

# Der vergessene Krieg im Jemen

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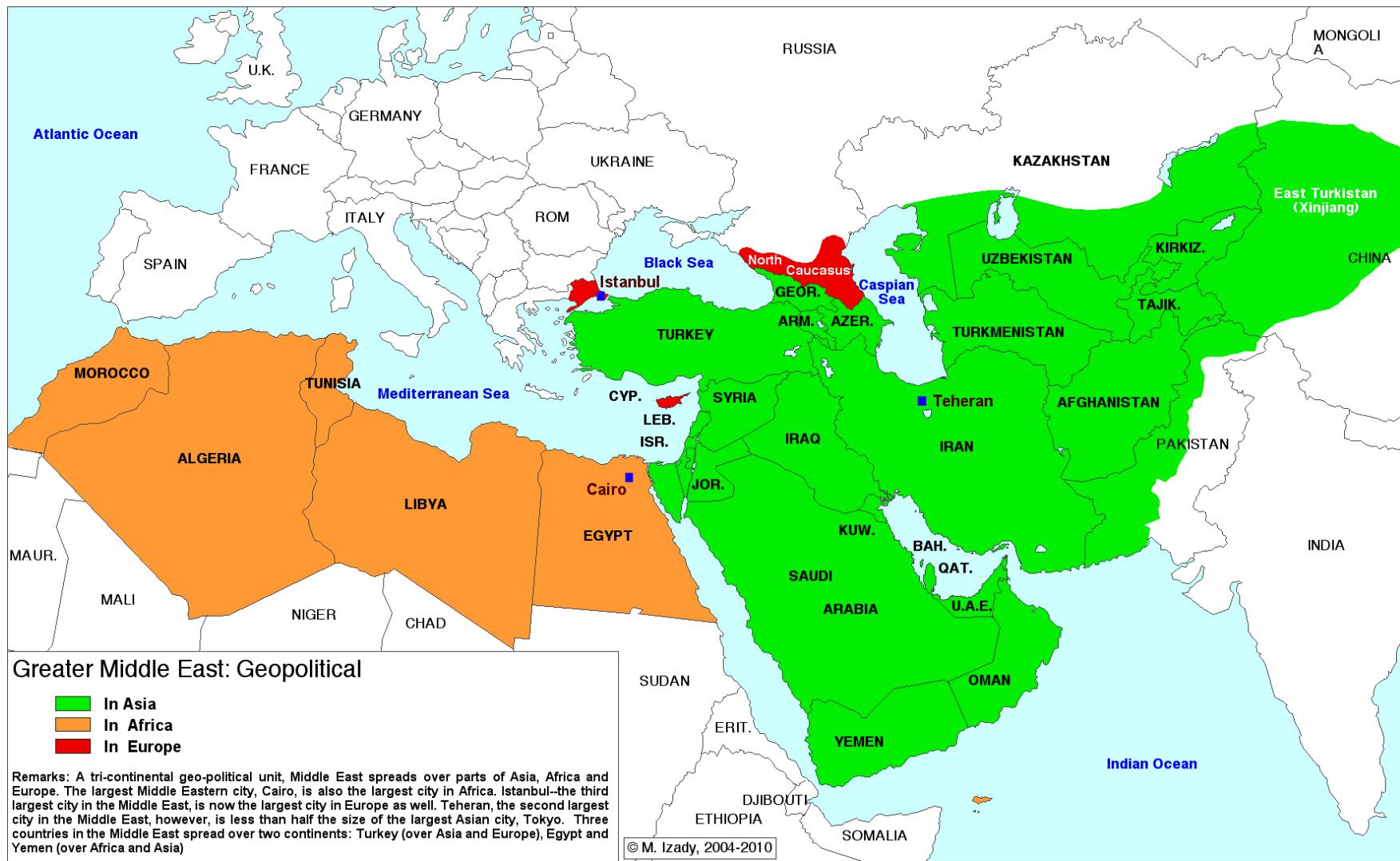


# Vorgehensweise

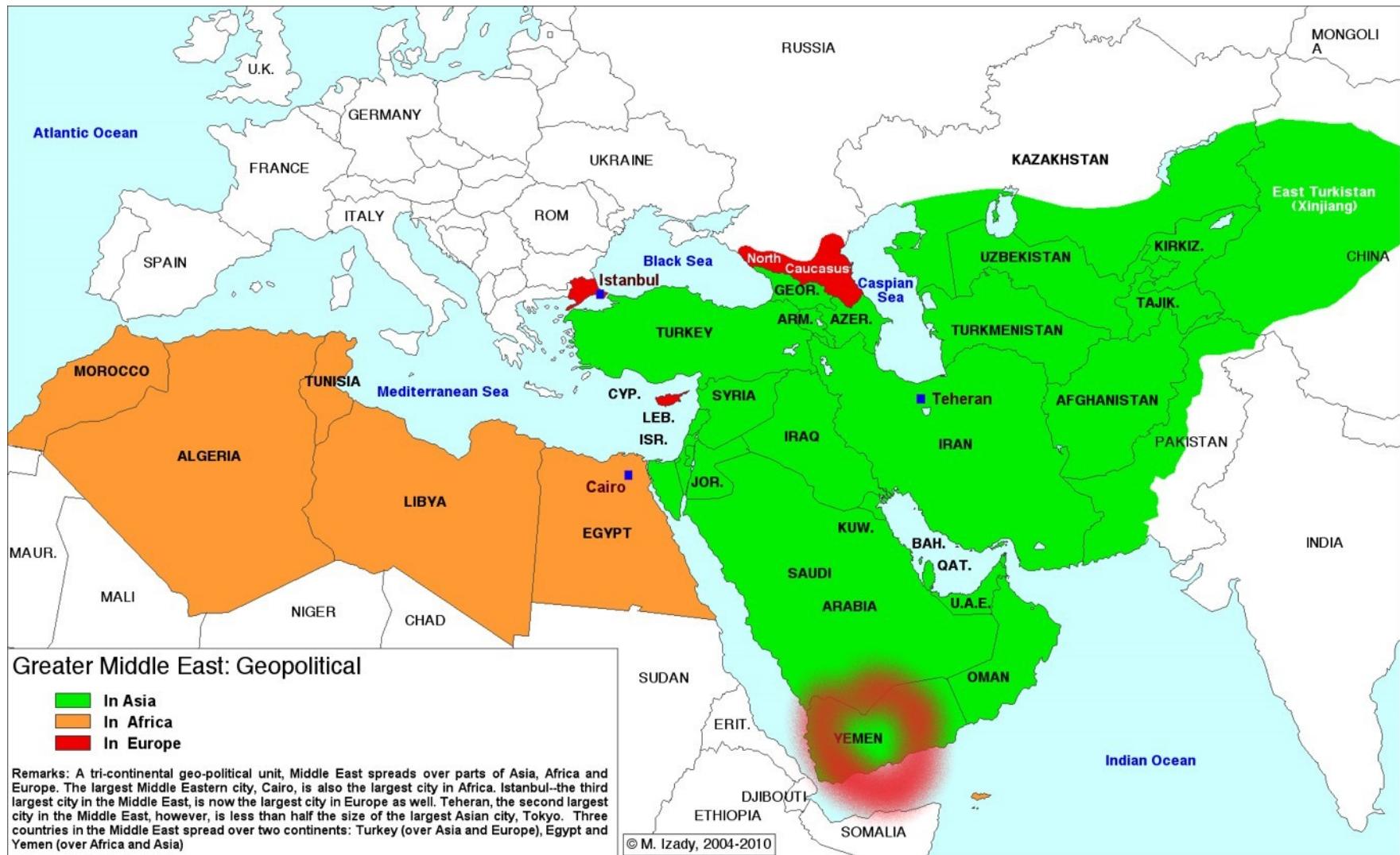
1. Ungleiche Nachbarn: der Jemen und Saudi-Arabien
2. Der Jemen-Krieg: Gründe und Verlauf
3. Die Folgen des Kriegs
4. Perspektiven der Konfliktregelung

