

The Impact of the Yemeni Crisis on International Peace and Security

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Abstract: Along with the Arab wave of protests in the Arab Middle East in 2011, nationwide protests in Yemen began a series of street marches, protests and civil disobedience against the Yemeni government and President Ali Abdullah Saleh on January 14, 2011. It reached its peak by February 3, which became known as the Day of Rage, and led to the regime's bloody and violent crackdown on protesters. Nearly nine months after the violence, the UN Security Council reacted by issuing a resolution in 2014, according to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, expressing grave concern about the continuing human rights situation in Yemen. Calling the situation in Yemen a crisis, he said that the best way to overcome the crisis is through peaceful means and that security and stability in Yemen are in line with counter-terrorism efforts in the region and described the deteriorating situation in Yemen as a threat to international peace and security, and recalled the Security Council's responsibility for international peace and security. Women regretted and strongly condemned the human rights violations by the Yemeni government. Although in The resolution noted that all groups should withdraw their weapons from the region and achieve a peaceful process, but in the wake of the crisis in Yemen, events became more tragic, not just government weapons resulting from the civil war.

Keywords: Yemeni Crisis, Saudi Involvement, Aggressive Realism, Yemen Geographical Location.

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Introduction

Along with the Arab wave of protests in the Arab Middle East in 2011, nationwide protests in Yemen began a series of street marches, protests and civil disobedience against the Yemeni government and President Ali Abdullah Saleh on January 14, 2011. It reached its peak by February 3, which became known as the Day of Rage, and led to the regime's bloody and violent crackdown on protesters. Nearly nine months after the violence, the UN Security Council reacted by issuing a resolution in 2014, according to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, expressing grave concern about the continuing human rights situation in Yemen. Calling the situation in Yemen a crisis, he said that the best way to overcome the crisis is through peaceful means and that security and stability in Yemen are in line with counter-terrorism efforts in the region and described the deteriorating situation in Yemen as a threat to international peace and security, and recalled the Security Council's responsibility for international peace and security. Women regretted and strongly condemned the human rights violations by the Yemeni government. Although in The resolution noted that all groups should withdraw their weapons from the region and achieve a peaceful process, but in the wake of the crisis in Yemen, events became more tragic, not just government weapons resulting from the civil war. It did not leave, but Saudi Arabia, by forming an Arab coalition, dropped a flood of heavy and deadly weapons on the people and land of Yemen, which added to the depth of the catastrophes of the crisis in Yemen.

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According to Andre Carboni in 2018; "The world will face the worst humanitarian security crisis in Yemen in another year." In an article in December 2018, he stated that tens of thousands of people have been killed in the Yemeni war, millions have been displaced, and more than eight million are at risk of famine and cholera. The International Peace Association also wrote the title of its January 2018 report: "Humanitarian crisis in Yemen, superior to man-made disaster." The report, prepared by several Yemeni reporters, states that achieving effective and lasting peace it is very unlikely in the future, so the humanitarian situation in Yemen is deteriorating.

Since the Yemeni crisis is a product of the relations between the great powers in the region and even the corona outbreak has not been able to stop this crisis, the events leading up to the Yemeni crisis and its effects on regional and international relations need to be studied in terms of existing peace structures. And why did this international and regional security occur, and why has it continued so far, and why has an internal crisis spread beyond the borders?

We follow the analytical answer to this question in the framework of the theory of aggressive realism and express the prolongation of this crisis in the strategy of the aggressive policy of the Saudi government, so that we should not look for the main parties to the war in Yemen, but outside Yemen. Clearly, some countries and some regional institutions can be mentioned. Saudi Arabia and the military alliance that has been formed under its leadership, and Iran as one of the effective powers, and the UAE, as well as the Gulf Cooperation Council and other institutions.

The attack of Saudi Arabia and the coalition created by the Saudi government on Yemen can also be justified in the context of its aggressive realism, because in Saudi Arabia's view, Yemen will upset the balance of the country's threat from cultural, ideological, geopolitical, economic and security dimensions. From the point of view of aggressive realism, Yemen is a threat to Saudi Arabia in that it is both geographically adjacent, oriented toward Iran as a rival to Saudi Arabia, and ideologically aligned with Saudi Arabia, and Saudi interests in the region by Iran. Will be threatened.

