



Abaad Observatory for Early Warning and Strategic Indicators

مرصد أبعاد للإنذار المبكر والمؤشرات الاستراتيجية

مرکز أبعاد
Research Center

ABAAD OBSERVATORY FOR EARLY WARNING AND STRATEGIC INDICATORS

Statehood Under Pressure: Aden, Al-Rayyan, the Red Sea and the Humanitarian Warning

June 2026

A strategic early-warning assessment of Yemen's political, security, economic, humanitarian and tribal indicators.

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www.abaadstudies.org | info@abaadstudies.org



Program Overview



Abaad Studies and Research Center is developing the Abaad Observatory for Early Warning and Strategic Indicators as an analytical program designed to transform daily monitoring of events, statements, reports and dispersed data into readable and assessable indicators. The Observatory focuses on political, economic, service-related, military, security, humanitarian, rights-based and social indicators, with the aim of helping decision-makers, researchers and relevant stakeholders understand ongoing transformations in Yemen and anticipate their possible trajectories.

The Observatory builds on Abaad's accumulated experience in following Yemeni affairs and on a monitoring and analysis service that has operated in a limited form for decision-makers over the past years. The program has since been developed into a more regular analytical product that combines human judgment with artificial intelligence as an assisting tool. AI is not used as a substitute for human assessment or editorial responsibility; rather, it supports material sorting, pattern detection, indicator classification and the generation of initial readings that are then reviewed, refined and interpreted by the analytical team.

Brief Methodology and Analytical Approach

The Observatory's methodology is based on daily monitoring and classification of materials into five main tracks: political, economic and service-related, military and security, humanitarian and rights-based, and social/tribal. Once classified, the materials are assessed through four levels: event intensity, direction of the indicator, level of impact, and early-warning significance.

This report does not treat news items as a chronological archive or isolated incidents. It reads them as signals that may reveal rising risks, exploitable opportunities, or shifts in the balance of power, trust and legitimacy. Therefore, the issues in this report are arranged according to their strategic impact on the state, society and the political settlement track, rather than by date alone.

First: Executive Summary



June 2026 was an exceptionally dense month in Yemen's political, security, economic, humanitarian and social indicators. The Yemeni scene moved through five interconnected tracks: a political track attempting to reassert the authority of the state; a security track marked by assassinations, cells and maritime threats; an economic and service-related track placing pressure on the government through electricity, salaries and resources; a humanitarian track shaped by displacement, hunger, mines, disease and violations; and a social/tribal track that emerged in Al-Jawf through the Al-Rayyan gatherings and the tribal mobilization connected to them.

The main headline of June is that the Yemeni state faces a double test: restoring institutional authority at home and preventing Yemen from being turned into a platform for threats in the Red Sea and the wider region, while also monitoring the potential for tribal discontent to become broad social pressure against the Houthis.

Official positions repeatedly linked lasting peace to the restoration of the state and the end of militia authority. They also linked the security of international navigation to empowering state institutions and rejected the use of Yemeni territory to threaten the Red Sea or international security. At the same time, the monitoring showed continued Houthi military, security and maritime escalation, including attempted smuggling, missile launches, threats to navigation and the fuelling of disorder in areas under their control.

Politically, the government and the Presidential Leadership Council appeared to move toward a firmer discourse against actors obstructing the state, whether the Houthis or remnants of parallel formations. Calls emerged to update international sanctions lists to include those who undermine state institutions or impose unilateral steps by force. Legal and administrative moves also appeared to recover state property and pursue figures linked to the dissolved Southern Transitional Council. Meanwhile, the UN track remained present but limited in effect, amid European acknowledgement that peace prospects remain constrained and that any solution requires an inclusive Yemeni political process preserving Yemen's unity and sovereignty.

On the security front, June was a month of internal warning. Assassinations, attempted assassinations and related investigations recurred in Aden, Hadramawt and the western coast. The files included the assassinations of Wissam Qaed and Abdulrahman Al-Shaer, the killing of journalist Mohammed Aidha in Mukalla, the assassination of military figures, the exposure of Houthi cells, and the interception of smuggling operations and drone-related equipment. The Red Sea and Bab al-Mandab also returned to the center of attention after the seizure of equipment used in drone manufacturing through Bab al-Mandab, attacks on vessels off the Yemeni coast, and the continued escorting of commercial vessels by the European Operation Aspides.

