UNSC and those of the EU and GCC states, the Military Affairs Committee claims that the restructuring of the army is going as planned, with the help of external experts and Yemen's friends

3 May 2012: Benomar succeeds in ending the rebellion of the commander of Saleh's Security Team and the Third Brigade of the Republican Guard, Tareq Mohammed Saleh as the latter agrees to step down. Half of Saleh's family have by now left their posts. The EU requests from Benomar the inclusion of the Republican Guard's looting of the stockpiles of the air force in his report to the UNSC. Fierce fighting continues in Abyan between the Yemeni army and tribal fighters on the one hand and Al Qaeda on the other, resulting in the death of 12 Al Qaeda fighters

4 May 2012: The Arab League organises the second conference on the humanitarian situation in Yemen. Basindwah pledges to stop the payment of Yemeni Riyals 13bn that the former regime used to pay for patronage and gaining the loyalty of Yemeni tribes

5 May 2012: 21 Houthis are killed in Dammaj. Saleh once again defies the GCC and international mediation efforts as he backtracks on his previous willingness to leave Yemen to Ethiopia within two weeks

6 May 2012: The Ministry of the Interior announces 2 million Somali refugees are present in Yemen and 1147 Ethiopian smugglers were arrested in 2011 alone. Efforts are underway to appoint 29 new Yemeni ambassadors. Ministry of the Interior reports that 14 members of Al Qaeda have been detained in April. Ali Muhsin Saleh warns Saleh from interfering in the affairs of the new Yemeni government and asks him to leave the country. Minister of Defence says a large number of Al Qaeda fighters (Somalis, Pakistanis and Arabs) have arrived in Abyan by sea. Hadi orders the formation of the Communication and Preparation for National Dialogue Committee and the appointment of 4 new presidential advisors

7 May 2012: 29 Yemeni Ambassadors are recalled back to Sanaa. Following the assassination of prominent Al Qaeda leader Al Qaseea', 20 soldiers are killed in an Al Qaeda attack in Abyan. A Saudi paper reveals the selling by Saleh and the Republican Guard of entire Brigades, with their arms and equipment, to the Houthis and Southern secessionists. Human Rights watch calls upon the Yemeni government to stop making arbitrary arrests

8 May 2012: more than 20 people are reported as either dead or injured in armed clashes between Central Security Forces and tribal fighters in Rada', Baydaa. Minister of defence authorises spending $7mn to modernise 2 Brigades of the Republican Guard. The Ministerial Council discusses a draft transitional justice and national reconciliation bill, before passing it on for voting at the Parliament

9 May 2012: Worries arise after the U.S. and Saudi intelligence stopped a terrorist attack using an American passenger plane travelling from Yemen to the U.S. The World Bank grants Yemen $863mn and calls for increasing the level of international support to the National Accords Government in Yemen

10 May 2012: At least 8 Al Qaeda operatives are killed in Ja'ar, Abyan. The Houthis place 10 conditions on their participation in national dialogue

11 May 2012: Deaths and many injuries are reported as a result of armed clashes between the Houthis and the border guards at the Yemeni – Saudi border in Baq'im

12 May 2012: The World Bank appoints international consultants as advisors to the Yemeni government, including former Malaysian Prime Minister Mahatir Mohammed. The Yemeni Army prepares for the final battle with Al Qaeda in Abyan to be supervised by the minister of defence himself. More than 150 people are injured in an attack by the security forces on a demonstration demanding the resignation of the governor in Hodeida. 11 Al Qaeda members are killed in air strikes on Mareb and Shibwa

13 May 2012: Al Aryani is to head the communication and national dialogue committee, Yasin is his deputy and Saqqaf is the committee's spokesperson

14 May 2012: British Special Forces are reportedly participating in fighting Al Qaeda in Southern Yemen (Emirati newspaper Al Khaleij). At least 37 Al Qaeda members are killed in ongoing battles to take back Zanjabar and Jia'ar in Abyan from Al Qaeda

15 May 2012: 44 killed, including 2 soldiers and 25 Al Qaeda members in skirmishes and aerial bombardments in Louder and Jia'ar, Abyan. The outskirts of Sanaa are under the control of tribes loyal to Saleh - Emirati newspaper Al Khaleij. Ambassadors of the ten sponsors of the GCC initiative meet with Ahmed Saleh to discuss rebellions against Hadi and his decisions. Ministry of defence announces it has taken position of Mount Yesouf from Al Qaeda and the near complete purge of Louder from Al Qaeda operatives

16 May 2012: U.S. experts are participating in the war against Al Qaeda in Abyan as the death toll rises to 128 Al Qaeda operatives. Obama signs a presidential order to impose sanctions against individuals and entities obstructing political transition in Yemen

17 May 2012: Many international humanitarian organisations, including the ICRC express their concern about the targeting of civilians in Abyan and call for their protection. The Yemeni Army announces the purge of Louder, Mudeh and Wadei'a in Abyan from Al Qaeda. Oxfam warns of famine in Yemen similar in its magnitude to that of Somalia. The UNSC postpones its special session on Yemen until the end of May. The Yemeni Army surrounds the city of Jia'ar in Abyan and issues a 48-hour notice to the inhabitants of the city to evacuate it before invading it

18 May 2012: 10 killed in army advancements towards the city of Jia'ar

19 May 2012: Hadramawt is reportedly the new destination of Al Qaeda fighters in Yemen. The Youth Revolutionary Council rejects the draft transitional justice bill. Yemeni Army prepares to enter Jia'ar, Abyan. UNHCR: 43,000 immigrants have crossed the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden to Yemen in the first four months of 2012

20 May 2012: Fighting rages on in Abyan as 22 extremists and 12 soldiers are killed

21 May 2012: Al Qaeda declares its responsibility over a suicide bombing in the middle of a military parade in Sanaa that left more than 100 soldiers dead and 300 others injured

22 May 2012: On the 22nd anniversary of the unification of Yemen, the Southern city of Al Dalea' witnesses civil disobedience. Southern Leader Al Beed continues to call for the secession of the South. Obama stresses that the U.S. experience in Afghanistan is preventing it from directly intervening in Yemen. 11 people are injured in Aden in armed clashes between those who support the secession of the South and those who are in favour of unity

23 May 2012: Riyadh's Friends of Yemen Conference calls for saving the country from a humanitarian crisis and pledges $4bn in immediate assistance. The Yemeni Army prepares to declare its complete control of the city of Zanjabar in Abyan. The World Bank gives Yemen a $61mn grant for its employment sector

24 May 2012: 50 Al Qaeda are fighters killed in Jia'ar, Abyan as Hadi orders the Army to enter the city. The Ministry of the Interior informed the Army about a suicide bombing being planned against it 25 days before it happened. 1 killed and many injured in continued clashes in Aden between the supporters of secession and those against it

25 May 2012: 18 Houthis are killed in a suicide car explosion in Al Jawf and a suicide bombing in Saada. Al Qaeda (Ansar Al Sharia) claims responsibility and says 40 is the real number of deaths. Militants of the Southern Movement (Al Hirak) surround the HQ of Islah (reform) party in Aden. Benomar discusses with Hadi the imposition of sanctions against those obstructing the transitional period

26 May 2012: The Yemeni Army purges east Zanjabar from Al Qaeda and kills 62 of its fighters. Hadi orders the raid of the two cities of Jia'ar and Zanjabar in Abyan

27 May 2012: Yemen rejects an offer by Al Qaeda to stop the fighting in exchange for the release of prisoners. UNICEF considers Yemen the second worst country in terms of children protections and calls for immediate action to prevent famine from taking place in Yemen in June

28 May 2012: $2bn are the costs to the Yemeni economy of repeated attacks on oil and gas pipelines. The Yemeni Army announces the defeat of Al Qaeda in Zanjabar. The Minister of Electricity accuses Saleh of leading a group of 5 that is taking turns in attacking electrical power lines. A drone strike kills 5 Al Qaeda members in Hadramawt

29 May 2012: Obama oversees the list Al Qaeda members as they are added to target list of drones

30 May 2012: More than 20 Al Qaeda militants are killed in Abyan. Yemen's Ambassador to the UN: the economic and humanitarian crisis is the most important factor in Yemen's transitional period. Tens of deaths and injuries in renewed clashes between the Houthis and the tribes in Hijjah. Washington Post: The normal Yemeni citizen is sympathising with Al Qaeda because of civilian deaths in America's Drone War

31 May 2012: The Governor of Hadramawt resigns from his position and warns of a plan to destabilise the security of his region. CNN: the crisis in Yemen is a crisis of food security, not of terrorism. The Houthis express their readiness to participate in a serious national dialogue

- **June 2012**

1 June 2012: More than 21 Al Qaeda fighters are killed in Abyan. Dr. Yasin speaks of significant success in the efforts of the committee for dialogue and national reconciliation to reach out to the Houthis. Ansar Al Sharia releases 27 soldiers in Azzan, Shibwa. The Salafists in Kitaf condemn the attacks of the Houthis that coincided with their announcement of their participation in National Dialogue

2 June 2012: Tens of Houthis are reported as either dead or injured in an attack by tribal fighters in Kitaf. Al Qaeda is denied participation in the upcoming National Dialogue Conference. One soldier and 4 Al Qaeda members are killed in Zanjabar

3 June 2012: The UAE sends $140mn in food aid to Yemen. 6 Al Qaeda militants are killed in Zanjabar

4 June 2012: 4 people are killed in a suicide bombing in Louder and the Minister of Defence survives a second assassination attempt. More than 30 are killed in a third Houthi attack on Salafist tribes in Kitaf since the Houthis announced their participation in national dialogue. The Yemeni Army stops Al Qaeda advancements towards the capital of Shibwa, Ataq in Southern Yemen

5 June 2012: The UNSC meets to impose sanctions on those obstructing the implementation of the GCC Initiative. Washington Post – the U.S. loses the battle for winning the hearts and minds of the Yemenis

6 June 2012: The UNSC shows willingness to impose sanctions on those responsible about the attacks on fuel and electricity supply lines in Yemen. The World Bank supports the budget of the transitional government with $100mn. The ICRC – Tens of thousands of Yemenis are in need of urgent assistance in Abyan

7 June 2012: More than 10mn Yemenis are in danger of famine, especially Yemeni children - UNICEF

8 June 2012: UN Envoy Benomar is dismayed by Saleh party's obstruction of the passage of the transitional justice bill in parliament. The UK sponsors a "Southern Summit" between its ambassador in Cairo, and southern leaders Ali Nasser, Al Attas, Jeffry and Asnaj. Al Qaeda's presence in Hadramawt intensifies

9 June 2012: A faction of fighters defects from Ansar Al Sharia and joins the Popular Committees' fight against the former. The Communication and Dialogue Committee invites Al Beed for a meeting with other Southern leaders in Cairo and Al Beed rejects the invitation. UNDP supports two projects worth more than $2bn for building the capacities of Yemeni youth

11 June 2012: Hadi orders Ahmed Saleh to end the disturbances in Brigade 3 – Republican Guard within 2 days. More than 30 Al Qaeda members are killed and the Army prepares to enter the main stronghold of Ansar Al Sharia in Abyan. Armed clashes are renewed between the Houthis and the Army, 131 Brigade in Kitaf, Saada. The People of Saada criticise the acceptance of the Houthis as representatives of Saada in national dialogue. Hodeida is declared a zone of contagion as 15 people die of Dengue epidemic and tens of other cases are reported

12 June 2012: Sanaa is completely under the control of Hadi as the rebellion in Brigade 3 – Republican Guard comes to an end. The Yemeni Army recaptures Jia'ar in Abyan (main AQ stronghold) as members of Al Qaeda run away distributing leaflets expressing their apologies to the city's population. Governor of Abyan calls upon the people of Jia'ar and Zanjabar to cooperate with the Army. The People of Saada protest against the Houthis and the inclusion of the latter as representatives of Saada in the upcoming National Dialogue Conference. The UNSC passes resolution 2051 on Yemen, through which it imposes sanctions on NSAGs and those responsible about attacks on fuel and electricity supplies in Yemen

13 June 2012: 10 Al Qaeda members are killed in Shibwa

14 June 2012: Military officials confirm there is no presence of western soldiers in Yemen, other than expert advisors and trainers. One killed in internal fighting between two factions of Hirak – the Southern Movement. 19 people are killed in Southern Yemen by landmines and continued armed confrontations. At least 15 Al Qaeda members are killed as armed combat moves to nearby Shibwa

15 June 2012: Shaqra, the last of Al Qaeda's strongholds in Abyan is recaptured and 48 people are killed, including 40 Al Qaeda members. At least 20 Al Qaeda fighters are killed in Shibwa, as well as 5 soldiers, as the fight against Al Qaeda moves to Shibwa

16 June 2012: Obama admits the direct participation of the U.S. army in fighting Al Qaeda in Yemen. Al Qaeda withdraws its fighters from Azzan in Shibwa as a tribal mediation succeeds in turning the city over to the popular committees. 15 humanitarian organisations participate in providing aid to Abyan's IDPs

17 June 2012: The EU moves to freeze the assets of Al Beed – A southern leader calling for secession. Al Qaeda fighters in Azzan tell the population of the city they won't return as they sell their properties

18 June 2012: Mansoura city in Aden turns to a city of Ghosts after 4 days of continued fighting between various factions of the Southern Movement

19 June 2012: The Ministry of the Interior reports that 155 of its police officers and soldiers have died since the beginning of 2012

20 June 2012: Yemen – a country of 23 million people, 5 languages and more than 300 dialects is facing extension. More than 22 people are killed in Abyan as a result of landmines, mostly women and children. Al Qaeda assassinated more than 42 politicians in the past two years and fears are mounting over its intentions to go back to such a policy

21 June 2012: 30 Al Qaeda members are killed in a series of aerial strikes in Abyan and Shibwa. British Ambassador to Sanaa confirms ongoing dialogue with southern leaders

22 June 2012: The U.S. grants Saleh a permission to visit the U.S. for medical treatment with immunity guarantees for him and 18 companions. 2 killed in Aden. The Yemeni Nasserite Party considers the visit of the U.S. ambassador in Yemen to Abyan following its liberation from Al Qaeda a flagrant interference in Yemeni affairs

23 June 2012: Yemen's Ministry of Defence announces the return of Azzan, Shibwa under the control of the official Yemeni government after a year of Al Qaeda's rule. Yemen witnessed 16 military coup de tete's and civil wars over the last 50 years. The communication and national dialogue committee meets in Cairo with Ali Nasser, Al Attas and other southern leaders who travelled from Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. Death toll rises to 35 in Abyan due to landmines leftovers, 27 in Zanjabar alone. Half of Yemen's 23mn people face starvation. Houthi spokesman considers the visit of the U.S. ambassador to Abyan a signal of direct U.S. Occupation of the country

24 June 2012: 10 inmates escape from the central prison in Aden, some of whom are believed to be Al Qaeda operatives. Cairo Hirak Summit: equal representation between the north and the south is the main condition as well as international and regional guarantees to the process of national dialogue in Yemen

25 June 2012: The first drone strike on Al Qaeda members in Aden takes place. The Houthis attack a Quran summer school in Saada and arrest 6 teachers

26 June 2012: Death toll rises to 73 in Abyan due to landmines and the Yemeni army clears 3119 landmines. British MI5: Al Qaeda poses a danger to Arab Uprising states in the Middle East. Mursi wins the presidential elections in Egypt

27 June 2012: Qatar and Yemen discuss the reconstruction of Abyan following the defeat of Al Qaeda

28 June 2012: U.S. policy in Yemen is focused on combating Al Qaeda and launching Drone Strikes – Many experts. Mansoura, Aden turns into a battle zone as the army is deployed throughout the city. Yemeni foreign Minister Al Qirby confirms Yemen's request from the U.S. to use its drones. Hamdan bin Zayid of the UAE speaks of Yemenis continued plight as a result of poverty and lack of food supplies. The Salafist Rashad Party in Yemen congratulates Mursi on winning the Egyptian elections

29 June 2012: Yemeni Minister of Energy says the country is losing $10-15 million on daily basis due to a halt in the country's oil and gas exports

30 June 2012: UN Envoy Benomar returns to Yemen to prepare for the national reconciliation conference

- **July 2012**

01 July 2012: 2 killed and three injured in an attempted Al Qaeda break into the city of Dalea' in Southern Yemen

02 July 2012: 10 suicide bombers are arrested in Sanaa before they detonated their explosive devices. The German Ambassador in Sanaa appraises his country's experience with federalism and puts forth the possibility of implementing the same system of governance in Yemen. The security forces find documents detailing plans by Al Qaeda to establish an Islamic Emirates in Hadramawt and Lahij

3 July 2012: President Hadi says his house comes under daily shelling by various factions. 2 suspected members of Al Qaeda are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa. The Ministry of Defence says 10 suicide bombers carried out the attack on the Yemeni Army on 21 May in Sanaa. Yemen's economy has incurred losses equivalent to $4bn due to the continued attacks on oil and gas pipelines. Sources reveal Tehran's investment of $10mn to establish presence in Taez

4 July 2012: UN Envoy Benomar denies making any moves to dissolve the Parliament and confirms that the GCC Initiative calls for keeping the Parliament free from the tyranny of majorities and minorities. The Houthis arrest a school deputy headmaster and five farmers who did not pay the taxes that the movement imposes on the people who fell under its control. 10 members of Al Qaeda are killed in Abyan

5 July 2012: The popular committees that took over the city of Azzan in Shibwa since the withdrawal of Ansar Al Sharia from the city two weeks ago refuses to hand over the city to the government and clash with a joint military and security force. Germany supports the transitional period with €77mn. Benomar says the transitional justice bill has become demanded by the UNSC, as he returns to Yemen and meets with the opposition to discuss the restructuring of the Yemeni Parliament

6 July 2012: The Joint Meeting Parties adopts the 12 points prepared by the Yemeni Socialist Party with regards to the Southern case

7 July 2012: On the anniversary of the 1994 attempted secession of the South, 2 killed and 6 injured as a demonstration by the Hirak movement in Aden was intercepted by security forces. Southern leader Al Attas demands that all parties to the 1994 war on Southern Yemen recognise the South's right to 'self-determination.' The Houthis and leftist parties march in Sanaa to call for an apology to the people of the South. The Governor of Saada Faris Mannaa' reports that at least 1000 people have been killed in the ongoing sectarian fighting between the Houthis and the Salafists in Kitaf. The Yemeni Ministry of the Interior reports that at least 50,000 Africans have migrated to Yemen in the first half of 2012

8 July 2012: On the request of the Yemeni government, a Yemeni – U.S. agreement is reached, calling for an end to drone strikes in Yemen and the flying of U.S. drones over areas liberated from Al Qaeda since the latter no longer poses a threat. Southern leader Al Beed continues to reject dialogue and any agreement that does not grant southern Yemen the right to 'self-determination.' Hadi rejects any and all preconditions to National Dialogue and says the process is open to all political forces in Yemen. Socialist leader Masdous calls for the right to 'self-determination' of Yemen's South and the secession of that part of the country

9 July 2012: Yemen resorts to the use of drones to secure the oil pipeline of Mareb. UNICEF declares Yemen a zone of malnourishment disaster. The International Food Program declares a quarter of Yemen's population or 5mn people are in need of food assistance. Saleh is still in

control of 28 Brigades of the Yemeni Army, a majority in Parliament, and the diplomatic apparatus of the country by way of obstructing the political settlement in the country. The Communication and Outreach Committee includes the 12 points of the Socialist Party regarding the Southern case in its final report. Tribal forces confirm the creation of a new Al Qaeda camp in the mountainous region of Yekla between Mareb and Baydaa

10 July 2012: American political and communitarian notaries in New York and Michigan apologies to the South about the 1994 war and warn against the continued call for secession

11 July 2012: The World Bank allocates Yemen a new aid package of $400mn. A leader in Hirak is killed in armed clashes with central security in Aden. 10 people are killed and 18 are injured in a suicide bombing in front of the Police Academy in Sanaa. A Saleh-allied minister threatens of civil war if the transitional justice bill is passed

13 July 2012: Remnants of Saleh's regime are accused of orchestrating the attack on the Police Academy as a distraction from important decisions that president Hadi was in the process of taking. Hadi orders airstrikes on newly formed Al Qaeda bases. Members of Hirak attack a demonstration in Hadramawt calling for purging the army of Saleh's supporters

14 July 2012: Hadi and the European Coordinator on Counter Terrorism discuss the nature of the next battle on Al Qaeda. Benomar leaves Yemen after a two-week visit to draft the next report to UNSC. The Houthis carry out an arrest campaign against the Sheikhs and the clan leaders of Saada who refused to attend a meeting that they invited them to. Hadi orders the formation of the Technical Committee for the Preparation of National Dialogue

15 July 2012: Saleh intends to pull the representatives of his party from the National Accords Government and Benomar is to recommend international sanctions to the UNSC. The first Salafist political party "Al Rashad" calls Hadi's decision regarding National Dialogue dictatorial

16 July 2012: Yemeni Foreign Minister Al Qerbi speaks of strong ties between the Houthis and the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. 1 killed and many injured as a result of instabilities in Taez. The Coalition of Yemeni Civil Society Organisations announces its intentions to boycott the Preparatory Committee for National Dialogue and the Joint Meeting Parties postpones its decision with regards to the newly formed committee by Hadi

17 July 2012: Security forces withdraw from Mansoura, Aden. Ansar Al Sharia re-establishes training camps in Mahfed, Abyan. The UNSC discusses Benomar's report amidst expectations of sanctions. Oil production is resumed via the Mareb pipeline after 9 months of disorder due to vandalism and sabotage operations against the pipeline and its guards. Criticism of the composition of the Preparatory Committee continues as many consider it an attempt to reproduce the old regime

18 July 2012: 3 killed in an attack on Al Ma'afer Security Station. A closed UNSC session on Yemen takes place as Benomar calls for launching an independent investigation into human rights violations in Yemen

19 July 2012: Russia and China veto a UNSC resolution on Syria. Iran rejects the accusation of interference in Yemeni political affairs

20 July 2012 [1st Ramadan 2012]: The International Food Program says 1 million Yemeni children face severe malnourishment. The Yemeni government is reportedly intent on kicking Iranian diplomats out of the country. Overnight clashes between militants and security forces in Taez

21 July 2012: A Yemeni army official says the Iranian espionage cell started its work in Yemen during the second Saada war. Many Yemenis in the South believe that they are about to "re-gain" their independence

22 July 2012: Iranian influence in Yemen draws increasing regional concerns. U.S. and Britain reaffirm their support of Yemen's security, especially over terrorism

23 July 2012: Saudi Arabia invites Hadi to the Meccah Summit – Islamic States Conference. Yemen threatens Iran and says it has undisputed evidence of its spying on Yemeni affairs

24 July 2012: Yemen's air force launches strikes on Al Qaeda's new camps in Mahfid, Abyan. A Yemeni state official claims that secessionist groups led by Al Beed are receiving funding from Iran

25 July 2012: A Yemeni official reveals tens of Al Qaeda fighters are still present in Jia'ar, Abyan

26 July 2012: Fighting is renewed in Abyan as Ansar Al Sharia attempt to regain the territories they lost. An undeclared state of emergency as Hadi's house continues to come under shelling/shooting on daily basis. The EU doubles its contributions to fighting famine in Yemen up to €40mn. Hadi orders the Ministries of Interior and Defence to take all necessary measures to stop Al Qaeda's attempts to redeploy in Abyan

28 July 2012: A delegate of the Iranian government arrives in Yemen to affirm his country's rejection of any accusations along the lines of spying on Yemen or interfering in Yemeni affairs

30 July 2012: 7 Houthis are killed in armed clashes with tribal fighters in Amran. Hadi refuses to meet with Iranian envoy to Yemen

31 July 2012: Basindwah admits his inability to stop the torturing of revolutionary prisoners in Yemen. 2 people are killed in Taez. At least 15 people are killed in looting and armed clashes between Rescue forces and Central Security forces at the Ministry of Interior Affairs in Sanaa and Hadi orders the Military Affairs Committee to investigate

- **August 2012**

01 August 2012: Armed militants break into a prison in Taez and free all prisoners. A suicide bomber targets the British Embassy but changes his mind in the very last minute and doesn't blow himself up. Hadi considers the dismemberment of the Republican Guard and the First Armoured Division. Three people are killed in an Al Qaeda attack on a security post in Southern Yemen. The Yemeni Centre for Human Rights confirms the torture of four people in Saada and demands a Houthi investigation

02 August 2012: Ban Ki Moon appoints Benomar his Special Advisor on Yemen

03 August 2012: Explosions and heavy gunfire are heard around the camp of Brigade 33 in Taez. The National Dialogue Conference starts tomorrow. An international donors' conference is due to be held in Riyadh in September

04 August 2012: Hadi meets with a Youth delegation, which he assures of taking their views intro consideration in the process of national dialogue

05 August 2012: 5 Al Qaeda members are killed in a drone strike in Hadramawt. 45 people are killed and 40 others are injured in a suicide bombing targeting a funeral in Jia'ar, Abyan. Hadi orders the allocation of monthly salaries to the families of those killed in the uprisings in Yemen and the treatment of all those injured on government expense. Hadi confirms all prisoners have been freed

06 August 2012: The death toll from the suicide bombing in Abyan rises to 22. The Popular Committees in Abyan arrest 4 Al Qaeda members including the one responsible about the "police force" of the so called Waqar Emirate. Presidential orders are given to establish the Presidential Guard and to infuse brigades of the First Armoured division and the Republican Guard under the leadership of the military districts

07 August 2012: Tribal mediation efforts continue in order to free a Swiss and a Saudi citizen from captivity. Many people in Saada and Harf Sufyan continue protesting the appointment of the Houthis as representatives in National Dialogue. 2 Al Qaeda operatives are killed in Jia'ar, Abyan. One of the most dangerous leaders of Al Qaeda, Abu Osama Al Mariby is killed with 6 companions in Baydaa

08 August 2012: 2 Al Qaeda members are killed in Hadramawt in an airstrike. The Yemeni Army confiscates 18,000 firearms on their way to Saada. The World Food Program says 5mn Yemenis lack food security. 7 Al Qaeda members are arrested in Abyan

09 August 2012: Hundreds of Republican Guard soldiers surround the ministry of defence in Sanaa

10 August 2012: 2 people are killed in an attack on a market in Taez. Ongoing negotiations to end the siege of the ministry of defence in Sanaa. Yemen's Foreign Minister says the government is ready to talk to Al Qaeda if the latter denounces violence. 2 soldiers are killed and 3 others are injured in an attack on a military post in Hadramawt

11 August 2012: A source in the presidential palace speaks of a coup against Hadi being orchestrated by Ahmad Saleh and a number of his relatives. A number of Southern Activists have been arrested in Aden. The Military Affairs Committee ends the protest of the second Brigade Republican Guard to the latest army restructuring decisions of Hadi

12 August 2012: Minutes before a deal was brokered with Al Qaeda to release a Saudi diplomat for $10mn, Al Qaeda retracts and doubles the ransom. Benomar stresses that the Southern case will be on top of the agenda for national dialogue without any preconditions

13 August 2012: The head of the National Accords government Basindwah calls for abandoning the political settlement that has been brought about through the GCC Initiative and going back to revolution mood in to reach the goals of the uprisings. Armed clashes erupt between armed groups and military brigades in Taez. The Houthis isolate Saada from the rest of Yemen and collect $7.5mn from Saada's citizens in the form of the Islamic tax of Zakah throughout the month of Ramadan

14 August 2012: All those dismissed by Hadi ally themselves with Saleh and his family and form a coalition of forces targeting Hadi. Ongoing preparations to replace the uniforms of the First Armoured Division and the Republican Guard under a single Yemeni "army" uniform. Hadi rejects Basindwah's resignation

15 August 2012: Yemen becomes increasingly in danger of drought. On the backdrop of ongoing clashes between the military police and the republican guard around the ministry of defence in Sanaa, the Military Affairs Committee considers any rejection of Hadi's decisions

an act of high treason. A UN Official: sustainable development requires democracy, justice and wide participation

16 August 2012: The Ministry of the Interior orders the arrest of all armed Yemenis in Sanaa whether they are soldiers or citizens

18 August 2012: 14 soldiers are killed, and 7 others are injured in a car explosion and an attack with RBGs targeting the Yemeni Intelligence building in Aden. The death toll then increased to 19 killed and 11 injured with a second attack on Yemen TV station in Aden

19 August 2012: A leader in the Popular Committees is killed and 6 others are injured in a suicide bombing in Abyan. 19 people are either dead (7) or injured as an armed man opens fire on a group of worshipers in Dalea' in Southern Yemen performing Eid Prayers

20 August 2012: Hadi orders Ahmad Ali Saleh and Ali Muhsin to ban the possession of guns in the capital Sanaa. An attempted assassination of President Hadi on the first day of Eid. The Yemeni Revolution did not achieve its goals – the Washington Post

21 August 2012: The gunman in Dalea' is shot dead by the son of one of his victims. Leaflets distributed in Aden promise the targeting of military and police stations in Aden and warn Yemenis from coming near them (Al Qaeda is blamed). Al Beed announces he will soon return to Yemen to lead the call for the secession of the South

23 August 2012: Various sources reveal ongoing western efforts to make the National Dialogue Conference a success story for Yemen. The Sheikhs and clan leaders of Al Jawf hold one of the largest gatherings in the governorate to demand the return of the official government after one year of Houthi and other groups takeover of the governorate

24 August 2012: Regional and international pressures are increasing on Al Beed (former president of Southern Yemen) to return to Yemen under the umbrella of national unity

25 August 2012: The secessionary faction in the Southern Movement prepares for a conference and the Presidency of Yemen accepts a Saudi proposal to host it. The Preparatory Committee for National Dialogue votes unanimously in favour of the need to apologise to Southern Yemen and Saada. Two of the most prominent leaders of Al Qaeda in the so-called Krater's terrorist cell are arrested

26 August 2012: Hadi rejects any amendments to the present form of government and/or the path of the transitional period

27 August 2012: Benomar to return to Yemen early next month to open an office for monitoring the implementation of the GCC initiative. The General Secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Dr. Yasin says the apologies regarding the 1994 war and the Saada wars will be issued by all warring parties. The Minister of Planning says all relevant parties are ready for the Donors Conference in Riyadh next month. Al Beed: we won't recognise the need for dialogue unless it leads to the secession of the South. The Preparatory Committee for national dialogue announces 20 demands for the success of national dialogue

28 August 2012: Two people are killed in U.S. airstrikes in Mareb and Hadramawt. Basindwah announces a special international fund for Yemeni IDPs. Recently released southern leader Baa'oom reaffirms the call for secession

29 August 2012: The Saudi Bank for Development deposits $1bn in Yemen's central bank

30 August 2012: Hadi rejects a request from the former ruling party to postpone the restructuring of the army for two years. Al Beed prepares to return to Aden and declare a second attempt at secession from Sanaa. Hadi orders the formation of an Executive Committee to unify the uniforms of the armed and security forces. A Yemeni Intelligence Officer (Political Security Officer) is killed in Sanaa after uncovering a terror plan. 5 Al Qaeda members are killed in an aerial strike in Hadramawt

31 August 2012: 8 suspected Al Qaeda members are killed in an aerial strike in Hadramawt. Iran funds the activities of anti GCC-Initiative groups in Yemen

- **September 2012**

01 September 2012: The restructuring of the army will entail the merging of the First Armoured Division, the Republican Guard and Central Security. Hadi accepts all 20 proposed points by the Preparatory Revolutionary Committee for turning national dialogue into a success story

02 September 2012: A Somali and a Pakistani member of Al Qaeda are killed in Abyan and 18 others are arrested. 7 passers-by are killed in an airstrike on a car carrying two suspected Al Qaeda members in Baydaa. The Military Affairs Committee speaks of the need to prepare a security roadmap

03 September 2012: Saleh describes the National Accords Government a failure and accuses Qatar of causing frictions in Yemen. Foreign Policy publishes a report on Saleh's collaboration with Al Qaeda and the latter's infiltration of the Republican Guard and the First Armoured Division

04 September 2012: Al Qaeda blows up an oil field in Mareb and the security forces disable two other explosive devises in two other fields. The International Donors Conference in Riyadh convenes with the attendance of representatives from 30 different countries and organisations pledging $6.4bn in aid for Yemen. Hood and Karama – two NGOs – organise a public hearing on the civilian victims of a U.S. drone strike in Radaa', Baydaa that left 13 people dead. Yemen's parliament opens the file of U.S. military intervention in Yemen and calls in the Minister of the Interior after the latest drone strike in Radaa', Baydaa

05 September 2012: Benomar says the UNSC will not hesitate to impose sanctions against those who obstructing the political process in Yemen. A U.S. Drone Strike on a house in Hadramawt kills 4 people. Demands in the Yemeni parliament are rising to prosecute the Houthis for collaborating with Iran. After 1 year of U.S. terror from the Sky, Hood and Karama demand the launching of an independent investigation into drone strikes

06 September 2012: A Yemeni citizen escapes from Cairo to Sanaa airport with four suitcases full of firearms and sniper rifles

07 September 2012: Saleh claims two thirds of the newly formed First Brigade Presidential Guard are there to protect the president and the other third is there to protect the Presidential Palace. Four alleged Al Qaeda members are arrested in Sanaa

08 September 2012: The UNSC is to hold a hearing to discuss Benomar's report on 18 September. A new swarm of U.S. drones arrives in A'nad airbase in Sanaa accompanied by U.S. soldiers. Regarding the trial of 78 suspects of coordinated attacks on protesters on Karama (Dignity) Friday: 52 are accused of contemplated murder and the rest are accused of

aiding and abating them. The Preparatory Committee for National Dialogue meets with Benomar

09 September 2012: Hadi says a number of terrorist plots against civilians in Sanaa, Aden and Hadramawt have been stopped. Benomar meets with the Yemeni Minister of Defence and stresses that the UN will not allow any obstacles to the political settlement in the country. An Israeli espionage network is discovered in Yemen. The Southern Movement Al Hirak fails to reach an agreement on the date of its first general conference for the third time

10 September 2012: Official decisions are taken to crackdown on the tribes that are accused of orchestrating the attacks on Mareb Pipeline. The "second" main Al Qaeda figure in Yemen Said Ali Al Shehry is killed in a special operation

11 September 2012: At least 12 people are killed in an explosion targeting the Yemeni Minister of Defence. An assassination attempt against the leader of the Presidential Guard at Sanaa airport

12 September 2012: The Popular Committees and tribal militias become Al Qaeda's main enemy

13 September 2012: The U.S. embassy in Sanaa is attacked by angry crowds reacting to a U.S. made movie that is insulting the Prophet Mohammed and at least four of the attackers are killed

14 September 2012: Clashes are renewed in front of the U.S. Embassy in Sanaa and Al Shehry, previously thought to have been the target of a special operation, is confirmed to be alive and at large. The Salafist Rashad party confirms the right of Muslims to defend their prophet but through peaceful means

15 September 2012: The Yemeni House of Representatives demands the departure of the U.S. Marines unit that has recently entered Yemen to protect the embassy. Residents of Wadi Hadramawt form a legal team and announce their intentions to sue the U.S. and Yemeni governments for all civilians killed by drone strikes. Benomar says only through national dialogue would change come to Yemen, and that the Southern Movement needs to participate whole heartedly in it

16 September 2012: 3 soldiers are killed, and 4 others are injured in an explosion targeting a military vehicle in Makala, Hadramawt. Armed militants carrying Ansar Al Sharia's flag open fire on merchant shops in Radaa', Al Baydaa

17 September 2012: A minister in the National Accords Government says Iran gave the Houthis orders to takeover the seaport city of Meedy in Hijjah on the Red Sea. The Houthis and Al Qaeda are the primary beneficiaries of the presence of U.S. Marines in Yemen – Yemeni intelligence. Sheikh Sadeq Al Ahmar: the present rapprochement between Saleh, Al Hirak and the Houthis is against Yemen's national interest. The advisor of the Yemeni Prime Minister: the presence of U.S. Marines is temporary

18 September 2012: Turkish Ambassador to Yemen says Women and children are the most affected by violence in Yemen and they are main target of Turkish relief programs. Hadi meets with the Jordanian team that is sent to help with the restructuring of the army. A French delegation will be sent next week to help with the drafting of the constitution. Large quantities of explosives are found in a mountain in Shibam, Hadramawt

19 September 2012: Yemen is amongst the 10 least developed countries in the world. The Sheikhs and Islamic Scholars of Yemen call for an immediate end to the presence of all foreign troops in Yemen

20 September 2012: Yemeni Opposition Parties (General Meeting Parties) reject the presence of foreign troops in Yemen at all times. Dubai Ports relinquishes its shares in Aden – Dubai Ports as the latter changes its name to Yemen and the Gulf of Aden

21 September 2012: Fierce clashes errupt between the Houthis and the Salafists in Raydah near Amran. 172 Somalian refugees arrive in Yemen, on the ports of Shibwa and Hadramawt. Sanctions are being imposed on members of Islah opposition party, Hirak and Saleh associates. The former minister of Education Saleh Basrah proposes dividing Yemen into 6 federal regions

22 September 2012: 8 people are reported as either dead or injured in armed clashes between tribal fighters and central security forces in Mareb. The continued presence of U.S. Marines angers the Yemeni public. The Tribal Alliance of Saada gives the Yemeni government a 3-day notice to remove Houthi slogans from the streets of the governorate. Death toll in Raidah rises to 16 as a result of armed clashes between the Houthis and the Salafists. The Committee of Military Affairs hands matters related to Sanaa to the Central Security forces and forms a committee to gather back all weapons that have looted since 2011. Hadi orders the formation of an investigatory committee to look into the violations of human rights. A suicide bomber in Aden targets the leader of Popular Committees of Abyan and injures him and four of his companions

23 September 2012: Hadi visits the UK, a number of European Countries and the U.S. The Houthi flag spreads throughout the capital Sanaa in an increasingly noticeable phenomenon. Clashes are renewed in Taez

24 September 2012: The UNSC forms a committee to assess the progress of the transitional period in Yemen. The Preparatory Committee sets out med of November as the date for the National Dialogue Conference. Al Qaeda cell of three people is arrested by the Popular Committees in Jia'ar, near the largest airbase in Yemen. Cautious calm ushers in in Amran as tribal efforts succeed in brokering a seize fire for a year and obliging the Houthis to depart Raida and to close their centre in the city. A commander of the Yemeni Intelligence (Political Security) is assassinated in Sanaa. A petrol Pipeline is attacked in Shibwa

25 September 2012: Oxfam calls for immediate aid to Yemeni women and the UN urges immediate assistance to 4mn starved Yemenis. Hadi arrives in New York

26 September 2012: Hadi meets Obama at the UN. The military attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Sanaa appraises the role of the First Armoured Division in the war against Al Qaeda. Ahmad Saleh hands over the Presidential Palace to Hadi at long last. 6 people are killed, and 16 others are injured by a hand grenade thrown at a market in Lahij

27 September 2012: Hadi proposes a conditional dialogue with Al Qaeda. The U.S. gifts Yemen 4 drones. 3 children are killed by a landmine in Hadramawt. 1 killed and 5 injured in armed clashes in Taez. 2 Al Qaeda members are arrested in Sanaa. UNDP supports the establishment of a special fund for social and economic development in Yemen. Human Rights Watch considers the investigation into the crimes of "Dignity Friday" a flagrant attempt to shield government officials

28 September 2012: Hadi refuses to meet with the Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinnajad in New York. Benomar stresses that dialogue is the most significant task for

making the transitional period in Yemen a success story. Hadi confirms the success of the fourth Friends of Yemen Conference in New York, as donors pledge an additional $1.5bn in assistance. 4 killed and 8 injured in armed clashes between the old antagonist tribes of Shawlan and Hamdan in Al Jawf

29 September 2012: 6 spy networks working for Iran are discovered in Yemen. Internal divisions within Hirak leadership errupt over the convention of a conference at which Baa'oom is expected to carry out a vote of no confidence in Al Beed

30 September 2012: Hadi says Iran is funding the armed activities of Hirak in Southern Yemen. Hadi agrees to U.S. drone strikes – Washington Post. Baa'oom opens the Southern Conference, which is boycotted by Al Beed's supporters

- **October 2012**

01 October 2012: Islah party condemns the Houthis' attack on its HQs in Saada but reaffirms its resolve to peaceful means. Rising concerns over Saleh's continued, negative influence on the peaceful process in Yemen. 38 Yemeni Civil Society Organisations form a coalition to support national dialogue

02 October 2012: Islah party calls for severing its ties with Iran completely. Large quantities of explosives and weapons are found in a house in Aden and three Al Qaeda members are killed while breaking into it. Hadi arrives in Brussels. U.S. Drones intensify their trips over the skies of Saada

03 October 2012: Al Beed expels Baa'oom from the Council of Hirak – the Southern Movement. An explosive device is stopped before going off in Sanaa, near the Ministry of Defence. Employees of the Ministry of Education request from the government pressuring the Houthis to release their salaries. Two suspected Al Qaeda members are arrested in Aden

04 October 2012: Hadi allocates $45mn to stop the attacks on oil and gas pipelines – for garnering the support of local tribes. 4 suspected members of Ansar Al Sharia are killed in a drone strike on Shibwa. $1bn for the first railway project in Yemen. The U.S. adds Ansar Al Sharia to its list of terrorist organisations and freezes its assets. 600 tribal leaders participate in a gathering by the Alliance of Yemeni Tribes

05 October 2012: Hadi accuses Iran of planning to take control of Bab Al-Mandab. Hadi ends his international trip with a visit to Saudi Arabia

06 October 2012: An elderly man is killed as a result of armed clashes between Hirak militants and Central Security forces in Aden, and Hadi renews his accusations of Iran of funding southern militants in Yemen. The Alliance of Yemeni Tribes calls for withdrawing immunity from Saleh and warns the Houthis and Hirak. The World Bank praises the progress that Yemen has made since the adoption of the GCC initiative. Chairman of the Alliance of Yemeni Tribes Sheikh Sadeq Al Ahmar calls on the Houthis, Hirak and Al Qaeda to renounce violence and return to dialogue

07 October 2012: Saudi Minister of Finance announces plans to connect Yemen to an inter-Gulf railway network, to become operationalised in 6 years' time. The Preparatory Committee of the National Dialogue Conference approves the live coverage of the conference and a 50-50 north – south split on the Supervisory Committee of the Conference

08 October 2012: An additional number of U.S. Marines arrives in Aden to increase the security of the U.S. Embassy. Abdulmalik Al Houthi renews his accusations of Saleh of collaborating with the Americans and facilitating the U.S. occupation of Yemen. Start of the process of counting the human resources of the Yemeni Armed Forced by way of initiating its reconstruction

09 October 2012: UNHCR says 72,000 African Immigrants arrived in Yemen over 8 months. The UK supports food programs in Yemen with £35mn – to eradicate Al Qaeda you must eradicate poverty, says British Minister for Development. War rages on between two tribes in Dalea, Southern Yemen for the second day. Machine-gun clashes errupt around the presidential palace in Makala, Hadramawt. Hadi receives a military advisory team from the U.S. and discusses the restructuring of the Yemeni Army with them. Al Qaeda executes three people in Mareb on charges of collaborating with the U.S. The International Finance Group of the World Bank increases its investment in Yemen

10 October 2012: Hadi – Victory will be achieved when Yemen regains its territorial sovereignty and the trust of its people in its armed forces is regained. A weapons shipment from Iran is confiscated at the port of Hodeida by the Yemeni authorities

11 October 2012: 15 soldiers from Sanaa's Central Security Forces are arrested because they shouted the Houthi slogan in the midst of an armed parade

12 October 2012: Saleh's son is dismissed from leading the Special Forces. U.S. Marines and their special equipment leave the capital Sanaa. 3 people are killed, and 5 others are injured in Taez. OPEC invests $20mn in power generation through wind turbines in Yemen

15 October 2012: Withaq – A Yemeni Civil Society Organisation, documents more than 13,000 violations of the human rights of the citizens of Saada and Hijaah by the Houthis

16 October 2012: Hadi declares all obstacles that face the country have been overcome, including the defeat of terrorist organisations. 4 people are killed, and 8 others are injured in a car explosion in Abyan and the Security Forces charged with protecting the city of Zanjabar withdraws from the city

17 October 2012: The leader of the Popular Committees in Abyan dies in a car accident. 4 Hirak activists are injured as they try to stop a demonstration by Southern Revolutionaries. Domestic voices against U.S. Drones increase after Saleh

18 October 2012: 9 of the most dangerous Al Qaeda and Ansar Al Sharia leaders are killed in Abyan. A number of loud explosions hit the camp of the First Armoured Division in Sanaa, followed by indiscriminate shelling of nearby houses

19 October 2012: Al Qaeda requests the "opportunity" to govern Yemen for 15 years. 21 people are killed in armed clashes with Al Qaeda in Abyan, including 10 soldiers. Benomar re-iterates his warnings of sanctions from the UNSC against those obstructing the political settlement in Yemen

20 October 2012: The U.S. Ambassador to Yemen says Iran plants factions and divisions in the country and the Houthis are one of its tools

21 October 2012: The Libyan Foreign Minister tells of Qaddafi's former support of the Houthis and the Southern Secessionists in Yemen as a result of disagreements with Saudi Arabia. A U.S. drone strike kills 4 suspected Al Qaeda members in Mareb

22 October 2012: Basindwah says Yemen has managed to steer away from a deadly civil war. The restructuring of the Army and the Security Forces, and the convention of National Dialogue are the top priorities for the government. Different sources reveal the Houthis are in the process of taking over the capital Sanaa through maintaining a visible military presence and carrying out intensive operations to store weapons

23 October 2012: The Yemeni Security Forces stop 23 African Immigrants trained by Al Qaeda to target Saudi Security Institutions

24 October 2012: Tribal factions surround Sanaa as Basindwah's advisor speaks of entities obstructing the political process in Yemen**.** The U.S. reduces its drone operations in Yemen with the diminishing danger of Al Qaeda**.** Al Qaeda moves sleeping cells to regain influence in Yemen**.** Benomar: the international community rejects any solution to the Southern case other than dialogue

25 October 2012: Basindwah and Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar visit Qatar. Benomar leaves Sanaa and confirms the Preparatory Committee will issue its report after Eid. Hadi says Yemen will persevere in its war on terrorism and vows to end the division of the army

26 October 2012 (Eid day): One soldier is injured and an RBG attack on the HQ of the Security Forces in Dalea' – Southern Yemen

27 October 2012: An ongoing humanitarian crisis in Hijjah as the tribe of Bader continues its siege of the village of Muza'alah for more than 20 days

28 October 2012: Four Al Qaeda members are killed in a U.S. Drone strike in Saada. Presidential orders are given, on various issues including the merging of the Republican Guard and the First Armoured Division under the new category of Ground Troops. The Houthi condemn U.S. drone strike in Saada

29 October 2012: After repeatedly condemning Basindwah's government to failure, Saleh reiterates his call for the dismissal of the transitional government. The U.S. moves in the direction of declaring the Houthis a terrorist organisation that is harming its interests and threatening a political settlement to the Yemeni conflict

30 October 2012: Saleh continues to call the shots in Yemen and Hadi is a symbolic president who is unable to protect himself – Foreign Policy. 5 killed in Taez, including a tribal Sheikh and a Police Officer

31 October 2012: Two separate explosions hit the Mareb-Shibwa pipeline. Iraq supports Yemen with $5mn. Hadi recalls 29 Yemeni Ambassadors and aims to replace them with military and political personnel loyal to Saleh

- **November 2012**

02 November 2012: The tribes of Wa'ilah and Dahim lead a mediation attempt between the tribes of Jihm and Juda'an in Mareb. 2 Houthis are killed and 2 others are injured in armed clashes between Houthi groups on their way to Sanaa and the tribe of Nahim

03 November 2012: International efforts are underway to convince the Southern leadership living abroad to return to Yemen and to participate in national dialogue. The security forces detect a container of firearms in the port of Aden – coming from Turkey. A tribal peace and

an accompanied seize fire agreement for one year end the fighting between two tribes in Dalea,' southern Yemen that cultivated the lives of 15 people from both sides

04 November 2012: The ten country sponsors of the GCC initiative informed three former leaders of Southern Yemen their opposition to secession, leading to proposals to postpone the convention of the National Dialogue Conference after mid-November, the previously agreed date. The U.A.E. attempts to hire 3000 private military contractors. 10 years after the first drone strike in Yemen, the Washington Post calls for transparency over the criteria used by the U.S. army to add suspected terrorists to its death lists

05 November 2012: A source in the former ruling Party – The General People's Congress – reveal plans to separate the southern components in the party from the northern ones if Saleh was to resign from his present leadership of the party. Following a visit by a Saleh loyalist, Sanaa Radio cancels a session on the reconstruction of the armed and security forces

06 November 2012: Ali Muhsin meets with the British and the American military attachés in Sanaa. Ali Nasser and Al Attas agree to a meeting with Benomar in Cairo and Al Beed remains hesitant. The joint Saudi-Yemeni Military Affairs Committee holds a meeting in Riyadh following the death of 2 Saudi border security forces. The Turkish ambassador says the military shipment that has been stopped by the Yemeni authorities was not authorised

07 November 2012: Hadi stops the plans to separate the northern from the southern components in the General People' Congress. The Saudi-Yemeni military consultations end after including in the discussion the rapprochements between Saleh and the Houthis. More than 30 Jehadis returning from Afghanistan have joined the Permanent Committee of the General People's Party on Saleh's request. U.S. drones target Sinhan, Saleh's birthplace and U.S. efforts are underway to document Al Qaeda's operations that Saleh facilitated

08 November 2012: Hirak and the Houthis reject international sponsorship of the National Dialogue Conference and the Houthis threaten to withdraw their participations if the U.S. Ambassador participates. The U.S. gives Yemen more drones. A federal union of two regions is one of the top agenda of the National Dialogue Conference

09 November 2012: Benomar: the situation in Yemen is Fragile despite progress in the political process

10 November 2012: The Preparatory Committee for National Dialogue says it is 90% ready. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs gives Houthi-allied Sheikhs diplomatic passports. An agreement is reached between the Houthis and the Yemeni opposition to turn the political process into a success story and unify the army

11 November 2012: Benomar disappoints the Southern Secessionists and says the issue of 'self-determination' for the South will not reach UNSC. Foreign Policy – The Southerners receive mixed messages and worry they will be the losers once again. Germany supports small and medium sized companies in Yemen with €6mn

12 November 2012: a Yemeni – Kuwaiti summit is held as Kuwait pledges to increase its level of investments in Yemen

13 November 2012: A large section of Hirak has decided to boycott the National Dialogue Conference, says Southern leader Al Attas. The EU envoy says secession is not the answer

14 November 2012: Benomar reveals a previously planned UNSC session on Yemen has been postponed. The National Dialogue Conference is postponed until early 2013 and Yemen

requests the assistance of GCC states in the transitional period. Benomar meets with the minister of defence to discuss the steps for restructuring the armed forces. The Houthis besiege and shell one of the tribes of Shawlan – Al Hussain – in Al Jawf

15 November 2012: the EU hints at the possibility of sending 30 members of Saleh's and Al Ahmar's family into exile if they continue obstructing the peace process. The General People's Congress makes plans to adopt the "federal" solution. Peace and order gradually return to Taez with the government's campaign to end all display of arms in the governorate

16 November 2012: The Russian ambassador meets with Southern leaders and reaffirms the international consensus against secession. Minister of Judicial Affairs says transitional justice law will be issued before the National Dialogue Conference is convened

17 November 2012: Basindwah – no progress will be made without the restructuring of the army

18 November 2012: GCC Secretary General Al Zayany arrives in Yemen to reaffirm the support of Gulf States

19 November 2012: Ban Ki Moon arrives in Yemen on a sudden visit and says Yemen' friends are adamant in their efforts to make the political process in Yemen a success story. The GCC opens an office in Sanaa

20 November 2012: UNICEF supports Yemen with €8mn. The EU adopts 6 points of departure/recommendations for the Union's future policy towards Yemen

21 November 2012: The US advices its citizens to leave Yemen. UNSC resolutions have all emphasised that Yemen's unity and territorial integrity are red lines – Gulf news. 10 people are killed in a crash of a military aircraft in the middle of Sanaa. Two soldiers are killed in armed clashes in Mareb with militants setting off an explosion on a pipeline. The Preparatory Committee for National Dialogue agrees on a 50% representation of the south on the lists of the National Reconciliation Conference

22 November 2012: Ali Muhsin pledges to turn the military camps of the First Armoured Division in Sanaa into public squares and parks. Internal splits at the Preparatory Committee for Dialogue over the allocations of Hirak, out of the 50% agreed proportion of representation for the South, and proposals entail allocating Hirak 7.5% of all conference lists and 15% of the overall 50%

23 November 2012: Benomar meets with the Secretary General of the Preparatory Committee Hamid Al Ahmar

24 November 2012: Four people are killed, and 10 others are injured in an attack on a Houthi gathering in Sanaa

25 November 2012: Benomar renews his call to Saleh to resign from leading the General People's Congress and to leave the country. Yemen requests the help of Russia in decoding the black box of the military aircraft that crashed over Sanaa and the U.S. offers to help instead. The Military Affairs Committee launches an investigation into the attack on a Houthi crowd in Sanaa

27 November 2012: Saleh rejects an offer to represent the Southerners in national dialogue. Al Beed requests from the UNSC a recognition of the right of the South to 'self-determination'

28 November 2012: The Joint Meeting Parties and the Houthis reach an agreement to resolve outstanding disputes amongst them. West Amana's lower district court refers immunity law to the Supreme Yemeni Constitutional Court. A Saudi Security Officer and his Yemeni companion are killed in Sanaa. The Technical Preparatory Committee for National Dialogue meets with Benomar. Benomar says the Technical Preparatory Committee completed its tasks with the agreement it has just reached on the proportion of representation

29 November 2012: A presidential order to form the Committee for Voting and Elections. 4 people are injured in armed clashes between the Houthis and the Security Committee of Freedom Square in Taez

30 November 2012: The 45th anniversary of the South's independence from Britain in 1967 is widely celebrated

- **December 2012**

01 December 2012: 1 million people protest in Taez to demand a fair and just solution to the Southern issue. The Mareb pipeline comes under renewed fire, half an hour after its most recent reparations

02 December 2012: Hirak renews its call for international support of its efforts to regain its State in the south. Politics Magazine – Kuwait – says Iran has spent over $1bn to support the secession of Southern Yemen and it trained 1200 soldiers, Sunnis and Shias alike

03 December 2012: The Yemeni – Turkish Office for Economic and Investment Consultancies is opened. A tribal alliance in Saada demands a quota for the governorate in National Dialogue and rejects the representation of it by the Houthis

04 December 2012: A report by Amnesty International accuses the Yemeni government of failing to protect civilians in its war against Al Qaeda in Abyan. Drones – they strengthen Al Qaeda's presence in Yemen. Gang violence is on the rise in Sanaa and other main cities in a new development

05 December 2012: The Prime Ministers of GCC states discuss with leaders of the Southern Movement Iran's infiltration of the movement. Benomar in a report to UNSC: Yemen is faced with the obstacles of the lack of social trust and the reconstruction of the army

06 December 2012: Ambassadors of the 5 Permanent Members of the UNSC fail to convince the Southern Movement to participate in the Yemeni dialogue. Hundreds of Saada's citizens demonstrate in front of Hadi's House against the continued Houthi control of their cities and to demand protection from Houthi militias. The Minister of Defence pays a sudden visit to Taez and orders the military leadership to follow the directions of the governor of Taez. Al Beed – if I received any money from Iran, I would be doing so to help my people

07 December 2012: The air force targets militants attempting to set off an explosion on Mareb's pipeline. Hadi recommends to the UNSC through Benomar not to impose any sanctions on those obstructing the political process. A prison break of 21 Al Qaeda suspects from Mansoura prison in Aden is stopped by the Security Forces

08 December 2012: 5 soldiers are killed, and 11 others are injured in an attack on a military post in Mareb. The UN: half of Yemen's population is on the verge of famine. 10 killed and 11 others are injured in the largest combat operation between the Yemeni Army and Al

Qaeda operatives in Mareb who are believed to be responsible about the attacks on Mareb's pipeline

09 December 2012: Ahmed Saleh refuses to handover missile systems to the ministry of defence. 4 civilians are accidently killed by the Yemeni army's fire in Mareb. Ambdulmalik Al Houthi: dialogue is never a substitute to the demands of the revolution as the supporters of Saleh are still in their positions

10 December 2012: The Chairman of the Yemeni National Security apparatus demands from Iran that it stops its funding of the Houthis, Al Qaeda and the Secessionists. The French International Development Agency resumes its funding operations in Yemen. The Houthis take control of the last standing stretch of the Yemeni government's administrative capacities in Saada – the Ministry of Agriculture

11 December 2012: The Technical Committee for Dialogue discusses the representation of women and the youth in the conference. The Technical Preparatory Committee for National Dialogue ends its work and submits a report to Hadi. 4 people are killed in armed clashes with Al Qaeda in Mareb

12 December 2012: 10 people are killed and 4 others are injured in an argument over the protection of pipelines in Shibwa. A presidential source reveals that more than 100,000 officers and soldiers in Ahmed Saleh's army only exist virtually, on paper

13 December 2012: Many sources reveal that Saleh ordered weapons through the Republican Guard, then he channelled them to the Houthis. U.S. drones pursue Al Qaeda operatives in Hadramawt, as they escape from Mareb

14 December 2012: An oil field in Hadramawt belonging to a Canadian company comes under attack. Hadi allocates 5 seats to the Jewish people at the table of national dialogue

15 December 2012: Yemen's losses due to continued attacks on pipelines reach $500mn

16 December 2012: A Yemeni court finds 93 military officials complicit in the attack on the Ministry of Defence. A tribal sheikh reveals the former regime is amongst the most avid supporters of the Houthis

17 December 2012: The military operation against militants attacking pipelines continues

18 December 2012: UNDP supports Yemen with $4mn for electoral reform. It is revealed that $400bn worth of investments announced in Yemen are reportedly fake, and the cost of running ads for them reached $100mn. The Head of the Preparatory Committee for National Dialogue from the south, Mohammed Ali Ahmed reveals that Iran has trained 6500 young people from the South for combat

19 December 2012: Hadi orders pulling units from the Yemeni Army out of the capital Sanaa. The Yemeni Military Affairs Committee launches an investigation into enforced disappearances in Yemen. Head of the Security forces in Taez says he will not allow for the disagreements between the Houthis and the Opposition in Taez to become confrontational. In 2012, 15 car bombs have been reported, which have killed 112 people. 70 officers in the Yemeni Army and Police forces have been assassinated. Hadi issues a presidential order to dissolve the Republican Guard and the First Armoured Division and to restructure the Yemeni Armed Forces along the lines of 7 geographical divisions, including the Ground, Air Naval, and border control forces

20 December 2012: Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar accepts Hadi's decision to dissolve the First Armoured Division. The General People's Party calls in an emergency meeting to discuss Hadi's decision. The National Accords Government and the Joint Meeting Parties announce their support of Hadi's recent decisions and Benomar considers them an enactment of UNSC resolutions. The ten state-sponsors of the GCC Initiatives request the completion of the restructuring of the Yemeni armed forces as soon as possible

21 December 2012: The first week of transferring the operation of Yemen's missile systems from the Republican Guard to president Hadi is completed

22 December 2012: Hirak announces its readiness to receive funding from any country in the world except Israel. The Military Affairs Committee announces its acceptance and support of Hadi's most recent decisions with regards to the restructuring of the Army. From Rome, Saleh's Son Ahmad Ali and the former commander of the Republican Guard announces his acceptance of Hadi's decision to dissolve the Republican Guard. The Houthis announce their rejection of Hadi's recent decision, of national dialogue and of the handing of the missile systems from the Republican Guard over to Hadi. Youth unemployment in Yemen rises to 60%

23 December 2012: The Yemeni army bombs the areas of the militants vandalising the oil and gas pipelines

24 December 2012: Hadi stops the salary of Ahmed Saleh and all of his tribal aids. The Office of the President of the General People's Congress says Saleh will lead the delegation of the Party to National Dialogue. Three Al Qaeda operatives are killed in a drone strike on Baydaa. 3 Al Qaeda operatives are killed and 14 civilians are injured in a drone strike in Hadramawt

25 December 2012: China takes on the task of widening and modernising the port of Aden. 5 people are killed, and 17 others injured in armed clashes with militants vandalising and attacking the oil and gas pipelines. The mistakes of the U.S. in Yemen increased the popularity of Al Qaeda – the Independent. Yemen's foreign debt surpasses $7bn. Yemeni Nobel laureate Tawakul Kerman describes Saada an open-air prison and calls for the confiscation of Houthi weapons. A U.S Congressman reveals that U.S. drone strikes in Yemen have thus far killed more than 2,000 Yemenis

26 December 2012: The World Bank allocates $40mn to road construction – related projects in Yemen. The GCC agrees to establish a joint military leadership to confront the Iranian threat. The Chinese ambassador in Sanaa claims China is Yemen's number one trading partner

27 December 2012: Iran reasserts its claim over the three disputed islands in the Arabian Gulf. Yemen is number one in the Arab world, and two in the entire world (after the U.S.) in terms of private guns ownership. A Yemeni security source reports on the expansion of the Houthis in nearly all parts of Yemen as cadres of the General People's Congress join the rebel movement

28 December 2012: An Iranian shipment of arms on its way to the Houthis is intercepted by the Yemeni security forces. 2 people are killed in a drone strike in Hadramawt. At least 28 people are killed in Ibb, over the timespan of one week, as a result of various armed confrontations

29 December 2012: An Iraqi source indicates the seized shipment of arms reached Yemen after a formal coordination with the Yemeni government leading to the purchase of Iraqi

weapons by the Yemeni government. The Houthis start digging trenches in the mountains overlooking the capital Sanaa. U.S. drone strikes in Yemen increased from 18 in 2011 to 53 in 2012. 2 people are killed in an airstrike in Baydaa

30 December 2012: Saleh backtracks on his decision to represent the General People's Congress at National Dialogue

31 December 2012: 11 Al Qaeda operatives are arrested in Dalea', Southern Yemen

2013

- January 2013

1 January 2013: Mareb Press is ranked number 1 in Yemen and number 16 in the Arab World in 2012 (Forbes). The Houthis receive the body of their founder Hussain Al Houthi who died in the first Saada war (2006). UNHCR starts the process of resettling Abyan's IDPs

2 January 2013: Hadi appoints Saleh's eldest son Ahmed as head of the Central Military Region and Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar as a military advisor. Southern secessionists in Hirak boycott national dialogue. 35 Al Qaeda operatives are arrested in Aden

3 January 2013: 3.4 million Yemenis live abroad and transmit $1.4bn to their relatives in the country on annual basis. The Preparatory Committee for National Dialogue gives Hadi its final report. A drone strike on an Al Qaeda operative in Baydaa

4 January 2013: 596 members of the Yemeni armed forces were killed in 2012 by Al Qaeda. Concerns are mounting in Hadramawt, Baydaa and Abyan over the increased intensity of U.S. drone strikes. London Times: Saudi Arabia carried out various airstrikes in support of U.S. drone operations; Yemeni and Saudi military sources deny. The Yemeni socialist party calls for a federal state in Yemen

5 January 2013: Yemeni security forces confiscate a truckload of 7000 live ammunition driven by a citizen of Saada

6 January 2013: The U.S. postpones its withdrawal of 150 Marines from Sanaa. Riyadh newspaper warns of an Iranian Yemen. The U.S. Ministries of Defence and Exterior Affairs confirm an increased level of Iranian activities in Yemen

7 January 2013: Hadi appoints 182 military officials from his close circle of associates over 10 months, in a record surpassing that of Saleh. Hadi rejects the nominations of Ali Muhsin to military posts and the Military Committee rejects the appointment of Ahmed Saleh to central command. The Yemeni army captures an Al Qaeda stronghold in Abyan. Hadi escalates his efforts to force the former president to leave the country by passing the transitional justice bill over to parliament for debate

8 January 2013: The Yemeni air force bombs Al Qaeda strongholds in Mareb and Abyan. The Head of the Yemeni National Security apparatus accuses Iran of funding the secessionists and calls for a new page in the relations between the two countries. Various reports reveal 200,000 soldiers were recruited into the Yemeni Armed Forces in 2011, without any respect to age limitations and other strict preconditions. The Houthis dominate the allocations for "small political parties" at the National Dialogue Conference

9 January 2013: The Yemeni Centre for Transitional Justice calls the transitional justice bill before the Yemeni parliament contradictory to international conventions. Turkey and the

leader of the Kurdish secessionist party in that country (Ojalan) agree to end their conflict by elevating the status of the Kurdish minority in the country. The Preparatory Committee of National Dialogue establishes a ten-day timeframe for receiving representative nominations for women, the youth and civil society organisations. Euro-American consultancies and expertise are resorted in ongoing Yemeni efforts to restructure the armed forces. Hadi withdraws the national reconciliation bill from parliament's deliberations

10 January 2013: Certain entities in Hadramawt call for independence from both the north and the south. Saleh's son Ahmed refuses to return to Yemen and rejects his assignment to any military post

11 January 2013: On the 100th Friday since the beginning of the Yemeni uprising, the Youth Revolutionaries reject the Transitional Justice Bill being deliberated at the Yemeni parliament. A former Houthi prisoner tells on the Houthis campaigns to arrest people of other regions. Saleh's party, the General People's Congress, declares its support of the federal solution and proposes the division of Yemen into five federal regions. The Yemeni government budgets a Yemeni-Riyal 10bn plan for rebuilding Saada

12 January 2013: Efforts are underway, with Jordanian and American technical assistance, to establish and declare the new organisational structure of the Yemeni army

13 January 2013: Yemen signs two memorandums of understanding with Chinese companies for the development of Aden and Hodeida ports (valued at $700mn). A Turkish company starts exploring for gold in Yemen. U.S. ambassador says the southern secessionist hardliner Ali Salem Al Beed receives significant financial support from Iran. The anniversary of the end of the civil war between various factions of the Yemeni Socialist Party in Southern Yemen is celebrated widely in Southern Yemeni cities

14 January 2013: Hadi declares the end of January as the date for officially launching the restructuring process of the armed forces. The World Bank extends $100mn in emergency funds to Yemen. Al Qaeda cell is stopped in Sanaa as it prepared to bomb key government facilities

15 January 2013: The Houthis boycott a meeting with Hadi because of the presence of a representative of one of the 10 countries that sponsored the GCC initiative

16 January 2013: The EU reaffirms its commitment to support stability and development in Yemen. Yemen receives $15mn from the Arab Development Fund. Hadi says the head of the UNSC and all of its members will visit Yemen soon to send a strong signal to all those obstructing the political settlement in the country. Ali Salem Al Beed says he will not participate in the national dialogue conference, unity failed and the South wants to secede

17 January 2013: An armed demonstration in Hijjah joined by Houthi fighters, chants against president Hadi. The International Labour Organisation says 1.6 million children are part of the workforce in Yemen

19 January 2013: The UAE launches a campaign of arrests and deportations against the Yemenis in the country. 3 US drone strikes are carried out in Mareb resulting in 9 deaths, including suspected Al Qaeda operatives and wide-spread public anger. The Houthis try having access to the Red Sea by purchasing Saleh's costal real estate in Hijjah

20 January 2013: 7 Al Qaeda members are killed, and 9 others are injured in a house explosion in Baydaa. An arms shipment is intercepted by the Yemeni authorities as it left Hodeida and was on rout to Saada

21 January 2013: A human rights report reveals that more than 70,000 cases of human rights violations have been reported in Saada by the end of 2012. Efforts are underway to prepare for the largest international gathering in Sanaa as the UNSC is to convene in the Yemeni capital in one week's time. A drone strike in Mareb leaves 4 dead

22 January 2013: Hadi speaks of a first peaceful transition in Yemen's history currently unfolding on the ground. 6 people are killed in a drone strike on the Yemeni-Saudi border. The Houthis arrest 19 people of Saada over two days

23 January 2013: The UN says Yemen is in need of $716mn in humanitarian aid. The UK welcomes plans to convene the next Friends of Yemen conference in London on 7 March. Southern leader Al Attas reports on failed attempts to convene a Southern conference in Cairo

24 January 2013: 6 people are killed in a drone strike in Sanaa. Security levels are heightened in Sanaa in preparation for a visit from the UNSC. Yemen is the most *Coup de Tet* prone country in 2013 – Washington Post. Hadi discusses with Benomar UN assistance for starting national dialogue. U.S. drone strikes intensify as 210 people are killed in 35 strikes over the timeframe of one month. A tribal mediation is launched between the government and Ansar Al Sharia fighters in Baydaa

25 January 2013: The Houthis and Saleh strengthen their ties and set their relationship on a trajectory that is contrary to the goals of the revolution. UN Envoy Benomar meets with tribal leader Hamid Al Ahmar to strengthen public support for Hadi and national dialogue. Benomar rejects the participation of anyone accused of violence against the protesters in the National Dialogue Conference

26 January 2013: Benomar says the Hirak movement lacks vision and organisation. Yemeni Foreign Minister says the delegation of the UNSC will only meet with Hadi and the transitional government, and it will not convene any special sessions in Sanaa. Five brigades and two battalions from the Yemeni special forces prepare for an attack on Al Qaeda strongholds in Radaa.' Yemeni-American-Jordanian technical committees continue their discussions to restructure the armed forces

27 January 2013: The Southern Hirak Movement intensifies its presence in Sanaa as a delegation from the UNSC prepares to visit the Yemeni capital. The president and members of the UNSC convene a closed meeting with president Hadi, the Secretary General of the GCC and the Military Affairs Committee in Sanaa

28 January 2013: Fierce fighting erupts between the armed forces and Ansar Al Sharia in Baydaa, resulting in at least six deaths amongst the armed forces. 24 soldiers are reported as either dead or injured in a suicide car explosion in Baydaa

29 January 2013: The Yemeni security forces intercept another arms shipment in the Red Sea, on its way to the Houthis from Iran. Tens of deaths and injuries amongst Al Qaeda fighters in Baydaa result from two airstrikes by the Yemeni air force as the Yemeni army intensifies its campaign against the militant group in the governorate. Protests erupts against the Houthis in Amran over allocations of reconstruction aid that the group confiscated

30 January 2013: 3 soldiers are killed, and 15 others are injured in armed clashes between militants and security forces in Dalea'

31 January 2013: Armed clashes erupt between the Yemeni armed forces and Ansar Al Sharia in Abyan, resulting in the death of 6 soldiers and 1 tribal fighter from the Popular Committees

- **February 2013**

2 February 2013: 4 Somalis and 2 Saudis are killed in armed combat with Al Qaeda in Radaa'. 8 Al Qaeda fighters are killed in army operations in Abyan. Leader of the Salafist Movement for Peaceful Change Shaikh Abdelrab Al Salamy says Yemeni unity is a unity between two states not a holly caliphate system and that the people of the South have the right to 'self-determination'

3 February 2013: Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Kerman announces that she will boycott the National Dialogue Conference. The international sponsors of the GCC initiative meet with Saleh's party and warn of any continued delays in convening national dialogue

4 February 2013: 9 Houthis are killed in armed clashes with 2 people of Dammaj in Saada, who were also killed in the fighting

5 February 2013: Hadi says the number of African migrants in Yemen has reached 1.2mn

6 February 2013: Secessionary Hirak warns the Islah party from organising any events in support of unity. The Houthis select 32 Zaidi Shias out of a total of 37 representatives they are meant to nominate to the National Dialogue Conference. Hadi is announced the president of the National Dialogue Conference. Benomar clarifies that the Initiative to transfer power in Yemen calls for removing Saleh from any and all political positions

7 February 2013: The ministry of defence publishes a list of Iranian weapons it recently confiscated in Yemen's territorial waters. A number of people are reported as either dead or injured as a result of a series of explosions in the Yemeni army's storage facilities in Hijjah. Hadi demands from AhmedeinNajad ending Tehran's support of armed groups in Yemen

8 February 2013: Hadi formally requests from the UNSC the launching of an investigation into Iranian arm transfers to Yemeni groups. Benomar calls the situation in Yemen "still fragile" and calls upon the UNSC to remain alert. The U.S. army uses secret military bases in Saudi Arabia to carry out its drone strikes in Yemen. Elements within Hirak movement in Dalea' call for carrying arms to impose secession. The U.S. and GCC states welcome the agreement amongst Yemeni parties on 18 March 2013 as the date for the National Dialogue Conference

9 February 2013: Tribal sources on the Yemeni – Saudi border reveal the Houthis succeeded in transferring weapons to the Saudi Shias in southern Saudi Arabia. The Yemeni Minister of Defence resets the names of Southern Yemen's airports back to their pre-unification names. Yemen refuses an Iranian offer that it participates in the investigations over the last arm shipment that the Yemeni security forces intercepted. The U.S. ambassador to Yemen Firestein says his country supports making the Houthis into a new political party

10 February 2013: Yemen's Foreign Minister to the Iranian ambassador in Yemen: Yemen will not allow its territory to be turned into a theatre of proxy wars. The Island-shield forces of the GCC launch various military exercises in Kuwait. The Yemeni president approves visa-free travel between Yemen and Turkey

11 February 2013: UN inspectors say Al Shabab in Somalia receives weapons from both Yemen and Iran. More than 50 people are injured in Aden as Hirak activists attempt to prevent the celebrations of the second anniversary of the Yemeni uprisings. A carnival in Sanaa celebrates the ending of Saleh's family-rule