Importance and Necessity of Research

Geopolitically and geostrategically, Yemen is a very strategic country in the south of the Arabian Peninsula, overlooking the Gulf of Aden and the Strait of Bab al-Mandeb and the Red Sea, and can easily influence the international order. In addition to its privileged geographical position, this country has a Muslim people and is located in the strategic region of the Middle East. Peace and stability in this country affect regional and international peace and stability. The consequences of the crisis in this country, in addition to its role in international studies, are also considered important in the strategic policies of many regional and trans-regional countries.

Purpose of the research

Recognizing the effects of the continuing Yemeni crisis on international peace and security from the perspective of aggressive realism.

Research questions

The main question:

What are the effects and consequences of the continuing Yemeni crisis on international peace and security in terms of aggressive realism?

Sub-questions:

Can the war in Yemen be justified in the context of aggressive realism?

Can the war in Yemen pose a threat to human security and human rights in the region?
Can the continuation of the Yemeni crisis be a threat to international security?

Research Hypothesis:

"The continuation of the crisis caused by the war imposed on Yemen has led to the destruction of government institutions, infrastructure, economic conditions, the growth of poverty, etc. in Yemen, which may in the future create the necessary conditions to weaken a country such as Yemen will be provided with a privileged geographical position and, in addition to causing humanitarian catastrophes and humanitarian crises, it will cause an international crisis in the political, cultural, economic and ideological dimensions in the region, the effects and consequences of which can ultimately bring peace and security. Endanger the international"

International security; Today, more than ever, the destinies of human beings and nations are intertwined. Thus, the concept of international security is constantly changing, as Barzan Buzan in his book *People, Governments and Fear* divides human security into five categories: military, political, economic, social and environmental, and each of them Examines separately. (Buzan, 1390, 34) Therefore, the international system is a system of internal components that can include governmental and non-governmental actors, and this general system is influenced and influenced by its environment. Thus, international security means the security of the international system in which the international system as a whole system is composed of many subsystems, including governments, international institutions, etc., which always tend to maintain They have their own balance and dynamism.

Theory of realism in the field of international security

Traditional thinking about security is within the dominant framework of the realist approach. The three main components of this approach are the emphasis on the military threat and the need for a strong response, the emphasis on the status quo and the centrality of the government. There are two salient approaches to realism, known as classical realism and neo-realism. Although they are very different, they have common assumptions about the world in their view of security. Their focus is on power. Realism, as one of the most dominant theories of international relations, considers the state as an objective, internal and natural entity whose existence has nothing to do with other states. In this view, although the state plays a pivotal role, the notion of state, power, and security, because they are taken for granted, are not properly broken and remain ambiguous. They see international politics as a battleground for power, position, and wealth. Power is both a means and an end. Governments use power to secure their own interests, the most important of which is security. Their position in the international arena is determined by the degree of military power. Large, medium and small power is determined by the military power of countries. Security is one of the main concepts of realist theory. In their view, the analysis should revolve around how governments manage and control the problem of insecurity and how their traditional methods can be better used.

By examining the views of realists, the definition concludes that in the traditional approach, anything can affect security, but security is not about everything. Security scrutiny revolves around the threat and practical use of force and how the government should curb this fundamental source of insecurity. (Foreign Policy Quarterly, Volume 24, Number 1, 1398)

Aggressive neo-realism:

The threat balance theory of Stephen Walt claims that countries do not respond to threats. They react to their perception of the threat. The level of threat that a country poses depends not only on its overall strength, but also on its geographical proximity, power, and offensive

intentions. Theoretical framework of offensive realism with emphasis on the military dimension of security, calling for a permanent increase in military power, the anarchic nature of the international system and the security puzzle can provide a good theoretical basis for examining the Saudi-Iranian confrontation over the Yemeni crisis and Saudi invasion of Yemen. Farid Zakaria and John Morsheimad can be considered as the most important theorists of aggressive realism. Given the anarchic atmosphere in the region, Saudi Arabia seeks to maximize its relative power and in the process tries to reduce the power of its rivals. One of the measures taken by Al Saud to justify its aggressive foreign policy is to pose a regional threat. Among them, he presents Iran as a threat to regional security. In fact, Saudi Arabia is trying to use this issue to form a regional coalition against Iran. Of course, the United States and some Arab countries also support Saudi Arabia in this approach. Saudi Arabia considers itself the power of regional hegemony and this leadership has always been challenged by Iran, so the logic of aggressive realism, such actors are motivated to excel each other.