Socially and tribally, an important indicator emerged in Al-Jawf after Sheikh Hamad bin Rashid bin Fadgham Al-Hazmi left Houthi prisons and reached government-held areas, then moved to the Al-Rayyan desert calling for tribal mobilization over the case of the woman known in the media as Mira Saddam Hussein, whom he described as a woman under his tribal protection. The Al-Rayyan gatherings turned into a point of assembly for tribal delegations from Dahm and other Yemeni tribes. This gave the issue a social meaning beyond its personal or rights-related dimension and turned it into a political and security indicator. Its importance lies in the possibility that the Houthis may view these gatherings as an early nucleus of tribal discontent that could evolve into social pressure or a local uprising if the issue expands or is mishandled.

Economically and in terms of public services, June showed that electricity, salaries and fuel are not merely livelihood issues; they are direct political indicators of state capacity. Aden and Hadramawt witnessed repeated protests over electricity. Teachers and nurses demanded their dues. The government released financial allocations for salaries, introduced measures related to gas supply and pilgrimage services, discussed reforms with the IMF, and received Saudi electricity support. At the same time, estimates of illegal levies amounting to billions of riyals revealed the scale of financial leakage weakening state institutions.

Humanitarianly, June was a heavy month. Displacement, funding shortages, hunger, mines, measles, dengue fever, Houthi violations, the detention of UN and humanitarian workers, and the targeting of journalists all appeared in the monitoring. The report included striking figures, including more than 3.1 million internally displaced persons in government-held areas, around 60 percent of them in Marib, along with repeated warnings about funding shortages, rising food insecurity and the expanding impact of explosive remnants of war on children and civilians.

Second: General Risk Indicator



OVERALL RISK LEVEL

Red / High

1. The security file is no longer confined to frontlines. It has moved into the heart of cities and liberated areas. Assassinations, cells, weapons-depot explosions, tensions inside security facilities, abductions of civilians and overlapping chains of command all indicate that the battle to restore the state remains open within government-held areas.
2. The Red Sea and Bab al-Mandab returned as a strategic early-warning file. The seizure of drone-manufacturing equipment near Bab al-Mandab, attacks on vessels off Aden, and repeated discussion of threats to navigation place Yemen at the center of global trade, energy and maritime security calculations.
3. The service crisis, especially electricity, has begun to act as a direct protest driver. Demonstrations in Aden and Hadramawt were not only expressions of livelihood frustration; they were indicators of declining public confidence in the government's ability to manage basic services.
4. The humanitarian file is deteriorating under the pressure of funding shortages, displacement, disease and mines. Continued detention of UN and humanitarian workers, rising hunger and displacement indicators, and the growing number of victims of explosive remnants of war make the humanitarian crisis part of the political and security risk environment.
5. The multiplicity of local actors, remnants of parallel formations, and disputes in Shabwa, Socotra, Aden and Hadramawt all show that the state has not yet restored its monopoly over political, security and financial decision-making.
6. The Al-Rayyan indicator in Al-Jawf showed the potential for tribal tension to become a social-escalation factor against the Houthis. The case of Sheikh Hamad bin Rashid bin Fadgham Al-Hazmi and Mira Saddam Hussein touches the tribal value system, especially concepts of protection, honor, dignity and restoration of standing. Such issues may mobilize tribes more effectively than conventional political discourse.

The risk in June is not the risk of one explosion, but of multi-track erosion: security erosion in cities, service erosion in the street, humanitarian erosion in camps, sovereign erosion at sea, on islands and at crossings, and social erosion in the relationship between the Houthis and tribes.

Third: Key Transformations in June



Political Transformation: From State-Restoration Rhetoric to Tools of Accountability and Institutions

June marked an important shift in political discourse from merely emphasizing state restoration to demanding executive and legal tools to protect it. The government called on the UN Security Council to update sanctions lists to include those who undermine state institutions or impose unilateral measures by force. Moves also emerged to recover state property seized by the dissolved STC, alongside discussions over placing obstructive figures under sanctions.

This shift reflects an attempt by the state to move from political defense to the use of domestic and international legal instruments. The problem is no longer only the Houthis as a coup force. It also includes local actors who obstruct state institutions, create parallel authorities, or invest in disorder.

June also revealed the renewed importance of decentralization and local partnership through the Aden Conference on Partnership and Integration, calls to expand local-authority powers, and demands to address service crises from inside liberated governorates. This matters because state restoration does not necessarily mean rigid centralization. It also requires capable local institutions able to provide services and reduce tension.