Teil 1

# **UNGLEICHE NACHBARN: DER JEMEN UND SAUDI-ARABIEN**



Quelle: Gulf 2000





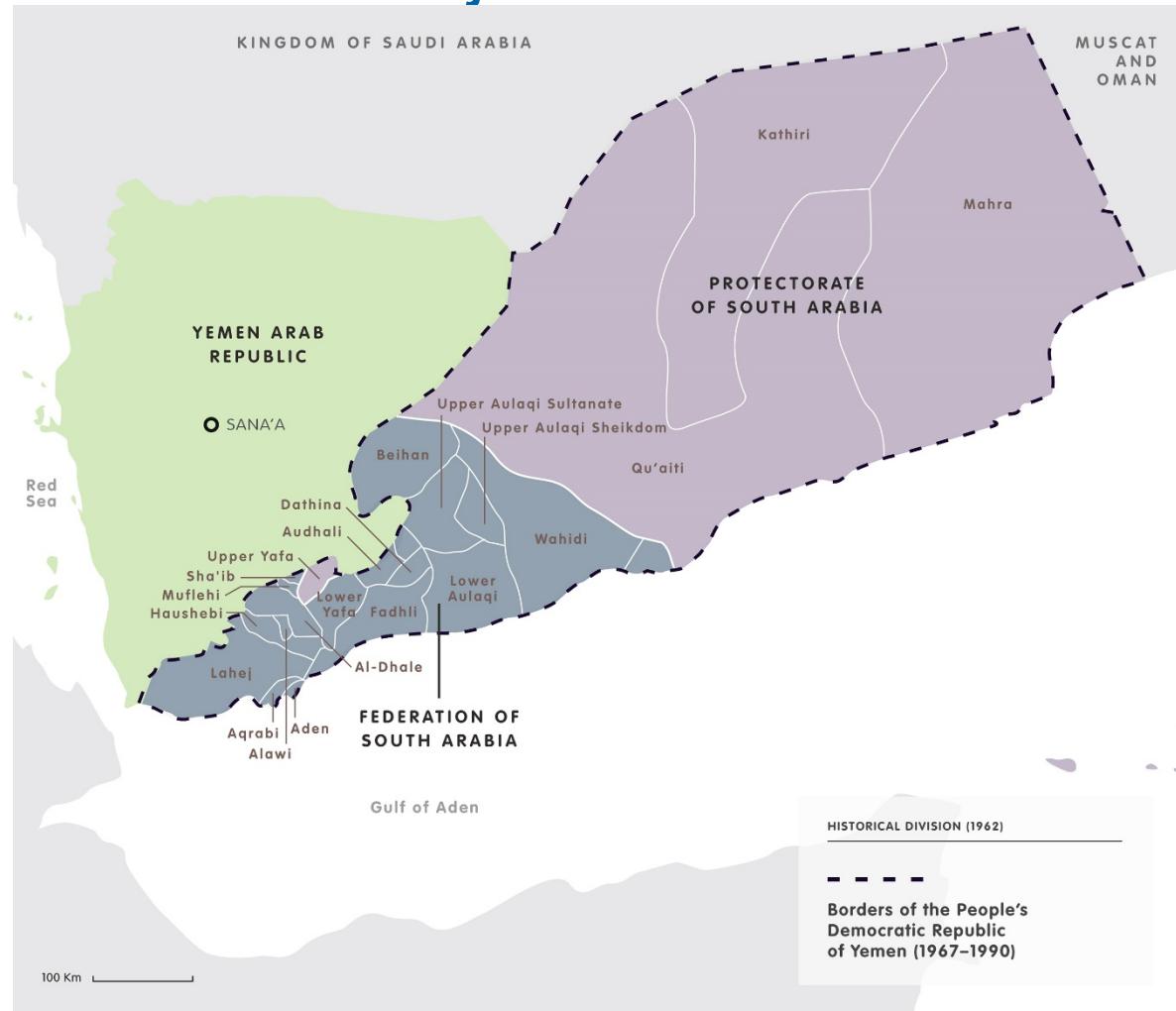
*Quelle: Al-Hayat, 26. März 2011*

## Bestätigte US-Luftschlüge inkl. Drohnen

Jahr	Minimum Luftschläge	Maximum Luftschläge	Minimum Todesopfer	Maximum Todesopfer	Minimum ziviler Opfer	Maximum ziviler Opfer
2009	1	1	30	34	0	0
2010	2	2	5	7	3	4
2011	13	16	76	132	36	36
2012	41	55	217	279	19	24
2013	22	22	79	129	17	37
2014	17	19	90	127	4	9
2015	21	22	75	103	1	7
2016	37	37	153	209	0	0
2017	127	127	135	184	3	10
insgesamt	282	302	866	1210	83	127

Quelle: The Bureau of Investigative Journalism 2018

# Nord- und Südjemen vor 1990



Quelle: European Council on Foreign Relations

**Table 1: Poverty Indicators.**

population:	
population (million)	25.39 (2013; 2004: 19.6*)
population growth rate	2.5% (2013, est.)
age structure	<15: 42% (2009: 40.4%**) 15-65: 55.4% (2009: 56.9%**) >65: 2.6% (2009: 2.7%**)
average of population living below poverty line (at \$US 1,25 at PPP)	16.8%*** (2010; 2005: 1.53%**)
number of poor at \$1,25 a day (in millions)	3.53* (2005)
number of poor at \$2 a day (in millions)	9.39* (2005)
health:	
health expenditures	5.5% of GDP (2011)
access to health services	55%
life expectancy at birth	64.47 years
infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	51.93
education:	
education expenditures	5.2% of GDP (2008)
literacy – male	82.1%
literacy – female	48.5%
indices:	
Global Gender Gap	136/136**** (2013)
Gender Inequality Index	160/186***** (2012)
Human Development Index	160/186***** (2012)

**Abbr.:** GDP-Gross Domestic Product;  
 PPP-Purchasing Power Parity.

**Sources:** Compiled from the CIA World Factbook, URL: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ym.html> (28/02/2014); (\*) the World Bank database, URL: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (28/02/2014); (\*\*\*) the Arab Monetary Fund: The Joint Arab Economic Report 2011. Overview & Statistical Annexes, Abu Dhabi 2011, p. 49; (\*\*\*\*) the World Bank: MENA Quarterly Economic Brief, no. 2, Washington 2014, p. 16; (\*\*\*\*\*) the World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Report 2013, Geneva 2013, pp. 378-379; (\*\*\*\*\*) and the United Nations Development Programme's data from the Human Development Report 2013, URL: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data> (3/03/2014).

**Table 2: Main Economic Indicators.**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GDP per capita \$US	707	832	917	1,020	1,238	1,106	1,401	1,361	1,494	2,500**
GDP growth (annual %)	4	6	3	3	4	4	8	-10	0	3,8**
deficit in fiscal balance (in \$US millions)	-	-	+ 158*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
external dept stocks, PPG (in \$US million)	4,883	4,814	5,099	5,524	5,696	5,875	5,933	5,876	6,911	-
agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	12	11	10	10	9	10	8	-	-	7.7**
industry, value added (% of GDP)	45	49	49	36	34	38	29	-	-	30.9**
services, value added (% of GDP)	43	40	41	53	57	52	63	-	-	61.4**
official un-employment (% of total labor force)	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.3	15	14.6	17.8	-	-	-
inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	13	12	11	8	19	5	11	16	17	11.8**

**Abbr.:** GDP-Gross Domestic Product; PPG-Public and Publicly Guaranteed. **Sources:** Compiled from the World Bank database, URL: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (28/02/2014); (\*) the Arab Monetary Fund: The Joint Arab Economic Report 2011. Overview & Statistical Annexes, Abu Dhabi 2011, p. 111; (\*\*) and the CIA World Factbook, URL: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ym.html> (28/02/2014).