Aggressive realism justifies Saudi aggression:

The attack of Saudi Arabia and the coalition created by the Saudi government on Yemen can also be justified in the context of its aggressive realism, because in Saudi Arabia's view, Yemen will upset the balance of the country's threat from cultural, ideological, geopolitical, economic and security dimensions. From the point of view of aggressive realism, Yemen is a threat to Saudi Arabia in that it has a geographical proximity, a tendency towards Iran as a rival to Saudi Arabia, and an ideological angle with Saudi Arabia, and Saudi interests in the region by him and Iran. Will be threatened.

Yemen's geopolitical position and Saudi perception of threat

In terms of human geography, Yemen is a country with a population of 25 million. The official religion of Yemen is Islam, and in terms of population, Zaidi Shiites and Shafi'i Sunnis are the most important religious sects in the country. Zaidi Shiites live mostly in the north and northeast of Yemen, and Shafi'is live mostly in the south and west. The Ismaili sect and the Shiites of the Twelve Imams are also present in this country (Niakooi, 1391: 103).

Yemen is located in southwestern Asia and south of the Arabian Peninsula and has extensive maritime borders in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. The strategic position of this country in terms of aristocracy over the Horn of Africa and the possibility of controlling the movements of this region as well as the east coast of Africa through the southern and western maritime borders of Yemen and the island of Socatra, has given special importance to this country. In addition, the aristocracy of this country has given it extra importance to the Bab al-Mandeb Strait. In fact, a large percentage of the traffic on the Suez Canal also passes through Bab al-Mandeb. So as important as the Suez Canal, Bab al-Mandeb is also important (Drissdell & Blake, 2007: 178). Also, most of the exports that pass through the Persian Gulf and through the Suez Canal and the Somad pipeline pass through the Bab al-Mandeb Strait, because this strait controls the Suez Canal, which establishes a strategic link between the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea (Rodrigo, 2006: 44). In the 1973 Egypt-Syria war against the Zionist regime, the Yemeni Arab Republic, in coordination with Cairo, closed the Bab al-Mandeb Strait to the entry of ships and weapons into the Zionist regime, thereby effectively preventing the Zionist regime from using much of its navy. And hit Egypt through the Red Sea; had a great impact on the course of military operations on the Sinai front. Trade and tourism in important cities such as Jeddah and Yanbu (Saudi Arabia) and dozens of other coastal cities of the Red Sea depend to a large extent on security and tranquility in the Bab al-Mandeb Strait (Mir Razavi and Ahmadi Lefour Kay, 2004: 51). This made the control of

Yemen one of the main points of Netanyahu's talks with the US Congress on March 3, 2015, but on the other hand, Saudi Arabia, as a regional ally of the United States, was also strongly afraid that Yemen would become an ally of Iran. Fears that these events will provoke the entire Arabian Peninsula against the Saudi dynasty.

Factors influencing the formation of the Yemeni crisis

The Yemeni crisis is shaped by domestic, regional and international factors, which are described as follows:

Participation

In Yemen, different political groups cannot participate in power. This is despite the fact that there are about 20 parties in Yemen, but many groups find it difficult to participate in power, and different groups, such as the al-Houthi family, want to participate in political power. This crisis is also related to the long and continuous rule of Ali Abdullah Saleh, the former ruler of Yemen, who has prevented the rotation of elites in the power structure. At the political level, authoritarianism based on traditional or revolutionary legitimacy is one of the main crisis factors in Yemen.

Economic and social

Yemen is the poorest country in Southwest Asia, despite its energy resources, with an unemployment rate of 35 percent in 2013. Services were the most important sector of the country's economy, accounting for 61% of GDP, followed by industry with 31% and agriculture with 7.7%. Agriculture was more important in the past and accounted for 18 to 27 percent of the country's production ... About 40 percent of the total water in the Sanaa watershed is dedicated to the cultivation of this plant, which has caused the drying of fields and rising food prices (Tash, 2015: 2).

Distribution and ideology

Shiite areas are extremely poor and in a tight spot, which has doubled in recent years due to inefficiency and falling oil prices. Overall, it can be argued that Yemen is internally in a state of transition. On the other hand, the fate of Yemen is closely linked to the peninsula; because the population and social structure of the peninsula is the same as the society of Yemen, and if the governments of the region do not find a solution, sooner or later such conflicts will arise in other parts of the peninsula. Add to this the importance of the peninsula in the international system, which shows the double importance of recent events (Shirazi, Tabaei Zavareh, 1391, p. 152).

