

Yemen and the Impact of Regional Events

(Translated)

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By: Abdullah Al-Qadi – Wilayah Yemen

Rashad Al-Alimi, Chairman of the Yemeni Presidential Leadership Council, stated the week before last that the country's government does not support a new truce or a ceasefire agreement; instead, it seeks a sustainable peace based on a state that holds a monopoly on arms and independence—free of militias operating outside state control. He made these remarks during an expanded meeting with leaders and representatives of official and local Yemeni media outlets. Al-Alimi also addressed a final message to the Houthi group, stating that “the opportunity remains to lay down arms, transform into a political party, and compete via the ballot box on equal footing with all other Yemenis.”

Al-Alimi's statements—and the specific timing of their delivery—signal a shift in both the political and military landscape. The tone of political discourse has become sharper, and the military response more forceful than in the past; indeed, not since years prior have all fronts mobilized simultaneously to counter Houthi strikes in Al-Ruwaik, Al-Mukha, Ma'rib, and even the southern regions of the Kingdom of Al Saud—actions taken with Saudi support and, in fact, under Saudi direction. U.S. policy has dictated the establishment of a regional military balance that prevents any single state—or group of states—from dominating the area. Such dominance could eventually force the U.S. to expend unwanted effort to dismantle or contain it—much like the current effort to curb Iran, a power that gained direct regional influence due to repeated U.S. policy failures. These failures had previously driven successive U.S. administrations to seek Iranian assistance in Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen, only for Iran to subsequently become a stumbling block to U.S. plans and interests. As for the Jewish entity, the U.S. views it as an inseparable ally and an indispensable tool for advancing American interests; consequently, the U.S. orchestrated the Mecca Joint Defense Agreement involving Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan.

The United States did not stop at the Mecca Agreement; it established another coalition—comprising 39 nations and led by Saudi Arabia and Pakistan—aimed at building an institutional defense framework to counter Iranian-backed Houthi maritime threats. This initiative seeks to bolster maritime security, safeguard freedom of navigation, and protect international trade routes, energy supply lines, and shared maritime interests in the Bab al-Mandab Strait, the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Aden—all in service of primary U.S. interests. Indeed, the U.S. has been striving to control the Red Sea and project its influence over the region since the 1970s under the banner of “Red Sea Security.”

As for Iran, the services it rendered to the U.S. in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, and elsewhere did not save it from U.S. pressure. The U.S. had fueled the region with conflicting sectarian poles—centered in Iran, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen—using them as weapons in its war against Islam.

In Syria, Iran's role concluded according to the U.S. blueprint; when the U.S. demanded a withdrawal, Iran complied, pulling back its forces. The U.S. then replaced its criminal proxy Bashar—who had served as its vehicle for regional influence—with another proxy via Turkey. A similar scenario played out in southern Lebanon, where the U.S. gave the “Jewish entity” the green light to assassinate Hezbollah's leadership and destroy its forces and infrastructure. Simultaneously, the U.S. pressured Lebanon to disarm the group and transform it into a political party, offering reconstruction and the return of displaced persons as incentives, with the ultimate goal of a permanent peace treaty.

In Iraq, the U.S. blocked Iran's bid to appoint Nouri al-Maliki as Prime Minister and instead brought in Ali al-Zaidi. Al-Zaidi wielded the issue of corruption as a heavy club against Iran's allies, while also insisting on consolidating arms under state control and demanding that all factions transform into political parties. As for Yemen, America pressured Rashad al-Alimi—through Saudi Arabia—to secure the withdrawal of Emirati forces. This was followed by efforts to win him over to the American side, offering logistical support for recent military operations against the Houthis—specifically the deployment of drones—as a means to clip Iran's wings in the region. The ultimate American objective is to transform Iran into a subordinate state rather than merely one that orbits within the US sphere of influence.

Regrettably, America intends to entrust the region to its proxies in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey—states whose policies are tethered to Washington, whether through direct subordinate, allied subservience or by operating as satellites within the orbit of US foreign policy. This approach stands in contrast to the alternative: unifying these states into a single major world power capable of reclaiming its Islamic identity, resuming the Islamic way of life, and surpassing all other states by virtue of its human capital, military might, natural resources, vast geographical expanse, and dominance over the globe's most critical maritime straits.

A common factor is evident among US-aligned rulers in countries where Iranian proxies have operated or still operate: the demands put forward by these regimes—used to pressure factions or remnants of such groups—include surrendering weapons to state control, transforming into political parties, and competing through the ballot box. This reveals that these demands originate from a single source—the United States—destining these factions across various countries, including Yemen, to share the same fate, with the only difference being the timing.

Such is the landscape in the region: the killing of Muslims by the US and the usurping entity continues unabated. Bombardment and destruction—ravaging Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Iran, and Yemen, and shattering infrastructure across the entire region—serve the agendas of disbelief and its proponents within Muslim lands. The aim is to alienate Muslims from the message of goodness and justice entrusted to them by their Lord—the very message that once led them and their forebears out of darkness into light, granting them honor after humiliation and strength after weakness. Yet, by the permission of Allah (swt), that Risaalah message will inevitably prevail, driven by the awareness, resolve, and sacrifice of those who have dedicated themselves to the Deen of Allah (swt) and His final Risaalah message. A Second Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly-Guided Caliphate) on the Method of the Prophethood, will rise—defying the enemies of Islam and its people—to fill the earth with justice and equity after it had been filled with tyranny and oppression, and to illuminate the land with the light of its Lord. Allah (swt) said, وَيَوْمَئِذٍ يَفْرَحُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ * بِنَصْرِ اللَّهِ يَنْصُرُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ

الرَّحِيمُ **“And on that day the believers will rejoice * In the victory of Allah. He gives victory to whom He wills, and He is the Exalted in Might, the Merciful.”** [TMQ Surah Ar-Rum: 4-5].