12 February 2013: Yemen's branch of Al Qaeda calls for Jihad in Mali. The Yemeni army bombs various sites in Baydaa after a tribal mediation succeed in ending direct confrontations between the armed forces and Al Qaeda militants. Former Republican Guard officers are accused of re-igniting the conflict

13 February 2013: Human Rights Watch calls for withdrawing immunity from Saleh

14 February 2013: Owners of commercial shops in Saada protest the Houthis' sudden increase of rent. Ban Ki Moon applauds the peaceful transition experience in Yemen. Russia objects to issuing a UNSC resolution against those obstructing the political settlement in Yemen and mentioning them by name

15 February 2013: The UNSC issues a resolution with moderated language (following Russia's objections) hinting at the possibility of sanctions against those obstructing the political process in Yemen. The resolution further re-iterated the UNSC's commitment to Yemen's territorial integrity and unity

16 February 2013: The World Bank funds three projects in Yemen that are worth $260mn. Hadi orders preparing a security strategy for Sanaa and oversees the participation of Hirak in national dialogue. The UK welcomes the latest UNSC resolution and says the international community will not stand idle towards those obstructing the implementation of the GCC initiative. Hirak bandits shutdown the Sanaa – Aden highway for the third consecutive day. Al Beed objects to being mentioned by name in Article 4 of the latest UNSC resolution as someone who "did not abide by the technical roadmap set out for the transitional period"

17 February 2013: Hirak leadership meets with Hadi to discuss national dialogue and to hand in its participant nominations

18 February 2013: Saleh's party meets to discuss the criteria of "obstruction" in the latest UNSC resolution and its reference to Article 41 of the UN Charter. Unveiled private communications of Qaddafi speak volumes on his previous attempts to train 1000 fighters from Mareb and to orchestrate a Houthi march towards the southern parts of Saudi Arabia

19 February 2013: Southern leader Al Fadly condemns the mentioning of Al Beed in the latest UNSC resolution and calls for Iran's help in gaining recognition and independence for the South. A military jet crashes over the capital Sanaa near Change Square, killing its two pilots and 7 civilians while injuring 12 others and destroying three houses. The Salafists condemn foreign intervention in Yemeni affairs and warn of secularising Yemen

20 February 2013: Prominent Southern leader Al Nakheby says the percentage of people in the South who support participation in National Dialogue is 98%. Saleh fails to deliver on his promise to Saudi Arabia that he would mediate the release of a kidnapped Saudi diplomat from Al Qaeda

21 February 2013: Four people are killed and tens of others are injured in fierce clashes between the Yemeni security forces and Hirak protesters in Aden, who attempted to prevent the celebrations of the first anniversary of Hadi's elections from taking place. As part of the restructuring of the Ministry of the Interior, the Central Security Forces and the Traffic Police are terminated by a presidential decree

22 February 2013: Benomar to Hirak: only through national dialogue would a fair and just solution to the Southern Issue be reached. Al Beed threatens to use force against unity-promoting factions in the South. The families of Houthi detainees accuse the Houthis of forcing their sons to convert to the Houthi systems of believes. International inspectors arrive in Sanaa as part of a query launched by the UN into the Iranian arms confiscated by the Yemeni security forces on board of a ship named Jihan

23 February 2013: The military section of Hirak fails to impose armed disobedience in Aden. Armed Hirak factions declare war on Islah party's HQs, killing one civilian and injuring four soldiers. More than 15 Houthi fighters break into a school in Saada and fire at students inside their classrooms, severely injuring one teacher

24 February 2013: Hadi arrives in Aden on a sudden visit to convene a meeting with a delegation from the UNSC and discuss Iran, Hirak and the security situation in the Southern part of the country. An explosive devise goes off in front of the gate of the main HQ of Islah party in Dalea'. The Yemeni armed forces request additional military assistance from the UK and the U.S. Hadi makes his first visit to Abyan after the defeat of Al Qaeda. An armed faction of Hirak self-identified as "The Popular Movement for Liberating the South" calls for attacking the military and security HQs in the Southern governorates

25 February 2013: Al Qaeda describes Al Beed "a leader of heretics" and accuse him of facilitating the spread of Shi'ism in Hadramawt. Armed Hirak imposes civil disobedience in Dalea' and threatens to burn commercial shops. Regional and international efforts are underway to withdraw the grant of immunity from Saleh on the background of his violation of the conditions upon which it was granted to him. 6 people are injured in armed clashes between the security forces and militants in Taez

26 February 2013: Hadi visits the Iranian ship Jihan and calls on the international community to end Iran's meddling in Yemeni affairs. Two inquiries are launched into the latest violence in Aden and Hadramawt. Saada – the people of Razeh revolt against the Houthis after the latter's attack on a member of their tribe. Two people are injured as a result of armed clashes with Hirak activists in Makala – Hadramawt, who threatened the imposition of civil disobedience if Southern cities are not evacuated of all kinds of military presence

27 February 2013: Hadi promises a solution to all issues in Aden, accuses Iran of dragging the country into civil war in order to take control of the straights of Bab al Mandab, and dooms all attempts at secession to failure

28 February 2013: Bashar Al Assad of Syria receives a delegation from the Yemeni Baathist, Socialist party. Various reports indicate that all ten country-sponsors of the GCC initiative support withdrawing Saleh's grant of immunity, except Russia

- March 2013

1 March 2013: 2 Southern leaders are set free from prison. 150 attacks (up to date) on electrical power lines cost the government Yemeni Riyals 33bn. Hadi rejects a Turkish offer to mediate between Yemen and Iran. The Highest council of Hirak in Hadramawt denies making any calls for civil disobedient in Hadhramauti cities the following Saturday

2 March 2013: A Kuwaiti newspaper claims 100 Iranian Revolutionary Guard personnel have managed to enter Yemen using Syrian passports. Hadi threatens to take whoever is obstructing peaceful settlement in Yemen to the International Court of Justice. 1 person is

killed and 5 others are injured in Aden as the security services break off civil disobedience in Mansoura

3 March 2013: A report reveals China's involvement in the Iranian "Jihan" shipment. A Saudi newspaper reports Iran is fuelling sectarian fighting in Yemen as it did in Iraq and Lebanon

4 March 2013: The Secretary General of the Socialist party says speaking of armed resistance in the south is a type of extremism that will cost the southern case its justice; secession is not the answer. Al Qaeda declares the failure of tribal mediation efforts between it and the Yemeni government. Yemeni Special Forces prepare for ensuring the smooth running of national dialogue. Hadi issues orders to complete the restructuring of the armed forces before the convention of National Dialogue. 38 people are killed in a car explosion targeting the HQ of the Popular Committees in Louder, Abyan. The fifth Friends of Yemen conference is to be held in London in one week's time. A number of Al Qaeda prisoners in Louder's central prison manage to escape

5 March 2013: Sponsors of the GCC initiative make contact with Southern leaders to convince them to participate in national dialogue. Hadi says many southern leaders have shown willingness to participate in National Dialogue and the political atmosphere in Yemen is ripe for reconciliation. 1 killed and 2 injured in armed clashes in Taez as warnings of Al Qaeda's plans to carryout assassinations in the city are issued by the security forces

6 March 2013: A Kuwaiti newspaper reports on a training camp in Iran for Yemenis, supervised by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. China honours Major General Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar with a Shield of bravery from the Chinese Army. Two prominent Southern leaders Al Attas and Ali Nasser accept a suggestion by UN Envoy Benomar at a meeting in Dubai for the South to adopt the federal solution. The army succeeds in stopping civil disobedience in Aden and Hirak resorts to burning tires and blocking roads with boulders and concrete objects

7 March 2013: the Arab League gives the green light to militarily fund the Syrian opposition. A Lebanese paper reveals a network of long-distance U.S. missiles are deployed in Yemen, pointing at Iran's nuclear power facilities. Tens of casualties in armed clashes between the Yemeni security forces and armed militants escorting an Egyptian ship to the port of Hodeida

8 March 2013: Benomar: long-held grievances are the main reason behind civil disturbances in the South

9 March 2013: Benomar meets with Southern leaders in Dubai as Asnaj says the latest UNSC resolution made some southern factions change their previously favourable position with regards to participating in National Dialogue. The Former Yemeni president Ali Nasser criticises Al Beed's absence in Dubai as the final statement of the meeting stresses the importance of dialogue and peaceful means for settling the Southern case. Al Beed calls for the deployment of international forces in Southern Yemen, an apology from the UNSC and the withdrawal of all government forces from the South all as pre-conditions to his acceptance of national dialogue

10 March 2013: Benomar briefs Hadi on his meeting with Southern leaders in Dubai

11 March 2013: Deputy Governor of Hijjah warns of Houthi plans to capture the seaport of Meidy by way of establishing the nucleus of their future state. The head of the committee for restructuring the Yemeni armed forces meets with a number of top – ranking military

officials in the U.S. army. Attas says Hirak will not participate in national dialogue in its present form – he called for a dialogue between two equal states

12 March 2013: Netherland's radio says the Yemeni youth forms a quarter of national dialogue. Yemen-American meetings are held at the Pentagon to discuss the restructuring of the Yemeni Army and U.S. support. The Houthis' cold-blooded death machine – 3000 landmines planted by the Houthis in Kishir have so far killed at least 37 people and injured 45 others. A fund of Yemeni Riyals 8.6bn is established for compensating those affected by the events in Abyan

13 March 2013: The security forces break up armed clashes between Salafists and Houthis in Taez

15 March 2013: Iran denies lending any logistic support to terrorist attacks in Yemen and Bahrain. 60k soldiers are being prepared to guard the National Dialogue Conference

16 March 2013: Hirak re-asserts its refusal to participate in National Dialogue. There is a real possibility that decisionmakers in Sanaa will reject the federal solution – Foreign Policy

17 March 2013: Influential tribal leader Hamid Al Ahmar boycotts National Dialogue and objects to the lack of representation from the people of Saada (other than the Houthis), the youth in public squares and the families of the dead and injured as a result of the revolution. The British Ambassador in Sanaa reaffirms the international community's willingness to stand firm in the face of any entity attempting to obstruct National Dialogue. $7.2bn is the total sum of Yemen's foreign debt. Supporters of secession in Hirak hold a public rally in Aden to re-iterate their rejection of National Dialogue. Saudi border guards arrest 4360 Yemenis in one month as they attempt to smuggle themselves into the Kingdom

18 March 2013: The Joint Meeting Parties makes reservations on a number of nominees to National Dialogue as their participation is deemed contrary to the measures and guidelines that have been previously agreed on. Yemen's National Dialogue Conference holds its first session in the absence of the head of the transitional government Basindwah and the representatives of the Houthis. The Ministry of Defence warns president Hadi: any decisions taken outside of National Dialogue will not be accepted and will be confronted by the full eight of the armed forces. The People of Saada are shocked by their lack of representation at the National Dialogue as they warn the outcome of the conference will not apply to them. Benomar: the UN learnt a lot from the Yemeni experience. At Change Square in Sanaa, armed clashes erupt between the soldiers of the First Armoured Brigade and Houthi fighters, resulting in a number of injuries. The Yemeni Salafist Coalition complains about being excluded from National Dialogue

19 March 2013: $10mn are given by the U.S. to Yemen to support national dialogue – Sky News. Ban Ki Moon applauds the convention of the first session of national dialogue as the ideal venue for Yemenis to participate in the development of their country. Southern representative in National Dialogue Khaled Bamidhaf calls for granting the South its right to 'self-determination.' Washington Post reports on a proposal to divide Yemen into six federal regions, making Aden a region of its own, which is a proposal backed by president Hadi and will be discussed at National Dialogue

20 March 2013: Hirak activists and delegates to National Dialogue wave the flag of secession at the presidential palace. 26 SAM3 missiles have been smuggled out of the storage facilities of the dissolved Republican Guard brigade 14 to an unknown destination. Chairman of Islah Party withdraws from National Dialogue in protest to the lack of youth representation

at the conference and gives away his seat to the "Youth." Benomar meets with Hirak and Houthi parties in an effort to put together a follow up report to the UNSC, and says the UN has no ready-made recipes for resolving Yemeni issues

21 March 2013: 2 members of the Popular Committees are killed, and one is injured in a surprised attack on Al Qaeda cells in Baties village in Abyan

22 March 2013: A group of activists from Southern Yemen puts together a dossier of Saleh's crimes against the people of the South in preparation for filing an official case against him with the ICC in the Hague. The U.S. continues the restructuring of the Yemeni army as the U.S. Ambassador to Yemen confirms Iran is the source of the weapons that were attempted to be smuggled to Yemen onboard the ship Jihan, and that Al Beed is the executor of Iran's agenda in Yemen. 1470 Yemenis have been arrested on the Yemeni-Saudi border. 5 people are killed in renewed fighting between Al Qaeda and Popular Committee fighters in Abyan. After a series of meetings with the Houthis, Benomar meets with representatives of Hirak and discuses with them UNSC Resolutions in relation to the Southern issue. UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights expresses its concern over Hadi's proposed National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice bill to the Yemeni parliament, and recommends withdrawing the bill in its present form as well as terminating immunity law

23 March 2013: A Houthi delegate to national dialogue survives an assassination attempt while three of his security team die. The Nasserite party condemns the attack. A UAE newspaper reports that 4 different scenarios for settling the Southern issue have recently been proposed to Hadi by Southern leaders and western diplomatic/academic figures, including a federal union modelled on the UAE. Yemeni economists warn the transitional government of marginalising the economic file in National Dialogue

24 March 2013: Yemeni security forces confiscate a Turkish arms shipment in Amran. The Houthis suspend their participation in National Dialogue for 24hrs following the publication of the Security Forces' report on those responsible about the attack on the deputy governor of Al Jawf. The Security Forces storm a human trafficking joint in Hodeida and free 49 Africans held inside

25 March 2013: Sanaa's aquafer will soon be depleted, making Sanaa the first capital in the world to be threatened with draught. The World Bank invests $450mn in Yemen. Ambassadors of the ten country – sponsors of the GCC initiative meet with the leadership of Islah party in the latter's main HQ to stress the importance of the full implementation of the GCC initiative. The U.S. Ambassador to Yemen says the U.S. was the party that proposed National Dialogue during the negotiation stages of the GCC Initiative. An agreement is reached at the National Dialogue Conference to extend Hadi's term in office in order to facilitate the transitional period in the country

26 March 2013: Unprecedented security measures are taken in Sanaa on the 9th day of National Dialogue and the use of force is authorised to prevent all displays of arms in the capital

27 March 2013: 50 secret documents reveal that the war on Al Qaeda in Abyan cost a total of $3bn. A conglomerate of 426 Yemeni Civil Society Organisations for development calls on Hadi to launch an inquiry into the mechanism for selecting representatives of Civil Society to National Dialogue

28 March 2013: Al Sharq Al Awsat newspaper reports that a federal solution to the issue of Southern Yemen is the main contentious issue at the National Dialogue Conference. Benomar

re-iterates the commitment of the UN to facilitate the staging of elections in Yemen in 2014 as scheduled

29 March 2013: The security situation in Yemen threatens ending the National Dialogue Conference – Al Sharq Al Awsat newspaper. A Yemeni security official reveals terrorist plans to compromise the National Dialogue Conference by Southern secessionist hardliner Al Beed have been stopped. The Yemeni National Accords Government renews its demand for the release of 90 Yemenis held Guantanamo bay prison

30 March 2013: The security forces free 90 Africans from human traffickers in Hodeida

31 March 2013: Hadi says 70% of Yemen's problems are due to poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment. The U.S. Ambassador to Yemen Firestein hints at the possibility of imposing international sanctions on Al Beed

- **April 2013**

1 April 2013: Moscow informs Hadi of its wishes to mediate a solution to the Southern case. 2 people are killed, and 3 others are injured in armed clashes in Taez. 20 representatives of the National Dialogue Conference suspend their work in the Saada team. Turkey approves visa free travel to all Yemenis

2 April 2013: Saleh arrives in Saudi Arabia for medical treatment. A UAE newspaper warns of a savage war in Yemen in case if the National Dialogue Conference fails to achieve its desired ends. In a visit to Moscow, Hadi receives assurances from Putin that Russia will lend multifaceted assistance to Yemen. Two security officers are killed in armed clashes with Hirak Al Tuhamy in Hodaida. Washington Post: drone strikes in Yemen have increased Yemeni public's hatred of the U.S. as well as its support of Al Qaeda

3 April 2013: The team of the Southern case at the National Dialogue Conference agrees on a number of steps for building trust and requests their approval from the central committee of the conference. Top – ranking southern leaders including Baa'oom, Attas and Al Beed meet in Beirut to unify their vision for Yemen's South. Ali Nasser says the main issue of division in the South is a fight for leadership of Hirak amongst its top-ranking officials. Yemen signs an agreement with the German Development Agency GIZ for drafting the new Yemeni constitution

4 April 2013: Protest tents are still erected in Yemen's public squares – The Netherland's national radio. Saleh is due to meet with Saudi officials to discuss the fortification of Yemeni-Saudi borders in exchange for Saudi backing of his son in the next elections – Al Quds Al Araby newspaper. With the backing of the sponsors of the GCC initiative – Hadi is to adopt the "United" state solution to the southern issue (the federal solution). On the request of Hadi, Russian Gazprom company agrees to invest in the Yemeni oil and gas sector. Hadi invites the Russian parliament to visit Yemen, teach the Yemenis about how to govern multiple regions and centres of power

5 April 2013: Benomar submits his updated report on Yemen to the UNSC and recommends that National Dialogue treats the demands of the south with respect and transparency. Southern leader Tareq Al Fadly speaks of a promise made to Hirak representatives at the National Dialogue Conference that the Conference will recommend a federal solution to the southern case for three years, after which a referendum for the South's 'self-determination' will be carried out with the model of South Sudan closely in mind. The Houthis attack a

school principal for refusing the recitation of their slogan in the morning school radio. The Emir of the Southern Saudi region of Asir says 16,374 Yemenis have been arrested in one month alone as they attempted to smuggle themselves into Saudi Arabia

6 April 2013: Benomar speaks of Southern grievances over the last two decades and calls for immediate measures to increase the trust of the South. The Yemeni Media Minster says Iran's interference in Yemen's affairs is more dangerous than Al Qaeda. The International Crisis Group warns of the continued division in the Yemeni Army. Hirak "Tuhamy" in Hodaida extends a 24hr notice to tribal fighters coming from Al Jawf and Ibb to leave the governorate. Factions within the Fourth Brigade of the Republican Guard in Radaa' announce their defection and demand the release of their colleagues from Al Qaeda. Soldiers of the first Brigade and Central Security forces cause civil unrest in Baydaa' and force shops to close

7 April 2013: According to a new UN report, one third of Yemenis are not able to access education. Hadi: anything that affects the working of the seaport of Hodeida will affect the entire country. A Lebanese Shia minister receives Al Beed as "president of Southern Yemen." The Highest Committee for the Independence of the South announces its participation in National Dialogue and says the Socialist Party imposed unity on the South

8 April 2013: Heavy fighting erupts between the army and tribal forces in Mareb following the death of four people from the tribes of Jihm and Bani Dobyan. The Popular Committees in Zanjabar, Abyan announce the arrest of a Saudi Al Qaeda leader and their discovery of a secret al Qaeda cell. Armed clashes between defecting factions of the First Brigade – Republican Guard and shopkeepers in Radaa' lead to the death of 5 people (including 1 soldier) and the injury of at least 8 others. Many tribal leaders of Tuhama join the Hirak Tuhamy and declare: either we live in dignity or die an honourable death. The armed wing of Hirak widens his recruitment campaigns by targeting the unemployed and organising training camps

9 April 2013: Iran sends a number of its naval ships to the Gulf of Aden and the international waters off the shores of Yemen. GCC plans to establish the largest gas and water desalination systems in eastern Yemen are revealed, at an overall cost of $200bn. Yemen fails to make use of a sum of $2bn of foreign loans in 2012. Hadi meets with the ambassadors of the ten country sponsors of the GCC initiative

10 April 2013: The BBC reports that Saudi Arabia has started the construction work of a 2,000km-long barrier along its border with Yemen, from the Red Sea to the borders with Oman. A Saudi newspaper reports that unemployed Yemenis end up joining terrorist groups. Germany extends a grant of €12.5mn for various development projects in Yemen. Members of Hirak block roads and burn tires in Shibwa to force civil disobedience and the closure of shops. Armed clashes erupt in Taez. The 7 new regions of the Yemeni Army are announced, and their leaders are named through a presidential decree signed by Hadi

11 April 2013: The National Dialogue Conference and the Military Affairs Committee welcome Hadi's latest orders and the UAE's Al Khaleej newspaper considers them the most courageous decisions. Benomar says Hadi's army restructuring decisions have international backing; the EU and the UNSC also welcome them. Ali Muhsin is inaugurated A Special Advisor to the President on Security and Defence Matters

12 April 2013: Benomar says he formed a special team to deal with the Southern issue and he has maintained communication channels with southern leadership, including Al Beed

13 April 2013: In anticipation of a violent backlash from the armed forces on Hadi's decisions, the Yemeni intelligence reports the arrest of three drivers in Sanaa who loaded their cars with explosives. The UNSC welcomes Hadi's army re-structuring decisions and warns of sanctions on those who don't cooperate with Hadi. Yemen and Egypt sign a free-trade agreement. Ali Muhsin hands the First Armed Brigade over to the new army leadership with efforts to transport the equipment of the brigade outside of Sanaa are underway

14 April 2013: The UAE's al Khaleej newspaper reports on the other decision recently made by Hadi, which is to unify the uniforms of the armed forces for the first time in decades. Japan extend a food grant of $25mn to 2mn Yemenis. Iran wants to control Southern Yemen in the future, under the leadership of Al Beed – New York Post

15 April 2013: Measures to rebuild trust around four central pillars are discussed by the Southern Issue team at National Dialogue. Ali Nasser warns Al Beed of domestic and foreign attempts to infiltrate Hirak and weaken it, as he prepares for a southern leadership conference in Cairo

16 April 2013: The Yemeni Minister of Health says nearly one million Yemeni children have suffered from malnourishment, 275,000 of whom could be dead soon, in addition to 2mn other children suffering from chronic malnourishment. The 9 Working Groups of the National Dialogue Conference approve their future plans of action

17 April 2013: Yemen turns to the issue of 80,000 Southerners arbitrarily removed from their jobs after the 1994 war. 2 Al Qaeda members are killed as well as three civilians in a drone strike in Thammar. The Yemeni Socialist Party announces its support of a federal state solution to Yemen's problems

18 April 2013: Three years after the announcement of the project, Saudi Arabia starts constructing an isolation barrier along its borders with Yemen. 28 Yemeni Civil Society organisations are given a training course in negotiations to support national dialogue. Competing foreign forces are playing with Yemen's future – The Financial Times

19 April 2013: Noticeable progress is being made on the implementation of Hadi's latest orders to restructure the army – Al Khaleej UAE newspaper

20 April 2013: Ahamd Ali Saleh refuses to leave Yemen and Germany rejects the visa application of Saleh's other son Tareq, Saleh's family considers the option of rebellion. Al Beed refuses to attend the Southern conference in Cairo, sends a representative instead and describes the day of unity between the North and the South (22 May 1990) an unfortunate occasion

21 April 2013: Hadi closes the list of Hirak Tuhamy activists who are wanted for security reasons, thereby putting an end to the events in Hodeida. 2 people are killed in a drone strike on a house in Mareb. Hadi requests the help of the UN in re-employing a larger number of people dismissed from their jobs after the 1994 war in the South. The Russian government reaffirms its willingness to support the Yemeni army and to widen the scope of its cooperation with Yemen. 4 soldiers are killed, and 12 others are injured in an attack by militants thought to belong to Al Qaeda in Mareb. 210 African migrants are freed from slavery in a military operation in Hardd

22 April 2013: Rising condemnations of Saudi's separation barrier along its borders with Yemen amongst Yemeni circles. A leader in Abyan's Popular Committees warns of Al Qaeda's increasing attempts to takeover cities in Abyan. The Arab Development Fund extends a grant of $203mn for three projects in Yemen

23 April 2013: Two people are killed, including one soldier in armed clashes in Hodeida. The former camp of the First Armoured Division in Sanaa is turned into the capital's largest park. 10 Al Qaeda militants are killed, and 7 others are injured in armed clashes in Baydaa that went on for 12 hours. A Yemeni activist gives a testimony before the US Congress as the latter opens an investigation into the impact of the use of drones. Saudi Arabia is to establish a military site close to its borders with Yemen, made up of forces that fought the Houthis

24 April 2013: Russian and British ambassadors in Yemen attend the meetings of the Southern Case Working Group at National Dialogue and reaffirm their willingness to support any solution proposed by the Conference

25 April 2013: Al Beed meets with a Southern delegation attempting to resolve inter-Southern divides

26 April 2013: Yemeni Security Forces announce their success in thwarting a number of terrorist plots against vital facilities in Baydaa. Al Beed says he re-iterated the desire of the people of Southern Yemen to secede to UN Envoy Benomar, and states that the results of National Dialogue are of no concern to the people of the South

27 April 2013: The terms of the $4bn arms deal that Hadi signed with Russia in his most recent visit to Moscow are leaked to the press, and they include 30 fighter jets, 200 tanks and 400 armoured vehicles. Nearly 29k families of Abyan's IDP return home and preparations are underway to re-settle 3000 others. The Houthis force an entire family of Razah origin into exile after killing two of them (including a child), and severely injuring a woman leading to increasing calls on the government to re-assert its sovereignty in Saada. 5 people are killed (including 3 soldiers) and 8 others are injured in armed clashes between the Special Forces (formerly the Security Forces) and Al Qaeda militants in Baydaa. The Yemenis commemorate on this day the war against the South's first attempt to secede in 1994

28 April 2013: The Yemeni air force bombs Al Qaeda strongholds in Abyan and Mareb. The Socialist Party submits a report of its assessment of the roots of grievances in the South to the corresponding National Dialogue Working Group. Al Qirby, Yemen's Foreign Minister announces his country's plans to recognise Kosovo as an independent state

29 April 2013: Preparations are underway to release the prisoners of Southern Yemen from Sanaa's prisons. UNICEF, Swedish Organisation Rada Barnen and Yemeni Children's Parliament report that 600,000 Yemeni children are carrying out hard labour not suitable with their age. To federalise or to secede – that is the main issue being debated at the National Dialogue Conference. The Houthis start relocating tens of their private prisons to unknown locations in preparation for the visit of Saada's Working Group, while warning Saada's citizens from testifying against them. Hirak submits its own assessment of the root causes of the grievances of the South to National Dialogue. A joint report by the Nasserite Party and the Socialist party is submitted to National Dialogue containing their assessments of the root causes of the issue of Saada. The Houthis submit their own assessment of the root causes of the conflict in Saada

30 April 2013: The Houthis attack a journalist in Saada and beat him to death in order to prevent any coverage of the violence they exercise against Saada's population. The Houthis attack the house of a Salafist leader following the Salafists' submission of their report on the case of Saada to National Dialogue

- **May 2013**

01 May 2013: Al Qaeda announces the death of one of its fights of a Jordanian descent in Abyan. 2 people are killed, and 3 others are injured in armed clashes between a Houthi-affiliated faction and the tribe of Abu Sit in Saada over a piece of land

2 May 2013: A second Yemeni citizen testifies before the U.S. Senate on the impact of drone strikes

3 May 2013: Fest fights erupt at Change Square in Sanaa between protesters and Houthi supporters over anti-Iran slogans. The Military Affairs Committee forces the dismantling of what's left of Saleh's supporters' tents at Sanaa's Tahrir square

4 May 2013: Yemen signs an agreement with the World Bank to invest $25mn in creating 5000 job opportunities over 4 months

5 May 2013: The Independent Youth submit their report on the root causes of the Southern conflict, trancing it back to the 1967 independence that the region received from Britain. Another report is submitted by the Coalition of Popular Forces on the issue of Saada. Armed clashes erupt between the security forces and militants in Taez. The Yemeni Socialist Party accuses Al Beed of destroying Hirak

6 May 2013: French companies start the extraction of oil in Yemen's territorial waters

7 May 2013: Many Hirak leaders withdraw from National Dialogue Conference. Al Jazeera warns of civil war in Southern Yemen. Armed clashes erupt in the Dailemy airbase in Sanaa leading to enforcements from the army and the military police surrounding the airbase. Saudi border security forces arrest 1592 Yemenis along the 2000km border with Yemen in one week. Member of Parliament Benazeez accuses the Houthis of eradicating all those who criticise them

8 May 2013: More than 22 of those injured as a result of the revolution vow to torch themselves in a "welcome" protest timed with the arrival of the head of the transitional government Basindwah. As the Yemeni-European joint committee is inaugurated, the EU vows to increase its annual aid package to Yemen up to €10mn

10 May 2013: After supporting the South's right to self-determination, the Houthis prepare for their own secession by recruiting the unemployed – New York Times. Yemen's Election Monitoring Network welcomes the adoption of the 'fingerprint' as a form of identification for the 2014 elections. Yemen's Centre for Transitional Justice warns of prosecuting Saleh and his associates under the country's present Court System, in the absence of just and transparent judiciary guarantees. The security forces stop a vehicle loaded with Turkish weapons in Taez

11 May 2013: In a meeting with the 10 country sponsors of the GCC initiative, Hadi protests the meetings of Southern leadership abroad and stresses that there is no dialogue except the ongoing National Dialogue in Sanaa. The General People's Congress, the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Houthis have all put forward their proposals for the country's new governance framework. The two villages of Marzouh an Quradah in Southern Taez continue to live in a real state of war for the fifth consecutive month, resulting in the death of 4 people and the injury of tens of others as well as the closure of all vital facilities of the region

12 May 2013: Hadi orders the intensification of pre-emptive strikes against Al Qaeda and the purging of Yemeni cities of its fighters. Yemeni activists and civil society organisations

reassert their demands for an international investigation into Saleh's crimes and human rights violations. The Islah and Nasserite parties submit their individual assessments of the Southern case. With its eviction of thousands of Yemeni workers, Saudi Arabia is said to be in violation of its commitments under the 1934 Taef Agreement

13 May 2013: A military aircraft crashes over the Southern part of the Yemeni capital Sanaa, killing its pilot and causing a number of houses to catch fire. This is the third incident of its kind in 6 months. Hadi confirms the return of 70,000 southern workers to their civilian and military posts. 4 people are killed in Mareb in armed clashes between militants and members of the third brigade

14 May 2013: Obama extends the national state of emergency towards Yemen until 2014. Three employees of the Red Cross are kidnapped in Southern Yemen. Hadi survives two assassination attempts in 3 weeks (according to a Kuwaiti newspaper) while the Yemeni Minister of the Interior denied the existence of any evidence that Hadi was the target of the second explosive device. Rising concerns over the continued interference of Hadi's son Jalal in Yemen's political affairs. The Houthis threaten to withdraw from national dialogue as military efforts are underway to remove the tents of their supporters from Change Square in Sanaa

15 May 2013: Benomar re-sates that the Southern case and that of the Houthis can only be resolved through National Dialogue. A helicopter carrying representatives from National Dialogue comes under fire

16 May 2013: A tribal mediation in Abyan succeeds in setting 5 kidnapped foreigners free, including the three employees of the Red Cross

17 May 2013: A rising number of reports point to the presence of Hezbollah and Iranian Revolutionary Guard fighters in Saada to train the Houthis for the After-National-Dialogue battle. The Houthis continue to attack the citizens of Saada and force the people of their surrounding towns to follow the orders of "their guardians" at gun point

18 May 2013: Hadi and Obama agree to freeze the assets of those obstructing the GCC Initiative and Yemen's Foreign Minister discusses with the U.S. ambassador the situation of Yemeni detainees in Guantanamo Bay. Civil Society Organisations report that teenagers are being held in custody by the Yemeni Security Forces on charges of their alleged membership in Al Qaeda. The Head of the Yemeni air force says the latest crash of a military airplane was staged as the black box of the aircraft was shot on. Islah Party issues a strong warning to the Houthis to stop their inhumane treatment of the people of Saada

19 May 2013: At least 4 Al Qaeda members are killed in a series of drone strikes in Abyan. Russia encourages and sends a large number of its companies to invest in Yemen. The UN World Food Program reduces its urgent food assistance to Yemen due to shortages in funding equivalent to $128mn in 2013

20 May 2013: As the Houthis target the coasts of Hodeida, four people are killed in armed clashes between their fighters and those who own property in the areas of their campaigns. Yemen's Islamists at the National Dialogue Conference call for a parliamentary system in denunciation of both the federal solution and the secessionists' calls for independence. Islah Party condemn the Houthi crimes in Taez. Saada's IDPs are dismayed at the treatment of the Freedoms and Rights Working Group of National Dialogue as the Houthis continue to silence them. The Security Forces in Hodeida arrest the leader of a militant group from Saada after

the armed clashes of the day before, as the tribes of Tuhama rise up to confront the Houthi threat

21 May 2013: 35 international oil and gas companies compete for Yemen's newly discovered fields

22 May 2013: The U.S. congratulates the Yemeni people of the anniversary of their country's unification and reaffirms its support of a unified Yemen. 4 people are killed in inter-tribal gunfire in Saada as the security forces stand idly by. Journalist Mohammad Mahrous (amongst others) receives death threats from the Houthis after covering their ongoing violations of the human rights of Saada people

23 May 2013: The U.S. admits to having killed 4 U.S. citizens in its drones strikes in Yemen and Pakistan. Hood and Al Karama human rights organisations re-open the case of the 2nd September 2012 drone strike, which missed its target and killed 12 unarmed civilians. A Yemeni official reports Yemeni islands in the Red Sea have become storage facilities for Iranian weapons, and that the Houthis have started opening workshops in Saada to re-assemble weapon parts. Despite all efforts to prevent the display of arms and their carrying in the Yemeni capital and other Yemeni cities, an estimated 50mn arm pieces held by Yemenis remain hard to manage

24 May 2013: Ansar Al Sharia prepares to declare Hadramawt an Islamic State and the Yemeni Ministry of Defence warns them using Abyan's example. The Houthis attack five mosques in Saada and issue death threats to their imams, so long as they remaine disobedient to Abdulmalik Al Houthi and his decision not to celebrate the anniversary of Yemen's unification. A former ally of Saleh in the National Coalition Parties says Saleh's policy of assassinations and cracking down on dissident voices led to the death of at least 155 southern leaders since Yemen's unification in 1990

25 May 2013: 1 soldier and 1 civilian were killed, and five soldiers were injured in an explosion targeting a military vehicle in Hadramawt. The president of Aden University reports that Al Beed presently controls death squads in Southern Yemen, which force people to obey their orders at gun point, especially with regards to civil disobedience, and they eliminate even their co-Hirak activists who disagree with Al Beed. Obama agrees to lifting legislative obstacles to freeing Yemenis held in Guantanamo Bay prison, in preparation for its closure. 13 people are killed in various land-dispute related incidents. Hirak submits its assessment of the Southern Issue to the relevant Working Group at National Dialogue

26 May 2013: Facebook becomes one of the primary platforms of the tribal sheikhs of Yemen. The U.S. prepares for freeing Yemeni detainees in Guantanamo Bay. Many people are injured in armed clashes with protesters of Hirak as members of the Security, Armed Forces, Transitional Justice and Independence of Institutions Working Groups visit Aden, Lahij and Abyan. Turkey builds a 163MegW electrical power station in Yemen

27 May 2013: A new study finds 367,974 Southern employees have lost their jobs on political grounds, in addition to attacks on 134 private homes (and taking over them) including the houses of Southern officials who prepared for the terms of unity, as well as more than 1000 homes belonging to military officials. The UNSC team that investigated the shipment of weapons on board of the ship Jihan makes an official accusation of Iran. After a whole year of seize fire, two people are killed in tribal clashes in Hodeida. Saada Working Group agrees on four core causes behind the issue of Saada, including enforced disappearances, the absence of civic partnerships and governance through the fabrication of crisis

28 May 2013: In a meeting with Senator John McCain, Hadi promises to end the presence of Al Qaeda in Yemen. The Yemeni team for restructuring the armed and security forces hosts a German delegate and listens to their experience in unifying the German army after the fall of the Berlin wall. Deputy Chairman of the National dialogue Conference warns of a civil war between the north and the south in case of the failure of National Dialogue

29 May 2013: The Houthis of Saada continue their crackdown on dissent, attacking homes and forcing commercial shops to close, while carrying out an extensive military exercises in preparations for a seventh war. The UN accuses Yemen of violating the International Convention on Anti-Person Landmines. One soldier is killed and another one is injured in armed clashes with militants at a checkpoint in Sanaa

30 May 2013: The Houthis send their fighters to Syria, to fight along the side of Hezbollah in support of Assad's regime

31 May 2013: Influential tribal leader Sheikh Hamid Al Ahmar visits Cairo and meets with the Muslim Brotherhood president Mohammed Morsy. The popular committees in Abyan thwart an attempted suicide bombing. The Yemeni army stops a number of boats carrying military equipment off the shore of Taez, including RBJs and other technical machinery. Yemen calls for international funding of a centre for rehabilitating the former detainees of Guantanamo Bay

- **June 2013**

1 June 2013: 7 people are killed in two drone strikes in Abyan. Saada Working Group approves its final report and a unified vision on the root causes of the Saada issue. Mareb Press publishes a special report on the crimes of the Houthis in Saada. More than 11,000 guns and a large number of other weapons have been confiscated by the army in sweeping campaign against secret storage facilities in Taez. Amongst 1000 people in 19 different governorates studied by Percept Corporation for Polling Research & Transparency Promotion, 75% expressed their satisfaction with the progress of National Dialogue while 25% viewed it negatively, especially in the Southern parts of the country and in Mareb. Wide sentiments of anger in Sanaa as pictures of the founding father of the Houthi movement, Hussain Al Houthi are displayed on billboards across the city

2 June 2013: Algeria cancels debts of Yemen and Iraq worth $500mn. In the absence of official government's law and order, Taez sinks into tribalism and tribal law

3 June 2013: The Working Group on the Southern Issue drafts its final report. Yemen is torn apart by the simultaneous disobedience of the North and the South's insistence on secession

4 June 2013: The Russian ambassador considers secession an illusion that will not materialise. Yemen rejects entry visas to Iranians interested in participating in the funeral of Hussain Al Houthi. The National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice team approves its final report

5 June 2013: 5 soldiers are killed, and 11 others are injured in the army's campaign against Al Qaeda in Al Shihr and Geel Ba Wazeer in Hadramawt, which also resulted in the death of 7 Al Qaeda members. Yemen discusses joint initiatives with the International Monetary Fund. The Founder of the Houthi Movement Hussain Al Houthi is buried today, 9 years after his death in the first Saada War, in the presence of a representative on Hadi's behalf. At least 4 security officers are injured in fierce clashes with militants in Hawban, Taez. Benomar

visits Hodeida and meets with representatives of Hirak Tuhamy and Saada's IDPs. Hadi orders the Second Military Command region to fight Al Qaeda in Geel Ba Wazeer effectively, no matter the size of the sacrifice, as he describes the battle of Ba Wazeer an existential one. Two Al Qaeda members are killed and 1 other is injured in an unsuccessful attack on a military post in Mareb

6 June 2013: Yet another shipment of arms is stopped in Taez. Yemen prepares an emergency plan to receive 500 former workers in Saudi Arabia who have been deported as a result of an amendment to Article 39 of Saudi Employment Law

7 June 2013: Clashes are renewed between the Yemeni army and Al Qaeda as the latter attacks a military post. UNICEF demands that Yemen puts an end to children-trafficking across the Yemeni-Saudi borders, %81.8 of which is carried out with the consent of the parents, still with a %95.3 disapproval rate by the children themselves. After Turkey, Russia "returns" to Yemen through the window of investment and economic development. Senator John McCain says the Houthis are more dangerous than Al Qaeda. 2 Al Qaeda members are killed and one other is injured in Mareb. A day after the burial of their founder, the Houthis resume their policy of breaking into mosques and civilian homes at gun point

8 June 2013: Hadi announces the mechanism for voting on the reports and recommendations of all nine Working Groups of the National Dialogue Conference. A court order is issued to interrogate Saleh and 10 officials of his regime over the events of "Dignity Friday" in March 2011. Yemen raises Iran's threat code to Orange. Yet another, larger military shipment is intercepted, and six boats carrying heavy weapons are confiscated by Brigade 17 on their way from Djibouti to Taez. The Houthis boycott the second main general meeting of the National Dialogue Conference

9 June 2013: A number of casualties fall as a result of clashes between the Houthis and security forces in east Sanaa (13 killed and 100 injured). 5 members of Al Qaeda are killed in a drone strike on Al Jawf, along the Yemeni – Saudi border. Hundreds of the victims of Saada Wars organise a protest in front of Hadi's House to demand the prosecution of Abdulmalik Al Houthi and other Houthis leaders. Yemeni socialists demand the return of all their belongings and assets that Saleh confiscated after the 1994 war

10 June 2013: Leader of Al Qaeda Shuhair Omar Ashor and his son Abdulla Ashor are arrested in Geel Ba Wazeer, Hadramawt. A Houthi leader calls on the movement's militants in East Sanaa to break into the building of National Security and recover Iranian documents and other files related to Iran's espionage case "no matter the consequences." Houthi–related unrest and protests thwart the activities of National Dialogue for the second consecutive day

11 June 2013: Yemen agrees to join the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance. The National Accords Government agrees on a funding plan with the Arab Fund for Economic Development for the reconstruction of Abyan at the cost of $35mn

12 June 2013: Yemen extends an official recognition of Kosovo as a State. Hadi discusses with a representative of UNHCR the status of African refugees in Yemen. Saleh becomes a "tribal sheikh," mediating familial disputes and dreaming of a seat in parliament. Armed clashes are renewed amongst tribal parties in the centre of Taez

13 June 2013: The Houthis openly attack president Hadi and accuse him of conspiring against the people of Saada, while threatening to withdraw from National Dialogue. Saudi authorities arrest more than 22,276 people from 14 different nationalities attempting to

smuggle themselves across the Yemeni – Saudi border over the last month alone, as well as 533 human traffickers from 6 different nationalities. A National Security official reveals the prisoners that the Houthis attempted to break out of prison are accused of spying for Iran. The Houthis attack a mosque and a school for the study of Quran in Saada

14 June 2013: The Arab Monetary Fund lends Yemen $100mn. The U.S. approves arming the rebels in Syria after a confirmation of Assad's use of chemical weapons against his own people – reports of armed battalions arriving in Syria to fight Assad (AKA ISIS?)

15 June 2013: Southern leader and member of the National Dialogue Conference Al Saqqaf speaks of secret government prisons under the ground and arrest tunnels under the Presidential Palace. The U.S. House of Representatives votes against the release of Yemeni prisoners from Guantanamo. A public uproar against a Fatwa by the Houthis' main Imam (Al Mahtowry) on the legitimacy of carrying out Jihad against the Yemeni State and targeting its Army and Security forces

16 June 2013: In a meeting with Hadi, Houthi spokesman at the National Dialogue Conference denies the existence of weapon storage facilities belonging to the Houthis in Sanaa. The Working Group on Freedoms and Human Rights submits its final report to the National Dialogue Conference

17 June 2013: Yemen refuses to receive a new Iranian ambassador until Tehran stops its support of Hirak and the Houthis. The Arab Monetary Fund and the Yemeni Government sign another agreement to improve the Yemeni financial reform program at the value of $144mn, bringing the total sum of Yemeni loans from the fund over the past few years up to $1.1bn. The Houthis threaten to close the HQ of Islah in Saada after the latter issued a statement condemning their latest violence in the city. Hadi congratulates the new Iranian president and calls for a new page in Yemeni-Iranian relations. The Houthis carry out a recruitment campaign amongst those deported from Saudi Arabia. The Working Group on Rebuilding the Armed and Security Forces submits its final report to the chairman of the National Dialogue Conference. The Working Group on the Southern Case submits its final report

18 June 2013: The latest obstructions by the Houthis of National Dialogue evidence their close ties with Saleh. A tribal mediation succeeds in ending a five-year war between Al Zahab and Bani Ali in Zamar, which resulted in the killing of 26 and injuring of 67 others amongst the two tribes

19 June 2013: In a first attack of its kind, an Al Qaeda-orchestrates a suicide bombing in the middle of Othman Market in Saada leaving 3 dead and 10 injured

20 June 2013: The spokesperson of the Military Affairs Committee reports that the efforts to empty Yemeni cities of army camps are near complete. A report by the office of the UN Humanitarian Affairs Coordinator for Yemen indicates that the pattern of recruiting children in the armed forces in Yemen is persistent and systematic. Financial and economic experts warn against raising the prices of petrochemicals in the midst of difficult economic and security conditions that the country is going through. The U.S. Ambassador to Yemen says $12mn of U.S. assistance to Yemen have been spent on the reconstruction of Abyan

21 June 2013: 2 people are killed, and four others are injured in armed clashes between the Yemeni army and tribal protesters in Shibwa, in the Eastern part of the country. For the eighth consecutive week, Houthi militants attack mosques outside of their sphere of influence in Saada while reciting their "scream"

22 June 2013: The Saudi Newspaper Ukaz reports 60 Houthis have been killed in Syria by the Free Syrian Army. Wall Street Journal considers the possibility of secession by Southern Yemen a victory for Iran. Saleh extends a number of compliments to Al Beed, five months after accusing him of spying for Iran and blundering the blood of Southerners

23 June 2013: Plans to sabotige the transitional government by vandalising and burning government facilities are unravelled by Mareb Press. Jordan follows Saudi footsteps and deport Yemeni workers in its territory (more than 20,000 Yemenis work in Jordan). The Houthis kidnap a number of those injured by the suicide bombing in Amran's Market and prevent their treatment

24 June 2013: After a two-week truce, four people are killed and many others are injured in armed clashes between two tribes in Shibwa and Mareb. The World Bank denies exerting any pressure on the Yemeni government to lift the oil and gas subsidy

25 June 2013: More than 200,000 Yemeni workers have been deported from Saudi Arabia up to date. The Southern issue ignites a second "fight" at the national dialogue conference, this time between Hirak representatives and those of Saleh's party, the General People's Congress. An international report by the EU accuses Aden's Live television station (which belongs to Al Beed) of promoting violence and intolerance. A tribal mediation succeeds in ending the episode of violence between two tribes in Mareb and Shibwa. The UNSC's investigation team on the Iranian shipment of weapons reveals Iran's use of the names of "non-existent" companies to smuggle weapons to Yemen in the name of Turkey. Influential tribal leader Hussain Al Ahmar launches an attack on the U.S. Ambassador and considers the National Accords Government the most corrupt in Yemen's history

26 June 2013: Al Ahmar's latest attack on Hadi and the transitional government comes after a recent visit to Iran. A leading figure in Hirak denies the presence of any Al Qaeda members in southern Yemen, claiming the sporadic appearance of militants is tied to the former regime of Saleh and that Hirak is the real authority in the southern parts of the country. After China, the Philippines bestows on Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar a Shield of Honour (this time the Shield of the Embassy)

27 June 2013: Yemeni Minister of Defence cancels the nomenclature of the Republican Guard from army vocabulary. A recent arms agreement between Saleh and the Houthis is leaked to the media, and it includes helicopters and other forms of advanced weaponry. The Minister of Planning and international cooperation Dr Al Saa'dy says more than 10mn Yemenis suffer from a lack of food security

28 June 2013: Death toll resulting from the armed clashes between two tribes in Shibwa and Mareb rises to five. 4 killed, including 2 soldiers and four others were injured in armed clashes between Central Security Forces and militants in Radaa, Baydaa. Al Sharq Al Awsat newspaper reports the arms deal that the Houthis struck with Saleh gives them infrared and SAM3 missiles, which are often sold to states only. Foreign Policy ranks Yemen number 6 on its list of global failed states and number 3 in the Middle East

29 June 2013: Albayan, a UAE newspaper says the National Dialogue Conference is on the fringe of collapsing as the situation in the country as a whole is becoming more and more bleak. Iran trains hundreds of Hirak and Houthi fighters in Yemen. Hadi freezes the financial assets of Saleh's party, the General People's Congress and prevents Saleh from accessing them. Yemen confiscates 50,000 firearms smuggled over the past 6 months in the form of children toys. 2 people are killed and 4 others are injured in various clashes in Taez

30 June 2013: In an unprecedented development, Russian air force officially threatens to bomb Qatar and Saudi Arabia over their support of the Syrian Opposition – just as Iran intensified its declared and undeclared support of the Houthis. Conflict intensifies between Hadi and Saleh over the leadership of the General People's Congress, Saleh's last position of leadership

- **July 2013**

2 July 2013: The National Accords Government denies the news of lifting government subsidies on petrochemicals

5 July 2013: The Egyptian army ousts the Muslim Brotherhood President Morsy from power. The number of Yemenis deported from Saudi Arabia surpasses 200,000

6 July 2013: The US Ambassador to Yemen apologises for the civilian casualties of his country's use of drones

7 July 2013: The number of migrants (African & otherwise) in Yemen surpasses 1 million. The UN Envoy Benomar visits the Houthi stronghold Saada. Secessionist Hirak enforces civil disobedience in Shibwa and forces merchants to close their shops. Yet another attempt to smuggle weapons into the country is prevented by the Yemeni naval force. Southern Hirak commemorates the end of the South's unsuccessful attempt to secede from the north in the summer 1994. Yemen's Nasserite Party (a member of the coalition of opposition parties) congratulates the Egyptian army on its "victory" over the MB, following the footsteps of Hadi himself

8 July 2013: Yemen's Foreign Minister claims 45,000 of those deported out of Saudi Arabia by the authorities of that country aren't even Yemenis

9 July 2013: Despite the start of the holy month of Ramadan, the Houthis carry on with their attacks on non-Houthi mosques in Saada and arrest non-affiliated/resistant imams

11 July 2013: Hadi plans to issue a formal apology to the South over the 1994 war with Saleh's regime and to the Houthis for the 6 rounds of conflict with Saleh's

12 July 2013: Benomar says an extension to Hadi's term in office is not on the agenda of the National Dialogue Conference

13 July 2013: The World Food Programme reports that at least 5 million Yemenis are severely malnourished

14 July 2013: The Southern Case Working Group at the National Dialogue Conference threatens to suspend its meetings if Hadi's orders to the National Accords Government to implement the 20 points of the Technical Committee of the Conference are not respected. The Houthis re-impose their siege on the Salafist Dar Al Hadeeth in Dammaj, Saada and suspend the mediation efforts of Sheikh Hussain Al Ahmar

15 July 2013: Southern hardliner and secession advocate Al Beed meets with the Secretary General of the Arab League, who in turn reaffirms the League's commitment to the unity of Yemen

17 July 2013: Heavy arms and weaponry systems arrive in Saada from Sanaa

18 July 2013: The US issues a travel warning and advises its citizens in Yemen to leave the country immediately. The UAE joins other Gulf States in supporting President Sisi's takeover of Egypt and deposits $3bn in Egypt's Central Bank

19 July 2013: The UN warns its employees in Yemen of potential kidnappings

20 July 2013: Hadi supports the division of Yemen into 5 federal regions with two capitals, Sanaa and Aden. Hadi receives an invitation to attend a special session of the UNSC on Yemen on 27 September 2013

24 July 2013: The State Building Working Group of the National Dialogue Conference proposes a parliamentarian system to replace the existing presidential one

25 July 2013: With the fall of the Muslim Brotherhood regime in Egypt, the UAE funds remnants of Saleh's regime to prevent a potential rise of the Islamists to power in Yemen

28 July 2013: Six people are killed in a drone strike in Abyan

30 July 2013: Three people are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa. 300 Houthi fighters have reportedly reached Ibb, South of the capital Sanaa in another sign of their attempt to expand beyond their sphere of control in Saada. Two people are killed and at least 8 others are injured in armed clashes with the local tribes. The State Building Working Group agrees on federalism as the structure of the new Yemeni state

31 July 2013: The US supplies the Yemeni army with 12 airplanes and 100 armoured vehicles. The Ministry of Defence announces the unification of the Armed forces as part of its reconstruction process

- **August 2013**

1 August 2013: The Saada Case WG finalises its report to the National Dialogue Conference. 4 people are killed in a drone strike in Hadramawt

2 August 2013: In a meeting with members of US Congress, president Hadi announces the end of centralised governance in a move highlighting the end result of the National Dialogue Conference of a federal system of governance. In yet another sign of the Houthis' expansionist agenda, a truce is reached between Houthi fighters and Salafists in the city of Thammar to the south of Sanaa

3 August 2013: The UK closes its embassy in Sanaa citing security threats. The US to close its embassies in 15 Arab countries (including Yemen) citing Al Qaeda threats

4 August 2013: The Saada Team agrees on the need to bring Saada back under the control of the Yemeni State and the need to disarm the Houthis. Armed disobedience continues in various parts of the country by various factions of the previous armed forces divisions i.e. the Republican Guard

5 August 2013: A number of people are killed as the Houthis collect taxes (Zakat) from local shops within territories under their control. Norway and France join the list of countries that are closing their embassies in the Arab World (incl. Yemen and Saudi Arabia) citing an Al Qaeda plot to attack foreign embassies. 2 people are killed and at least 12 others are injured in an explosion in a mosque in Mehwet. Taez is declared a city facing a Water-shortage crisis by the National Accords Government

6 August 2013: 4 people are killed in a drone strike in Mareb. The U.S. orders the immediate departure of U.S. citizens from Yemen following intensified drone missions over the capital Sanaa. The Pentagon announces U.S. planes are transporting U.S. citizens out of Yemen

7 August 2013: At least 5 people are killed in a military airplane crash. US aerial surveillance of the capital Sanaa using drones intensifies. The Netherlands, Germany and Belgium join the list of countries ordering the immediate departure of their citizens from Yemen citing Al Qaeda threats. 7 Al Qaeda suspects are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa. A plot by Al Qaeda to takeover oil infrastructure is declared over

8 August 2013: 6 people are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa. 2 people are killed by a drone strike in Hadramawt. 5 Salafists are killed by Houthi fire in Dammaj, Saada

9 August 2013: At least 12 people are killed in a Houthis shelling of the town of Munabbih in Saada on the Yemeni – Saudi border. The death toll of drone strikes reaches 32 over a time period of 12 days

10 August 2013: The US re-opens its embassies in the Middle East, except the one in Yemen. At least 2 people are killed in a drone strike in Lahij, bringing the total number of deaths caused by drones since 28 July up to 40

11 August 2013: The town of Munabbih on the Yemeni – Saudi border falls under the control of the Houthis and its residents flee to Saudi Arabia. This followed a month-long siege that the Houthis imposed on the town

12 August 2013: 1 person is killed and other are injured in renewed fighting between the Houthis and tribal fighters in Ibb. France and the UK send Special Forces to the Gulf of Aden to combat the threat of Al Qaeda

14 August 2013: At least 2110 people are killed, and 9,000 others are injured in an Egyptian Army attack on a Muslim Brotherhood public rally in Raba'

15 August 2013: The UAE declares its full-fledged support of the Egyptian army against the MBs. The Head of the Southern Case WG at the National Dialogue Conference requests from Hadi changing the nature of the negotiations on this case to negotiations between two states

16 August 2013: The King of Saudi Arabia announces his support of the new Egyptian regime

17 August 2013: The UAE has allegedly sent Colombian mercenaries to participate in the bloodshed in Egypt after Egyptian soldiers refused to do so. The Pope condemns the crimes against humanity that are taking place in Egypt

18 August 2013: France, Germany and the UK re-open their embassies in Yemen. The Secretary General of the National Dialogue Conference announces that the representatives of the Southern Hirak Movement will soon return to the conference

19 August 2013: Saudi Arabia warns the West against pressuring the new Egyptian president Sisi. An Egyptian court orders the release of former Egyptian president Mubarak. The Southern Hirak refuses to return to the National Dialogue Conference. Israel joins the list of regional supporters of the new Egyptian regime. The UN warns of the dangers of the absence of a lasting resolution to the conflict in Yemen. Saudi Foreign Minister promises his country will substitute any western aid that is being withheld to Egypt

20 August 2013: Erdogan says his country has evidence that Israel is responsible about the coup in Egypt. Saleh, head of the General People's Congress that shares 50% of the seats in the National Accords Government declares his support of the Egyptian coup. Elements of the Southern Movement declare their support of the "United State" solution in Yemen, leading to signs of relief that a break of the logjam at the National Dialogue Conference is possible. At least 20 people are killed in armed clashes between the Houthis and the tribes of Hisha, Amran, as the fighters of the latter manage to force a Houthi withdrawal from their city

21 August 2013: Hadi orders a mediation between the Houthis and the Salafists of Dammaj who came under heavy shelling by the Houthis. The US reopens its embassy in Yemen. At least 150 people are killed in a Syrian chemical weapons attack on the countryside of Damascus. The National Accords Government issues a formal apology to both the people of Saada and the South. The EU Foreign Minister suspends EU shipments of any equipment that can be used against the protesters in Egypt. 4 people are killed by the Houthis in Dammaj

22 August 2013: At least 2 people are killed, and 9 others injured in a Houthi attack on Dammaj. 13 Yemeni civil society organisations warn of continued Houthi violations of the human rights of those under their control. Northern Hirak for the secession of the North announces its creation

23 August 2013: A seize fire agreement is reached between the Salafists and the Houthis in Dammaj. Southern leaders Al Beed and Attas reject the apology of the National Accords Government to the people of the South. The Houthis welcome the apology of the National Accords Government over the 6 wars of Saada

24 August 2013: The Yemeni Socialist Party (the Second largest opposition group) criticises the language of the government's apology to the people of the South

25 August 2013: One person is killed, and 30 others are injured in an explosion targeting a bus belonging to the Yemeni air force

26 August 2013: Hadi states that there will be no extension to his term in office nor will there be presidency by inheritance

27 August 2013: Al Qaeda denies all the US and Hadi allegations regarding a plot that caused the closure of many foreign embassies in Yemen. 4 people are killed in an explosion in Radaa, Al Baydaa. With the help of the ICRC, the mediation committee in Dammaj succeeds in evacuating the bodies of four people killed in the latest round of clashes between the Houthis and the people of Dammaj

28 August 2013: In the lead up to the next Friends of Yemen Conference, scheduled to take place in New York, the National Accords Government declares the Yemeni economy is in need of $14bn in aid. Civil disobedience cripples life in many parts of the South

29 August 2013: A committee is formed by the National Accords Government to break the dormancy in National Dialogue resulting from the boycott of the conference by the Southern Hirak movement, tasked with focusing energies on the fate of those arrested from the South in protests favouring the Southern case. The issue of dividing Yemen into six federal regions is formally discussed by the National Accords Government

30 August 2013: Armed clashes continue in Saada between the Houthis and the Salafists despite the declared seize fire and a local mediation agreement. Iran proposes the formation of a political committee to resolve any existing conflict with the Yemeni government. Prominent Al Qaeda leader Al Zahab is reportedly killed in a drone strike

31 August 2013: The National Accords Government allegedly requested from the US government that it supplies it with drones to fight Al Qaeda. The former ambassador to Syria announces that the Northern Hirak movement will officially be launched on 26 September, the date when the Yemeni civil war started in 1962 in the Northern part of the country and led to overthrowing the Yezidi imamate role

- **September 2013**

1 September 2013: The timeframe for the NDC (National Dialogue Conference) is to be extended given the impasse pertaining to the southern case. The Arab League renews its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Yemen. A new report indicates that at least 136 Yemeni intelligence officers were killed by Al Qaeda over the last 4 years

3 September 2013: The representative of UNHCR in Yemen visits Saada to report on the status of IDPs and refugees in that Houthi – controlled territory. At least 300,000 IDPs are present in the area

4 September 2013: A number of Yemeni parliamentarians accuse Hadi and the National Accords Government of treason for allowing the U.S. to carry out its drone strikes in Yemen. Human Rights Minister at the National Accords Government discusses with the UN envoy for human rights transitional justice

5 September 2013: Foreign Minister Al Qirby says the fulfilment of the list of 20 and 11 conditions for resolving the Southern and Northern cases requires a lot of resources that the NAG does not have

6 September 2013: A Houthi fighter is killed, and four tribal fighters are injured in renewed clashes in Ibb

7 September 2013: The World Food Programme reports that at least 10 million Yemenis are either starving or on the verge of starvation

8 September 2013: Hadi is to establish his own political party with rising tensions between himself and Saleh at the General People's Congress. Benomar announces the return of the Southern Case delegates to the NDC. At least 15 Houthis and 5 tribal fighters are killed in overnight clashes in Amran

9 September 2013: Two explosions target busses belonging to the Yemeni air force and the military academy

10 September 2013: A new report indicates Yemeni loses Yemeni Riyals 5bn annually due to brain drain

11 September 2013: Hadi meets with a new mediation committee charged with ending the armed clashes between the tribes and the Houthis in Amran. The National Accords Government orders the army to end the armed clashes in Amran

12 September 2013: The General People's Congress participates in the 8+8 committee that was recently established to support a dialogue between the North and the South on equal footing with two delegates. Death toll in the armed clashes between the Houthis and the tribes of Amran rises to 127 Houthis and 27 tribal fighters

13 September 2013: At least 20 Houthis and 2 tribal fighters are killed (and 20 others are injured from both sides) in renewed clashes between the Houthis and the tribes of Amran

14 September 2013: The presidential mediation committee succeeds in brokering a seize fire agreement between the Houthis and the tribes of Amran (Hashed – The largest Yemeni tribe) for three days

15 September 2013: The General People's Congress suspends its participation (along with that of its supporters in the Saada Case WG) at the NDC. The Head of the Southern Case WG announces the success of the southern movement in ending centralised governance and starting the negotiations for a federal union between the north and the south. The General People's Congress announces its rejection of any possible extension to Hadi's term

17 September 2013: Southern Hirak has reportedly accepted the federal solution and the division of the country into four regions. UN office in Yemen warns of the severity of the situation in Amran

18 September 2013: The Yemeni Socialist Party rejects postponing the resolution of the Southern case and reaching an agreement on the structure of the Yemeni state until after the NDC

20 September 2013: The presidential mediation committee succeeds in ending the armed clashes between the Houthis and the tribes of Amran. At least 50 people are killed, and many others are injured and kidnapped in a coordinated Al Qaeda attacks on the Yemeni armed forces at multiple fronts in Shibwa

21 September 2013: Saleh is amongst the principal suspects behind the latest Al Qaeda attacks as he vowed to prevent the NDC from reaching any successful results. 1 person killed and three others are injured in an explosion in Taez

23 September 2013: The administrative court has ruled against Hadi's order to establish a Supreme National Authority for Combating corruption

25 September 2013: The Yemeni Socialist Party suspends its participation in the transitional justice WG of the NDC

26 September 2013: The Houthis forbid any kind of celebrations of the 51st anniversary of the breakout of the 1962 civil war in Northern Yemen that brought to an end more than 1000 years of Yezidi rule in that part of the country. A report by Al Quds Al Arabi reprinted by Mareb Press speaks of a Houthi-Saudi alliance in the making against Hadi

28 September 2013: The Southern Secessionist Hirak movement announces its rejection of the end results of the NDC and vows to continue its peaceful struggle to "liberate" the South. The UNSC votes to dismantle the chemical weapons of the Syrian regime

29 September 2013: Yemen proposes to Saudi Arabia a joint initiative to supply the border region with electricity. New York Times proposes the division of a number of countries in the Middle East into sub-states, including Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Libya

30 September 2013: As Hadi attacks the Houthis' "revivalism," the Houthis redeploy their troops in Saada

- **October 2013**

2 October 2013: Four soldiers are killed in an attack on a check point in Shibwa

3 October 2013: A mediation committee succeeds in freeing 21 soldiers kidnapped by Al Qaeda

4 October 2013: The Yemeni army recaptures the HQ of the second military command from Al Qaeda, an operation that has resulted in the deaths of 35 people in total, 25 of whom were Al Qaeda operatives

5 October 2013: Hadi convenes a meeting with the presidency of the NDC to discuss the final report of the conference, in the presence of UN envoy Benomar. The World Bank calls on the donor community to deliver on its promise to increase its level of aid to Yemen

7 October 2013: Al Qaeda attacks a military post in Baydaa, kidnapping three soldiers. Six out of nine Working Groups of the NDC have concluded their reports. Armed clashes are renewed between the Houthis and tribal fighters in Ibb. Leaders of the General People's Party threaten to boycott the final session of the NDC. Following an attack on the German embassy that resulted in the death of one security officer at the gate of the embassy, the UN issues a warning to its employees in Yemen ordering them to stay at home. More clashes between Al Qaeda operatives and the Yemeni army are reported in Shibwa

8 October 2013: Hadi opens the final session of the NDC. In a joint statement, the Houthis and the Southern Hirak movement declare their boycott of the third and final session of the NDC, citing the need to reach a fair solution to the southern case through the 8 + 8 committee. One soldier was killed and another one was injured in an attack on a security post in Radaa' – Al Baydaa

9 October 2013: A year after Al Qaeda was forced out of Abyan, UNHCR reports that 162,253 IDPs have already returned to their homes while 6,133 others remain in a state of flux. 5 people are killed, and 8 others are injured in a Houthi shelling of Salafist stronghold in Dammaj. In a study by HSBC bank, the total cost of the Arab Uprisings across the region is estimated to have reached $800bn

10 October 2013: Andrew Parker, head of British Intelligence MI5 warns of the direct threat posed by terrorist organisations in Yemen and Pakistan to the UK. With recent US-Iran rapprochements, Saudi Arabia and Iran hold a summit in Riyadh

11 October 2013: Benomar reports the international community's support of extending Hadi's term in office, and of the federal solution to the Southern case. He also said that the UN does not recognize the immunity granted to Saleh in Yemeni law

14 October 2013: At least three people have been injured as the Houthis carry on with their shelling of Dammaj. The Deputy Secretary General of the NDC says the Conference has achieved 95% of its objectives

15 October 2013: At least three soldiers are killed, and many others are injured in an Al Qaeda attack on a military post in Lahij, Southern Yemen. At least 1 person killed, and 7 others injured in armed clashes between tribal fighters and security forces in Taez, a city of lawlessness and disorder

16 October 2013: Hadi's mediation committee in Dammaj fails to reach a solution as armed clashes are renewed between the Houthis and the Salafists in Saada

17 October 2013: Saudi Arabia says at least 35 hand grenades have been confiscated as they were being smuggled from Yemen. At least 5 soldiers are killed, and 9 others are injured (3 missing) in three synchronised attacks on military and security posts in Baydaa

18 October 2013: Hadi declares Socotra a new governorate/district. 8 soldiers are killed and at least 22 others are injured in a suicide bombing targeting Brigade 111 in Abyan

19 October 2013: The IMF and the World Bank advice the Yemeni government to implement more reforms in order to continue receiving international support

20 October 2013: 5 soldiers are injured in an attack on a military post in Hadramawt. Despite the efforts of the Presidential Mediation Committee, armed clashes between the Houthis and the Salafists in Dammaj continue

21 October 2013: The tribes of Mareb and Muhra end a 70-year old feud between them. A Kuwaiti newspaper reports Southern Hirak has accepted the federal solution along the lines of five federal regions plus the area of Sanaa. Following a Salafist fatwa calling for Jihad against the Houthis, the Houthis open many new fronts in the fight against the Salafists

22 October 2013: Two people are killed in Dammaj due to renewed shelling by the Houthis

23 October 2013: Four Houthi fighters are killed in Ibb. The ICRC requests the assistance of the Presidential Mediation Committee in ensuring the delivery of aid to the areas surrounded by the Houthis in Dammaj

24 October 2013: Benomar says the UNSC will hold a special session to discuss the situation in Yemen. Hadi's Mediation Committee and Military Redeployment Committee arrives in Dammaj to ensure an end to the fighting between the Houthis and the Salafists in the governorate

25 October 2013: The Military and Security Committee in Baydaa gives Al Zaher clan 30 days to clarify the situation of the presence of armed fighters amongst them

26 October 2013: In a report on the Independent, Robert Fisk discusses the roots of US-Saudi conflict and the unprecedented Saudi efforts to find a replacement of the US as the main supplier of weapons, in the midst of Iran-USA rapprochements. The Houthis continue shelling Dammaj despite presidential mediation efforts. The Houthis intensify efforts (by recruiting local tribal members of the Zabab clan in Taez – the governorate of disorder and the lawlessness) to take over the straights of Bab Al Mandab (the entry point to the Red Sea)

27 October 2013: Three new fronts against the Houthis (re)open in Kitaf, Hijour and Hashid. One soldier is killed, and one other is injured in an explosion targeting a military post in Baydaa. As Iran orders the removal of all anti-US slogans in the streets of its cities, the Houthi chant "death to America….etc is also called into question

28 October 2013: In an article in the Washington Post, Max Fisher lists 6 reasons behind the on-going disagreements between the US and Saudi Arabia. The Southern case continues to delay the conclusion of the NDC. Three soldiers are injured in an explosion targeting their vehicle in Radaa', Baydaa. Ongoing efforts to hold a joint Yemeni – Saudi military exercise. Attas – Hadi – Benomar converse to resolve the impasse at the NDC regarding the Southern case

29 October 2013: A World Food Programme report indicates that 12 out of 24 million people in Yemen live below poverty line. The attention of the Yemeni Armed forces turns to Al Baydaa, after Abyan, which is increasingly becoming yet another governorate of

lawlessness and disorder. 4,000 Salafist tribal fighters have reportedly joined the fight against the Houthis in northern Yemen. The people of the South elect a representative body

30 October 2013: Thousands of Salafist, tribal fighters continue to arrive in Kitaf and Hashid to fight the Houthis as the Yemeni opposition calls for ending the fight in Dammaj. The US agrees to release 55 Yemeni prisoners from its Guantanamo detention facility. At least 10 people are killed and 80 others are injured in continued Houthi shelling of the mosques and houses of Dammaj. Iran requests a reduction in the Houthis' chanting of "death to America…" Hood – A Yemeni Civil Society organisation – says the Houthis are responsible for the wellbeing of the people of Dammaj as they are the *de facto* governance entity of that governorate. 1 person is killed and another one is injured as security forces end civil disobedience imposed by Southern Hirak in Makala – Hadramawt. Death toll in Dammaj rises to 20 as more than 100 people are injured as a result of the Houthis' continued shelling of Dammaj

31 October 2013: The beginning of data compilation from the alternative source of 26sept.net. Saada WG at the NDC arrives at 60 conclusions (decisions) as resolutions to the Saada case. Yemen to join the WTO

- **November 2013**

1 November 2013: Hadi orders the division of the Saada mediation team into two in order to end the armed conflict in Dammaj. The Southern Case WG is to resume its meetings in the presence of UN Envoy Benomar

2 November 2013: The Yemeni army confirms a seize fire has been reached in Dammaj. The ICRC says it is being prevented from first aiding those in need in Dammaj. The 8 + 8 Southern Case team resumes its meetings at the NDC. The Minister of Human Rights in the National Accords Government calls on the fighting parties in Dammaj to adhere to the seize fire agreement

3 November 2013: The Yemeni House of Representatives calls for an end to the armed clashes in Dammaj

4 November 2013: Benomar announces a seize fire has been reached in Dammaj and the ICRC has been able to provide humanitarian aid to those in need

5 November 2013: Hadi says the NDC is about to reach the outcome that the Yemeni people have been looking for

6 November 2013: The Yemeni House of Representatives calls on the Yemeni government to reassert its control over the areas of armed conflict in Dammaj. The Envoy of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to Yemen says the UN has only been able to raise 51% of the needed total of $703mn it needs to carry out its projects in Yemen this past year. The EU Envoy to Yemen says the future of Yemen is in a united state system

7 November 2013: A military source confirms the official armed forces stand at an equal distance from all warring parties in Saada

8 November 2013: The start of the joint French-Yemeni military exercise in the Red Sea. Five people are killed in two drone strikes in Mahfid, Abyan

11 November 2013: 1 person is killed, and 13 others are injured in an explosion in Thammar. The Yemeni Foreign Minister Al Qirbi says at least 100,000 African migrants make their way to Yemen every year. Yemen's overall population is expected to reach 30.8 million people in 2020. Two drone strikes in Mihfud, Abyan

12 November 2013: Hadi visits China

13 November 2013: Saudi Arabia formally rejects its nomination to a non-permanent seat at the UNSC. The Yemeni House of Representatives sends a field mission to Dammaj to observe the seize fire agreement. The World Bank says the value of its current programmes in Yemen is nearly $1bn. The regional refugees and immigration summit conclude its work and issues its Sanaa declaration

14 November 2013: The NDC condemns the media campaign against Benomar. The Governor of Saada, Mannaa' says the ICRC has evacuated 40 injured people from Dammaj. China Harbour Company signs a $507mn agreement to expand the port of Aden. Kuwait is to host the third Arab-African summit on the 18 – 19 of the month

15 November 2013: Yemen requests the assistance of the Arab – African summit in dealing with African migrants in the country. Hadi returns from China

16 November 2013: The first humanitarian convoy to Dammaj is launched from the local authorities of Saada, which is made up of at least 50 tons of basic food supplies

17 November 2013: The NDC continues to discuss the work of the Good Governance WG. The Transitional Justice WG votes on 18 points of order. The National Conference on decentralised economic governance is to start on the 18 of the month. The 8+8 team of the Southern case reconvenes in the absence of the General People's Congress' representatives