**Table 3: An Impotent Rentier State.**

	1999	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
crude oil production (1000 b/d)	-	366	320	294	284	275
marketed natural gas (billion cubic feet/y)	583**	646**	1,031**	1,059**	1,047**	1,153**
hydrocarbon revenues (in \$US millions)*	-	-	-	7,292	3,529	4,650
hydrocarbon revenues – share in public revenues and grants (%)	-	-	-	73.6	56	61.8
tax revenues – share in public revenues and grants (%)	-	-	-	26.2	26.2	26.2
hydrocarbon revenues – percent of GDP	-	-	-	24.0	12.5	15.9
public expenditure – percent of GDP	-	31.6	34.0	36.6	32.0	35.1
net ODA – percent of GDP	6.01***	1.51***	1.12***	1.60***	2.22***	2.14***

Abbr.: GDP-Gross Domestic Product; ODA-Official Development Assistance. Note: (\*) Hydrocarbon revenues include oil and natural gas revenues. Source: Compiled from the Arab Monetary Fund: The Joint Arab Economic Report 2011. Overview & Statistical Annexes, Abu Dhabi 2011, pp. 92-105; (\*\*) the International Energy Statistics database of the US Energy Information Administration, URL: <http://www.eia.gov/cfapps/ipdb>

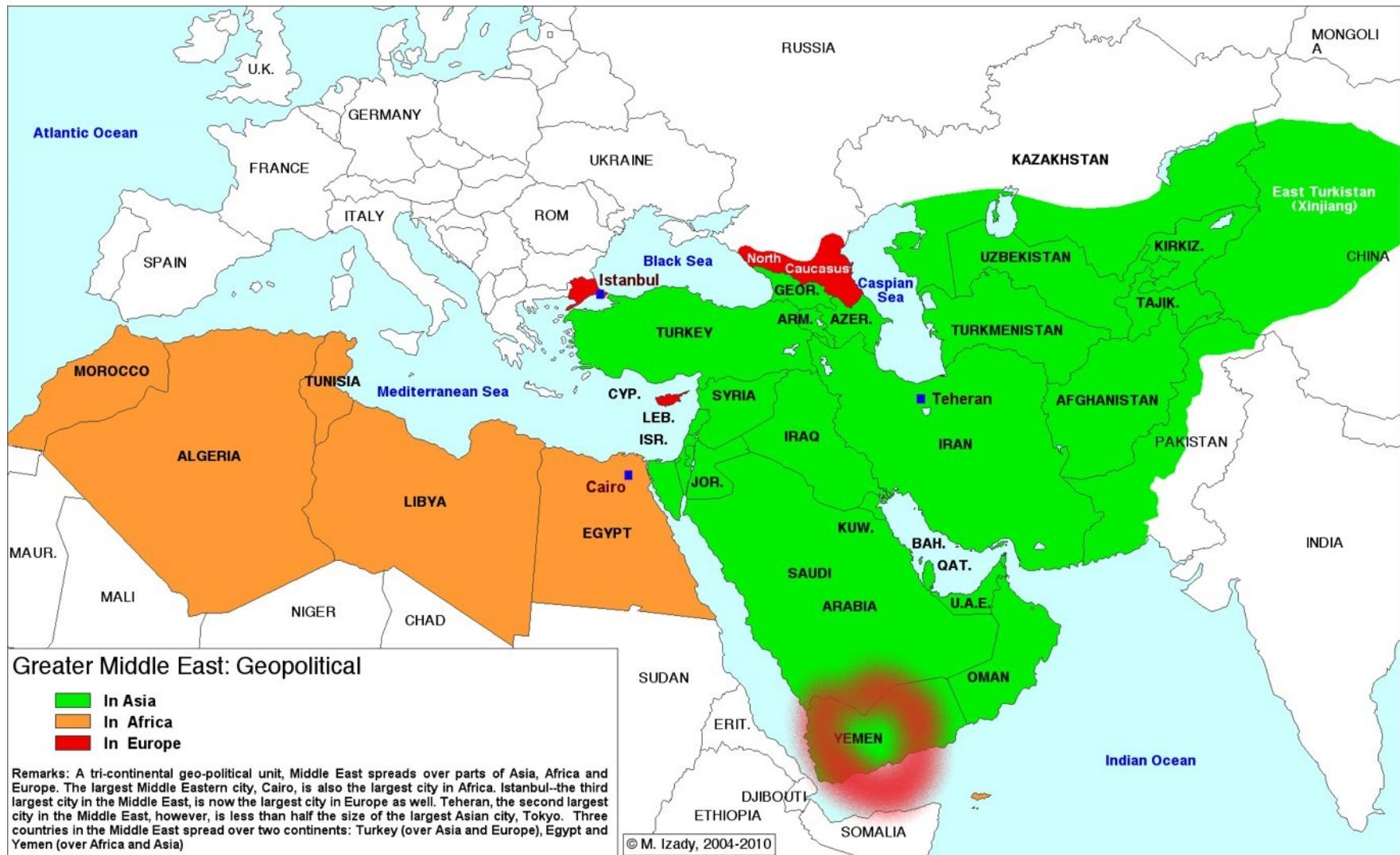
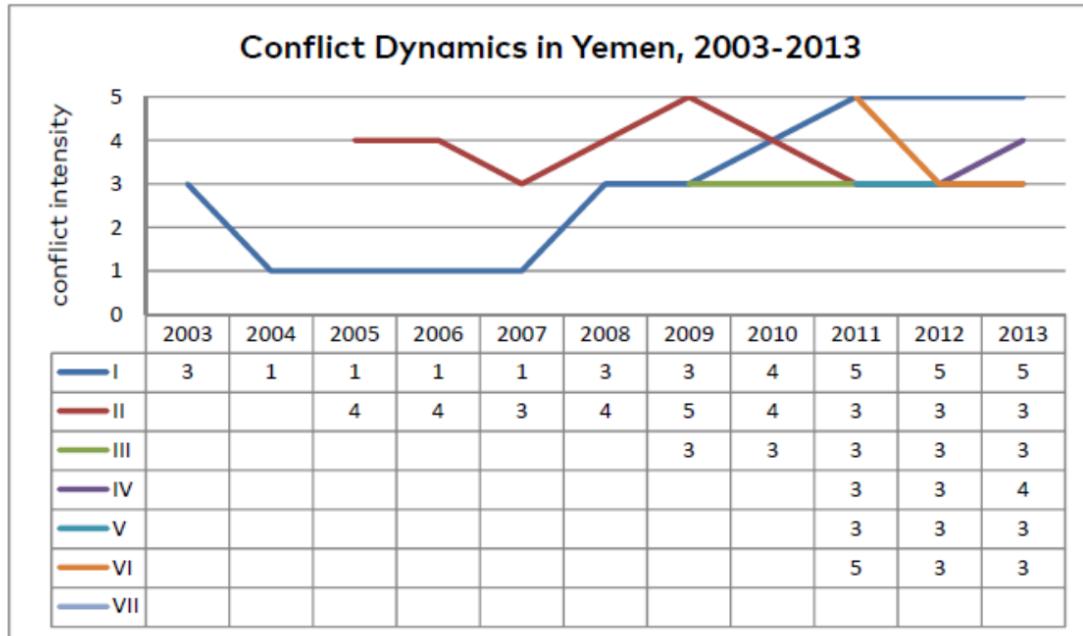


Table 5: Conflict Dynamics in Yemen, 2003-2013.