The monitoring also reflected political positions stressing that lasting peace cannot be achieved without addressing Iran's behavior and support for militias, and that any de-escalation which fails to stop foreign interference and arms flows to armed groups will remain fragile. This links the Yemeni file to its regional environment and defines the Houthis as an actor within a transnational project, not merely a local party.

The political implication is that the state has an opportunity to redefine legitimacy: not only as international recognition, but as performance, law, services and the ability to impose order without exclusion or revenge.

Military and Security Transformation: Assassinations and Cells Reveal the Depth of Internal Fragility

The military and security indicator was the most intense and dangerous in June. Assassinations in Aden, Hadramawt and the western coast recurred, and investigations advanced into the killings of Wissam Qaed, Abdulrahman Al-Shaer and Mohammed Aidha. Information also emerged about organized cells, external support and cooperation among actors harmed by the return of state authority.

The assassination of journalist Mohammed Aidha in Mukalla gave the security file an additional dimension. It did not target only a media figure; it also targeted the image of Hadramawt as a relatively more stable space. The official response - including the formation of a high-level joint committee involving the Interior Ministry, State Security and Military Intelligence - indicates an

understanding that the killing was not an ordinary criminal incident, but a test of the state's ability to protect the media, control security and prevent the Aden model from being transferred to Hadramawt.



This coincided with reform indicators inside the Ministry of Defense, including the announcement that a major share of financial and administrative reforms had been completed, continued handover procedures in the Fourth Military Region, the development of military education and the raising of readiness in several areas. However, these positive indicators coexist with explosions inside military camps, tensions around security headquarters and multiple security bodies. This means military reform has not yet become full institutional stability.

Frontline indicators also appeared through clashes in Al-Dhalea, Hays and Taiz, Houthi infiltration attempts, shelling of homes, infrastructure destruction and missile launches. This shows that a no-war, no-peace environment does not mean declining military risk, but rather continued low- and medium-intensity confrontation across several fronts.

The implication is that security in June was no longer only a policing file. It was a statehood file. Assassinations, overlapping security bodies, arms smuggling, narcotics, irregular migration and weapons disorder are all links in one chain: the weak monopoly of force.

Maritime and Strategic Transformation: Bab al-Mandab Returns to the Center of Early Warning

The Red Sea and Bab al-Mandab returned in June as central indicators for Yemen's national and regional security. Monitoring included the seizure of drone-manufacturing equipment through Bab al-Mandab, attacks on ships off the Yemeni coast, and the escorting of more than 120 vessels by the European Operation Aspides in May, bringing the total number of escorted vessels since the launch of the mission to more than 2,040.

The importance of this file lies in the fact that Red Sea security is no longer separate from Yemen's internal situation. Every weakness of the state in Aden, Hadramawt or the western coast directly affects Yemen's ability to act as a partner in protecting navigation. Every Houthi activity involving smuggling, missile launches or maritime bans further connects Yemen to the regional conflict.

Discussion of the implications of possible Israeli recognition of Somaliland, and scenarios for Bab al-Mandab amid the Iranian-American-Israeli conflict, also show that the Red Sea is no longer only a geographic space. It is a field of political, security and intelligence competition.

The seizure of equipment used in drone production through Bab al-Mandab carries particular significance. It connects maritime smuggling, the development of Houthi capabilities and threats to international navigation. This confirms that the Red Sea is not only a theatre of attacks, but also a logistical route feeding irregular military capabilities.

The implication is that the Yemeni state should not leave the Red Sea file to international forces alone. What is needed is a Yemeni vision that connects the Coast Guard, ports, intelligence, islands, Bab al-Mandab, Socotra and cooperation with Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Djibouti and Somalia.

Arab Spring to Arab Spring
Arab Spring to Arab Spring

Social and Tribal Transformation: Al-Rayyan as an Early Indicator of Tribal Discontent

A social and tribal indicator worthy of early-warning attention emerged in June: the case of Sheikh Hamad bin Rashid bin Fadgham Al-Hazmi, who left Houthi prisons and reached government-held areas in Al-Jawf before moving to the Al-Rayyan desert and calling for tribal mobilization over the case of the woman known in the media as Mira Saddam Hussein.

The importance of this development is not limited to the personal dimension of the case. It lies in the way tribes responded to it. The Al-Rayyan gatherings became a symbolic mobilization space that invoked deep tribal values such as protection, tribal appeal and restoration of standing - concepts capable of mobilizing broad social networks outside conventional partisan and political calculations.