Military and foreign intervention

Hussein al-Houthi's most significant protest came in 2003 after the US-led invasion of Yemen under the pretext of activating al-Qaeda in the region. His main protest was why US troops are stationed in Yemen. To intervene with terrorism and there is no need for the military of another country to be present in Yemen (Masoud Nia, Tavassoli, 1391: 124). It can be said that the lack of educational facilities and illiteracy of half of the Yemeni people has paved the way for the presence of Wahhabi extremist groups and al-Qaeda in Yemen. Saudi sponsorship of terrorist operations in Iraq is a testament to this claim. Al-Qaeda was formed in the Arabian Peninsula in 2008. Yemen has now become the third largest safe haven for al-Qaeda, and the group is more stable in Yemen than in other parts of al-Qaeda in Iraq and South Asia. Clashes in the Yemeni city of Zanzibar between al-Qaeda and security forces indicate the influence of al-Qaeda in the future developments in Yemen (Soleimani, 2015: 29). On the other hand, the

Saudi military attack on Yemen, in which it can be said that the first and most important strategic goal of Saudi Arabia against Yemen is to weaken the country and dominate it. Saudi Arabia has long sought to turn Yemen into its backyard. Therefore, it does not accept the formation of any independent government in Yemen (Adra Najma ', 2013: 74).

Geographical contexts influencing the Yemeni crisis

Yemen is geomorphologically composed of the broken and displaced part of the southern shore of the great Saudi plateau. This land rises from east to west, and at the extreme west, near the Red Sea, its altitude reaches 3600 meters (Karim Lu, 5: 2014). Yemen has been divided into northern and southern parts for centuries, and the northern part has mountainous and impassable areas and the southern part has a flat region. This situation has not affected the human geography of this country and has been the cause of its human differences, especially in terms of religion. Today, the majority of the inhabitants of the mountainous areas are Zaidi Shiites and the majority of the inhabitants of the flat areas and coastal plains are Sunnis, who even in the past have had different political experiences, including the division of these two parts into two units. It was politically independent. The mountainous parts of Yemen are less attacked due to their impassability and its social texture is more uniform, but the flat parts, especially the coastal plains, have been affected by different cultures and connections, and even the human temperament is generally different from the mountainous parts. Is. The country's natural geography means that even though nearly 30 years have passed since the unification of North and South Yemen, the currents of regionalism are still strong in both mountainous and coastal plains, especially in many parts of the former South Yemen to the city center. Aden is a very active separatist movement from the north. Natural geography factors in the years after independence also prevented the integration of the Yemeni people into a single nation and has seriously disrupted the nation-building process, and today part of the country's conflicts are the result of the role of natural geography factors. As it is clear, the human diversity of this country, especially in terms of religion, is very much in line with its topographic diversity.

Areas of economic geography affecting the Yemeni crisis

The Yemeni economy has two main sectors, agriculture and oil. Lack of political stability, weak rule of law, incompetence of the government, widespread corruption among foreign and domestic investors, have greatly increased the risk of investing in Yemen. The Special Committee for the Review of Public Budget Plans in 2011 in Yemen announced: The average poverty rate among Yemenis increased to 42.8% in 2010, up from 33.8% in 2009. The average unemployment rate in Yemen is also very high, and according to Transparency International in 2013 it was officially 35%, while according to unofficial statistics, the average youth unemployment rate was 50% (Karim Lou, 185: 2014). In terms of geographical distribution, Yemen's major economic resources and economic activities are such that each of them is scattered in different parts of the country and in the territory of different human groups. So that oil resources and fields are generally outside the territory of the Zaydis, but instead part of the oil pipelines are in their territory. The country's oil refineries are also outside the Zaidi territory. Activities such as agriculture are also mainly in Zaidi areas, but fishing-related activities are located in southern ports. This kind of dispersion of resources and economic activities complicates relations in Yemen and prevents the complete political and economic domination of one group over another.