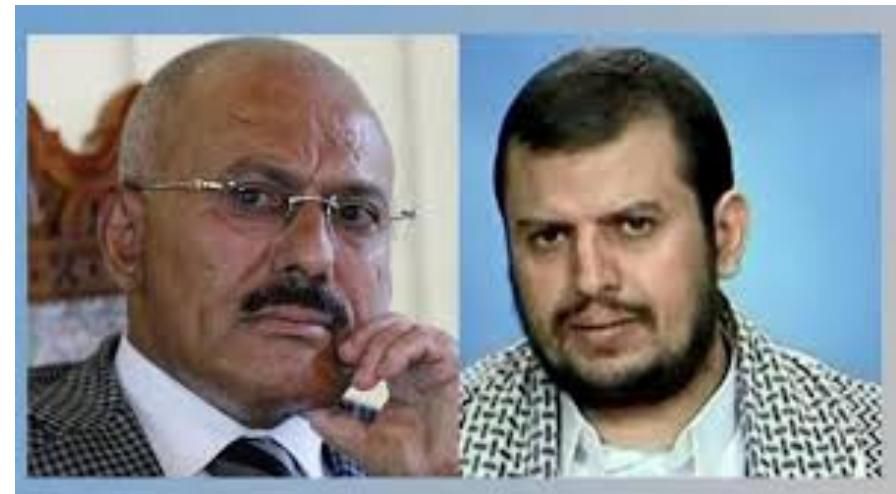


Definition of intensity level 1-5: (1) latent conflict/dispute (low intensity, non-violent); (2) manifest conflict/non-violent crisis (low intensity, non-violent); (3) violent crisis (medium intensity, violent); (4) serious crisis/limited war (high intensity, violent); (5) war (high intensity, violent); for a detailed description of the HIIK's concept of conflict intensity and methodology, see HIIK: Conflict Barometer 2014, Heidelberg 2014, pp. 8-10. Sources: Compiled from HIIK: Konfliktbarometer/Conflict Barometer 2003-2013,

*Identification of conflicts & conflict parties according to the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK):*

- I. government vs. al-Qaeda affiliated groups (in chronological order: Islamic Jihad in Yemen, Aden- Abyan Islamic Army, AQAP).
- II. government vs. Ḥūthīs (Believing Youth; Anṣār Allah).
- III. government vs. Southern Movement (Hirāk).
- IV. Ḥūthīs vs. tribal forces.
- V. AQAP vs. Ḥūthīs.
- VI. government vs. various opposition groups.
- VII. government vs. tribal forces in Ma'rib.

## Anṣār Allāh

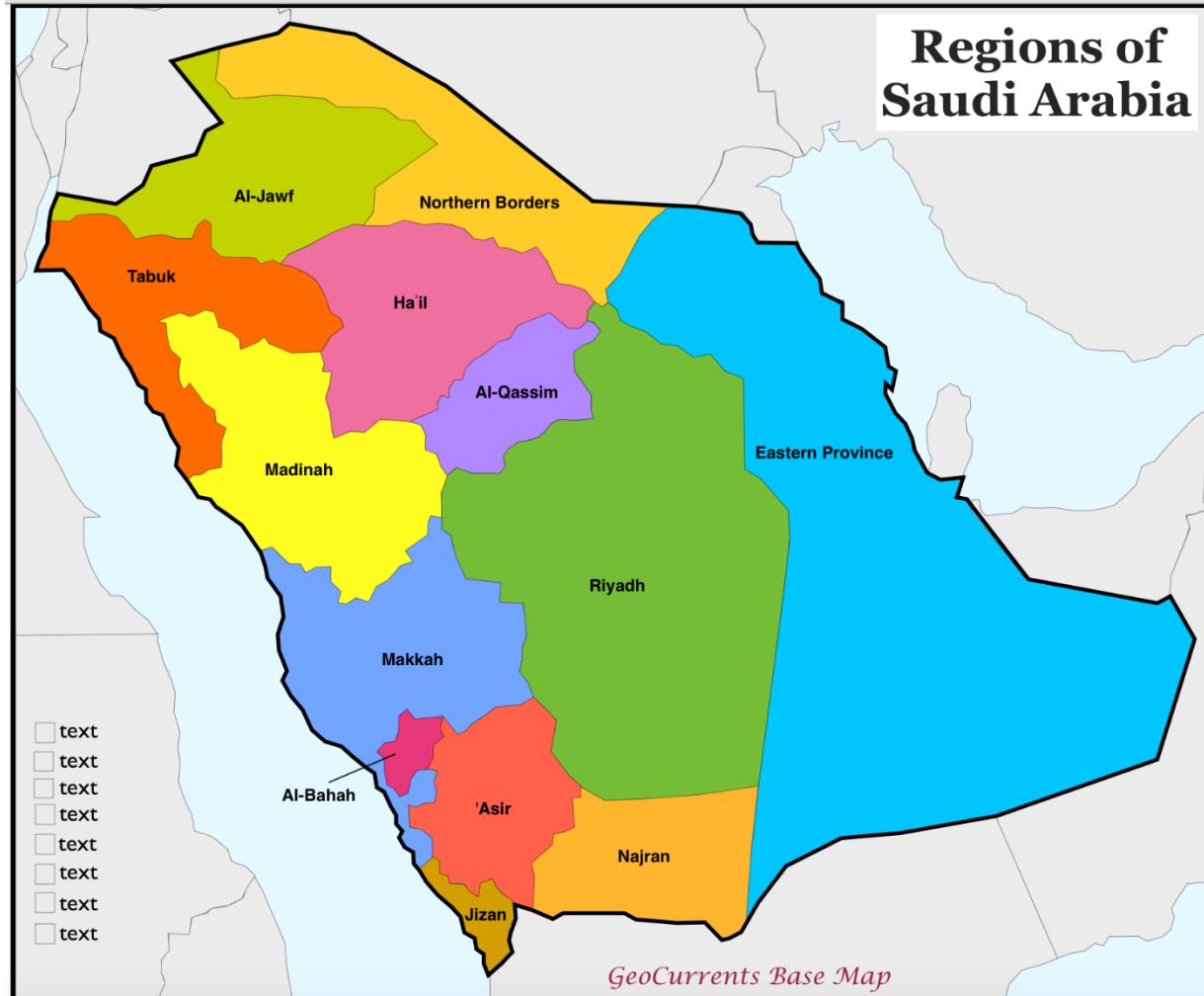


Ali Abdallah Salih

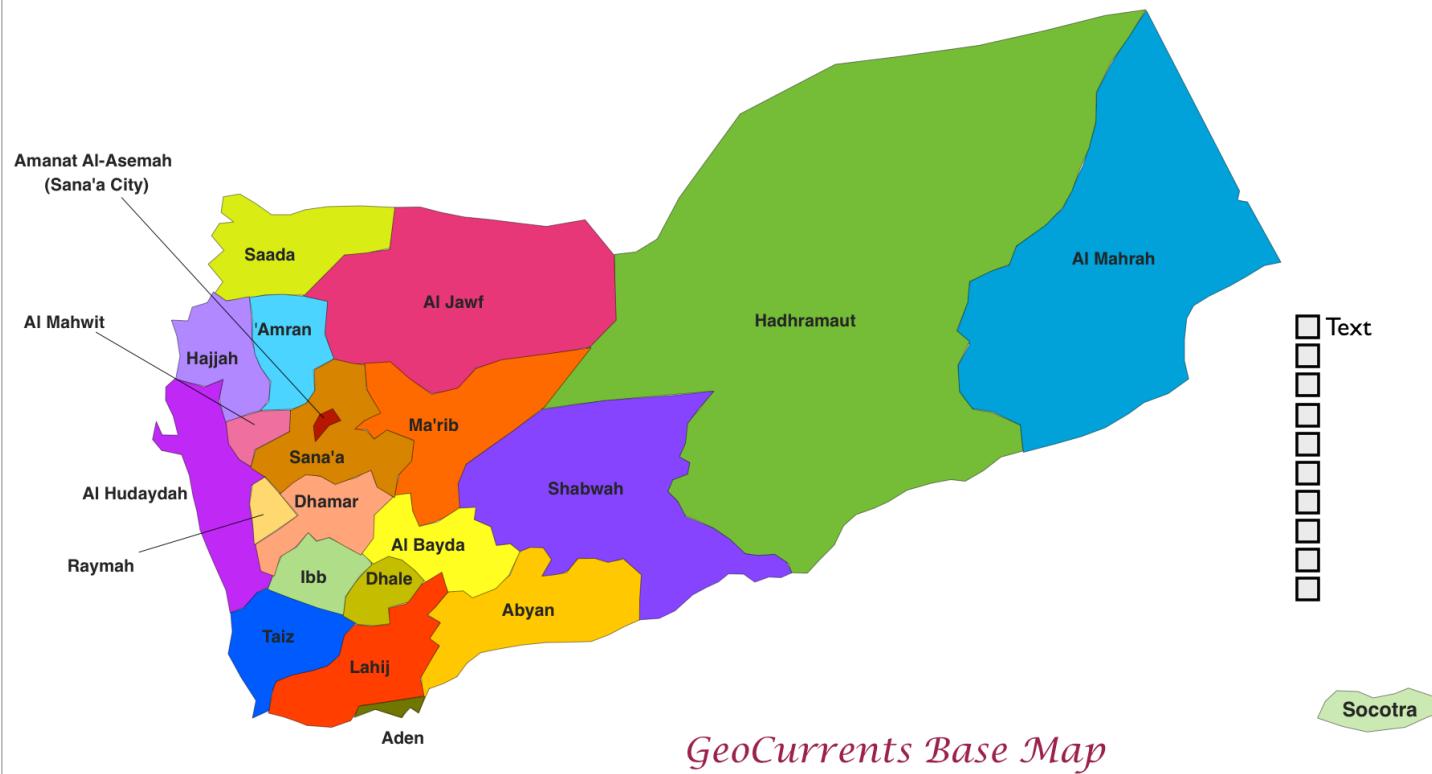
Abd al-Malik al-Huthi

Quelle: [alarabiya.net](http://alarabiya.net)