The most important implication is that the Houthis are not facing only a military challenge on the frontlines or political pressure in the settlement track. They may also face a tribal protest emerging from within the social structure they have tried to penetrate or subdue during years of war. If this tribal appeal expands from an individual case into a wider banner against Houthi violations, it could become an early indicator of the ability of tribal areas in Al-Jawf and its surroundings to produce social resistance that cannot be contained by security tools alone.

Al-Rayyan's location in Al-Jawf gives the indicator additional importance. The area is not only a tribal space; it is located in a governorate with military and geographic value and sits near multiple lines of contact with Houthi-held areas. Any broad tribal gathering there may therefore carry political and security implications beyond the immediate case.

From an early-warning perspective, Al-Rayyan should not be read as an isolated tribal event. It is a sign that some Houthi violations may generate uncontrolled social reactions when they touch symbols of honor, protection and dignity. This explains the sensitivity of the Houthis toward these gatherings and their fear that they could become the nucleus of a tribal uprising or social revolt in a strategically sensitive area.

Economic and Service Transformation: Electricity Becomes a Political Indicator

June showed that electricity had become a direct political indicator of public confidence in the state. Repeated protests broke out in Aden and Hadramawt over power outages. The government spoke of urgent measures. Saudi emergency generators arrived in Hadramawt. Officials also spoke of moving from short-term patchwork solutions to strategic energy projects.

The crisis is not limited to electricity. Teachers in Taiz demanded their dues, nurses in Seiyun threatened mass resignation, Interior Ministry salaries for March were paid, and May allocations were released for civilian, military and retired personnel. These indicators show that the state is trying to prevent social collapse through a minimum level of financial obligations.

The monitoring also included a serious estimate of illegal levies attributed to the dissolved STC, amounting to more than 22.4 billion riyals per month from fuel derivatives, cement companies and security checkpoints. If documented and pursued institutionally, this figure shows that the state's problem is not only lack of resources, but leakage of resources into networks outside the public treasury.

Other scattered but important economic indicators appeared: regulating gas supplies, controlling market violations, low-quality fuel problems in Houthi areas, teachers' and nurses' demands, and the government's movement toward financial and administrative reforms. Together, these indicators reveal that the economy is not separate from security and politics, but part of the structure of stability.

The economic implication is that the battle over the state passes through resources. Whoever controls levies, fuel, electricity, checkpoints, salaries and ports gains direct influence over the street and over legitimacy.

Humanitarian and Rights Transformation: Displacement, Hunger and Mines as a Compound Warning

June carried severe humanitarian indicators. The monitoring recorded more than 3.1 million internally displaced persons in government-held areas, around 60 percent of them in Marib. It also showed continued weekly displacement, warnings about funding shortages, worsening food insecurity and declining health services.

Important health and humanitarian figures also appeared: more than 12,800 measles cases in five months in government areas, more than 4,800 dengue fever cases, around 22,000 malaria cases in Taiz in five months, and nearly 17,000 measles cases with 109 deaths in government areas during 2025.

Mines and explosive remnants of war were also prominent. Children were killed and injured in Al-Dhalea. Thousands of mines and unexploded ordnance were removed by Project Masam. Saudi Arabia extended the project for an additional year at a cost of more than 52 million dollars. This confirms that mines are not only a legacy of past fighting; they remain a daily threat to civilians.

On the rights track, the detention of UN and humanitarian workers, the detention of journalists, the assassination of Mohammed Aidha, and reports documenting torture and abuses in Houthi prisons all recurred. The files of lawyer Abdulmajeed Sabra, detained journalists and forcibly disappeared persons also remained visible, making the rights file part of early warning, not merely a documentation file.

The humanitarian implication is that Yemeni society is under triple pressure: war, poverty and climate. With funding shortages and declining services, humanitarian indicators may turn into broader waves of displacement, protest, disease and social fragmentation.



Fourth: What June Indicators Mean for Decision-Makers



Arab Bureau of Analysis and Opinion

June's indicators show that Yemen is no longer facing one crisis, but rather a test of managing a state under simultaneous pressure. The government is required at the same time to stabilize Aden, protect Hadramawt, confront the Houthis, secure the Red Sea, address electricity, pay salaries, protect displaced communities, and pursue networks involved in assassinations, illegal levies and smuggling.