18 November 2013: The Minister of Defence discusses with the EU upgrading the capabilities of the Yemeni naval forces. Hadi meets with the ambassadors of the "10 sponsors" of the GCC initiatives: the GCC, the EU, and the UNSC. Jordan accepts the nomination to fill the non-permanent seat of the UNSC that Saudi Arabia rejected

19 November 2013: Hadi arrives in Kuwait to participate in the third Arab-African summit. Yemen participates in the international summit of the Member States of the Anti-Corruption International Treaty in Panama. $5bn is the estimated total cost of the expulsion of Yemeni workers from Saudi Arabia. A delegation from the National Dialogue Conference and the National Accords Government visits London. Yemen is to renew its commitment to the Ottawa treaty to ban landmines

20 November 2013: 2 Al Qaeda operatives are killed as well as 1 soldier in an attack by the Yemeni Army in Shahr. The Arab – African summit in Kuwait calls for helping Yemen to deal with the situation of African migrants in Yemen. Hadi meets with the Lebanese president, the Emir of Kuwait and the GS of the GCC all in Kuwait. The Harmonisation and Outreach Committee meets with the ambassadors of the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative

21 November 2013: A joint Saudi-Yemeni committee is established to deal with the situation of Yemeni workers in Saudi Arabia. The National Accords Government reports 225 members of the Yemeni armed forces have been killed during the first half of 2013, and crime rate increased by 30% over the same timeframe. The ambassadors of the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative call for a speedy conclusion of the NDC after a two-month delay in doing so due to the impasse of the Southern Case. The Harmonisation and Outreach Committee forms a subcommittee to resolve the impasse of the Transitional Justice WG

22 November 2013: The Member of the NDC and House of Representatives, Abdulkarim Jadban is assassinated in Sanaa. The UK Ambassador to Yemen: it's acceptable to extend the duration of the NDC, but not forever. Hadi: the activities of Al Qaeda in Yemen are in decline

23 November 2013: The Harmonisation and Outreach Committee continues to discuss the 22 points of contention in the Transitional Justice WG's report. The Ministry of the Interior confirms the death of 13 Al Qaeda operatives in the latest clashes in Hadramawt

24 November 2013: Hadi meets with the members of the General People's Congress who are also members of the NDC. The ICRC treats 21 injured people out of Dammaj. Qatar and Yemen sign a credit fund worth $350mn for the people of Southern Yemen

25 November 2013: Yemen participates in the current round of Euro-Arab Dialogue. 12 Al Qaeda operatives are killed in a drone strike in Mahfid, Abyan

26 November 2013: Yemen participates in ESCWA's regional conference in Bahrain. Hadi meets with the ICRC delegation and discusses the work of the ICRC in Dammaj. UNHCR's 103rd session starts in Geneva, with the participation of Yemen

27 November 2013: Southern Hirak denies its withdrawal from the NDC. The joint meeting between foreign ministers of GCC states and Yemen's in Kuwait calls for supporting Yemen throughout its transitional period

28 November 2013: The UNSC holds a special session on Yemen and expresses its concerns over the delay in concluding the NDC, waves a threat of sanctions against those obstructing the transitional process

29 November 2013: Iran is to freeze its nuclear program between December 2013 and January 2014

30 November 2013: Yemen will join the WTO in 4 December. The Ministry of the Interior is set to limit the use of motorcycles in the capital Sanaa. Ban Ki Moon renews his support of Benomar and expresses his concerns over the obstructions on the path of the transitional period in Yemen

- **December 2013**

1 December 2013: Iran's president Ruhani says his country will build a second nuclear power station for the generation of electricity

3 December 2013: The UN Mission in Congo uses surveillance drones against armed groups in the country for the first time in the history of UN Missions. The local authorities in the district of Wadeea' – Abyan sponsor the signing of a tribal agreement criminalising any harbouring and/or dealing with Al Qaeda

4 December 2013: The White House objects to efforts in the U.S. Senate to impose new sanctions on Iran. Yemen becomes the 160th member of the WTO. The Harmonisation and Outreach Committee of the NDC continues its meetings to discuss the arrangements for after the NDC reaches its end. The UAE president accepts an invitation to visit Tehran. The UN Envoy to Yemen Benomar holds a number of meetings with high-ranking U.S. officials in the White House and the U.S. State Department in Washington

5 December 2013: An explosion targets the Ministry of Defence's hospital in Sanaa, killing 52 people and wounding 167 others

6 December 2013: the UNSC condemns those responsible about the recent explosion and calls for their punishment. Jordan is selected by the UNGA to take on the temporary seat at the UNSC that Saudi Arabia rejected

8 December 2013: Terrorism is said to have cost the Yemeni economy $40-50bn over the past two decades. France says 394 people were killed as a result of civil war in the capital of the Central African Republic

9 December 2013: The Harmonisation and Outreach Committee of the NDC starts setting out the timeframe for the transitional period post the NDC, in line with the provisions of the GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism. A compensation fund is established by a presidential order to compensate those from the south whose land was confiscated and who have been unlawfully dismisses from their jobs

10 December 2013: The GCC summit in Kuwait discusses the establishment of a joint GCC military command

13 December 2013: A drone strike on an Al Qaeda leader in Radaa' is carried out

15 December 2013: The Yemeni House of Representatives approves a pan on drones in Yemeni airspace. The US embassy in Yemen says the US "strongly supports" the preservation of the unity of Yemen. 106,000 Yemenis were sent back to Yemen during the month of November for entering Saudi Arabia without a legal permit

18 December 2013: The presidential mediation mission in Dammaj resumes its activities and meets with NGOs and humanitarian relief agencies. The World Bank funds the refurbishment of 16 schools in Aden with $320mn. The UN reports that at least 400-500 people were killed, and 800 others were injured as a result of recent fighting in Juba, South Sudan

19 December 2013: The Minister of Energy says the total cost of the continuous attacks on pipelines to the Yemeni economy has surpassed $4.8bn. The arrangements for post NDC have been finalised and the Transitional Justice WG votes on its final report. The Transitional Justice WG submits its final report to Hadi. The Harmonisation Committee discusses the final report of the State Reconstruction and Building Working Group in preparation for its submission

21 December 2013: The Security Authorities in Shibwa prevent armed militias of the Southern Hirak movement from taking over the Department of Communication's building. UN Envoy Benomar submits a proposal regarding the preferred number of federal regions and the structure of the future Yemeni state

22 December 2013: The Executive Board of the Reconstruction of Abyan Fund launches the eighth stage of compensating the residents of 3985 houses (out of a total of 13,000) that were damaged by the war on Al Qaeda. The GCC establishes a Joint Defence Force of 100,000 soldiers

23 December 2013: The EU bans the shipment of weapons to the Central African Republic. France says its intervention in the Central African Republic will be short lived. South Sudan's president says the country will fight to take back control over the state of Gongly that fell under the control of armed groups. A document of solutions and guarantees to the Southern Case is signed by all relevant political parties at the NDC and the 8+8 sub-

Committee: http://www.sabanews.net/ar/upload/File/1111111111/AR-%20231213-OutcomeontheSouthernQuestion-sabanews-net.pdf

24 December 2013: Benomar commends the major achievements that were reached in the Southern Case WG. The UN says mass graveyards have been discovered in South Sudan. Two people are killed, and 7 soldiers are injured in various actions by the armed Southern Hirak in Shibwa. The High Commission for Elections and Polls meets with the ambassadors of the 10 sponsors of the GCC initiative

26 December 2013: The third general session of the NDC is to reconvene after the conclusion of an agreement on the Southern case. The harmonisation committee discusses the report of the mediation team in Dammaj. The State Building WG approves its final report

27 December 2013: An explosion in Dalea' resulting from an artillery fired on a funeral

29 December 2013: The third general session of the NDC reconvenes and discusses the report of the State Rebuilding WG. The Reconstruction of Abyan team starts dispensing 30% of compensations to farmlands affected by the war on Al Qaeda, a total of 2794 farms

30 December 2013: One soldier is killed in an attack in Lahij

31 December 2013: More than one million people have been deported to Yemen from Saudi Arabia during the time period of January – October. A seize fire agreement is reached in South Sudan. An attack on the HQ of Aden's security forces results in the death of a number of soldiers. Kurdistan, Iraq exports the first shipment of crude oil independently from the central Iraqi government

2014

- January 2014

1 January 2014: Two Al Qaeda militants are killed and 3 others injured in a drone strike in Abyan

2 January 2014: The mediation committee in Dammaj continues its efforts to end the fighting between the Salafists and the Houthis. A number of Saudi-funded projects are launched in Yemen, valued at more than $300mn and include a $230mn medical city

4 January 2014: The third general session of the NDC continues its discussion of the report of the Transitional Justice WG

6 January 2014: Dammaj's Mediation Committee says the ICRC will start evacuating the casualties of the on-going fighting between the Houthis and the Salafists and that a presidential decree has been issued to treat all the wounded on government expense. 34 wounded people are evacuated from Dammaj to Sanaa by the ICRC. The Salafist-Houthi Mediation Committee succeeds in reaching a seize fire agreement between the two sides in Hardd, Hijjah

7 January 2014: The third general session of the NDC completes its discussion of the report of the Transitional Justice WG. The Mediation Committee in Hardd, Hijjah oversees the handing over of sites by the two warring parties to the army. The Harmonisation and Outreach Committee discusses the structure of the final report of the NDC. Hadi as well as the US Ambassador meet (separately) with the presidency of the NDC. The UK Ambassador says Hadi succeeded in making Yemen a model for peaceful transitions

8 January 2014: Yemen's share of its Jan – Nov 2013 oil exports reached $2.4bn, down from 3bn in 2012. In Hadi's presence, the remaining components of the NDC sign the Southern issue's agreement – the SG of the NDC Benmubarak hails this a moment of unprecedented success. Benomar is to return to Sanaa to assist with the conclusion of the NDC

9 January 2014: The final session of the NDC is announced to take place within the next few days in the presence of Benomar and the GCC's Secretary General Al Zayyani. A mediation committee brings a 40 yr-old tribal feud to its end in Sanaa. The Presidential Mediation Committee between the Houthis and the Salafists in Al Jawf meets with the tribe of Dahm – North of Sanaa

10 January 2014: The Presidential Mediation Committee in Amran starts removing newly erected checkpoints by both sides of the conflict: the Houthis and the tribes supporting the Salafists. A general seize fire agreement is reached between the Houthis and the Salafists in Dammaj, which stipulates that all sites surrounding Dar Al Hadeeth (Salafist stronghold) will be handed over to the Army and that military observers will be deployed

11 January 2014: Hadi meets with the ambassadors of the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative

12 January 2014: Yemeni Foreign Minister Al Qirbi discusses with the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative the final arrangements of the NDC

13 January 2014: The Presidential Mediation Committee in Dammaj oversees the deployment of the Yemeni army in the sites of Houthi – Salafist clashes. The U.S. releases $550mn of Iranian withheld funds. Foreign Minister Al Qirbi invites the UK to attend the final session of the NDC

14 January 2014: The Presidential Committee sponsors the signing of a seize fire agreement between the tribes of Dahim and the Houthis in Al Jawf. 25 January is pre-set as the date for the conclusion of the NDC. Al Qirbi meets with a delegate from Human Rights Watch

15 January 2014: A military source denies taking over any sites in Dammaj from the Houthis. The Harmonisation Committee passes the NDC Guarantees bill. The Geneva agreement for reducing the sanctions on Iran stipulates that Iran will receive $4.2bn of its frozen assets, $1.5bn of which is due back by the end of March. The Council of Ministers is set to discuss the report of the Land Commission (formed on 8 January 2013) in the Southern governorate

16 January 2014: Al Qirbi sends invitations to the ten sponsors of the NDC as well as to the Arab League to attend the conclusive summit of the NDC

17 January 2014: One Al Qaeda operative is killed in Radaa' as he tries to set off a suicide bombing vest

18 January 2014: Yemen participates in a regional conference on the protection of the right to education in situations of armed conflict, which is taking place in Jordan. An Iranian diplomat is assassinated in Sanaa

21 January 2014: Hadi attends the conclusive session of the NDC. A member of the NDC (Dr. Ahmed Sharaf Al Deen) is assassinated. The NDC publishes the List of Guarantees for the conclusions of the conference

22 January 2014: Hadi meets with the ambassadors of the Permanent Members of the UNSC

23 January 2014: The 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative (the UNSC Permanent Member states, GCC states, and the EU) welcome the success of the NDC and the arrival at a consensus on the final conclusions

24 January 2014: The Presidential Committee in Al Jawf announces the end of Houthi – tribal clashes

25 January 2014: Yemen celebrates the conclusion of the NDC. The international community at large hails the conference a model for the peaceful settlement of disputes

27 January 2014: New terms of agreement are reached for a seize fire between the Houthis and the tribe of Hawth – Hashid in Al Jawf

28 January 2014: The UNSC passes a resolution, introduced by the UK, calling for a pan on financing terrorism. Bin Omar submits a report to the UNSC about the situation in Yemen. The UN Human Rights Council is set to discuss the periodic report on Human Rights in Yemen tomorrow

29 January 2014: The UNSC welcomes the conclusion of the NDC and threatens those who obstruct the transitional process with sanctions. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs launches its 2014 response to the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, targeting 7.6mn people out of a total of 14.7mn in need in the country. Hadi heads the first meeting of the Federal Regions Committee

30 January 2014: Hadi meets with the ambassadors of the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative. Kuwait calls on the international community to support the Yemeni economy

31 January 2014: The EU says the date for its nuclear power talks with Iran has not been decided yet. A terrorist attack targets brigade 37 in Shibam, Hadramawt and results in the death of 18 soldiers

- **February 2014**

1 February 2014: Southern Hirak leader Hussain Zaid Benyehya says his movement planned on failing the NDC through violence but those plans were thwarted. Yemen participates in the second regional conference on counter – terrorism in Djibouti. Two drone strikes are reported in Mihfud, Abyan

4 February 2014: 17 countries (including Yemen) sign an agreement to connect Asia, Africa and Europe with an underwater internet line. The Houthis and the Tribes of Amran in Khaiwan and Houth reach an agreement through the mediation of the Presidential Committee stipulating that all fighters other than the locals will leave the areas under their present control

5 February 2014: The UN calls on the international community to support its development program in Yemen for the year 2014 with $592mn. Hadi orders the creation of a land committee in Hodeida

6 February 2014: Yemen participates in the executive meeting of the World Food Programme in Rome. One officer is killed, and three others are injured in armed clashes between the Security Forces and gangs in Mansoura

9 February 2014: Hadi heads another meeting of the post-NDC Federal Regions Committee

10 February 2014: The Federal Regions Committee and Hadi approve the 'Unitary State' resolution along the lines of 6 Federal regions

11 February 2014: Yemen extradites 29 Al Qaeda operatives to Saudi Arabia. The technical chairman of the Saada Reconstruction Fund says more than 300 houses, 60 farms and 15 government buildings are damaged in Dammaj. The World Food Programme allocates $491mn to providing immediate assistance to 6mn Yemenis. The Presidential Mediation Committee in Arhab, northern Sanaa oversees the evacuation of 24 sites from both sides of the conflict and handing them over to the official Yemeni army

12 February 2014: The National Accords Government hails the 6 Federal Regions solution a historical achievement

13 February 2014: The Yemeni parliament is set to discuss Yemen's new federal regions in March. The Minister of Foreign Affairs Al Qirbi meets with the ambassadors of the Permanent Members of the UNSC and Saudi Arabia's

14 February 2014: 29 prisoners (including 19 held on charges of terrorism) escape from Sanaa's central prison following an attack by a car explosion and an open gun fire. At least 10 security officers were killed in the attack

16 February 2014: Hadi meets with the ambassadors of the ten sponsors of the GCC Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism. Hadi discusses the reports of the Mediation Committees in Amran and Arhab and the different ways to enforce the seize fire agreement

17 February 2014: The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs launches its humanitarian response unit on Yemen for the year 2014 with a budget of $592mn, targeting 7.6mn out of 14.7mn people in need of humanitarian assistance in Yemen. The Army Reconstruction Team discusses the new structure of the Yemeni army. The World Food Programme approves a funding plan to fight hunger in Yemen that is worth $491mn

18 February 2014: An officer and 6 soldiers are killed, and 9 others are injured in an attack in Dalea' that also resulted in the kidnapping of 12 soldiers

20 February 2014: The EU Foreign Ministers meet in Brussels to discuss the situation in Ukraine and the Russian occupation of Crimea

22 February 2014: A new Yemeni security report reveals 487 attacks have been carried out on electricity and oil/gas supply lines in 2013 alone

23 February 2014: Hadi convenes a meeting with the Sheikhs of Yemen to welcome a new era in Yemen's history. The IMF: Yemen will face a very difficult financial year in 2014 if it does not receive more aid

24 February 2014: The Land Committee for the people of the South reports that it has received 100,000 grievance files

26 February 2014: Another Friends of Yemen Conference is set to take place in March. The National Accords Government determines fighting security breaches and implementing the agreements reached at the NGC its two main goals for 2014. The UNSC unanimously approves resolution 2140, which stipulates that sanctions will be imposed on those obstructing the transitional process in Yemen. For the National Accords Government, Resolution 2140 reaffirms international commitments to Yemen's unity and stability

28 February 2014: The Food and Agriculture Organisation calls for increasing the support of Yemen to help it overcome its food security needs. Jund and Tuhama are the most populous of the newly formed six federal regions and Hadramawt occupies two thirds of Yemen's territory

- **March 2014**

1 March 2014: The Presidential Mediation Committee arrives in Al Jawf to report on recent developments in the governorate

2 March 2014: The World Bank funds Yemeni civil society with $8mn

3 March 2014: The Head of the Presidential Mediation Committee in Al Jawf says life has returned to normal as all Houthi checkpoints have been removed and 7 soldiers held by the Houthis have been released. US Charge' d'affaires at the embassy in Sanaa Karin Sasahara confirms that UNSC Resolution 2140 does not place Yemen under international guardianship

4 March 2014: The US announces $1bn in loan guarantees to Ukraine. At least 40,000 IDPs are reported in Darfur. GCC states applaud the results of the NDC and the delineation of federal regions

5 March 2014: The National Accords Government announces its plans to launch various development projects in Yemen at the value of $4bn. Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Bahrain recall their ambassadors to Qatar. The group of 77 and China award Basindwah, the Yemeni Prime Minister, Mahatma Ghandi's Medal. The Arab League welcomes the results of the NDC and reaffirms its commitment to Yemen's unity

6 March 2014: A committee of 30 UN-trained professionals has been formed to prepare the country for a federal system of governance in accordance with a plan that will be finalised by the end of March. The US says its total aid to Yemen has surpassed $630mn since the beginning of the transitional period

7 March 2014: The Presidential Mediation Committee in Al Jawf succeeds in reaching a seize fire agreement between the Houthis and the tribe of Bani Nouf in Dahm. Brigade 115 succeeds with the help of the local tribal defence committees in Abyan to stop an attack by Al Qaeda

8 March 2014: China says it will do its best to strengthen its strategic partnership with Russia. A source from the 115 Brigade in Louder, Abyan says 5 Al Qaeda militants, including a Saudi citizen, have been killed. Yemen deports 400 African migrants over the timeframe of two months, 90% of whom had Saudi Arabia as their final destination. The Constitutional Committee is established by Presidential Decree number 27 for 2014. The working mechanism of the Committee are stipulated by presidential order No. 26

9 March 2014: Germany grants the Yemeni government $51mn for funding various development projects. 42 African Migrants are reported dead and 30 others are rescued off the coast of Shibwa

10 March 2014: Japan supports Yemeni IDPs with a $10mn grant through the World Food Programme. The National Accords Government forms a taskforce charged with ensuring compliance with the NDC and UNSC resolutions. A presidential security committee arrives in Dalea' to secure the city from recent reports of gun violence by southern Hirak

11 March 2014: The World Bank creates a fund of $20mn for the generation of electricity by wind. The Parliament of Crimea approves its independence bill. The Presidential Committee in Dalea' addresses the grievances of Southern Hirak, including the release of 32 Southern Hirak prisoners and 17 Yemeni armed forces personnel

13 March 2014: Yemen continues to suffer a shortage of oil products, which the head of Aden's refinery station says is hand-made

14 March 2014: The 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative express their deep concerns over the march of "armed militias" towards the capital Sanaa and the violence in the northern parts of the capital in what seems to be a direct reference to the Houthis and their armed confrontations with the tribes of Amran. Two Al Qaeda militants are killed in a drone strike in Al Jawf

15 March 2014: The Yemeni Minister of Defence meets with the Russian Ambassador and the Military Attaché at the Russian Embassy to discuss strategic cooperation between the two countries. Russia vetoes a UNSC resolution on Ukraine. China abstains from voting.

16 March 2014: The Constitutional Committee elects its members of the board and the first draft of its work is agreed to be finalised within 6 months

17 March 2014: The UN launches in cooperation with the Arab League a joint initiative to alleviate the humanitarian situation in Yemen, valued at $532mn. It is worth noting that of the $700mn that the UN allocated to Yemen in 2013, only 53% were dispensed. The Presidential Mediation Committee oversees the implementation of the seize fire agreement between the Houthis and the tribes of Hamdan in northern Sanaa, sets a 12hr deadline. Two soldiers and two civilians were injured in an explosion targeting the Military Intelligence building in Lahij

18 March 2014: The House of Representatives approves a loan from the Islamic Bank for Development worth $15mn.The newly formed constitutional committee reviews the reports of the NDC's three Working Groups on Good Governance, the Saada Case and the Southern Case

20 March 2014: The Constitutional Committee reviews the report of the Army and Security WG. The Presidential Security Committee in Hamdan confirms the complete departure of all Houthi fighters who came to this part of Northern Sanaa. Germany announces the death of the G8 – the group of developed states that included Russia. Russia's Parliament (the Doma) approves the accession of Crimea to Russia

21 March 2014: Kuwait says a united Yemen is in its best interest

22 March 2014: One Yemeni soldier is killed, and 3 others are injured in a Houthi attack on the armed forces stationed around Amran in an attempt to break into the city. Three UN entities including the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme sign a memorandum to support the Yemeni government through its food security crisis

23 March 2014: The Constitutional Committee looks to benefit from the experiences of Federal Governance Systems elsewhere by hosting a number of regional and international subject-matter experts

24 March 2014: Hadi participates in the Arab League Summit in Kuwait. Qatar condemns the terrorist attack on a military post in Hadramawt that led to the death of 20 Yemeni

soldiers. Putin sends a message to Arab leaders meeting in Kuwait expressing Russia's desire to strengthen its relations with the Arab World

25 March 2014: The Constitutional Committee convenes its first meeting, which is taking place in Taez. The Arab League congratulates Yemen on the success of the NDC

26 March 2014: The UNSC condemns the Hadramawt terrorist explosion. Arab leaders meeting in Kuwait reaffirm their commitment to the unity of Yemen, the country's independence and its territorial integrity. The Constitutional Committee continues drafting its working programme

28 March 2014: Two Al Qaeda militants are killed in a special operation by the Yemeni Security Forces in Demt. 56 Ethiopian refugees are stopped at the coast of Taez. Obama arrives in Saudi Arabia in an official visit to discuss bilateral relations. The Presidential Mediation Committee in Amran reaches a seize fire agreement

29 March 2014: 181 Somali refugees arrive at the coast of Hadramawt

31 March 2014: The date for the seventh friends of Yemen conference is set for 29 April, to be jointly led by Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the UK

- **April 2014**

1 April 2014: Hadi meets with the ambassadors of the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative and calls for increasing international support to Yemen so that it manages to implement the results of the NDC. 2 soldiers are killed as well as 2 Al Qaeda militants, 4 arrested, in an attack in Hodeida

2 April 2014: The National Accords Government announces plans to upgrade the port of Hodeida using $350mn in funds. 10 Al Qaeda operatives are killed in an attack on the Fourth Military Region, which also lead to the death of 5 soldiers and a civilian, 11 others were injured

3 April 2014: The Security Forces continue their efforts to release the kidnapped Iranian diplomat

4 April 2014: A number of terrorists are killed in armed clashes in Hadramawt that also lead to the death of 5 soldiers from the 37 armoured division. The Yemeni Minister of Defence Mohammed Nasser Ahmed meets with the deputy Secretary General of UN Peacekeeping forces in NY after meeting with a number of officials at the US ministry of defence and U.S. Congress

5 April 2014: At least 697 development projects have been implemented in Saada over the past 3 years, valued at a total cost of 7.6bn Yemeni Riyals

6 April 2014: UNDP funds the transitional period in Yemen with $7bn

7 April 2014: Four Al Qaeda operatives are killed in Aden

8 April 2014: The government cracks down on petrol stations that hide and monopolise the selling of gasoline. Secretary General of the NDC says the national campaign to spread awareness of the results of the NDC will start next month. Four soldiers were killed in a terrorist attack in Hadramawt. The annual US-Yemen Joint Military Dialogue starts in Washington and is due to last until the 10th of April. Yemen signs a $106mn funding plan

with the Arab Economic and Social Development Fund directed at the development of infrastructure in the capital Sanaa

9 April 2014: The Ministry of the Press says there are 548 print newspapers in Yemen, 245 of which belong to Yemeni civil society, 32 are official government newspapers and 56 are organisational ones. Italy says it has rescued 4,000 illegal migrants over the past two days

10 April 2014: The National Accords Government agrees on a number of steps to implement the conclusions of the NDC. The UN Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs in Yemen Johannes van der Claue calls on all parties to the conflict in Amran to prevent further escalations and to permit the unconditional delivery of aid to the affected population. At least 13,500 people have been reported as IDPs in Amran, 2,128 of whom fled to Sanaa. The UNSC sends a peacekeeping force to the Central African Republic

11 April 2014: At least 11 children have been injured in two incidents involving the explosion of landmines in Lahij and Amran

12 April 2014: Yemen and OPEC's Development Fund sign an agreement at the HQ of the World Bank to fund the fourth stage of Social Development, valued at $25mn. The Italian coastguard rescues more than 5,000 illegal migrants in the Mediterranean Sea in less than 4 days. In another step to implement the conclusions of the NDC, the national accords government approves a draft bill to lift all sentences imposed on Southern leadership by the former regime. Brigadier General Nasser Al Harby says the armed forces will switch to the newly agreed structure of the armed forces starting in August

14 April 2014: A meeting takes place in Washington between representatives of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the United States, the World Bank and the IMF to discuss the present socio-economic situation in Yemen. The Middle East regional director of UNDP reaffirms the UN's support of Yemen's transition to the Federal Regions System. The Mediation Committee in Amran confirms the return to normal life as seize fire comes into effect

15 April 2014: USAID provides $25mn in funding for new agricultural projects in Yemen. The UN warns Nepal of giving amnesty to war crimes committed during the civil war. Yemen and the World Bank sign a $50mn agreement to fund general employment projects in the country

17 April 2014: The Saudi Development Fund announces plans to build a strategic port in Hadramawt using $120mn in available funds

19 April 2014: 8,148 African Migrants have arrived in Yemen over the past three months. 10 killed in a drone strike on a vehicle 10km outside of the city of Baydaa

20 April 2014: Repeated attacks on pipelines in Hadramawt during the month of February have cost the Yemeni economy $126mn. A number of Al Qaeda members were killed in three Yemeni airstrikes on Mihfud and Azzan. The Secretary General of the NDC Benmubarak says the conclusions of the NDC need international support to be implemented

21 April 2014: Abyan's Security Chairman says 55 terrorists were killed in the latest Yemeni army strikes in Mihfud. A national committee for the implementation of the results of the NDC is to be shortly announced

22 April 2014: Yemen received a total of $7.9bn in foreign aid in 2012 from the GCC, the EU, the US and the UK, collectively

24 April 2014: A Presidential Committee arrives in Saada to oversee the needs of the governorate in terms of development projects. The Implementation Committee for the results of the NDC is to be made up of 60 people. Hadi meets with a delegate from the Russian Ministry of Defence. The National Committee for the Oversight of the Implementation of the conclusions of the NDC is established by a presidential decree

25 April 2014: 75 Somalian migrants arrive in Shibwa. EU efforts are underway to impose sanctions on Russia

27 April 2014: End of coverage from the alternative source of 26sept.net

28 April 2014: UNHCR says 2,000 Syrians have sought asylum in Yemen. Beginning of coverage from the second alternative source of al-tagheer.com. Hadi orders the start of the process of compensating those from the South who were negatively affected by the war of 1994. 10s of thousands protest in Mukalla, Hadramawt calling for the independence of the South. Yemen's parliament approves the accession of the country to the WTO. A crisis of oil and gas supplies is on the horizon, with severe shortages of petrochemicals across the country

29 April 2014: A new military campaign against Al Qaeda is launched by the Yemeni army. Hadi says 70% of Al Qaeda operatives in Yemen are foreigners as he renews his rejection to any dialogue with them. Yemeni newspaper Akhbar Al Youm says the Minister of Defence has over the past two years worked on transferring a number of officers and soldiers working for the Ministry of Defence to the army brigades stationed in Saada on the request of the Houthis. At least 15 soldiers and 12 armed militants are killed as Al Qaeda targets an army unit in Shibwa, south of Yemen with the other campaign against Al Qaeda being launched less than two weeks after the death of 60 militants by airstrikes and drone attacks in Mihfud. 5 leaders of Al Qaeda are killed in ongoing operations in Shibwa. The Yemeni parliament gives the National Accords Government a 24hr notice to resolve the 2-month old crisis in fuel and gas or else it would cast a vote of no confidence against it. The latest friends of Yemen conference is convened in London and 39 countries participate

30 April 2014: The British Foreign Minister William Hague calls on Yemen's friends to help eradicate Al Qaeda. The Yemeni parliament votes to "question" the National Accords Government. Three decapitated bodies of Yemeni soldiers are found as the army confirms Al Qaeda is responsible for their death. Hashid – the largest Yemeni tribe – unifies its efforts to fight the Houthis in Amran and other parts of Sanaa's Northern region

- **May 2014**

1 May 2014: The Houthis warn of a potential confrontation in Sanaa if the assassinations of the movement's cadres don't stop. 6 militants and 4 soldiers are killed in an attack on a military post in Baydaa. Qatar funds the education sector in Yemen with $21mn

2 May 2014: Al Qaeda vows revenge as 5 of its members are killed and the campaign to purge major areas that recently fell under its control in Abyan and Shibwa continues. Additional troops arrive in Shibwa to fight Al Qaeda

3 May 2014: The US offers to supply Yemen with fighter jets to combat Al Qaeda. A suicide bombing targets the building of National Security in Mukalla, Hadramawt. Iran denounces recent allegations by Yemeni Foreign Minister Al Qirbi linking it to weapon shipments to Yemen. 4 militants are killed in an attack on Sannaj

4 May 2014: The Yemeni army prepares for the ultimate battle against Al Qaeda as at least 100 such militants are killed over the past two days alone. 6 soldiers are killed, and 20 others are injured in a suicide bombing in Shibwa. A tribal mediation succeeds in releasing 8 soldiers from Al Qaeda's captivity. At least 37 militants are killed in Shibwa, mostly from foreign countries such as Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Somalia, and Chechnya amongst others

5 May 2014: More military supplies entre Shibwa. The EU calls on Yemen to take all necessary steps to restore peace and order

6 May 2014: The UNSC condemns "in the strongest words" the latest terrorist attacks in Yemen. Preparations are underway to declare Hadramawt a federal region in accordance with the conclusions of the NDC. A Yemeni military source denies any prospective truce between the army and Al Qaeda. The IMF says Yemen is in need of immediate assistance from the donor community in 2014

7 May 2014: The Minister of Defence announces the purge of Shibwa from terrorism. A number of Al Qaeda militants are arrested in Sanaa

8 May 2014: Foreign embassies in Sanaa tighten their security measures after the latest military campaign against Al Qaeda in Abyan and Shibwa. Pipeline explosions cost Yemen 3.3mn barrels of oil in 4 months. A prominent Al Qaeda figure is killed and another one is injured in an operation in Sanaa

9 May 2014: Five guards of the Presidential Palace in Sanaa die as they stop an attack by armed militants. More clashes and explosions are reported around the HQ of Yemen's Intelligence Agency

10 May 2014: The Saudi diplomat Al Khalidi is freed from Al Qaeda in exchange for a $2mn ransom. The phase of compensating those affected by the war in the South and restoring public services is launched. A military source announces the death of 7 Al Qaeda members in Shibwa and Abyan. The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office warns of travelling to Yemen and requests from those already in the country to leave immediately. A security alert is issued in Sanaa, warning of potential Al Qaeda attacks as relative calm assures in in the South

11 May 2014: Ministry of the Interior says a number of extremists have entered Yemen from Somalia to support Al Qaeda. A military source announces the end of Al Qaeda's presence in Shibwa and Abyan. Hadi meets with the Presidential Committee in charge of implementing the agreed solutions to the Saada case. A prominent Al Qaeda leader is killed in Shibwa while in Hadramawt 9 soldiers are killed and 12 others are injured in a car explosion targeting the HQ of the military police. The US Embassy announces the departure of 2 officers after they opened fire on militants that tried to kidnap them. Three Al Qaeda operatives are killed in an attack near the presidential palace. Yemen tightens its security measures along its coasts

12 May 2014: 6 militants are killed in a drone strike in Mareb. A presidential source denies lifting the government's subsidies over oil and gas products as well as the news of a government imposition of a new "caloric intake." New York Times reports the location of a secret drone facility in the Saudi desert from where the U.S. launches its attacks in Yemen. Death toll from the explosion in Hadramawt rises to 12. "Arab Today" describes Yemen as divided between the Houthis in the North, Al Qaeda in the centre and the secessionist Hirak in the South

13 May 2014: The Ministry of Petroleum products announces the end of the oil and gas crisis in the country starting from today. With the Land Committees in the South and Hodeida in

mind, it is reported that at least 4,000 people are killed in Yemen on annual basis due to land disputes. The Yemeni army confirms the continuation of its war against Al Qaeda. Obama informs Congress that he extended the status of U.S. state of emergency towards Yemen for two years as he accuses various Ministers in the National Accords Government of threatening U.S. National Interest. Yemeni military sources indicate that at least 140 Al Qaeda militants were killed in the latest campaigns in Abyan and Shibwa. A member of parliament, Abdul Aziz Jibary confirms the intentions of the parliament to cast a vote of no confidence against the government so that Hadi is able to form a new one. The Yemeni Ministry of Energy says the fuel shortages that the country is experiencing is due to 70 oil containers and transport vehicles being obstructed by armed militants. A tribal mediation succeeds in releasing a kidnapped German citizen in Mareb

14 May 2014: At least 300 Eritrean refugees live in the streets of Sanaa. At least 10 soldiers and 13 Al Qaeda militants are killed in armed clashes in the south. The Yemeni army pledges to end the recruitment of children below the age of 18 in its forces. At least 30 Al Qaeda militants are killed in Azzan, Shibwa and tens of others are injured

15 May 2014: The Yemeni air force raids Al Qaeda locations in Shibwa

16 May 2014: The Head of Military Operations in the Ministry of Defence confirms the city of Azzan, Shibwa and its outskirts have been recaptured from Al Qaeda. The joint monitoring committee established by UNSC Res. 2140 rules for a travel ban and the freezing of the assets of those who are threatening peace and security in Yemen. The UN says it has developed an emergency response plan for Yemen with a budget of $600mn

17 May 2014: At least 5 militants are killed, and many others are injured in Etq, Shibwa. The UNSC Sanctions Committee discusses a letter from Interpol about Al Qaeda and its allies in Yemen. 2 killed and 5 others are injured in renewed fighting between the Houthis and Islah members in Ibb

18 May 2014: The president of Northern Secessionist Hirak Abdul Wahab Tawaf announces the end and the annulment of his movement. The closure of the US, French and other foreign embassies in Sanaa continues. A tribal mediation succeeds in ending the conflict in Amran

19 May 2014: At least 20,000 Yemenis became IDPs due to the recent fighting in Shibwa. A Yemeni official estimates that at least 100 Africans have entered Yemen illegally on daily basis. Two soldiers are killed in an attack in Hadramawt

20 May 2014: 9 Yemeni Army officials and at least 17 Houthis are killed in Amran. Germany donates 10mn Euros to the support the neediest families in Yemen through the World Food Programme. A deal has allegedly been secretly signed between the Yemeni government and Iran to end the latter's support of the Houthis and secessionist Hirak. China donates Uwan 34mn worth of medical supplies to Yemen. Amongst other areas flagged out for reform, the World Bank calls on the Yemeni government to lift the "pointless" subsidies on petrochemical products. Germany funds the transitional period in Yemen with €27mn. Heavy overnight fighting between the Houthis and the Yemeni army in Amran leaves many dead and injured from both sides

21 May 2014: At least 7 soldiers belonging to Brigade 310 and 22 Houthis are killed in Amran. 8 more people are killed in Amran

22 May 2014: The Presidential Mediation Committee in Amran calls on both sides of the conflict to abide by its decisions. Tehran and Sanaa establish a joint Iranian – Yemeni Political Committee to increase the level of cooperation between the two countries

23 May 2014: The armed clashes in Amran are brought to an end by a Presidential order from midnight onwards. Hadi hints at the possibility of lifting the government's subsidies on petrochemicals in the coming days. Al Qaeda attacks and takes over the HQ of the army and National Security, in addition to a number of civilian institutions in Hadramawt. 3 people are killed and a fourth was injured in the most recent tribal/army clashes with the Houthis in Amran. 3 Houthis are killed in a suicide attack in Al Jawf

24 May 2014: At least 30 people are killed in continued Al Qaeda attacks in Hadramawt, and the city of Sayo'on more precisely. Renewed fighting ends the seize fire agreement in Amran. A military source confirms the death of at least 15 Al Qaeda members in Sayo'on, Hadramawt. The Head of the Yemeni government Basindwah reports on the importation of 60,000 tons of diesel in response to the ongoing petrochemical crisis

25 May 2014: The Ministry of the Interior sends three brigades of the Special Security Forces to Amran and the Sixth Military Command sends a marching brigade to mount "Dain." At least 12 soldiers are killed in an Al Qaeda attack in Sayo'on, Hadramawt. A meeting between the Minister of Defence and the Houthis in Sanaa fails to bring about an end to the fighting in Amran

26 May 2014: At least two soldiers, 10 Houthi militants and four soldiers are killed in Amran as brigade 310 fights to regain control over mount "Mihshash". Al Qaeda announces its responsibility for the attack on the Houthis in Al Jawf. Hadi orders stopping the expansion of the Houthis in the northern parts of Sanaa. The Yemeni government stops the trafficking of 200 African migrants into Yemen. Hadi trades with the House of Parliament lifting the government subsidy on fuels in exchange for ending the vote of no confidence against the government. The Constitutional Committee meets to discuss its final proposals

27 May 2014: The Security Forces in Sanaa embrace themselves for a potential "fuel revolution"

28 May 2014: 1 soldier is killed, and 5 others are injured in the ongoing fighting in Amran. At least 20 Houthis are also killed, bringing the number of deaths in the recent confrontations up to 92, including 17 soldiers and 9 tribal fighters. Hadi announces the end of an attempted coup against his government, which started with Al Qaeda's takeover of government institutions in Hadramawt. The Yemeni parliament continues its deliberations to cast a vote of no confidence against the Yemeni government. The Constitutional Committee consults with human rights groups and "federal governance" experts. A Yemeni military source reveals that at least 34 Saudi nationals are amongst the latest Al Qaeda deaths. The army and its tribal supporters manage to force a Houthi withdrawal from the mounts of "Jinat" and "Mihshash" in Amran and at least 30 Houthis are killed. Hadi orders one last round of negotiations with the Houthis as preparations are being made for a vast military operation. Human Rights Watch condemns the Yemeni Authorities' denial of permission to Al Jazeera in its attempt to cover the recent clashes with Al Qaeda. At least 5 Yemeni soldiers are killed in continued clashes with the Houthis in Amran

29 May 2014: Hadi meets with the Constitutional Committee and advices it to benefit from the German experience with unification. Yemen signs a new development agreement with the UN, valued at $18mn. Another agreement is signed between Yemen and the UN to build a dam with a $12mn budget

30 May 2014: The Constitutional Committee visits Germany to learn from the country's experience with unification. Benomar arrives in Yemen on a 30th visit, to prepare a report for the UNSC. Hadi orders the Commander of the Yemeni Intelligence to head a mediation

committee to end the clashes between the Houthis and the army in Amran. As Hadi rejects the imposition of any preconditions to a Houthi withdrawal from the outskirts of Amran, the Houthis mobilize additional fighters towards the city. The World Food Programme says half of the Yemenis (25mn in total) are experiencing starvation

31 May 2014: At least 15 people, including 3 soldiers, are killed in the ongoing fighting in Amran. A slow return to life is reported in the city of Azzan, Shibwa as Al Qaeda is purged out of the city. The Military and Security Affairs Committee meets to discuss the steps for purging the city of Arhab (north of Sanaa) from terrorism. Hadi meets with Benomar and assures him that everything is running according to the envisioned programme of the GCC Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism. A new mediation committee is formed for Amran, headed by the Minister of Defence Mohammed Nasser Ahmed and under the supervision of UN Envoy Jamal Benomar

- **June 2014**

1 June 2014: The House of Representatives falls short of casting a vote of no confidence against the National Accords Government and asks instead that president Hadi reforms it. The battle in Amran is an attempt by the Houthis to control all entry points to Sanaa in order to besiege and takeover the city

2 June 2014: The Houthis break into the central prison in Amran and free some of their fighters. The GCC sends a new envoy to Yemen. Army reserves are called into Amran as 18 people are killed in the on-going fighting with the Houthis, including 6 soldiers. This brings the number of people killed since the beginning of the conflict up to 127 people. The Saudi newspaper Okaz says Iranian and Hezbollah officers are participating in the clashes in Amran. At least 4 additional soldiers are killed as the Houthis continue being on the offensive. The Yemeni army uses the air force to bomb Houthi strongholds in Amran and the total number of people killed on this day rises to 25

3 June 2014: A Yemeni government source reveals that at least 100 Houthis and 20 soldiers were killed in Amran yesterday. The government continues to be unable to resolve the crisis of petrochemicals facing the country. The World Bank is to fund a new highway connecting Saada in the far north to Aden in the far south

4 June 2014: The bodies of five African migrants wash off the cost of Hodeida. The Yemeni parliament votes on a constitutional amendment to expand the house of "Shura". Leader of the Houthis Abdulmalik Al Houthi announces his movement's readiness to end the war in Amran, handing matters over to a mutual committee from the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry of Defence announces the arrival at a binding seize fire agreement in Amran, which does not call for any Houthi withdrawal from any of the areas where they are presently stationed. The National Accords Government is due to submit to Hadi the first report on the implementation process of the NDC's conclusions. The Ministry of Electricity warns of stalling power generation engines due to fuel shortages. A group of 30 observers arrives in Amran to facilitate the implementation of the seize fire agreement

5 June 2014: 17 people are killed in an Al Qaeda attack on a military post in Shibwa. The Yemeni Army says at least 500 Al Qaeda operatives have been killed since the start of the last campaign against Al Qaeda in April in the Southern parts of the country. Hadi orders the finance minister to provide the needed fuels for the next four months. The 10 sponsors of the GCC initiative welcome the signing of a seize fire agreement in Amran. Al Baath party –

Yemen branch, withdraws its representative in the National Accords Government and calls on Hadi to form a new government of technocrats

6 June 2014: Hadi is to reform the National Accords Government. 60 Africans drown off the coast of Yemen as their boat capsizes. The Former southern Yemen president Ali Nasser Mohammed congratulates Bashar Al Asad on his recent victory in the Syrian elections. The Constitutional Committee is being introduced to the German Judicial System. For the Yemeni Army, the war against Al Qaeda is an open-ended war

7 June 2014: Iran rejects the allegations around its interference in Yemeni domestic affairs. Benomar concludes his most recent visit and prepares to submit a new report to the UNSC by the end of June. A soldier is killed in armed clashes with militants from Al Qaeda in Hadramawt

8 June 2014: Signs of a collapse in the seize fire agreement in Amran are on the horizon as the Military and Security Affairs Committee approves a new security strategy for Sanaa. A diplomatic source in the Yemeni government reveals Iran has officially communicated to the Houthis and Southern Hirak its inability to continue its financial support of both movements due to the ongoing war in Syria. Hadi meets with the head of Interpol. Hadi meets with one of the key founders of the Hirak movement Nasser Nobia. Hadi appoints new mayors to Amran and Ibb

9 June 2014: At least 20,000 people have reportedly become registered as IDPs with the UN due to the recent fighting in Amran, 40,000 since 2011. The EU funds youth unemployment programs in Yemen with €35mn. Hadi rallies the support of the US, the EU and the GCC

10 June 2014: At least 1,000 delegates participate in the annual convention of the Yemeni Nasserite Party. The UK Ambassador meets Southern Hirak leaders in Sanaa. A joint army – security forces campaign is launched against Al Qaeda in Lahij. The Yemeni Foreign Minister Al Qirbi meets with the UNSC's experts committee that was established by Res. 2140 on their first visit to Yemen

11 June 2014: Hadi appoints the former General Secretary of the NDC Benmubarak as the new head of the president's office. Hadi dismisses the Minsters of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Electricity, the Media and Petrochemicals. The fuel crisis leads to unprecedented public disorder in Sanaa and a number of other cities and governorates. The EU is said to increase its level of financial support to Yemen

12 June 2014: The Head of Yemen's Oil Company says the company will supply 3mn litres a day until the end of the crisis. Hadi meets with the ambassadors of the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative

13 June 2014: New reports indicate that Southern leader Al Attas will be the head of the Federal Region of Hadramawt as Hadi continues to convene various meetings with the Southern leadership. Hadi threatens Saleh that he be added to the international blacklist as he refuses to meet with a mediation committee that Saleh sent to him

14 June 2014: The Houthis break seize fire in Amran and the mediation committee is forced to leave. Yemen is officially a member of the WTO. An Iranian news website says a number of Houthi militants have arrived in Najaf, Iraq to fight along the side of Maliki's troops against anti-Shite forces. Hadi declares a state of public emergency to confront the fuel riots, deploying more than 35,000 soldiers in all of Sanaa's streets, and to its entry and exist points. The UNSC's Committee of experts accuses Saleh directly of obstructing the transitional process and expresses the need to send him into exile for at least 20 years in order to end his

counter-Hadi political activities in Yemen. The Houthis break seize fire in Amran and the tribes of Hamdan succeed in forcing the Houthis to withdraw from their villages

15 June 2014: At least 7 soldiers and medical staff are killed in an attack on a military convoy in Aden. At least 10 Houthis are killed in renewed fighting with government forces in Amran

16 June 2014: The US sends the warship Mesa Feardy to the Arabian Gulf, with 550 Marines on board to support the Iraqi government in its fight against ISIS. The Head of the Yemeni Government Basindwah discusses with the World Food Programme the implementation of a "sustainable relief" programme. Iraqi cities continue falling under the control of NSAGs. The High Commission for Elections and Polls starts printing 5mn voter registration cards. The seize fire observers in Amran leave as renewed fighting continues

17 June 2014: At least 10 Houthis are killed on the fourth day of re-ignited fighting in Amran and a number of other tribal territories in northern Sanaa. The closure of Saleh-mouthpiece TV channel of Yaman Al Youm is one of the main steps that Hadi has recently taken to fight back against Saleh and the remnants of his regime who are obstructing the peace process. The Houthis open a new front and expand to the Sanaa municipality of Bani Mattar. At least 10 Houthis are killed in the fighting. Prominent tribal leader Tareq Al Fadly, Chief of the tribes of Al Fadel in Abyan declares allegiance to Ansar Al Sharia and vows to fight against the government. The GCC states promise sanctions against those obstructing the transitional process. The U.S. sends more troops and warships to Iraq to fight against the "Sunni revolution" and protect "Iranian interests." The Yemeni air force raids a number of Houthi locations in Amran

18 June 2014: The UNSC's Committee of Experts agrees to add the Houthis to the list of entities obstructing the transitional process in Yemen as Hadi orders the intensification of airstrikes against them. The Head of the GCC Office in Sanaa sends out an invitation to dialogue to all southern leadership

19 June 2014: The fourth minister of energy in the National Accords Government starts his new duties and succeeds in soliciting Turkish aid to the Yemeni energy sector. The Houthis take advantage of the evacuation of militants from Bani Matter to the north of Sanaa in accordance with the seize fire agreement and expand their sphere of territorial control in a way that places the capital Sanaa directly within their range of fire. Additional army units are sent to support Brigade 310 in Amran. Tens of casualties, hundreds of IDPs and a dire humanitarian situation is reported in Amran

20 June 2014: The Yemeni government is said to be awaiting the "green light" from the UNSC to launch an extended campaign against the Houthis. 750,000 undocumented refugees are present in Yemen – mostly from African origins. The US commends its "special relationship" with Yemen in the war against Al Qaeda. Benomar submits a report on the political process in Yemen to the UNSC, to be reviewed during the Council's Special Session on Yemen, reminding of the need to disarm the Houthis and counting them, for the first time since the uprisings, as a primary instigator of conflict

21 June 2014: The Houthis take their battle onto the city of Sanaa and kidnap four soldiers, starting from Al Geraf area. Saleh refuses to leave the country as Hadi orders the Yemeni air force to intensify its attacks against the Houthis. Hadi's mediation mission succeeds in containing the situation in Geraf, while the airstrikes against the Houthis in Amran continue

22 June 2014: The UN calls on all parties to the conflict in Amran to ensure the protection of civilians and the provision of humanitarian assistance to all those in need. Yet another seize fire agreement comes into force in Amran. As the Houthis break yet another seize fire agreement, a member of the Presidential Mediation Committee alludes to the complicity of the Minister of Defence in the Houthis' crimes. The Houthis reject the terms of the Presidential Mediation Team and open fire on the armed forces in Amran. Al Qaeda denies earlier allegations made by Hadi that most of its fighters are foreigners – saying that most of its members are instead Yemenis. Key southern leaders such as Al Nobah entrust Hadi with the fate of the Southern case

23 June 2014: Hadi's renewed focus on the Southern case through meeting with southern leadership brings about a lot of controversies. A member of the mediation team in Amran says what's been agreed on is a vision for a solution, not an actual seize fire agreement. 4 people are killed, and 7 others are injured in armed clashes between Al Qaeda militants and the Yemeni army in Radaa' – Al Baydaa. A media source reveals the agenda of the latest UNSC's special session on Yemen that includes the latest attempted coup against Hadi in Sanaa and Saleh's connection to the "Fuel riots," as well as the expansion of the Houthis throughout the majority of the country's northern territory. Six committees have been formed to implement 3 of the terms of the agreement proposed by the Presidential Mediation committee in Amran. Fox News says there is a joint Houthi – Yemeni army coordination room at the Yemeni Ministry of Defence itself, as it warns Hadi of the Minister of Defence Mohammed Nasser Ahmed, Major General Mohammed Ali Al Qasimi, Ahmed Al Kahlani and Abdul Qader Hilal as the four main figures at the Ministry of Defence who are obstructing any attempt to launch a major campaign against the Houthis. They are said to even be supplying the Houthis with significant quantities of weapons and equipment

24 June 2014: Hadi is applauded for succeeding to bring the South under state control. Warning bills are ringing of a worsening humanitarian crisis in Yemen

25 June 2014: A UAE newspaper reports that Hadi ordered his army officers not to escalate the situation with the Houthis. Death toll since the armed clashes in Amran started: 118 soldiers are dead, and 450 others are injured. The National Accords Government advices giving priority to the Southern workforce while filling out vacant government and army positions

26 June 2014: At least 7 soldiers are killed (including 5 in Sayo'on, Hadramawt) in two separate Al Qaeda – orchestrated explosions. The Arab Monetary Fund agrees to extend a $168mn loan to Yemen, raising the total value of Yemen's loans from the fund up to $1.2bn

27 June 2014: Fighting is renewed between the Houthis and the Yemeni army in Amran. Tens of casualties are falling in the most violent clashes as of yet in Amran

28 June 2014: Armed clashes continue between the Houthis and the tribes of Amran, becoming within 10km of Sanaa airport despite the entry of the fasting month of Ramadan. Saudi forces are on high alert given the declared ISIS intentions to attack the Kingdom, as well as the threat emanating from the Houthis and Al Qaeda in the South

29 June 2014: The ambassadors of the ten sponsors of the GCC Initiative welcome the activities of the various Presidential Mediation Teams in the northern parts of Yemen and stress the importance of disarming the various militias in the country in order to bring about seize fire in Amran

30 June 2014: Taez police completes the arrangements for the deportation of 50 African refugees. ISIS re-establishes the caliphate system from Iraq with Baghdadi as its supreme leader. 5683 gun-related crimes have been committed in various parts of the country during the first five months of 2014 alone. The UN Sanctions Committee that was established by UNSC Res. 2140 issues its first report. The Houthis continue breaching the seize fire agreement and their refusal to withdraw from Hamdan, northern Sanaa

- **July 2014**

1 July 2014: Yemen's ambassador to the UAE is recalled to demand that he turns in a significant number of weapons and artillery systems that are still in his possession from when he was the head of the Republican Guard (Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh). The army makes advancements against the Houthis in Amran. Saudi Arabia issues a travel warning to Yemen. A ship carrying 42 African refugees is stopped off the coast of Aden

2 July 2014: A tribal feud in Mareb leaves at least 36 dead and injured before a mediation brings about seize fire. Yemen's ambassador to the UAE and the former head of the Republican Guard refuses to turn in all weapons still in his possession as well as an Emirati offer to mediate. The Houthis continue their expansion in Al Jawf and Hadi forms a Presidential Mediation Committee between the warring parties there. Al Qaeda issues a video recording of the last suicide bombing it carried out in Al Jawf against the Houthis and promises many more to come. Hadi rejects a mediation offer between him and Saleh

3 July 2014: The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs issues a call for immediate relief work in Yemen and Somalia as 10.5mn people are in desperate need of food in both countries. 2 Al Qaeda militants are killed in an attack against a government facility in Baydaa. The Ministry of Energy accuses the Houthis of causing a power cut in all of Hijjah for the past 20 days. The UAE warns of travelling to Yemen. The Houthis tell the Presidential Mediation Committee in Amran its refusal to withdraw from Amran, Hamdan and Bani Matter and its rejection of handing matters over to the army and the police force. The Hirak for the Peaceful Reclamation of the Southern States calls for a protest on 7/7/2014 and rejects any agreements recently reached between Hadi and some Southern leaders. The Sanctions Committee that was formed by UNSC Res. 2140 calls up the former head of the Republican Guard and the current Yemeni ambassador to the UAE for questioning

4 July 2014: 6 Saudi Al Qaeda members are killed at the Yemeni – Saudi border in Hadramawt as they try to cross into Yemen. 1 Saudi soldier is also killed, and two others are injured. The Yemeni army reclaims a strategic site in Mareb/Al Jawf that the Houthis controlled since 2011. The UNSC's Committee on Yemen and Counterterrorism calls for helping Yemen with its fight against Al Qaeda and threatens those obstructing the settlement process in Yemen

5 July 2014: The Yemeni air force raids a number of Houthi sites following an attack launched by the Houthis against an army post in Amran. At least 6 soldiers are killed, and 22 others are injured in armed clashes between the Houthis and the Yemeni army in Amran, in addition to 15 Houthi fighters and 8 tribal ones. The World Bank agrees to grant Yemen an additional sum of $50mn. Today's death toll in Amran rises to 10 soldiers and 100 Houthi militants, as the Houthis blow up an institute for teaching Quran and two houses belonging to Islah party

6 July 2014: A Saudi newspaper (Okaz) writes about a Houthi plan to take over the capital Sanaa on the 13th of Ramadan. The Yemeni army issues a warning to the people of Amran with the intensification of the armed clashes between the army and the Houthis, as the latter makes an attempt to take over the city following two months of fighting with the army. 7 Houthis are killed and tens of others are injured, while 2 soldiers and 3 militants from the tribe of Dahm that is supporting the army in Al Jawf are also killed. 1 woman and an infant are killed in a Houthi shelling of civilian homes in Amran, which also led to the destruction of four houses. 1 soldier is killed and 4 others are injured in an attack by Al Qaeda on a security building in Hadramawt

7 July 2014: The Houthis close in on the capital. Sanaa hosts the First Southern Hirak rally for the first time since the establishment of the peaceful movement in 2007. The Yemeni air force launches several attacks on the Houthis in Al Jawf for the first time since the start of the armed clashes between the two sides. Hundreds of soldiers are sent to Amran to support the embattled Brigade 310

8 July 2014: Hadi orders the air force to coordinate its airstrikes against the Houthis with Brigade 310 in Amran as 7 people are killed in the heavy fighting between the two sides, bringing the total death toll in two days up to 150 militants from both sides as thousands of local residents flee to Sanaa. Benomar calls on all sides in Amran to abide by the laws of armed conflict and human rights law. The overall death tool in Amran rises to 390, including 50 soldiers and 260 Houthis. The Houthis blow up the office of Islah party and a number of civilian homes in Amran. The Houthis defeat Brigade 310 in Amran and confiscate its tanks (50 in total), armoured vehicles and all other equipment as 100 Houthi militants are killed in a trap at the Special Forces building. Amran is effectively under the control of the Houthis

9 July 2014: Hadi travels to Saudi Arabia to brief King Abdullah on the situation with the Houthis. With the city of Amran falling under the Houthis' control, the Houthis move on to capture the strategic mount of "Dain," 21km from Sanaa airport. The UNSC convenes a Special Session on Yemen to discuss the fall of Amran. It condemns the move and calls on the Houthis to return to Saada and leave behind all weapons they confiscated from Brigade 310 after killing its commander Hamid Al Qushibi. The GCC calls on the Houthis to return to Saada. The Yemeni air force launches intensive airstrikes against Houthi positions in Amran. The National Accords Government holds the Houthis responsible about the events of Amran and calls on them to abide by the conclusions of the NDC. The Military and Security Affairs Committee warns Sanaa is a red line. Houthi leader Abdulmalik attacks the Minister of Defence and President Hadi for "listening" to external orders to use the Yemeni air force in the military campaign in Amran

10 July 2014: Hadi and Saudi Arabia discuss the possibility of lifting Saleh's immunity. Hadi says his government will work tirelessly to return the weapons recently confiscated by the Houthis and orders the Houthis to return to Saada. Houthi leader Abdulmalik invites Daesh (ISIS) to Yemen. The Arab League holds the Houthis responsible and calls on them to hand back all weapons they confiscated in Amran

11 July 2014: The UNSC issues a resolution about the events in Amran and various reports indicate the US refused to include the names of Saleh and Houthi military leader Abu Ali Al Hakim as obstructive, choosing instead the use of general language and empty threats of sanctions. The US Foreign Office calls on the Houthis not to attack Sanaa. It is worth noting the events of Amran have taken place while the 2014 war between Israel and Gaza Strip was waging on (8 July 2014 – 26 August 2014). Al Quds Al Araby newspaper says Benomar has pushed for the invocation of Ch.7 of the UN Charter against the Houthis in the latest UNSC

resolution but the US objected. Hadi meets with the Military and Security Committee and raises the level of alert around the capital Sanaa. The Head of the Lebanese Socialist Party Waleed Junplat says the Houthis are executing Iranian interests in the region and that the next target for the Houthis will be Hodeida – not Sanaa as – as a strategic sea port that will facilitate Iranian plans to divide Yemen into northern, middle and southern parts to endanger Saudi Arabia. The Houthis continue obstructing the repair of electricity supply lines in Hijjah

12 July 2014: The UNSC mentions Saleh by name as a key instigator of conflict and obstructions in Yemen and calls on the Houthis to withdraw from Amran and hand over their weapons to the Yemeni authorities. Al Jazeera reveals the commander of Brigade 310 was summary-executed by 8 Houthi militants after being captured alive, which constitutes a war crime. The Head of the GCC office in Sanaa reaffirms the need to free Amran from the Houthis. The Houthis agree to withdraw from Amran, following an agreement with the Ministry of Defence

13 July 2014: The EU calls on all parties in Yemen to respect the sovereignty of the State

14 July 2014: Armed clashes are renewed in Amran as the Houthis re attempt to acquire mount "Dain". A joint British – Yemeni summit is held in London to start the preparations for the next Friends of Yemen Conference that's scheduled to take place in New York. Fierce fighting erupts between the Houthis and the Yemeni army, backed by local tribes (Hamdan and Shawlan) in Al Jawf

15 July 2014: The World Food Programme indicates that at least 10mn Yemenis cannot afford to pay for their daily needs of food. A military source reveals to Mareb Press that the two Brigades that the Houthis and the Ministry of Defence agreed will take over Amran after the planned Houthi withdrawal come from Saada and are made up of Houthi recruits. Hadi renews his call on all Houthi fighters from outside of Amran to withdraw and to hand over the heavy military equipment they confiscated. Hadi orders the formation of a delegation, headed by him and the relevant ministries, to prepare for the return of normal life in Amran. The Yemeni coastguard stops a ship carrying 45 Ethiopian migrants off the Gulf of Aden

16 July 2014: The Houthis encircle Sanaa. Basindwah's government calls on the Houthis to withdraw from Amran. 39 Ethiopian refugees are stopped in Taez. The Saudi King is allegedly (according to a UAE newspaper) attempting to mediate between Hadi and Saleh. The mediation attempt in Amran is failing to bring about a Houthi withdrawal

17 July 2014: The World Food Programme provides an additional aid package of $500mn to Yemen. The Yemeni Red Cross estimates at least 10,000 Yemenis have become IDPs due to the fighting in Amran. Tightened security measures are being taken in Sanaa after unusual movements of militants have been recorded in various parts of the city. The Houthis open a new front in Al Jawf, along the Yemeni – Saudi border, killing 9 soldiers and wounding 12 others. 25 Houthi militants were also killed, and 23 others were injured. Hadi is considering relieving the Minister of Defence of his duties

18 July 2014: 2 soldiers and a militant belonging to Al Qaeda are killed in Shibwa. Three civilians are killed and four others are injured in a landmine explosion in Amran

19 July 2014: A mediation committee succeeds in bringing about a seize fire in Amran. A midst reports of a Saudi mediation to curb the expansion of the Houthis, Saleh accepts in principles ending his dispute with Hadi and Ali Muhsin

21 July 2014: At least 108 Palestinians are killed in Gaza, bringing the total number of those killed since the beginning of the Israeli war on Gaza on the 8th July to 438. The Yemeni

government starts the reconstruction of Amran. The Minister of Defence orders the destruction of the communication records with the commander of Brigade 310 before his death

22 July 2014: Ibb and Taez, the two most populous cities of Yemen join into the new federal region under the name of Jund. At least 117 Palestinians are killed in Gaza on the 14th day of war

23 July 2014: Hadi makes a sudden visit to Amran and promises to turn it into Yemen's sixth command. Meanwhile the funeral of the commander of 310 takes place in Sanaa.