# Governorates of Yemen



Quelle: GeoCurrents

Teil 2

# **DER JEMEN-KRIEG: GRÜNDE UND VERLAUF**

# Zentrale jemenitische Akteure

Akteur		interne „Verbündete“	externe „Verbündete“
<b>Ali Abdallah Salih</b> (gest.)	Präsident, 1978-1990, 1990-2012	Huthis (bis 12/18)	Iran
<b>Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi</b>	Interimspräsident seit 2012	Islah, JSP etc.	Militärkoalition, v.a. SDA
<b>Huthis</b> (Ansar Allah)	Neozayditische Protestbewegung/Miliz	Ali Abdallah Salih (bis 12/18)	Iran
<b>Islah</b>	(sunn.) islamistische Partei	Hadi, JSP etc.	Militärkoalition, v.a. SDA
<b>Südbewegung</b> (Hirak)	Mehrere, teils konkurrierende SMOs; Ziel = Unabhängigkeit	teils salafistische Milizen, teils JSP, zeitweise Hadi	Militärkoalition, v.a. VAE (Southern Transitional Council)
<b>Tribale Akteure</b>	v.a. im Norden; große Stammesverbände = Hashid (al-Ahmar), Bakil, Madhhaj	teils anti-Hadi, teils anti-Huthi	n/a
<b>AQAP &amp; IS</b>	AQAP seit 2009, IS seit 2015	Teils Stämme (Heiratspolitik)	n/a

# Die saudisch geführte Militärkoalition

## Mitglieder

- **Saudi-Arabien**
- **Vereinigte Arabische Emirate**
- **Sudan**
- Bahrain
- Kuwait
- Ägypten
- (Katar)
- (Marokko)
- *Dschibuti, Senegal, Pakistan etc*

## Unterstützer

- USA
- GB
- Frankreich
- (BRD)



Quelle: Walid Shoebat

## Diskussionsfrage

Die Rolle Irans im Jemen-Krieg ist zentral und marginal zugleich. Stimmen Sie mir zu? Falls ja, wie ist dieser Widerspruch zu erklären?

غافم الدوسري @GhanemAlmasarir

اليك سبب حرب البسوس وسبب حرب اليمن #صورة #عاصفة\_الحزم #محمد\_بن\_سلمان

هل تعلم ان حرب البسوس كان سببها تاقة

وحرب اليمن كان سببها حمار

09:48 - 26. Aug. 2015

207 Retweets 120 „Gefällt mir“-Angaben

66 207 120

د محمد المصري @almass3ari · 7. Sep. 2015  
Antwort an @GhanemAlmasarir  
@GhanemAlmasarir 😂😂😂😂😂😂