They also show that state restoration cannot be achieved through political rhetoric alone. Citizens will measure the state through electricity, salaries, security and justice. The international community will measure it through the government's ability to protect maritime routes, unify forces, control corruption and manage aid.

The Red Sea file also gives Yemen a strategic opportunity, but it may become a mechanism for bypassing the state if the government does not present a clear vision. The more Europe, the United States, Egypt and Saudi Arabia focus on Red Sea security, the greater the need for a credible and institutional Yemeni partner.

June's indicators also mean that the tribal dimension must return to the center of situation assessment. The tribal gatherings in Al-Rayyan should not be read as a separate social event, but as an indicator of deep tension between the Houthis and some tribes, and as a sign that cases of detention, humiliation and restoration of honor may become vehicles for broad tribal mobilization.

The most important indicator in June is that the state is fighting on four unconventional fronts: the front of trust, the front of services, the front of maritime sovereignty, and the front of social/tribal discontent. Whoever loses these fronts will lose the ability to manage any future political settlement.

Fifth: Rising Risks



The Spread of Assassinations from Aden to Hadramawt

The killing of Mohammed Aidha in Mukalla after a series of assassinations in Aden raises the possibility that organized assassinations may move into governorates that were relatively more stable, requiring urgent intelligence and security action.

Electricity Turning into a Broad Political Protest Driver

Electricity protests in Aden and Hadramawt may shift from service-related demands into political protest against the government if practical and rapid solutions do not appear.

The Red Sea Being Used as a Proxy Escalation Arena

Continued Houthi smuggling of equipment and announced maritime or missile operations could turn Bab al-Mandab into a regional and international pressure point.

Parallel Formations Returning Under New Names

Multiple security bodies, tensions around security headquarters and the continued influence of remnants of the dissolved STC may reproduce the same problem if institutional integration is not resolved.

Humanitarian Deterioration Amid Funding Shortages

Rising indicators of hunger, disease, displacement and mines, combined with declining funding, may open the door to a deeper crisis in the coming months.

Al-Rayyan Becoming a Tribal Escalation Hotspot

The tribal gathering in Al-Rayyan over the case of Sheikh Hamad bin Rashid bin Fadgham Al-Hazmi and Mira Saddam Hussein may become a point of escalation if not managed wisely. Any provocation or confrontation may expand tribal anger and turn it into a wider confrontation.

Overlap Between Social and Military Risk

If tribal tension in Al-Jawf coincides with military movements or Houthi redeployments, the issue could move from a limited tribal appeal to a social-military disturbance in a sensitive contact area.

Sixth: Available Opportunities



Turning the Assassinations File into an Entry Point for Restoring Trust

If the state exposes assassination networks and brings perpetrators to justice, the file can shift from a source of fear into a point of public-confidence recovery.

Building a Yemeni Strategy for the Red Sea

Yemen has an opportunity to present itself as an authentic partner in protecting Bab al-Mandab, not merely a country affected by threats.

Leveraging Saudi Support in Services

Electricity support reaching Hadramawt and the broader Saudi partnership can become a performance model if tied to clear indicators in electricity, fuel and salaries.

Using Decentralization as a De-escalation Tool

Expanding the powers of local authorities could reduce tensions in Shabwa, Socotra, Hadramawt and Aden if managed within the framework of the state, not outside it.

Turning Economic Monitoring into an Early-Warning Tool

Including electricity, fuel, salaries, levies, protests and exchange-rate indicators in monthly monitoring would give decision-makers a more accurate picture of social risk.

Turning Tribal Discontent into Disciplined Rights-Based and Political Pressure

The Al-Rayyan case can be used to build rights-based and political pressure against the Houthis rather than pushing it into an uncontrolled confrontation. This requires documenting violations, highlighting their tribal and rights-related dimensions, and linking them to the detainees and forcibly disappeared files.

Seventh: Possible Scenarios



Gradual Containment of the Crisis

Probability: Medium

The government shows partial progress on electricity, advances security investigations and continues defense and interior reforms, reducing pressure without ending the crisis.

Service-Driven Protest Escalation

Probability: Medium to High

Electricity, salary and service crises continue, expanding protests in Aden, Hadramawt and Taiz, with political and security networks potentially exploiting them to disrupt the government.

Security and Maritime Escalation

Probability: Medium

The Houthis continue smuggling equipment or carrying out maritime and missile operations, while internal cells remain active, increasing international intervention in the Red Sea.