Wahhabism, extremism and al-Qaeda

Yemen has been one of the major origins of al-Qaeda and the Arab Arabs of Yemen. Corruption in the Yemeni political system and rising unemployment and poverty are also

factors in al-Qaeda's growth in the south. Despite the close ties between the two major Yemeni religions, Zaidi Shiites and Sunni Shafi'is, Salafist (Wahhabi) movements also have a support base in Yemen. The southern part of Yemen is the place where Salafi currents grow. In other words, the provinces of Lahj and Hadramaut have the highest number of Sunnis with Wahhabi views; especially since the bin Laden family lives in Lahj province (Zulfiqari, 9: 2014). The roots of al-Qaeda in Yemen go back to the Soviet-Afghan war from 1979 to 1989. Yemen was the second largest source of Islamist fighters in Afghanistan after Saudi Arabia. Thousands of Yemenis fought in Afghanistan during that period and were trained in al-Qaeda camps (Dwyer, 2010). At the end of the war in Afghanistan, which coincided with the unification of Yemen, the Yemeni fighters returned to their country. During this period, al-Qaeda changed its position from cooperating with the United States in Afghanistan to confronting it after the 1991 war for the liberation of Kuwait (Cordesman, 2010). In 2000 al-Qaeda attack on the USS Cole and the 2002 attack on a French tanker in the Bab al-Mandeb Strait were a warning, especially to the United States, for paying special attention to al-Qaeda in Yemen (Hill, 2008: 4). This led to increased US interference in Yemen's internal affairs and extensive cooperation with the Yemeni government (West, 2005). With the increase of the US presence in Yemen, popular dissatisfaction with this presence also increased and caused more rift between the people and the government, and the US was forced to cede the Yemeni arena mainly to Saudi Arabia and manage the developments in Yemen through Saudi Arabia (Noor Mohammadi et al., 92: 2013).

Yemeni territorial disputes with Saudi Arabia

Territorial claims and border disputes between Saudi Arabia and Yemen date back to the Ottoman Empire. Towards the end of the Ottoman Empire, the Arabian Peninsula consisted of a large number of sheikhdoms and sultanates, and only in the former South Yemen there were 23 sultanates. With the fall of the Ottoman Empire, five sheikhdoms or emirates on the Arabian Peninsula called Najd, Hejaz, Numbers, Asir and Yemen gained independence. Britain had also occupied Aden and the surrounding areas since the 19th century, and then, according to the treaties concluded between Britain and the Ottomans in 1902, 1905 and 1914, the two sides agreed on the partition of Yemen (Jafari Valdani, 48: 1993 - Saudi Arabia occupies the Yemeni islands of Dehora and Al-Dawima in the Red Sea after a military confrontation in 1988. Disputes between Saudi Arabia and Yemen are not limited to a few kilometers of common border but cover large areas. Yemen has territorial claims to the three oil-rich provinces of Asir, Najran and Jizan, which are currently ruled by Saudi Arabia. On the other hand, Saudi Arabia's territorial claims to Yemen are so great that it covers two-thirds of the south. Saudi Arabia has claimed that Yemeni oil-rich areas such as Ma'rib, Jawf, Ruba al-Khali and Hadramaut belong to that country. Due to differences over these areas, the borders between Saudi Arabia and Yemen have so far not been demarcated either on the map or on the ground (Jafari Valdani, 49: 1993). Clause 5 of the Taif Treaty also states that no border walls or fortifications should be erected along the border line. Claiming an increase in smuggling, Saudi Arabia began a fencing project along its borders in 2003, which was partially halted by protests by Yemen. In general, the Yemeni people never refused to accept the transfer of Asir to Saudi Arabia, so after the signing of the treaty, Imam Yahya was killed by those who opposed the transfer of Asir to Saudi Arabia, and his son Imam Badr succeeded him. What has prevented the two countries from demarcating their borders in the past has been the lack of exploration activities in the border areas. Previously, difficult natural conditions had prevented exploration in these areas and there was no need to delimit the borders.