Sami Al-Waissi @al\_waissi · 28. Aug. 2015  
Antwort an @GhanemAlmasarir

Quelle: Twitter

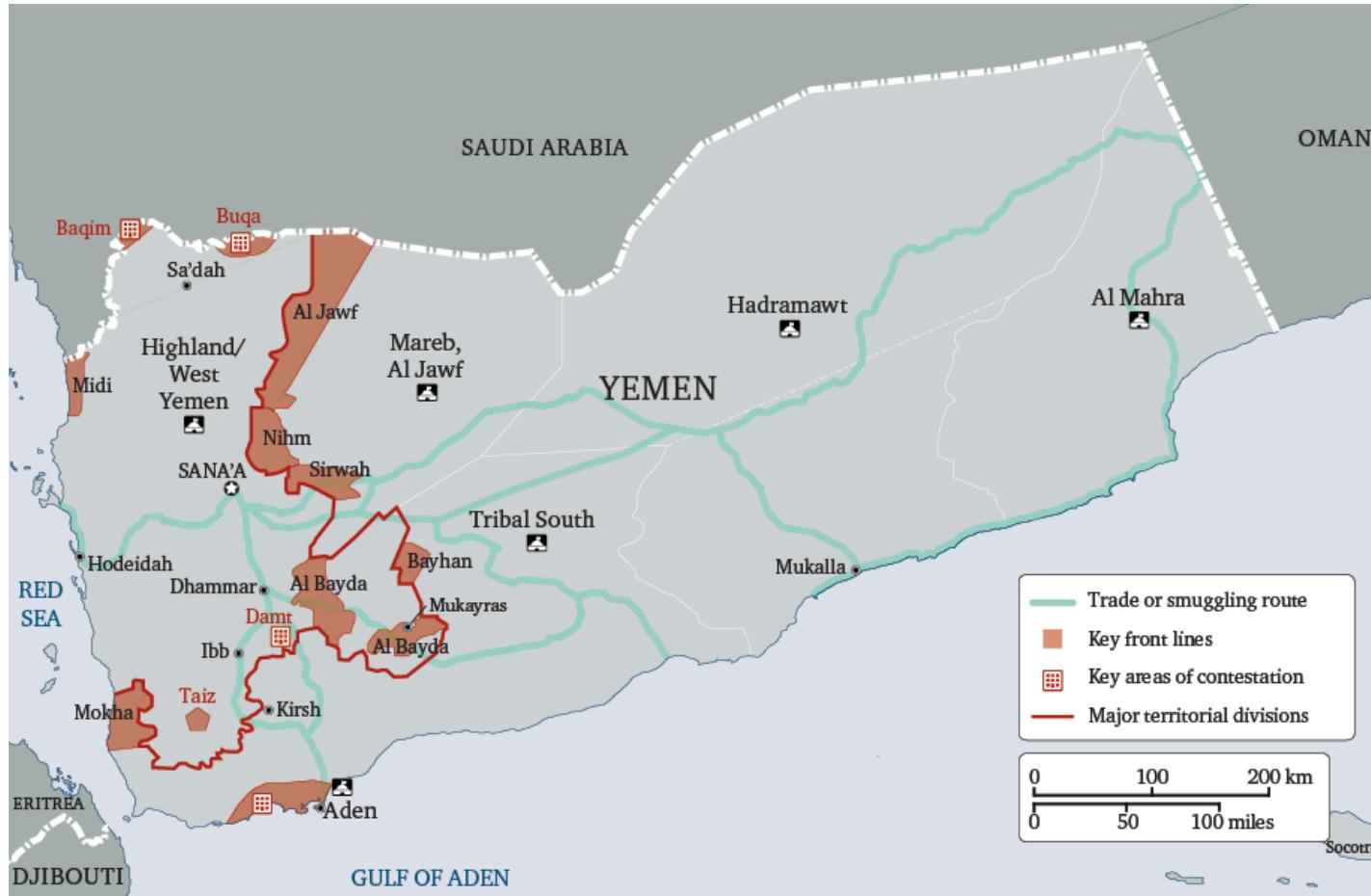


Economist.com

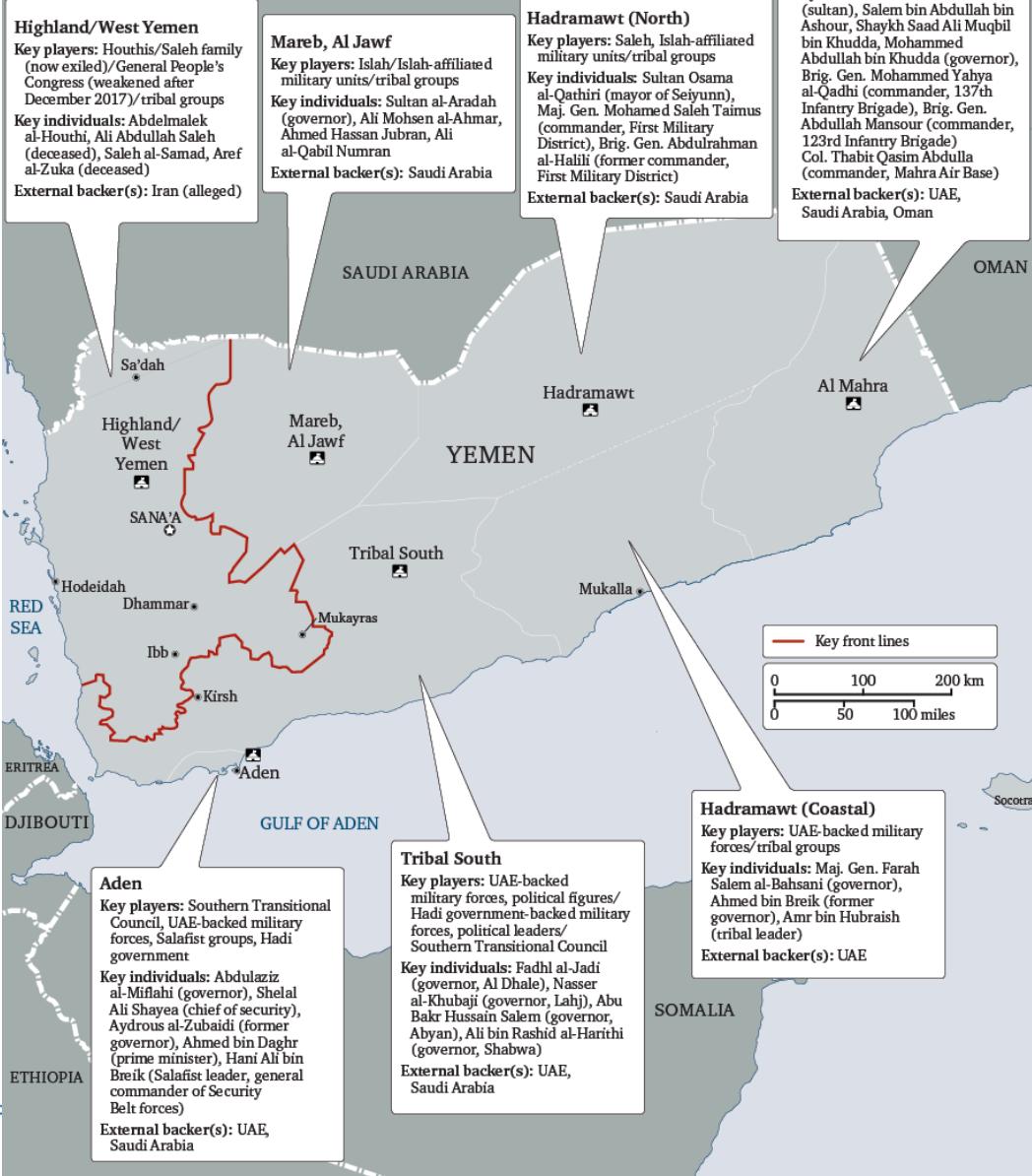
## Frontverlauf & umkämpfte Gebiete, April 2017

Quelle: The Economist

# Frontverlauf & umkämpfte Gebiete (Herbst 2017)



Quelle: Chatham House 2018



# Lokale Akteure & machtpolitische Spaltungen, Herbst 2017

Quelle: Chatham House 2018



Drei  
Regierungen

Teil 3

# DIE FOLGEN DES KRIEGS

## The situation in Yemen



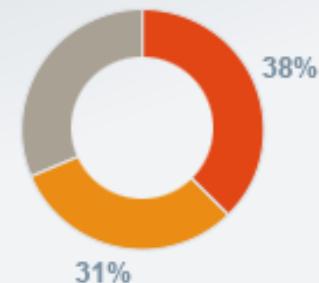
Total population  
27.4 million



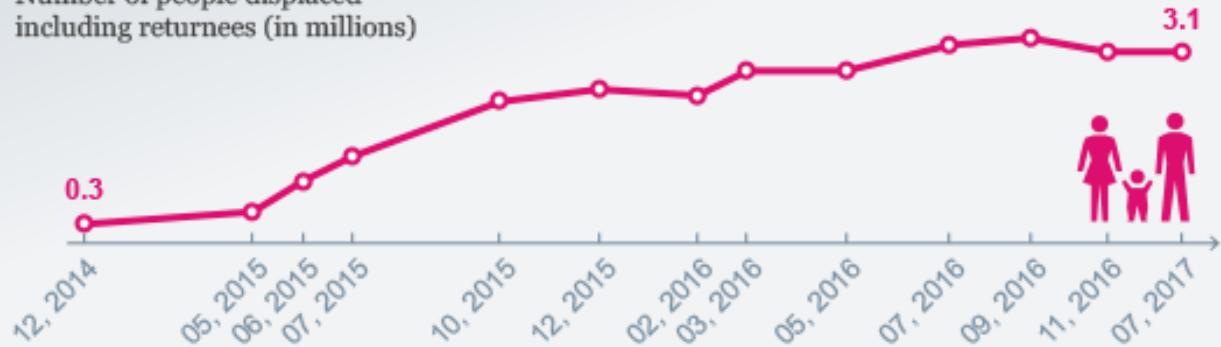
Total people in need  
18.8 million (69%)



People in acute need  
10.3 million (38%)



Number of people displaced including returnees (in millions)

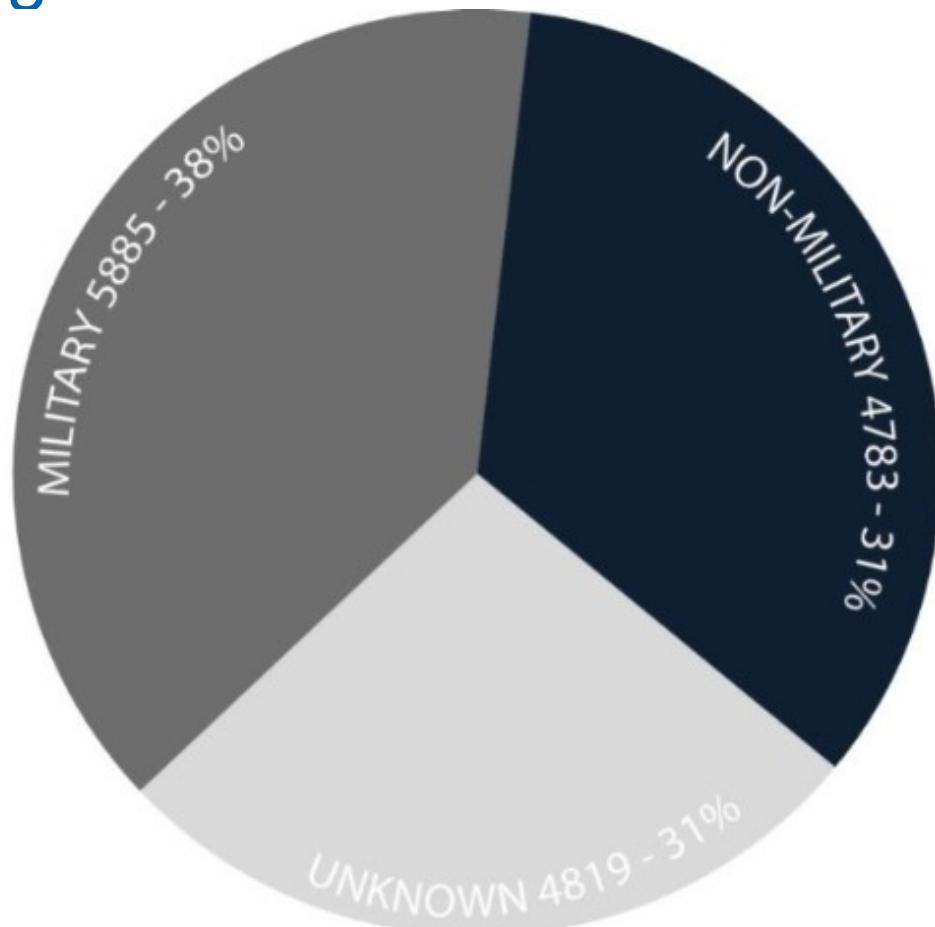


Source: UN/OCHA | Humanitarian Response Plan | July, 2017 | IOM/UNHCR | Task Force on Population Movement

