

## THE US INGERENCE IN YEMENI CIVIL WAR UNDER INTERNATIONAL GEOPOLITICS

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**ABSTRACT:** The internal conflict in the Republic of Yemen has its roots in the movement known as the 2011 Arab Spring, when a popular revolt forced President Ali Abdullah Saleh to leave power in the hands of Vice President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. The political transition was expected to lead to stability, but the new president faced several problems, such as the strengthening of Al-Qaeda, the separatist movement and famine. The study in question had as its main objective to understand the causes of the civil war and the responsibility of the great foreign powers in its unfolding, most notably of the United States of America. The conflict, it appears, has ideological origins: the Hutis (Houthis) took advantage of political instability and seized significant portions of Yemeni territory. In 2015, a coalition of Saudi Arabians and eight US-backed Arab countries attacked the Hutis under the guise of restoring the Hadi government. This coalition, in turn, firmly states that the rebels are structurally supported by Iran, a fact denied by Iranian authorities. This coalition tried at all costs to establish a government, and succeeded, more precisely in the city of Aden. The consequences of the conflict are described by the UN as one of the most serious in History, which includes food insecurity, people dying from the worst cholera epidemic ever recorded and internal displacement of large populations. One point, however, is of the utmost importance: more than half of the deaths were caused by attacks by the heavily backed US-backed Saudi coalition. Although arguing that the coalition is fighting a separatist group for freedom or the establishment of a democratic regime, the world's richest country bears a great deal of responsibility in developing the conflict. Through this study, it was possible to understand that the Americans, through their military and political support (which remained even after the imbroglios that involved the Saudis), are one of the main responsible and causes of what is probably the biggest humanitarian crisis on the planet. Through a deductive methodology, doctrinal study and research of issues involving geopolitics, International Law and Human Rights, it was crystal clear that, although Saudi Arabia and the United States act for a legitimate reason (which is allegedly the struggle against religious fundamentalism and political stability), this action should not violate any right of the Yemeni population and should be based on international humanitarian law.

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