The role of Saudi Arabia in transferring Takfiri terrorists to Yemen and the existing grounds in Yemen

Yemen's geopolitical and geostrategic position is of paramount importance to radical Islamist groups such as al-Qaeda and ISIS. This is so important that Salafi jihadi theorists and theorists have pointed to Yemen's unique geographical location in the region in their writings. In this regard, Abdullah bin Mohammed, a theorist of Salafi jihadist movements and author of the book "Strategic Note", considers Yemen as one of the main centers for the revival of the "Islamic Caliphate", because this region has special conditions; Because it is on the vital highway and the heart of the Islamic world, and the jihadist forces, by dominating this region, can incite all Muslims to establish an Islamic caliphate. In addition, the area has significant natural barriers, and water and food are plentiful, creating a well-equipped and strong circle of food security around jihadist currents. Yemen is also close to religiously influential areas and adjacent to the Hejaz, where Mecca and Medina are located. In addition to al-Qaeda, ISIL has made numerous and extensive efforts to infiltrate and expand its presence in the country. ISIL officially declared its caliphate in Yemen in early 2015. ISIL forces also hoisted the group's black flag in the Yemeni capital, Sanaa, in April 2015 by releasing a video. The most important and terrible consequence of the Saudi aggression can be seen in the growing terrorism, especially in the south of Yemen. At least three provinces in southern Yemen are now the center of ISIL and al-Qaeda offensive, with traces of Boko Haram and al-Shabab among them. As a result, we should be seriously concerned about the emergence of a new type of multinational terrorism of al-Qaeda, ISIS, al-Shabab and Boko Haram on the Bab al-Mandeb International Waterway, and the more serious danger is that if peace does not return to Yemen The Yemeni national unity government, which started with the vote of confidence of the parliament, will not be supported, and on the other hand, the Saudi aggression will not be stopped and the humanitarian siege will continue. The growth of terrorism in Yemen is accelerating and in addition to Bab al-Mandeb become a terrorist. In response to the question why the supporters of the terrorist groups have decided to transfer the terrorists from Syria and Iraq to Yemen, the following can be mentioned:

The Iraqi army and the Syrian army have made great progress in the past year with the support of the People's Forces and the Axis of Resistance, so it seems that from a strategic point of view, countries such as Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Western countries, especially the United States, have no future for these groups. , So they try to send these groups to places so that they can pursue their strategies in new areas. Alternative regions are crisis-hit countries such as Libya and Yemen. Current Yemen is vital in several ways for conservative countries and their Western allies. The current Yemeni government is a supporter of the Axis of Resistance and dangerous for countries such as Saudi Arabia and its regional and international backers, so changing the political situation in Yemen is a priority. Saudi Arabia is willing to accept the risk of takfiri groups spreading to its country in order to bring about change in Yemen. The Saudis have come to the conclusion that they must dismantle the field and political scene in Yemen and thus achieve. In addition to the interests of the Saudis, terrorist groups are harming Turkey's security interests due to recent Turkish policies, and the Turks are seeking this. That these groups move away from their borders. For the United States and the West, the benefits of this transition can also be illustrated, the main one being the support of its allies such as Saudi Arabia. Of course, the presence of terrorist groups on the peninsula will cause long-term crises in the region, which will have two benefits for the West, the first is the existence of a guaranteed arms market and the second is paving the way for more Arab countries to cooperate with the Zionist regime. With the axis of resistance, as well as takfiri and terrorist groups, in order to form a coalition, the threat posed by the West will lead to this regime.

Many Western countries, led by the United States, believe that a number of the following goals can be achieved by transferring terrorists to Yemen:

1. Reducing pressure from Saudi Arabia, which has been embroiled in the Yemeni war.
2. Disrupting stability throughout the Arabian Peninsula to force the GCC countries to buy more weapons from the West.
3. Forcing Saudi Arabia and other GCC countries to seek the help of the Zionist regime in order to force the GCC countries to normalize their relations with this regime in various fields.

Consequences of Saudi coalition attacks on threats to human security and human rights