© DW

Quelle: DW

## Luftangriffe seit März 2015

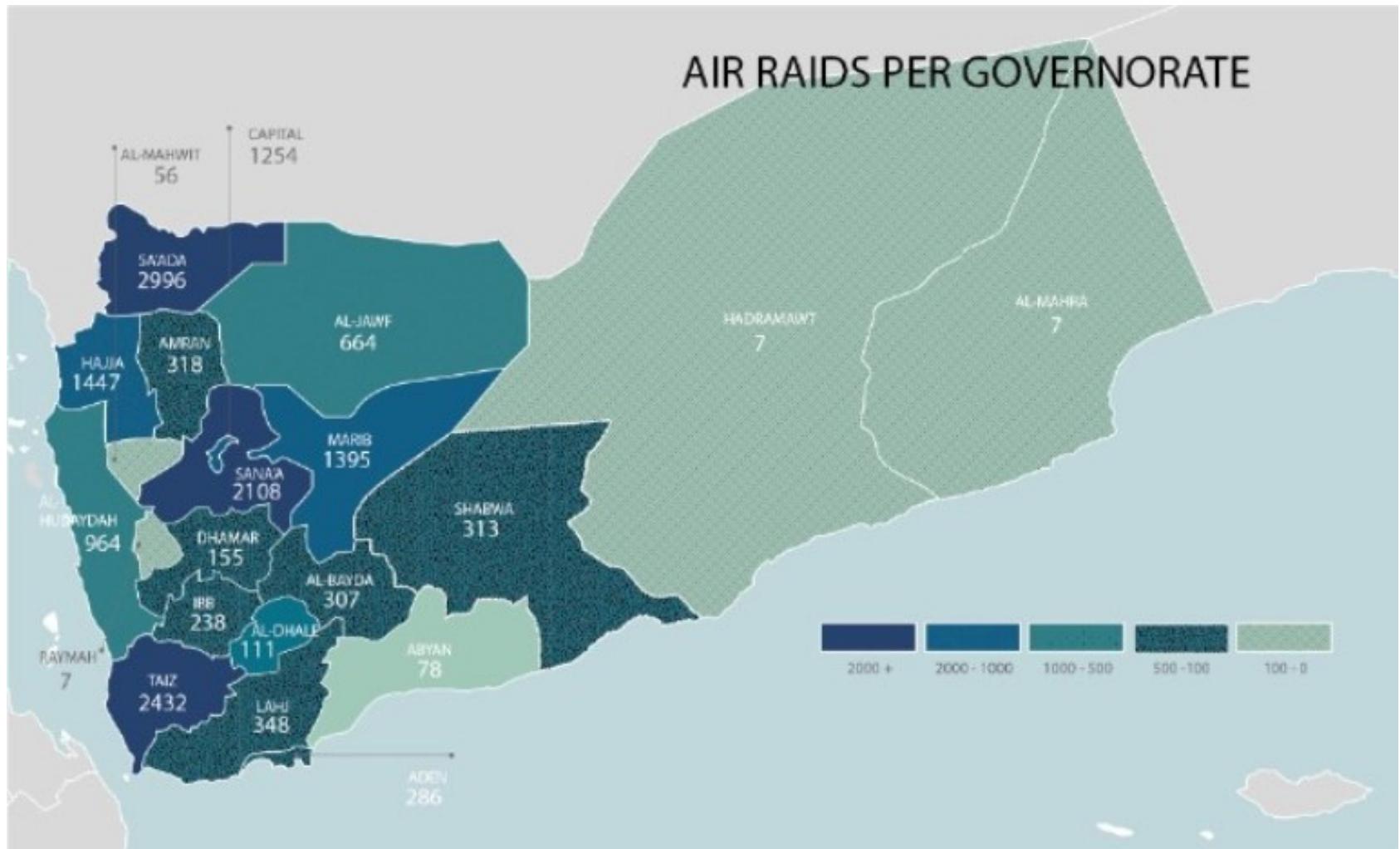


Zeitraum 26.3.2015-15.12.2017, Quelle: The Yemen Data Project

## Luftangriffe auf nicht-militärische Ziele

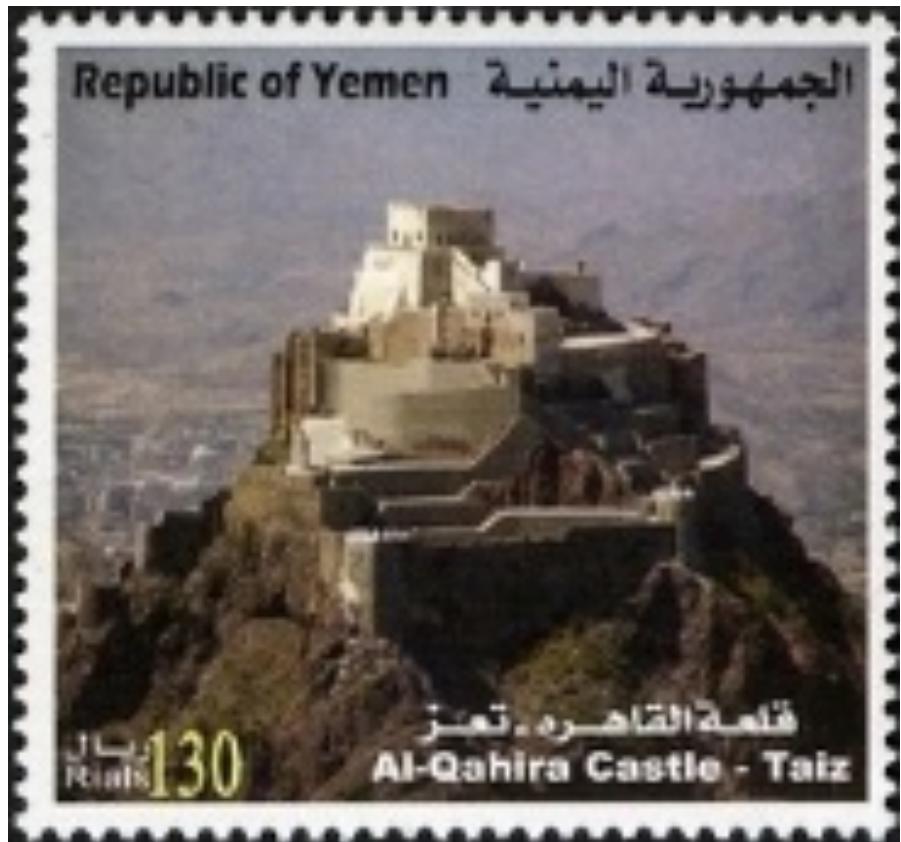
Kategorie	Anzahl
farms	386
market places	183
water and electricity sites	102
food storage sites	62
medical facilities	68