24 July 2014: The European Union pays $8mn to support the IDPs in Yemen through the World Food Programme

25 July 2014: Death toll in Gaza climbs to 820, 5250 others have been injured. Four soldiers are killed in an attack on a military post at the entrance of Baydaa'

26 July 2014: Hadi meets with the ambassadors of the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative and says regional powers adopted certain agenda to obstruct the transitional period in Yemen. Armed clashes are renewed between the Houthis and the Salafists in Taez

27 July 2014: The GCC welcomes Hadi's call on Eid day for a nation-wide accord. Military reimbursements from the Special Forces are sent to Sayo'on, Hadramawt after threats that Al Qaeda will attack the city

28 July 2014: Hadi, Saleh, Ali Muhsin and Hamir Al Ahmar do the Eid Prayer at the Presidential Salah Mosque in Sanaa. Saleh fails Hadi's attempt to arrive at a national accord and refuses to shake hands with Ali Muhsin at Salah Mosque

29 July 2014: Kuwait attempts a mediation between Qatar and GCC counterparties. The Minister of Defence announces the launching of an enquiry into the fall of Amran

30 July 2014: The National Accords Government officially lifts the government subsidy over fuel prices (after four months of a fuel-shortage crisis), leading to the withdrawal of the largest opposition party – Islah – from the government coalition and an uproar in the Yemeni street. Petrol prices are raised by 60% and Diesel prices are up by 100%. Wall Street Journal reports that Al Qaeda collected $20mn in ransoms. A Yemeni Ministry of Finance source reveals the monthly cost of the fuel subsidies to the Yemeni government is Yemeni Riyals 57bn while that of government employees' salaries is 25bn. A government report indicates that the total cost of the fuel subsidy to the Yemeni government over the last 10 years is 5 trillion Yemeni Riyals or $22bn ($3bn since the beginning of 2014 alone – 20-21% of overall government expenditure or a third of it 2000-2013). A counter report indicates that only 20% of Yemeni families have actually benefited from the fuel subsidy – those with VIP passes

- **August 2014**

1 August 2014: The Minister of the Interior, Al Turb resigns, citing the suspicious intentions/plans of a number of people in the National Accords Government. Hadi and the National Accords Government approve a list of 12 points addressing the socio-economic crisis facing the country

2 August 2014: 4 soldiers are killed in an attack in Shibwa. Hadi rejects Al Turb's resignation

3 August 2014: The World Bank approves a $50mn grant to improve the socio-economic conditions in the country. Al Quds Al Araby reports that Saudi Arabia has stopped all kinds of support, material or otherwise to Yemen, in order to force Hadi to accept Saleh as a partner in the political process. The National Accords Government forms 3 Ministerial Committees to contain the impact of the fuel crisis and implement Hadi's recent reforms

4 August 2014: Official documents that have recently been uncovered show that senior ministers in the National Accords Government have been smuggling petrochemicals to neighbouring countries, using a Chinese shipping vessel, all the way to Djibouti. 6 soldiers are killed in an Al Qaeda attack in Hadramawt. Hundreds of Houthis demonstrate in the capital Sanaa, calling for the re-introduction of the government subsidy on fuel prices. A tribal meeting in Mareb calls for intensifying the campaign to protest against the recent government decision to lift fuel subsidies

5 August 2014: The UK appoints a special envoy to Yemen. A Saudi newspaper says deliberations are underway to form a new national accords government of 33 minister positions, shared equally between the north and the south and all political parties in the country. A military source in Hadramawt confirms the fall of the entire valley of Hadramawt under Al Qaeda's control. A UAE newspaper reports that a new deal has been reached between the Houthis and Hadi, giving the Houthis the chance to join the next national accords government, and relieving Basindwah of his current duties as the Head of Government. A military source acknowledges the presence of Al Qaeda in the Valley of Hadramawt but denies their complete control over it. The terms of the new seize fire agreement in Al Jawf have been agreed and the first stage of the agreement is to be implemented

6 August 2014: The US extends a $30mn social welfare grant to Yemen. Saudi Arabia is said to be attempting another mediation between Hadi, Saleh and Ali Muhsin, promising to provide compensations to those three individuals to help close the divide. A report by the Executive Committee of the Friends of Yemen Conference(s) points at the slaw delivery on the promises of the donor community, as only 60% of the $7.8bn that were promised in 2012, for example, have so far been delivered. At least 18 Al Qaeda members are reportedly killed in Hadramawt, while three others including a Saudi national are arrested. 3 soldiers are killed and 6 others are injured in an attack by Al Qaeda in Baydaa

7 August 2014: The Yemeni Ministry of Defence announces the return of the city of "Al Quton" in eastern Hadramawt under the control of the state. Al Quds Al Araby reports on the slow erosion of Saudi Arabia's influence in Yemen, and the steady rise of Iranian strongholds in the country's north. Al Qaeda reclaims the city of Quton in Hadramawt and takes over government's institutions in the city. The Houthis break the seize fire agreement in Al Jawf and attack the mediation committee

8 August 2014: A new report by the Yemeni Research Institute (Abaad) indicates that at least 3,000 Yemenis have been killed in various wars with NSAGs since the end of the National Dialogue Conference. The Minister of Defence sends military reimbursements to Sayo'on in Hadramawt. Al Qaeda executes 18 Yemeni soldiers in Hadramawt (with knifes – following the style of ISIS)

9 August 2014: The GCC mission in Sanaa meets with the Sanctions Committee of the UNSC

10 August 2014: 5 soldiers are injured as well as 4 militants in an attack by militants allegedly belonging to Al Qaeda

11 August 2014: The UNSC's Sanctions/Experts Committee meets with the Military and Security Affairs Committee in Sanaa. The Houthis break the seize fire in Al Jawf and target the Mediation Committee for the second time. A second meeting takes place at the Sanaa office of the GCC with the Sanctions/Expert Committee of UNSC – the Ambassadors of the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative were also there

12 August 2014: The White House warns those obstructing the peace process in Yemen and threatens them with sanctions. The Houthis blow up government/security buildings in Al Jawf. At least 10 Houthis are killed, and 20 others are injured in an attack in G'ail – Al Jawf as three tribal fighters are also killed in the attack. In the first meeting of the National Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the Conclusions of the NDC, Hadi declares himself the Head of the Committee and appoints two deputies from Saleh's associates

13 August 2014: The Minister of Defence calls on the inhabitants of Hadramawt to support the Yemeni army in its fight against Al Qaeda. Hadi seems to be slowly abandoning the goals of the revolution to rid the country of Saleh and his regime. Houthi leader Abdulmalik threatens to use force against the State if it does not fulfil the demands of his movement

14 August 2014: The UK ambassador to Yemen (Jeen Mariot) publishes a blogpost proposing that Yemen follows the example of Northern Ireland in disarming its NSAGs. A Yemeni civil coalition to monitor the implementation of the conclusions of the NDC indicates that only 30% of the agreed list of 31 points in relation to the Southern case have so far been implemented. Armed clashes in Taez leave 6 people between dead and injured, including 4 soldiers. An explosion targets the Presidential Palace in Mukalla, the capital of Hadramawt. The Mediation Committee in Al Jawf announces its withdrawal from the ongoing conflict between the tribal militants and the army on the one hand and the Houthis on the other

15 August 2014: Hadi orders the formation of local tribal militia to fight the Houthis in Al Jawf. An Emirati research institute accuses the UAE of having aided the largest mass murder in recent history – in reference to the crackdown by Egypt against the Muslim Brotherhood

16 August 2014: Benomar returns to Sanaa. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs says at least 4,000 people have become IDPs as a result of the ongoing fighting in Al Jawf. The US intensifies its drone strikes in Abyan and Hadramawt. At least five Houthis are killed in an exchange of fire with the recently formed local tribal militias in Al Jawf. Tens of Yemenis protest in front of Hadi's office, asking that he dismisses the Minister of Defence. 2 Houthis are killed in Taez. The Mayor of Al Jawf withdraws earlier remarks he made about Hadi ordering the formation of local tribal militias to fight the Houthis

17 August 2014: The Houthis gather up in various locations on the outskirts of Sanaa, in preparation for "what's next". 4 Al Qaeda militants are killed, and five others are arrested in Al Quton, Hadramawt. The Head of the Executive Committee of the Yemeni Coalition of Opposition parties says the Houthis are revolting against the conclusions of the NDC. Eye witness reports indicate the Houthis have withdrawn from a site in Al Jawf due to heavy fighting with the army and the local tribal forces. Hadi meets with Benomar in Sanaa. The UN convenes a workshop in Sanaa and discusses combating poverty in Al Jund federal region (Ibb and Taez). Given the recent Houthi threat to use force against the government if it doesn't revert back on its fuel-subsidy decision, the capital is put on high alert in fear of the Houthis' "next step". Benomar meets with the head of Islah party and Houthi representatives and calls on them to abide by the conclusions of the NDC. Abdul Malik Al Houthi warns of

escalating the protest against the government's fuel-subsidy decision from the next day onwards and claims to be speaking for all of Yemen. Iran's "Faris" news agency says hundreds of Ansar Allah – the Houthis - are preparing to take down the capital Sanaa as they divide it into 10 geographical areas

18 August 2014: Al Quds Al Araby warns Yemen is moving towards civil war. King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia orders the sending of an immediate financial and petrochemical aid package to Yemen. Hadi meets with key figures (tribal and governmental) in Sanaa and calls for forming a Security Built around Sanaa by the people and for the people. Tens of thousands of Houthi and former regime supporters demonstrate in Sanaa, Hijjah, Amran and Saada against lifting the fuel subsidy. The Houthis complete the siege of Sanaa by digging trenches and forming 150 squads of fighters

19 August 2014: The ambassadors of the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative send a strong worded message to Abdulmalik Al Houthi, asking him to abide by the conclusions of the NDC and restating the 11 July call of the UNSC that his movement withdraws back to Saada and hands over all government military equipment it confiscated. The Fourth Brigade announces its readiness to defend the capital Sanaa. The Houthis respond to the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative by saying those countries made a mistake when they obstructed the path of the revolution. The UK foreign ministry and Embassy in Sanaa requests from all British that they citizens leave Yemen immediately. The High Military and Security Affairs Committee threatens to use force against the Houthis besieging the capital Sanaa. Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdul Salam says Hadi sent a Presidential Committee to mediate

20 August 2014: Hundreds of families have reportedly left Sanaa in fear of the Houthis. A government source indicates Hadi has agreed to the Houthi demand that he dismisses Basindwah's government. Hadi asks the Houthis to "return to their senses" and what's been agreed at the NDC. The tribes of Sabaa region gather up to confront the Houthi threat in Al Jawf. Armed clashes between the Houthis and the tribes of Al Jawf continue. The US orders its nationals to leave Yemen

21 August 2014: Hadi places his security and armed forces on the highest levels of alert. The Yemeni Minister of Defence meets with the 10 sponsors of the GCC initiative. Abdulmalik Al Houthi participates in one of the Houthi rallies at the outskirts of Sanaa and describes Hadi's Mediation Committee a "a corruption apparatus"

22 August 2014: The GCC condemns the Houthis' actions and any/all steps directed at the obstruction of the peace process in the country. The Houthis escalate the situation and launch "tent" protests outside government buildings such as the Ministry of Electricity and the Postal Service in Sanaa. The Yemeni Defence and Interior Ministries call in their reserves. Armed Houthi militants march in the streets of Sanaa as public rallies and tents are erected in public squares and central parks. A military force is sent to the Sanaa to Airport street and fighter jets fly low over the areas where many thousands of Houthis are present. The Military and Security Affairs Committee convenes and holds the Houthis responsible for the consequences of escalating the situation in Sanaa. Abdulmalik Al Houthi attacks the US and calls it the main enemy of all Muslims

23 August 2014: A government source reveals the National Accords Government is offering to resign and to re-think the issue of the fuel subsidy in exchange for a Houthi withdrawal from their tents in Sanaa. The mediation committee in Saada says an agreement has been reached with the Houthis around three main points: economic reforms, government reforms, ending Houthi rallies in Saada. 1 person is killed, and 3 others are injured in Houthi – Salafist

clashes in Sanaa. 2 soldiers are killed, and 6 others are injured in an attack in Sayo'on, Hadramawt

24 August 2014: The Head of the Mediation Team in Saada, Al Mikhlafi announces the failure of negotiations and says his team is on its way back to Sanaa. Southern Hirak threatens to secede if the Houthis succeed in taking over the capital Sanaa. Hadi meets with the Security Affairs Committee and speaks of suspicious Houthi intentions. Saleh meets with the General People's Congress (the former ruling party) and says he and his political party stand at an equal distance from everyone. One million people march down the streets in Sanaa in rejection of the Houthi siege of the capital Sanaa. Gaza death toll rises to 2101 in 48 days of Israeli war on the Gaza Strip, including 563 children while 10,568 others were also injured. The Houthis withdraw from a number of locations in Al Jawf, recall the Mediation Committee amidst internal divisions between their leadership and their fighters in the field. The Socialist Party offers a 6-point mediation initiative between the Houthis and the government

25 August 2014: The Ministry of the Interior closes all sideroads leading to Sanaa. Hadi calls on the Houthis to withdraw from Amran and says that holding armed tent rallies is against the law. Houthi leader Abdulmalik proposes a 7-point vision to resolving the current situation in the country, starting with the re-imposition of the fuel subsidy. At least 12 Houthi militants are killed as well as 3 tribal fighters in Al Jawf. Armed clashes erupt between the Houthis and Al Qaeda in Radaa' – Al Baydaa. The UNSC postpones the convention of a Special Session on Yemen

26 August 2014: Al Qaeda declares its responsibility over the death of an army officer and a number of other attacks in Hadramawt. A Saudi newspaper reports that Hadi is attempting to establish a tribal army of 24,000 fighters to protect the capital Sanaa. Basindwah denies his government ever proposed resignation. Hadi and the Houthis exchange letters through Bendog'r, the Deputy Prime Minister, while the Houthis continue the deployment of their fighters/members to the capital's main entrances. The Charge de Affairs at the U.S. Embassy meets with Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar and calls for the fulfilment of the results of the NDC. A seize fire agreement is reached in Gaza. A draft agreement is signed between Russia and Yemen to build a steal company with a budget of $300mn. Hadi responds to Abdulmalik Al Houthis' list of 7 points with a 3-point proposal, all revolving around the need for the Houthis to withdraw and / or end their activities in Sanaa, Amran and Al Jawf. Heavy fighting is renewed in Al Jawf between the army (backed by local tribes) and the Houthis

27 August 2014: Abdulmalik Al Houthi responds to Hadi by threatening with a more "painful" escalation. Benomar says the UNSC will re-convene to discuss the situation in Yemen on 29 August. Hadi says he is ready to die for Yemen, while reporting that there are 2.7mn people living in Sanaa. The Houthis welcome the mediation attempts of the large segment of Yemen's political parties, which calls for rethinking the issue of fuel subsidies, forming a National Accords Government and entering into a political partnership in accordance with the results of the National Dialogue Conference

28 August 2014: Secessionist Hirak re-asserts its call for the independence of the South. 11 people (including 1 soldier) have been killed in armed clashes between the Yemeni army and the local tribes on the one hand and the Houthis on the other in Al Jawf. 1 person is killed, and 4 others are injured as the Security Forces disburse a demonstration in Aden calling for the secession of the South. 3 Al Qaeda militants are killed in Hadramawt. The Houthis encircle Sanaa airport with tents and public rallies

29 August 2014: Rising expectations for a UNSC Resolution listing Saleh and key Houthi leaders for sanctions. Hadi considers suspending the work of the Iranian embassy in Tehran, given recent reports of the substantial levels of support that Tehran is giving to the Houthis. The Houthis prepare to take over Sanaa from four corners. Tens of thousands gather up in Sanaa to call for national dialogue and the denunciation of violence. The UNSC issues a Presidential Statement calling on the Houthis to withdraw from Amran and condemning the recent Al Qaeda's attacks

30 August 2014: Fierce fighting continues in Hadramawt. The website globalfirepower ranks the Yemeni army No.6 in the Arab World. 5 Al Qaeda militants are killed in Hadramawt. In its recent presidential statement, the UNSC expressed its concerns over the news of a Houthi – Saleh alliance and noted that the Experts/Sanctions committee is currently investigating it. The UNSC's President Mark Grant (UK Ambassador) considers the Houthis an obstructionist entity and threatens the movement with sanctions. An agreement has been reached between the government and the Houthis calling for reducing the price of fuels, before entering into negotiations to form a new government. At least 23 people are killed in armed clashes between the Houthis and the Popular Defence Committees (Army – allied Houthis) in Al Jawf as the Houthis fail to recapture sites they lost to the local tribes. The Houthis respond to the UNSC by saying "no body scares us". An agreement is reached between GCC states and Qatar to resolve their differences. Hadi forms an Economic Committee to negotiate with the Houthis, and gives it a 4-day mandate to look into the alternatives to lifting the fuel subsidy

31 August 3014: A number of reports by local and foreign agencies indicate Hadi is to soon resort to the military option to settle the Houthi's expansion into Sanaa**.** The negotiation team reaches an agreement as the Houthis propose funding the government with the difference (resulting from the re-imposition of the subsidy) for two months. Abdulmalik Al Houthi attacks Hadi in a TV address. Armed clashes between the Houthis and the local tribes extend to Thammar and leave 8 people dead**.** Hadi orders setting up a compensation fund to pay Yemeni Riyals 5mn to the families of everyone who died on the 18 March 2011 (Karama (dignity) Massacre Day), and Yemeni Riyals 500,000 to everyone who was injured

- **September 2014**

1 September 2014: Hadi calls King Abdulla of Saudi Arabia and warns Yemen is dealing with regional "agenda". The Houthis continue their escalation and call for civil disobedience until "their demands are met". In the third stage of their escalation, the Houthis "call for Jihad" and deploy armoured vehicles and tanks to the entry points of the capital. The negotiations with the Houthis come to a complete stall and the Yemeni presidency prepares for the worst. Hadi ridicules the Houthi escalation, cites the price of gas in Saada is more expensive than in the rest of the country, even after lifting the government subsidy, and warns of the consequences of the critical juncture that the country is currently faced with. Armed clashes between the tribe-backed army and the Houthis in Al Jawf continue, following the death of 13 Popular Defence militants and more than 30 Houthis. Al Qaeda in Hadramawt executes 3 people on charges of espionage. A human rights report indicates 722 people have been killed and 1834 others have been injured in Amran since the beginning of this year, in addition to 213 reported kidnappings and 24,205 IDPs. Hadi sends a new mediation team to Saada. 13 soldiers are killed by an Al Qaeda attack in Shibwa

2 September 2014: Yemen's oil sector loses $1bn as foreign companies leave the country due to political instability. The Head of the Mediation Committee in Saada Abdul Malik Al

Mikhlafy says a new agreement has been unanimously reached, reducing the price of fuel by 500 Riyals, calling for the removal of Houthi tents from the capital and its entry points, the withdrawal of the Houthis from Amran and ending the war in Al Jawf. This is in addition to a new mechanism for forming a new government. Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdul Salam confirms his movement's rejection of Hadi's new proposal, which also allocated the Houthis ministerial positions in the government, excluding the Ministries of Defence, Finance, the Interior and Foreign Affairs. The Houthis destroy with explosives the small village of "Al Hmaida" in Mareb and force at least 1200 families to leave

3 September 2014: The World Bank lends Yemen $553mn. A Saudi newspaper reports the negotiations are still going on in Saada, with a new offer to reduce the price of fuels by 1000 Riyals. The Sanctions/Experts committee of the UNSC is investigating the participation of elements of Saleh's followers in the ongoing Houthi protests in Sanaa. The Houthis close a number of roads in the capital Sanaa. Hadi approves the new fuel prices in a ministerial meeting – 3500 Riyals for 20 litres of Gasoline (down by 500 Riyals) or 175 Riyals per litre and 3400 Riyals for 20 litres of Diesel (down by 500 Riyals) or 170 Riyals per litre. The Head of the Iranian Republican Guard says his country is preparing for an all-out war with antagonistic Arab countries

4 September 2014: Many supporters of the former Saleh regime in Saada and Amran join the Houthi camps on the outskirts of the capital Sanaa. The Houthis call on their supporters to chant the infamous scream: "death to America, death to Israel, cursed be the Jews, victory to Islam" from rooftops three times starting at 18:000GMT. 1 killed and 3 others are injured in armed clashes between the Salafists and the Houthis in Thammar. In a joint statement, Saudi Arabia and France criticise the Houthis and their attempt to replace "the state" in Yemen. Tens of Houthis are reported as either dead or injured in renewed clashes in Al Jawf

5 September 2014: The Yemeni Oil Company denies lifting the subsidy placed on oil products sold to the electrical company. The Houthis and Al Qaeda in Radaa', Al Baydaa detonate the shops of each other's supporters. Millions of people gather up in Sanaa and a number of other governorates on "Unity for Yemen" Friday and in denunciation of violence. The Houthis re-block the Sanaa to Airport road in an escalation of their demands. The World Health Organisation reports that 800,000 people commit suicide on annual basis, including 733 people in Yemen. The Houthi raise "the ceiling" of their demands in a new message they sent to Hadi with the Mayor of Sanaa Abdul Qader Hilal. Al Qaeda militants gather up to fight The Houthis in Mareb and Baydaa. Hundreds of Houthi fighters equipped with anti-aircraft machine guns arrive at the North Western and Western entrances of the capital Sanaa from Saada

6 September 2014: Amongst their concerns, the Houthis refuse the inclusion of Saada in a federal region named "Azal" along with Sanaa, Amran and Thammar. Hadi calls on the Sheikhs and tribes of Yemen from the northern parts of the country to its south to rally up in support of the government against the Houthis. In his first official response to the Houthi campaign around Sanaa, the Minister of Defence Mohammed Nasser Ahmed says the armed forces are a neutral institution that is detached from all political affiliations and that stands at "an equal distance from everyone". 563 African refugees have been stopped by the Yemeni authorities in the Gulf of Aden over the past 12 months. Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdul Salam says the Mayor of Sanaa Abdul Qader Hilal has returned to Sanaa and that there is a new mediation initiative in progress. Houthi-tribal-army clashes in Al Jawf continue and news reports indicate that 50 Houthis have been killed as a result of 6 hours of intense fighting. The UNHCR and the Yemeni Ministry of Human Rights sign an agreement to

increase the protection of 250,000 refugees (235,000 of whom are Somalian) and 300,000 IDP present in the country

7 September 2014: The Yemeni air force launches multiple airstrikes on Houthi sites in Al Jawf. Anti-riot police starts cracking down on Houthi tents and public rallies blocking major access points to the capital Sanaa such as the ministries of electricity and communication and the Sanaa-airport highway. In a new escalation, the Houthis camp at the outskirts of Sanaa and prevent all government and/or army-platted vehicles from entering the city. The Arab League condemns the Houthis and calls for respecting the territorial integrity of Yemen

8 September 2014: Hadi rejects a tribal mediation calling for another fuel price reduction by 1000 Riyals amongst other conditions. The Yemeni air force continues shelling Houthi locations in Al Jawf. Hadi launches an institutional "purge" of security and army officials collaborating with the Houthis and its rejection of any peace/political solutions to the ongoing crisis in the country. At least 50 Houthis are either killed or injured in air raids on Houthi training grounds in Al Jawf

9 September 2014: The Military and Security Affairs Committee holds the Houthis responsible for the attempt to break into the Ministerial Council building and Sanaa's broadcast. New reports indicate Hadi refused to give the Houthis access to a seaport. 7 people are killed, and many others are injured in an explosion targeting a military post in Hadramawt. Houthi militants takeover a military school in Sanaa, starting armed clashes with the Security Forces leading to the death of 7 Houthi militants and the injury of 5 soldiers. 10 Al Qaeda militants have reportedly been killed in Al Quton, Hadramawt. Hadi orders his security forces and calls on the local tribal committees to bring an end to the clashes in Al Jawf. The Yemeni army succeeds in forcing the Houthis to leave the school they occupied in Sanaa, resulting in 10 deaths and tens of injuries

10 September 2014: The Yemeni army continues to raid Houthi sites and weapon storage facilities, killing at least 80 Houthis and injuring 100s of others. UNICEF: More than 1 million Yemeni children below the age of 5 suffer from severe malnutrition and faltering growth. Iranian Supreme Leader's official newspaper, Kaihan, vows to end Al Saud's rule after the "success of the Islamic revolution in Yemen". The Yemeni army continues to raid Houthi strongholds in Al Jawf

11 September 2014: Houthi spokesman denies reaching any agreement with the government. Benomar re-assures Hadi of the international community's support of his government. 5 people are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa. An increasing number of reports indicates an agreement is drawing near, along the lines of further decreasing fuel prices and forming a new government within 48 hours. The agreement is announced under the sponsorship of the UN

12 September 2014: 3 tribal fighters are killed in the friendly fire of airtrikes in Al Jawf

13 September 2014: Armed clashes erupt with the Houthis outside the main offices of Yemen TV. 7 killed in an airstrike on a Houthi – controlled tank and 14 others are injured in ongoing fighting with the army and its tribal supporters in Mareb and Al Jawf. The ten sponsors of the GCC Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism warn the Houthis in a joint statement

14 September 2014: Hadi's advisor, Dr. Faris Al Saqqaf warns of the consequences of the present situation in light of obstacles in the negotiations process. The Yemeni air force raids

civilian homes in the second "friendly fire" incident in Al Jawf, as Hadi orders an investigation. Tribal forces continue gathering up to fight the Houthis

15 September 2014: The Nasserite party withdraws from the National Accords Government in protest to the slow implementation of reforms to ease up the present tensions in the country. The Houthis withdraw from the negotiations with the government and observers note Iran's "unwavering" presence in the Houthis outlook. Death toll in the Yemeni army and supportive tribal militias rises to 98 deaths and 235 injuries after 2.5 months of fighting with the Houthis. Houthi leader Abdulmalik Al Houthi contacts the Russian Embassy and secures five scholarships for his followers to study various specialisations in Russia. A new round of mediation is launched under the auspices of UN Envoy Benomar

16 September 2014: The Houthis re-enforce their positions in Sanaa despite ongoing diplomacy. The Houthis attempt to expand into Hodeida and Tuhama Hirak says it is taking steps to curb this expansion. The Military Tribunal questions a number of military leaders accused of collaborating with the Houthis and supplying them with arms and other kinds of support. More airstrikes are launched against the Houthis in Al Jawf. The army and tribal militias withdraw from a number of locations in Al Jawf. 7 people are killed, and many others are injured in Al Jawf. The Houthis continue suspending their talks with the government that are sponsored by Benomar. 2 Al Qaeda members are killed in Radaa' – Al Baydaa

17 September 2014: The UNSC's Expert/Sanctions Committee says it is willing to issue urgent sanctions against anyone obstructing the peace process in Yemen. 12 Houthi militants and 5 tribal militants are killed in Qabel in the north western part of Sanaa. A tribal mediation leads to a 24hr truce in Al Jawf. Benomar arrives in Saada to discuss a seize fire with the Houthi. US Ambassador to Yemen Mathew Touler warns the Houthis from imposing their demands using force as this would put them in the category of obstructionists under the mandate of the UNSC's Experts/Sanctions committee. The Houthis come metres away from Hadi's house in Sanaa after taking over Shamlan area in the capital completely. This came after a heavy night of fighting in the capital which resulted in at least 38 death, including 22 soldiers. Armed clashes erupt with the Houthis in the Southern part of the capital Sanaa. Regional and Western powers a like start linking between Saleh and the Houthis

18 September 2014: Military sources indicate the Minister of Defence himself might be involved in the corruption scandal that is leading to the expansion of the Houthis across Sanaa. Tribal militias manage to recover vast areas from the Houthis in Sanaa, killing at least 20 Houthis and imprisoning at least 30 others. A preliminary agreement has allegedly been reached between Benomar's team and the Houthis in Saada. The Houthis takeover a number of security posts in eastern Sanaa and many families flee. Heavy fighting erupts in Sanaa with a noticeable absence of the armed forces, as the tribal militias become the main defenders of the city. More than 75 Houthis are killed and at least 50 others are arrested as the armed forces and the Houthis engage in heavy fighting in the streets of Sanaa

19 September 2014: The Houthis manage to take over a number of military and security sites near Sanaa airport. UN envoy Benomar concludes his negotiations with the Houthis in Sanaa, without reaching any conclusions. Hadi calls on the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism for support and calls what's happening in Sanaa an attempted coup against the Yemeni state. The air force raids the Houthi' newly-acquired sites in northern Sanaa as the armed forces call on civilians to flee their homes. News of Ali Muhsin, the former chief officer of the First Armoured Division directing the war in Sanaa himself at four main fronts. The Houthis continue shelling the building of the official Yemeni TV station for the second day on the row. The Houthis sign on an agreement to end the

fighting in Sanaa after the departure of Benomar. More than 40 people are killed and tens of others are injured in the Houthi – army street fights in Sanaa. The Houthis take control over a number of schools in Sanaa and turn it into militarised posts

20 September 2014: Hadi gives the Houthis 12 hours to end their expansionary campaign in Sanaa. Armed clashes are renewed between the Houthis and the armed forces in Sanaa, around the building of the official Yemeni Television Station. The Houthi campaign in Sanaa continues for the fourth consecutive day as 70% of the population of the city flee. The official Yemeni TV Station catches fire with 300 people trapped inside. The official Yemeni TV station announces that many of the people working in it have been injured (4 killed), as well as 50 soldiers of the Brigade that is charged with protecting the building (1 killed). The Houthis threaten to "cut the hands" of Saudi Arabia off if it intervenes in Yemen. The Houthis takeover the TV station after three days of continuous fighting. The Security Affairs Committee imposes a curfew on four parts of Sanaa. The Houthis move their military arsenal from Amran to Sanaa

21 September 2014: Yemeni air force jets intensify their flights over Sanaa and large explosions are heard throughout the city. A fierce attack is launched by the Houthis against the HQ of the Sixth Division of the Yemeni army – what used to be called the First Armoured Brigade of Ali Muhsin Al Ahmer (score settlement). The Houthis take control of the Council of Ministers area, the main TV Station area, and the main Command of the Armed Forces building. The Houthis break into the Ministry of Defence as the soldiers are ordered to withdraw. The Houthis march towards the Presidential Palace as Prime Minister Basindwah resigns to "open the space" for an agreement between the Houthis and Hadi to be finalised. Fighting stops in all parts of Sanaa as the Presidential Guard takes over the neighbourhood of Sadeq Al Ahmar following the death of tens of Houthi militants due to heavy fighting in the area. The Salafist "Eiman University" has also been handed over to the Houthis. Benomar and the leaders of the National Accords Government are awaiting the Houthi leadership at the Presidential Palace to sign on an agreement. The Houthis take over the Ministry of Defence and the Central Bank. The employees of the "moral support" division at the Ministry of Defence announce their defection and support of the Houthis

22 September 2014: In the presence of Benomar, the belligerents sign an agreement at the presidential palace as government institutions continue falling in the hands of Houthi militias. Amongst others, the agreement calls for an immediate end to the fighting, the resignation of the NAG, forming a new government, ending the public rallies of the Houthis and reducing the price of fuels by an additional 500 Yemeni Riyals. The Houthis refuse to sign the Security Supplement, made up of 17 articles attached to the new agreement, the most important part of which calls for a Houthi withdrawal from all newly acquired territories, a seize fire in Sanaa, ending all display of arms in the capital, and disarming the movement in accordance with the conclusions of the National Dialogue Conference. The GCC welcomes the signing of the "Peace and National Partnership Agreement". The Nasserite party refuses to sign the agreement due to the Houthi rejection of the Security Supplement. Iran: Sanaa is the fourth Arab Capital falling under our control. The Houthis continue transporting weapons they acquired in Sanaa to their bases in Amran and Saada. Hadi meets with the ambassadors of the ten sponsors of the GCC Initiative, who congratulate Yemen on the "Peace and National Partnership Agreement". Yemeni Ministry of Health: 200 people have been killed and 461 others have been injured between the 16 to 21 September. Bakeil, one of the largest Yemeni tribes, announces its support of the newly signed agreement. Tens of Houthis are killed, and many others are injured in a car explosion in Saada. Al Qaeda also kidnaps 8 Houthis in Dalea'

23 September 2014: Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar was the price of Hadi's new agreement with the Houthis and their taking control of Sanaa without a fight. Benomar: the Houthis took everyone by surprise and it's down to historians, political and military analysts to explain what happened. Hadi speaks of a "big conspiracy, one that was previously prepared and in which internal and external forces alike became allied in a manner that crossed the lines of the nation" He added "we've been back-stabbed and betrayed". First deputy of the Secretary General of the National Dialogue Conference resigns, citing "the Houthi takeover of Sanaa". The UK welcomes the "Peace and National Partnership Agreement." In an interview with Al Jazeera, Houthi Leader Ali Al Quhoom speaks of high-level orders given by the Minister of Defence himself to his soldiers to stand down and not to fight the Houthis

24 September 2014: Tarq Hmaid of Al Sharq Al Awsat says what happened in Sanaa is a replication of what happened in Beirut in 2008 when Hezbollah occupied it. The Military and Security Affairs Committee welcomes the signing of the new agreement. The Houthis confiscate more than 100 tanks and armoured vehicles. A technocratic government is to be formed within one month of the agreement – two advisors, one Houthi and the other from Southern Hirak, are to also be appointed: Salih Ali Al Samed (Houthi) and Yasien Makawy (Hirak). Al Quds Al Araby speaks of a deal signed between Hadi and Iran, brokered by Oman to "politically empower the Houthis in the country". Houthi spokesman says the movement's militants will be withdrawn the following day and so will the name of the new head of the Yemeni government be announced

25 September 2014: The UNSC welcomes the "Peace and National Partnership Agreement". The Houthis execute 200 soldiers belonging to the former First Armoured Division of Ali Muhsin al Ahmar. Al Qaeda vows to turn the Houthis into "pieces". The Minister of Defence and Chief Military Command welcomes the "Peace and National Partnership Agreement" and reaffirm the position of the armed forces as a neutral institution. 4 people are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa. Through an Omani mediation, the Yemeni authorities release two Iranian Revolutionary Guard officers imprisoned on charges of helping the Houthis. The IMF warns Yemen is on the verge of an economic crisis, following the lifting of the subsidy. The US orders its nationals to leave Yemen

26 September 2014: UN Human Rights Council approves a resolution to provide Technical and Capacity-Building assistance to Yemen in the area of Human Rights. The 52nd anniversary of the 26 September revolution that overthrew the imamate is widely celebrated. Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar calls from Saudi Arabia on all Yemenis to rally around Hadi and save the country the pains of civil war

27 September 2014: Days after the release of two Iranian diplomats, the crew of the Iranian weapon shipment vessel "Jihan" is also released. The Head of Yemen's National Security Apparatus Ali Hassan Al Ahmadi says at least 20,000 Houthis fighters entered Sanaa from outside the city, besides those who were already present in the city. He added that the infiltration of the Houthis of the armed forces started in Amran when some military squadrons refused to come to the aid of Brigade 310 and army re-imbursements surrendered on the way to Amran. After the release of Iran's diplomats, the Houthis sign the Security Supplement of the "Peace and National Partnership Agreement." A Houthi leader, Abdulkarim Al Khaiwani launches an attack on Saudi Arabia on social media and promises that the Houthis will do the pilgrimage in Mecca by next year. 4 soldiers are killed in an Al Qaeda attack on a military post in Shibwa. Following the Houthis' signing of the Security Supplement, the rest of Yemen's political parties sign on it

28 September 2014: The Houthis re-establish the Imamate system in Northern Yemen. The US threatens former members of Saleh's regime and the Houthis with sanctions. Saudi Arabia calls for international measures towards the Houthi-orchestrated instabilities in Yemen, saying it could amount to a threat to international peace and security. Many killed in a car explosion targeting a Houthi gathering in Mareb. The Arab League welcomes the "Peace and National Partnership Agreement." Speaking at the UNGA, the UAE Foreign Minister Abdulla Benzayed Al Nahyan warns of the consequences of the situation in Yemen and stresses that it gives rise to the need to take affirmative action. An explosive device targets a Houthi checkpoint in Sanaa

29 September 2014: A Houthi leader says the movement will continue expanding out of Sanaa, towards the Houthi – Saudi border and Hodeida on the Red Sea. The Houthis are in negotiation to include 20,000 Houthi fighters in the Yemeni armed forces, while the Military and Security Affairs Committee shows signs of agreement over half of the proposed number or 10,000 Houthi militants. 5 Houthis are killed in a car explosion by Al Qaeda in Baydaa. Benomar describes Sanaa as an occupied city, following its invasion by the Houthis on 20 September. Five Arabic airlines stop their flights to Sanaa. Saudi Minister of the Interior warns the Houthis from attacking Saudi interests. A prominent Saudi religious scholar with 5mn Twitter followers, Salman Al Ouda, describes the fall of Sanaa a mystery. The Houthis break into and confiscate the content of 23 government institutions, 15 party offices, 3 Quran teaching institutions, 5 military facilities, 30 houses and 7 mosques. The Houthis refuse to return a number of key properties in the capital Sanaa, including the grounds of the First Armoured Division, citing historical documents proving the properties belonged to the family of Hamid Al Dein before getting confiscated during the 26 September revolution 52 years ago. This adds to the irredentist claims of the movement. The soldiers of the Fourth Brigade protest the Minister of Defence's surrender of their brigade to the Houthis and call for his prosecution. The Houthis continue transporting the heavy military arsenal they confiscated to their main stronghold in Saada

30 September 2014: The Houthis levy daily protection taxes at the value of Yemeni Riyals 3,000 – 100,000 on oil and other commercial establishments in the capital. The UN Food and Agriculture organisation (FAO) says half of Yemen's 25mn people are facing food shortage crisis. Nobel Laureate Tawakul Kerman calls the Houthis' campaign a fully-fledged "counter revolution." The Houthis refuse to withdraw from Sanaa and say they will continue their presence along the side of the official Yemeni authorities "to protect" the capital from any potential danger. The Houthis arrest tens of the members of the Yemeni Ba'th party and accuse them of participating in past Yemeni and Saudi wars against them. Yemeni Foreign Minister Jamal Al Salal formally accuses the former regime of providing logistical assistance to the Houthis as they took over the capital. The Houthis claim receiving the "first of its kind" invitation to meet with the Saudi regime

- **October 2014**

1 October 2014: a conflict erupts between the Houthis and Hadi over whether the GCC Initiative (Hadi's preference) or the Peace and National Partnership Agreement (the Houthis' preference) should be the reference point for the future of the country. The GCC says following a special session on Yemen that the security of Yemen is the security of the entire GCC, and warns that it will not stand idle

2 October 2014: Benomar calls the situation in Yemen "still sensitive." Hadi says the "Peace and National Partnership Agreement" saved the country from a civil war. The Houthis are expanding eastwards towards the oil fields of Mareb. The Saudis are in search for new allies in Yemen

3 October 2014: A ship carrying 87 Ethiopian refugees is intercepted in Yemen's territorial waters. More than 200 people have been kidnapped by the Houthis and taken into prisons in Amran. The Houthis take control of the government's economic policy and order the ministry of finance to stop making payments other than the salaries of government employees. The US releases $26mn as a military aid package to Yemen, despite ongoing developments. The Houthis takeover the management of the police force and call in Yemeni citizens for questioning. The Minister of the Interior Al Turb says the Yemeni crisis ended with the signing on the "Peace and National Partnership Agreement"

5 October 2014: The expansion of the Houthis in Yemen gives a boon to Al Qaeda's activities in the country. The 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative call for the immediate implementation of the "Peace and National Partnership Agreement" and for the naming of a new Prime Minister

6 October 2014: The Houthis wear the uniform of the armed forces as negotiations between them and Hadi are still ongoing to include 20,000 Houthi fighters in the official Yemeni armed forces. 4 Houthi militants are killed in an attack on a checkpoint in Al Jawf. While moving eastwards to take over the oil fields of Mareb, the Houthis are also move westwards in an attempt to control the straights of Bab Al-Mandab on the Red Sea

7 October 2014: Ahmed Benmubarak is the new Yemeni Prime Minister. Saleh's party rejects the new appointment, citing the need to balance the appointments of Northern and Southern representatives as now both the President and the Prime Minister come from the South. The Houthis reject the US-favoured Benmubarak and withdraw their representative from Hadi's advisory council

8 October 2014: 14 Al Qaeda militants are killed as they break into a security building in Baydaa

9 October 2014: Hadi accepts Benmubarak's apology to form a new government. The Houthi call Hadi a U.S. puppet as Benmubarak was appointed after Hadi's meeting with the U.S. ambassador, and they promis escalations in Sabeen Square. At least 47 people are killed in a suicide bombing targeting Houthi protesters in Sanaa and 19 soldiers are killed in another bombing targeting the Yemeni army, Mechanical Division No.27 in Hadramawt. The UK, the US, the GCC, the EU and Iran all condemn the attacks. The UK re-plays the threat of "sanctions" card against those obstructing the political process in the country. Hadi meets with the ambassadors of the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative and calls on them to play a more active role in Yemen. The political council of the Houthis calls for a new revolution

10 October 2014: A new movement called "ISIS supporters in the Arabian Peninsula" is established and vows to attack Western/Saudi/Kurdish interests. Southern secessionist leader Al Beed calls on the UNSC to allow for a referendum in the South as most of the South wants to break off into its own state. The Death toll from the suicide bombing in Sanaa rises to 51, with more than 140 others injured. Al Qaeda declares its responsibility for the Sanaa explosion, via Twitter

11 October 2014: A Yemeni delegate meets with the World Bank in Washington. The UNSC condemns the suicide bombing in Sanaa. The local tribal militias that helped with

fighting Al Qaeda in Abyan have effectively replaced government authorities in the South. Preparations are underway in the South to commemorate the 51st anniversary of the 14th October 1963 revolution that eventually led to the withdrawal of British forces from Yemen. Two soldiers are killed, and 2 others are injured in an explosion in Hadramawt. The Arab League warns against the escalation of violence in Yemen

12 October 2014: Kuwait provides $73.5mn for funding electricity-related projects in Yemen. Extensive meetings are held at the IMF in Washington to evaluate Yemen's economy. The Houthis face popular uproars leading to their withdrawal from a castle in Hodeida – the largest tribe of which (Al Zaraniq) has a long-standing feud with the last governing Imam of Northern Yemen, Yehia Hamid Al Dein, who imprisoned more than 700 members of the tribe until death. The IDPs of Sanaa (estimated at tens of thousands) face dire humanitarian crisis. Al Qaeda announces its responsibility over an explosion in Hadramawt, via twitter. The Houthis replicate the Hezbollah experience in Yemen. The former presidential advisor Husain Abdoh Al Haddad confirms the Minister of Defence Mohammed Nasser is the main force behind the ongoing situation in Sanaa, as he misadvised Hadi and pushed him to act in the best interest of Iran, not Yemen. The leadership of Saleh's political party – the General People's Congress – warns Benomar not to include any names for sanctions in his next report to the UNSC before it meets tomorrow

13 October 2014: The Yemeni police force refuses the orders of the Ministry of the Interior to return to their posts following the Eid holiday. The activities of the Houthis in Sanaa come in sync with those of Hirak in Aden – the fall of Sanaa re-ignites the South's call for independence. The Houthis approve of Hadi's latest decision to ask engineer Khalid Bahah – the permanent representative of Yemen at the UN to form a new government. Southern Secessionist leader Al Beed says the independence of the South will bring about peace and stability to the region. The Houthis attack and takeover the port of Hodeida, along with a number of other government facilities in the newly targeted governorate. As the Saudi army builds up its forces along the Yemeni – Saudi border, analysts wonder if the country is preparing for a war in Yemen. Military units surround a Houthi force that broke into a heavy weapons storage facility in Hodeida

14 October 2014: The Houthis besiege Hodeida airport and prepare for a showdown with the Hirak of Tuhama. The UNSC convenes an emergency session on Yemen. 2 Al Qaeda members are killed in an explosion in Baydaa. Benomar reports to the UNSC that the situation in Yemen is very fragile, and that the only way to save the political process in the country is through the complete implementation of the "Peace and National Partnership" agreement. The Yemeni Islah Party – Yemen's branch of the Muslim Brotherhood – changes its stance on the Southern issue and declares its support of a Southern referendum. Hodeida – the largest Yemeni city – falls to the Houthis without any resistance by the authorities. Thammar also falls under the control of the Houthis. The UK reaffirms its commitment to the unity of Yemen. Armed clashes erupt (across the border) at the Saada part of the Yemeni-Saudi borders. Faris Manaa, the governor of Saada orders the tribe of Al Ayash to seize fire with the Saudi border guards. Southern Hirak gives a notice to all northern employees of government institutions until the end of November to hand over their posts to their Southern counterparts and return to Northern Yemen

15 October 2014: The US allocates $45mn as a reward to anyone providing information leading to the arrest of 8 Al Qaeda leaders including Al Wehaishy. High-ranking sources in the Yemeni army warn the Houthis of attacking the straights of Mandab. Street fights erupt between Houthi and Al Qaeda militants in Radaa and the Yemeni army supports the Houthis in order to prevent Al Qaeda advancements. The Minister of Defence Mohammed Nasser

orders the governor of Hodeida not to confront the Houthis and to prevent armed clashes with the Houthis at all costs. Fighters belonging to Saleh's former regime and carrying Houthi flags start taking over the city of Ibb. The commander of the Fourth Military Area in Taez, Mahmoud Al Sbaihy denies the news of a Houthi takeover of the city and vows to defend Taez. The governor of Hodeida Sakhr Al Wajeeh admits signing a deal with the Houthis after they took control of the city, while also confirming that the Houthi militants are wearing the uniform of the Security Forces and are present at Hodeida airport, seaport and the city's main entry points. 4 Al Qaeda members are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa. 12 people are killed in armed clashes between the Houthis and Al Qaeda in Radaa' – Al Baydaa. Southern Hirak askes the oil and gas companies operating in Yemen to stop their activities and it holds them responsible for their employees' wellbeing if they don't. Al Jazeera publishes a list of weapons confiscated by the Houthis since Amran, including 103 tanks. The Constitutional Committee resumes its meetings. The Security Affairs Committee in Taez says it has reached an agreement with the Houthis to spare the city from armed clashes. Reuters reveals that following armed clashes between the Houthis and Al Qaeda in nearby Baydaa, the governor of Ibb and his assistants met with Houthi militants and drove with them into the Ibb

16 October 2014: The tribes of Qeisha and Abbas vow to prevent the Houthis from taking over Al Baydaa and form Common Defence Committees. Al Qaeda takes over a military post in the city of Adein, Ibb. Al Qaeda executes a Houthi commander in Radaa', Al Baydaa. The Houthis take control of Al Tewal border crossing on the Yemeni – Saudi border in coordination with the local authorities of Hijjah. The Ministry of the Interior denies coordinating with the Houthis as they entered Yemeni cities but says that it is committed to the terms of the "Peace and National Partnership agreement." The Houthis move towards Mareb and a tribal mediation is launched in an attempt to prevent them from entering the city. An Iranian MP says his country is not willing to engage in any dialogue with Saudi Arabia. France welcomes a call for convening a conference on Reconciliatory Justice in Yemen by the end of October

17 October 2014: 1 member of Al Qaeda is killed, 1 injured and 2 are arrested in Taez. Obama reaffirms US commitment to the unity of Yemen. Yemen's Refugees, Passport and Citizenship Agency says 5882 illegal refugees have been deported over the past four months, including 4881 of African descent, 866 Arabs and 135 of Asian and European nationalities. The Office of the Yemeni President denies facilitating the Houthi takeover of any parts of Yemen. Clashes erupt between the Houthis and tribal fighters in Ibb. 4 people are killed in armed clashes between the Houthis and Al Qaeda in Al Baydaa. The Minister of Defence orders the recruitment of 500 Houthis from Al Hussain Brigade into the 9th Brigade of the Yemeni army that is stationed in Amran. 1 killed and 3 injured in the Security Forces' crackdown on Southern Hirak protestors in Aden. At least 20 people are killed, mostly Houthi militants, in armed clashes with the tribes of Ibb, as the governor of Ibb tells the Houthis to leave the city and the city's tribal militia takeover a number of army posts

18 October 2014: The city of Radaa, Al Baydaa falls to the Houthis after two days of armed combat with Al Qaeda. Al Hirak Al Tuhami gives the Houthis a 24-hour notice to leave Hodeida. At least 16 people are killed, including 12 Houthis in armed clashes with the tribes of the city of Yereim in Ibb. Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdulsalam says his movement took over Hodeida, Ibb and Thammar in coordination with the official security apparatus in order to fight Al Qaeda. Death toll in the armed clashes of Ibb between the Houthis and the tribal militias rise to 25, while 16 others are killed in Yereim, Ibb. Aljazeera correspondent in the area Hamdi Al Bekary says the Houthis took over the main security building in Yereim without a single bullet fired towards them. An agreement is signed between the warring

parties in Ibb, calling for the immediate withdrawal of both tribal and Houthi fighters from the city to spare it the horrors of civil war. This comes after 30 Houthis are killed in Yereim. A Houthi delegation visits Iran

19 October 2014: Hadi calls for expediting the formation of the new government as the constitutional committee listens to international experts on human rights and freedoms. The Houthis redeploy their militias in the city of Yereim, Ibb after the tribal militias withdrew from the city. Yereim is effectively under the control of the Houthis. The International Affairs advisor of Iran's Supreme Ruler Ali Akbar Velayati congratulates the Houthis and draws parallels between what's happening in Sanaa and what happened in Lebanon. He underscored: "you removed the obstacles in our way". The tribes of Isbeel, Jarsha and Thalaa' of A'anas, Thammar sign a covenant to stand by the Houthis and the army against Al Qaeda. Former Minister of Culture Abdul Wahhab Al Rawhany reports that Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar ordered his soldiers to stand down in order to save Yemen the horrors of civil war, and that what happened in Yemen is aimed at isolating Islah – the branch of the Muslim Brotherhood in Yemen

20 October 2014: Heavy clashes erupt between the Houthis and Al Qaeda in Radaa. The Houthis pressure Hadi to hand over the Ministries of Defence, the Interior and Finance to them. The mediation efforts between the tribes and the Houthis in Ibb collapse due to the insistence of the Houthis to keep their fighters in the city. At least 20 Houthi militants are killed in an Al Qaeda attack on Radaa. The Sheikhs of Baydaa sign a covenant to protect the governorate from any militias trying to break into their governorate. In a continuation of the "tribal intifada" against the Houthis, the tribes of Boa'dan in Ibb expel their governor on the grounds of failing to protect the governorate and preventing the tribes from confronting the Houthi threat. Tens of Houthis are also prevented from entering Ibb by this tribe. Internal fighting ensues in the political branch of the Houthis as it convenes in Saada, with members of the politburo considering the lack of resistance to the Houthis expansion a trap, aimed at ending the movement as fast as its resurrection. The UNSC's Sanctions Committee names five individuals for international sanctions: the former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, his son Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh Yemen's Ambassador to the UAE and the three Houthis leaders of Abdulmalik Al Houthi, his brother Abdulkhaliq Al Houthi and the field commander of the movement Abu Ali Al Hakim

21 October 2014: The constitutional committee is due to finish drafting the new constitution of the country by the end of November. More than 17 people are killed, and 28 others are injured in a car explosion targeting the Houthis in Radaa'. The Southern parts of the country are warried about a potential Houthi invasion. The entire governorate of Hijjah on the Yemeni – Saudi border is now under the control of the Houthis. China and Russia reaffirm their support of Yemen in its ongoing transitional process by sending emissaries to meet with Hadi

22 October 2014: The UNSC's Expert/Sanctions Committee is to return to Yemen in three days. The Constitutional Committee travels to the UAE to learn more about the country's experience with federalism. Southern Hirak's subdivisions re-unite in the face of "the threat from the north" after two years of internal fighting. The deadline to form the new government within one month of signing the Peace and National Partnership Agreement is reached and the government is not formed yet. Disagreements between Hadi and the Yemeni opposition are part of the problem. The Houthis stop the daily functions of the Ministry of the Interior. 30 Houthis are killed by Al Qaeda in Radaa'. Saleh's party threatens the UNSC of "severe consequences" if it goes on with its plans to impose sanctions on Saleh and his son. The UNSC is due to freeze the assets of Saleh and his son within the next five days. The Houthis

say they will not participate in Bahah's government, a day after the Joint Meeting Parties (Yemen's Opposition) threatened to do the same. The (newly united) High Council of Southern Hirak declares Al Beed the President of the South and Ba'om the Chairman of the Council and the Revolution. Saudi Arabia funds a development project targeting Aden's sewage system with $20mn

23 October 2014: As Al Qaeda vows to take its battle with the Houthis to the heart of Sanaa, the Saudi newspaper Okaz reports that 100 suicide bombers have entered the city. Al Qaeda says on its Twitter account that 18 Houthis have been killed in an explosion in Radaa, central Baydaa. 3 loud explosions rock Radaa. The UNSC's Expert/Sanctions Committee prepares to visit the city of Aden on its fourth visit to Yemen since its formation. Southern Hirak escalates its protests and activities that are demanding the secession of the South. As the fighting between Al Qaeda and the tribes on the one hand, and the Houthis on the other intensifies in Radaa, Al Qaeda vows to take the battle all the way to Saada

24 October 2014: Two Houthis are killed and a third is kidnapped in armed confrontations between the Houthis and Hirak Tuhama in Al Hodeida. The Constitutional Committee starts its closed-door meetings in the UAE. An international force awaits a UNSC authorisation to impose a weapon – shipment embargo around Yemen and Somalia. At least 75 militants have been killed in Houthi – Al Qaeda/tribal clashes this week, including 22 killed in the explosion in Radaa. Thousands gather up Aden in "Anger Friday" calling for the secession of the South. Saudi Arabia and Egypt are concerned about the expansion of the Houthi across Yemen, especially as they come close to taking over the straights of Bab Al - Mandab, the southern gate of the Red Sea and the Sues Canal. Armed clashes intensify between the Houthis and Tuhama Hirak in Hodeida as the Houthis loot 4 Yemeni air force basis. Saudi Arabia places its forces on the Yemeni - Saudi border on high alert and warns the Houthis not to break into the territorial space of the Kingdom

25 October 2014: The Houthis suffer major losses in their armed clashes with Al Qaeda and the tribal fighters of Radaa as U.S. drones give the Houthis air support (!). Houthi representative in Thammar, Abdulmohsin Al Tawoos confirms his movement's fighters entered Thammar through close coordination with the Ministries of the Interior and Defence and the Military, Security and local Authorities of Thammar. Hadi authorises the dispensing of supplies of weapons to the Houthis from the Yemeni army's storage facilities under the guise of "fighting terrorism". Bahah reveals the allocation of each party in the new government: 9 seats to Saleh's party, 9 seats to the opposition, 6 seats to the Houthis and 6 seats to Southern Hirak. More than 80 Houthis (according to Aljazeera) have been killed in overnight fighting between with Al Qaeda / tribal fighters in Radaa. Hundreds of tribal militants arrive in Baydaa to fight the Houthis as fighting intensifies between the Houthis and Al Qaeda around mount Aspeil between Baydaa and Thammar. US drones are providing the Houthis with air support. The tribal fighters in Radaa underscore that they are fighting the Houthis in the name of their tribes and they are not in any way tied to Al Qaeda

26 October 2014: Answers to the mysterious fall of Sanaa are found at long last in the US drone and Yemeni Army support to the Houthis in its war against Al Qaeda. Tuhama Hirak vows to expel the Houthis from Hodeida by all means necessary. The Houthis capture the area of Manaseh in Radaa' accompanied by the Yemeni army, with aerial support provided by the US and army equipment dispensed through the direct authorisation of Hadi. The World Bank reports that at least 10/25mn Yemenis are in need of food assistance, 5 million of whom suffer from severe shortages of food. Tens of civilians fall dead in the airstrikes of Yemeni and US war planes in Qaifa, Al Baydaa. Hadi plans on visiting the US to meet with Obama. Ansar Al Sharia (Al Qaeda) in Manaseh, Baydaa confirm its withdrawal from the

city after heavy bombardments by the Yemeni army and US drones backing the advancements of the Houthis. At least 30 people, mostly Houthi militants, have so far been killed in Manasih

27 October 2014: A U.S. drone is downed in Manaseh, Radaa. The Ministry of the Interior Al Turb who had previously resigned (and his resignation was rejected by Hadi) after the fall of Amran, leaves the country to the US in protest to the "betrayal" of the Minister of Defence. Hadi attacks the Houthis, accusing them of weakening the state, and asking them to withdraw from Sanaa and the other cities they recently took over. 30 Houthi militants are killed in a car explosion in Manaseh, Baydaa. At least 250 people are killed in Radaa, Al Baydaa over the last three days. The Minister of Defence relieves the commander of Brigade 35 in Taez of his duties, who is better known for his effectiveness in cracking down on smugglers along the Yemeni coast

28 October 2014: 5 people are killed and more than 10 others are injured in armed clashes between the Houthis and tribal militias in Rodma, Ibb who confirm that remnants of the former Republican Guard (brigade 55) have handed their sites over to the Houthis. The GCC sends a letter to the UNSC warning with the strongest terms of the severity of the situation in Yemen, imploring the Council to act on its mandate to "preserve international peace and security" and to prevent the situation in Yemen from escalating any further. More than 100 Houthi militants have been killed in the last two days alone. A presidential source reveals the Ministries of Defence, the Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Finance in the new government have not been allocated to any political party yet. Cautious calm ensues in Radaa as medical sources confirm at least 250 people are killed in the Houthi-tribal combat over the past three days. Thousands of people demonstrate in Sanaa calling for the return of the state and the withdrawal of the Houthi militia. Yemen is becoming "the new Somalia." Armed clashes are renewed between the Houthis and the tribes of Rodma, Ibb as Brigade 55 of the Republican Guard continues handing its sites over to the Houthis. The Houthis remove the remainder of their tents from the outskirts of Sanaa

29 October 2014: Fighting resumes in Rodma, Ibb between the Houthis and the tribes. The Houthis seize control of Rodma. Students of Sanaa University protest against the Houthis and promise to escalate if the militants are not removed from their university campus within 72 hours. 10 Houthis are killed, including 9 in an explosion in Al Jarf, North of Sanaa. A number of tribal sheikhs and clan leaders announce their rejection of the Houthis' tribal conference that Abdulmalik Al Houthi recently called for in Sanaa

30 October 2014: Yemeni political parties agrees to form a government of technocrats in order to prevent any major crisis from taking place in the allocation of ministries. The Head of the Supreme Council of the tribes of Mareb and Al Jawf announces his rejection of the Houthi invitation to a tribal conference it is organising in Sanaa. Iranian weapon shipments have increased in recent months. The House of Representatives calls for the redeployment of the official security and army forces in Sanaa and the rest of the country. Benomar: only by implementing the Peace and National Partnership Agreement would the country overcome its current political impasse

31 October 2014: The ongoing fighting between the tribes of Ibb, Baydaa (in the centre) and in Hodeida (to the West) bring back to the mind of the historian the disputes between the ancestors of both sides of the conflict during the Ottoman Empire and thereafter during the Ottoman's first withdrawal from Northern Yemen. The Houthis take advantage of the political and military cover provided by the US to implement long contemplated agenda, including the installation of the Iranian puppet Al Beed as Southern president. The Houthis

are set to takeover Aden and Hadramawt in the South. Saudi Arabia reaffirms its support of Hadi and the unity of Yemen. The Houthi-Tribal conference convenes in Sanaa and gives Hadi a 10-day notice to announce the composition of the new government or else a "rescue council" will be formed. Saleh's party – the General People's Congress attacks Hadi, Benomar and the Yemeni Opposition and the recent push to form a government of technocrats

- **November 2014**

1 November 2014: The 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative call on the Houthis to return the military equipment they confiscated to the government, emphasise the need to form a new government as soon as possible in accordance with the Peace and National Partnership Agreement, and demand an immediate end to the Houthi expansion. The armed combat between the Houthis and the tribes in Ibb turn into a fight between the Houthis on the one hand and the Islah party on the other as the Houthis blow up a building belonging to Islah, kidnap 25 Islah members and kill 4 others. The Sanaa protests against the Houthis continue. Hadi reacts to the Houthi threat and their "ten – day notice" by calling Benomar and the ambassadors of the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative into an urgent meeting. A new fuel crisis erupts with the third consecutive day of power outage in Sanaa and long Queues in front of gas stations. Tens of people demonstrate in Taez and call for the prosecution of the Minister of Defence and the withdrawal of the Houthis from Yemeni cities. Fierce fighting erupts between the Houthis and the tribes of Radaa, Al Baydaa resulting in an unknown number of deaths and injuries. Brigades "Fidae'youn Affash" from the Republican Guard support the Houthis in their war against the tribes. Al Qaeda takes over the governorate of Jabal Ras in Hodeida, killing at least 10 people, including 8 soldiers. 10 civilians were also kidnapped and taken as hostages by Al Qaeda. Yemen's political parties sign an authorisation for Hadi and Bahah to form the next government. Many people are killed in the renewed fighting between the Houthis and the tribes in Radaa'

2 November 2014: Al Qaeda holds 15 soldiers hostages in Hodeida. Local tribal defence committees in Aden hold 15 Houthi militants prisoners as they try to infiltrate into Aden. The US requests from the UNSC's Experts/Sanctions Committee to put Saleh and two Houthi leaders on the blacklist. Two tribal militants are killed in a drone strike in Radaa

3 November 2014: The Houthis take control of Jabal Raa's in Hodeida. Sanaa University's students continue their protests against the Houthis. Bahah refuses to form a government of technocrats. The Houthis take control of the Yemeni central bank. Yemen joins the European Energy Framework as an observer state. Yemeni political parties, including the Houthis, sign the National Reconciliation in Yemen, Brussel's Declaration – an NGO led initiative by the National Centre for Human Rights and the Development of Democracy. The Socialist Party withdraws from the Brussel Declaration on the pretext of – no justice, no peace: the transitional justice bill must pass first. At least 3 Houthis are killed in a car explosion in Baydaa

4 November 2014: Southern Hirak escalates its demands for secession. The Houthis attempt to takeover Taez under the pretext of combating Al Qaeda. The Minister of Defence Mohammed Nasser Ahmed is confirmed to be excluded from the next government formation. The UNSC's sanctions committee meets to discuss the US request to put Saleh and other Houthi leaders on the blacklist. 10 people are killed in three drone strikes against Al Qaeda in Radaa. At least 33 people are killed in the city of Radaa as street fights erupt between fighters from Al Qaeda and the local tribes on the one hand, and the Houthis on the other. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Egypt are in conversation to form a regional intervention force

against "the radicals" in the region, especially in Yemen and Libya. Armed clashes erupt between the Houthis and the tribes of Khawlan in Sanaa. Iran sends the 32nd Division of the Iranian Navy to the Gulf of Aden "to protect Iranian interests in international waters." At least 40 Houthis are killed in armed clashes with the tribes of Radaa

5 November 2014: The Sanctions Committee discussed evidence put forth by the US implicating Saleh in Al Qaeda's assassinations of key figures and in various Houthi activities since 2012 with the goal of orchestrating a coup in Sanaa. 500 tribal fighters are mobilised by the Yemeni army in Aden to defend the city against a potential "Houthi invasion." Russian diplomats call for the imposition of sanctions on Hadi, given the amble evidence of the current regime's facilitation of the Houthi take over of various parts of the country. 4 Al Qaeda militants are killed in a drone strike in Radaa, including the prominent leader Al Zahab who is believed to be responsible for the suicide bombing that led to the death of more than 100 soldiers in Sanaa in 2012. The Houthis take control of the government complex in A'dein, Ibb following the withdrawal of Sunni tribal fighters. Saleh rejects the US demands that he leaves the country and considers them an interference in Yemen's domestic affairs. He is given a short notice of two – three days to do so before sanctions are imposed. A French citizen is killed in a Houthi attack on a Salafist mosque in Sanaa. The Yemeni Opposition considers itself unbound by the "Brussels Declaration," given its shortcomings with regards to the Transitional Justice WG of the National Dialogue Conference and its conclusions. At least 360 tribal fighters from the Tribal Defence Committees of Abyan arrive in Aden to defence the city against any potential attacks from Al Qaeda and/or the Houthis. The US Embassy in Yemen denies giving Saleh any notice to leave the country. Houthi fighters supported by units from the former Republican Guard gather up in Hodeida in preparation to take on Taez. The US Embassy warns of a plot being orchestrated after Saleh wrongfully claimed that the embassy gave him a notice to leave the country

6 November 2014: Flights into and out of Sanaa airport stop after mortar fire target the airport. The US Ambassador to Yemen promises to support Hadi militarily in case if any attacks are launched against him by the Houthis and/or Salih. Three U.S. warships have already been stationed close to Yemen's territorial waters. The Yemeni Parliament, which is mostly made up of members of Saleh's Party – attack Benomar and calls for the expulsion of the US Ambassador

7 November 2014: A declaration is in the making of an alliance between the Houthis and Saleh against Hadi, the main suspect in the prospective sanctions against both. Thousands of Saleh's and Houthi supporters gather up in Tahrir Square in Sanaa in rejection of UNSC's sanctions and to call for the expulsion of Benomar and the US Ambassador. 181 governorates inhabited by 70% of Yemen's population and making up a third of the country's territory (170,000km sqr) are effectively under the control and influence of the Houthis. Al Qaeda declares its responsibility for the targeting of Sanaa airport. The US justifies not including Abdulmalik Al Houthi the supreme leader of the Houthis in its blacklist recommendations on the pretext of not closing the dialogue doors with the movement. Hadi issues a Presidential order for the formation of the National Partnership Government. The Minister of Defence Mohammed Ali Nasser is not included on the list of new ministers. Saleh intensifies his attacks on Saudi Arabia – reminding the kingdom that he was the one who drew the border line between the two countries and threatening to revisit the border delimitation case

8 November 2014: the UNSC unanimously approves the imposition of sanctions against Saleh, Houthi field commander Abu Ali Al Hakim, and a second Houthi leader, Abdulkhaliq Al Houthi, the brother of Abdulmalik. Mahmoud Al Sbaihy, who is nominated to the post of the Minister of Defence in the new government apologises to Hadi that he cannot accept the

new post. Saleh is officially added to the UNSC's blacklist. At least 70 Houthis are killed in a suicide bombing in Al Baydaa. The General People's Party (Saleh's party – the former ruling party) dismisses Hadi. Taez – the last governorate of the former state of Northern Yemen is besieged by the Houthis at three different fronts. Resource-rich Mareb is also becoming a contested territory. Benomar leaves Sanaa. Spokesman of the General People's Congress justifies the dismissal of Hadi on Hadi's attempt to turn Yemen into a "Muslim Brotherhood" state. The Houthis side with the General People's Congress and announce their rejection of the new government's formation

9 November 2014: Al Qaeda kills 6 soldiers in Hadramawt. 29 out of the 35 Ministers in the new Partnership Government swear their oaths despite the Houthis and the General People's Party's rejections of the new government's formation. An Iranian Republican Guard website speaks of a Houthi plan to complete their takeover the entire country. The leadership of the General People's Party in Baydaa reject the isolation of Hadi. The General People's Party dismisses the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Tourism from the Party after they swore their oaths in the National Partnership Government. Russia and China agree to follow a joint strategy to confront international challenges. The Houthis takeover the former Republican Guard training grounds in Jada'an area in Mareb

10 November 2014: Efforts are underway to split the General People's Party in the South from its Northern branch. Al Qaeda declares its responsibility for targeting Saleh's house in Sanaa with an explosive device and killing 7 Houthi militants in another part of Sanaa. At least 40 people, mostly Houthi militants, were killed in armed clashes with tribal militants in Radaa, Al Baydaa. The new policy of the US in Yemen is to support Bahah's government. The Houthis sign a secret covenant with Southern Secessionist leader Al Beed to support the secession of the South and turn against Hadi. A member of the Houthi politburo Hussain Al Bekhaity hints at the possibility of removing Hadi from power on the pretext of disrespecting the terms of the "Peace and National Partnership Agreement" in the way that he formed the new government of technocrats. 16 Houthi militants are killed in armed clashes with tribal militants in Radaa. Yemen's Al Qaeda declares its allegiance to the "Kalif" of ISIS, Al Bagdadi. The Houthis arrest the leader of Tuhama Hirak in Hodeida. The General People's Party vows to confront the recently imposed US sanctions and to stand by its leader Saleh

11 November 2014: An official report indicates that 115,659 Yemenis have left the country since the Houthi expansion into Sanaa and other Yemeni cities. Hadi orders the distribution of the cadres of the former First Armoured Division amongst the rest of the Yemeni army's divisions. At least 10 Houthis are killed in two separate explosions in Baydaa, while 30 bodies of Houthi militants are believed to be held up by the tribes of Radaa. Al Qaeda announces its responsibility over a number of explosions targeting the Houthis in Baydaa

12 November 2014: The Houthis expand into Mareb through the alliances of Saleh's party and the tribes of Mareb urge Hadi to intervene. GCC-Egyptian consultations are underway to launch airstrikes against the Houthis, safeguard the straights of Bab Al-Mandab and to fight Iranian expansionist agenda in the region. The caves of Radaa become the shelter of Baydaa's IDPs. At least 7 Al Qaeda militants are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa

13 November 2014: Hadi freezes the assets of the General People's Party and Saleh threatens to launch a coup and form a military governance council. An advisor at the Yemeni presidency says the Houthis have accepted Bahah's National Partnership Government. Fierce fighting in Radaa leaves at least 10 tribal militants dead and 8 others injured, while tens of Houthis were also reported dead and at least 8 Houthi tanks and armoured vehicles are destroyed

14 November 2014: The Houthis abandon their newly found ally Saleh and decide to support the National Partnership Government, leaving the General People's Congress alone in the "opposition." At least 200 Southern leaders in the General People's Congress consider Hadi's dismissal unlawful

15 November 2014: Efforts are underway to convene a meeting between the Houthis and the US Ambassador in Sanaa. The Houthis continue their march towards Mareb, and the tribes gather up their fighters. The Houthis establish new training grounds in Thammar. The UAE includes the Houthis in its newly published list of 83 organisations it classifies as "terrorist"

16 November 2014: 4 decapitated bodies of Hezbollah fighters are discovered in Radaa'

A delegation of the Houthis' politburo is due to arrive in the US to convene meetings with US officials. Preparations are underway to dismiss Saleh from the General People's Party. Al Hussain Brigade – the Houthis elite force, arrives in Mareb and the tribes gather up 10,000 fighters to confront it. Southern Hirak leader Shallal Ali confirms most of Yemen Southern regions have become effectively under the control of Hirak, except for military posts and some governorates' capitals. He added that there will be an unprecedented escalatory campaign by his movement on 30 November to demand the secession of the South. 5 Houthi fighters are killed in armed clashes with tribal fighters in Baydaa. The Houthis and the General People's Party form a joint Committee to draft the covenant of their new alliance

17 November 2014: An explosion targets a Yemeni military post in Hadramawt. Hadi orders the deportation of foreign Salafist students at Al Fayoush centre in Lahij. Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Bahrain order the return of their Ambassadors to Qatar after 8 months of conflict over the events of Egypt and the rise of Sisi. The tribes of Mareb threaten to attack oil and gas pipelines if the Houthis invade their governorate. 2 people are killed and 7 others are injured in armed clashes between the Yemeni army and militants vandalising pipelines in Mareb

18 November 2014: The Houthis order freezing the assets of key Islah party figures (Yemen's Muslim Brotherhood) including Ali Muhsin Al Ahmer and Hamid Al Ahmar (a prominent Yemeni businessman and tribal leader). For the first time in the movement history a Houthi delegation headed by Ali Al Emad arrives in Washington and meets with US officials at Madison Hotel in DC. Yemen's revenues from oil and gas exports drop by $713mn or by 35% over the past 9 months

19 November 2014: Human Rights Watch accuses the Yemeni Army and the Houthis of violating the laws of war during their Sanaa campaign. The US offers hosting Saleh for medical treatment in exchange for freezing newly imposed sanctions. Hadi relieves Saleh's son Ahmed of his duties as ambassador to the UAE. After losing more than 100 of their fighters because of various explosions in Qeifah, Radaa, the Houthis withdraw from the area

20 November 2014: The Houthis continue their refusal to withdraw from Sanaa (as per the Peace and Partnership Agreement) and start the redeployment of their militants in the capital. A Public/Private Sector Memorandum of Understanding is signed in Washington between various Yemeni stakeholders, in the presence of a Houthi representative and under the sponsorship of UNDP. Of the 4.7 million Yemeni children below the age of 5, UNICEF reports that 850,000 children are suffering from malnourishment and 150,000 others are suffering from severe forms of malnourishment. The leadership of the General People's Congress in the Southern governorates of Aden, Lahij, Abyan and Dalea' convenes a conference at Aden University and announces its rejection of the isolation of Hadi

21 November 2014: The Houthis threaten Hadi of stripping him of his powers. The arrest of a gang leader responsible about acts of vandalism and attacks on Mareb's pipelines unravels a connection between the Houthis and those attacks. At least 8 Houthi militants fall as either dead or injured in an explosion in Qeifah, Radaa

22 November 2014: The Houthis demand office space at key government ministries. Three Houthis are killed in armed clashes with tribal fighters in Thammar, Northern Yemen. The Houthis take over the Special Forces (elite) building in Sanaa while coordinating their attack with Saleh-allied officers inside the division. The Houthis announce the establishment of a military council in Taez, following their latest acquisition of the Special Forces division in Sanaa. An official Russian diplomatic delegate visits Sanaa and is received by a Houthi team that discusses with the delegation the prospect of forging an official Russian-Houthi alliance

23 November 2014: The Houthis try to impose the official recruitment of 93,000 of their militants into the official Yemeni Security and Armed forces, but Hadi agrees to 20,000 only. Al Qaeda – ISIS conflict reaches Yemen as Al Qaeda abruptly announces its rejection of Baghdadi's caliphate. Yemen protests the US release of Yemeni Guantanamo Bay prisoners to Georgia and Slovakia instead of Yemen. Hadi calls on the tribes of Mareb to confront the approaching Houthi fighters and the tribes immediately mobilise their fighters in response. Yemen loses 6mn barrels of oil in 9 months due to repeated attacks on pipelines. The tribe of Murad in Mareb vows to protect the city against the Houthis

24 November 2014: Yemen's population will soon be 26.5mn people according to a recent UN report. The Iranian nuclear power deal is soon to be concluded between Iran and the 5+1 (the US, China, Russia, France, the UK and Germany). A new GCC initiative is being negotiated with Yemen's political parties, under the sponsorship of Oman. Hadi orders the return of 8009 Southern (military) employees to their jobs, in addition to 5547 others who previously agreed to return, and more than 4500 Southern (civilian) employees all of whom lost their jobs due to the key events of 1994/2007 in the South. The investigation of the assassination of a key Islah party leader leads to the discovery of an assassination cell run by Saleh. Al Qaeda declares its responsibility for the death of more than 7 Houthi militants in an attack against two Houthi military vehicles in Radaa. Oman mediates between Yemen and Iran in order to support the National Partnership Government. Benomar arrives in Yemen on his 35th visit to the country. 7 Houthi militants are killed, and 13 others are injured in Qeifah, Radaa' over the past 24 hours

25 November 2014: More than 10,000 soldiers have so far been recruited into the Houthis' military council in Taez, and the number continues to be on the rise. The General People's Congress announces official preparations to dismiss Saleh from the party. At least 400 foreign Salafist students at Al Fayoush centre in Lahij have left the country fearing the potential expansion of the Houthis into that governorate. Hadi's advisor Al Saqqaf denies the existence of any new GCC Initiatives. Saleh warns of the "danger" of the federal solution. A drone strike is launched against a vehicle in Shibwa

26 November 2014: The US is allegedly trying to make Saleh leave Yemen to Ethiopia. The Houthis expel the Hadi-appointed governor of Amran and appoint one of their own. The Houthis withdraw from the strongholds of the Hashid clan in Hasba, Sanaa following a tribal mediation. The Houthis take over two new municipalities in Ibb and march towards Taez

27 November 2014: A Saudi newspaper reports a Hezbollah group of experts has arrived in Sanaa to assist the Houthis in their campaign against Mareb. US commandos liberate 8 hostages from the custody of Al Qaeda in Hadramawt, including 6 Yemenis, a Saudi national

and an Ethiopian. The new Yemeni Defence Minister Mahmoud Al Subaihy calls on the Houthis to turn over government institutions to the National Partnership Government. The tribes of Baydaa reaffirm their rejection of the presence of militants in their governorate and of the Houthi aggression on their cities. The Yemeni army prevents Houthi fighters entering "Zikra" area along the borderline between Ibb and Taez from establishing a new checkpoint

28 November 2014: There were at least 100,000 Republican Guard soldiers present in Sanaa when 5,000 Houthi fighters invaded the city. Al Qaeda declares its responsibility over an explosion that targeted the US Embassy. Five Houthi militants are killed in an explosion targeting a vehicle in Radaa. Thousands of Hirak supporters demonstrate in Aden on "Independence Friday" in the first of the escalatory steps they previously announced their intentions to take. Islah party reports a meeting has taken place between the Houthi leader Abdulmalik and Islah's own leadership to end the tensions between them, a day after the clashes of Hasba in Sanaa that left at least 10 dead

29 November 2014: The Houthis besiege "the Giants Brigade" in Sufyan, Amran and demand that its leadership hands over its weapons. 15 illegal African immigrants are stopped in Shibwa. A historic agreement is reached between the old rivals Islah (Yemen's Muslim Brotherhood) and the Houthis to end all armed clashes between them. Southern Hirak announces its "Independence Strategy" and starts the call for mass protests on the 47th anniversary to the South's independence from Britain. Benomar meets with Houthi leadership and offers international expertise in disarmament. The Council of Ministers establishes an Economic Committee to assess the Financial and Economic situation in Yemen, and a second committee is created to execute the conclusions of the Southern Case WG at the National Dialogue Conference

30 November 2014: Hadi sends a Presidential Committee to negotiate with Hirak leadership and end its protests. The Ministry of Defence signs an agreement with Hirak that the latter will not attack any government institutions during its ongoing protests. The General People's Party apologises it will not participate in the newly formed Committee to Execute the conclusions of the NDC on the Southern case. 1 person is killed and 6 others are injured amongst Southern Hirak supporters as the Security Forces attack the protesters in Aden. The Houthis loot the Yemeni Central Bank, making the donor community stop paying its dues

- **December 2014**

1 December 2014: Internal conflict amongst the leadership of Southern Hirak leads to the movement's postponement of its planned "Declaration of Independence." 4 soldiers are killed, and 3 others are injured in two explosions in Abyan. A new Iranian ambassador arrives in Sanaa after two years of Yemen's rejection to host one

2 December 2014: King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia orders the provision of food assistance to 45,000 families in Yemen at the cost of $54mn. The Saudi Ambassador clarifies the grant covers 250,000 Yemenis over the timeframe of 1 year

3 December 2014: With its assets frozen, the General People's Party holds new elections. Al Beed (the supposed president of the South) goes into a medical coma and is transferred to Germany for treatment. The Iranian ambassador survives an attack (explosion) on his house in Sanaa, which otherwise killed 10 people and left 17 others injured. The Minister of Defence warns the Houthis that Taez is a red line, as internal disputes render the Houthis

Military Council in Taez ineffective. Yemen's Prime Minister Bahah threatens the Houthis they will be forced to disarm

4 December 2014: Al Qaeda threatens to kill the American journalist Luke Somers who has been with its militants for over a year. The body of a security officer is found 9 months after his kidnapping by Al Qaeda. The first revolt against the Houthis erupts by students in Amran. Hadi is refusing to freeze the assets of his predecessor Saleh despite UNSC's pressures that he does so. Saleh's supporters are helping the Houthis to take over the strategic port of Hodeida. Saudi Arabia has withheld millions of dollars in aid to Yemen since the Houthis expanded their spheres of control in that country. Al Beed leaves the hospital in Germany after a successful operation

5 December 2014: Al Qaeda declares its responsibility over the death of 12 Houthi militants in Baydaa and Ibb. In response to the Minister of Defence's rejection to recruit the Houthis into the Military Academy, the Houthis takeover the Ministry's building in Sanaa. Negotiations are underway to allow Saleh free passage out of Yemen in exchange for lifting the travel ban and the sanctions that are imposed on him. One person is killed, and three others are injured in armed clashes between the Houthis and unidentified militants in Ibb

6 December 2014: 9 people are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa. A 2013 statistic reveals that at least 35 drone strikes were carried out that year, resulting in the death of 97 suspected Al Qaeda militants and 33 civilians in Baydaa. In 2012, the overall number of drone strikes was around 53. US journalist Somers is killed in a second botched operation to liberate him, which also resulted in the death of 9 Al Qaeda militants. 1 Yemeni soldier is killed, and another one is injured in an attack in Mareb. As the Houthis continue their march towards Taez and their efforts to take over this last standing governorate that is keeping them away from the Southern parts of the country intensify, Southern leadership fears a Houthi expansion into the South. China sends a naval fleet to the Gulf of Aden in a defensive mission against pirates and all other threats. Sanaa erupts in protests against the merging of the Houthis into the armed forces

7 December 2014: Benomar reports that the parties that signed the Peace and Partnership Agreement have failed to reach an agreement on the withdrawal of the Houthis from the capital and other cities under their control. The budget of the Yemeni Ministry of Defence alone is $2bn or 20% of total public spending. 1 soldier is killed in armed clashes with Al Qaeda in Lahij

8 December 2014: The Houthis continue looting the army's stockpiles and transporting its weapons out of Sanaa. Saleh starts transferring his wealth to foreign banks through his relatives. 70 Ethiopian refugees drawn near the straights of Bab Al Mandab. Sanaa wakes up to 5 loud explosions targeting the Houthis, injuring at least 8 of them. The Yemeni presidency confirms the amount of weapons that the Houthis confiscated from the Yemeni Army is the equivalent to what remains (50%). The Houthis are in control of the Western coast of the country. Southern Hirak shuts down the streets of Aden in response to a call for civil disobedience. GCC states agree to stop their financial assistance to Yemen until the Peace and National Partnership Agreement is fully implemented. The properties and assets of prominent tribal, Islah leader and businessman Hamid Al Ahmar are seized by the Houthis. Houthi spokesman says his movement is in conversation with Southern leaders Ali Nasser and Al Beed and they have reached a common vision for the Southern case built on a federal union of two regions instead of 6

9 December 2014: The US Special Forces unit that failed to free the American journalist in Yemen was the same unit that executed Bin Laden. 2 Yemeni soldiers are killed in an attack on their post by Al Qaeda. Yemen's total losses due to repeated attacks on pipelines and electrical supply lines between 2012 and 2014 reach $6.9bn according to the new Yemeni government. Houthi militants prevent the new Yemeni Chief of Staff Hussain Nagi Hadi Khairan from entering the Ministry of Defence building in Sanaa. The Houthis prevent Hadi from travelling to the US for treatment and curtail his presidential powers. Saleh freezes the membership of key General People's Party leadership that has been advocating on Hadi's behalf. Al Beed denies reaching any kind of agreement with the Houthis

10 December 2014: In the final declaration of their 35th summit, GCC states call on the Houthis to withdraw from all the cities they occupied since September 2014, and to hand over the weapons that they confiscated back to the State. Al Qaeda says its militants killed 20 Houthis in Radaa. The Houthis agree to pull out of Sanaa University after two months of student-led protests against them. Hadi reveals that at least 34 oil, gold and other mineral excavation companies have left Yemen. The Houthis reject the Manama declaration of the 35th GCC summit. Yemeni political parties sign an agreement in Potsdam, Germany calling for national partnership. Iran reasserts its claim over the three islands that it is disputing with the UAE in the Arabian Gulf