Saudi Arabia launched a military intervention in the form of airstrikes on Yemen on 25/03/2015 and announced that the military operation in response to the invitation of Yemeni President Mansour Hadi to support the country and its people based on the continuous aggression of the Houthis based on The principle of self-defense enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations has been carried out with all necessary means, including military intervention. In addition, the legal basis for this action is Resolution 2216 of the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of 14 April 2015, which condemns the actions of the Houthi forces and the approval of arms sanctions against Ansarullah forces and approves the action of the GCC countries. In Security Council Resolution 2216, the Security Council requested that in addition to the International Atomic Energy Agency's ongoing inspections in Iran, that it monitor Iran's compliance with "the steps required by the IAEA Board". In accordance with international humanitarian law, we call on all parties to ensure the safety of civilians, as well as the safety of aid workers and the United Nations. "We call on all parties to provide humanitarian assistance and to provide fast, safe and unhindered access to such assistance, such as medical assistance." The Security Council's comments on key violations during the armed conflict, as well as reports from international organizations, have raised concerns about the Yemeni crisis. According to the United Nations, Saudi-led coalition forces continue to kill civilians in war and commit serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. Coalition forces are bombing Houthi-controlled areas or areas where Houthi forces are present, especially in Sanaa Taiz, Hajjah, Hudaydah and Saada, which have killed and injured thousands of civilians. These attacks run counter to the principle of military necessity. Because, in general, military necessity does not include hostile behavior that unnecessarily makes it difficult to return to peace. According to Amnesty International, even attacks aimed directly at military targets are blind and disproportionate, often targeting civilian targets, including mourning groups, schools, markets and boats, and civilian areas. According to Human Rights Watch, the coalition also used missile weapons in indiscriminate attacks in southern Aden, Taiz, Lahj and Dhala. According to Médecins Sans Frontières, during the three years of the Yemeni war, Saudi-led coalition forces did not allow the organization's planes to enter and directly denied the organization the opportunity to provide humanitarian medical assistance to the population in dire need. These actions will starve millions of people due to insufficient food and the spread of diseases due to the lack of medicine and health facilities. It needs more to reach, it has contradictions.

Formation of the US Naval Alliance in the Persian Gulf

The vast region of the Indian Ocean connects the three continents of the world, is a large cultural unit and a gathering place of influential civilizations and cultures, a place of trade and military rivalries, and of great security challenges. Currently, 90% of world trade and 65% of world oil takes place through the Indian Ocean. The two strategic straits of Hormuz in the west and Malacca in the east of the Indian Ocean cross 40% of world oil production and 40%

of world trade. Africa, Asia, and the Pacific have had various human and cultural interactions across the Indian Ocean over the centuries, and a network of sea and port lines has formed in the Indian Ocean over the past few centuries due to the colonial rivalries of Portugal, the Netherlands, and Britain.

Developments in the international system indicate that in the third millennium AD, power will prevail over the one that dominates global energy, especially oil and gas, and therefore, it is not surprising that the Persian Gulf, as the world's largest energy reservoir, has become the focus of global attention.

In summary, in terms of oil reserves, the advantage of the Persian Gulf over the rest of the world is as follows:

- A) Abundant oil resources in the region
- B) Ease of extraction
- C) Low production cost
- D) Excess production capacity, so that the countries bordering the Persian Gulf have very limited consumption and mainly produce and extract oil for export.
- E) High quality of crude oil in the region
- F) Ease of transportation
- G) High production capacity of oil wells
- H) The possibility of discovering vast new oil reserves in this region, compared to other parts of the world.

The Saudi-led coalition war against Yemen has led to widespread insecurity in the maritime trade area, given the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean, the Oman Sea and the Persian Gulf, and the role of these regions in transporting goods and linking the interests of world powers. An area with these areas provoked a strong reaction from these powers.

Iran, as a regional authority, can expand its ties with the Arab Gulf neighbors to persuade them to form a regional coalition of their own, and to warn them of the consequences of insecurity in the presence of extra-regional countries.

Conclusion

Currently, Yemen is considered the most important arena for Saudi Arabia to compete with Iran. With the outbreak of the Yemeni revolution, the Saudis tried to manage the transfer of power in the country by providing the conditions for the Riyadh agreement, so that the political structure is preserved and the supporters of Saudi Arabia remain in power; But the diversity of political groups and the atmosphere created after the revolution will lead the developments in Yemen to the rise of Iran's allies in the country. For Saudi Arabia, the rise of Iranian supporters in their private lives will be a major political defeat.

The findings of this study showed that Saudi Arabia believes that the rise of the Ansarullah movement in Yemen and the formation of an Islamic and popular government in that country is in line with the regional interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran. And this shifts the balance of power in Iran's favor and expands Iran's sphere of influence in the Middle East. The escalation of the Yemeni crisis and the prolongation of this process with the intervention of Saudi Arabia and the Saudi coalition with the green light of the United States and the Zionist regime to weaken Iran's power in the region The weakening of Yemen's power and the emergence of insecurity in the region and the international system have spread the Saudi crimes beyond the region but also internationally, and the brutal killing of the defenseless people of Yemen will be the greatest human challenge in history.

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