Zeitraum 26.3.2015-15.12.2017, Quelle: The Yemen Data Project



Zeitraum 26.3.2015-15.12.2017, Quelle: The Yemen Data Project

# Zerstörung kulturellen Erbes



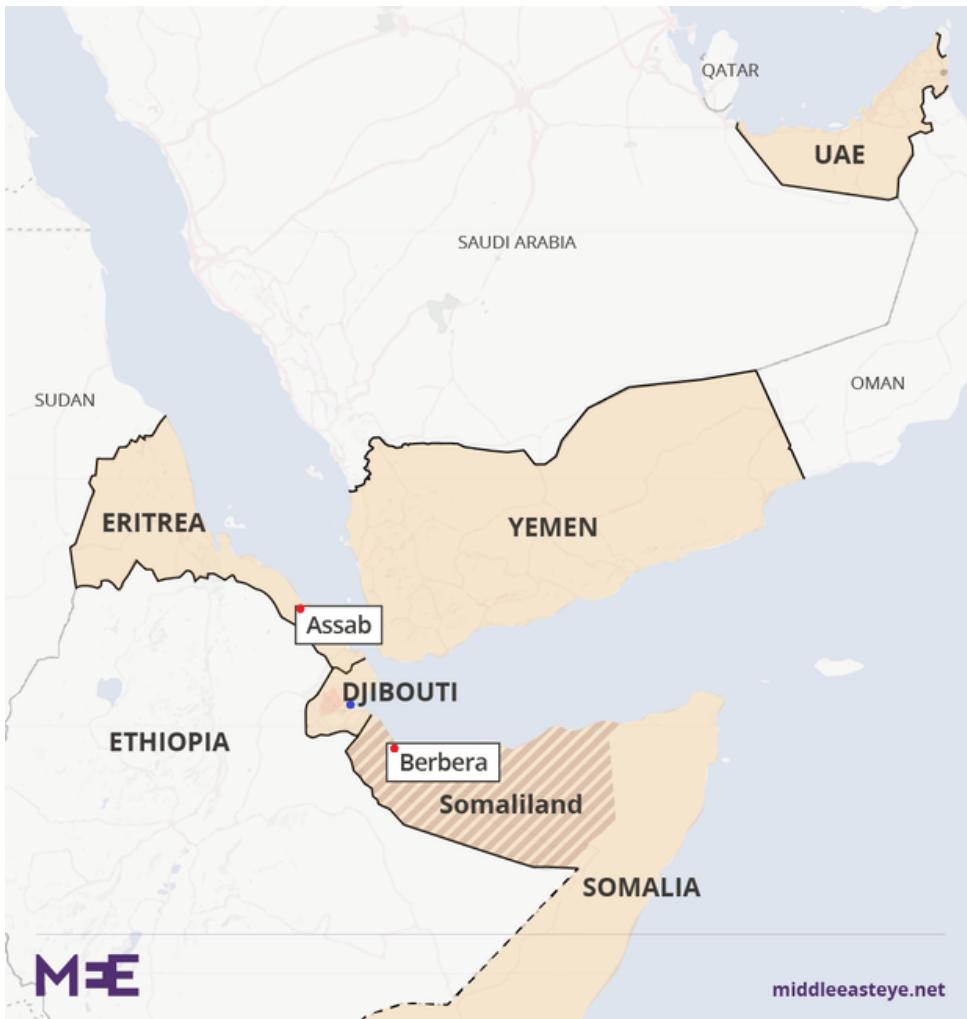
# Al-Qa'ida auf der Arabischen Halbinsel



Quelle: The Economist, Yemen Online



# Saudische und emiratische Militärbasen am Horn



Quelle: Middle East Eye 2017

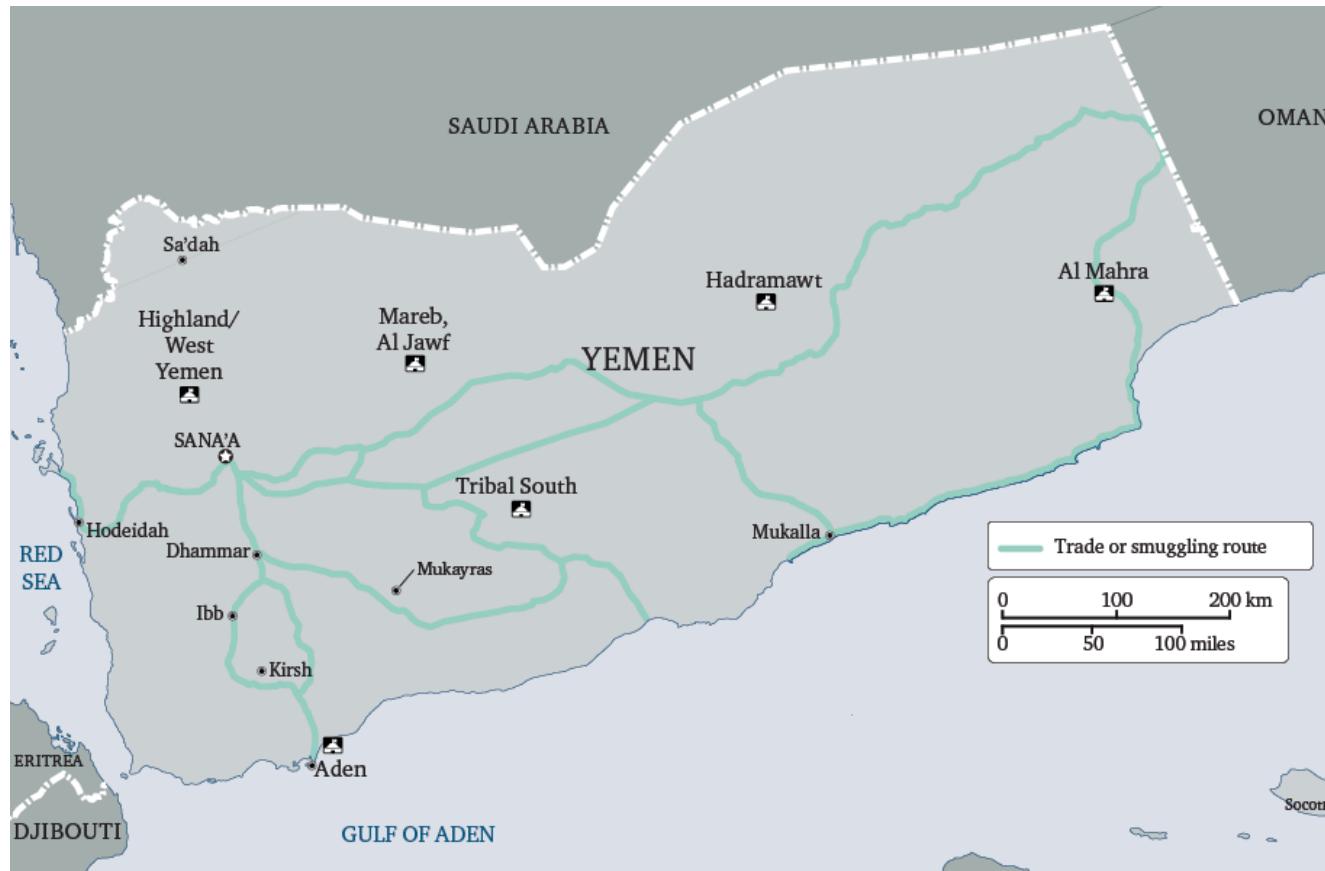
Teil 4

# PERSPEKTIVEN DER KONFLIKTREGELUNG

## Jemen-Krieg = Mehrebenenkonflikt

Ebene	Gegenstand
international	Iran. Atomkonflikt / -abkommen (JCPOA Juli 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iran. Regionalpolitik (<math>\neq</math> JCPOA)</li> <li>• Iran. Raketenprogramm            (JCPOA gekoppelt an UNSCR 2231)</li> </ul>
regional (MENA)	Saudi-Arabien/VAE vs. Iran
national	politische Herrschaft / -ssystem
subnational (Provinzebene)	Zuschnitt föderales System vs. Autonomie vs. Sezession
lokal	pol., ökon., rel., soz. Partikularinteressen / Kriegsökonomie

# Schmuggelrouten (Herbst 2017)



Quelle: Chatham House 2018

# GIGA Foci Nahost – Auswahl 2017

- Anna Sunik

**Die VAE: vom Juniorpartner zur aufsteigenden  
Regionalmacht** GIGA Focus Nahost, 06/2017

- Henner Fürtig

**Katars Beziehungen zu Iran: eher Taktik als Strategie**  
GIGA Focus Nahost, 04/2017

- Thomas Richter

**Strukturreformen in den Arabischen Golfstaaten –  
begrenzter Einfluss der G20** GIGA Focus Nahost,  
03/2017

- Jens Heibach

**Saudi-Arabiens Krieg im Jemen: keine  
Ausstiegsstrategie** GIGA Focus Nahost, 02/2017

- Markus A. Kirchschlager

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!