11 December 2014: Iran sends an elite force to the Gulf of Aden. A plot to oust Hadi by army loyalists to Saleh and Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar is anonymously leaked to the press. The Houthis take over the long-range missile defence systems of the Yemeni Army. A number of aeroplanes filled with weapons land in Sanaa airport and are believed to be sent to the Houthis from Iran

12 December 2014: The Ministry of the Interior disobeys the orders of the New Prime Minister and Ministry of Defence and starts assigning Houthi militants to various security posts in Sanaa. Fighting is renewed between the Houthis and the tribe of Arhab after the Houthi's breach of the seize fire. The UNSC's sanctions committee starts coordinating with Interpol on Yemeni individuals (including Saleh) with a travel ban. Al Qaeda says it has killed 70 Houthi militants in four different, simultaneous attacks in Radaa, Al Baydaa

13 December 2014: 7 tribal militants and 2 Houthis are killed in continued fighting in Arhab. The Houthis blow-up the Quran teaching institute Al Darb in Arhab. The tribes of Arhab abruptly withdraw from battle fronts with the Houthis and decide not to "execute the government's mandated responsibility" to fight the Houthis and Saleh's Republican Guard. 5 Al Qaeda fighters are killed in Hodeida

14 December 2014: The Houthis assign a new mayor to Hodeida after the resignation of his predecessor. The man candidate for the Head of the Houthis' Military Council position in Aden dies of a car accident on his way to be officially appointed. The tribe of Arhab denies the presence of any Al Qaeda militants on its territory as alleged the Houthis

15 December 2014: Arhab's was a confrontation between the Houthis and Islah party loyalists, despite a recent truce that the two sides signed. Al Qaeda claims responsibility over the assassination of the secretary general of the local council of Majzar, Mareb. One Southern Hirak activist is shot in Aden as the movement starts its escalation campaign towards independence. Arhab, northern Sanaa, is entirely under the control of the Houthis who have destroyed 7 houses and schools for teaching Quran in Arhab thus far. The Houthis appoint their militants to different police stations in Sanaa. The ten sponsors of the GCC Initiative warn Hadi and his Minister of Defence from the recruitment of Houthi militias into the armed

forces before disarming the movement, while reaffirming their commitment to the unity of Yemen

16 December 2014: The Yemeni Minister of Defence Mahmoud Al Sbaihy succeeds in granting the Chief of Staff permission to enter his office after 8 days of being prevented to do so by the Houthi fighters. After being kicked out of the Ministry of Defence building in Sanaa, Houthi fighters retake control of it. The General People's Party succeeds in preventing the Yemeni Parliament from giving the vote of confidence to the newly formed government of Bahah. Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdul Salam warns of major escalations if the movement's militants aren't absorbed into the Yemeni armed forces. The tribes of Mareb call on Saudi Arabia for support against the Houthis. At least 30 people are killed (including 20 female school children) in two explosions targeting the Houthis in Radaa, Baydaa

17 December 2014: The UN and a number of foreign embassies warn their employees of a potential Houthi coup around the Ministry of Defence building. 3 soldiers are killed in an attack on their vehicle in Hadramawt. The Ministry of Defence's strategic reserves are placed on high alert after three consecutive days of a Houthi siege of the Ministry's building in Sanaa. As the 48 hours' notice given by Hadi to the Houthis to leave Sanaa expires, tens of armed Houthi militants break into the central bank in addition to two other government institutions in Sanaa. Hadi breaks his silence on the Houthi expansion, accuses them of trying to reset the country back to the pre-September 1962 status quo and calls on the 10 sponsors of the GCC Initiative to take action. The Yemeni parliament postpones the vote of confidence of the new government for the second consecutive day. The UN and various foreign embassies warn their employees of the situation in Sanaa. The European Court of Justice takes Hamas off of the list of terrorist organisations. The new Prime Minister Bahah threatens of a collective resignation by all newly appointed government ministers

18 December 2014: Bahah's government succeeds in receiving Parliament's approval. The Houthis manage to put down an attempted suicide bombing mission by four people in Hodeida, while at least 10 Houthis are killed in a car explosion. At least 9 Houthi militants are killed, and tens of others are injured in an attack in Arhab

19 December 2014: The Houthis evacuate the inhabitants of the old city in Sanaa and prepare for a military coup against Hadi. The Houthis break into the largest Salafist institution in Ibb. An army officer is assassinated in Mareb. A leader in the General People's Party speaks of the possibility to establish a military council to govern the country after "the failure" of Hadi's governance

20 December 2014: The Saudi newspaper Okaz reports of Houthi plans to target the military belt surrounding the capital Sanaa in the following days. The Yemeni government says many young people are joining Al Qaeda to carry out suicide bombings against the Houthis. A Yemeni intelligence source reveals that the Houthis have formed three cells in Sanaa to oversee a military coup against Hadi. The World Bank approves a $90mn grant to support the most disadvantaged segments of the Yemeni people, in addition to a $28.47mn US government funding bonus. Hadi's Chief of Staff Benmubarak warns of the deteriorating situation in Sanaa and calls for the speedy implementation of what was agreed on at the NDC. The Emir of Qatar warns of the deteriorating situation in Yemen

21 December 2014: Hadi's advisor Al Saqqaf reports that an agreement has been reached over the past two days to merge the Houthis' and Hadi's systems of governance into one. A new report reveals that the Houthis have thus far blown up 21 mosques, 12 Quran teaching institution, 4 schools and 61 houses in Sanaa, Saada, Amran, Ebb and Baydaa. Tribal sources

reveal that the Houthis have kidnapped 44 people in Arhab over a period of one week. At least 4 Houthis are killed in Arhab after the Houthis blew up the house of one of the tribe's leaders. The Houthi movement allocates the compound of the former First Armoured Division to one of its leaders and make it into one of the movement's main sites. Tens of Houthi militants are either killed or injured in armed clashes/explosions between the Houthis and the tribe of Arhab

22 December 2014: At least 12 Houthi militants are killed in explosions targeting their vehicle in Radaa. 34 illegal Ethiopian migrants are stopped by the Yemeni authorities. A Saudi mediation team succeeds in harmonising relations between Qatar and Egypt. One Southern Hirak activist is killed in renewed protests in Etq, the capital of Shibwa

23 December 2014: At least 5 explosions hit Anqad market and Bustan Al Sultan area in Sanaa. The Houthis form "Administrative Committees" to run government institutions on the pretext of combating corruption and the misuse of public funds. A clan chief is assassinated in Sanaa. Hadi appoints 7 new mayors to different parts of the Country. Norwegian oil giant DNO stops its activities in Hadramawt

24 December 2014: The Presidential Guard shuts down a Houthi event at Sabeen square near the Presidential Palace. The Yemeni government announces it will move 20,000 Yemeni employees to retirement. Hadi's new appointments show a high degree of Houthi influence over the country's decision-making process

25 December 2014: The Houthis pressure Hadi to change the mayors of Taez and Mareb. 15 Houthis are killed in armed clashes with the tribes of Arhab. Bahah's government decides to convene its meeting of next week in Aden, Southern Yemen instead of Sanaa in a move that is considered highly controversial across the Yemeni political scene

26 December 2014: The Houthis officially reject the "Six Federal Regions" solution to Yemen's problems. Thousands of people in Taez threaten to escalate against Hadi if he permits or is found to be complicit in the Houthis' expansion into their city. The Houthis intensify their campaigns against government institutions and their 'score settlement' attacks against opponents. Iranian-Omani talks with former Southern president Ali Nasser Mohammed are allegedly underway to convince him to return to the country and lead a "National Rescue Council" once Hadi is removed from power

27 December 2014: The Houthis pressure Hadi to replace 5 other mayors, including that of Taez. Yemen's tribal sheikhs issue a unified statement condemning Houthi actions against Al Ahmar clan. In preparation for a presidential move to declare Aden the political capital of the country, the new Yemeni government is due to hold its next weekly meeting in Aden

28 December 2014: The Houthis prevent the deployment of the Ministry of the Interior's security team in Sanaa and other Yemeni cities. Hadi appoints the young Houthi leader Zakaria Al Shami as deputy Chief of Staff of the Yemeni Army. "High-level" orders are given to permit the cashing of checks carrying the stamps of Houthi-controlled government institutions through Yemen's Central Bank. Yemen's Foreign Minister Jalal Al Ruishan discusses with the Iranian ambassador in Sanaa different strategies of cooperation between the two countries

29 December 2014: At least 14 Houthis are killed in fierce fighting with the militants of the tribe of Arhab. The Houthis expand westwards and take over the city of Reima as its fighters enter the main government institutions of the city. Yemen's official news agency – Saba –

says an unwritten decision has been made to remove the Minister of Defence Al Subaihy from the leadership of the Fourth Military Command

30 December 2014: Inter-Houthi disputes lead to at least 1 death in Reima. The Houthis seize control of the Eighth governorate, Reima as its capital the city of Jubain and all of its government institutions fall under the control of Houthi fighters. Hadi threatens the Houthis he would support the South's secession if they continue rejecting the establishment of a federal governance system that is made up of 6 regions. Nobel Peace Prize laureate Tawakul Kerman describes Hadi as the secretary of Abdulmalik Al Houthi's office. The Yemeni army's leadership is greatly dismayed by Hadi's appointment of Houthi militants to top positions within the army's bureaucracy. The World Bank approves a loan to Yemen at the value of $50mn that it previously denied

31 December 2014: Hadi sends an Omani mediation team to Iran to request their assistance in convincing the Houthis to accept the six regions federal system. At least 23 Houthi supporters are killed, and 48 others are injured in a suicide bombing at a cultural event in Ibb. An army officer is assassinated in Etq, Shibwa. Hadi authorises the payment of 100mn Riyals to the Houthis to help them with the organisation of various events in the annual celebration of the birth of the prophet Mohammed. Deputy Commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard considers the Houthis a satellite Iranian entity, just like Hezbollah. Foreign embassies in Sanaa accuse the Houthis of obstructing their work

2015

- January 2015

1 January 2015: The Houthis march towards Mareb, supported by units from the Yemeni Army and clash with tribal fighters

2 January 2015: 17 foreign embassies threaten to close their office in Sanaa, citing continued Houthi violation of the diplomatic code of representation

3 January 2015: Houthi leader Abdulmalik rejects the division of the country into six federal regions

4 January 2015: The Constitutional Committee of the National Dialogue Conference produces a draft constitution for the new Yemeni Republic on the basis of six federal regions. At least 9 people are killed, and 35 others are injured in an explosion in Thammar. Hadi and the Houthis allegedly reached a deal in Oman, stipulating for a 5-year extension in Hadi's term in office and the reversal of the federal solution back to two regions, the North and the South. Hadi issues a hard-toned statement against the tribes that engaged an army unit in combat in Mareb

5 January 2015: The Houthis kidnap 30 tribesmen from Arhab – north of Sanaa. Another explosion targets the Houthis in Sanaa. Hadi's advisors travel to Saada to meet with the Houthis. The Houthi delegate to the Constitutional Committee refuses to sign the new draft constitution because of the six-federal-regions proposal

6 January 2015: Hadi and the Houthis agree to form a Committee to implement item 16 in the Peace and Partnership Agreement, concerning the importance of resolving all outstanding issues through peaceful dialogue. Additional details are revealed regarding the Hadi-Houthi agreement of Oman, including a maximum presidential term of 10 years through two election

cycles, and that each of the two regions of the country forms its own constitution. The Houthinisation of the Army is the real purpose of Hadi's delegation to Saada

7 January 2015: At least 40 people are reported dead in a car explosion targeting the Police Academy in Sanaa. The Houthis' War on Mareb rages on. Ansar Al Sharia denies its responsibility over the Police Academy's explosion and accuses the Houthis

8 January 2015: The tribes of Mareb mobilise to stop the march of the Houthis towards their governorate. Death toll rises to 40 and 71 injuries, as a result of the explosion in Sanaa. The attack on Mareb is being planned for by the official reserves of the Yemeni army who were previously called the Republican Guard forces

9 January 2015: A large shipment of weapons imported by Hadi from Russia arrives at Aden's seaport. The GCC rejects a request by Hadi, through the UN, that it resume its financial assistance to Yemen, citing the Houthi control of the country's capital

10 January 2015: Thousands of people protest the presence of the Houthis in Taez and demand the resignation of Hadi. Al Qaeda in Yemen announces its responsibility over Charlie Hebdo's attack. Houthi forces build up in a training camp belonging to the Yemeni army's reserves in preparation for an attack on Mareb

11 January 2015: Hadi orders the formation of a committee to look into the Houthis' campaign against Mareb on the pretext of fighting Al Qaeda. Five soldiers are injured in an explosion in South Yemen. Al Qaeda declares its responsibility over the killing of two Houthi militants in Sanaa. Preparations are underway by Hadi to declare the secession of the South. The Houthis take control of the country's oil companies

12 January 2015: Benomar allegedly warned the Constitutional Committee during its visit to the UAE that the South's only option in case of underrepresentation is to secede. Yemen's Socialist Party says Saleh and the People's Congress Party are orchestrating the overthrow of Hadi. The main Houthi suspect in the Police Academy's explosion – Mohammed Al Emad is reported dead. The Ministry of the Interior places all of its units under high alert

13 January 2015: The Presidential Mediation Committee arrives in Mareb. The tribes of Mareb announce that at least 30,000 tribal fighters from Murad, Jida'an, Bani Jubair and Obaida are ready to defend the oil-rich governorate. Hadi succeeds in soliciting the support of Kuwait after UN mediations fail to bring back the financial support of Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Hadi and his former Minister of Defence Mohammed Nasser have reportedly agreed to recruit 20,000 Houthi fighters into the Yemeni armed forces. An Israeli journalist considers the Houthis a strategic ally of Israel. The expansion of the Houthis in Yemen strengthens Al Qaeda's influence in the country – Charlie Hebdo. A Yemeni Socialist Committee is formed to ease up tensions in Mareb. Hadi allegedly authorised the surrender of 84 tanks, 45 BMB vehicles and tons of other weapons and equipment to the Houthis

15 January 2015: A Lebanese newspaper that is affiliated with Hezbollah reports that a deal has been reached between the Houthis and the Southern Hirak movement to denounce all secessionary attempts, to form a Federal Union between the North and the South, that the Houthis will not invade any of the regions of the South, that the Houthis would intensify their security cooperation in relation to Al Qaeda, and that reparations and compensations would be paid to those affected by the 1994 war in the South i.e. those expelled from the Yemeni army. Five Yemeni governorates respond to the Houthis' call for fighters to takeover Mareb. The Yemeni Central Bank disobeys an order from president Hadi to expend $1bn and Hadi responds by preparing to relieve the governor of the Central Bank bin Hammam from his

duties. The Yemeni government requests from France the evacuation of its citizens from the country in order to protect them from the threat of the Houthis. The Presidential Mediation Committee in Mareb presents the Houthis with six main conditions, including the surrender of all weapons confiscated from the Yemeni army, changing the mayor of Mareb and suspending all calls for tribal mobilisation. Various news reports indicate the fall of Amran is repeating itself in Mareb through the proposed changes in the army's leadership in the area

16 January 2015: At least 7 Houthis are killed in an explosion in Baydaa. Saudi Arabia is building a 650miles long fence along its borders with Iraq in order to prevent the infiltration of ISIS fighters

17 January 2015: Saudi Arabia warns Hadi that oil rich Mareb is a red line and that the governorate must not fall under the control of the Houthis. The warning comes as Hadi's forces are preparing to confront the tribes that are opposing the Houthis' expansion in Mareb. Delegates of the Houthis and the General People's Congress withdraw from the ceremony of submitting the Constitutional Committee's draft constitution to the National Committee for Implementing the Conclusions of the NDC. Murad and Huraib tribesmen gather up near the borders with Radaa and vow to protect Mareb from the Houthis. The Houthis, having kidnapped the director of Hadi's office in Sanaa, Benmubarak, make his replacement as director of Hadi's office a precondition to his release. Shibwa's tribesmen in Sanaa threaten to sabotage oil and gas supply lines if Benmubarak is not released

18 January 2015: Yemen's News Agency – Sabaa refuses to publish a statement by the local authorities in Mareb condemning the Houthi kidnapping of Benmubarak. The Houthis' expansion in Yemen fuelled sectarianism and gave a boon to Al Qaeda's recruitment efforts – CNN. Two French nationals are imprisoned in Yemen on the grounds of their membership in/affiliation with Al Qaeda. The Head of Yemen's National Security Apparatus Ali Hussain Ahmed confirms the presence of more than 1000 Al Qaeda fighters from 11 different nationalities in Yemen. Hadi maintains silence over the kidnapping of Benmubarak. Hadi threatens the Houthis with his resignation

19 January 2015: Armed clashes erupt between Houthi fighters and the Guards of Hadi's house in Sanaa. Military reimbursement arrives from Amran and Saada in support of the Houthis in Mareb. A team of five Russian Military Advisors arrives in Saada to train the Houthis. Three weeks earlier, a Russian shipment of arms that is paid for by Iran arrived in Hodeida. The Houthis shell the Presidential Palace in Sanaa with heavy artillery fire. The clashes in Sanaa extend to the compound of the Yemeni Intelligence. US ambassador to Yemen Matthew Towler visits Hadi's House in the midst of armed clashes between the Houthis and the Presidential Guard. The Houthis break into houses surrounding the President's house in Sanaa. The Houthis take control of the Presidential Palace in Sanaa, where Prime Minister Bahah resides, and imprison tens of the Presidential Guard soldiers. Tens of casualties, mostly civilians are reported. The ten sponsors of the GCC Initiative express their deep concerns that a *coup d'état* is underway in Sanaa. The Yemeni Presidency announces seize fire in Sanaa, as the Houthis continue their intensive shelling of the Presidential Palace. The Houthis carryout an attempted assassination of Prime Minister Bahah – his destiny remains unknown, following a meeting with President Hadi and Hadi's (Houthi) advisor Saleh Al Sammad to contain the situation in Sanaa. The Houthis take over Al Nahdain base of the Presidential Guard in Sanaa. The Houthis bomb the Presidential Palace with rockets and tank artilleries. The largest oil production site in Hadramawt is shut down over the kidnapping of Benmubarak

20 January 2015: The UNSC is scheduled to hold an Emergency Session on Yemen. At least 9 people dead, and 80 others are injured in the latest clashes in Sanaa. The Houthis are completing the coup d'état that they started in September 2014 – various experts. At least 5 people are killed in an attempted assassination of Yahia Abu Awjaa, the Head of Brigade 135 in Hadramawt. Fighting is renewed around Hadi's house in Sanaa. The Minister of Defence Al Subaihy survives an attempted assassination by the Houthis. Houthi fighters storm the Presidential Palace and the storage facilities of the Presidential Guard and loot their interiors – at least two people are confirmed dead. GCC's Foreign Ministers hold an emergency meeting in Riyadh. The Houthis besiege Hadi and his Prime Minister Bahah after completing their acquisition of the Presidential Palace. The US sends two battleships to the Gulf of Aden to evacuate its embassy personnel from Yemen. Aden shuts down all of its air, land and seaports in solidarity with besieged Hadi. The Houthis issue their first declaration, raising a number of demands concerning the Implementation and Oversight Committee of the NDC

21 January 2015: The UNSC condemns the attacks of the Houthis in Sanaa and reaffirms the legitimacy of Hadi. The 'Popular Committees' of the South mobilise their fighters to fend off any potential Houthi invasion. The Party of Saleh and its allied groups declare their support of the Houthis' four main demands and call for their immediate fulfilment by Hadi. Hadi rejects the demands of the Houthis, especially regarding Mareb and the %50 partnership proposal in the government's civil and military institutions. Bahah leaves the Presidential Palace to his home in Sanaa after three days of being besieged by the Houthis. The GCC reaffirms its support of Hadi in the face of a fully-fledged Houthi coup. A new agreement is signed between the Houthis, Hadi and his advisors as Hadi's Mareb Committee calls for the immediate release of Benmubarak and the withdrawal of Houthi "Popular Committee Fighters" from all areas overlooking Hadi's house, the Presidential House, the Republican Palace where the Prime Minister resides, and all areas acquired after the 19th January, and for new political appointments in Mareb

22 January 2015: Southern Yemen calls on Hadi to declare the independence of the South. The Houthis take control of military camps belonging to the Seventh Brigade in Khawlan. All the ports of Aden (sea, land & air) reopen after the recent deal between Hadi and the Houthis. Benomar arrives in Sanaa on his 36th visit to the country. Yemen's Jihadists return from Iraq and Syria to fight with Al Qaeda. The Houthis refuse to implement the terms of their latest agreement with Hadi. Bahah's government resigns. Hadi resigns. At least 8 Houthi militants have fallen as either dead or injured in an explosion in Baydaa. Yemen's Vice President Yahya Al Ra'ay could be the next president. A Houthi "Presidential Council" is formed to manage the country's political and military affairs. Hadi refuses to meet with Benomar

23 January 2015: The region of Shiba joins into a union with the two other federal regions of Hadramawt and Aden following the resignation of Hadi. Iranian pilots arrive in Sanaa airport to enable the use of the Yemeni air force in a bombing campaign against Mareb. The Houthis besiege the Yemeni parliament. King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia is announced dead. Yemen's Islah party describes the recent Houthi campaign a coup d'état and holds the Houthis responsible for the fragmentation of the country. The Houthis take control of the Yemeni parliament and surround the houses of three ministers including the Minister of Defence Mohammed Al Subaihy. The Yemeni parliament rejects Hadi's resignation, while the Houthis welcome it as Hadi prepares to move to Aden

24 January 2015: The call for the secession of the South receives traction. Civil war is on the horizon in Yemen. Protests continue in Taez against the Houthi campaign in Sanaa. It is revealed that Hadi's resignation was due to a Houthi demand that 140 Ministerial Positions are allocated to them. Yemen's coalition of opposition parties in Taez announces its

disengagement with Sanaa. A delegate from Saleh's Party arrives in Saada to meet with the Houthis. Oxfam reports that more than half of Yemen's population are in need of humanitarian assistance or a third of those are in need of humanitarian assistance in the Middle East as a whole (16 million people). At least 11 members of Hadi's family and his personal guards are killed, and 38 others are injured in the armed clashes with the Houthis in Sanaa. The US suspends some of its War on Terror activities in Yemen, including drone strikes. Thousands protest in Ibb against the Houthi expansion. At least 9 people are killed in armed clashes between the Houthis and tribal fighters of Radaa, Al Baydaa

25 January 2015: The US admits it has established communication channels with the Houthis on the grounds of fighting Al Qaeda. Protests in Taez continue against the territorial expansions of the Houthis

26 January 2015: Military imbursements, including tanks and heavy artillery are delivered by Brigade 139 Mechanical in Radaa to the Houthis in Baydaa to fight the tribes of Baydaa. The Yemeni Parliament postpones its discussion of Hadi's resignation in the middle of ongoing negotiations to facilitate the transitional period in the country until elections take place. Bahah rejects all Houthi attempts to make him withdraw his resignation. The ten sponsors of the GCC Initiative in addition to Germany, the Netherlands, Japan and Spain express in a joint statement their rejection of all resorts to violence to make political gains in Yemen. The US closes its Embassy in Sanaa. At least five Houthi fighters are killed in Baydaa. Three Al Qaeda militants are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa. The UNSC holds an emergency session to discuss the situation in Yemen

27 January 2015: An agreement sponsored by Benomar has allegedly been reached with the Houthis, to form a Presidential Council and keep Bahah's government in office until a "National Rescue Government" is formed. Protests against the Houthis within their newly acquired territories are on the rise. The Houthis release Benmubarak following negotiations with the leaders of his tribe in Shibwa. The Houthis continue besieging the Houses of Hadi and Bahah in addition to those of seven ministers from the National Partnership Government, Houthi militants gather up in Change Square in the Yemeni capital to crackdown against those protesting against their movement. Benomar heads a meeting with all parties that signed the Peace and Partnership Agreement to discuss Hadi's resignation. Saleh's Party rejects Benomar's proposal that a Presidential Council is formed, headed by Hadi

28 January 2015: The Pentagon admits having ongoing "political not intelligence"-related discussions with the Houthis. Al Qaeda intensifies its operations and attacks in Abyan, Shibwa and Hadramawt, taking advantage of the mobilisation of the South's Popular Defence Committees to defend Aden against a potential Houthi invasion. One of the victims of the most recent drone strikes is a 12-year-old child Mohammed Saleh. The Salafists promise the Houthis a popular revolution. Public rallies against the Houthis in Taez continue for the seventh consecutive day

29 January 2015: Bahah's government says it will not go back on its resignation decision. At least 5 Houthi militants are killed in an ambush in Qaifah, Baydaa. Bahah confirms Hadi was subjected to physical attacks by the Houthi militants who broke into his house in Sanaa on 19 January, a day before 32 of his personal guards and family members were killed by Houthi mortar fire. Bahah calls the Houthi campaign against Hadi a fully-fledged coup d'état

30 January 2015: Yemen is suffering from severe shortages in petrochemical supplies. As the Houthis rush to form a Presidential Council after Hadi's resignation, four out of the newly declared six federal regions of Yemen (Aden, Jund, Hadramawt and Shiba) in the centre,

southern and eastern parts of the country prepareto declare self-autonomy and disengagement with Sanaa. The GCC rejects any and all efforts to form a Presidential Council in Yemen. Armed clashes erupt in Lahij, South of Yemen between the Yemeni army and southern secessionist fighters. Taez refuses any dialogue with the Houthis until they pull out of Yemeni cities and surrender the weapons of the state. Taez, the second most populous city in Yemen is also calling to move the capital of Yemen to Aden from Sanaa

31 January 2015: Benomar fails to bring the negotiating parties to common grounds. The World Bank says Yemen is the most affected country from the sharp decline in oil prices. Four people are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa

- **February 2015**

1 February 2015: The Houthis are officially in control of Yemen's media platforms. The Houthis issue a stark warning and a 72-hour notice to all political parties in Yemen to reach a solution to outstanding issues. At least 8 people are killed, including 3 soldiers, and 12 others are injured in armed clashes between various militants and an army convoy in Al Baydaa

2 February 2015: The Houthis close all the roads leading to Sanaa university in order to prevent the spread of protests. Various reports indicate that they also took over the air force and transferred fighter jets and other machinery to Saada airport. The EU, the US and the GCC have all rejected the creation of a Transitional Presidential Council by the Houthis. A drone strike on a vehicle in Baydaa results in an unknown number of casualties. The Houthis and Saleh's Party have agreed on the prospect of appointing Ali Nasser a President of Yemen after Hadi's resignation. Benomar-led talks at Movenpick hotel in Sanaa fail (called for by the Houthis under the pretext of an open-ended national dialogue) as the Joint Meeting Parties suspend their participation in the talks. Yemen's opposition in exile rejects Houthi/Saleh's preparations to form a Presidential Council to replace Hadi. Hadi holds on to his legitimacy as Yemen's president after arriving in Aden, and the Houthis threaten to invade the South

03 February 2015: Houthi – Saleh clashes erupt after the Houthis rejected Saleh's request for his son Ahmed to replace Hadi, and after the Houthi field commander in Sanaa, Abdullah Al Hakim, kicked out Saleh's son Khaled from the Presidential House that he occupied since Hadi's resignation. The World Food Program declares Saada the least food-secure governorate after seven years of continuous Houthi control, with more than 40% of the population of this governorate and 10.6 million Yemenis in general suffering a lack of food security, 5mn of whom are in desperate need of help. As the 72hr Houthi notice nears its end, the Houthis warn a number of foreign ambassadors in Sanaa from leaving Yemen. More than 360 general security uniforms and 36 female security uniforms are stopped on their way to the Houthis in Taez in what's believed to be an attempt to facilitate their crackdown on protests

04 February 2015: Benomar warns that the situation in Yemen is on the verge of collapsing. The Houthis issue a statement saying preparations are underway to restructure the political apparatus of the country. The Yemeni Central Bank denies the news of Saudi Arabia withdrawing a $1bn deposit that it made with the bank in 2012. It is confirmed that the US has evacuated all of its embassy personal from Sanaa. The protestors shutdown the gates of Islah party's main HQ in Sanaa, in rejection of the party's on-going negotiations with the Houthis. This comes about after the official website of Islah published the terms of a prospective Houthi withdrawal from major cities they recently controlled. The Houthis and

Saleh's Party reach an agreement that indicates Saleh's Party will abandon the constitutional argument of transferring Hadi's powers back to parliament and will instead support the formation of a Presidential Council. This comes about after the direct involvement of the Iranian ambassador in Sanaa. Saleh's Party contradicts earlier news, declares its insistence on the constitutional path, and its rejection to the formation of a Presidential Council. Fierce clashes erupt between the Houthis and tribal fighters in Baydaa

05 February 2015: The Joint Meeting Parties return to the negotiation table and reaffirms the legitimacy of Hadi and Bahah's government. Al Qaeda announces the death of one of its leaders – Mohammed Al Morshedy, along with three others in a drone strike in Shibwa. An Agreement is reached by the delegates of nine Yemeni parties, including representatives of the secessionists in the South, to form a Presidential Council of five lead by Ali Nasser Mohammed for one year. This is the former President of Southern Yemen until it united with the North in 1990. US and French troops arrive in Hadramawt and Shibwa to protect the oil infrastructure of Yemen. The Socialist party places 8 conditions on its acceptance of the Presidential Council, importantly that the council's function rests on the conclusions of the NDC and the Peace and Partnership Agreement. An agreement is reached between the tribe of Sawadia and the Houthis in Baydaa stipulating the Houthi's withdrawal from the area. The Houthis may resort to raising the price of petrochemicals, what they allegedly took over Sanaa to reduce, in the face of the severe economic crisis that is facing the country. Egypt threatens to interfere militarily in the event of the closure of the straights of Bab al Mandab

06 February 2015: The Houthis announce their intentions to issue a "Constitutional Declaration" as the latest round of dialogue at Movenpick hotel fails. Benomar leaves Sanaa. In their new declaration, from the Republican Palace, the Houthis announce the formation of a Transitional National Council of 551 members to replace the current Representatives Chamber of the Yemeni Parliament, which will lead the country together with a Presidential Council of 5 members elected by the National Council and approved by the Revolutionary Committees that are led by Mohammed Ali Al Houthi. The Youth Council of the 2011 Revolution announces its rejection of the Houthis' declaration. The US rejects the Houthi "Constitutional Declaration" and reaffirms its support of Hadi's legitimacy. The governor of Aden says the Southern states will not deal with Sanaa after today

07 February 2015: Mahmoud Al Subaihy is appointed as the acting Defence Minister and Jalal Al Rowaishan as the acting Minister of the Interior. The GCC calls for a stronger response by the international community to the Houthi expansion. Benomar returns to Sanaa. The UNSC warns the belligerents in Yemen of unspoken consequences if the negotiations to reach a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Yemen are not resumed. Ali Hussain Al Ahmady (head of Yemeni Intelligence) resigns and rejects his appointment by the Houthis' Revolutionary Committees to the Supreme Security Committee of the country. The GCC says it will take all necessary measures to protect its interests in Yemen. Tens of thousands protest against the Houthi takeover and call for a GCC intervention. Yemen's Islah party declares its rejection of the Houthis' unilateral measures. Armed clashes erupt between the Houthis and Al Qaeda in Baydaa. The governorate of Shibwa announces its rejection of the latest Houthi measures and equates it with a coup d'état. Saleh's Party is dismayed by the latest Houthi declaration and the Socialist Party rejects it

08 February 2015: The Houthis appoint a new director to the President's Office: Mahmoud Al Junaid. The newly created Shiba region vows to dismantle the Houthi takeover of Yemen. The Arab League rejects the Houthi revolt against the 'constitutional legitimacy' of Yemen and warns of increasing violence in the country. On his current visit to Saudi Arabia, Ban Ki Moon calls on the Houthis to return the Presidential legitimacy in Yemen to Hadi

09 February 2015: Benomar says he has received the green light of the Houthis to continue the negotiations for a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Yemen. The first outcome of the Houthi takeover is an increasingly volatile situation of petrochemicals shortages in Taez. At least 12 former MPs from Saleh's party join the Houthis' newly created National Council. Southern preparations are underway, to form and train a defence force against the Houthis. The Houthis gather up their forces and march towards Yafia', one of the largest strongholds of Southern Hirak. France calls on the Houthis to uphold the terms of the Peace and Partnership Agreement. The first round of new negotiations led by Benomar fail due to the Houthis' insistence to follow the terms of their "Constitutional Declaration." Houthi militants supported by army personnel enter the city of Thy Naeem in Baydaa

10 February 2015: GCC ambassadors to Yemen boycott a meeting at the Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the latest development in Yemen. Consensus is reached amongst the negotiating parties in Sanaa on a preliminary new agreement sponsored by Benomar. The Houthis insist there is no going back on the "Constitutional Declaration." Houthi fighters accompanied by Special Security forces, soldiers and equipment from Brigade 139 in Radaa entered the city of Baydaa, the capital of the governorate of Baydaa, without a fight. The GCC's Foreign Ministers hold an emergency meeting to discuss the situation in Yemen and the imposition of sanctions on the Houthis. Four people are killed in a drone strike in Hadramawt – allegedly affiliated with Al Qaeda. Taez decides to disengage with Sanaa in rejection of the Houthi takeover. The US shuts down its embassy in Yemen as tens of militants surround the embassy compound in Sanaa. Yemeni MPs become a target of Houthi coaptations as they populate their newly formed Transitional National Council. Abdulmalik Al Houthi launches an attack on Islah Party for its prominent stance on the "Constitutional Declaration" and threatens GCC states of targeting their assets in Yemen

11 February 2015: Baydaa becomes the 11th governorate to fall to the Houthis since 21 September 2014. The UK suspends the operations of its embassy in Yemen. The Houthis dissolve the House of Representatives before it looked into Hadi's resignation. Hadi is still Yemen's president. France closes its embassy in Yemen. The Houthis kidnap a leader from the Islah Party in Sanaa. On the anniversary of the 11 February revolution, Houthi militants are heavily deployed in the streets of Sanaa as the now Houthi-controlled air force intensifies its flights over the capital. Southern Hirak declares its highest levels of mobilisation and deploys hundreds of its fighters along the former border line between the north and the south. The US State Department calls for the immediate release of Hadi and members of his cabinet who are placed under House arrest by the Houthis. The commander of Al Quds brigade of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard speaks proudly of the "exportation" of the Islamic Revolution to Bahrain, Iraq, Syria and Yemen

12 February 2015: Al Qaeda in Yemen swears allegiance to ISIS leader Al Baghdadi. The Houthis place Hadi under complete isolation from the rest of the world. Benomar reiterates his warnings of the seriousness of the situation in Yemen. Al Qaeda declares it has taken control of Brigade 19 – Ground Forces in Bayhan, Shibwa. 16mn Yemenis or 61% of the population are in need of assistance – Oxfam. Benomar announces the failure of the political process in Yemen. The tribe of Dahim in Al Jawf declares its rejection of the Houthi Declaration. EU Ambassador to Yemen declare their intentions to leave Yemen within 48 hours

13 February 2015: Russia supports the Houthis at the UNSC and prevents the passage of a resolution regarding the latest development in that country. The German and Italian embassies in Sanaa are shutdown. Saudi Arabia suspends the operations of its embassy in

Sanaa. Armed clashes are renewed between the Houthis and Al Qaeda militants in Baydaa. Protests against the Houthis in Taez continue for the third consecutive week

14 February 2015: The Houthis are allegedly planning to send Hadi into exile in Russia. The UAE suspends the operations of its embassy in Yemen and evacuates all of its diplomats. At least 30 Houthis are killed in armed clashes with the tribes of Baydaa. The Houthis use live ammunition to disburse a massive demonstration against them in Ibb. Qatar has already pulled out its diplomatic mission to Yemen months ago. A Ukrainian ship loaded with weapons (from Iran to the Houthis) arrives in Hodeida. The Turkish, Spanish and Japanese embassies in Yemen are shut down. GCC states demand that the UNSC issues a resolution on Yemen under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter

15 February 2015: Yemen's isolation increases with the departure of foreign missions from Sanaa. A draft UNSC resolution calling for the Houthis to stepdown from power positions in Yemen and return to the negotiations table is being faced with Russian opposition. Militants belonging to the tribe of Shibwa are all up in arms to protect the governorate from the Houthis. Benomar denies approving the Houthis' "Constitutional Declaration." The Houthis increase the price of cooking gas by 100% or from1200 Riyals to 2200 Riyals. The Arab League holds an emergency session to discuss the situation in Yemen. Armed clashes erupt between the Houthis and tribal forces in Ibb. 12 Houthis are reported as either dead or injured in armed clashes in Baydaa. Following the fall of an army camp in Shibwa to Al Qaeda last week, armed militants take over an airbase in Shibwa. A statement by "the Southern Popular Resistance" declares its responsibly over the kidnapping of a Lieutenant and 10 soldiers in Lahij, south of Yemen

16 February 2015: Southern Resistance Committees takeover various government institutions in Aden, including the building of the Yemeni Intelligence. The UNSC passes resolution 2109 drafted by Jordan and the UK, calling on the Houthis to pull out of government institutions immediately and without any preconditions, and to return to UN-sponsored negotiations in good faith. Mohammed Ali Al Houthi (head of the Houthi Revolutionary Committees) assumes the responsibilities of the President of the country out of the Republican Palace in Sanaa. GCC states carry on their discussion of the imposition of sanctions against the Houthis. Japan closes its embassy in Yemen. The Houthis name 16 individuals to the "Highest Revolutionary Committee" and assigns them the task of managing the affairs of the country. At least 10 Houthi and 4 tribal fighters are reported dead, and tens of others are injured in armed clashes between the Houthis and tribal fighters in Baydaa. British ambassador to Yemen Jain Mariot says the Houthis are obstructing the delivery of $300mn in aid to Yemen

17 February 2015: Yemen's losses are estimated to be $350mn over 80 days because of repeated attacks on the main oil supply line in Mareb. The Arab League postpones its meeting on Yemen. Saleh's Party reaffirms its commitment to the GCC Initiative, its Implementation Mechanism and the Peace and Partnership Agreement. Islah Party suspends its participation in Benomar-led dialogue until Hadi is released from his house arrest. The Houthis use an Iranian plane to transport the weapons that arrived onboard the Ukrainian ship "Sharmin" at Hodeida's seaport to Saada. The Houthis transport 15 fighter jets from Hodeida's airbase to Sanaa, and three others to Saada. The Houthis blow up a number of houses and arrest many youngsters in Arhab

18 February 2015: Al Qaeda blows up the camp of Brigade 19 in Bayhan, Shibwa. The Houthis continue blowing up civilian houses in Arhab. The tribes of Hadramawt and Shibwa form defence committees to confront the expansion of the Houthis. Mohammed Ali Al

Houthi rejects the orders of the Supreme Rulers of the Houthis – Abdulmalik Al Houthi – through which he relieved him of his duties as the head of the Revolutionary Committees and replaced him with Yousef Al Feishy. At least four large demonstrations are marched in the streets of Sanaa against the Houthis, despite the Houthis' continued use of live ammunition against protesters. UNSC Res. 2109 gives the Houthis a 2-week notice to implement it

19 February 2015: At least 8 Yemeni soldiers are killed in an attack on petrochemical facilities in Hadramawt, southern Yemen. Yemen records a 37.2% decrease in its revenues from oil exports in 2014 (down to $1.673bn). The Houthis have a near complete stranglehold on the Yemeni army. Since 12/12/2013 the Houthis killed 46 people and injured 90 others in Arhab, blew up 22 houses and 3 Quran study centres, looted 97 other houses and broke into 117 additional ones, kidnapped 234 people and stole 46 cars. The tribes of Shibwa close down the governorate's borders with Al Baydaa, where fierce fighting is taking place between the Houthis and tribesmen. Preparations are underway to build a Houthi airbase in Saada, near the borders with Saudi Arabia. The Houthi-imposed house arrest on two of the ministers in Bahah's government is lifted. As negotiations sponsored by Benomar are resumed at Movenpick, Iran expresses its willingness to mediate between the different factions in Yemen to facilitate the arrival at a political solution. The Supreme Revolutionary Committee of the Houthis announces the start of rebuilding government institutions in accordance with the "Constitutional Declaration"

20 February 2015: The GCC rejects Egypt's terrorism-sponsorship accusations that it is directing at Qatar. Benomar announces the conclusion of a new national agreement in Yemen, providing for the formation of a new Transitional Council that is inclusive of all political parties and that will act as the Legislature for the transitional period

21 February 2015: At least four people are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa. An Iranian/Omani mediation leads to the release of Hadi from his house arrest and his departure to Aden, under the condition that he does not interfere with the Houthis' "Constitutional Declaration" and that he does not oppose it. The war in Baydaa leads to a crisis in the education sector of the governate. The Houthis kidnap three of Hadi's relatives. While some reports indicate Hadi escaped out of Sanaa in secret, others point at a UN-sponsored mediation initiative for his release that Benomar negotiated. The Houthis kill a protestor and injure three others in Ibb. Hodeida declares Sanaa an occupied capital as Al Hirak Al Tohamy vows to take it back from Houthi control. The tribes of Mareb and Al Jawf declare their readiness to execute Hadi's orders on any mission to fight the Houthis. The Nasserite Party calls on Hadi to resume his duties as president. Islah party reaffirms its loyalty to Hadi as president and declares Aden a temporary capital. In his first statement after escaping from Sanaa, Hadi condemns the Houthi coup d'état but reaffirms his support of the GCC initiative, its implementation mechanism and the conclusions of the National Dialogue Conference. He signed off as the "President of the Republic." An official report reveals Yemen lost nearly $1bn in oil revenues in 2014 due to both reduced production/falling prices and the continued attacks on supply lines. Taez' Popular Committees Conference declares its support of Hadi and its rejection of the Houthi rebellion

22 February 2015: Hadi orders the creation of a new website for Yemen's official News Agency Sabaa (Aden) and Aden's TV station. Despite the dire humanitarian situation, the now Houthi-controlled Ministry of Finance imposes new austerity measures. Hadi meets with Southern leadership and the governors of the Southern parts of the country. Aden is officially announced the temporary capital of Yemen. Hadi is about to dismiss all military officers who participated in the Houthi coup. The Revolutionary Committee of the Houthis assigns Bahah's government the duty of running the affairs of the country

23 February 2015: Bahah's government reject its appointment by the Houthis to run the country's affairs. Egypt shuts down its embassy in Sanaa. Hadi orders his assistants to take all necessary arrangements to transfer the governance affairs of Yemen to Aden. The Houthi Supreme leader Abdulmalik Al Houthi orders his field commander Abu Ali Al Hakim to take over the "affairs" of the Southern governorates. The Houthis refer Hadi and Bahah's government to the General Prosecutor and launch a public trial against them in their absence. The Houthis break into a number of apartments in Sanaa, targeting southern nationals. The tribes of Shibwa organise a military show and declare their support of Hadi. Delegates of seven Yemeni parties visit Aden to meet with Hadi. The GCC issues a joint statement in support of Hadi and "the return of legitimacy." The Revolutionary Committee of the Houthis accuses Benomar of smuggling Hadi out of Sanaa. Anti-Houthi protests in Sanaa grow larger and larger in size. Hadi withdraws his resignation

24 February 2015: Foreign Minister John Kerry accuses Iran of interfering in the conflict in Yemen. Foreign Embassies are to reopen from Aden. The UNSC prolongs the imposition of sanctions against Saleh and two Houthi leaders. Armed clashes erupt between the Houthis and the special forces in Sanaa. The Houthis refer Hadi to the General Prosecutor in preparation for his prosecution in absentia

25 February 2015: The Houthis takeover the site of the Special Forces in Sanaa, killing at least 10 people in the process. The UNSC's Sanctions Committee estimates that Saleh's assets are worth $60bn. The GCC's General Secretary Al Zayyani visits Aden to meet with Hadi. The Houthis and Saleh respond to the UNSC's decision to prolong the imposition of Sanctions on Saleh and two Houthi leaders by reaching a joint agreement to confront Hadi by all means necessary, including the invasion of Aden

26 February 2015: The UNSC issues a statement in support of Hadi as the "legitimate Yemeni president." GCC states move their embassies to Aden and declare their at-most support of Hadi. The Houthis threaten to invad Aden with one million fighters

27 February 2015: Benomar visits Aden to meet with Hadi. Saleh's Party rejects moving the Benomar-led dialogue in Sanaa to any other city. Mareb/Shiba Federal Region reaffirm its support of Hadi

28 February 2015: Russia mediates between the Houthis and Saleh's Party to overcome internal disagreements. 3 people are killed in a drone strike over Bayhan, Shibwa. A number of Houthis are killed in an attack in Radaa', Al Baydaa. Bahah says he is willing to withdraw his resignation if the Houthis leave Sanaa. The Houthis organise 14, weekly commercial flights to Iran

- **March 2015**

01 March 2015: U.S. and UK embassies resume their business from Aden. Hadi declares Sanaa an "occupied capital." Hadi is joined by three other ministers in Aden, the Minister of Health, the Minister of Water, the Minister of Media and the Deputy Minister of the Interior. The first Iranian commercial jet (in 20 years) arrives in Sanaa and Hadi threatens the Houthis with sanctions. The Houthis kidnap 4 Islah leaders in Sanaa

02 March 2015: Al Qaeda declares its responsibility over the death of 18 Houthi militants in Baydaa. The Houthi-Saleh alliance is seeking good relations with Egypt. Hadi accuses Saleh of collaborating with Iran to obstruct the implementation of the GCC Initiative. Saudi Arabia declares the success of a mission to release a Saudi diplomat kidnapped by Al Qaeda three

years earlier. 2 people are killed in a drone strike in Shibwa. Yemen loses $7bn in annual remittances after the Houthi's takeover of Sanaa and suspension of all international money transfer orders to Yemen. Saleh played a crucial role in facilitating the arrival at the latest air transport agreement between Iran and the Houthis

03 March 2015: 12 Houthi militants are killed in Al Qaeda-orchestrated attacks in Baydaa. The number of Iranian intelligence and Revolutionary Guard personnel in Sanaa is on the rise. Hadi calls for moving the venue of Yemen's current national dialogue that is led by Benomar to the GCC's HQ in Riyadh. The Houthis are looking to establish strong ties with Egypt and their spokesperson praises Egypt's past role in ensuring the success of the September 1962 revolution. The Houthis accuse the Arab League of interfering in Yemeni domestic affairs. GCC states select Cairo as the new site of int-Yemeni dialogue. At least five Houthi militants are killed in an explosion sponsored by Al Qaeda in Baydaa. The US State Department issues an official statement, rejecting Hadi's invitation to move the US embassy from Sanaa to Aden

04 March 2015: The UNSC's notice to the Houthis expires today. US Ambassador to Yemen is to resume his duties on non-residential basis, from Jeddah – Saudi Arabia. The UNSC reaffirms its support of president Hadi. Hadi reaffirms his support of the unity of Yemen and points out that five out of the six newly declared federal regions have already declared their rejection of the Houthis' new "facts on the ground." EU states refuse to relocate their embassies to Aden and call for moving Yemen's current round of national dialogue to the Saudi capital Riyadh

05 March 2015: Commander of Brigade 35 in Taez instructs his soldiers to cooperate with the Houthis and ease up their movement. An Iranian special force intervenes in Yemen and succeeds in releasing the Iranian diplomat Nour Ahmed Nickbecht from captivity. The Houthis accuse Islah of having an alliance with Al Qaeda and point at the stark possibility of dissolving that party and banning it from the Yemeni political scene. Benomar informs Hadi that an agreement is currently being reached between the negotiating parties in Sanaa to keep him the president of the country while reforming the presidency as an institution. Saudi Arabia accepts Hadi's request to move the venue of Yemen's national dialogue to Riyadh. Hadi rejects two proposals that Benomar has recently communicated to him out of Movenpick's talks

07 March 2015: Various reports indicate Iran is operating training camps for the Houthis inside Syria. The Houthis are opening Farsi language schools in Yemen. Hadi officially declares Aden the new capital of Yemen, and Sanaa is an "occupied territory." Spokesman of Bahah's government warn of a repetition of the Libyan scenario in Yemen. The newly dismissed commander of the Yemeni Special Forces in Aden, Abdul Hafiz Al Saqqaf defies Hadi and deploys the soldiers of his unit throughout Aden, causing severe disturbances and fears of a far-reaching crisis

08 March 2015: At least 6 of the personal guards of Al Subaihy – the newly appointed Minister of Defence by the Houthis are killed in an ambush in Sanaa. The tribes of Baydaa form a new armed brigade to support Hadi and confront the Houthis. Russia reaffirms its commitment to Hadi as the legitimate president of Yemen. The Minister of Defence Mahmoud Al Subaihy defects and escapes to Aden. At least 15 Houthi militants are killed in a tribal/Al Qaeda attacks in Baydaa

09 March 2015: Al Qaeda retakes the city of Mihfud in Abyan. The Popular Committees in Yemen's South succeed in forcing Al Qaeda militants out of Mihfud. 15 ministers in Bahah's

government meet in Aden as the city is declared a temporary capital. The Houthis refuse to move Yemen's current round of dialogue to Riyadh. The Southern leadership meets in Abu Dhabi, UAE. Saudi Arabia reaffirms its commitment to the unity of Yemen. Islah welcomes the proposal to move Yemen's national dialogue to Riyadh. As Egypt is slowly losing the support of GCC states, president Sisi threatens to normalise relations with Iran

10 March 2015: The Arab League renews its support of Hadi. Hadi's office reports on the increased level of involvement by Russia in the ongoing national dialogue in Yemen. Yemen is on its way to becoming the new Syria. Defecting Minister of Defence Al Subaihy hands over a large number of secret Houthi documents to Hadi. The rebellious Special Forces unit of Aden shells the Presidential Palace with mortar fire as armed clashes erupt between it and the local Popular Committees. Benomar arrives in Riyadh following the GCC's agreement to move the present round of national dialogue to Riyadh. The rebellious commander of the Special Forces unit in Aden Abdul Hafiz Al Saqqaf declares his allegiance to the Houthis and vows not to stand down unless ordered to do so by Sanaa. At least three soldiers are killed in an attack on an army post in Lahij. Iran accuses Hadi of "dividing" Yemen

11 March 2015: The relocation of national dialogue to Riyadh angers Tehran. Hadi intensifies his discussions with Southern Hirak to gain the movement's support as Saqqaf prepares the country for civil war. Saleh meets with the former leadership of the Republican Guard and prepares for the invasion of Sanaa. Hundreds of the soldiers of the Special Forces unit in Aden defect against the commander of their unit Al Saqqaf. Efforts are under way to move Yemen's Treasury Department to the temporary capital in Aden with the support of the GCC. As Saleh and his allies prepare to invade Aden, Hadi arms the local tribes to defend the city. The Houthis sign a bilateral investment treaty with Iran

12 March 2015: Hadi and Al Subaihy reconcile their differences. Hadi meets with the US Ambassador on his visit to Aden. Hadi orders Al Subaihy to deal with Al Saqqaf and vows not to backtrack on the latter's dismissal. Preparations are underway to open an international airport in Saada. A massive PR campaign is launched in Sanaa to publicise Ahmed Saleh's (Saleh's son) potential rise to the presidency. The World Bank suspends its operations in Yemen. One protester is killed and at least 8 others are injured as the Houthis crackdown on a protest in Baydaa using live ammunition. GCC states confirm that the Houthis are invited to the current round of negotiations in Riyadh. Al Qaeda shells Houthi positions in Baydaa with mortar fire. The Houthis organise extensive war exercises along the Yemeni – Saudi border

13 March 2015: Benomar says a Ch.7 intervention through the UNSC is a valid option. The Houthis place Hodeida seaport under Iran's management

14 March 2015: Yemeni Security Forces (Popular Committees) intercept two Brigades from the Special Forces that are loyal to Saleh on their way to Aden. This came about only hours after Saleh issued threats to those supporting Hadi in Aden. The Houthis prevent any type of weapon transfers from Sanaa to military basis in Aden over concerns that those weapons could fall under the control of militias loyal to Hadi. The Houthis fire live ammunition at protesters in Sanaa. In Sanaa, the largest coalition to take back the country from the Houthis from more than 30 political parties and armed groups is launched. Saudi Arabia places its forces on high alert

15 March 2015: All GCC investments leave Yemen. A GCC source reveals that 200 Yemeni delegates from all parties and federal regions in Yemen are participating in the national dialogue conference that is about to take place in Riyadh. Two explosions target a Yemeni army training camp in Abyan. Hadi mobilises more than 20,000 soldiers and 3,000 others

from the Popular Committees and opens the door for recruiting back those who were dismissed during the summer of 1994 war. Many of Hadi's personal security team defect and leave to Shibwa and Abyan. Benomar demands that the Houthis lift the house arrest that they are currently imposing on Bahah. The Houthis and Saleh intensify their meetings and efforts to strengthen their alliance. Houthi leader Abdulmalik Al Houthi says his movement is fully ready to restore relations with Saudi Arabia

16 March 2015: Hamas spokesperson Mishaal visits Riyadh and is attempting to mediate between Yemen's "Muslim Brotherhood" or the Islah party and Saudi Arabia

17 March 2015: After nearly two months of placing him under House Arrest, the Houthis free Bahah. The Houthis release the families of three Islah leaders they recently kidnapped. Hadi considers Benomar's backchannel talks with the Houthis in Sanaa illegitimate and says he will not accept their outcome. Iran transfers the ownership of Aden Live news channel that it gifted to Southern secessionist leader Al Beed on to the Houthis

18 March 2015: It is possible that Bahah will go back to leading the Yemeni government. The tribes of Hadramawt declare their support of moving the location of Yemen's dialogue to Riyadh. Yemenis commemorate the fourth anniversary of Al Karama Massacre of 18 March 2011. Disagreements arise between the negotiating parties in the backchannel dialogue that Benomar is leading in Sanaa, as Saleh's Party refuses to allocate the Joint Meeting Parties more than one seat on the Presidential Council. Bahah insists on keeping his resignation. Hadi meets with a delegate from Saleh's close circle in the presidential palace in Aden as Saleh's Party escalated its attacks on Hadi and refuses to recognise his legitimacy. The Pentagon announces it lost track of a weapon shipment that is worth more than $500mn on its way to Yemen. A large explosion is heard in Aden

19 March 2015: Intense fighting erupts in Aden between the Popular Committees that are allied with Hadi and the Special Security forces near Aden airport, leading to the death of at least five and severe disruptions in air traffic. At least 37 Houthi fighters and five tribal militants are killed in armed combat in Baydaa, in addition to 13 Houthis killed yesterday. Hadi – allied forces and the Popular Committee fighters succeed in taking over the 22 May training ground in Aden and killing a number of Central Security soldiers that are loyal to Al Saqqaf, in addition to reclaiming Aden airport and its surrounding area. A fighter jet attacks the presidential palace in Aden. Intense fighting erupts between the Houthis and tribal fighters along the borders between Baydaa and Mareb. Hadi leaves the Presidential Palace in Aden to a "safe location." As Al Subaihy succeeds in putting down the rebellion of Saqqaf and his forces in Aden, a second shipment of weapons in less than a month from Iran to the Houthis arrives in Salief seaport. The governor of Aden declares the end of Saqqaf's rebellion and reports that a maximum number of 15 people are killed and 25 others were injured in the process of suppressing the rebellion. Hadi accuses Saleh of facilitating the attempted coup in Aden as Saqqaf surrenders himself to the governor of Lahij

20 March 2015: 13 people are killed, and 10 others are injured in armed clashes between the Houthis and the Republican Guard on the one hand and the tribesmen of Mareb on the other, along the borderline between Mareb and Baydaa. Benomar calls for an immediate seize fire in Yemen. At least 137 people are killed, and 400 others are injured in explosions targeting two Houthi mosques in Sanaa. ISIS declares its responsibility over the explosions in Sanaa. The Special Security Forces mobilise towards Taez, backed by tanks and armoured vehicles amidst news that Saqqaf is in Taez. Islah condemns the attacks in Sanaa. Houthi fighter jets attack the Presidential Palace in Aden for the second consecutive day. White House

spokesman Josh Ernest says there is not clear link between the attacks in Yemen and ISIS in Iraq and Syria. Al Qaeda in Yemen denies its responsibility over the Sanaa attacks

21 March 2015: Al Qaeda takes control of large parts of Al Houta city in Lahij, amidst news of their execution of 20 officers and soldiers of the Yemeni Intelligence in the city. King Salman of Saudi Arabia condemns the terrorist attacks in Yemen and orders the immediate delivery of humanitarian assistance. After the arrival of a military convoy from the Special Forces in Taez, three military planes carrying hundreds of Houthi fighters land in Taez airport. Benomar abruptly leaves Yemen. Hadi insists that his relocation to Aden is not a declaration of the independence of the South. Al Subaihy says no to secession. The Houthis' Supreme Revolutionary Committee officially declares war on Aden and Lahij under the pretext of fighting terrorism. At least 13 Houthi fighters are reported dead in armed clashes along the Mareb – Baydaa border

22 March 2015: The western gate of Taez falls under Houthi control. The US completes the evacuation of all of its embassy personnel from Yemen. The UNSC hold an emergency session to discuss the situation in Yemen. Taez airport is under complete Houthi control. An entire division of the former Republican Guard that is made up of 20 tanks, and tens of other armoured vehicles mobilises towards Taez. The first casualty from the local defence committees is reported dead in Taez. An Antenor plane carrying 50, fully equipped snipers arrives in Taez. The GCC intensifies its efforts to arrive at a speedy solution to the situation in Yemen. After Taez, the Houthis march towards Aden. The Houthis appoint Hussain Khairan to the post of the Minister of Defence. The Houthis lift the travel ban on Southern secessionist hardliner Al Beed

23 March 2015: The UNSC condemns Houthi airstrikes on Aden and reaffirms its commitment to Hadi as the legitimate president of Yemen, as Benomar warns of civil war in in the Country. Yemen calls on the UNSC to impose a no-flight zone above Yemen and invites the intervention of the 'Island Shield' forces of the GCC to stop the expansion of the Houthis. Through the collaboration of the leadership of the Special Forces in Taez, Taez (the most populous Yemeni city) becomes the governorate no.12 to fall under the control of the Houthis. The Houthis declaration of war on the Southern governorates of Taez, Aden and Lahij brings to an end all preparations for the Riyadh conference. Hadi orders the recruitment of 20,000 soldiers from the Southern governorates in the new Yemeni army. Hadi-allied militia stop a Houthi incursion into Aden from Subaiha area in Lahij. Armed combat intensifies between tribesmen and Houthi militants in Mareb as the former rejects mediation. Armed combat between the Houthis and tribesmen in Al Baydaa leads to at least 20 Houthi and 6 tribal deaths. Crown Prince Mohammed Bensalman visits the Yemeni – Saudi border. The World Bank has suspended investment projects at the value of more than $1.1bn in Yemen since the January 2015 events in Sanaa

24 March 2015: The Houthis are now in control of the straights of Bab Al Mandab on the Red Sea. Oman advises the Houthis to rethink their declaration of war on the Southern states. The Houthis refuse to send the wounded from the two explosions in Sanaa to Saudi Arabia and send them to Iran instead. At least three protestors are killed, and 50 others are injured as the Special Forces and the Houthis fire live ammunition on the protesters in Taez. The White House says the US is capable of dealing with the security situation in Yemen. The protesters in Taez succeed in forcing the Houthis and the Special Security forces in Taez to oull out of their newly established checkpoints in the city. The Houthis withdraw from the city of Dalea' and Sinhan following fierce resistance from the Popular Committees and Southern Hirak. The Popular Committees prevent a Houthi squad backed by Republican Guard forces from entering Lahij. The Death toll in Taez rises to more than 7 and at least 50 injuries, with 15 in

severe conditions. The military camp of Laboza near Al A'nad air force base in Taez falls to Houthi forces backed by remnants of the Republican Guard. Bahah leaves Yemen to the US. The Houthis respond to a recent proposal to move the Yemeni dialogue to Doha, Qatar instead of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia by saying the two cities are two sides of the same coin. The US Ambassador to Yemen predicts the fall of Aden. The city of Mocha on the Red Sea falls under the control of the Houthis, bringing them one step closer to Hadi

25 March 2015: The Yemeni Army restores its control over the military camp of Laboza after it briefly fell under the control of the Houthis. Saudi Arabia moves heavy military equipment and vehicles closer to its borders with Yemen. The Houthis manage to take control of the first city in Abyan, the city of Makiras without any resistance from Hadi – allied forces. The city of Houta in Lahij has also fallen to the Houthis. Al Subaihy and the commander of Brigade 119 Faisal Rajab have reportedly been arrested by the Houthis. Hadi leaves Aden to an unknown destination. The Houthis take over Al A'nad airbase – only 60km away from Aden. Hadi calls for an immediate intervention in Yemen by the UNSC, under Ch.7 of the UN Charter. Hadi joins the departing Saudi Arabian diplomatic mission as it leaves Yemen. The Houthis declare a Yemeni Riyal 20mn as a reward for whoever arrests Hadi. Houthi forces backed by remnants of the Republican Guard enter Aden, after their takeover of Lahij. The Houthi-controlled air force bombs Hadi's residence in Aden. Yemeni Foreign Minister Riyadh, Yasin says Hadi is calling for an immediate military intervention by the Arabs. Hadi's regime accuses Benomar of supporting the Houthis and legalising their coup, reports him to the UN. Yasin: Al Subaihy was not arrested, Hadi did not escape. Street fights erupt in Aden and Lahij. Aden airport suspends all incoming and outgoing flights as Arab and Western diplomatic missions leave the city. The Arab League is to discuss the Yemeni request for an Arab military intervention. Al Subaihy is still leading the fight against the Houthis in Aden. Saudi Arabia builds up its troops along the borders with Yemen. Yemen's Muslim scholars and leaders call for Jihad against the Houthis. Hadi leaves Yemen onboard of a ship from Aden. Looting and chaos spread throughout the city of Aden as the Houthis, backed by Republican Guard forces enter the city from its northern gate. Naval forces coming from Hodeida bomb the Presidential Palace in Aden. The Houthis vow to crackdown on all local media sources that contradict its narrative. Houthi-Popular Committees fighting erupts over Aden's airport. Al Subaihy is in the custody of the Houthi

26 March 2015: Saudi Arabia launches airstrikes on Houthi strongholds in Sanaa, including Sanaa Airport. Saudi Arabia is backed by 4 other Arab countries (the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, and Kuwait). Popular Committees allied with Hadi advances in Aden and Lahij as Saleh-allied strongholds are bombed. The US says it supports the military intervention in Yemen as GCC states administer a no-flight zone over Yemen. Egypt joins the Arab Coalition in its war in Yemen. GCC states issue their first statement, stating that their intervention comes at the request of Hadi and following unsuccessful attempts to convene a national dialogue conference in Riyadh. The BBC confirms reports of Saleh's escape from Sanaa. The bombardments of the Saudi Airforce on Houthi strongholds continue throughout Yemeni cities. Saudi Arabia imposes a naval blockade on Yemen. The US declares its willingness to provide intelligence and logistical support to the GCC's operation 'Firmness Storm' as the five Islamic countries of Pakistan, Sudan, Morocco, Jordan and Egypt announce their willingness to participate in the war as well. Four key Houthi leaders are killed in Saudi airstrikes, including Mohammed Ali Al Houthi – the Head of the Revolutionary Committee. Saada comes under heavy airstrikes. Iran condemns the Arab Coalition's airstrikes on Yemen. The Commander of the 35 brigade hands Mocha's seaport (near the straights of Mandab) on to the Houthis and sends troops to the South. At least 20 Houthi militants and 5 tribesmen are killed in armed combat in Baydaa. Saleh's son Khaled is injured in an airstrike

as prominent tribal leader Hamid Al Ahmar announces a Yemeni Riyal 50mn reward to whoever arrests Saleh. The Houthis block the website of Mareb Press. Operation 'Firmness Storm' bombs the HQs of the Republican Guard At least 18 deaths and 24 injuries have thus far resulted from the airstrikes on Sanaa. Houthi forces partially withdraw from the Baydaa – Mareb front after incurring severe losses in their combat with local tribesmen. The Arab League declares its support of operation 'Firmness Storm.' Weapon storage facilities come under heavy airstrikes and Mohamed Ali Al Houthi's son is killed. Street fights are ongoing in Aden between Hadi-allied Popular Committees on the one hand and Houthi/Saleh-allied forces on the other, resulting in at least 20 deaths (12 Houthis). France declares its support of operation 'Firmness Storm' as it came about on the request of Hadi. Hundreds of Yemeni are turned into IDPs as they escape the heavy bombardments of operation 'Firmness Storm' in Aden. Egypt sends 16 fighter jets and four battleships to take part in the war against the Houthis and to secure the Gulf of Aden/The Straights of Bab Al- Mandab. Russia and Iran declare their joint objection to the operations of the GCC and its allies in Yemen. Fierce fighting erupts between the Houthis, backed by Saleh-allied forces and Popular Committees in Dalea', leading to the destruction of at least three tanks and the death of 7 Houthi militants. Saudi Commandos accompany Hadi out of Yemen to Saudi Arabia and from there to Sharm Al Shaikh to participate in the Arab summit. Hadi-allied forces take control of the largest military camp in Aden that was previously acquired by Brigade 39. Turkish President Erdogan expresses his country's willingness to provide logistical support to operation 'Firmness Storm.' Houthi leader Abdulmalik attacks the "American – Israeli" war on Yemen. The soldiers of Brigade 35 in Taez revolt against their leader and declare their support of Hadi

27 March 2015: The tribes of Mareb declare their support of operation 'Firmness Storm' as the Arab coalition's fighter jets raid the Houthi military camp Mass in Mareb. Tuhama's Peaceful Hirak in Hodeida announces its support of 'Firmness Storm.' Iran's Foreign Minister calls for dialogue and reconciliation in Yemen. 15 Houthi militants are killed in an ambush in Lahij. Yemeni Foreign Minister Yasin says there are Iranian soldiers in Aden. The Popular Committees in Aden imposes curfew from 7pm-7am. A local Iranian website says the commander of Al Quds Brigade (Qasim Sulaimani) of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard arrived in Yemen two days ago to support the Houthis. Pakistan says it will interfere to defend Saudi Arabia in case of an Iranian attack whatever the costs maybe, but it refrains from militarily supporting 'Firmness Storm.' 'Firmness Storm' cuts all Houthi-supply lines between Saada and Sanaa

28 March 2015: The UK foreign minister Philip Hammond says his country will provide technical support to operation 'Firmness Storm.' Saudi Arabia loses an F-15S jet over the Red Sea and US navy helps rescue its pilots. Hadi arrives in Saudi Arabia wearing Omani cloths as he stopped in the Sultanate to receive medical treatment on his way to Sharm Al Sheikh. Hadi is in Egypt to deliver a speech at the Arab Summit. Saudi Arabia evacuates 140 UN personnel from Sanaa to Ethiopia using 5 aircrafts. Hadi leaves Egypt onboard of the King of Saudi Arabia's Royal Aircraft as he will be based in Saudi Arabia. The tribes of Shibwa besiege Saleh in Bayhan in an attempt to capture him

29 March 2015: Hadi relieves Ahmed Saleh (Saleh's son) from his duties as ambassador of Yemen to the UAE. Before the start of operation 'Firmness Storm,' Ahmed Saleh visited Saudi Arabia and offered to abandon the Houthis and fight them with 100,000 Republican Guard soldiers, but Saudi Arabia stuck firmly to its commitments under the GCC Initiative. The Fighter Jets of 'Firmness Storm' continue their raids on all Houthi–controlled military infrastructure, including weapon storage facilities, anti-aircraft defence capabilities, and

ballistic missile systems. Tribesmen fighting the Houthis in Bayhan, Shibwa receive areal support from 'Firmness Storm'

30 March 2015: Sharp disagreements arise within the Houthi/Saleh camp and at least three mediation teams head to Saada to bring the two sides back to common grounds. China sends many battleships to Yemen to help evacuate its citizens from the war-torn country. A Yemeni civil society organisation / NGO says at least 500 Yemeni families are stuck at Cairo airport alone. Death toll from operation 'Firmness Storm' rises to 80 Houthis/Houthi – allied soldiers and at least 45 civilians. At least 50 Houthi militants are killed, and 60 others are arrested in armed clashes with tribesmen in Shibwa. An airstrike on a an IDPs camp in Hijja leads to the death of more than 21 civilians. Member of the Houthi Politburo Mohammed Al Bekhaity says his movement has not responded to the attacks of Saudi Arabia yet in order to keep the door open for dialogue. The Houthis make a failed attempt to launch a ballistic missile towards Saudi Arabia. A Pakistani official says his country will send troops to join the Arab Coalition against the Houthis in Yemen. At least 40 Houthi militants and 10 Saleh-allied forces are reported dead in armed clashes with the local Popular Committees in Dalea. Hadi has dismissed the governors of Lahij and Abyan as well as the ambassador to UAE Saleh's Son Ahmed

31 March 2015: Arab Coalition's battleships force Iranian navy out of the Straights of Bab Al Mandab. The Houthis block more than 20 local news websites, confiscate the content of 5 satellite TV Stations and Two Radio Stations, and suspend the work of two daily newspapers. This is in addition to taking over all government-linked media channels by force. Nearly 5,000 Yemenis are stuck in international airports, most of whom are stuck in Jordan, Ethiopia, Egypt, the UAE and India. Armed clashes erupt between the Houthis and Saudi forces across the Yemeni – Saudi border. A new draft UNSC resolution adds Saleh's Son Ahmed and Houthi Leader Abdulmalik Al Houthi to the list of sanctions. 'Firmness Storm' completely destroys Brigade 33 of the Yemeni army

- **April 2015**

01 April 2015: The UN evacuates more than 100 of its foreign employees in Yemen, including Benomar. The US is directly involved in Yemen (despite its official line of argument that it only supplies the Saudi – led alliance with logistical support) through the operations of its drones. The Houthis execute seven soldiers who refused to shell the city of Dalea'

2 April 2015: Al Qaeda attacks the Presidential Palace, the Central Bank and the Central Prison facility in Mukalla, Hadramawt. UNHCR reports that while hundreds of Yemenis are escaping the war in their country by seeking refuge in Somalia and Djibouti, African migrants continue arriving from Somalia to Yemen (more than 1500 in the last week alone) despite the ongoing war. A new daft UNSC resolution is facing a Russian veto as GCC states are believed to be in direct talks with Russia to make it change its position. At least 120,000 Yemenis have become IDPs over the past week alone. Senegal discusses with Saudi Arabia the possibility of joining its operation 'Firmness Storm.' A Chinese battleship arrives in Aden to evacuate 230 people from various Arab and foreign nationalities, but because it came under direct fire it could only evacuate 34 people. Tens of soldiers belonging to a special Houthi-Saleh force arrives in Aden by sea. Houthi/Saleh forces take on the Presidential Palace in Aden. The five + 1 arrive at common grounds with Iran over the nuclear power deal

3 April 2015: Yemen's Islah party announces its support of operation 'Firmness Storm.' The local resistance in Aden forces Houthi/Saleh militias to withdraw from the Presidential Palace. The Saudi – led alliance airlifts ammunition and weapon supplies to the Tawahy neighbourhood of Aden that remains under the control of the Southern resistance. Large parts of the city of Mukalla – the largest city in Hadramawt – have fallen under the control of Al Qaeda. Khaled Baterfy – a prominent leader from Abyan who has been in prison for the past four years – is freed in a major prison break in Mukalla. Benomar is now based in Oman as Ban Ki Moon calls for an end to the fighting in Yemen. Chinese Foreign Ministry says it evacuated 225 foreigners from Yemen

4 April 2015: The UNSC holds a special session to discuss Yemen on the request of Russia, while a number of humanitarian organisations express their concerns over the death toll of 519 Yemenis in addition to the 1700 others who have so far been injured in less than two weeks of operation 'Firmness Storm.' The spokesperson of Yemen's Tribal Alliance says there are Iranian officers fighting along the side of the Houthis on the ground in Shibwa, Lahij, Aden and Abyan. The tribes of Hadramawt clash with Al Qaeda in a bid to purge their governorate of Al Qaeda fighters. An exchange of prisoners is carried out after fierce fighting between the tribes of Oqail and the Houthis in Mareb. Death toll in Aden reaches 182 besides 1285 injuries as a battleship shells Houthi strongholds in the city. 5 Houthi tanks break into the Moa'alla neighbourhood in Aden and indiscriminately bomb civilian houses

5 April 2015: 6 Houthis are killed, and 5 others are injured in armed clashes along the Mareb/Baydaa border. A prominent Houthi leader says his movement is willing to hold peace talks if the airstrikes stop. Houthi militants carry out a far – reaching abduction campaign against Islah leadership in areas under their control. The ICRC receives the approval of the Coalition to deliver humanitarian assistance

6 April 2015: Iran requests Oman's mediation to bring to an end operation 'Firmness Storm.' The Houthis takeover the camp of Brigade 13 in the Third Military Region in Mareb, and confiscate all of its equipment (including 10 tanks) without a fight. Five Houthi militants and Hadi-allied forces are killed Abyan. While the coalition has intensified its airstrikes on the HQ of the Special Forces in Sanaa, at least 7 Houthi militants are killed in an ambush by local tribesmen in Taez. UNICEF warns the conflict in Yemen could lead to a serious humanitarian crisis. Al Beed declares his support of operation 'Firmness Storm' and says the Southern resistance will fight the Houthis and Saleh