Accelerated Humanitarian Deterioration

Probability: High

Funding shortages, deteriorating health conditions, expanding displacement, mine victims and the detention of humanitarian workers worsen the humanitarian crisis during the third quarter of 2026.

Limited Tribal Escalation in Al-Jawf

Probability: Medium

The Al-Rayyan gatherings expand and more tribal delegations join Sheikh Hamad bin Rashid bin Fadgham, while the mobilization remains social and tribal rather than a broad armed confrontation.

The Tribal Appeal Becomes a Spark

Probability: Medium to Low, but high-impact

The Houthis fail to contain the issue or take a provocative step against the gatherings or their symbols, prompting more tribes to join and turning the case from a limited tribal appeal into a wider tribal movement in Al-Jawf and its surroundings.

Eighth: Recommendations for Decision-Makers



Announce Transparent Findings in Major Assassination Files

The cases of Wissam Qaed, Abdulrahman Al-Shaer, Mohammed Aidha and Yahya Wuhaysh should be treated as national-security cases, with public findings and real accountability.

Launch an Emergency Electricity and Services Plan

Priority should be given to Aden, Hadramawt and Taiz, with a clear timeline and weekly indicators for fuel, generation and outage hours.

Establish a National Red Sea and Bab al-Mandab Security Cell

This cell should include the government, Coast Guard, Defense Ministry, Interior Ministry, intelligence agencies, ports and Foreign Ministry, and coordinate with Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Djibouti, Somalia and European partners.

Complete the Integration of Security and Military Formations Under Defense and Interior

Any security duality will keep the state exposed to assassinations, disorder and the political use of arms.

Pursue Illegal Levies and Recover State Resources

The files of illegal levies and seized public property should be turned into a transparent judicial and financial track that returns resources to the public treasury.

Expand Economic Monitoring Within the Observatory

Each monthly report should include indicators on electricity, salaries, fuel, exchange rate, prices, protests and revenues.

Make the Humanitarian File Part of Political Decision-Making

Displacement, mines, detainees, disease and hunger are not only relief files; they are indicators of stability and legitimacy.

Develop a Unified National Media Discourse

The state needs a media discourse that supports institutions, goes beyond reactive messaging, and links security to services and sovereignty.

Treat the Al-Rayyan Indicator as an Early Social Warning

The Al-Rayyan gatherings should not be treated as a passing tribal matter. They require daily monitoring, documentation of related violations, and a political and rights-based discourse that links them to detainees, forcibly disappeared persons and Houthi violations against tribes.

Communicate with Influential Tribal Leaders to Keep the Tribal Appeal Disciplined

The tribal movement in Al-Rayyan should remain within a disciplined national framework that serves state restoration and does not open a new front of disorder.

Link Houthi Violations Against Tribes to a National Rights File

Arrests, humiliation, property seizure and attacks on tribal and social figures should be documented and turned into a rights-based and political file for international organizations and relevant bodies.

Ninth: Concluding Situation Assessment



June 2026 shows that Yemen has entered a compound test. The state is attempting to restore its institutions while facing security pressure in Aden and Hadramawt, service pressure through electricity and salaries, maritime pressure in Bab al-Mandab, humanitarian pressure through displacement, hunger, mines and disease, and social/tribal pressure emerging in Al-Jawf through the Al-Rayyan gatherings.

The greatest danger does not lie in one event, but in the simultaneity of crises. If the state fails on security, it will weaken politically. If it fails on services, it will lose the street. If it is absent from the Red Sea, international partners will bypass it. If it neglects the humanitarian file, it will lose moral legitimacy. If it fails to understand tribal transformations, it may be surprised by a broad social movement outside its calculations.

The Al-Rayyan indicator in Al-Jawf shows that the Houthis may face a different type of pressure: not only frontline pressure, sanctions or political discourse, but the pressure of tribal values when issues of protection, dignity and restoration of honor turn into social gatherings. This type of indicator requires careful reading. It may become an opportunity to activate social resistance against Houthi violations, but it may also become an entry point for uncontrolled tribal confrontation if mismanaged.

The bottom line for decision-makers is clear: June 2026 proves that state restoration is no longer a political slogan. It is a daily test in security, electricity, salaries, the Red Sea, justice and the tribal sphere. Whoever succeeds in these files can lead the settlement. Whoever fails will remain a party to an open-ended crisis without the tools to exit it.