7 April 2015: The GCC puts forth a draft UNSC calling for seize fire. The local resistance in Aden takes control of Al A'nad base in Aden, as the local authorities in the city say at least 193 people have been killed and more than 1000 others have been injured since the start of fighting in the city. The tribes of Mareb gather up 35,000 fighters to confront the Houthis. Pakistan is still not fully committed to the Saudi-led coalition in military means. The local resistance takes back many Southern cities and neighbourhoods from the Houthis after fierce fighting resulted in the death of at least 27 Houthis in Dalea' and tens of others from both sides in various parts of Aden's Moa'alla. Hadi – allied forces march towards Aden from Abyan, with air support by the Arab Coalition. At least 10,000 Yemenis have become stranded in various airports around the world since the beginning of operation 'Firmness Storm.' Defections and divisions plague Saleh's party. According to the World Health Organisation, 540 people have been killed and 1700 others have been injured in Yemen since 19 March. UNICEF says at least 74 children have been killed and 44 others have been injured since 26 March. The city of Shaqra in Abyan is reclaimed from the Houthis by local tribesmen

8 April 2015: The Southern resistance succeeds in forcing Al Majid Brigade of Saleh and their Houthi allies out of the city of Lauder, Abyan which became the first city to be completely liberated from them. 16 million Yemenis under the control of the Houthis have effectively become without electricity and access to clear water. Aden has become a city of "ghosts" as more than 540 people have been reported dead and 100,000 others as IDPs since the beginning of fighting in the South. Oman is attempting to mediate between the warring parties in Yemen on the basis of a complete Houthi/Saleh withdrawal from Yemeni cities and the return of Hadi. Saudi Arabia extends the residency permits of Yemenis in the Kingdom. The US increases its weapon supplies to the Saudi – led coalition. The UNSC is to discuss a GCC proposal to include Saleh's son Ahmed on the blacklist of sanctions. Iran deploys battleships to the Gulf of Aden and the Straights of Bab Al-Mandab to "protect Iranian interests." Al Qaeda announces a reward of 20kg in Gold for whoever captures or kills Saleh or the leader of the Houthis Abdulmalik

09 April 2015: It is alleged that Egypt, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have reached an agreement to start a land invasion of Yemen. Turkey fails to mediate between Saudi Arabia and Iran over Yemen and so Iran is seeking a dialogue through Oman instead. John Kerry warns Iran of its continued support of the Houthis. At least 15 Houthis are killed, and 5 others are injured in an airstrike on Brigade 17 in Taez. The Houthi-Saleh alliance takes over the capital of Shibwa without a fight. A mediation between local tribesmen and Al Qaeda in Mukalla, Hadramawt leads to the agreement that the fighters of Al Qaeda will leave the city. Tribesmen of Al Saddah in Ibb succeed in taking their city back from the Houthis. Egypt carries out its first airstrike on the Houthis in Yemen

10 April 2015: 10s of Houthi militants are killed in an explosion targeting them in Bayhan, the capital of Shibwa. The Pakistani Parliament votes to remain neutral in the Yemeni conflict. The UN requests an immediate seize fire, to last for a few hours on daily basis so that it is able to deliver humanitarian aid to those in need. Aden's oil refinery station is officially shutdown. Al Qaeda declares its responsibility over two attacks against the Houthis in Shibwa

11 April 2015: Hadi gives the Houthi-Saleh alliance a three-day notice to either surrender or leave Aden and the other cities. The Supreme Council of the Egyptian Armed Forces agrees to send troops to Yemen, as the discussion incentivises shuttle diplomacy to Riyadh to resolve the conflict politically before it's too late. The tribes of Hadramawt form a defence shield of 20,000 fighters against all kinds of militias. The Southern Resistance's command declares it has 300 Houthi militants under its custody. Southern resistance forces in Aden say they have arrested two Iranian officers as they were advising Houthi fighters in Aden. Yemeni Foreign Minister Riyadh Yasin says his country has given an authorisation to operation 'Firmness Storm' to impose a naval siege on Yemen's territorial waters, allowing only humanitarian aid to be delivered. Saudi Arabia reports the death of 3 of its soldiers and 500 Houthi militants in fire exchanges across the Yemeni – Saudi border. New aid packages are delivered by the ICRC and UNICEF. 'Firmness Storm's' daily press conference reports that at least 1200 airstrikes have been carried out on Houthi/Saleh targets since the beginning of the operation. Jordan announces its evacuation of 737 Jordanian citizens from Yemen

12 April 2015: The Houthis decide to withdraw from the South. Hadi – allied tribesmen and members of the Southern Hirak succeed in preventing Houthi-Saleh forces from taking over Aden's oil refinery. Russia says it does not intend to evacuate all of its embassy employees from Yemen. Hadi names Bahah his deputy President

13 April 2015: 41 people are killed, 63 others are injured and 6 Houthi prisoners are taken in armed clashes in Mareb with local tribesmen who also lost 9 fighters and 12 others were injured. At least 30 people are killed, including 11 Houthi militants in armed combat with Hadi-allied forces in Aden. UNHCR reports that 900 Yemenis have so far fled their country, 317 of whom went to Djibouti and 582 others fled to Puntland in Somalia. The large majority of those who fled are Somalians, in addition to Yemenis and Ethiopians. Tribal militia backed by Brigade 312 of the Yemeni Army in Mareb make significant progress against the Houthis and take back the local government HQ. Saudi tanks shell Houthi locations near the Saudi – Yemeni border. US forces join the naval blockade around Yemen. The Hadi-loyal Brigade no. 35 of the Yemeni army redeploys its soldiers in Taez. Saudi Arabia deploys Apache helicopters along its borders with Yemen, following a Houthi attack on a post in Najran in the south western corner of Saudi Arabia

14 April 2015: The UNSC passes resolution No. 2216 (Russia abstained), which calls on the Houthis to surrender their power positions in Yemen (thereby approving the GCC draft resolution), and imposing sanctions and a travel ban on Saleh and the Houthi leader Abdulmalik. Al Qaeda admits its Mufti in the Arabian Peninsula AlRaish has been killed in a drone strike in Yemen. Local tribesmen in Shibwa are now in control of Belhaf's strategic oil and gas refinery in Shibwa

15 April 2015: The Houthis prevent the ICRC delegation from entering Mareb to deliver humanitarian assistance. The Yemeni army's Brigades No. 123, 127, and 137 announce their loyalty to Hadi. The GCC reject a request from Saleh to give him and his family a safe passage out of Yemen

16 April 2015: As Iran pushes the Houthis towards dialogue, Bahah says there will be no dialogue with them until they stop all armed activities. Russia objects to the replacement of Jamal Benomar by Ismail Weld Al Sheikh as the UN SG's Special Advisor/Special Envoy on/to Yemen. Brigade 135 in Hadramawt, with its 4000 soldiers, declares its loyalty to Hadi. The Houthis respond to Bahah: halting the airstrikes is not a precondition to dialogue – we are ready under any circumstances. Al Qaeda is now in control of Mukalla airport. Brigade No.90 – naval force returns under Hadi's authority. At least 40 Houthis are killed in an ambush in Serwah, West Mareb. The Houthis are in control of only the Eastern and Southern parts of the city of Taez

17 April 2015: The Republican Palace is destroyed by the most violent airstrikes on Taez. 'Firmness Storm' sends a message to Yemen's tribal leaders, asking them to announce their support of Hadi. More than 100 airstrikes have been carried out over the past 24 hours. Taez is nearly under the complete control of Brigade 35 of the Yemeni army and local tribesmen/Popular Committees that are allied with Hadi. Iran sends the UN Secretary General a peace plan that is made up of four focal points. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs calls for the immediate delivery of humanitarian aid to Yemen

18 April 2015: Al Qaeda takes over the camp of Brigade 27 in Mukalla, Hadramawt with all of its equipment and armoured vehicles. Saudi Arabia allocates $274mn for relief work in Yemen. Deputy commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Hussain Salamy calls on the Houthis to target Saudi cities with the long-range missiles they have. At least 3 people are killed and 20 Houthi militants are also reported as either dead or injured as a result of the intense fighting that has erupted between the local resistance and the Houthi/Saleh alliance in Taez. An Iranian fleet of 7-9 ships is on its way to Yemen and is on a collision course with the Egyptian navy's battleships. At least 9 Houthi militants are killed in an ambush by local

resistance forces in Dalea'. At least 2000 airstrikes have been carried out against Houthi/Saleh targets since the beginning of operation 'Firmness Storm'

19 April 2015: 13 Houthi militants have fallen under the captivity of Mareb's tribesmen. Street fights erupt between local resistance fighters and Houthi/Saleh militias in Taez. Saudi Arabia is coordinating with Yemen's tribal leaders who are based along the Yemeni-Saudi border its fight against the Houthis. A drone strike targets alleged Al Qaeda militants in Shibwa. At least 30% of all armed militia in Yemen are children below the age of 8. The commander of the First Military Area announces from Hadramawt his Division's loyalty to Hadi. The Commander of the Iranian army's ground troops threatens Saudi Arabia of a military campaign if it does not seize its operations in Yemen. Local tribesmen in Abyan succeed in taking 85 Houthi militants into captivity. Preparations are underway for an enter-Yemeni dialogue under the auspices of the GCC. For Houthi leader Abdulmalik the operations in Yemen are being led by the US and executed by Saudi Arabia. Saleh denies having any alliance with the Houthis. Spokesman of Firmness Storm Ahmed Al A'osairy says 80% of all Houthi weapon storage facilities and ammunition supplies have been destroyed

20 April 2015: The tribes of Mareb take back 12 sites from the Houthis in Mareb. Seven US battleships, including two destroyers are currently present in Yemen's territorial waters, mostly within the straights of Bab Al Mandab. Local resistance at all Southern fronts make strategic advancements against the Houthis in the battlefield. US officials express their worries that Iran's support of the Houthis could lead to direct confrontations with Saudi Arabia. According to a recently reviled document, the Iraqi government has completed the training of 300 Houthi fighters. Saudi Arabia says one of its soldiers was killed and two others were injured in an exchange of fire across the Yemeni – Saudi border. In an airstrike on Fajj Attan on the morning of Monday 20 April 2015 at least 233 Yemenis were injured while an unknown number of civilians were also killed – WHO. Saudi Arabia's authorities are placed on high alert following news of an attack being orchestrated on several vital facilities in the Kingdom, including Aramco. Yemeni foreign Minister Yasin says $8bn have been designated for development projects in Yemen, and Saudi Arabia is the largest contributor

21 April 2015: The US is sending more battleships to Yemeni waters and the Gulf of Aden, including an aircraft carrier. At least 18 Houthi / Saleh militants are killed in combat with the local resistance in west Taez. The local resistance in Taez declares victory and the complete purging of Houthi/Saleh militants from Taez. 'Firmness Storm' forces prepare to launch an Arab "Marshal Plan" under the name of "Salam's Project" to rebuild Yemen. Spokesman of Firmness Storm declares the end of the first stage of operations in Yemen. The local resistance in Aden succeeds in taking over the coastal parts of the city as similar advancements against the Houthi-Saleh alliance are being made in Mareb. The GCC: 'Firmness Storm' will continue until the return of "legitimacy" in Yemen. A new Omani initiative to end the war in Yemen is proposed. According to the World Health Organisation, the number of those killed in Yemen since the end of March has reached 944, in addition to 3487 others injured. The King of Saudi Arabia orders the ground troops of the National Guard to join the operations of 'Firmness Storm.' The commander of the Third Military Division of the Yemeni army says that his troops, backed by local militia, are making significant gains against the Houthis in Juda'an area of Mareb. At the request of President Hadi, 'Firmness Storm' command unit declares the end of major operations in Yemen, and the beginning of the largely humanitarian operation of Restoring Hope. Spokesman of Saudi-led operations in Yemen says the end of 'Firmness Storm' is not a seize fire. The goals of

Restoring Hope are announced by A'seery, the spokesman of the Saudi-led coalition, to include: 1) restarting the political dialogue in accordance with UNSC Res. 2216, the GCC Initiative and the conclusions of the NDC. 2) to continue protecting civilians in Yemen. 3) to continue combating terrorism. 4) to continue the evacuation of foreigners, increase the level of humanitarian and medical relief programs in affected areas and open the space for international NGOs to deliver humanitarian assistance. 5) to confront the armed activities of the Houthis and their allies and to prevent them from using confiscated/smuggled weapons under their control. 6) to form an international front tasked with preventing the delivery of weapons by air, land or sea to the Houthi militia and their ally Saleh

22 April 2015: The Houthis release Hadi–appointed Minister of Defence Al Subaihy. Fighting and airstrikes continue in Taez as Houthi fighters take control of the camp of Brigade 35. The Minister of Finance in the Houthi-led government defects and declares his loyalty to Hadi. Obama warns Iran not to continue its support of the Houthis. It is alleged that the Houthis accepted all the conditions of UNSC's latest resolution, which is why Saudi Arabia decided to end operation 'Firmness Storm.' A drone strike in Mukalla, Hadramawt leads to the death of 6 alleged Al Qaeda members. The Houthis demand the cessation of all military activities of the coalition before the resumption of dialogue. Airstrikes are resumed over Sanaa and Aden as the tribesmen of Mareb declare the death of more than 50 Houthi militants, including field commanders. Obama calls on Iran to facilitate the arrival at a political settlement to the conflict in Yemen. Islah (Yemen's branch of the Muslim brotherhood) declares it does not have any military capabilities. The ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, the US and the UK in Yemen meet with delegates from Saleh's party

23 April 2015: The ICRC says the humanitarian situation in Yemen is catastrophic and bound to get worse. The most intensive airstrikes are carried out in Ibb. A three – day notice has been given to the Houthi – Saleh alliance to implement the latest UNSC Resolution. Iranian ships are on a collision course with the U.S. Fleet in the Gulf of Aden. Ban Ki Moon informs the UNSC of his appointment of Weld Al Sheikh as the new Special Envoy to Yemen

24 April 2015: The first brigade of the Saudi National Guard arrives at the Yemeni – Saudi border. Saudi warplanes prevent an Iranian plane carrying humanitarian aid from entering the airspace of Sanaa. Saleh calls for national reconciliation

25 April 2015: Arab Coalition's fighter jets strike Aden and Sanaa. Iranian and U.S. warships reach an agreement to pull out of Yemeni waters. Airstrikes are reported in Al Hodeida as the Houthis send large numbers of fighters to Taez. Hadi rejects Saleh's proposal and calls for respecting UNSC's resolutions

26 April 2015: Saleh makes an unsuccessful attempt to flee Yemen on a Russian airplane following threats issued by the Houthis to him on the pretext that he is trying to make a deal with GCC states by ordering a withdrawal from Aden. The Houthis inform the Southern Hirak movement their willingness to leave the South on the condition that Hirak assumes authority in the areas they pull out from. Al Beed is in Riyadh to meet with Hadi on the invitation of Saudi Arabia. Local resistance in Aden is in control of 80% of the city. The Houthis shell civilian homes in Taez indiscriminately, killing at least 10 people and injuring 65 others, including 8 children. Yemen's losses because of the war are estimated at $10bn as the World Food Program says that 11 million Yemenis are facing severe shortages in food supplies. The Yemeni Foreign Minister Reyadh Yasin says 70% of Yemen is now out of the Houthis' control

27 April 2015: Unrest in Sanaa as the Houthis surround the houses of Saleh and his son, along with those of leaders from Saleh's party in Sanaa. The Houthis prepare for local and presidential elections in the areas under their control. Benzayed vows to save Yemen's economy. Oman refuses to host Saleh. The Coalition targets Houthi strongholds in Shibwa and destroys military vehicles. Hadi – allied resistance forces in Aden form a command unit under the leadership of Bakry. Weld Al Sheikh starts his job as the new UN SG's Envoy to Yemen and the UNSC meets to discuss the report of the Implementation Committee of UNSC Res. 2216. Benomar is accused by the Yemeni government of helping the Houthis expand their sphere of control in Yemen. At least 3 people are killed, and more than 20 others are injured in continued Houthi/Saleh shelling of civilian homes in Taez. At least 18 militants are killed in armed combat between the Houthis and the tribes of Serwah in the Western parts of Mareb. Benomar reports that the Houthis have not responded positively to UNSC Res 2216 as he warns of the imminent danger of Al Qaeda taking advantage of the situation in Yemen. The Supreme Committee for Humanitarian Assistance of the Yemeni government in exile, led by Bahah, declares Aden, Taez and Dalea' disaster areas

28 April 2015: Yemen's ambassador to the UN accuses Jamal Benomar of legitimising the Houthi rebellion and building a legacy on an "ultra-universe" type of reality. The US blames the Houthis for the resumption of airstrikes and of taking advantage of the relevant calm to impose new facts on the ground. Iran escorts a shipping vessel carrying a Marshal Islands flag to Abbas seaport in Iran along with its 34 crew members. The Coalition's fighter jets strike Sanaa airport as an Iranian aeroplane attempts to land in the airport. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs says the number of Yemeni IDPs has spiked from 150,000 in 17 April to 300,000 at the present time

29 April 2015: Arab Coalition forces carryout a successful airlift of weapons to the local resistance in Taez. Bahah's government prepares to return to Aden as the Houthis intensify their efforts to mobilise their cadres in Sanaa. Yemen says it will submit an application to become a member in the GCC

30 April 2015: Hadi appoints Sadeq Ali Sarhan of Brigade 22 Mechanical to lead the army and the resistance in Taez and purge the city of Houthi militia. Local resistance forces in Aden manage to take back Aden airport and kill the Houthi commander in the city. Local tribesmen in Mareb prevent the Houthis from expanding toward the southern parts of their city. The US requests Iran's assistance in bringing the Houthis back to the negotiation table. The Yemeni Minister of Human Rights warns of a real humanitarian crisis unfolding in the Southern parts of the country due to Houthis violations of the laws of war. The Houthi – Saleh alliance is committing war crimes in Taez and Aden, as the two cities witness their most violent, indiscriminate shelling yet. Preparations are underway for an inter-Yemeni conference on 16 and 17 May

- **May 2015**

01 May 2015: The Iranian navy says its country sent two warships to the Gulf of Aden. Three Saudi soldiers are killed in Najran area on the Yemeni – Saudi border, as they prevent a cross-border Houthi attack. The US navy sends battle ships to the Straights of Hormoz following an Iranian attack on a commercial ship. A number of Houthi militants are taken into captivity in Aden. Local resistance forces in Taez take control of Mount Saber, the second highest peak in Yemen, along with the military camp of A'aros on top of the mountain. A new UN document indicates that Iran has been supplying the Houthis with

weapons since 2009. Riyadh is scheduled to host an inter-Yemeni conference in the middle of May. According to the UN, 1244 Yemenis have been killed, and 5044 others have been injured between 19 March and 27 April 2015. The UNSC holds an emergency session to discuss the unfolding humanitarian crisis in Yemen, at the request of Russia, but fails to reach an agreement on a new resolution. At least 60 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed, and 70 others are injured in an airstrike in Taez

2 May 2015: At least 15 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in an ambush by local resistance fighters in Zanjabar, Abyan. Saudi Arabia extends a legal status s to all Yemenis present in the Kingdom illegally. The Coalition supplies local resistance fighters in Aden with anti-tanks missiles. Members of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard are amongst those taken into captivity by the local resistance in Aden

3 May 2015: Iran escalates its verbal attacks on Saudi Arabia and insists that the security of Yemen is part of its own security and that it will not pull its warships out from the Gulf of Aden. Coalition spokesman denies any landing of ground troops in Aden, a midst reports of a highly trained force participating in the fighting around Aden airport

4 May 2015: The General People's Party (Saleh's old party) reaffirms its commitment to the terms of UNSC Res. 2216. The Coalition's fighter jets target the location of a meeting between Houthi field commanders in Sanaa, killing 31 of them and injuring Abu Ali Al Hakim who has been recently added to the sanctions list of UNSC. Aden's airport is back under the control of local militia. Saleh has allegedly pulled his militants out of the battlefield. Saudi Foreign Minister Al Jubair says the airstrikes will be stopped at certain times in order to allow for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, while warning the Houthis from taking any advantage of quite time. Armed clashes continue between the Houthis and Saleh's militia on the one hand and local/tribal fighters on the other in Mareb and Taez. Hadi sets 17 May as the date for Riyadh Conference. The General People's Congress (Saleh's old party) announces its support of Hadi as Yemen's legitimate president and calls on the Houthis to pull their troops out of the areas under their control

5 May 2015: Senegal is to send 2100 soldiers to take part in the fighting in Yemen. 130 airstrikes have been carried out in Aden over the last 24 hours, killing at least 34 Houthi militants. France's President Holland participates in the current GCC summit and reaffirms his country's support of the operations in Yemen. Preparations are underway for the battle of Sanaa. According to the UN, at least 646 civilians, including 50 women and 131 children have been killed and more than 1363 others have been injured in Yemen between 26 April – 3 May. According to the Houthis, talks are underway through the UN to reach a seize fire agreement in Yemen. In Najran, near the Yemeni – Saudi border, Houthi mortar fire leads to the closure of schools and the suspension of all flights to and from the region. Many Yemeni political parties, including Saleh's old party, Islah, the Socialist and the Nasserite Party have sent a letter to the first GCC-US summit declaring their support of the Coalition's operations in Yemen. The final resolution of the GCC summit calls for the normalisation of relations with Iran. The Yemeni Ministry of Petroleum declares there are acute shortages of petrochemicals at all of its facilities in Yemen and warns of a crisis ahead

6 May 2015: Qatari Foreign Minister dismisses the possibility of a ground operation in Yemen at the present time. Houthi / Saleh militia attack civilian homes in Tawahy area in Aden, killing at least 50 people and injuring tens others. 22 humanitarian agencies in Yemen warn their operations will be severely obstructed if fuel supplies are not permitted into Yemen as soon as possible. John Kerry holds the Houthis responsible for the deterioration of the situation in Yemen. The EU: the conflict in Yemen has given a free hand to Al Qaeda of

Yemen, which is trying to fill the political vacuum that has been created by the war situation. At least 40 Houthis are either killed or injured in Louder, Abyan. Saudi Arabia declares the death of 5 of its citizens as a result of Houthi mortar fire in Najran. Yemen formally requests from the UNSC an urgent ground intervention

7 May 2015: The Houthis' latest attack on civilians in Aden was an attack on a refugee boat attempting to leave the city, which has led to the death of 86 civilians. This is the main incident from the Tawahy area of Aden that has been cited in Yemen's request for ground troops from the UNSC. Human Rights Watch accuses the Houthis of committing war crimes against Yemen's population. Saudi Arabia uses drone technologies to locate Houthi positions across the Yemeni – Saudi borders

8 May 2015: The Houthis are only in control of 10% of Mareb, yet they still lost 80 members of their militia in that part of the governorate, while 15 others were taken into captivity. Coalition forces respond to Houthi mortar fire in Najran with intensive airstrikes in Saada, leading a massive wave of IDPs out of the governorate. The UN says more than 1,400 Yemenis have been killed and 6,000 others have been injured over the past six weeks. Spokesman of the coalition promises severe consequences to the latest Houthi attack on Saudi cities and calls on the inhabitants of Saada to leave the governorate immediately as it has become a new strike zone, in its entirety. An elite Iranian force of 120 officers is allegedly in Saada, running the operations of the Houthis. The Foreign Ministers of Saudi Arabia and the US announce a short humanitarian seize fire for five days under the condition of Houthi/Saleh adherence of it

9 May 2015: The Iranian Red Crescent's Director General Ali Ahmadi announces his country's intention to make an attempt at breaking the naval blockade on Yemen. A drone strike kills 3 alleged Al Qaeda militants in Shibwa. Aden's airport has become the location of never-ending battlefields. At least 100 airstrikes have been carried out in Saada and Hijja over the last 24 hours. The resistance in Mareb gives the Houthis a 24-hour notice to leave the area. A local tribal Sheikh in Mareb reveals that at least 470 Houthi militants have been killed in Serwah area, while the death toll amongst tribesmen in the same part of Mareb has reached 50. The resistance in Aden liberates the area of Al Safeena (the ship), in Mansoura, Aden. Iran and Russia are trying to smear the Saudi-led alliance under the pretext of the humanitarian situation in Yemen. Yemeni Minister of Human Rights Ezzedein Al Asbahy says at least 2000 Yemenis have recently been killed in Yemen. Hadi meets with the new UN Special Envoy Wild Al Shaikh in Riyadh. A Saudi-trained brigade of 60 soldiers arrives in Abyan from Saudi Arabia to join the local resistance. The commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard declares that Iran interfered in Yemen and Syria to increase the geographical influence of Shi'ism. The Iranian President Rohani criticises Saudi Arabia's choice of bombing a neighbouring country instead of delivering humanitarian aid to its people

10 May 2015: The local tribal militants are taking control of a key post between Saada and al Jawf. The Houthis agree to seize fire and the return to dialogue through the mediation of the UN. Saleh's house in Sanaa is bombed. Saudi Arabia vows to transport all Yemenis stuck at Arab and foreign airports at its own cost. Malaysia sends troops to participate in operation 'Restoring Hope,' increasing the number of countries in the Saudi – led alliance up to 12. 12 of Hashid's clan leaders declare their loyalty to Hadi. Local sources reveal that at least 500 people have been killed and more than 4000 others have been injured since the arrival of the Houthis in Aden, and more than 400,000 residents of Aden have become IDPs. Fears are growing over Saleh's stockpiles of chemical weapons that he bought from Russia and could not be found in the official army's register

11 May 2015: Heavy airstrikes on Saada continue for the third consecutive day, leading to a massive wave of IDPs to nearby governorates, particularly Amran. Iranian warships enter the straights of Mandab. A Moroccan F16 participating in the war on Yemen has gone missing. The Houthis claim they downed an F16 in Saada. A large flock of the Saudi army's Strike Force, with its heavy equipment and armoured vehicles, arrives in Najran near the borders with Yemen. Heavy bombardments are reported in Taez as the Houthis shell civilian homes killing eight people and wounding 25 others

12 May 2015: Malaysia denies having any intention to participate in the war against the Houthis and says its forces were sent to evacuate its citizens only. One day before the entry of seize fire, at least 25 airstrikes have been carried out within the timeframe of 10 minutes on a weapon storage facility in Sanaa, killing at least 10 militants and destroying a number of buildings. Saleh appears on television standing on the ruins of his recently bombed house and declaring his formal alliance with the Houthis. This has led his own party, The General People's Congress to start distancing itself from him. Seize fire starts at 11pm this evening and is expected to last for 5 days. The new UN Special Envoy Weld Al Sheikh arrives in Sanaa. The fate of the missing Moroccan pilot in Yemen remains unknown. A GCC – US summit is scheduled to take place in Camp David on 14 May 2015. More than 30 ships carrying humanitarian assistance are permitted to reach Yemeni ports. A mass exodus of Houthi leadership is reported out of Saada and onto areas such as Thammar 100km south of Sanaa. 9 people are killed, and more than 41 others are injured in Taez as a result of the Houthis' indiscriminate shelling of civilian homes

13 May 2015: Seize fire enters into force today. The US navy orders an Iranian vessel on its way to Yemen to turn around. Despite the seize fire, the Houthi / Saleh alliance continues to shell civilian homes in Taez, and their forces attack the city of Dalea'. UNESCO says severe damage has befallen the old city in Sanaa. Obama says Iran is a sponsor of terror and GCC states have the right to be concerned about it. King Salman of Saudi Arabia allocates a second Saudi Riyal 1bn for humanitarian assistance in Yemen, Iran warns the US of intercepting the ship that is on its way to Yemen. At least 25,000 child soldiers have been recruited into Houthi militia. The UNSC calls on the Houthis to respect the humanitarian seize fire. Relative calm is evident throughout Yemen for the first day in seven weeks. The Houthis break the seize fire and shell Jizan and Najran in Saudi Arabia. Islah welcomes the arrival of the new Special Envoy Weld Al Sheikh in Sanaa. Hadi: operation 'Firmness Storm' was decisive in saving Yemen from falling into the Iranian camp. Tribesmen in Mareb succeed in taking over more territory in Serwah – West of Mareb. At least 12 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed while attempting to break into local resistance posts in Dalea'. The first passenger aeroplane carrying 200 of a total estimate of 25,000 Yemenis stuck at international airports in Egypt, Jordan and India for the last two months arrives in Sanaa

14 May 2015: The Houthis take advantage of the seize fire by reimbursing their presence in various Yemeni cities with fighters, equipment and weapons, especially in the Southern parts of the country. Weld Al Sheikh leaves Sanaa after succeeding in getting a preliminary agreement by all parties to resume dialogue. Intensive clashes erupt in Taez. Al Qaeda is fully in control of Mukalla, the capital of Hadramawt, ever since 2 April 2015. The US-GCC Summit starts today in Camp David. Yemen sends a letter to the UN and holds Iran fully responsible for any consequences arising from the entry of its ships into Yemeni territorial waters without a permit. This came about as Iran refused a US request that its ships are re-routed to Djibouti, where the UN established a camp for the coordination of humanitarian action in Yemen. Iran threatens to "start a fire that neither Saudi Arabia nor the US can contain" in the case of its ships getting intercepted. Iran and the nuclear power deal are the

two main issues on the agenda of Camp David. Saudi Coalition's spokesman says the Moroccan F16 fell due to either a technical or a human error and not Houthi fire. Hadi orders Yemen's ambassador to Iran to leave the country immediately. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch both criticise the Houthis for breaking seize fire. Iran re-routes its ship to Djibouti

15 May 2015: Large quantities of fuel supplies from Hodeida seaport arrive in Sanaa and other parts of the country and are believed to be sufficient for stabilising the demands of the Yemeni market. In his first statement, Weld Al Sheikh expresses his concerns over the continuous breaches of seize fire. The Road to Sanaa – a new documentary by Al Jazeera on the fall of Amran and Sanaa. Houthi field commander Abu Ali Al Hakim is pronounced dead. The US-GCC Camp David summit has ended, Iran is labelled a terror-sponsoring state and the US underlines it is prepared to use its military might to defend its GCC partners. Coalition spokesman warns the Houthis the Coalition is running out of patience with their constant breach of seize fire. Bahah meets Al Beed in Riyadh. At least 7 people are killed, and 10 others are injured in Taez in Houthi/Saleh shelling. Houthi/Saleh shelling in Aden prevents the delivery of humanitarian aid and food supplies to the city. The Houthis push into Abyan

16 May 2015: Al Qaeda kidnaps 20 army personnel in Mukalla. The Head of the Preparatory Committee for Riyadh Conference says representatives of the party of the former president and the Southern Hirak will participate in the conference. The tribes of Mareb are dismayed that they are not invited to participate in Riyadh Conference. The people of Taez call on the UNSC to save them from the genocides of the Houthi/Saleh alliance. At least 10 people are killed, and 4 others injured in Taez by Houthi – Saleh shelling, raising the number of those killed during "seize fire" to 24 and those injured to 130. At least 13,000 Yemenis have so fled to Djibouti

17 May 2015: Today marks the beginning of Riyadh conference to "Save Yemen and Establish a United State." Hadi: RC is for all Yemenis. Weld Al Sheikh calls for extending the humanitarian truce five additional days. The Houthis and Saleh are not represented in Riyadh. The Iranian humanitarian assistance ship arrives in the Gulf of Aden despite US warnings and is expected to dock at a seaport under the control of the Houthis. Bahah says his government favours the extension of humanitarian truce, but this remains subject to the conditions on the ground. Tends of tribesmen from Yafea' join the local resistance in Abyan. Taez, Aden, Al Dalea', Abyan and Lahij, the most heavily affected areas by the conflict in Yemen, still have not received any humanitarian aid. Local resistance in Shibwa regains five areas from the Houthi/Saleh militants, including an oil field. Bahah says the secession of the South is "on the table." More than one million Yemenis are in desperate need of humanitarian assistance in Taez. Southern Hirak leader Al Attas calls for the recognition of the South as a "State partner." The Yemeni Embassy in Jeddah issued more than 25,000 'statements of correction' regarding the status of Yemenis in Saudi Arabia. During the past 5 days of official truce, at least 41 people have killed in Taez and 230 others have been injured

18 May 2015: The Houthis move missile launching systems to the borders with Saudi Arabia and the latter responds. Al Qaeda declares that it has killed 31 Houthi militants through two separate attacks in Shibwa. Foreign Minister Riyadh Yasin announces the end of the humanitarian truce and no renewals are in sight due to repeated Houthi breaches. At least 11 people are killed, and 26 others are injured due to Houthi breaches of the seize fire in Mareb. Airstrikes are resumed. The local resistance in Dalea' kills at least 13 Houthi militants. Houthi militants shell the Saudi city of Jazan near the Yemeni – Saudi border. In preparation for the next inter-Yemeni conference in Geneva, Saleh's party says its attendance of that

other conference is conditional on the Houthis attendance as well. The Coalition's spokesman says the war in Yemen will not stop until the surrender of the Houthis

19 May 2015: The Houthis request from the new UN Special Envoy to Yemen the participation of Iran in the next conference in Geneva, tentatively planned to take place on 28 May. One of the main results of the Riyadh Conference is the lifting of immunity on Saleh and his close associates, and the reconstruction of the Yemeni army. The Houthis handover the body of the Moroccan pilot to the Red Cross. Riyadh Conference has ended. The Coalition's fighter jets destroy Saleh's palace in Sanhan. According to the UN, the number of those who have lost their lives as a result of the conflict in Yemen since the end of March is 1850 Yemenis, while 7394 others have been injured and 545,000 have become IDPs. The UN Special Envoy Weld Al Shaikh says he is committed to extending the humanitarian truce and facilitating the convention of the next conference in Geneva

20 May 2015: The resistance in Al Jawf acquires the last remaining site under the control of the Houthis in the Yetma area near Saada. The First Secretary in Saleh's Former Party – the General People's Congress reaffirms the importance of his Party's continued relationship with Saudi Arabia. Iranian battleships accompany the humanitarian assistance ship "Shahid" that is currently on its way to Hodeida seaport irrespective of the formal procedure that is delineated by the latest UNSC Resolution and Coalition threats. Thammar (South of Sanaa) becomes the latest Yemeni governorate to enter the resistance against the Houthis. The coalition forces the Iranian ship to change its destination and sail towards Djibouti instead of Hodeida. The tribes of Yetma march towards Saada. Yemeni Foreign Minister Yasin says his government has not been formally consulted with regards to the Geneva Conference and might therefore not attend. The Coalition forces drop leaflets on Aden asking its population to flee all areas under the control of the Houthis. The UNSC listens to the first report of Weld Al Sheikh and confirms there is no reason invite Iran to an inter-Yemeni conference. Fierce clashes erupt across the Yemeni-Saudi border near Najran and Jizan. Iran accepts having its ship searched in Djibouti

21 May 2015: The first location in Saada to fall out of the control of the Houthis is the area of Baqia', following fierce clashes between the Houthis and local tribes. Hodeida suffers from complete lack of petrochemicals. A Houthi delegate visits Baghdad and meets with Shia clerics. Weld Al Shaikh visits Tehran. Hadi – allied tribes in Al Jawf continue their march towards Saada. Saleh's branch of the General People's Congress welcomes the UN call for an inter-Yemeni conference in Geneva. The soldiers of the former First Armoured Division respond to the call of Hadi's Chief of Staff and march towards Mareb to join the fight of the local resistance against the Houthis. A Saudi army official reveals that preparations are underway to lunch a major campaign against the Houthis in Saada starting from Mareb and Al Jawf. A Saudi soldier is pronounced dead near the Yemen – Saudi border by a shrapnel from Houthi mortar fire. Saudi Arabia welcomes the call for a conference in Geneva and calls on the UN to pressure the Houthis to implement UNSC Res 2216

22 May 2015: Saleh's son Yahya meets with Bashar Al Asad in Damascus. Yemen's Geneva Conference is scheduled to take place on 28 May and to last for five days. The Houthis kill the entire family of 8 of an Islah leader in Thammar. Amnesty International says it has evidence that Houthi/Saleh militia are committing enforced disappearances in various parts of Yemen. A'sairy promises to prosecute Saleh and vows not to allow the Iranian ship to pass. Military and tribal forces allied with Hadi in Mareb and Al Jawf complete their preparations to march towards Saada and are being backed by tribesmen from Hashid, the largest Yemeni tribe. Hadi's government restates its position that it will not participate in the Geneva

Conference so long as the Houthi militants and Saleh's forces still have not surrendered their weapons and pulled out of the cities they have recently taken over

23 May 2015: Hadi apologises that his government will not participate in the Geneva Conference until the Houthis implement resolution 2216. A new Aljazeera documentary reveals the former Minister of Defence Mohammed Nasser Ahmad was personally responsible about the fall of Sanaa, starting with the surrender of the largest Brigade of the Yemeni Army in Amran, Brigade 310 and his orders not to confront the Houthis. Fierce clashes erupt as Hadi-allied tribesmen arrive in Saada. Djibouti refuses to welcome an Iranian humanitarian aid plane. In a letter to Ban Ki Moon, Hadi welcomes the call for Geneva Conference and requests the invitation of GCC states. Saleh calls for an open-ended truce. Intensive clashes take place in Aden and the local resistance succeeds in destroying a large number of Houthi vehicles. King Salman's Humanitarian Relief Centre signs an agreement to support the refugee camps in Djibouti with $350,000 worth of aid

24 May 2015: Saudi Arabia places its troops along the Yemeni-Saudi border on high alert. The establishment of a joint Arab defence force is nearly complete. At least 8 people are killed, and more than 50 others are injured in Taez, along with a large wave of IDPs out of the city due to indiscriminate Houthi shelling of civilian homes. The Houthis are suffering major losses in Aden, Dalea', Mareb, Al Jawf and Saada. The GCC and the EU reach an agreement on the importance of finding a solution to the Yemeni conflict on the basis of UNSC Res. 2216, the GCC Initiative and the conclusions of the NDC. Death toll in Taez since the beginning of the war has now reached 250 people with more than 600 injures. The UN postpones Geneva Conference, at the request of Hadi until progress is made on the basis for implementing UNSC Res. 2216. A Saudi F15 fighter jet is downed in northern Sanaa

25 May 2015: 12 Houthi militants are shot dead as they try to infiltrate the Yemeni-Saudi border. Significant territorial gains are made against the Houthis in Taez and Dalea'. At least 30 people are killed as a petrol transport vehicle that is targeted in Taez. The Ministry of Human Rights sends a letter to the UN High Commission for Human Rights in Geneva in relation to the devastating humanitarian situation in Yemen, and the repeated Houthi breaches of international law and the laws of armed conflict. Taez is out of the reach of humanitarian aid missions due to the siege imposed on it by the Houthis and despite the dire humanitarian conditions on the ground. 11 Houthi militants are kidnapped in Taez by the local resistance fighters. The local resistance in Dalea' takes control of the grounds of Brigade 33

26 May 2015: According to a recent report by Oxfam, the number of Yemenis without access to clean water has increased to at least 16 million people. The Houthis are said to be spreading propaganda and false allegations of victory on the battlefield through Facebook and local media such as Al Maseira Television Station. 2837 Yemenis stranded in Egypt have returned to Yemen over the course of the last seven days. At least 6 Houthis are killed, and 6 others injured in an ambush by the local resistance in Hodeida. Intense clashes are underway in Mareb between tribesmen and Hadi-allied armed forces on the one hand and Houthi/Saleh allied militants and former Republican Guard on the other. It is revealed that the call for Geneva Conference came about after Iranian/Russian efforts at the UNSC, in order to side-track the results of Riyadh Conference (Geneva Conference was originally planned to take place on 19 May or two days after Riyadh's). Death toll in Taez rises to 250 people and more than 700 injuries since the Houthi campaign in Taez started on 21 March. At least 5 Houthi / Saleh militants are killed in Lauder, Abyan. The Houthis' Revolutionary Committee appoints five new governors in areas under their control. One Saudi officer is killed, and three others are injured near the Yemeni – Saudi border

27 May 2015: At least 30 Houthi militants are kidnapped in Dalea' after 63 others were killed in various battles the day before. At least 8 Houthis are killed, and 12 others are kidnapped in Mareb. At least 40 people killed, and 100 others are injured in concentrated airstrikes on the Special Forces and the Central Security buildings in Sanaa. At least 3 people are killed, and 15 others are injured in an attack by Houthi / Saleh militias on a bus station in Taez

28 May 2015: The Houthis shell Mareb with Katusha artilleries. At least 18 Houthi militants are killed, and 15 others are imprisoned in Mareb. A new Al Jazeera documentary reveals Saleh's extensive support of Al Qaeda. A US report indicates the number of Iranian/Iraqi Shia/Hezbollah fighters in Yemen has climbed to 5,000. According to the World Health Organisation, the war in Yemen has so far resulted in the death of more than 2000 people, and the injury of 8,000 others. At least 9 million people in Yemen are in need of assistance. Saudi Arabia names a number of Hezbollah leaders, including Khalil Yousef Harb and Mohammed Qoblan as terrorists, and holds them responsible for a number of explosions in the Middle East. The airstrikes in Yemen have so far destroyed 80% of Houthi/ Saleh's strategic missile capabilities and 50% of their weapon storage facilities/heavy equipment. More than 150 dead bodies belonging to Houthi fighters from Dalea' are piled up in the hospitals of Ibb. Mass exodus of Houthi fighters is reported from Dalea'. At least 10 Houthi militants are killed in Shibwa as the heavy clashes have forced the Houthis to partially withdraw their forces from the area. Delegates from Iran, the US as well as the Houthis are presently in Oman to discuss an Omani mediation initiative to end the war in Yemen

29 May 2015: Significant gains are made against the Houthi/Saleh alliance in Aden. At least 4 people are killed in a botched suicide bombing against a mosque in Dammam, Saudi Arabia. The legal status of at least 40,635 Yemenis in Saudi Arabia has now been corrected. The UN Special Envoy Weld Al Sheikh is back in Sanaa on a second visit to prepare for the Geneva conference and to coordinate a second seize fire. An Iranian plane on its way to Yemen makes a stop in Djibouti for inspection. The Houthis send large reimbursements of weapons and fighters into Dalea' while their field commander in Baydaa is killed along with all of his companions in an ambush by the local resistance. At least 4 Houthis are killed, and 6 others are injured in Dalea'. At least 40 Houthi militants are killed in an airstrike on a training ground in Aden

30 May 2015: More than 1 million Yemeni workers in Saudi Arabia are waiting to correct their legal status with the authorities. Yemeni Foreign Minister Yasin says his government rejects the participation of Iran in the upcoming Geneva Conference due to its obstructionist role in Yemen. Four Americans are believed to be held in Houthi prisons in Sanaa. Houthi – Saleh forces make significant gains in Shibwa, becoming inches away from Hadramawt, while losing grounds to the local resistance in Aden. At least 3 Saudis are injured by Houthi mortar fire in Jazan near the Yemeni – Saudi border. It is reported that the Houthi delegates in Oman are demanding guarantees their leadership will not be facing criminal prosecution if it implements UNSC Res. 2216

31 May 2015: Weld Al Sheikh is working on a second humanitarian truce. Direct Houthi – US talks are reportedly taking place in Oman. Weld Al Sheikh leaves Sanaa. Saudi foreign minister Al Jubair says his country will not stand idle in the face of Iranian middling in the region's affairs. At least five people are killed, and more than 30 others are injured in Houthi shelling of civilian homes in Taez. The local resistance in Abyan kills 13 Houthi/Saleh militants and takes 22 of them into captivity. At least 10 members of the local resistance are killed in a drone strike in Shiba

- **June 2015**

01 June 2015: The Houthis open a new front eastward towards Hadramawt to compensate for their losses in the south. Houthi militants target a ship carrying humanitarian aid as it approaches Aden. The internationally recognised government of Yemen formally objects to the tripartite negotiations between the Houthis, the US and Iran in Oman. 122 casualties of the recent, ISIS-sponsored Mosque explosions return to Yemen from their treatment in Oman. The UN announces the 11-14th June is the new date for Geneva Conference

2 June 2015: The Houthis release one of the four American prisoners in Sanaa. According to the UN, at least 1037 civilians (including 130 women and 243 children) have been killed in Yemen since the start of hostilities while at least 0.5mn others have become IDPs. At least 18 Houthi militants are killed in an ambush in Ibb. In Lahij, at least 15 Houthi militants and 5 tribesmen have been killed in armed combat, while 16 other Houthi militants are killed in Louder, Abyan. The Commander of the third division of the Yemeni army, Abdulrab Al Shedady in Mareb and Hadramawt says his forces are holding at least 70 Houthi prisoners. The number of Yemeni refugees in Djibouti reaches 10,000. At least 5 Houthi militants are killed in Mareb. Sources in the White House confirm that the US is engaging the Houthis through the Omani-sponsored negotiations, but highlights that those talks have been focused on the terms of the recently released American Journalist, Kompos. A drone strike targets a gathering of local resistance forces in Al Jawf (friendly fire), killing at least 14 and injuring many others. The Houthis are about to leave Thammar in what is believed to be another result of their direct talks with the US. The UNSC is due to convene an emergency session on Yemen, at Russia's request. Iran is allegedly building a 100,000-soldier strong joint military force with Houthi, Hezbollah and various Syrian brigades under the name of "Hussain's Army." An advisor of Hadi reports that the Houthis have agreed to implement UNSC Res. 2216 as a result of the ongoing negotiations in Oman, which could lead to a one month-long truce. A large number of Houthi–allied troops are killed in an airstrike on the General Command of the Armed Forces in Sanaa as they prepared to launch an all-out attack on Mareb. Preparations are underway to declare a new humanitarian truce spanning the month of Ramadan in preparation for Geneva Talks

3 June 2015: The UNSC calls for a new humanitarian truce in Yemen. At least 20 airstrikes target an arms factory in Sanaa. Hadi's government agrees to participate in the upcoming Geneva Conference and decides to send 7 delegates. It proposes the 14 June 2015 as the new date for the conference. Saleh requests the mediation of Oman and shows willingness to abandon his alliance with the Houthis. The local resistance in Abyan regains control over Mount Humairaa. The Head of the Houthis "High Revolutionary Committee" communicates the movement's willingness to participate in the upcoming Geneva Talks. At least 40 people are killed in intensive airstrike on Sahhar

4 June 2015: Al Qaeda claims killing tens of Houthi militants in an attack in Baydaa. The Revolutionary Committee of the Houthis is set to recruit 20,000 members of its militants into the Reserves Force (formerly the Republican Guard), the Military Police, and the Security Forces. Houthi delegates in Oman are requesting that Yemen is compensated $200bn from the Saudi-led coalition, along with an apology from Saudi Arabia. At least 17 Houthi militants, including the field commander Talal Wabal are killed in the ongoing fighting with the local resistance in Taez. Al Qaeda is attempting to take over Sayo'on in Hadramawt. Houthi – Saleh militia retake the strategic mount of Humaira in Lauder, Abyan. The Houthis will participate in Geneva talks without any pre-conditions. At least 6 airstrikes are launched by the coalition forces on Houthi – Saleh locations in Taez

5 June 2015: Saleh is trying to obstruct the preparations for Geneva Conference and is the only main 'Party' that is presently refusing to participate in that Conference. Yemeni Ambassador to the UN says efforts are underway to place Saleh on the international list of terrorism, on the basis of recently released evidence of his ties to Al Qaeda. The Coalition's forces target weapon storage facilities at the Presidential Palace. According to the UN, more than 80% of Yemenis are in need of humanitarian assistance. At least 3 people are killed as a result of random Houthi shelling of civilian homes in Taez. More than 1mn Yemenis have become IDPs between 26 March and the end of May (UNHCR). 2200 people have been killed (half of whom are civilians) and 10,000 others have been injured. More than 20,000 Yemenis are in need of humanitarian assistance. Houthi – US dialogue in Oman has "saved" the Houthis and revealed the true nature of the US role in the conflict

6 June 2015: Singing has become forbidden in Houthi – administered territories. Saudi Arabia puts down the most serious attempt as of yet by Houthi militants backed by Republican Guard forces to infiltrate the Yemeni-Saudi border into Jizan and Najran. Tens of the attackers and at least 2 Saudi soldiers have been killed. The local resistance in Dalea' manages to take control of the mountains surrounding Sanhan. At least 300 long-range missiles owned by Yemen (Scud Missiles) have under the control of the Houthis and the coalition is working to destroy and/or dismantle their launching capabilities. This has come about following a failed attempt to fire a long-range missile towards Saudi Arabia. UNSC Res. 2216 contains a "transitional justice clause," stipulating for the possibility of sending war criminals to the ICC that the Houthis are not happy with, and neither are they willing to disarm as another part of the resolution calls for. The Houthi delegate in Oman concludes its talks with the US and then travels to Moscow

7 June 2015: The UN announces the 14th of June the new date for the Geneva Conference. Battles for gaining territory intensify in the lead up to Geneva Conference. At least 44 people are killed, and 100 others are injured in a double tap bombing of the HQ of the Armed Forces in Sanaa. Saudi Arabia sends a large force equipped with tanks and heavy artillery to Jizan on the borders with Yemen. The local resistance in Aden announces the death and injury of 20 Houthi militants in Dar Saad, Aden. Members of Brigade 22 of the former Republican Guard have reportedly "ran away" from battlegrounds in Taez following severe losses they have incurred in their clashes with the local resistance

8 June 2015: The local resistance in Dalea' reports that it has successfully liberated 90% of the governorate after a day-long battle that left at least 275 Houthi/Saleh militants dead. For Hadi, Iran's meddling in Yemeni affairs is more dangerous than that of Al Qaeda. The danger of famine and various types of plague threaten Hadramawt and other eastern governorates. The EU imposes sanctions on Saleh's son Ahmed and the leader of the Houthis Abdulmalik Al Houthi in accordance with UNSC Res. 2216. At least 8 Houthi militants are killed in armed clashes with the local resistance near Taez airport. Weld Al Sheikh confirms that Geneva Talks will only be inter-Yemeni. The Coalition's spokesman says 95% of the Houthis' capabilities have been destroyed. Thahran of the South, better known as Asir that is located near the Yemeni – Saudi borders comes under mortar fire resulting in the death of two Saudi soldiers. Armed clashes erupt across the Yemeni – Saudi border in Najran and Jazan. Bahrain sends army units to the Yemeni – Saudi borders to support the defence of the Kingdom against Houthi incursions

9 June 2015: The Houthis send a large, heavily armed force to Al Jawf. The local resistance objects to the lack of formal representation of it at the upcoming Geneva Conference. 50 humanitarian organisations declare Taez a disaster zone. At least 5 Houthi militants are killed amidst significant progress made by the resistance in Mareb. Ban Ki Moon welcomes the

preparations for Geneva Talks and says he will participate in them. The local resistance in Lahij secures its control over the city of Mosaymer

10 June 2015: The Southern Hirak movement demands to be represented in Geneva talks as a third party. At least three Al Qaeda operatives are killed in a drone strike in Mukalla. The humanitarian situation in Taez is worsening day after day with more than 280 people killed and 800 others injured since the Houthi invasion of the city. Al Qaeda in Yemen declares its responsibility for an attack that resulted in the death of 15 Houthi militants in Abyan. The international conference on international law and its implications for strengthening "legitimacy" and rights in Yemen is concluded, after two days of dialogue. The government in exile names 7 representatives for Geneva Talks

11 June 2015: The Houthis continue their indiscriminate shelling of civilian homes in Taez. At least 25 Houthi militants were killed in a car explosion in Baydaa. The Local Defence Committees in Al Jawf reaffirm their rejection of Geneva talks as an attempt to 'save the Houthi coup.' The Houthi delegate to Geneva is allegedly being accompanied by Iranian advisors. The Prime Minister of the government in exile, Bahah visits the Yemeni refugee camps in Djibouti

12 June 2015: The UN postpones Geneva Talks for a few days due to delays in the arrival of one of the delegations. Thousands of people take part in the funeral of 9 people who have been killed as a result of indiscriminate Houthi bombardment of civilian homes in Taez

13 June 2015: Military operations are set to continue during Geneva talks. The Houthis are planning a 50% reduction in the salaries of government employees in areas under their control. At least 11 Houthi militants are killed in an ambush in Ibb. The US sends 6 Yemeni detainees from Guantanamo into exile in Oman as part of Obama's efforts to shut down the detention facility. A UN airplane leaves Sanaa without the Houthi – Saleh delegation due to the the latter's decision not to take part in Geneva Talks under the present conditions of them being labelled as rebels as opposed to a legitimate governing entity. At least 9 people are killed and 40 others are injured in Taez

14 June 2015: Weld Al Sheikh announces the start of Geneva talks on 15 June with participants from the General People's Party and its allies, the Houthis and their allies, The Joint Meeting Parties and their allies and the Southern Hirak Movement. 27 bodies of Houthi militants are uncovered in Mareb, along with those of 4 local resistance fighters. Saudi forces establish a buffer zone along the Yemeni side of the Yemeni-Saudi border. A UN source indicates Geneva Talks will be benchmarked against the GCC Initiative, the conclusions of the NDC and UNSC Resolutions

15 June 2015: To what extent has UN involvement in Yemen prolonged the conflict in that country? Ban Ki Moon calls for a humanitarian truce in Yemen. The Houthis' revolutionary committee orders its militants in Dalea' and Taez to tighten the siege on those two governorates despite the deteriorating humanitarian situation in both of them. It is reported that one of the people killed in latest drone strike in Mukalla is the leader of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula Al Wehaishy. Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar joins Hadi in Jeddah as part of representing Yemen at the Emergency Session of the Islamic Cooperation Organisation on Yemen

16 June 2015: The Houthis are reported to have transferred ballistic missiles launching capabilities from Sanaa to Saada in preparation for using them against Saudi Arabia. The capital of Al Jawf, Al Hazmm, has fallen under the Houthis' control. The first day of Geneva Talks starts without the presence of the Houthi delegation. Egypt agrees to allow the Houthi –

Saleh delegate to pass through its airspace from Djibouti to Geneva following the mediation of Oman. The Houthi – Saleh refusal to withdraw from the cities they have taken over in recent months gives the conference in Geneva a difficult start. Al Qaeda admits the death of its leader Nasser Al Wehaishy and appoints Qasem Al Reemy in his place

17 June 2015: The Houthis blow up the house of one of the delegates of the Hadi-allied government to Geneva Conference. 9 Houthi militants and 3 local resistance fighters are killed in Taez. UN Special Envoy Weld Al Sheikh reveals the main priority on the path towards peace in Yemen is the alleviation of the humanitarian situation and the implementation of UNSC Res. 2216. Advisory meetings have been taking place in Geneva with Turkish, French, Saudi, Russian and US diplomats to support the inter-Yemeni talks in Geneva and lift them out of their present impasse. At least 25 Yemenis have died of Dengue over the last 24 hours. At least four explosions target Houthi facilities and mosques in Sanaa

19 June 2015: Aden's resistance makes advancements towards Lahij. At least 38 Houthi militants are killed in Mareb in the ongoing fighting with the local resistance. Pressures on the Houthis intensify on this last day of Geneva Talks to force them to pull out of Yemeni cities and to have them agree on the formation of a Transitional Government. Weld Al Sheikh announces the failure of Geneva Conference in reaching an inter-Yemeni agreement

20 June 2015: Local mediations are underway to facilitate the evacuation of Houthi militants from Aden in exchange for providing them with a safe passage out of the city. Houthi mortar fire hit various neighbourhoods in Aden. At least 17 Houthi militants are killed, and many others are injured in Mareb. At least 15 airstrikes hit various Houthi targets in Aden. Russia refuses entry visas to three prominent figures in the Saleh-allied segment of the General People's Congress. The Houthi/Saleh delegation in Geneva allegedly requested disarming Al Qaeda and the presence of a delegation from that organisation to negotiate with them those terms

21 June 2015: The Houthis are said to be shelling Aden with weapons similar to cluster bombs that could be on the list of internationally banned weapons. ISIS is believed to be present in Hadramawt. The UAE rejects an extradition request from Hadi's government against Saleh's son and the former ambassador to the UAE Ahmed Saleh. At least 127 cases of Dengue have been reported in Hadramawt

22 June 2015: At least 15 Houthi militants are killed in armed clashes with tribesmen in Mareb. At least 70 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed, and 63 others are injured in fierce clashes in Dalea', which were followed by inter-Houthi clashes over this major defeat. Hadi-allied army units are to be sent to Aden to complete the liberation of the city from the Houthis. Intense clashes erupt across the Yemeni – Saudi border in the Jazan region. Iran sends two new warships to the Gulf of Aden. At least 15 Houthi militants are killed in armed clashes in Mareb. At least 10 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in armed clashes in Lahij

23 June 2015: The Houthis' Revolutionary Committee admits defeat in various parts of Southern Yemen. A force of 5,000 soldiers recently trained in an Arab country is to arrive in Aden to complete the liberation of the city. Former president of Southern Yemen Ali Nasser reveals that talks are underway to surrender the Southern governorates that are presently under Houthi control onto Hirak. Omani – sponsored mediations are underway to surrender Aden to Hirak. Saudi forces putdown a Houthi attack on Jazan. The World Health Organisation reveals that at least 3,000 cases of Dengue have been reported in Yemen since March

24 June 2015: As reports of a possible Houthi withdrawal from the south are on the rise, Hadi's government requests the deployment of an Arab Peace Keeping force. The first prisoner exchange is carried out between the Houthis / Saleh militants and the local resistance forces in Aden (40:40). The Houthis threaten Saleh of handing him over to the International Criminal Court. The Houthi – Saleh delegation to Geneva sends a letter to Ban Ki Moon from its current place of residence in Oman requesting a meeting. The UNSC is to convene a meeting to discuss Weld Al Sheikh's first report on Yemen with regards to Geneva Talks. The ICRC delivers 1000 tons of urgent humanitarian assistance of food products. The UN Sanctions committee meets with the Hadi – allied government, which requested the Committee's assistance in tracing the assets of Saleh and his son Ahmed in the UAE. At least 2200 people have been killed and 10,000 others have been injured since the beginning of the crisis in Yemen. In their letter to UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon the Houthi-Saleh delegation expressed its willingness to withdraw from all Yemeni cities in a way that does give Al Qaeda the space to expand throughout Yemeni territories. The Official UN spokesman Estefan DuGreek wars that Yemen is on the verge of starvation

25 June 2015: Two Saudi and one Emirati soldiers are killed on the Yemeni – Saudi borders. 4 Al Qaeda militants are killed in a drone strike in South Eastern Yemen. Houthi militants kidnap 9 journalists. The UNSC calls on all parties to the conflict in Yemen to convene a second round of talks without any preconditions

26 June 2015: The UAE is managing all issues related to Aden in the Saudi – led coalition. Inter-Houthi clashes erupt in Hodeida. Weld Al Sheikh heads to Kuwait to discuss the Yemeni file. Armed combat against the Houthi – Saleh alliance intensifies on all fronts. At least 75 bodies of Houthi militants reach the central hospital and various other hospitals in Radaa, Al Baydaa. At least 586 people have died, and more than 8036 others have been infected of/with Dengue in Aden. At least 4 people are killed, and 11 others are injured in armed clashes in Taez

27 June 2015: At least 10 Houthi militants are killed in armed clashes with the Popular Resistance Committees in Taez. The Houthis bomb the oil refinery of Aden, causing fires to breakout at a largescale. Houthi – Saleh delegate returns to Sanaa. At least 10 Houthis are killed in Taez

28 June 2015: At least 22 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed in armed clashes with the local resistance over the last 24 hours. The Southern Resistance intensifies its attacks on Houthi/Saleh targets at all fronts, as airstrikes also intensify. The Houthi – Saleh militias suddenly withdraw from Aden with the arrival of a force of 650 soldiers fresh out of training camps in Saudi Arabia. Nearly two million Yemenis are in desperate need of assistance. 13 humanitarian organisations with operations in Yemen call for an immediate end to the fighting in that country. The Houthi – Saleh alliance deliberates the formation of a National Partnership Agreement. Humanitarian assistance ships coming from Mukalla and Djibouti fail to enter the port of Aden due to Houthi mortar fire

29 June 2015: The Deputy Governor of Aden warns of genocides being committed against the people of Aden by Houthi-Saleh militias. Benmubarak is Hadi's nominated ambassador to the US but the White House postpones making a decision to accept him in order not to jeopardise inter-Yemeni dialogue. The Houthis resume the shelling of Aden's oil refineries. Tens of casualties have fallen in a double-tap airstrike in Saada. Al Qaeda, which is in control of the city of Mukalla in Hadramawt, has shut down the minarets of local mosques in preparation for their destruction. An ISIS training camp has also been facilitated by Al Qaeda. Hadi's government has sent delegats to five countries, including the US, the UK,

Belgium, Germany and Russia to ask for help in implementing UNSC Res. 2216. Fires continue raging for the third consecutive day in two fuel storage facilities in Aden. Ban Ki Moon condemns an airstrike that targeted a UN compound in Aden. Yemen's Socialist Party rejects the call by the Houthi – Saleh alliance to form a National Unity Government

30 June 2015: The Houthis effectively end paper press in Yemen. Weld Al Sheikh endorses the proposal of Ali Nasser to end the conflict in Yemen. Russia's Foreign Ministry condemns the attacks in Sanaa and extends its condolences to the families of the victims. Bahrain sends 910 tons of medical and food supplies to Yemen. The Local resistance in Taez makes significant advancements against the Houthis. UNICEF warns 6.4mn Yemenis are facing severe illnesses due to the war in Yemen and says it is in need of $182.6mn to deliver on the immediate needs of those affected by the war. UNHCR says at least 800,000 IDPs are in need of assistance in Yemen, as well as 100-150,000 refugee

- **July 2015**

1 July 2015: At least 20 people are killed, and 41 others are injured in indiscriminate Houthi – Saleh shelling of the area of Mansoura in Aden. At least 13 Houthi militants are killed in the local resistance's mortar fire in Dalea'. The Houthis are confiscating humanitarian aid in various parts of Yemen. Obama threatens Iran of pulling out of the nuclear power deal. Saleh is eager to criticise Qatar and Saudi Arabia, but not the UAE. Hadi and Ban Ki Moon discuss the situation in Yemen

2 July 2015: The number of those killed in Aden by Houthi/Saleh fire rises to at least 31, and those injured increases to 103. The UN declares a third-degree humanitarian crisis in Yemen, stating that at least 21.1 Yemenis or 80% of the Yemeni population are in need of assistance, 13mn of whom are suffering acute food shortages and 9.4mn others are in desperate need of clean water. UN Envoy to Yemen Weld Al Sheikh threatens to use force to implement UNSC Res. 2216. Southern activists publish a list of 200 Southern leaders disappeared by Saleh. The Saudi – led coalition intensifies its attacks on Sanaa. Yemen's Civil Society Organisations warn that Yemen will soon be running out of food supplies. Ban Ki Moon calls for a humanitarian truce until the end of Ramadan, as the UN reports that at least 3000 Yemenis have been killed over the last three months, half of whom are civilians, in addition to 14,000 others injured and 1 million IDPs/refugees, UNESCO adds Sanaa and Shabam to the list of international heritage sites that are currently under threat

3 July 2015: More than 143mn litres of oil have been wasted (burnt) as a result of Houthi bombardment of Aden's seaport and oil refinery. 4 people believed to be members of Al Qaeda are killed in a drone strike in Hadramawt. 18 Houthi militants are killed in armed clashes with the local resistance in Mareb, in addition to 9 others killed in an airstrike. The Saudi – led coalition denies reaching any agreements with the Houthis on a 5-week truce. Local tribal resistance in Al Jawf moves its forces in their entirety to Mareb following the fall of Al Jawf to the Houthis. At least 8000 people have been reported as infected with Dengue in Aden and 590 of these have already died – UN sources

4 July 2015: Weld Al Sheikh returns to Sanaa and meets with the Houthi leadership in the city. The US calls for a humanitarian truce during the month of Ramadan. At least 18 Houthi militants have been killed in an airstrike on a prison facility in Hodeida. The Houthis call on the residents of the old city in Taez to leave their homes, "for their safety and security." The Coalition's forces destroy a rocket-manufacturing facility in Saada, killing at least 23 people. A Saudi woman is injured in Houthi mortar fire in Jazan near the Yemeni – Saudi border. At

least 22 Houthi militants have been killed in Taez over the past 48 hours. The Houthi – Saleh alliance rejects the formation of a new government in Yemen. At least 800 people have been killed and 6,000 others have been injured since the beginning of the armed clashes in Aden. It is now 100 days since the beginning of the operations of the Arab Coalition in Yemen. At least 5 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed in Taez. A humanitarian truce is within reach due to Omani mediation and UN pressure

5 July 2015: Weld Al Sheikh arrives in Sanaa in an attempt to reach a seize fire agreement over the month of Ramadan. At least 39 Houthi – Saleh militants are killed in intensified coalition airstrikes over northern Aden. 3 tribal fighters are killed, and 6 civilians are injured in armed clashes with Houthi – Saleh militias in Dalea'. 16 NGOs call on the ICRC to designate a coastal Yemeni city a demilitarized zone for the purposes of delivering humanitarian assistance. At least 27 Houthi militants are killed as they hold a meeting in Hadi's house in Sanaa the moment it is targeted by a Coalition airstrike. $6bn is the cost of the war in Yemen on the country's agriculture sector

6 July 2015: At least 4 people are killed, and more than 31 others are injured as a result of Houthi / Saleh shelling of civilian homes in Taez. More than 50 bodies of Houthi militants have arrived at Thammar's General Hospital over the course of last week. Two large explosions target Houthi gatherings in Ibb. Germany has increased its year 2015 contributions to UNHCR's activities in Yemen up to €5.8mn, an increase by €1mn. 17 Houthi militants and 3 tribesmen are killed in Dalea'. The Coalition's forces destroy a Houthi Scud launching system. Armed combat rages on in Lahij. The Coalition's airstrikes destroy the houses of 7 Houthi leaders in Sanaa. At least 42 people are killed by an airstrike that missed its target in Lahij. The Yemeni government in exile says a new humanitarian truce is possible until the end of the Muslims' Eid celebrations. The Houthis continue confiscating humanitarian aid, this time from the World Food Programme. The General Secretary of the Arab League Nabil Al Araby says it is not possible to send peace keeping forces to Yemen until UNSC Res. 2216 is enforced on the ground and a seize fire agreement is reached

7 July 2015: Qatar's Red Crescent organisation delivers aid to 4500 families in Taez. At least 367 people have been killed, including 65 children and 39 women, in addition to 4103 others injured in Taez since the beginning of the war. The Dengue epidemic has spread throughout Southern Yemen, with more than 300 people dead because of the disease since April and a total of 5000 reported infections. Houthi – Saleh alliance intensifies its indiscriminate shelling of Aden and Dalea,' which has resulted in tens of casualties and far-reaching destruction of civilian homes. The 6th July 2015 turns out to be the "bloodiest" day since the beginning of the airstrikes on 26 March, as more than 176 militants and civilians are killed by the Coalition's airstrikes. At least 30 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in today's clashes in Mukhadara, Mareb. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reports that only 13% of the required €1.45bn that are needed for Yemen have thus far been collected. Negotiations over Iran's nuclear capabilities are extended. Spokesman of Hadi's government Rajih Badi says the condition of lifting the siege on the areas controlled by the Houthis and the surrender of all seaports to the official authorities must be fulfilled before any new humanitarian truce is agreed

8 July 2015: The spokesman of the Secretary General of the UN says 1528 people have been killed and 3605 others have been injured in Yemen since 26 March 2015. Hadi is to extend a 10-day truce offer to the Houthis through Ban Ki Moon if the Houthi-Saleh alliance agrees to pull out of Yemeni cities. Yemen is facing an economic collapse at an unprecedented level. Weld Al Sheikh receives the consent of all parties to the Yemeni conflict on a humanitarian truce starting on 25 Ramadan for a renewable 5-day period. The Arab coalition intensifies its

airstrikes on all weapon storage facilities in Sanaa. The local resistance in Abyan declares it has successfully taken over the camp of Brigade 15 of the Yemeni army in Abyan. The Houthi – Saleh alliance commits another massacre in Aden as 18 people are killed and more than 117 others are injured as a result of their indiscriminate shelling of various parts of the city. The Hadi-allied forces are preparing to launch an all-out offensive to takeback the whole of Yemen with the support of 45 countries. Hadi's condition to accept the UN offer of truce is that the Houthis release all prisoners and pull out of four cities

9 July 2015: At least 40 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in armed combat with the local resistance in Taez. At least 17 militants are killed in airstrikes on the Northern and Western parts of Aden, while 6 members of the local resistance are also killed, and 8 others are injured because of heavy fighting in the area. Weld Al Sheikh leaves Sanaa amidst talks of a humanitarian truce. The local resistance in Taez opens police stations in areas under its control. Egypt is becoming increasingly antagonistic of Saudi Arabia with regards to Yemen. The UN announces a humanitarian truce in Yemen for one-week starting 23:59 on 10 July and lasting until the end of Ramadan (16 July 2015)

10 July 2015: Yemeni Foreign Minister Riyadh Yasin requests a clarification from the Egyptian government over its welcoming of a Houthi-Saleh delegate and allowing it to hold an event and a photo gallery that are both critical of Saudi Arabia. Hours before the start of the humanitarian truce, the Houthi–Saleh alliance tightens its siege around Taez, preventing the entry of acutely needed food supplies and humanitarian aid. From Jordan, the Yemeni Prime Minister Bahah calls for an immediate Arab ground intervention in the "regional conflict" of Yemen. Hours before the beginning of the humanitarian truce, the Arab Coalition intensifies its airstrikes in Yemen. Egypt denies changing its supportive position of the Arab coalition's operations in Yemen. Expectations are rising for a more active Jordanian role in the Yemeni conflict. Arab Coalition's spokesman says the coalition is not obliged to respect the humanitarian truce if the Houthi-Saleh alliance does not respect it as well. The EU welcomes the announcement of a humanitarian truce in Yemen. Fighting intensifies in Taez. The UN announces the presence of a team tasked with the observation of the truce in Yemen and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. A large Houthi force is on its way to Mareb

11 July 2015: The second humanitarian truce comes into force. Four Al Qaeda operatives are killed in a drone strike on Mukalla, Hadramawt. In the first breach of seize fire, the Houthi – Saleh alliance shells the surrounding areas of the central prison in Taez and the areas of A'atif and Jufainah west of Mareb. The Houthis mobilize their fighters in an unprecedented manner in the city of Radaa. The Saudi – led coalition says it has not received any requests from the Yemeni government with regards to the truce, as it resumes its airstrikes on Yemen. The local resistance in Taez reports that at least 90 Houthi/Saleh militants were killed, and 90 others were injured on 10 July 2015. The local resistance in Ibb calls for mass mobilizations and joins the resistance of Taez in an all-out attempt lift the Houthi-Saleh imposed siege around the city

12 July 2015: At least 53 people are killed, and 400 others are injured by the Hadi-allied armed forces in Hadramawt (Brigades 23 & 21 Mechanical) and the friendly fire of 3 airstrikes. The UNSC calls on all parties to respect the humanitarian truce in Yemen. The Houthis establish a Transitional Council and a new government to run the affairs of the state in areas under their control. The local resistance in Aden captures the highway connecting the two cities of Salah al Dein and Ras Amran to the west of the city. The Saudi – Led coalition launches 5 airstrikes on the cement factory of Amran that cost the Yemeni government

$100mn to build. Around 30 Houthi militants are killed in Mareb and 3 others are taken into captivity. The Yemeni Prime Minister visits Egypt and meets with Sisi

13 July 2015: The resistance in Taez makes significant territorial gains. The failure of humanitarian truce in Yemen is an embarrassment to the UN. Egypt and Yemen sign an agreement to combat terrorism. The war in Yemen threatens the largest industrial project in Yemen (Liquidated Natural Gas) after the Houthi-Saleh alliance took control of two gas pipelines, one connecting Mareb to Belhaf and the other one connecting Shibwa to Hadramawt. The Chairman of the National Union for the Tribes of Bakeil, Yemen's largest tribal conglomerate, disowns Saleh. Hadi appoints Benmubarak the ambassador of Yemen to the US. The Commander of the Resistance in Aden accuses the UN of siding with the Houthis despite the latter's suffocating siege on the city

14 July 2015: International NGOs issue a stark warning over fuel shortages in Yemen. The resistance (more than 2000 fighters and hundreds of local volunteers) in Aden announces the beginning of an all-out campaign to take back the city, in collaboration with the Hadi-allied armed forces and the fighter jets of the Saudi – led coalition. The EU announces the success of the final round of negotiations with Iran over its nuclear power programme. Obama warns US Congress against the passage of any legislations to torpedo the nuclear power deal. Saudi Arabia is pleased with the nuclear power deal so long as it is going to prevent Iran from building a nuclear weapons arsenal. More than half of Yemen's governorates are now disaster zones. The Saudi-led coalition supports the resistance in Aden with armoured vehicles in its 'Golden Arrow' campaign to liberate the city. Tens of the soldiers of the former Republican Guard surrender in Aden, while the field commander of the Houthi/Saleh militias in the city is pronounced dead. According to the UN, 21 million Yemenis or 80% of the Yemeni population are in desperate need of assistance as the World Health Organisation sends 46.4 tons of medical aid to Yemeni hospitals. Hadi is overseeing the progress of operation 'Golden Arrow' from his command centre in Riyadh. More than 3000 people have been forcefully disappeared by the Houthis in areas under their control, especially Sanaa (563 people), Dalea' (431 people), Hodeida (345 people), Baydaa (338 people), Shibwa (303 people) Thammar (199 people), and Ibb (199 people). The resistance in Taez celebrates the victory of the resistance in Aden with fireworks. Houthi/Saleh militia in Aden admit defeat and call for help

15 July 2014: Hours after the resistance in Aden succeeded in recapturing the city, Hadi's government hands over the prisoners of Houthi/Saleh militias to the ICRC. The resistance in Aden recaptures the seaport of Aden and the area of Mua'alla next to it. President Sisi of Egypt sends Hadi an invitation to attend the opening ceremony of the new Sues Canal. Hadi orders the Ministries of Interior, Health and Transportation to return to Aden and resume their functions from the newly liberated city – the first city to be liberated from the Houthis. Aden's Resistance surround the brother of the Houthis' leader Abdulmalik as large forces march towards Lahij

16 July 2015: Obama says that despite the nuclear power deal with Iran, it is in the US best interest not to allow Iran to supply the Houthis with weapons. A number of Yemeni intelligence officers have touched down in Aden's airport from Saudi Arabia. Tens of Houthi/Saleh militias surrender in Kraiter and Mua'alla and tens of others are chased out of the city. The UAE says one of its lieutenants was killed in the Coalition's operation 'Restore Hope' in Yemen. The Chief of Staff of the Yemeni Armed Forces Al Maqdeshi and Saudi Minister of Defence Mohammed Bensalman meet to discuss Yemen. 75 armoured vehicles participated in the liberation of Aden, duped operation "Golden Arrow." In a declaration that was widely perceived as admittance of defeat, Saleh calls for an immediate end to the

fighting on all fronts. The 17 July, the first day of Eid celebration in the Muslim calendar, will be the day when Aden is declared free

17 July 2015: The Fourth Military Division of the Yemeni Army played a key role in the liberation of Aden. 7 Houthi militants are killed in Mareb as the resistance in the Azal federal region intensifies its attacks against the militias of the Houthis and Saleh in Sanaa and Amran. Bahah declares Aden a liberated city. The local resistance in Aden forms Security Committees to ensure the Safety and Security of the citizens of the city after its liberation from the Houthis. At least 20 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in Taez. Preparations are underway to recapture the military base of A'nad, the first on the path towards Lahij

18 July 2015: The local resistance in Shibwa recaptures the city of Bayhan. The Iranian President Khaminiey says his country will not stop its support of the Houthis after the nuclear power deal. The delegates of the Yemeni government to Aden, escorted by a team of the Saudi elite forces, convene their first meeting in the newly liberated city

19 July 2015: Houthi/Saleh militia destroy the oil facilities in the area of Sad Al Jabalain west of Taez. Saudi Minister of Defence Mohammed Bensalman visits Saudi military posts along the Yemeni – Saudi border. Houthi – Saleh militia carry out indiscriminately bombardments of civilian homes in northern Aden to avenge their loss of the city, killing at least 43 civilians and injuring 173 others. Al Tawahy area in Aden, the last standing stronghold of the Houthi/Saleh alliance is recaptured. The local resistance in Aden denies carrying out any summary executions of Houthi/Saleh prisoners

20 July 2015: The Saudi Ministry of the interior finalizes the arrangements of correcting the immigration status of Yemeni citizens in the kingdom, a total of 354,863 people have now received legal permits. The resistance in Taez makes significant gains on the ground. The UNSC votes to lift the sanctions on Iran. The resistance in Aden and Hadi-allied armed forces capture the Presidential Palace in Aden and its surrounding areas. The UAE sends a technical team to redevelop Aden's international airport. Hadi meets with delegates from the GCC and the UAE in his place of residence in Riyadh. The Yemeni Minister of Human Rights invites the current President of the Human Rights Council to visit Aden and see the level of destruction that has befallen the city for himself

21 July 2015: Journalists and human rights activists in Houthi-controlled territories are under constant threats from the Houthis amounting to arbitrary killings and enforced disappearances. Figures close to the Egyptian Regime (Haykal) and the UAE regime (Khalfan) attack Saudi Arabia and its policies towards the Muslim brotherhood. At least 7 militants are killed in armed combat with the Hadi-allied popular resistance in Mareb. At least 20 militants are killed in airstrikes on Bayhan. The Saudi-led coalition airlifts heavy military equipment and special forces into Aden. Houthi commanders summary execute some of their own militia for refusing to participate in the battle of Aden. Inter-Houthi fighting intensifies over their defeat in Aden. At least 22 Houthi-Saleh militants are killed in armed clashes with the resistance in Lahij. Djibouti requests $27mn in urgent aid in order to be able to support the Yemeni refugees in the country

22 July 2015: Two World Food Program ships carrying 4700 tons of aid dock onto Aden's seaport as life returns to the city. At least 13 Houthi militants are killed in armed combat in Mareb. As the march towards Al A'anad airbase in Lahij continues, the Houthis transport around 1000 people they forcefully disappeared out of the military based and into Sanaa. Hadi-allied forces continue their purge of Lahij and Abyan from Houthi/Saleh militias

23 July 2015: The local resistance in Azal federal region (Amran and Sanaa) intensifies its attacks on the Houthis. Tensions are on the rise in the Houthi – Saleh alliance. Bensalman orders the preparation of shipping airplanes to send humanitarian assistance to Aden's airport. A second Saudi humanitarian assistance airplane arrives at Aden's airport. A flock of Apache combat helicopters arrives at Aden Airport aboard the Saudi shipping airplane that recently landed in the city. The Houthi – Saleh alliance is attempting to retake Aden from two fronts in Abyan and Baydaa to no avail. The government in exile agrees to send a second group of ministers to Aden

24 July 2015: The first Emirati humanitarian assistance airplane arrives at Aden's airport. 44 airstrikes in 24 hours target various Houthi locations in Saada. At least 16 Houthi militants are killed and tens of others are injured at the south-western front in Jufainah. Foreign Minister Riyadh Yasin publishes a list of double agents, working for both the Houthis and Hadi's government. Saudi Foreign Minister Al Jubair stresses on the continued importance of Egypt's role in the Arab Coalition. Armed combat is renewed across the Yemeni – Saudi border

25 July 2015: The UAE takes on the responsibility of redeveloping the power station of Aden. Various airstrikes target the strongholds of the Houthi-Saleh in Abyan. Turkey announces the start of a land campaign against ISIS in Syria. Intense fighting erupts in Abyan between the Houthi-Saleh alliance and the local resistance, resulting in a large wave of IDPs out of the governorate. The Saudi – led coalition declares a five-day humanitarian truce starting from the midnight of 26 July, in response to a request by Hadi and under the condition of the Houthis adherence to it and their facilitation of aid work. Russia informs the Arab coalition its willingness to host Saleh. Hadi – allied forces recapture the areas of Wahat and Saber on the borderline between Aden and Lahij. King Salman's Humanitarian Centre sends 7 humanitarian aid shipments to Yemen, five of which are carrying medical aid, one is carrying 16500 meals and the last one to Mareb is carrying medical aid

26 July 2015: Weld Al Sheikh arrives in Riyadh with a new mediation initiative. At least 8 Houthi militants are killed, and more than 13 others are injured in renewed clashes. More than 600 people have been killed and at least 10,000 others have been injured as a result of the conflict in Aden. Hadi meets with Weld Al Sheikh in Riyadh. The largest humanitarian assistance shipment as of yet, carrying more than 3000 tons of aid arrives in Aden from Saudi Arabia. The Yemeni Popular Resistance announces that the brother of Houthi leader Abdulmalik Al Houthi is under its captivity. Houthi – Saleh militia prevent a humanitarian aid convoy from reaching Dalea'. Houthi – tribal clashes erupt in Thammar on the background of the burial of 50 Houthi militants who were killed in Taez and Aden

27 July 2015: Ban Ki Moon welcomes the truce in Yemen and calls on all warring parties to ensure the uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian aid. The entry of Apache combat helicopters on the frontlines in Southern Yemen marks a strategic turning point to the advantage of Hadi-allied forces. UNICEF launches an urgent call for $11mn to rehabilitate damaged schools in Yemen and provide for the educational needs of the country. The Saudi-led coalition denies targeting a civilian compound in Mocha and calls for a UN investigation. 9 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in Mareb. At least 12 people are killed, and 40 others are injured in an airstrike near Al A'anad airbase, by what is believed to be a Houthi plane that took off from Al A'anad military base itself. A new humanitarian aid shipment from the UAE and Saudi Arabia arrives in Aden. The UN Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs in Yemen, Johannes van der Klu arrives in Aden and meets with representatives of the official government that are present in the city. Johannes van Derklu is shocked by the level of destruction in Aden and he warns of a humanitarian crisis unfolding in the country. The

Houthis strengthen their control of the infrastructure of Yemen with new, politicised appointments in the oil and gas sector. The Houthis admit Basindwa's government was right to raise the price of petrochemicals by Yemeni Riyals 1000 above the current levels

28 July 2015: An explosion that is believed to be sponsored by Al Qaeda targets a Houthi gathering in Abyan. The Kremlin denies sending Saleh any personal letters from Putin as the media outlets that are affiliated with the latter have claimed. Hadi-allied forces reach Al A'anad airbase and clash with Houthi – Saleh militants. The resistance in Aden makes significant advancements against the Houthi/Saleh alliance in Abyan as the coalition supplies it with weapons. The Popular Resistance of the South holds more than 500 Houthi prisoners. According to Oxfam, at least 6mn Yemenis are facing starvation and an additional number of 25,000 Yemenis are becoming in need of food every day. 13mn Yemenis in general are in need of food assistance. The EU calls on all warring parties in Yemen to respect the seize fire. Human Rights Watch says the attack in Mocha that resulted in 70 civilian deaths could be considered a war crime. The battle for Al A'anad airbase intensifies with coverage from the Coalition's air force. King of Saudi Arabia Salman and NATO support Turkey's operations against ISIS in northern Syria. Hadi's government approves a plan to recruit the cadres of Yemen's popular resistance into the official forces of the new Yemeni army. Around 20% of the Reserve Force of the former Yemeni army that is currently under the command of the Houthis has reportedly refused to obey the orders of going to Aden (20% of 8000 soldiers).The UNSC is set to discuss the situation in Yemen after the collapse of the latest truce. At least 172 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed in 247 attacks by the resistance of Azal region (Amran, Sanaa, Thammar) and 384 others have been injured between April – 25 May. Yasin accuses Iran of trying to turn Yemen into a satellite state. At least 15 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in Dalea'. The Houthis "float" the price of petrochemicals

29 July 2015: The county of A'ain in Abyan is recaptured after intensive fighting with Houthi/Saleh militias The Houthis place the governor of the Central Bank under House arrest. The resistance recaptures Mountain Olive in Lahij, surrounds Louder in Abyan and makes advances in Taez

30 July 2015: The city of Hota in Lahij has been liberated. The governor of Aden confirms that the Popular resistance has a number of Iranian prisoners and many others from different nationalities. Five members of Al Qaeda are believed to have been killed in a drone strike in Abyan. The Houthis are believed to be holding at least 1500 prisoners from Aden, Lahij, Abyan and Dalea'. Weld Al Sheikh arrives in Egypt to meet with the Secretary General of the Arab League Nabil Amro. According to Human Rights Watch, the Houthis could face criminal prosecution for war crimes related to their indiscriminate shelling of civilian homes. At least 5 Houthi / Saleh militants are killed in Taez. Weld Al Sheikh delivers a message from Ban Ki Moon to the Arab League calling for a more effective role by the League in the Yemeni conflict. Hadi meets with the EU Ambassador to Yemen in Riyadh. The Arab Human Rights Committee calls for an investigation into Houthi war crimes in Yemen

31 July 2015: The Houthis plant landmines on the roads leading to Lahij. At least 18 Houthi / Saleh militants are killed in Mareb. The fourth Saudi humanitarian aid plane arrives in Aden. 9 soldiers from the Hadi-allied army are killed in a car explosion in Hadramawt. 18 Houthi / Saleh militias are killed in Dalea' and 6 others are taken as prisoners. Saudi Arabia announces the death of four soldiers as a result of Houthi mortar fire across the border with Yemen into Jazan. Hadi's government makes the participation of the Houthis in any political settlement in Yemen conditional to their denunciation of violence. At least 42 Houthi/Saleh

militants are killed, and 93 others are injured in the Mount of Saber area in Taez over the last 48 hours, while 9 resistance fighters are also killed, and 15 others are injured

- **August 2015**

01 August 2015: at least 25 Houthis are killed, and 15 others are injured in 7 airstrikes in Mareb. The World Food Programme starts distributing food aid to 340,000 people in 8 of the most affected areas south of Aden. USAID sends 35,800 tons of wheat to Yemen. According to Oxfam, an unprecedented number of 13mn people in Yemen are facing shortages in food, which is an increase by 2.3mn people since the beginning of Saudi-led operations in Yemen. Bahah and a number of other ministers from Hadi's government arrive in Aden. Iranian experts are believed to be training and advising Houthi/Saleh militants in Al A'anad airbase, the largest in Yemen. A Qatari airplane carrying humanitarian aid arrives in Aden's International Airport. Yemeni Foreign Minister Riyadh Yasin says no humanitarian assistance has arrived in Yemen from the UN yet; it is mostly GCC states that have sent aid. The city of Zanjabar, the capital of Abyan is liberated from the Houthis. Hadi orders the appointment of three new advisors, including the former president of Southern Yemen Al Attas. Significant territorial gains against the Houthis are being made in Taez

2 August 2015: The Egyptian presidency extends the country's participation in the Saudi – led coalition by six months. At least 40 Houthi – Saleh militants are killed, and 100 others are injured as a result of the clashes that are going on in Al-Saber area of Taez. Weld Al Sheikh meets with senior UAE officials in Dubai. A Saudi citizen is killed in Houthi mortar fire in Najran. Nearly half a million Yemenis present in Saudi Arabia have by now corrected their residential status. The Arab Parliament congratulates the Yemeni people on the return of Bahah to Aden. Severe water shortages plague the areas under the control of the Houthi in Yemen. A fully equipped brigade of the Hadi-allied armed forces moves towards Al A'nad airbase. 3000 soldiers have been deployed to Aden to protect the newly liberated city from Houthi – Saleh militia

3 August 2015: The Hadi – allied government decides to reroute all humanitarian aid ships and oil tankers from the port of Hodeida to the port of Aden. Popular Resistance Committees backed by Hadi-allied armed forces and air support from the Saudi-led coalition storm Al A'nad airbase. Al A'anad airbase has now been completely liberated. The commander of the resistance of Taez Hamoud Al Mekhlafy says the Houthis have proposed to him their withdrawal from the South, Taez and Al Baydaa in exchange for lifting the international sanctions on the leader of the Houthis Abdulmalik. At least 11 people are killed in armed clashes in Mareb (9 Houthis and 2 local resistance fighters)

4 August 2015: Hadi stresses that the liberation of Yemeni cities will continue until the entire country is recaptured from the Houthis. The Houthis have summary executed 12 prisoners from the Southern Resistance. The Foreign Ministers of Saudi Arabia, the US and Russia meet in Doha to discuss the situation in Syria amongst other issues of regional and international concern. The local resistance in Taez recaptures a military site in northern Taez. Al A'nad is a key airbase built by the British and then used by the USSR and the US before falling and getting recaptured from the Houthis. Bahah clarifies that the merging of local resistance fighters and the Hadi – allied army aims at creating a balance within the new Yemeni army. Half a million IDPs are expected to return to their homes in the newly liberated territories in the coming weeks. Many officers in the former Republican Guard have refused to obey Houthi orders to participate in the fighting in Aden, Lahij and Mareb amidst

news of defections at a large scale currently taking place in the Houthi – Saleh alliance following its recent defeats. The High Committee for the Coordination of Relief Work holds a joint meeting with the World Food Programme in Riyadh. Those who have been forcefully disappeared by the Houthis (between 1000-1500 people) and were held in Al A'nad airbase have been reportedly transported to Taez. Aljazeera reports that at least 50 Houthi-Saleh militants have been killed and 23 others have been injured in the battle for Al A'nad airbase. Hadi-allied forces march toward Lahij. At least 5 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed, and 65 others are injured in ongoing battles in Taez. Lahij is completely liberated from the Houthis

5 August 2015: The battle to liberate Yemen rages on as Hadi – allied forces move towards Abyan and Dalea'. 75% of Taez is also believed to be back under Hadi's control. Hadi is on a visit to Egypt. The fifth Saudi humanitarian assistance airplane lands in Aden. At least 160 Popular Resistance fighters have been killed and 500 others have been injured on the south eastern front (Abyan/Dalea') to liberate Yemen from the Houthis. The battle for Baydaa rages on. At least 7 Houthi militants are killed in the fighting in Mareb. According to the Houthis, Sanaa is a red line and they will not allow "Al Qaeda" to reach the city. The Houthis declare that at least 270 Al Qaeda militants have been killed in their battles in the South, in addition to the destruction of Al Qaeda's heavy military equipment. Weld Al Sheikh renews the call for seize fire as part of a plan to make the Houthis voluntarily withdraw from Yemeni cities in preparation for the return of Hadi's government. The Houthi – Saleh alliance carries on with its indiscriminate shelling of civilian homes in Taez, while the friendly fire by the Arab coalition has killed an entire family in Taez and injured five of the local resistance

6 August 2015: The latest decision by Hadi to reroute all humanitarian aid vessels from Hodeida to Aden is relieving Aden while creating a different kind of crisis in Hodeida. Egypt sends troops to protect the seaports of the South. The Houthis transfer the prisoners of Al A'nad's airbase to Sanaa's central prison facility. About 450 IDPs arrives in Aden from Hadramawt. Commercial flights are resumed to and from Aden's airport. At least 10 Saudi security personnel are killed in a suicide bombing at a mosque in Abha, in the southern part of the Kingdom, and 3 mosque keepers are also killed in the blast. The plane of Mohammed Benrashid Al Maktoum, The Crawn Prince of Dubai is denied permission to land at Istanbul airport. More than 100 armoured vehicles carrying hundreds of Saudi-trained Yemeni troops cross into Yemen overnight, and march towards Mareb and Shibwa. Houthi/Saleh militants are formally accused of smuggling 26 Al Qaeda operatives from the Yemeni Intelligence prisons in Taez. The Houthis are preventing 17 humanitarian assistance trucks belonging to UNHCR from entering Lahij and Aden for the tenth consecutive day

7 August 2015: Large military convoys arrive in Ja'ar in Abyan, in preparation for the battle to liberate the city. At least 10 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in Shaqra, Abyan. Turkey freezes Saleh's assets. Weld Al Sheikh invites the Houthis and Saleh to Muscat for another round of peace negotiations. More than 93 people have been killed and 1000 others have been injured in Taez over the month of July due to Houthi/Saleh indiscriminate shelling of civilian homes. The Arab Coalition establishes a police force in Aden and supports it with tens of vehicles

8 August 2015: One Saudi solider is killed in a-cross-the-border clashes with the Houthis. Zanjabar, the capital of Abyan has now been liberated. More than 20,000 Yemenis are being trained by the Arab coalition to support the all-out campaign to take back Yemeni cities. Russia is negotiating on behalf of Iran the latter's inclusion in the Yemeni political process. Taez is feared to have become a major disaster zone as 10 people have died over the last week alone as a result of the spread of Dengue and unhygienic scenes of garbage in the streets of the city. 17 civilians have been killed in less than 24 hours because of landmines

left by the Houthis in Lahij. A civilian aircraft coming from Djibouti lands in Aden with 180 Yemenis onboard. Al Dalea' is now completely liberated. More than 25 top Houthi military personnel have been killed in Ibb. A commercial Russian ship has sunk off the coast of the Yemeni island of Socotra. Three UAE soldiers are killed in Yemen. At least 28 Houthi / Saleh militants are killed, and 38 others are injured in Taez. Another 157 Yemenis return to Aden from Djibouti as King Salman's Humanitarian Centre is in the process of organising flights to bring back 1,400 Yemeni refugees to Yemen. The Valley of Doves to the south of the city of Kud in Abyan has been liberated

9 August 2015: The ICRC reports that 3,008 people have been killed in Yemen and 19,000 others have been injured since March 2015. 1.3mn others have become IDPs/Refugees. Ongoing negotiations in Oman could lead to a way out of the current political impasse in Yemen. The battle to liberate the governorate of Ibb is on. At least 4000 Saudi – trained Yemeni soldiers are being air/sea lifted, along with their weapons and equipment to Tuhama region in Hodeida and are being received by the tribes of Zaranique in preparation for the battle to liberate the western coasts of Yemen. The Houthis' Revolutionary Committee declares a state of high alert in Sanaa in fear of an uprising. At least 15 Houthi militants and 1 Resistance fighter are killed in Mareb. The site of Brigade 15 in Abyan is now under the control of the Popular Resistance. The city of Nadera in Ibb is now under the control of the Resistance, following the fall of two other cities in Ibb. The sixth Saudi humanitarian assistance airplane lands in Aden. Three Houthi/Saleh militants surrender to the resistance in Taez. At least 41 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed as a result of airstrikes on all fighting fronts in Mareb, in addition to 14 others killed in the same governorate as a result of on-the-ground operations. Al Rodma and Sidda in Ibb have been liberated

10 August 2015: The UAE Red Crescent increases its aid operations in Yemen. The Houthis' decision to "float" the price of petrochemicals in the country has caused the Yemeni Riyal to crash. Boa'dan and Sidda in Ibb have now been liberated. The Resistance of Azal declares the area of A'etma the first liberated area in Thammar. Following the fall of the city of Lauder out of Houthi control, Hadi prepares to declare Abyan an entirely liberated governorate. A synchronised aerial/ground operation starts in Baydaa. 120 Yemenis who were stranded in Jordan have been transported to Aden's and Sayo'oon's airports. The Coalition's fighter jets assassinate top Houthi leaders in Arhab to the north of Sanaa. The Houthis send military reimbursements to A'etma. Hadi appoints new governors in Lahij and Abyan following their recent liberation of those two Southern regions

11 August 2015: At least 35 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in Mount Saber area of Taez. At least 400 of Hadi's allied forces as well as civilians in newly liberated areas are killed because of left-over landmines. Four more ministers from Hadi's government have returned to Aden, where the official government reports 1180 people have died and 9800 others have been injured as a result of the Houthi invasion of the city, in addition to 5800 cases of Dengue. Hadi meets with Weld Al Sheikh in Riyadh and reaffirms the need to implement all UNSC Resolutions on Yemen. The ICRC ensures the safe return of 7 Houthi detainees to their homes in Aden. The popular resistance captures Al A'orm and Al Qarn Al Sawdaa in Haban, Shibwa following a sudden Houthi withdrawal to reimburse ongoing battles on other fronts. The UN Rapporteur on the Right to Food says 13mn Yemenis are not receiving their needs of nutrition/food, and that 850,000 children are suffering from severe forms of malnourishment. Saleh's forces abruptly withdraw from the city of Baydaa and station themselves 15km out of the city. UNHCR reveals that more than 20,000 Somalian refugees in Yemen have returned to their country since the beginning of the campaign in March. Of the 29,000 refugees that arrived in Somalia since March 2015, 90% are Somalis. According to

the UN, more than 4300 people have been killed in Yemen since March 2015, half of whom are civilians, and 80% of Yemen's 21mn people are in need of aid and protection. An agreement is in the making, stipulating for the withdrawal of the militia from Ibb and the surrender of the city to the local resistance

12 August 2015: Hadi approves operation "Golden Arrow" to liberate the capital Sanaa. Weld Al Sheikh speaks of a Houthi admittance of defeat and their ten conditions, including the deployment of an international peace keeping force on the ground. Five Al Qaeda operatives are believed to have been killed in a drone strike in Mukalla, Hadramawt. Hadi arrives in the UAE on a two-day visit. At least 10 people are killed in Houthi – Houthi clashes in Thammar. At least 800 landmines have been dismantled in Aden. The Houthis continue cracking down on journalists and human rights activists/organisations in areas under their control. An explosion targeting a Houthi patrol in Shibwa results in a high number of casualties. Bahah says ¾ of the country have been liberated and that a third of the government's ministers have returned to Aden

13 August 2015: The Houthis execute five people they previously kidnapped. The Houthis start evacuating their militia from certain government offices in Sanaa and handing them over to Saleh-allied forces. The UNSC discusses Yemen and Weld Al Sheikh's latest report, calls for the delivery of humanitarian aid to the country. At least 6 civilians are killed, and 40 others are injured in Houthi mortar fire at the heart of the city of Taez. The Yemeni government is to propose an implementation mechanism for UNSC Res. 2216. The Houthis continue kidnapping, harassing and assaulting Islah leaders in Sanaa and other areas under their control

14 August 2015: With $138.5mn in humanitarian aid over the year 2015, the UAE has allegedly contributed the most funds towards humanitarian work in Yemen (31% of the overall total that Yemen has received in 2015). Saudi Arabia claims to have had ended the Houthi threat in Najran, after an operation around Mount Makhrooq in Yemeni territory, where most of the mortar fire was being launched from. Saleh calls the Houthis "stupid" and describes their losses in the South as "disastrous." The Houthis loot Yemeni Royals 1bn from the Central Bank's reserves in Sanaa under the pretext of protecting the security of the State. At least 11 Houthi militants are killed in airstrikes in Mareb. The Resistance of Taez succeeds in taking over the command centre of Taez' Security Forces and the areas surrounding it after heavy fighting with the Houthi/Saleh alliance

15 August 2015: Houthi – Saleh militants suddenly withdraw from Shibwa after three months of taking over it. Local resistance fighters in Taez besiege the Presidential Palace in the city, following their takeover the city council. At least 8 Houthi / Saleh militants are killed in Thammar. The Resistance of Taez captures the area of Hoosh Al Ashraf and the Security Block in the city. The Minister of Media Nadia Al Saqqaf says Aden will be the new capital for 5 Years. At least 6 militants and 2 resistance fighters are killed in Ibb. Saleh's Palace in Taez and the military supplies facility in the city are under the control of the resistance now, as more than 70 Resistance Fighters and 100 Houthi/Saleh militants have fallen as either dead or injured as a result of the ongoing fighting. More than 60% of Ibb has been liberated

16 August 2015: A second shipment of heavy weapons and ammunition supplies arrives in Shibwa, in an attempt by the Saudi-led coalition to speed up the liberation of Yemeni cities. This comes about nearly one week after 1500 Yemeni fighters fresh out of training camps in Saudi Arabia arrived in Yemen with tanks, missile launching systems, artillery units and minesweepers. With the recapture of Shibwa, the fifth governorate to fall out of Houthi

control, all of Southern Yemen is officially out of the Houthis' control. The Popular Resistance fighters in Taez take back the historic Castle 'Cairo.' At the first international conference for relief work in Yemen, which was concluded in Istanbul Yesterday, $500mn in aid has been pledged by various regional and international NGOs. The coalition strikes the Dailemy airbase in Sanaa. The GCC prepares a plane of two phases to rebuild Yemeni cities. 37 Houthi militants are killed in various parts of Mareb. The Saudi forces destroy mortar launching sites and hideouts belonging to the Houthis near Al Towal and Al Horth in Jazan. The seventh humanitarian aid plane from King Salman's Relief Centre lands at Aden Airport. The Yemeni government sends a letter to the UN in response to the ten demands of the Houthis that were delivered to it through Weld Al Sheikh, pointing out that the most important next step to take is the withdrawal of the Houthis from Yemeni cities, especially the capital Sanaa and the disarmament of the Houthi/Saleh coalition. The local resistance in Baydaa, backed by the Arab coalition's airstrikes, intensifies its attacks on the Houthi/Saleh alliance. At least 30 Houthi/Saleh militants have been taken into captivity in Taez following the purge of the cities of Mushra'a, Hadnan and Saber Al Muadem

17 August 2015: Various military commanders are receiving training in neighbouring capitals for the battle of Sanaa. The houses of Houthi leaders come under attacks in Ibb. The jetfighters and battleships of the coalition attack various Houthi sites in Hodeida, in preparations to take on the key seaport city. The central bank in Aden is back in operation as the governor of the bank accuses Houthi/Saleh militants of looting $600,000 from the bank. Hadi allied forces recapture the strategic site of A'qaba Thurrah between Abyan and Al Baydaa. An Emirati ship carrying 4000 tons of food supplies arrives in Aden. The Secretary of Sanaa proposes the surrender of Sanaa without a fight. The Saudi cabinet stresses the need to implement UNSC Res. 2216 without any preconditions. Many senior military leaders in Sanaa have reportedly requested from Hadi's government that they be permitted to join the new National Army. The UAE demands from the Houthis their immediate evacuation of its embassy in Sanaa. At least 40 bodies of Houthi / Saleh militants as well as 30 injured people are pulled out of the city of Saber Al Mawadem in Taez. At the same time, at least 12 of the Hadi-allied forces have been killed and 41 others have been injured by Houthi mortar fire. Hadi meets with the US and UAE ambassadors, one day before his trip to Qatar

18 August 2015: The World Food Programme announces it is in need of $102mn to continue its operations in Yemen. The Saudi – led coalition targets Al Hodeida with 9 airstrikes. The Local Resistance in Taez are taking target at Taez airport, Mocha seaport and the straights of Bab Al Mandab. The 8th Saudi humanitarian aid plane arrives in Aden. Life slowly returns to normal in Dalea'. Houthi / Saleh forces in Thammar are placed on high alert. The Revolutionary Committee of the Houthis decides to confiscate a portion of the salaries of top government employees

19 August 2015: According to UNICEF, 398 children have been killed in Yemen since March 2015 and 605 others have been injured. International relief agencies estimate that 1.5mn Yemeni children below the age of 5 are in need of food assistance to overcome malnourishment and have already ranked Yemen as number 2 in malnourishment worldwide, second only to Afghanistan. Before the war, 850,000 children below the age of 5 have suffered from it, including 160,000 cases of severe forms of malnourishment. Houthi / Saleh militants are still present in the vicinity of Al A'anad airbase. Intensive fighting erupts at the outskirts of Ibb. Life slowly returns to normal in Shibwa

20 August 2015: Aden, Lahij, Abyan, Dalea' Shibwa have all been fully liberated, and battles are still being fought for Ibb, Thammar, Baydaa (mostly liberated), Taez and Mareb. The coalition launches multiple airstrikes on Houthi locations in Taez while indiscriminate

Houthi/Saleh shelling of civilian homes in the city leads to the death of 7 civilians, including 3 children. 8 resistance fighters have also been killed and 15 others have been injured in Taez. 9 governorates remain under the complete control of the Houthis: Saada, Hijja, Al Jawf, Al Mahwet, Al Hodeida, Amran, Sanaa, Reima and Thammar. The Coalition carries out airstrikes on the Dailemy airbase in Sanaa and other Houthi strongholds in Sanaa. 17 Houthi / Saleh militants are believed to have been killed in Taez. Weld Al Sheikh and Yemeni foreign minister Yasin meet in Riyadh. 4,000 members of the resistance in Aden are receiving training from Saudi/Emirati experts as Hadi's government allocates $47mn for paying the salaries of its employees in Aden. Mareb's Safer airport is being redeveloped to facilitate future military operations. The Minister of the Interior Abdoh Al Huzaify accuses Iran of planting ISIS fighters in Yemen to achieve its sectarian agenda. The Minister of Human Rights Ezzedin Al Asbahy denies the existence of any Houthi-government talks in Oman. Hadi meets with dignitaries and clan leaders from Tuhama's federal region on the western coast of the country. Hadi appoints two new advisors, Lieutenant Saleh Obaid Ahmed and Muhammed Musa Al A'amery. At least 10 children have been killed and more than 15 others have been injured as a result of indiscriminate Houthi/Saleh mortar fire on the area of O'saiferah in Taez. The tenth Saudi Humanitarian aid airplane lands at Aden's International Airport, carrying ten tons of medical supplies

21 August 2015: Highly trained and fully equipped forces arrive at the eastern front in Mareb, to support the local resistance in its fight against the Houthis. The fighting in Ibb intensifies as the local resistance succeeds in making significant territorial gains, killing at least 8 Houthi / Saleh militants along the way. Saleh has allegedly sent significant amounts of weapons and ammunition to the battle front of Mareb, after the extraction of those supplies from secret storage facilities in his place of birth, Sanhan. The first commercial shipping vessel since the liberation of the city five weeks ago arrives in Aden. At least 25 civilians, including 13 children have been killed in the latest Houthi/Saleh shelling in Taez while 80 others have been injured. Weld Al Sheikh delivers a message to Hadi that the Houthis are willing to put down their weapons on the one condition that their civil empowerment demands are met, but Hadi's government has rejected the offer given the Houthis' ongoing military campaign against Yemeni cities. At least 8 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed as a result of intensive fighting in Mareb

22 August 2015: Bahah's government is to return to Aden by the beginning of September. A Saudi Apache fighter (helicopter) crashes in Jazan area near the Yemeni – Saudi border and its two pilots are confirmed dead. Electrical generators provided by the UAE bring power back to Aden. An explosion believed to be orchestrated by Al Qaeda shakes the building of the Yemeni Intelligence in Aden. Saudi Arabia and Hadi's government send the Houthis through Weld Al Sheikh a draft roadmap of 8 main steps, resting on the terms UNSC Res. 2261. A second, highly trained and fully equipped force arrives in Mareb. As local security forces in Shibwa return to carrying out their normal duties in Shibwa, 12 Houthi militants are killed in airstrikes over Bayhan, Shibwa. Areas in dark orange on the following map are the areas of current fighting, while those in brown are liberated areas

23 August 2015: A highly trained Emirati force arrives in Mareb to support the local resistance in its fight against the Houthis. At least three Houthis are killed, and four others are injured in an ambush in Hodeida. A Saudi – trained Yemeni force of nearly 25,000 soldiers prepares for the decisive battle of Sanaa. The Houthis reject the Saudi/Hadi roadmap that was communicated to them through Weld Al Sheikh. UNICEF condemns the coalition's airstrike on an education centre in Amran. A UAE force succeeds in freeing a British citizen held by Al Qaeda. The coalition intensifies its airstrikes on various locations in Yemen, at least 100

of those airstrikes have hit Houthi locations in Saada. Hadi orders the strengthening of the capabilities of the resistance in Taez by all means necessary. At least 42 Houthi / Saleh militants have been killed and 51 others have been injured on various battle fronts in Taez. Meanwhile, at least six resistance fighters were also killed, and 16 others were injured in the fighting

24 August 2015: The battle for Saada has begun, with aerial support from the Saudi-led Coalition. Security concerns in Aden are on the rise, as the Houthi/Saleh alliance is believed to be using terrorist groups such as Al Qaeda against the newly returned government. Landmines are the Houthis way of avenging their losses in the newly liberated area. Hadi orders facilitating the treatment of 40 injured people in Riyadh and the creation of three field hospitals in Mareb, Aden and Hadramawt. The coalition sends more than 265 armoured vehicles, tanks, drones, ammunition, mortar launching systems and more than 1000 highly trained soldiers to Mareb. A technical team is formed to assess the damage caused to civilian properties in Aden. At least 53 Houthi militants are killed and one Scud, ballistic missile is destroyed in airstrikes targeting various sites in Mareb. Bahah's government issues a statement to all oil and gas companies in the country, asking them not to execute any orders given by the Houthis and to deal directly with the official government in Aden. According to UNICEF, at least 200 schools have been directly hit as a result of ongoing fighting in the country, and at least 200 others have become shelters for IDPs. Taez is officially declared a disaster zone

25 August 2015: Houthi mortar fire kills at least 14 civilians, mostly children, in Taez as fighting intensifies to take back the third largest Yemeni city. A Saudi Special Operations team arrives in Aden to help the local authorities with security – related issues. Two Saudi soldiers are killed near the Yemeni – Saudi border. 35 Houthi militants are killed because of airstrikes in Mareb. Noticeable progress is being made on the ground in Thammar and Taez. Armed clashes erupt between the Houthis and the tribes of Zaranique in Hodeida. The ICRC temporarily suspends its operations in Aden, following an attack on its workers in the city. Russia evacuates its personnel and shuts down its embassy in Sanaa as the battle for the city becomes within reach

26 August 2015: Saudi forces shots down a ballistic, long – range missile fired from Yemen towards the Kingdom. A Saudi force, covered by air support, crosses the international border into Yemeni territory and takes control of various locations in Saada including the area of A'atefain and Mount Al Hasheim. Yemen sends its mission at the UN a detailed report of Houthi / Saleh crimes in Taez and calls on the UN Secretary General to pass on the report to UNSC. The official Yemeni armed forces are now more than 20,000 soldiers strong. A meeting between Arab Foreign Ministers is held to approve the protocol for a joint Arab Defence Force of more than 40,000 fighters, in addition to 1000 military pilots and 3000 navy cadres that will be stationed in Cairo. 9 Apache helicopters arrive in Safer airport in Mareb

27 August 2015: Five alleged Al Qaeda members are killed in a drone strike in Hadramawt. The tribe of Dahim in Al Jawf mobilises its fighters in preparation for the battle to liberate the governorate from the Houthis. Hadi sends a written letter to the King of Saudi Arabia. Weld Al Sheikh is attempting to convince the Houthi delegate in Oman to bull out of Ibb and Taez. Saudi foreign minister Al Jubair says the only solution in Yemen is to implement UNSC Res. 2216. Hadi travels to Morocco and Sudan on a short visit. Foreign Minister Yasin says the battle for Sanaa is near. Fighting intensifies in Taez, leading to 12 deaths and 28 injuries from the Houthi/Saleh alliance, 16 deaths amongst the local resistance, and three civilian deaths and 5 injuries. At least 100 people have been killed and more than 225 others

have been injured in Aden, Abyan, Dalea' and Lahij during the month of July alone. The Saudi forces that invaded Saada engages Houthi militants in various battles in Shaza and Al Zaher areas near the Saudi-Yemeni border. Hadi and King Salman of Saudi Arabia hold a closed-door meeting in Tanja, Morocco

28 August 2015: The Resistance of Ibb forces the Houthis to withdraw from many areas in Ibb, in the middle of heavy airstrikes by the Arab coalition. The local resistance uses artillery fire against the Houthis in Ibb for the first time. The tribes of Zaranique in Hodeida come under heavy tank and artillery bombardments by the Houthis. At least 41 Houthi militants have been killed and four others have been imprisoned following heavy airstrikes and ground operations in Mareb. Hadi-allied forces succeed in forcing a Houthi/Saleh withdrawal from the city of Taez in its entirety. 4800 Popular Resistance fighters who participated in the battle for Aden have become official incorporated into the new Yemeni national army, by Hadi's orders. At least 15 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed in Thy Naa'em in Baydaa, in addition to 4 others in Mount Mahlab in Baydaa. Al Qaeda executes an extreme version of Sharia law against 10 men in Hadramawt, lashing each of them 80-100 times. The tenth Saudi humanitarian aid airplane arrives in Aden, carrying at least 10 tons of medical supplies. The ICRC suspends all of its operations in Taez because of repeated attacks on its teams

29 August 2015: The coalition launches intensive airstrikes on Houthi / Saleh locations in Sanaa. 57 Houthi militants are killed in Mareb by coalition airstrikes, while 7 tanks, three armoured vehicles and 5 weapon storage facilities have been destroyed. A third force arrives in Mareb and is made up of more than 400 armoured vehicles, minesweepers and 12 Apache helicopters in preparation for the battle of Sanaa. Heavy rainfall in Hodeida and Abyan reveals more than 1500 landmines, antipersonnel as well as anti-armoured vehicles. The coalition launches more than 20 airstrikes on Houthi / Saleh locations in Baydaa. The Resistance of Taez withdraws from key, strategic locations such as the Gardens of Fog due to the lack of supplies. The Coalition's Apache fighters strike various locations in Shibwa for the first time. Hadi arrives in Sudan. The tribes of Al Zaranique call for an urgent intervention to save the people of the tribe. More airstrikes are launched over Sanaa

30 August 2015: An-all-out campaign to liberate Mareb has begun, with more than 30 military vehicle taking part in the operation. According to Oxfam, more than half of the Yemeni population is in need of assistance. According to the World Food Programme, 41.1% of the Yemeni population or 10.6mn people are suffering from complete lack of food security, including 5mn people who are suffering from severe food insecurity and 5.6mn others who are suffering from less urgent food needs. The Houthis break into the house of an Islah party leader in Ibb. The UAE sends a missile defence system called S1 (SA-22 Greyhound) to defend Yemeni governorates from short-range missiles fired by the Houthi/Saleh alliance. Hadi returns to Riyadh after a visit to Ribat and Khartoum. Russia endorses UNSC Res. 2216 and by doing so the legitimacy of Hadi's government. At least 50 people have been kidnapped/forcefully disappeared in Sanaa. One of the main hospitals in Taez stops receiving new patients because of extreme shortages in medicines and other supplies. The Turkish Ambassador to Yemen says the Houthis informed him that the Peace and Partnership Agreement was signed at gunpoint

31 August 2015: Saleh has been trying to smuggle archaeological artefacts out of the country. At least 33 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed as a result of ongoing fighting in Taez and 25 others were injured, while two civilians were also killed, and 5 others were injured by the indiscriminate Houthi shelling of civilian homes in city. Saudi Arabia, through King Salman's Centre for Humanitarian Relief, signs a $221mn agreement with the World Health Organisation to facilitate the delivery of medical assistance to Yemen. The road to

Sanaa, according to one prediction, passes through Mareb and Al Jawf. UNICEF renews its warnings about the worsening humanitarian situation in Yemen. Hadi's government urges for an immediate intervention to save Taez from extermination. Taez University campus is turned into a military base by the Houthi/Saleh militia as intensive clashes erupt in the vicinity of the university. The 11th Saudi airplane arrives in Aden, carrying medical supplies

- **September 2015**

01 September 2015: a cell run by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard is arrested in Aden. A leader from the Southern Resistance is assassinated by Al Qaeda militants in Aden. Al Boqa' and Waela in the northern parts of Saada are now under the control of Saudi-led forces. Weld Al Sheikh admits the failure to reach an agreement out of his mediation efforts between the Yemeni rivals in Oman. The resistance in Azal federal region (Sanaa, Amran, Thammar) carried out nearly 300 attacks against the Houthis between April and August and killed at least 200 Houthi militants. The Southern Resistance moves its headquarters from Dalea' to Aden. At least 8 resistance fighters are killed by friendly fire (airstrike) in Mareb. At least 25 militants have been killed and 20 others have been injured by intensive airstrikes in Taez. Hadi meets with Crown King of Saudi Arabia Mohammed Bennayif and requests additional military assistance. At least 10 Houthi militants are killed in armed clashes with the local resistance in Baydaa

2 September 2015: The Houthis promise to form a National Unity Government with the movement's allied parties within ten days. At least 13 journalists are held in secret Houthi detention facilities. The Houthis have confiscated $7bn in public funds. The Governor of Al Jawf says his governorate has been decided the most suitable launching pad for the battle of Sanaa. Intensive airstrikes target the Dailemmy airbase in Sanaa. Fierce fighting in Taez results in the death of at least 15 Houthi/Saleh militants, the arrest of 10 others and the death of 1 resistance fighter and injury of 6 others

3 September 2015: Multiple airstrikes are launched on various Houthi/Saleh locations in Sanaa. At least 21 Houthi militants are killed, and tens of others are injured at various battle fronts in Mareb, 11 in Al Jufaina and Bulq fronts in the south, 3 at the western front and at least 7 in Shibwa. Saleh's faction in the General People's Congress refuses to join the Houthis in the formation of a National Unity Government. At least 20 airstrikes target the training grounds of Brigade 55 – Republican Guard in Ibb. A high-level meeting takes place between the coalition's forces and the tribes of Mareb. A Saudi – American summit is scheduled to take place at the White House. The UN announces a call for $10mn as a budget for searching ships carrying humanitarian aid to Yemen. The US is exercising significant pressure on Hadi to prevent any ground operations to liberate Sanaa from taking place, on the backdrop of a potentially very high human cost. Meanwhile, Hadi's government is promising a surprise attack on Sanaa as more than 500 tanks and armoured vehicles arrive in Mareb in preparation for the battle of Sanaa

4 September 2015: Hadi and Bahah deny dismissing Bahah's government. At least half a million Yemeni children are suffering from malnutrition. Weld Al Sheikh comes up with a new initiative of seven main points to end the conflict in Yemen, following talks he recently held with the Houthis and Saleh's faction of the General People's Congress. At least 22 Emirati soldiers are killed in an explosion in Safer, Mareb. At least 7 Houthi militants have been killed and 15 others have been injured, while 3 resistance fighters have also been killed and 9 others have been injured in Mareb. The Minister of the Interior says the explosion in

Mareb is a result of bad management of weapon storage facilities, not a short-range missile by the Houthis. Bahrain says five of its soldiers have been killed at the Yemeni – Saudi border. UAE foreign minister Anwar Qerqash says it's a surface-to-surface missile that caused the explosion in the ammunition facility in Mareb. UN OCHA warns of a major collapse in the health sector of Taez. Death toll amongst UAE soldiers in Mareb rises to 45

5 September 2015: The UAE intensifies its airstrikes in Yemen. The Houthis propose the return of Bahah's government to Sanaa for 90 days. A fully equipped Saudi and Emirati force is present in Aden to secure the city, following its liberation. At least 10 Saudi soldiers have been killed in the explosion in Mareb. At least 350 Yemenis are leaving to Jordan and Sudan from Aden's International Airport to receive treatment, following an announcement from the Ministry of Health that 2000 grants have been secured for such purposes. 1380 Yemenis are already in Saudi Arabia for treatment, 85 are in the UAE, 74 are in Oman and 193 others are in Jordan

6 September 2015: King Salman's Centre for Humanitarian Relief signs three agreements with UNDP, UNICEF and the World Health Organisation to deliver humanitarian aid in Yemen. Al Qaeda denies having any responsibility over the sporadic assassinations in Aden. Smuggling is on the rise on the western coast of Yemen, despite the security situation. At least 20 civilians have been killed in an airstrike on a funeral in Al Jawf, carried out by a mistake (friendly fire). At least 15 Houthi militants are killed in an airstrike in Shibwa. House demolitions are a systematic Houthi strategy against opponents in areas under their control. The recent death of the five Bahraini soldiers in Yemen is also the result of Mareb's explosion. 60 Yemenis arrive in Khartoum to receive treatment from injuries they incurred as a result of the conflict in Yemen. At least 16 Houthi militants are killed, and more than 22 vehicles are destroyed in airstrikes in Taez. Spokesman of the Arab coalition announces Taez is the new target of the Coalition after Aden

7 September 2015: A fully equipped Qatari force of 1000 soldiers arrives in Yemen, accompanied by more than 200 armoured vehicles, to be deployed along the Yemeni – Saudi border. With the arrival of this force, the number of GCC soldiers stationed in various parts of Yemen is now 10,000 soldiers. At least 16 Houthis are killed in airstrikes and armed clashes in Mareb, including 13 landmine experts. An airstrike destroys the House of Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar in Sanaa, despite the fact that it has been turned to a prison facility where many disappeared Yemenis are believed to be held. Hadi's government informs Weld Al Shiekh of its rejection of the 7-point proposal of the Houthis-Saleh alliance, including the proposition that Bahah's government returns to Yemen for 90 days, to be followed by the formation of a new National Unity Government. 6,000 Sudanese Commandos are on their way to Yemen. Foreign Minister Riyadh Yasin describes the Iranian Embassy as a Houthi-operations room. The Coalition deploys Patriot Air Defence Systems around its newly established operations centre in Mareb, in line with recent events and the arrival of new battalions of Qatari/Saudi forces and Apache helicopters in Mareb. 10,000 Yemeni soldiers are announced ready for the battle of Sanaa, following a military display by Brigades 23rd, 21st and 314th in the Hadi-allied army

8 September 2015: Additional Qatari troops arrive in Mareb. Hadi meets with the US Ambassador to Yemen Mathew Towler. New evidence ties Saleh to the attack on coalition forces in Mareb. Kuwait denies sending any troops to Yemen. Hadi orders the formation of an investigatory committee to look into human rights violations committed by Saleh and his associates since 2011. The Houthis have allegedly informed Weld Al Sheikh of their acceptance of UNSC Res. 2216, including its call for their complete withdrawal from Yemeni cities. Brigade 15th in the Hadi – allied army, led by Abdulla Al Subaihy, is officially tasked

with the liberation of Mocha on the Western coast of Taez. Saudi-Arabia's 12th humanitarian aid airplane lands in Aden. China allocates Chinese Yuan 50mn to relief work in Yemen and reaffirms its support of Hadi's government

9 September 2015: Oil and gas companies confirm their commitment to working with Hadi's government only. Iran denies the closure of its embassy in Sanaa. The Houthis fail to launch a ballistic missile type Scud from Sanaa that was aimed at Saudi Arabia. The black market for petrochemicals thrives due to Houthi restrictions and their recent increase of the price of fuels. At least 18 Houthi – Saleh militants have been killed in armed clashes in Taez, 13 others have also been killed and 20 have been injured in Zonqul and Hasab. 5 militants have been killed in airstrikes on the road between Aden and Hodeida that passes through Mocha. The Houthis use an increasingly high number of child soldiers at various battle fronts, many of them fell prisoners in the hands of the Resistance. GCC Secretary General Al Zayani discusses with the UN Special Envoy to Yemen Weld Al Sheikh the situation in Yemen and the implementation of UNSC Res. 2216. The Houthi – Saleh alliance is failing to make any territorial gains despite sending various reimbursements to battle fronts. Egypt sends more than 800 soldiers, fully equipped with tanks and all types of weapons to Yemen. The coalition's Apache helicopters enter the battle in Mareb and attack Houthi strongholds

10 September 2015: Saudi Arabia becomes the new venue for mediation efforts as Weld Al Sheikh holds many meetings with Yemeni and Saudi officials in an attempt to convince them to accept the 7-point initiative of the Houthis. One Saudi solider is killed by gunfire across the Yemeni – Saudi border. Saudi Arabia reports that at least 35-40% of people present in the Kingdom are non-Saudi nationals, and of these 1.5mn are Yemenis and 0.5mn are Syrians. Hadi meets with EU Envoy to Yemen Betina Mushayit. The UNSC holds a closed-door meeting to discuss a new report by Weld Al Sheikh amidst preparations for a new round of talks between the warring parties in Yemen. Hadi's government has reportedly agreed to a new round of talks in Oman to implement UNSC Res. 2216

11 September 2015: Yemen is to resume the production of oil, with the coalition's support. The GCC applauds Hadi's decision to lift Saleh's immunity from criminal prosecution. The G18 demands that the Houthis implement UNSC Res. 2216. Intensive airstrikes are carried out in Sanaa. At least 13 people are killed, including a pregnant woman, and more than 10 others are injured as a result of random Houthi shelling of civilian homes in Ibb. Hadi's Military Advisor Jaafar Mohammed Saad says more than 12 countries will participate in the battle to liberate Sanaa. Thousands of families are forced to leave the centre of Sanaa and relocate to nearby villages. Fighting intensifies in Taez. Egypt denies sending any ground troops to Yemen

12 September 2015: The US and the UK have reportedly pressured Hadi's government to accept a new round of direct talks with the Houthis in Oman. The UN is to issue a stark warning to the Houthi/Saleh alliance that they implement UNSC Res. 2216, or else the UN will give the greenlight to the Coalition to take back the rest of the country. A number of alleged Al Qaeda members are killed in a drone strike in Al Jawf. The UAE says the number of those killed in the explosion in Mareb has risen to 52. There is a stark increase in the number of African refugees in Yemen despite the situation on the ground. The Resistance of Taez has taken 7 Houthi/Saleh militants as prisoners. Saudi forces put down an attempt to cross the Yemeni-Saudi borders by a large Houthi force, while also destroying 20 armoured vehicles that were used in the attempt

13 September 2015: Hadi/Bahah's government decides not to participate in any direct negotiations with Houthi/Saleh alliance until UNSC Res. 2216 is implemented in full. The

battle to liberate Sanaa is predicted by the Yemeni military leadership to be quick and surprising. A large-scale military operation is launched in Mareb to liberate it and Al Jawf from the Houthis. Many parts of Al Jufainah in Mareb have been recaptured. At least 728 Houthi/Saleh militants are believed to have been killed in Mareb in July and August alone, in addition to the complete destruction of more than 250 of their armoured vehicles (32 tanks included). At least 6 civilians are killed in indiscriminate Houthi shelling of civilian homes in Taez. Saleh and his associates are blamed for the recent attacks in Aden. Iran is believed to have come up with a new proposal to Saudi Arabia to save its Houthi allies in Yemen. The Saudi humanitarian assistance airplane number 13 arrives in Aden, carrying at least 10 tons of medical supplies. Severe security conditions in the newly liberated cities prevent the return of IDPs to their homes. Intensive airstrikes target various facilities in Baydaa. Hadi – allied forces in Mareb are reimbursed with more than 150 advanced armoured vehicles. The Islah Party applauds GCC states for their timely intervention on behalf of the Yemeni people

14 September 2015: Five Saudi soldiers are killed near the borders with Yemen. The Governor of Mareb accuses Saleh of channelling weapons and funds to Al Qaeda. The ground operations in Mareb are cutting the Houthis' supply lines. Conflicting reports emerge about the Iranian Ambassador in Yemen, his sudden departure and the alleged closure of the Iranian embassy. Iran denies. The Houthis have turned Lahij into a landmine state before their departure from the city. According to the UN, 80% of Yemenis or 21mn people are in desperate need of humanitarian assistance. Houthi/Saleh militants are seen digging trenches around Sanaa. Houthi leadership and Saleh exchange accusations over a leak in the coordinates of their weapon storage facilities to the Arab Coalition and its fighter jets. Bahah's government is due to hold its first meeting in Aden next week. Intensive airstrikes are resumed over Sanaa. A shipment of a large number of weapons aboard a number of fishing vessels is intercepted on its way to Hodeida seaport. At least 115 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed as they attempt to infiltrate the Yemeni – Saudi border

15 September 2015: The Houthi – Saleh alliance is attempting to declare Saada an alternative capital. The governor of Mareb claims that a number of Iranian experts have been killed in Mareb. At least 29 Houthi – Saleh militants are believed to have been killed and 13 others have been injured in armed clashes in Taez. 7 resistance fighters have been killed and 14 others have been injured in armed clashes in Mareb. At least 50 militants from the Houthi – Saleh alliance are killed in armed clashes with Hadi-allied forces in Mareb. Russia's ambassador to Yemen expresses his Country's at most support of Hadi's government, and its rejection of the Houthi rebellion. France reaffirms its commitment to Hadi's government. According to the World Health Organisation, the price of medicine in Yemen has increased by 300%. The UN underlines that there is no military solution to the conflict in Yemen as its Special Envoy Weld Al Sheikh returns to Riyadh. At least 80 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed at the Yemeni – Saudi border in repeatedly failing attempts to break into Saudi Arabia. The GCC condemns the ongoing violations of the human rights of Yemeni citizens by the Houthi-Saleh alliance

16 September 2015: The coalition renews its airstrikes on Sanaa. Bahah and 7 other ministers return to Aden to launch the reconstruction of the city. The Houthis prevent a humanitarian convoy from reaching Dalea'. At the Arab-American Summit in Doha, the Yemeni Minister of Human Rights estimates that 3000 civilians have been killed as a result of the Houthi rebellion. Many more areas in Mareb are recaptured from Houthi – Saleh militia. Al Qaeda has been in control of the petrochemical seaport of Mukalla in Hadramawt since the beginning of September, selling more than 3.5mn barrels of crude oil in the black market already. The battle for Al Jawf on the Yemeni – Saudi border is expected to begin in

two days. The first state official to meet with Bahah after his return to Aden is the UAE's special envoy to Yemen Mubarak Al Jabry

17 September 2015: The UN, the US and the UK pressure Hadi's government to return to the negotiation table. Arab Coalition's forces have now reached Khawlan, 60km away from Sanaa. Al Qaeda and Iran carry out a prisoner exchange operation. Bahah places the security conditions in Aden on top of his government's priorities upon its return to the city. Airstrikes are resumed over Sanaa

18 September 2015: Hadi-allied forces recaptures strategic areas near Mareb's Dam, following fierce fighting that lead to 24 deaths on both sides (18 Houthis). At least 11 civilians have been killed in indiscriminate Houthi/Saleh bombing of civilian homes in Taez, following heavy airstrikes on their locations in the city that left 29 of their militia dead. The Chief Commanding Officer of Saudi Arabia's Ground Forces arrives in Aden, as part of the preparations for the decisive battle for the city

19 September 2015: Yemen's industrial sector losses since May 2015 are estimated at $14bn. At least 40 small and medium size companies have been closed. Sudan expresses its willingness to send an entire battalion to Yemen. Tens of dead bodies of Houthi / Saleh militants are still in the Mareb desert, increasingly becoming a target of wild animals. A new mediation initiative has begun by the Russian Ambassador in Sanaa. Airstrikes intensify in Mareb, Shibwa and Baydaa. A prisoner exchange operation involving 154 prisoners is currently being planned out by the Houthis and Hadi-allied forces (94 Houthi militants are prisoners with the resistance in Dalea'). Taez remains under siege for the fifth consecutive month as 5 militants are killed, and 13 others are injured in today's clashes. 15 civilians are also believed to have been injured and one has died as a result of today's indiscriminate attacks on civilian homes in the city. 6 civilians have been killed and 15 others have been injured as a result of Houthi mortar fire on a commercial mall in Taez. Bahah convenes a meeting in Aden with the chiefs of local resistance in various governorates

20 September 2015: The Houthis commemorate the day of their take over Sanaa (21 September 2014), as an annual public holiday. Houthi/Saleh losses in Mareb since 19 March 2015 are estimated to be around 3,000 deaths, 200 prisoners of war, 95 tanks, 110 armoured vehicles, and tens of other heavy military equipment. At least 500 resistance fighters were also killed in Mareb over the same time period. Tens of Hezbollah 'trainers' have become stranded in Yemen since the beginning of the war. At least four have been killed in a special operation by the Resistance of Ibb. The Houthis hand over six prisoners (two Saudis, three Americans and a British citizen) who have been under their captivity for the past 6 months, to an Omani mediation team. Hadi and the Saudi Minister of Defence Mohammed Bensalman discuss the situation in Yemen. The Spokesmen of the Coalition Al A'sairy blames the delays in liberating Mareb on Houthi landmines. The Houthis send a delegation to Oman to meet with Weld Al Sheikh

21 September 2015: Hadi is scheduled to leave for New York to attend the annual meeting of the UNGA. At least 8 civilians are killed, and 12 others are injured in indiscriminate Houthi/Saleh shelling of civilian homes in Taez

22 September 2015: Saudi Arabia declares two of its soldiers prisoners of the Houthis and three others as missing. 150 prisoners of the Popular Resistance in Dalea' are exchanged for 69 Houthi militants. Hadi visits Aden on his way to NY.

23 September 2015: The Houthi ministry of health says 236 people have been killed and 124 others have been injured by airstrikes over the past 4 days, while the overall death toll due to

airstrikes has risen to 5500 people and 13700 injures. The coalition intensifies its airstrikes on Houthi – Saleh strongholds in Sanaa and Baydaa as the liberation of Al Jawf becomes the next priority after Mareb. Three Committees are formed in Aden to ensure the smooth running of Security, Military and Health Affairs as an additional number of 800 resistance fighters are recruited into the official Security Forces of Aden. At least 85 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed by airstrikes (67) and on various battlefronts (20) in Taez

24 September 2015: The battles of Mareb intensify as tens of Houthi-Saleh forces fall as either dead or injured. A number of Houthi militants are killed as they attempt to infiltrate the Yemeni – Saudi border near Jizan. The Saudi humanitarian assistance plane number 14 arrives in Aden, carrying tons of food and other types of aid. Heavy inter-Houthi clashes erupt at the base of the Yemeni navy in Hodeida, as soldiers refuse orders to participate in the fighting in Taez. Bahah announces the resumption of operations at Aden's Television Station and the reopening of the official Yemeni News Agency Sabaa. Hadi confirms the continuation of major operations in Yemen until the liberation of Sanaa. The Houthis exploit $2.5bn of Yemen's foreign currency reserves

25 September 2015: Hadi-allied forces gather up to liberate Mareb. Amnesty International calls for an investigation into human rights violations in Yemen, after 6 months of Arab interventions in the country. Hadi visits the Saudi Special Forces in Aden prior to his departure to the UN. At least 50 bodies of Houthi militants are found as the battle to liberate Mareb reaches its final stretches. Hadi gives special orders to alleviate the suffering in Taez and support the local resistance in the city

26 September 2015: Hadi meets with members of the judiciary in Aden. A high-ranking officer is killed by a landmine near the Yemeni – Saudi border. At least 20 Houthi militants are killed west of Mareb

27 September 2015: A UN report estimates that Saleh's fortune is worth $60bn deposited in 20 different countries. Hadi leaves Aden and travels to New York to attend the annual meeting of the UNGA. The Houthi/Saleh alliance tightens its security measures in Sanaa. At least 4 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in an attack by the local resistance in Baydaa. The mediation efforts of Weld Al Sheikh in Muscat, Oman have reportedly failed as the Houthis refuse to publicly accept UNSC Res. 2216 and withdraw from Yemeni cities. Three women are killed, and many others are injured by Houthi mortar fire in Taez

28 September 2015: Arab Coalition forces are now in the vicinity of the Dam of Mareb. Hadi arrives in NY. At least 27 civilians (12 women, 8 children and 7 men) have been killed in an airstrike that targeted a wedding by mistake (friendly fire). Iran confirms its ambassador to Yemen entered Saudi Arabia for Haj on a non-diplomatic passport

29 September 2015: Coalition Spokesman denies carrying out an attack on a wedding, saying that no airstrikes in the area of the attack were launched by the Coalition over the past three days. Hadi – allied forces liberate the area of the Dam of Mareb from the Houthi/Saleh alliance. Sudan says it is willing to participate in any ground offences carried out by the coalition in Yemen. Putin and Obama meet for 90 minutes on the sides of the Annual Meeting of the UNGA and discuss Ukraine and Syria. Houthi – Saleh militants attack Al Waziya east of Taez. 0.5mn Yemenis are suffering dire humanitarian conditions in three parts of Dalea': Domt, Qoa'topa and Jubin. Relative calm is felt at all fronts in Mareb. The Yemeni public is alarmed by the fact that Coalition flags have been raised on the Dam of Mareb, following its acquisition from the Houthis

30 September 2015: The Coalition stops an Iranian shipping vessel in the Arab Sea as it was loaded with weapons on its way to Yemen. After the fall of Waziya, Houthi-Saleh militia attack Al Rowais in Lahij. The Coalition Spokesman condemns Iranian attempts to smuggle weapons to the Houthis

- **October 2015**

1 October 2015: Preparations are underway to take on Al Jawf to the east of Saada on the Yemeni – Saudi border. Hadi meets with Ban Ki Moon on the side-lines of UNGA meeting in NY. Russia starts launching airstrikes in support of Assad regime in Syria, against the opposition. The Coalition and Hadi-allied forces take full control of the Island of Meyon and the Straights of Mandab. Iran / Hezbolla send ground troops to participate in Assad's crackdown on the uprisings in Syria. In his speech at the UN, Hadi extended a call for dialogue to the Houthi/Saleh alliance but it is unlikely they will respond positively to it. Russia says it is willing to expand the scope of its airstrikes and into Iraq. Saudi Arabia announces the death of one of its officers by gunshots fired from the Yemeni side of the borders. Saudi Arabia demands an immediate end to Russia's operations in Syria. At least 8 civilians are killed in indiscriminate Houthi – Saleh bombings of civilian homes in Taez. At least 70 Houthi/Saleh militias have been killed in the battle for Bab Al Mandab

2 October 2015: Turkey calls for an immediate end to Russia's airstrikes on the Syrian opposition. Russia estimates its mission in Syria will last 3-4 months. Yemen officially severs its diplomatic relations with Iran and gives the Iranian mission in Sanaa 48 hours to leave the country. The spokesperson of the Yemeni government denies the allegations made by Foreign Minister Riyadh Yasin that Yemen is cutting its diplomatic ties with Iran

3 October 2015: The Arab Coalition hands the management of all matters related to the Straights of Bab Al Mandab over to Bahah's government

4 October 2015: Conditions of insecurity and disorder prevail in Aden after its liberation from the Houthis. Hadi finishes his participation in the UNGA annual meeting and returns to Saudi Arabia, not to Aden. At least 117 Houthi / Saleh militants are believed to have been killed in the last two days of fighting in Mareb and Taez, while 223 others have been injured. 67 Houthi/Saleh militants have been imprisoned in Thammar. The GCC is making efforts to strip Saleh of any leadership positions within his party

5 October 2015: At least forty Houthis are killed, and many others are injured in airstrikes in Taez. Raising the flag of the Former Southern Yemeni Republic over the Straights of Bab Al Mandab during a visit by Bahah raises a number of concerns / controversies. The next stage of the Arab Coalition's operations in Yemen is described by Qatar's New Arab news network as the stage of taking control of the coasts of Yemen. The resistance in Mareb succeeds in making new territorial gains in Al Fao area. It is confirmed, Yemen plans is ending its diplomatic relations with Iran. Mareb is now a fully liberated governorate. King Salman and President Hadi meet in the Royal Palace in Jeddah. A drone strike on a funeral in Al Jawf kills two people from the same family, two days after two other people from the same family were similarly killed by a drone strike

6 October 2015: Three explosions target the Palace Hotel and its vicinity in Aden, where Bahah's government established its HQ after returning from exile. Thousands of landmines have been planted by the Houthis before leaving the newly liberated cities. Bahah assures the public of his wellbeing after the mortar fire attack on his government's HQ. At least 4 UAE

soldiers who were tasked with protecting government facilities in Aden are reported dead. Several casualties are reported as a result of indiscriminate Houthi bombardment in Taez. ISIS declares its responsibility over the attack on "UAE and Saudi HQs" in Aden. Houthi – Saleh forces cross into Maa'wiya in Taez, on their way to Mosaimer, Lahij. The UAE is "disappointed" by Egypt's support of the Russian intervention in Syria and is dismissing it as out of line with GCC position

7 October 2015: The Houthis send a written statement to Ban Ki Moon promising to take steps to end the conflict in Yemen. Since 26 March 2015, at least 4900 people have been killed in Yemen, including more than 2200 civilians. According to UNHCR, at least 114,000 people have run away from Yemen since the end of March 2015 and became refugees; 70,000 of these arrived in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan while 44,000 others left to Saudi Arabia and Oman. According to the UN, the remainder of 1.3 million Yemenis who have been displaced as a result of the conflict became IDPs. Bahah's government blames the Houthis for the recent attacks in Aden. Yemen's official government declares Aden a disaster zone as humanitarian agencies fail to reach those in need. The Houthis establish new training grounds in Bani Amro area to the south of Thammar. At least 15 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed and 3 others have been imprisoned as a result of ongoing battles near Lahij. Saleh's faction in the General People's Congress follow the steps of the Houthis and announce its willingness to take steps to implement UNSC Res. 2216, amongst other international measures for resolving the conflict in Yemen

8 October 2015: Iran and its allies are allegedly working on a truce in Yemen so that their patron state is able to direct its attention to the new battlefront of Syria. Erdogan threatens to impose economic sanctions on Russia over its intervention in Syria. The seaport of Mocha next to Mandab is targeted by the Coalition's battleships. Kuwait sends 200 tons of food aid to Aden. Special Brigades from those who fought in Mareb are being prepared for the battle of Sanaa. In the first of its kind, Ban Ki Moon issues a warning over the presence of Hezbollah fighters in Iraq, Syria and Yemen

9 October 2015: The UAE has reportedly offered Saleh a safe passage out of Yemen to Ethiopia, in exchange for its facilitation of the rise of his son Ahmed to the leadership of the General People's Party. Despite the humanitarian situation in Taez, the Houthis prevent the entry of food and fresh water to the city. Despite their previous declarations, the Houthi/Saleh alliance is still not serious about its commitments to a lasting solution on the basis of UNSC Res. 2216 and other international measures. One woman is killed along with two of her children as a result of a landmine explosion in Mareb. Weld Al Sheikh is to arrive in the region on a visit to Abu Dhabi, then Riyadh, then Muscat in another attempt to mediate between the warring parties in Yemen

10 October 2015: Yemen's economy has shrunk by 28.1% since the beginning of 2015 (the IMF), but is expected to recover by 11.6% in 2016. 437 Houthi militants have been killed and 159 others have been either injured or imprisoned (76) in Mareb during the month of September 2015. Tens of Houthi-Saleh militants have been killed as a result of coalition fire on a military convoy in Al Jawf. Al Qaeda executes four people in Hadramawt. The Yemeni government establishes a new army division to fight terrorism in Aden and appoints Adel Benali Hadi its commander. At least 50,000 people have left Taez and become IDPs in Sanaa and elsewhere while 300,000 others have fled to the countryside in Taez and tens of others fled to other cities including Ibb. The Houthi/Saleh alliance hacks into the website of the Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs and sends misleading messages to different foreign ministries around the world. Saudi Arabia establishes a naval base in Djibouti to ease up the operations of the Coalition in Yemen

11 October 2015: At least 17 Houthi militants have been killed in the battle for the Red Sea village of Wazia'ya. The Arab Parliament reaffirms its support of Hadi's government. Intensified airstrikes are launched on Houthi/Saleh strongholds in Taez, Mareb, Saada and Hodeida. An infiltration attempt by the Houthis into Saudi territory is stopped. At least 35 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed, and more than 42 others are injured as a result of airstrikes in Taez. Armed clashes intensify near The Night Market in Ibb. At least 10,000 Yemeni children have become orphaned as a result of the war in Yemen. Bahah and his team travel to Riyadh to meet with Hadi, on Hadi's request. At least 5000 soldiers of Hadi's forces have been mobilised for the battle of Sanaa

12 October 2015: Patriot Missile Defence Systems are deployed around Aden. Today marks the 200th day of the Arab Coalition's war on Yemen. 830 children are confirmed dead because of the Houthi/Saleh campaign in Taez, according to a recent report by a local agency. Obama speaks of the possibility of deploying US troops in Yemen and Libya for the first time. At least 10 Houthi militants have been imprisoned by the Resistance of Taez, including some of the movement's leadership from Saada. 1.4mn people have become IDPs in Yemen. At least 500 children have been killed in Yemen, and 1.8mn others are suffering from malnutrition. A demonstration erupts in Mukalla, Hadramawt against Al Qaeda and the presence of its fighters in the city (the first of its kind). Al Qaeda denies having any responsibility over the recent mosque explosions in various parts of Yemen. A large squadron of Counter-Terrorism Forces lands in Aden. Houthi/Saleh militants kidnap 30 activists from the Water Protest in Ibb. Saudi Arabia warns Moscow of the repercussions of its intervention in Syria

13 October 2015: The General People's Congress issues a decision to force Saleh out of the party's leadership. The Arab League plans to hold an emergency session on Yemen in the next few days. 90% of Mareb has already been liberated. An agreement has allegedly been reached between Saudi Arabia and Moscow on a future for Syria without Assad. The Resistance of Taez criticises the slow progress in liberating the city and calls for a greater level of support from the Saudi-led coalition. The tribes of Khawlan in the countryside of Sanaa announces the beginning of its battle against the Houthi/Saleh alliance using the manpower of more than 5000 tribal fighters. From Taez to Hodeida, a strategic plan to liberate the western coasts of Yemen has been set into motion by the Arab coalition. Intensified airstrikes on Hodeida lead to the death of at least 3 civilians and the injury of 15 others by mistake. A series of investment deals and memorandums of understanding valued at more than €10bn are signed between Saudi Arabia and France. Hadi meets with the ambassadors of Egypt and Russia. The attack on government buildings in Aden lead to the death of 18 people, including five soldiers from the Arab coalition. More than 20 trucks carrying humanitarian aid have been confiscated by the Houthis in Taez

14 October 2015: Preparations are underway by local and Coalition forces alike to liberate Al Jawf. The Houthis' supreme leader Abdul Malik calls on all of his fighters to run to the battlefronts. At least 13 militants have been killed and 27 others have been injured by renewed airstrikes in Taez. Al Qaeda retakes control of the government headquarters in Abyan and forces the local resistance out. Tens of Houthi/Saleh militants fall dead as a result of an unsuccessful attempt to infiltrate the Yemeni – Saudi border. Ben Dog'r is voted the leader of the General People Congress, to replace Saleh. An airstrike destroys the Houthis' largest ballistic missiles (type Scud) storage facility in Baydaa. Hadi meets with the ambassadors of the G18 (GCC, UNSC, Germany, the Netherlands, Turkey, Japan, Egypt and the missions of the GCC and the EU). A power struggle emerges between Saleh and the Houthi leadership over the strategic decisions of their alliance. Saleh is allegedly funding his

war from the budget of the General People's Party. Today marks the 52nd anniversary of the liberation of the South from Britain

15 October 2015: Mauritania is to send 700 ground troopers to take part in the Saudi-led campaign in Yemen. The Coalition intercepts a ballistic missile in the sky of Amran, on its path towards a Saudi military base. An Iranian weapon shipment of four locomotives is intercepted in Hadramawt. Prominent Houthi commander Mohammed Kawkaban has fallen prisoner by the Resistance of Lahij. Hadi leaves Riyadh on a visit to the UAE. The recent fallout in the Houthi – Saleh alliance is allegedly due the employment of spies by each side in the camp of the other. The UN calls for a new round of direct talks between the Houthis and Hadi's government, starting by the end of October. A large squadron of heavy military equipment arrives in Mareb from Saudi Arabia. The UAE prepares an Action Plan to secure Aden and the newly liberated cities, in collaboration with the Saudi – led alliance. A new report reveals the number of those living below poverty line in Yemen has increased by 81%

16 October 2015: Weld Al Sheikh returns from a visit to the UAE and Saudi Arabia and calls for a new round of talks in the coming weeks. Abdulmalik Al Houthi orders the illumination of leaders from the General People's Party who are believed to be anti-Houthi. A training ground between Baydaa and Abyan falls under the control of the Houthi/Saleh alliance. Weld Al Sheikh visits Riyad to get the approval of Hadi's government to holding a new round of direct talks. In his most recent visit to the UAE, Hadi reopens the file of Saleh's alliance with Al Qaeda and his facilitation of their territorial acquisitions in the country. The governor of Mareb promises the merging of the local resistance into the official Yemeni Armed Forces. Saudi Arabia signs a $5.4bn agreement with Lockheed Martin to supply it with 600 Pac 3 missiles for the Patriot Missile Defence System, hours after the Pentagon announced its intentions to supply Saudi Arabia with Black Hawk helicopters. A Russian fighter jet is downed by the Turkish air force

17 October 2015: Qatar is to send additional ground troops to Yemen. The Saudi – led coalition installs Patriot Air Defence Missile Systems in Mareb. At least 29 Houthis are killed, and 33 others are injured in the ongoing fighting in Taez. Egypt reaffirms its support of Hadi's regime. The Spokesperson of the Saudi – led Coalition says no major operations are being planned in Taez due to fears over the potentially high numbers in civilian casualties that could result from them. An Emirati newspaper publishes a detailed report on Saleh's corruption and how he collected his $60bn worth of a fortune. Weld Al Sheikh delivers a letter to Hadi from Ban Ki Moon, inviting him to a new round of talks on the basis of UNSC Res. 2216, the GCC Initiative and the conclusions of the NDC. An oil tanker docks at the port of Hodeida, which is under Houthi control, delivering 9600tons of fuel for the electrical power station. The implementation of UNSC Res. 2216 is the main benchmark of any future negotiations. The UAE confirms the death of one of its soldiers in Yemen. A Sudanese group of 300 soldiers and officers from Sudan's Elite Force arrives in Aden. The local resistance in Tuhama intensifies its attacks against the Houthis. Two children die of a landmine explosion in Baydaa

18 October 2015: Hadi's government promises to respond to the UN invitation within 48 hours. At least 29 Houthi militants have been killed and 33 others have been injured in Taez. At least 30 members of the Resistance of Taez have been killed in a "friendly fire" airstrike, and 40 others have been injured. Another airstrike kills 6 Houthi militants in Shibwa. Hadi's government says there will not be Geneva 2 without guarantees for the implementation of UNSC Res. 2216. The Yemeni government accepts the invitation for a new round of direct talks

19 October 2015: The UAE sends a shipping cargo carrying 75tons of assistance to Socotra island in Yemen. The Houthis are forcing child soldiers to fight their battles. The Houthi – controlled Ministry of Petrochemicals informs the UN of its inability to pay the salaries of its employees for the remainder of this year. A new group of 450 Sudanese soldiers has arrived in Aden. The local resistance in Al Jawf makes significant progress on the ground. 60% of farming produce is ruined because of landmines in Mareb. Inter ISIS-Al Qaeda disputes erupt over the extent of ISIS activities in Al Qaeda-controlled territories such as Hadramawt. According to one narrative, the emergence of ISIS in Yemen is the result of the work of the intelligence agencies of the US and Russia, to force a Saudi surrender

20 October 2015: Hadi sends a letter to Ban Ki Moon, expressing his government's commitment to the new round of direct talks, especially as the UN confirms its own commitment to UNSC Res. 2216. A drone crash is reported in Mareb. Ethiopia agrees to the principle of receiving Saleh as a way out for the conflict in Yemen. In a Press Conference with the German Foreign Minister, the Saudi Foreign Minister Al Jubair has renewed the Kingdom's commitment to defending the legitimacy of Hadi. Two days after the arrival of an additional number of 300 Sudanese soldiers in Aden, a third squadron of 500 Sudanese soldiers arrives in the city – allegedly to participate in the battle to liberate Taez. The Arab Coalition intensifies its airstrikes in Taez. The Islah party warns of Geneva 2. Spokesman of the Yemeni government confirms the Sudanese forces are in Yemen on a combat – related mission and says they are trained for battles in mountainous regions such as those of Taez and Ibb. The Houthis carry on with their house demolitions and destroy the houses of a number of Yemeni citizens in Ibb. Securing the 2000km long Yemeni coasts on the Red and Arab Seas is one of the main challenges facing the Arab Coalition, especially when it comes to preventing the smuggling of weapons to the Houthis. Bahah meets with the Secretary General of the GCC Al Zayani to discuss the reconstruction of Yemen. The resistance in Sanaa kills 15 Houthi militants in a surprise attack

21 October 2015: The families of those disappeared by the Houthis protest outside of the UN Office in Sanaa and demand the inclusion of this critical issue on the agenda of Geneva 2. Because of the security situation in Aden, Bahah's government is now based in Riyadh. Weld Al Sheikh is to propose the deployment of Arab, GCC forces to maintain security in the newly liberated territories. Three Houthi militants have been killed in an ambush by the local resistance in Baydaa. Leaders of many tribes in Saada, Sanaa and Amran agree to support Hadi's government and to facilitate the liberation of Al Jawf. The Spokesman of the Arab coalition confirms the continuation of major operations in Yemen, despite the ongoing preparations for Geneva 2, unless a request is formally made by Hadi's government to stop them. Hadi's advisor Yasin Makkawy confirms reports of sharp disagreements between Hadi and his deputy Bahah. At least 14 civilians are confirmed dead and more than 50 others are injured as a result of Houthi mortar fire on civilian homes in Taez. Human Rights Watch accuses the Houthi/Saleh alliance of violating the laws of armed conflict and using heavy explosive weaponry in Taez. The Resistance of Taez starts handing government institutions under its control over to Hadi's Military Council of Taez. The Houthis' "Revolutionary Committee" issues a new document of 51 Articles on Social Security and Public Services in areas under their control. Airstrikes intensify on Houthi/Saleh targets in Mareb (last standing stronghold), Baydaa and Hodeida

22 October 2015: Mahmoud Al Subaihy, The Yemeni Minister of Defence in Hadi's government, remains under the custody of the Houthis. Bahah speaks openly, for the first time, about his disagreements with Hadi and calls for overcoming all internal divisions. Saudi Arabia formally objects to the Ethiopian offer of hosting Saleh under the condition of keeping

his immunity from criminal prosecution in force. The local resistance in Aden denies reports of a car explosion targeting the Sudanese forces in the city. The local authorities in Aden start the implementation of a new security plan for the city, in collaboration with the coalition's forces. Death toll from the latest Houthi/Saleh Katusha fire in Taez rises to 25, and more than 100 injuries. More than 15 Houthi militants have been killed and two armoured vehicles have been destroyed in intensified attacks by the local resistance, which also led to an exodus of Houthi/Saleh militants from Mount Zy Rikham area between Dalea' and Ibb. The local resistance in Taez, backed by airstrikes from the Arab coalition, makes significant territorial gains in the north eastern parts of Taez. Bahah meets with the Russian ambassador in Riyadh and the latter reaffirms his country's support of the conclusions of the National Dialogue Conference and the implementation of UNSC Res. 2216. The Houthis transport heavy weaponry out of Sanaa to reimburse their positions in Saada, Al Jawf and Hodeida

23 October 2015: The UNSC's Sanctions Committee revises the sanctions it previously imposed on Saleh's son Ahmed. Sudanese troops are being deployed to their stations in Yemen. At least 20 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in the recent fighting in Taez. The house of Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar comes under renewed airstrikes by the Coalition

24 October 2015: An Iranian officer called Joury Obaid Ag'ar is killed with a number of Houthi militants in an airstrike. 7 militants are killed in Mareb and 19 others in Taez. A field hospital is created by the coalition in Yemen. Weld Al Sheikh announces freezing the preparations for Geneva 2 because of sharp differences between the positions of Yemeni parties. The sanctions against Saleh's son were not lifted, they were increased, as new evidence ties him to an international network of money launderers. A new date for Geneva 2 is being discussed, possibly the middle of November 2015. A series of airstrikes target various Houthi locations along the Yemeni – Saudi border. The UN High Commission for Human Rights reports that 7655 Yemenis have been killed in Yemen since 2011, 2577 of whom have been killed between 26 March – 16 October 2015. Yemeni Riyals 5bn have been transported from the Yemeni Central Bank in Sanaa to its branch in Aden. The Houthi ruler in Jahran, Thammar calls for support from Sanaa and admits of major defeats against the local resistance

25 October 2015: The Houthis re-open the Iranian embassy in Sanaa after Hadi formally closed it. Some reports indicate Bahah has been dismissed following an altercation with Riyadh Yasin in a recent government meeting, over allegations of secret exchanges he's had with the Houthis. The Houthis use African mercenaries amongst their soldiers. A'tma in Thammar is a fully liberated city as the Houthis withdraw from the city's government compound. The Committee for Reconstruction and Development meets with humanitarian relief agencies in Riyadh. At least 32 Houthi / Saleh militants have been killed and 34 others have been injured in Taez, while five others have fallen under the captivity of the local resistance

26 October 2015: Bahah confirms that the current priority of his government is to liberate Taez. Hadi's government accuses the Houthis of obstructing the payment of the salaries of government employees in newly liberated cities, by placing pressures on the Yemeni Central Bank. The governor of Al Jawf accuses Saleh of opening the state's weapon stockpiles to Al Qaeda. The Houthis order the freezing of the assets of 22 civil society organisations. Hadi promises the Resistance of Taez an imminent victory. The recent Houthi appointments in the judiciary compromises its independence. The UNSC is deliberating the possibility of listing the Houthi-Saleh alliance as a terrorist organisation. The Houthi – Saleh militias withdraw from a valley area in Al Jawf following a tribal mediation to ease their departure. At least 30 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in Taez, as well as 3 civilians by Houthi mortar fire. A UN

team in the UAE interrogates Saleh's son Ahmed about the size of his assets and his ties to international mafia and money laundering networks. A suicide bomber detonates an explosive device in a mosque in Najran, Saudi Arabia. The coalition for humanitarian assistance in Taez calls for the launching of a human rights inquiry into the violations committed by the Houthi-Saleh militia in the city. At least 7 civilians are killed, and 36 others are injured by Houthi/Saleh attacks on civilian homes in Taez. Weld Al Sheikh says a two-week preparation period will precede Geneva 2 conference

27 October 2015: Recent investigations by the UN have confirmed Saleh's ties to international money laundering networks, which increased his family's fortune up to $60bn. According to UNHCR, 52,000 Yemenis have become refugees in nearby countries, and of the refugees who fled to Saudi Arabia 75% are Yemenis (58% of overall Yemeni refugees). Djibouti comes second on the list of countries hosting Yemeni refugees, as it is hosting 29,350 refugees who fled from Yemen (47% of whom are Yemeni nationals or 12,000). 5000 fled to Oman (9%) and 3,000 to Somalia (out of 29,400 or 25% of those fleeing Yemen) and the remainder of those 29,000 or 26,000 are Somalis. 11,700 others fled to Ethiopia and 626 of 5,000 others who fled to Sudan are Yemenis. The Governor of Aden issues decision no. 12 for 2015 which calls for the formation of a Council of Governors of 29 dignitaries for the city. The Head of the Houthis' Revolutionary Committee Mohammed Al Houthis speaks of elections as a possible way out of Yemen's present hurdle. Saudi Arabia reveals the identity of the suicide bomber of Najran. The Houthis call on the governor of the Yemeni Central Bank to return to Sanaa and help save the Yemeni Riyal from crashing. According to UNHCR 70,000 African refugees arrived in Yemen this year, despite the ongoing war in the country, bringing the number of refugees in Yemen up to 264,000 including 250,000 Somali refugees. 2.3mn Yemenis became IDPs. In a step that comes contrary to their commitments to Geneva 2, the Houthis prepare for Presidential Elections. A new plan for the liberation of Taez will soon be implemented (Coalition spokesman)

28 October 2015: The Houthis recruit African refugees into their training camps in Saada. Aden fails as an alternative capital of Yemen due to security conditions. The coalition airlifts weapon supplies to the resistance in Taez. King Salman's humanitarian relief centre confirms it does not discriminate in the delivery of aid, including in areas under the control of the Houthis. Bahah – Yasin's disagreements intensify as the latter promises to expose Bahah's alleged ties to the Houthis and vows to remain the Foreign Minister. Hadi meets with the EU ambassador in Riyadh. UNICEF warns of more children deaths in Yemen because of the sharp shortages in medicine and medical care, more than those dying because of the war itself. The UAE supplies Aden with electrical generators that are strong enough to power Aden, Lahij, Dalea' and Abyan

29 October 2015: Bahah warns of the consequences of failing to liberate the rest of Yemen. The coalition intensifies its operations in Taez. The Yemeni presidency shows willingness to provide aid and support to the resistance in Tuhama region to liberate the western coast of the country. The Houthis implant landmines in the dead bodies of fallen resistance fighters in Mareb. Yemen is to apply for GCC membership. For the first time since the start of operations in Yemen, Yemeni pilots carry out airstrikes straight out of Al A'anad airbase. In a public poll carried out by Mareb Press via twitter, 65.1% of 684 participants said the only way out of the current impasse in Yemen is through the military campaign while 34.9% said the solution must be political

30 October 2015: The Houthis continue obstructing the delivery of humanitarian aid in Yemen and/or confiscating the content of humanitarian aid convoys. MSF calls for safety guarantees to be able to continue its operations in Yemen, after a hospital ran by it in Saada

was targeted by an explosion. The Head of the Houthis' politburo Saleh Al Sammad declares the failure of all mediation efforts and the continuation of war. The war in Yemen entered a new stage with the use of Al A'anad airbase to strike Houthi targets in Taez. 36 Houthi/Saleh militia and 13 resistance fighters have been killed in the city of Zaher, Al Baydaa. The Houthis confiscate the content of 12 lorries sent from FAO to Reima. The World Food Programme expresses its deep concerns about the food security of 2.2 million Yemenis in Taez, out of a total 7.6mn people facing food insecurity in the country

31 October 2015: The Houthis confiscate the salaries of government employees. Various strategic weapons have been airlifted to the local resistance in Taez by the coalition over the past 48 hours, which could transform the nature of the fighting in the city. Saudi Foreign Minister Al Jubair says the operations in Yemen have reached their final stage. The resistance in Taez forms a joint operation room with the coalition. Residents of the eastern parts of Yemen are ordered to flee as cyclone Chapala makes its way to Yemen

- **November 2015**

1 November 2015: The Arab Coalition intensifies its airstrikes in Sanaa, Hodeida, Dalea' and Taez. Riyadh Yasin says Iran has always been planning to expand into and take over Yemen. Of the $8bn raised at the Friends of Yemen Conference for the reconstruction of Yemen, 67% have come from GCC states. One of the few remaining strongholds of the Houthis in Mareb has been liberated. Mohammed Al Houthi, the spokesperson of the Houthis, informs Weld Al Sheikh of his movement's apologies over the latest "declaration of war" by Saleh Al Sammad. At least 20 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed in armed clashes in Baydaa. A Saudi soldier is killed by Houthi mortar fire on the Yemeni – Saudi border. Bahah meets with UAE officials and discusses the humanitarian situation in Yemen. Troops arrive in Taez from Aden as the spokesperson of the Yemeni government Rajih Badi confirms the battle to liberate Taez will start in the next few hours

2 November 2015: A summit in Manama, Bahrain for GCC Member States launches a 6-pillar strategy for Yemen revolving around the military, diplomacy, humanitarianism, reconstruction, counter terrorism, and weapon controls. The UAE replaces its current force in Yemen with another group. Houthi/Saleh militants withdraw from the eastern front in Taez and leave behind landmines that already led to the explosion of one passenger coach with all those onboard. The Dengue pandemic has spread at a reduced average of 65% following preventive care programs in Taez, with more than 4510 infections currently being treated. 500 members of the local resistance in Abyan have been merged into the official Yemeni forces

3 November 2015: In Riyadh, Hadi meets with the US Ambassador to Yemen. Thus far, 8 civilians have been killed and 16 others have been injured either as a result of land mines in the newly liberated parts of Taez or due to Houthi – Saleh indiscriminate fire. The World Food Programme warns that at least 10 out of 22 principal Yemeni governorates are facing severe food shortages. Ground troops enter Taez and the local resistance in Mareb attacks the remaining Houthi stronghold in that other governorate. Qatari foreign minister meets with Weld Al Sheikh. 10 Houthi militants are killed in airstrikes in Baydaa. Hadi's government is in the process of finalising the list of those participating in the Geneva conference on its behalf. Houthi fighters flee the battlefronts with the arrival of coalition forces in Aden. 11 Houthi / Saleh militants are killed in renewed fighting in Dalea' along the borders with Ibb

4 November 2015: At least 6000 case of Dengue have been reported in non-Houthi controlled territories and Hodeida. Additional troops are sent to Taez in preparation for the all-out campaign to liberate it. At least one person is confirmed dead in Hadramawt, 43 Houses are destroyed, and 76 other houses are partially damaged because of Cyclone Chapala. 12,000 people are believed to have fled because of the Cyclone as well. Oman sends three relief aeroplanes carrying 54 tons of aid to Socotra to alleviate the governorate's suffering from Cyclone Chapala. Hadi meets with clan dignitaries from Baydaa

5 November 2015: Tens of tanks and armoured vehicles are deployed to Taez. A quarter of Yemen's youth are unemployed. Following an announcement by Weld Al Sheikh that Geneva 2 will take place on 15 November, the spokesman of Hadi's government says Hadi is yet to receive an official invitation to the conference. Bahah meets with Mohammed Bin Salman. The Houthis promise to punish those who support the "Saudi aggression" on social media. The UAE declares that the second squadron of its fighters has successfully arrived in Yemen. Houthi/Saleh militia lose a bid for the city of Domt in Dalea' as more than 107 of them are killed in the fighting

6 November 2015: At least 11 civilians are killed, and 22 others are injured in Taez in a new Houthi/Saleh massacre. The Houthi/Saleh delegation to Muscat returns to Sanaa. The Yemeni government complains to the UN about the actions of the Houthi/Saleh alliance. Houthi/Saleh positions around the city of Domt in Dalea' are targeted by airstrikes

7 November 2015: A new road intended primarily for breaking the siege on Taez is currently being constructed through the cities of Mashra'a and Hadnan. A new storm is making its way to Yemen, just as Cyclone Chapala left 40,000 people without homes. Weapon supplies to the Houthis are being smuggled by land, through Hadramawt and Shibwa. The liberation of Mareb was planned and executed by the UAE. 3 Houthi militants are killed in Baydaa. Attas arrives in Oman to work on an implementation mechanism for UNSC Res. 2216. 70% of Yemen has been liberated – Coalition spokesman. The local resistance in Taez fends off a Houthi/Saleh attack on the eastern and western fronts of the city

8 November 2015: In Sanaa, petrochemicals and fuel supplies are only sold in the black market. The city of Domt, the gate to Aden and Dalea', has been captured by Houthi/Saleh militants following the death of the most prominent Field Commander amongst the local resistance. The pictures of tens of dead Houthi/Saleh militants who infiltrated the Yemeni-Saudi border into the village of Raboa'a in Asir become heavily circulated on social media. A new initiative by the sponsors of the GCC Initiative calls for ousting both Saleh and Hadi from the Yemeni political scene. The Southern Resistance has regained the city of Domt from the Houthis. The people of Socotra send out a distress signal as Cyclone Meg hits the island, which is noticeably more powerful than Chapala. 13 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in an ambush by the local resistance in Baydaa. 23 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed in various attacks by the local resistance in Azal region, Sanaa. One killed and tens of others are injured in Socotra island 380km off the coast of Yemen because of Cyclone Meg. At least 29 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed and more than 28 others have been injured because of ongoing battles in Taez. 16 soldiers from the Yemeni National Army have been killed and 6 others are injured by an explosion in Mareb

9 November 2015: King Salman's Centre sends 128tons of urgent assistance for those affected by Cyclone Chapala. Fierce fighting resumes on all fronts: Taez, Mareb, Dalea' and Abyan. 4 additional armoured vehicles arrive in Taez. The spokesman of the Arab Coalition says what the Coalition achieved in Yemen in a few months' time has not been possible to achieve by NATO over the timespan of 11 years in Afghanistan. An additional number of

400 Sudanese soldiers has arrived in Aden, adding to a 700 pre-existing Sudanese manpower. Houthi – Saleh militants move towards the oil fields in Shibwa. 4 people are dead, 2 missing and hundreds are injured in Socotra as a result of Cyclone Meg. Attas is amongst those representing Hadi's government in Geneva. Fighting intensifies in Taez

10 November 2015: A state of public mobilisation is declared in Dalea'. A suicide bomber blows himself up at the University of Ibb. At least 7 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed, and three others are injured in ongoing battles in Dalea'. An Arab-Latin American summit is held at the invitation of King Salman in Riyadh to discuss Yemen. The Houthi-Saleh alliance succeeds in capturing strategic positions in Ozlat Al Aqrod in Taez

11 November 2015: The UAE sends a fourth ship, carrying 750tons of aid to Socotra. Bahah says he does not intend to run for the presidency as he blames Saleh for creating Al Qaeda in an interview with Sky News. At least 6 Houthi militants are killed as well as one resistance fighter in armed clashes in Shibwa. The first Qatari soldier is killed in action in Yemen. At least 13 Houthi militants are killed by an attack in Domt. According to official sources, 154 military personnel from the Arab coalition (84 Saudis, 63 Emiratis, 5 Bahrainis and 1 Qatari) have been killed since the beginning of the campaign in March, as well as 20 civilians from Coalition countries. The Arab-Latin American summit is concluded in Riyadh with a call on Iran to stop interfering in Yemeni affairs. In Taez, 1624 deaths and 15952 injuries have been reported since the 18 March, and 3276 Houses have been either fully or partially destroyed

12 November 2015: According to UN sources, 26 people have been killed as a result of Cyclones Chapala and Meg, and 18 of those people died in Socotra. The local resistance in Misrakh manages to take back their city from the Houthi-Saleh alliance. Hadi meets with Weld Al Sheikh to discuss the situation in Yemen. King Salman of Saudi Arabia travels to Turkey to attend the G20 summit. Hadi meets with US Ambassador to Yemen in Riyadh. The Houthis confirm receiving the agenda and planned schedule of the upcoming Geneva conversations. 2 civilians are confirmed dead and 25 others are injured as a result of Houthi/Saleh shelling of civilian homes in Taez. 4 Houthi/Saleh militants are confirmed dead and 8 others are injured in Taez

13 November 2015: UAE troops arrive in Aden to safeguard the Presidential (Al Maa'ashiq) Palace. The Yemeni government expedites the recruitment of local resistance fighters into the official Yemeni armed forces. 7 Houthi militants are imprisoned by the Houthi/Saleh alliance in Domt, 2 of whom are African mercenaries. 3 Houthi / Saleh militants are killed in armed clashes with Yemeni citizens at a checkpoint in Domt. Many international aid organisations, including the World Food Programme fail to deliver humanitarian aid to the city of Taez. Yemen's Islah Party denies the news of its resistance fighters in Domt surrendering the city to the Houthis. Hadi admits that the Houthi/Saleh alliance is expanding into various new fronts, which makes the Houthis not exactly serious about the next mediation conference in Geneva. The Houthi/Saleh alliance manages to take over the area of Najid Qasim in Taez

14 November 2015: At least 120 people are killed in the Paris attacks. 23 sailors are missing because of the two Cyclones that hit Yemen, at least 7000 houses are either partially or fully destroyed and more than 10,000 families have fled their homes in Shibwa, Hadramawt and Socotra. At least 15 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in various airstrikes on the Yemeni-Saudi border. 342 Houthis have been killed and 62 others have been imprisoned in Mareb during the month of October alone, besides the destruction of at least 216 vehicles. The areas of Al Khab and Al Shag'af in Al Jawf have been liberated in addition to the main entrance of Al Hazm. ISIS declares its responsibility over the Paris attacks. The tribes of Al Subaiha and Al Wazia succeed in taking control of Zy Huda military site in south west Taez. Five Yemeni

islands in the Red Sea are liberated from Houthi/Saleh control. At least 90 Houthi/Saleh militants have reportedly been killed in Baydaa as the Houthis declare victory in the three sites of Al Zaher and Zy Naem in Baydaa. 30 Houthi/Saleh militants are believed to have been killed in an airstrike in Domt, Al Dalea'. Damage caused to the infrastructure in Aden by the Houthi/Saleh alliance is estimated at $27mn. MSF's team at the Republican Hospital in Hijjah has been forced to leave the hospital after the Houthis turned it into a military base

15 November 2015: It is possible that the Geneva 2 conference will be postponed once again because of Houthi obstructions. Fighting intensifies in Taez as the Hadi-allied forces manage to stop Houthi advancements. Mareb is soon to be declared an entirely liberated city. Hadi is expected to return to Aden soon. According to the local resistance, Iranian advisors have been smuggled out of Ibb and Taez and into Sanaa. Fighting intensifies in Lahij as two resistance fighters are killed as well as 12 Houthi/Saleh militants. The Houthis deploy their fighters throughout Ibb. Bahah visits Socotra. Tens of Emirati military vehicles are transported from Aden to Al A'nad airbase. The local resistance in Taez succeeds in gaining control over Al Dareiba, Al Qoba', Kareif Al Qudsi and Shaa'b Al A'seiq. 15 people have already been killed by leftover landmines in those areas. Bahah's government reaffirms its willingness to participate in Geneva 2 and accuses the Houthis of obstructing the peace process. A large fire erupts in one of the petrochemical black markets in Sanaa. The coalition builds up military tanks, armoured vehicles, minesweepers and artilleries in Karsh, north of Lahij, in preparation for the final battle for Taez. At least 21 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed and more than 16 others have been injured in today's clashes in Al Dabab (fog) area, to the southwest of the city of Taez, and as a result of airstrikes. According to one military expert, The UAE and Bahah are to blame for the recent Houthi/Saleh advancements because of their isolation of fighters from Islah Party on the battlefield

16 November 2015: Weld Al Sheikh warns the Houthis of the consequences of a failed Geneva 2 Conference. Airstrikes intensify on Taez in conjunction with amplified ground operations to liberate the city. The US releases 5 Guantanamo Bay prisoners to the UAE. The liberation of Taez is to taking place at three fronts, with aircover by Coalition fighter jets. King Salman of Saudi Arabia discusses the situation in Yemen with the leaders of the G20 in Istanbul. At least 13 Houthi-Saleh militants are killed in Shibwa. Saudi forces are participating in the fighting in Taez. Coalition and Hadi-allied forces also advance towards Serwah – the remaining Houthi/Saleh stronghold in Mareb. 15 resistance fighters are killed in an explosion in Lahij. At least 70 people are killed, and tens of others are injured on the first day of intensifying battlefronts in Taez

17 November 2015: Hadi arrives in Aden to oversee the liberation of Taez. The largest private sector industrial conglomerate in Yemen warns its operations could soon come to a complete stop due to petrochemical shortages. The US agrees to sell Saudi Arabia "smart bombs" at the value of $1.29bn. The local resistance liberates Mareis in preparation for liberating Domt. ISIS attacks Al Qaeda of Yemen and demands that they swear oath to their Kalif Al Baghdadi. Hadi orders the resumption of commercial/civil flights to and from Aden airport. At least 41 Houthis/Saleh militants are believed to have been killed in Taez as well as 3 Hadi-allied fighters and 23 others were injured. As Hadi arrives in Aden, Bahah leaves Aden to the UAE

18 November 2015: Following the footsteps of Saudi Arabia, Sudan and the UAE, Bahrain sends troops to Aden to take part in the ongoing ground operations of the Coalition. The resistance in Dalea' retakes the two villages of Yaa'eis and Al Qahra in Mareis, Al Dalea', destroys two Houthi tanks and confiscates a third. Significant progress is made in Taez as the local resistance takes back the municipalities of Wazia and Beirbasha on the Western coast,

which is considered the gate to Mocha. Weld Al Sheikh arrives in Tehran to discuss Yemen. Human Rights Watch calls on the Houthis to stop the use of anti-person landmines as it is leading to mostly civilian deaths. Weld Al Sheikh describes the Houthis' comments on the preliminary agenda for Geneva 2 as "positive." Foreign Minister Yasin says the formation of a new government is a real possibility. Yemeni Foreign Ministry opens an office in Aden. Hadi orders his ministers to prepare for a return to Aden until the liberation of Sanaa. The coalition strikes Houthi caves and hideouts in the mountains of Saada. King Salman's visit to Turkey brings about a new phase of rapprochements in Turkey-Saudi relations. 25 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed and 31others are injured in the ongoing fighting in Taez. Intensified airstrikes cut the Houthi supply lines between Ibb and Taez

19 November 2015: According to local resistance sources, at least 23,756 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed and 50,500 others have been injured over the course of the last 200 days of fighting and airstrikes, while 2727 others have fallen prisoners in the hands of the resistance. Houthi/Saleh targets in Baqim and Sahar in Saada near the Yemeni – Saudi border come under heavy Saudi artillery fire. A large group of fighters from the clan of Abdullah Al Ahmar (Houthi/Saleh prominent enemies) arrives in Mareb after receiving training in Saudi Arabia. Hadi orders supplying the Yemeni regions with petrochemical fuels out of Aden's refinery. Mareis (in Daela') is now a fully liberated area as fighting intensifies in Domt. Houthi/Saleh militants retaliate their loss of Mareis by bombing civilian homes with Katusha artillery. Weld Al Sheikh praises Iran as the latter calls on all Yemeni parties to participate in the next round of talks and attacks Saudi Arabia for its intervention in Yemen. At least 7 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed, and 13 others are injured at various battlefronts in Lahij and Taez, while 3 members of Hadi's forces were also killed and 12 others were injured

20 November 2015: Russia is looking for a more active role on the Yemeni political scene. ISIS declares its responsibility for an explosion that targeted the Yemeni armed forces in Hadramawt, killing at least 15 soldiers. Human Appeal launches a 'clean water' project in Yemen. UNOCHA warns that the health and education sectors of Yemen are on the verge of collapse. Al Shraija area between Taez and Lahij is now fully liberated. At least 3 civilians are killed, and 11 others are injured in a Houthi shelling of central Taez. The Yemeni army and the local resistance in Domt, Dalea' make significant territorial gains as they take over Ras Al Zary, Haid Mennah and Mount Modreh near the borders of Domt. At least 34 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in Taez. Significant advancements are made in Serwah area, Mareb against the Houthi/Saleh alliance

21 November 2015: The death toll in Hadramawt rises to 17 and 20 injuries, as the Houthi/Saleh alliance is blamed for the attack while claiming it was by ISIS. The Houthis say a delegate will be sent to Oman to carry on the conversation with Weld Al Sheikh. At least 40 Houthi militants/infiltrators are believed to have been killed in Mount Razih, 15km from the Yemeni – Saudi borders by the Saudi's Border Guards. The local resistance and coalition forces succeed in dismantling 5000 landmines left by the Houthi/Saleh alliance in strategic locations in Karsh and Shraijah between Lahij and Taez. The local resistance in Baydaa is forced to sign an agreement with the Houthis allowing them to open a new supply line from Baydaa as they run out of ammunition. At least 312 people have been killed and 600 others have been injured in Dalea' while 550 houses have been either partially or fully destroyed

22 November 2015: A study by UNDP finds that 26% of companies and 35% of small and middle size companies in the service sector in Yemen have closed down since March 2015 because of the ongoing conflict in the country. Bahah says some ministers in his government will be based in Mareb. Saleh admits of major defeat in Taez and calls on the dignitaries of the region to seize fire. The Houthis launch a Katusha attack on Mareb as Bahah visits it.

Weld Al Sheikh circulates a "code of conduct" amongst Yemeni parties in the lead up to Geneva 2. At least 16 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed and 24 others have been injured as a result of fighting and airstrikes in Shreija. The UAE escalates its aggression on the Yemeni branch of the Muslim Brotherhood, pulls out its fighters from Taez and obstructs the coalition's liberation of it. The UAE allegedly proposed the replacement of its fighters with mercenaries from the Blackwater private security firm, but Saudi Arabia refused. Weld Al Sheikh arrives in Riyadh. The Coalition drops leaflets on Rahida, Taez warning the residents and asking them to keep away from the Houthi/Saleh militants

23 November 2015: The local resistance and coalition forces in Taez manage to liberate Mount Rahish and a series of heights that surround three municipalities in Taez: Maa'aqer, Misrakh and Domnat Khudair. The fourth shipment of Kuwaiti aid to Yemen arrives in Aden on board 15 lorries. Hadi meets with Party leadership in Aden as the UAE accuses Islah Party (Yemen's Muslim Brotherhood) of delaying the liberation of Taez. The Saudi Council of Ministers welcomes the return of the Yemeni government to Aden to oversee the liberation of the rest of the country. Riyadh Yasin launches an unprecedented attack on Islah on an Emirati Television Station

24 November 2015: Bahah's government intensifies its efforts to liberate Taez. Aden passes all necessary security checks to become Yemen's alternative capital. Binzayed hosts a gathering for the dignitaries of Mareb. The UAE graduates a new group of Emirati – trained Yemeni forces. UN OCHA says 21.1mn Yemenis are now in need of assistance. Bahah meets with the US ambassador to Yemen in Riyadh. The Houthi-Saleh alliance opens a new front in Dalea' and attempts to recapture Dalea' and Lahij. The resistance in Taez recaptures Al Moa'amary military camp near the straits of Bab Al Mandab. The resistance in Azal confirms it has cut the supply lines of the Houthi/Saleh alliance between Sanaa and Serwah in Mareb. The process of rebuilding and reconstruction has officially begun in Aden. Hadi allied forces in Taez make a sudden withdrawal from the eastern front in Taez, allowing the Houthi – Saleh alliance to recapture the entire region, due to rising disputes between the UAE and Islah Party

25 November 2015: The Coalition recaptures Al Shreijah area in the eastern parts of Taez and all the areas they recently withdrew from. The Houthi/Saleh alliance makes additional advancements in Mawiya. Weld Al Sheikh starts a new round of negotiations in Oman with the delegate of the Houthi/Saleh alliance as the Houthis announce postponing Geneva 2 to the first half of December. The Arab Coalition strikes various Houthi/Saleh positions along the Yemeni – Saudi border in Saada and one report indicates that Abdul Qader Al Houthi, the brother of the leader of the Houthis was killed in one of those airstrikes. The Yemeni government informs Weld Al Sheikh that it is not possible to attend the Geneva 2 conference until the agenda of the conference are finalised. Operations at Aden Airport are resumed as the first flight between Aden and Amman, Jordan is organised. The operations in Taez lead to the liberation of Al Kassara and major advancements towards Al Rahida area. The Houthis falsify the signatures of dignitaries and clan leaders on a 'code of conduct' document preventing residents of areas under their control from supporting the operations of the Coalition on social media. Weld Al Sheikh meets with Bahah to report on his mediation initiatives in Oman and confirm the Houthis acceptance of international resolutions. A new report indicates that more than 1000 children have been killed and 1400 others have been injured in various parts of Yemen since the rebellion of the Houthis started on 21 September 2014. 41 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in the ongoing fighting in Al Dabab (fog) front to the southwest of Taez (20), 7 in Mawzia' and many others by airstrikes in Domnat Khudair. A large force of heavy military equipment including missile and artillery launchers arrives in

Mareb as part of the coalition's preparations for the battle of Sanaa. The Yemeni Socialist Party criticises the UAE's attacks on Yemen's Islah party

26 November 2015: Weld Al Sheikh blames the delays in convening Geneva 2 on logistical arrangements. Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar is to lead the battle for Sanaa. 350 Houthi militants are imprisoned in Kirsh and transported to Aden. The Yemeni government is working on transferring the Ministry of Finance from Sanaa to Aden as news reports further indicate the resumption of oil and gas activities in Mareb. According to New York Times, about 450 of the soldiers that the UAE sent to Yemen are mercenaries from South America (Colombia, Panama, Salvador & Chile), integrated into the UAE armed forces through a deal with the private military contractor Blackwater. Hadi orders the speedy integration of the local resistance into the official Yemeni Armed Forces. The Houthi/Saleh alliance shows fierce resistance to keep its control over the area of Rahida in Taez. The UN High Commission for Human Rights admits of the existence of a Houthi – imposed siege on Taez, which is obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the city. Hadi orders sending supplies and support to all battle fronts in Dalea', Ibb, Baydaa, Mareb and Sanaa as the fighting intensifies. Russia carries out anti-terrorism training/manoeuvres in the Gulf of Aden using helicopters and submarines. NATO sends a strong-worded message to Russia to respect the airspace of Turkey. The Houthi-Saleh alliance launches a surprise attack to recapture the locations it lost to the resistance in Shraijah and Rahida in Taez three days earlier

27 November 2015: The Houthis' Supply Coordinator is killed by an ambush in Ibb. The Houthi/Saleh alliance deploys the soldiers of the former Republican Guard on the outskirts of Sanaa. Saudi Arabia imposes sanctions on 12 Hezbollah leaders. The Houthi/Saleh alliance presses to take back Al Omary site near Bab Al Mandab a few days after losing it to the resistance. Armed clashes are renewed on the western front of Ibb and at least 5 Houthi/Saleh militants and 3 resistance fighters are killed. Hadi is accused of being directly responsible about the setbacks on the battlefield in Taez, for failing to send the needed supplies to the resistance that ended up withdrawing from key strategic locations

28 November 2015: The Coalition's forces target and destroy fishing vessels attempting to smuggle weapons to the Houthis. The Yemeni army sends large numbers of military supplies and equipment to Al Jawf to facilitate the process of liberating it from the Houthis. The Arab coalition destroys weapon storage facilities in Saada and targets tens of Houthi/Saleh militants attempting to infiltrate the Yemeni – Saudi border. Saleh visits the Russian Embassy in Sanaa for the second time in an attempt to recruit the help of Putin. The commander of the resistance in Taez declares the beginning of the battle to liberate the Western parts of the city. With the help of the UAE, electrical power returns to newly liberated Abyan. Weld Al Sheikh meets with UAE Foreign Minister Qerqash. The Houthis destroy more than 52 academic establishments and schools in Hijjah and turn them into military training grounds. Bahah is to participate in the global climate summit in Paris. At least 20 civilians have been killed and injured (2 killed – children) in a random Houthi/Saleh shelling of a residential area in Taez as people were lining up to receive clean water

29 November 2015: Concerns are rising over the political stability of Yemen if the battle to liberate Yemeni cities isn't decisive and complete. A new commander is appointed to lead the operations in Taez as the local resistance captures Tibbat Qasim and makes advancements in Al Hasb and Wadi Al Dehy. Ibrahim Badr Al Dein Al Houthi, the brother of Houthi top leader Abdulmalik is killed in an airstrike in Saada, along with 8 other Houthi militants (two other leaders). Fighting resumes in Shreijah along the old border between Taez and Lahij as the coalition sends in additional troops to the battle grounds. The UAE announces its support of Yemen's application to join the GCC. At least 10 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in an

airstrike on Mareb. At least 16 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed, and 27 others are injured as fighting intensifies in Taez; one resistance fighter is also killed, and 18 others are injured. The Council for the Coordination of the Petroleum Company's Unions in Yemen calls for the immediate cancellation of the decision to float the price of petrochemicals

30 November 2015: On the 48th anniversary of South Yemen's independence from Britain, Hirak leadership reasserts the call for the independence from the North. The resistance in Dalea' succeeds in reclaiming the area of Yaees and four other hills as it advances towards Domt. According to Yemen's Minister of Human Rights Al Subaihy, 6151 people have been killed up until October. 14,000 others have been injured and 7047 have been disappeared in Sanaa and Aden. During his recent visit to the Russian embassy, Saleh has reportedly asked for Russia's assistance in leaving Yemen. Bahah meets with Ban Ki Moon in Paris and calls for pressuring the Houthis to implement international resolutions. The Houthis deny the news that Ibrahim Al Houthi is dead. The Houthi/Saleh militants stationed at the camp of Brigade 119th in Bayhan, Shibwa suddenly withdraw from the area. Saudi Arabia's army locations in Jizan near the Yemeni – Saudi border come under Houthi mortar fire and three Saudi soldiers are killed. At least six airstrikes target Houthi/Saleh positions in Shuraijah between Taez and Lahij. Hadi received the draft agenda of Geneva 2 Conference. Bahah meets with an Omani dignitary in Paris. Commander of Brigade 17 in Taez says the Houthis have become surrounded in Misrakh. Turkey is to launch a "counter-terrorism" incursion into northern Syria, with Saudi support. For Attas, the South will always be a base of support for Taez. Bahah is attempting to convince the French oil company Total to return to Yemen. Yemen's Presidency says Hodeida will be the next governorate to be liberated after Taez. A communication channel between Saleh and ISIS is intercepted and unveiled

- **December 2015**

1 December 2015: The UAE considers the downing of the Russian fighter jet by Turkey an act of "terrorism." Saudi soldiers on the Yemeni – Saudi border near Jizan fend off a suicide Houthi attack. The two cyclones that hit Yemen cost its economy $1.3bn in damages as more than 7000 houses have either been partially or fully destroyed and more than 50,000 fled their homes. An all-out campaign to liberate Shreijah, Taez is launched with the participation of Sudanese forces. Preparations have been completed to take on Bayhan, Shibwa. Abdulmalik Al Mikhlafy is sworn in as Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Houthi/Saleh alliance commits yet another massacre in Taez, killing at least 14, including 8 children. Armed clashes and airstrikes are launched in Khasha'a area, Hadramawt. Tens of Houthi/Saleh militants are killed on the Yemeni – Saudi border. Tensions between Hadi and Bahah are on the rise, especially after Hadi's most recent ministerial appointment

2 December 2015: Bahah officially rejects Hadi's recent ministerial adjustments and hints at the possibility of handing over his resignation. Saleh has also asked the Russian Embassy for weapons and anti-aircraft defence systems. The Minister of Industry, as one of the future participants in Geneva 2, says his government will not take part in the Conference until the Houthis have released all prisoners as a sign of good will. Al Mikhlafy is from Taez. Al Qaeda retakes Zanjabar and Jia'ar in Abyan. One resistance fighter is killed in Abyan as Al Qaeda retakes major parts of it. A second group of Sudanese soldiers arrives in Shraija. Kuwait sends a fifth shipment of humanitarian assistance to Yemen. Saudi Arabia pulls out Muslim Brotherhood literature from circulation in the Kingdom. The UAE's field commander in Yemen says only 4000 UAE, Saudi, Bahraini and Sudanese soldiers are currently present in Yemen, while about 7000 Yemeni soldiers have been trained by the

coalition to build a strong Police Force in Aden. Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdulsalam says there is a near complete consensus amongst Yemeni parties on the need for seize fire, as he estimates that Geneva 2 will take place in mid of December. Some Iranian experts are believed to have been killed in Taez

3 December 2015: 1 Sudanese soldier is confirmed dead and 2 others are injured in Taez. Two local resistance fighters were also injured. The US officially informs the UN of Iran's breach of its ban on sending weapons to the Houthis. The UAE prepares for a long-lasting war in Yemen. Weld Al Sheikh delivers a draft document detailing the basis of Geneva 2 Talks to the Yemeni government. Sudan's president Omar Al Basheir vows to send an additional number of 1500 soldiers to Yemen. Bateis, Abyan falls back under Al Qaeda's control. The UK carries out its first airstrikes against ISIS in Syria as Russia welcomes any action against ISIS. A special session by the UNSC on Yemen is taking place. Al Mikhlafy meets with Weld Al Sheikh. The first group of 800 local resistance fighters are merged into the official Yemeni armed forces. The Houthis put Hadi on trial in absentia for "the crime of foreign aggression"

4 December 2015: Saleh has reportedly coordinated with Al Qaeda its recent capturing of Abyan, as a distraction from the defeats of his alliance in Taez and Mareb. Weld Al Sheikh visits Aden for the first time. At least 5 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in an ambush in Al Jawf. The draft resolution that Weld Al Sheikh recently delivered to the Yemeni government is made up of 7 points, importantly a gradual seize fire in conjunction with a Houthi withdrawal from the various parts of Yemen, followed by a complete secession of all military operations against the Houthis. Drones take over the skies of Abyan. In the city of Al Qaeda between Ibb and Taez, the Houthis have imposed curfew on the local residents. Bahah cuts his visit to Paris short and returns to Riyadh amidst reports of his resignation. A mediation in Mareb ends a 4-decade long tribal feud

5 December 2015: According to a Swedish NGO at least three children die in Yemen on daily basis because of landmines and other leftovers from the war. Al Qaeda in Abyan places a ransom on the head of Abdulatif Al Said, the main field commander of the resistance in Taez. Morocco's newspapers speak of the possibility of sending elite Moroccan troops to Yemen. The ICRC denies leaving Yemen following the kidnapping of one of its employees. Yemeni Minister of Human Rights Ezzidein Al Asbahy accuses the Houthi/Saleh alliance of committing war crimes in Taez and makes a formal complaint to the UN. Weld Al Sheikh leaves Aden following discussions with the Yemeni government on Geneva 2. The US has reportedly obstructed the process of moving the Yemeni Central Bank from Sanaa to Aden in fear of an attempt at secession by the South

6 December 2015: Al Mikhlafy says Geneva 2 will take place on 15 December. ISIS declares its responsibility for the assassination of Jaafar Mohammed Saad, the governor of Aden. The governor of Abyan Al Kheder Al Saeedy declares Abyan a governorate that is free from the presence of neither Al Qaeda nor ISIS. A prominent tribal leader in Serwah, Mareb (Ahmed Al Jehmy) is killed by the friendly fire of an airstrike from the Coalition, along with 11 members of his family. Al Mikhlafy visits the UAE. A new alliance is emerging in the Middle East between Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar. The elimination of Saleh is now a top coalition priority. An unsuccessful infiltration attempt leaves 50 Houthi/Saleh militants dead near the Yemeni-Saudi border. Saleh is the primary suspect in the recent assassination of the governor of Aden. Weld Al Sheikh meets with a delegate from the Houthi/Saleh alliance in Oman

7 December 2015: Saudi Arabia prepares to send a "Counter-Terrorism" force to Aden. A humanitarian seize fire is in order (Hadi's government). Weld Al Sheikh officially declares 15 December the new date for Geneva 2. The Houthis accept the draft resolution for Geneva 2, agree to free all prisoners and to lift the siege on Yemeni cities. Saudi Arabia says it has stopped a Houthi/Saleh attack near Jizan. Hadi appoints a new ambassador to the UAE, to replace Saleh's son Ahmed. The humanitarian truce is to come into force on the same date as Geneva 2, or on 15 December. Islah denies having any ties to the Muslim Brotherhood. Russia warns NATO not to strengthen Turkey's air defence systems

8 December 2015: 4 civilians are killed, and 11 others are injured in Houthi mortar fire on Taez. A Yemeni government source denies the presence of Saudi "Counter-Terrorism" Forces in Aden, while still confirming the presence of other Saudi/UAE forces training Yemeni soldiers. At least 14 Houthi weapon storage facilities in Serwah – Mareb have been destroyed as well as 120 armoured vehicles. Hadi announces a 7-day humanitarian truce, starting on 15 December, to be renewed automatically if the Houthi side adheres to it. The presence of ISIS and the Houthis is increasing the sales of US military manufacturers. Saudi Border Guards report that they have taken full control over Al Towal strip to prevent Houthi/Saleh attacks on the Kingdom. Saleh welcomes the call for a seize fire. The Houthi/Saleh alliance pulls out of many areas in Hayfan, Taez. A Media City is to be built in Aden, with GCC support

9 December 2015: At the request of Weld Al Sheikh, the second Geneva conference for Yemen's warring parties is to take place in a "secret location." Hadi's new appointments in Aden, including the new governor, are empowering the South and the Southern secessionists. Hadi-allied forces are now in control of the main crossings between Lahij and Taez. It is anticipated that Al Subaihy, the Minister of Defence in Hadi's government will be amongst those freed by the Houthis prior to Geneva 2. The 36th GCC Summit is commenced in Riyadh and Yemen is one of the primary issues on its agenda. Saudi Arabia launches a major incursion into Yemeni territory along Kitaf and Al Buqa' to the east of Saada and into Herd in Hijjah. Al Zayani, SG of the GCC says a political solution to the conflict in Yemen is what the Coalition is there for. Airstrikes are launched on the Dailemmy airbase in Sanaa for the third time in one week. Riyadh convenes a conference that is starting today for the Syrian opposition. Members of the Houthi/Saleh delegation in Oman return to Sanaa for consultations prior to Geneva 2. 10 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed by an attack by local resistance fighters in Baydaa. At least 12 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in airstrikes in Mareb

10 December 2015: The coalition takes control of Greater Haneish Island, which used to be a hub for the smuggling of weapons into Yemen. The GCC's Riyadh Summit concludes by calling for an International Conference on the reconstruction of Yemen. The Head of the Houthis' 'Revolutionary Committee' denies the presence of Iranians in Yemen and says Oman's talks did not touch on the issue of releasing prisoners prior to Geneva 2. The Houthis declare that they do not intend to release Al Subaihy or other prisoners before Geneva 2. Al Mikhlafy mentions a Russian warning to the Houthis not to form a new government. Intensive airstrikes on Houthi/Saleh strongholds in Al Mocha are carried out with helicopters and battleships. In a visit to the UAE, Al Beed renews the call for the secession of the South and attacks the Houthi/Saleh alliance. Ongoing battles erupt in Al Aqroud and Shaqab areas to the South of Saber in Taez. Brigade 101st of Hadi's allied forces continue making significant gains on the ground in Al Jawf. According to various Yemeni Civil Society Organisations, the Houthi/Saleh campaign in Taez has resulted in 1446 civilian deaths,

including 102 women and 202 children, and the injury of 8786 others, including 782 women and 360 children

11 December 2015: The Houthis deliver to Weld Al Sheikh the list of participants in the upcoming conference in Switzerland. Following the meeting of Southern leadership in the UAE, Attas proposes an Action Plan to resolve the Southern Case. Bahah meets with the Saudi Minister of Defence Mohammed Bensalman in Riyadh. New grounds in Shreijah, Taez are liberated as fighting intensifies in the leadup to Geneva 2. The local resistance in Taez, Ibb, Baydaa, Tuaham and Azal region issue a joint declaration in which they reject Geneva 2 and any dialogue with the rebels. 31 trucks loaded with humanitarian assistance from the World Food Program have been confiscated by the Houthis on their way to Taez

12 December 2015: Bahah says his government is determined to end the war in Yemen, which is destroying people's lives and their property. The UN says the time period of Geneva 2 is an ideal opportunity for increasing the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Yemen. The resistance in Dalea' announces the liberation of Yaa'ees following intensive battles with the Houthi/Saleh militants that led to at least 22 Houthi deaths and 17 injuries. Two Al Qaeda suspects are killed in armed clashes with the soldiers of Brigade 135th in Hadramawt. A Yemeni Civil Society Organisation estimates 28,000 people have been killed in Yemen throughout the course of 2015, including at least 20,000 Houthi/Saleh militants. The Brigadier General of Brigade 30th in Shibwa refuses the orders to send a force to liberate Bayhan. The coalition intensifies its airstrikes in Taez

13 December 2015: The coalition launches intensive overnight airstrikes in Sanaa. According to various HRs organisations, more than 7049 people have been forcefully disappeared by the Houthis thus far (4571 have been released already and 2478 others are still missing). The Houthis call for the destruction of Israel and then attack the Palestinian Ambassador and break into his home in Sanaa. Bahah arrives in Doha on a short visit. More than 137 Houthi/Saleh militants have been killed in Mareb in November 2015 alone, in addition to 26 other falling prisoners to the local resistance.100 Yemeni refugees arrive in Greece. The Resistance of Sanaa mobilises large numbers of fighters in preparation for the battle to liberate the city. The Yemeni government holds on to UNSC Res. 2216 as the basis for future talks with the Houthi/Saleh alliance in Switzerland. Saudi Arabia intercepts a ballistic Houthi missile around 35km away from Khameis Msheit in the southern parts of the Kingdom. Human Rights Watch criticises the Houthis' shutting down of tens of private & Civil Society Organisations in Yemen and their practice of enforced disappearances. At least 53 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed & injured as well as 27 local resistance fighters in Taez, while 26 civilians were also killed in the ongoing fighting in the city. 70% of Yemen's territory is officially off limits to the Houthi/Saleh alliance. Saudi Elite Forces are pushed into the border region with Yemen

14 December 2015: Fighting intensifies at all battlefronts on the eve of Geneva 2. The Chief Commander of the Saudi Elite Forces in Bab Al Mandab is killed along with three soldiers from the Arab Coalition (2 Saudis and 1 Emirati) by Houthi mortar fire. A humanitarian truce is due to start at mid night, with Hadi's approval. The Houthis fail to launch a second ballistic missile towards Saudi Arabia, which lands instead in Amran. A new phase in Iran-Saudi Arabia rapprochements is underway. The new humanitarian truce is to come into force at 9am on 15 December and to last for 7 consecutive days

15 December 2015: The coalition announces a humanitarian truce until 21 December. Saudi Arabia announces the creation of an Islamic Counter Terrorism Alliance that is made up of 34 countries. A rebellion has reportedly begun within the ranks of the former Republican

Guard. The EU increases its level of urgent humanitarian assistance to Yemen by €15mn, thereby bringing this year's total amount of aid from the EU up to €52mn. The coalition announces that it has taken over the island of Zeqer in the Red Sea. Weld Al Sheikh calls on all Yemeni parties to adhere to the seize fire. The US warns its citizens from traveling to Yemen. A second breach of the seize fire by the Houthi – Saleh alliance is reported in Thammar and Ibb. Unlike Geneva 1, Geneva 2 talks are direct talks between the Yemeni government on the one hand and the Houthi-Saleh alliance on the other. Saudi Arabia's newly established counter terrorism alliance will participate in the airstrikes against ISIS. A new breach of the seize fire is reported in Hazm Al Oddain in Ibb. 400 prisoners are held in a Houthi facility in Baydaa

16 December 2015: The first session of Geneva 2 is described as "positive." Qatar takes on the payment of the salaries of Yemen's Foreign Service Officers, at the combined total of $40mn**.** As Geneva 2 talks start, the Houthis assemble ballistic missile launching systems and point them towards Saudi Arabia. The fiercest fighting has erupted at the Yemeni – Saudi border and the Coalition's forces break into Yemeni territory to assert their control over the two border areas of Meidi and Hardd. Weld Al Sheikh calls on the Houthis to withdraw from Sanaa. 150 tons of medical assistance are to be transported to Yemen from WHO's facilities in Djibouti over the course of 21st and 22nd December. Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar leads the newly launched all-out campaign to liberate Meidi and Hardd. 370 Houthi prisoners are exchanged for 400 civilians and Popular Resistance fighters in Yafia'. Turkey builds a military base in Qatar "to confront common enemies." Adhering to the seize fire, releasing prisoners and lifting the siege on Yemeni cities are the three main issues that have so far been discussed in Geneva. The Houthis are an indirect target of the Saudi-led Counter Terrorism Coalition since they are listed as a terrorist organisation by the Arab Coalition. Despite more than 50 seize fire breaches that have been recorded on the ground thus far, a generally positive atmosphere is noticeable between the negotiating parties in Geneva. The Houthi/Saleh delegate to Geneva rejects a proposal by Weld Al Sheikh to settle the issue of prisoners on the condition that the coalition's operations are ended beforehand

17 December 2015: At least 200 Katusha rockets have been fired towards civilian homes in Taez since the beginning of the humanitarian truce, injuring at least 15 people. The local forces in Al Jawf and Mareb accuse the Houthi/Saleh alliance of continuing to attack their strongholds in these two areas. An assassination cell that is allegedly run by Salih is stopped before carrying out attacks to jeopardise the negotiations in Switzerland. The coalition's ground operations in Hardd and Meidi along the Yemeni-Saudi border continue, as more than 20 airstrikes are carried out on the area. The World Health Organisation launches a call for $31mn to facilitate its relief work in Yemen, especially as 15mn Yemenis have become in desperate need for it. 30,000 resistance fighters from newly liberated areas: Aden, Lahij, Abyan and Dalea' have become officially recruited into the new Yemeni armed forces. Hadi-allied forces liberate Al Mas camp in Jada'an, Mareb and advance towards Al Jawf junction. Journalists without Borders ranks the Houthis no.2 globally, second to ISIS, in their crack down on journalists and decent. The warring parties in Libya sign a peace agreement. Al Jawf juncture in Mareb, the last standing Houthi/Saleh stronghold, is fully liberated. The UN announces a deal has been reached between the negotiating parties in Geneva to allow the delivery of humanitarian aid to Taez

18 December 2015: Hadi-allied forces liberate Al Libnate camp in Al Jawf and advance towards Al Hazm, the capital of Al Jawf. Additional areas in Al Jawf fall to Hadi-allied forces as Houthi/Saleh militants withdraw from key, strategic positions in Al Hazm, including Al G'ail municipality and the government's main compound in Al Hazm. Saudi –

allied forces intercept two ballistic missiles launched by the Houthi/Saleh militants towards the Kingdom. Houthi/Saleh delegation in Geneva does not attend the fourth day of talks in protest (as they said to Weld Al Sheikh) of their recent losses in Al Jawf. A U.S./Egyptian mediation results in an offer of asylum to Saleh in Morocco on the condition that he does not appear in public and that he abandons his political life. The offer included immunity from criminal prosecution. 6 military committees are formed to dispense the salaries of newly recruited resistance fighters, three in Aden and three in Dalea', Abyan and Lahij

19 December 2015: Weld Al Sheikh expresses his deep concern over the various breaches of seize fire and calls on all parties to ensure its respect. Obama calls on all parties to the conflict in Yemen to respect the seize fire. The Houthis lose their second most important political and social base, Al Hazm. Geneva Talks are to be concluded tomorrow and Weld Al Sheikh will submit his report to UNSC on 22 December. Bahah and Bensalman discuss the latest developments in Yemen over the phone. It is now revealed that this second round of talks has been taking place in Biel, Switzerland, not Geneva. A Houthi officer is killed as well as a number of Houthi/Saleh militia in an ambush in Sanaa. The Coalition's defence capabilities in Mareb intercept a ballistic missile targeting that newly liberated governorate. The Governor of Al Jawf accuses the Houthis of breaching the seize fire and says Sanaa will be liberated next. Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar has reportedly been leading the most recent battles in Mareb and Al Jawf. Airstrikes destroy Houthi/Saleh armoured vehicles in Thammar. The UAE and the US discuss the most recent events in the Middle East, Yemen and Syria. "Hospital 48" of the Republican Guard reports that this year it has received 13,890 bodies of Houthi militants. Hadi's forces complete the liberation of Mareb and Al Jawf and march towards Sanaa. The Coalition's Spokesman says 287 breaches of seize fire have so far been reported. Weld Al Sheikh holds a summative meeting with the delegates of both sides in Biel. The battle for Hardd in Saada continues. The Houthis have reportedly agreed to release Al Subaihy and five other prisoners. 28 members of the Hadi-allied forces and 40 Houthis have been killed in the battles for Hardd and Meidi in Saada, in addition to 90 others injured from both sides (50 Houthis)

20 December 2015: A ballistic missile launched from Bajil, Hodeida towards Mareb is intercepted and a second one could not be intercepted as it fell near Safer oil facility. Hadi's forces continue their march towards Sanaa a day after the liberation of Al Jawf and manage to take over Mount Al Loul near Nahim. Biel talks near their end as a subsequent meeting is probably going to take place in Oman. Saudi Arabia announces three people have been killed in Houthi mortar fire in Najran, one of whom is a Saudi national and the two others are Indian workers. The ground troops that liberated Al Jawf split into two, one is marching towards Sanaa's countryside and the other one is moving towards Saada. Both are making significant progress on the ground. Biel talks are over. Little political progress has been made. Two ballistic missiles have exploded as the Houthis attempted to launch them in Sanaa. The talks in Biel stalled after the Houthis proposed a list of 14 conditions that is inclusive of the departure of all foreign troops from Yemen prior to any withdrawal of their own forces from Yemeni cities or their release of prisoners. More Houthi/Saleh strongholds in the desert of Al Jawf, Khob Al Shag'af area, have been liberated. A new round of talks is scheduled for 14 January 2016, to take place in Ethiopia, to discuss the withdrawal of Houthi/Saleh militants from Yemeni cities, the transfer of heavy weapons that the militants took over back to the government and enabling Hadi's government to take back government institutions from the alliance. The coalition sends additional troops to Hardd on the Yemeni – Saudi border. The UN is to follow up on the trust-building steps that have been agreed in Biel, including the release of prisoners, lifting the siege of Taez and securing the delivery of aid. Hadi-allied forces besiege Brigade 314th of the Republican Guard in Nahim. At least 60

Houthi/Saleh militants have been imprisoned during the latest battle for Jida'an in Mareb. Weld Al Sheikh reports that a Committee for Communication and Cooling Measures has been established following the latest talks in Biel. The march towards Saada continue, from the Boqa' area in Kitaf. The Houthi-appointed local governor in Taez runs away as fighting intensifies. Al Mikhlafy reports that the Houthis have agreed to release the prisoners before the next round of talks are held on 14 January. An all-out campaign for Bayhan, Shibwa is in progress

21 December 2015: Iran and Oman are due to hold joint military, search and rescue exercises in the straits of Hormoz. The embassies and houses of diplomats in Sanaa have been turned by the Houthis into weapon storage facilities. With their liberation of Nahim, the Hadi-allied forces are now 40km away from Sanaa. The number of Yemeni IDPs has risen by 9% in 2015 in comparison to the previous year, up to 2,509,068 Yemenis. The second phase of the liberation of Al Jawf has begun. One of the participants on behalf of the Houthis in Biel Talks has allegedly been involved in a plot to assassinate Hadi. The local resistance in Aden is besieging Hadi's residence in Maa'ashiq castle and demand an immediate payment of their salaries. Houthi/Saleh militants are being deployed throughout Sanaa at an unprecedented level. 7 resistance fighters are killed, and 17 others are injured in Shreijah, Taez while 2 civilians have also been killed and 24 others have been injured due to random Houthi/Saleh shelling of civilian homes. Intense fighting erupts in Nahim, east of Sanaa as 10 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in an ambush. Iran looks for direct talks with Saudi Arabia. The Houthis declare a target list of 300 facilities in Saudi Arabia, then inform Weld Al Sheikh of their apologies that this announcement was made in error

22 December 2015: The coalition launches intensive airstrikes west of Yemen in Bajil, Hodeida. The UAE's Benzayid Al Nahyan meets with the leaders of the Resistance of Aden. A fifth ballistic missile targeting various Saudi establishments (Aramco this time) is intercepted. More than 90% of Al Jawf has been liberated as Hezbollah, Iraqi and Iranian experts are believed to have been transported to Saada from Al Jawf. Saleh places the former Republican Guard on high alert to keep the battle outside of Sanaa as the resistance in Azal region announces the imprisonment of at least 40 Houthi militants in Sanaa in the last 48 hours. Spokesman of Weld Al Sheikh denies the Houthi allegations that Weld Al Sheikh is a collaborator of the Arab Coalition. The resistance in Dalea' fends off a Houthi attempt to infiltrate into Omariay area. Hadi-allied forces expand into Hardd, Hijjah and discover weapon smuggling tunnels used by the Houthis. Weld Al Sheikh submits a report to UNSC primarily calling for a follow up with regards to seize fire. The UK representative at the UNSC accuses Saleh of being primarily responsible about the instability in Yemen. 4 people are killed, and 27 others are injured in continued Houthi/Saleh shelling of civilian homes in Taez. 17 Houthi – Saleh militants are killed, and 22 others are injured in armed clashes and intensified airstrikes in Taez. 2 resistance fighters are killed, and 17 others are injured in Taez. The Coalition of Relief Agencies in Taez says at least 101 people have been killed and 1617 others have been injured by Houthi mortar fire in Taez during the month of November alone. Houthi – Saleh militants in Hardd flee in large numbers as Hadi/Coalition forces led by Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar make significant advancements

23 December 2015: 4 alleged Al Qaeda members are killed in a drone strike on the border area between Baydaa and Shibwa. The Houthis start digging trenches around Sanaa as more than 100 tanks and armoured vehicles have also been deployed. A lorry carrying weapons from the western coast of Yemen to the Houthis is intercepted by the Yemeni National Army. Doctors without Borders says the Houthis are preventing the delivery of humanitarian aid to Taez. Saudi Arabia intercepts another ballistic missile, this one was targeting the area of

Khamis Msheit near Aseir. Aden seaport is back in operation. Al Mikhlafy praises the positive role of Russia in supporting the legitimate Yemeni government of Hadi. The Houthi supreme ruler Abdulmalik Al Houthi accuses Weld Al Sheikh of leading Biel Talks to failure. Hadi-allied forces continue their strategic advancements in Nahim. The local resistance and coalition forces are now fully in control of the eastern security belt of Sanaa. The Houthis send troops to Tuhama region to prevent the local resistance in Hodeida from gaining grounds

24 December 2015: 25 people are killed, and 100 others are injured in a fire at a hospital in Jizan, near the Yemeni – Saudi border. Abdulrahman Al Hakim, the brother of the Houthis. Spokesman of the Yemeni government says his government will not engage in another round of negotiations with the Houthis until they've allowed the delivery of humanitarian aid and communicated the conditions of prisoners. Houthi/Saleh militants confiscate the content of 44 trucks carrying humanitarian aid from the UNHCR to Ibb. More than 1000 university students in Taez have just joined the Resistance of Taez and many more are in the process of doing so. Al Mikhlafy visits Egypt and meets with Sisi. GCC states lose $500bn in 2015 alone due to the sharp decline in oil prices. 11 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in Taez, as well as 3 resistance fighters. 5 members of Hadi's allied forces are killed as well as 35 Houthi/Saleh militants in armed clashes in Nahim, east of Sanaa

25 December 2015: Hadi calls on his deputy Bahah to return to Aden following the resolution of their differences. Fierce fighting erupts near Al Safraa area between Mareb and Al Jawf. The commander of the battle to liberate Aden, Brigadier General of Brigade 15th Mechanical reports on ongoing exchanges with existing military commanders in Sanaa in preparation for the battle to liberate the capital. Various reports indicate Al Ahmar is still in Riyadh and he has not participated in any of the battles to liberate Al Jawf and Mareb. Saleh recruits former Afghanistan Jehadis into his forces. Hadi orders the formation of another Brigade to liberate Taez. The Houthis in Sanaa continue to recruit school children to fight their battles for them. Saleh loses Al Istiqbal camp in Hamdan, Sanaa in his latest clashes with the Houthis. Houthi/Saleh delegate returns to Sanaa from Switzerland. A squad of Special Forces graduates into Brigade 21st Mechanical in Shibwa following months of intensive training

26 December 2015: The year 2015 is the "bloodiest" year in Yemen's modern history or since the unification in 1990, as it is the year when at least 6,000 civilians have been killed in addition to thousands of others belonging to armed groups, and 28,000 civilian injuries. That's in addition to 2.5mn IDPs. Thammar contains the largest Houthi prison facilities. The hospitals of Taez are unable to carry out their activities due to severe shortages in supplies. As Hadi's forces become 30km away from Sanaa's International Airport, a new battle to liberate the western coast of Yemen and Hodeida is announced. Hadi's forces make significant progress in Hardd. The Spokesman of Hadi's forces blames the delay in advancing towards the heart of Sanaa on landmines. Weld Al Sheikh is returning to Aden after the announcement by Hadi's government that it will not participate in the next round of talks until UNSC Res. 2216 is implemented. Hadi's allied forces in Al Jawf are now in control of 50% of Al G'eil. At least 20 Houthi militants are believed to have been killed in eastern Sanaa. Houthi/Saleh militants are deploying tanks and digging trenches at the outskirts of Sanaa and in Naqim, Bani Hashish, Al Azraqayn, Arhab and Khawlan. At least 10 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed in Baydaa. At least 3 civilians are killed, and 21 others are injured in indiscriminate Houthi-Saleh fire in Taez. Bahah leads a ministerial meeting in Riyadh. Stark warnings are issued in Mareb over the danger of landmines

27 December 2015: A ballistic missile type Scud is fired towards Saudi Arabia and is intercepted before reaching its target in Najran. A local network of youth fighters calling themselves "Al Sona'aniya" are launching various attacks against the Houthis in Sanaa. 13 journalists have been kidnapped by the Houthis for more than 200 days. Flocks of Brigade 21st Mechanical arrives in Shibwa in preparation for the battle of Bayhan. Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar appears again in Hardd, in what could be interpreted as a confirmation of his leadership of the battles to liberate the north eastern parts of Yemen. Al Mikhlafi confirms that 70% of Yemen has been liberated, while also reporting that there are international guarantees by the UNSC's Permanent Member States to ensure the continuation of trust building measures by the Houthis to resume dialogue, including the release of political detainees. Saleh threatens Saudi Arabia of a war that hasn't even begun yet. Airstrikes are launched against Houthi militants and weapon storage facilities in Saada. An attack by Hadi-allied forces is launched from three fronts in Nahim. More than 163 people have been kidnapped and forcefully disappeared by the Houthi/Saleh militants over the last three days. A large force is preparing to move from Al A'nad airbase to break the siege on Taez under the leadership of Sarhan

28 December 2015: In the lead up to the next round of talks, the Houthis strengthen their siege of Taez. Saudi Arabian forces infiltrate Al Khaleeqa and Al Mahbat in Saada to prevent the launching of Houthi mortar fire, as Hadi-allied forces advance an additional 25km east of Sanaa towards Bani Hashish, killing at least 20 Houthis along the way. Al Mikhlafi confirms that Kuwait will host the next round of talks with the Houthis. Hadi-allied forces take back 50% of oil-rich Aseilan and make advancements in Bayhan, Shibwa along the borders with Mareb and Baydaa. Two long-range missiles that are launched towards Mareb are intercepted by the coalition's Patriot Missile Defence System. A Katusha missile launched by Houthi militants on a school in Mareb kills a female student and injures others. MSF criticises the direct targeting of hospitals in Yemen. Hadi-allied forces are now effectively in control of Hardd and Meidi in Al Jawf, as tens of the commanders of the former Republican Guard run away to Hodeida and Hijjah. Saleh pays yet another visit to the Russian embassy in an attempt to harness Putin's support

29 December 2015: At least 18 Houthi/Saleh militants are killed as a result of the ongoing fighting in Al Dabab (fog) front west of Taez, and Tha'abat to the south east of the city. Preparations are also underway to liberate Amran. The Houthis postpone their constitutional declaration. The Houthis have allegedly been given a one week notice to free political detainees from Hadi's government, including the Minister of Defence. Additional territory is reclaimed by Hadi-allied forces in Al Jawf and Hijjah. Kuwait is to send ground troops to Yemen, in addition to its presently active fighter jets in the war against the Houthis. The French oil and gas company Total decides to shut down its facilities in Yemen, thereby ending 29 years of continuous operations. 10 Houthi-Saleh militants are killed in airstrikes in Amran. Additional Katusha rockets are fired on Mareb. Saudi Arabia and Turkey announce their intent to establish a strategic cooperation council amongst them

30 December 2015: At least 40 militants are killed in Taez as Hadi's forces advance toward Amran. Sharp disagreements arise in the Houthi/Saleh alliance as Saleh insists on rejecting UNSC Res. 2216 and the Houthis threaten to assassinate him. Iranian experts are reportedly helping the Houthis prepare the long-range missiles they have recently been firing on Mareb and Saudi Arabia. According to Al Qaisy, the newly appointed governor of Al Baydaa by Hadi, at least 420 civilians have thus far been killed in Baydaa and 635 others have been injured, while the Houthi/Saleh alliance has allegedly lost more than 4000 fighters. A long-range missile fired by the Houthis on Jizan is intercepted and its launching pad is destroyed.

Electricity returns to Al Jawf after 7 months of complete outage. The resistance branch of Aden is dismantled, and its members are merged under Hadi's forces. Russia has reportedly informed Saleh that his only option is to accept UNSC Res. 2216. Saleh's former political party the General People's Congress and its SG BenDog'r continue attacking Saleh and disowning him

31 December 2015: The Houthis threaten to arrest Saleh and the latter describes them as mere servants of his own agenda, Additional coalition forces led by Ali Muhsin Al Ahmar cross into Yemen from Saudi Arabia and move into Hijjah towards Hardd. Intensive airstrikes on a Houthi hideout/cave in Saada is believed to have targeted Houthi supreme leader Abdulmalik Al Houthi. Saleh's son Yahya promises Saudi Arabia that 2016 will be the year of revenge. The decisive battle for Taez is currently being put into action.