

آثار الحرب على فقدان التراث الثقافي لليمن

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EFFECTS OF WAR ON THE LOSS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OF YEMEN

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المخلص

منذ بدأت الحرب الأهلية في اليمن عام 2015 أدت الحرب إلى دمار تاريخي و توفيت الآلاف من الأرواح و تضررت مواقع التراث المختلفة، مما أدى إلى تدمير البنية التحتية لمختلف المدن والبلدات و مع استمرار القتال و التوقف لإطلاق النار لفترة وجيزة ووسطه وسرعان ما تم كسره، تستمر التكاليف الثقافية في الارتفاع في بلد يحتمل أن يكون فيه النسيج الحضري التقليدي والعمارة العامية الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط. أثارت الحرب تساؤلات حول الاتفاقات المبرمة لمواقع التراث. أثرت الخسارة بشكل كبير على السياحة حيث اختفت جماليات اليمن. الآثار النفسية ثقيلة للغاية على السكان الأصليين، وخاصة الأطفال. مستوى الأخلاق والثقة في انخفاض. يجب أن تنظم خطة الطوارئ بين الجمعيات وأن تقدم بوضوح وظيفتها في حالة الحرب. لمنع المزيد من الضرر للتراث اليمن.

تمتلك اليمن مواقع تراثية غنية ومتنوعة ثقافية ذات أهمية عالمية ، وقد حددت اليونسكو المدن القديمة في صنعاء وزبيد وشبام كمواقع تراث عالمي. تتميز الصفات الفريدة للمدن التاريخية اليمنية بأسلوبها المعماري المتجانس والتخطيطي الفريد و تمتلك اليمنية مواقع تراثية

وثقافية غنية ومتنوعة للغاية ، والعديد من أصولها الثقافية الرئيسية لها أهمية عالمية وتعتبر ممتلكات التراث العالمي موردًا هشًا وغير متجدد ولا يمكن الاستغناء عنه ، وبالتالي لا يجوز تدميرها. إن التهديد الذي يتهدد التراث الثقافي اليمني ، والذي ظل إلى حد كبير دون تغيير لأكثر من 500 عام ، خطير وهناك أسباب متعددة: ضغوط من التنمية ، وإجراءات إنفاذ غير كافية كما هو الحال في الكثير من المدن في اليمن. تم عرض المباني والهياكل المدمرة التي تمت دراستها كخيارات لإدراجها في البرنامج المقترح في البحث الورقي. سيركز البحث الورقي على مهمة زيادة الوعي العام بممتلكات التراث المبنية ثقافيًا وتعزيز التراث المبني من خلال الإدارة المثرية.

لتحقيق أهداف هذه الدراسة ؛ سيتم إجراء تحليل مفصل للتراث الثقافي ووضع الحرج مع الإشارة بشكل خاص إلى الأسباب الكامنة وراءها ، في العقود الأخيرة خلال الحرب. تستند الدراسات التحليلية إلى المعلومات التي تم جمعها المتعلقة بمفهوم تصور الحفاظ على التراث المبني والتحليل القانوني والمؤسسي للجهات الفاعلة الرئيسية.

Abstract

Since the civil war in Yemen began in 2015, the war has led to historical destruction, thousands of lives have died, and various heritage sites have been damaged, which has led to the destruction of the infrastructure of various cities and towns. Cultural costs are on the rise in a country with potentially the best traditional urban fabric and vernacular architecture in the Middle East. The threat to culture of Yemen's heritage, which have largely remained unchanged for more than 500 years are severe and there are multiple causes: pressure from development, inadequate enforcement procedures as in many cities of Yemen. Yemen has got very rich and diverse culture built heritage sites of universal significance, UNESCO has designated the old cities of Sana'a, Zabid, and Shibam as world heritage sites. The unique qualities of Yemeni historic cities have extraordinary homogeneous, planning and architectural style and has very rich and diverse traditional built and cultural heritage sites, and many of its major cultural assets are of universal significance. World heritage property is a fragile, non-renewable, and irreplaceable resource, therefore should not be destroyed. Cultural heritage in an area that is judged and recognized as one of the world heritage, has a particular historic value and should be protected and preserved, such properties consist of art and architecture works, manuscript books, and other properties of artistic, historical, or archaeological interest, including ethnological documents. Vandalism problems also arise from public behaviors and their attitude to cultural



property. The respect for culturally built heritage has gradually been lost over the last years, due to the economic problems of the average citizen. The destroyed buildings and structures that have been studied as options for inclusion in the proposed program are present in the paper research. To achieve the objectives of this study; a detailed analysis of the cultural heritage and its critical situation with particular reference to the reasons behind them, in the last decades during the war, will be made.

INTRODUCTION

Yemen is home to a number of landmarks with valuable cultural and historical importance. Several of these have been recognized by UNESCO as World Heritage Sites because of their uniqueness and importance to the collective interests of humanity. Yemen has a unique architectural heritage, one from which we can learn and draw inspiration. The practitioners, the master builders and craftsmen, have learnt how to build to suit geography, location, the climate and available materials.

1	Historic Town of Zabid	1993
2	Old City of Sana'	1986
3	Old Walled City of Shibam	1982
4	Socotra	2008

War has devastatingly affected Yemen's kin and its framework. Numerous regular citizens have been murdered in the battling, and parts of the nation remain on the very edge of starvation. 12,000 of 14,400 schools in Yemen have been closed down and educators' compensation has not been paid. Around 2600 schools were incompletely or demolished by the Saudi-driven alliance. Wellbeing, water and sanitation frameworks have been shelled to the point of crumpling, leaving more than 15 million individuals without satisfactory access to clean drinking water and safe sanitation. Millions more are ravenous and require help in getting a better than average feast. (Mohammad, 2017) 1. This paper talks about the impact on the cultural heritage of Yemen caused by the destruction caused by the war. The civil war that began in 2015 and is still running has been cruel to the nation and its built environment. World Heritage properties may bolster an assortment of continuous and proposed uses that are environmentally and socially supportable. The State Party and its associates must ensure that such practical use does not have a negative impact on the property's exceptional general esteem, uprightness, and credibility.

AIM OF THE PAPER

The aim of this paper is to promote discussion on important contemporary issues in heritage conservation. It brings together a small



number of invited specialists from different backgrounds to discuss a theme that is both topical and important for the better understanding of heritage conservation. A further aim of the paper given at the forum is to help make the content more widely available to all those interested in conservation and its related disciplines. The forum on armed conflict and the conservation of Yemen will be discussed in this paper. As the papers make clear, the contribution of cultural heritage in war situations is seen as being much more pervasive than the restoration of war-damaged buildings or the restitution of stolen objects. Finally, the aim of the paper is to help stimulate it. In particular, they aim to experience and reflect values based on a cultural heritage that is much humbler but no less important than the one epitomized by national icons.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology is the general research system that diagrams the manner in which an exploration venture is to be embraced and, in addition to other things, distinguishes the strategies to be utilized in it. In this paper, the research methodology is through the physical observations and documentation of various sites in Yemen affected by the war and showing the impacts of the loss. Furthermore, research papers and reports have been consulted for the verified information that is required for this paper. The technique for social occasion information is documentation and studies in the library. Yemen's heritage has been documented thoroughly, especially by UNESCO. A successful restitution of symbols may well eventually contribute to that feeling of well-being, but, as noted above, it can be a long and drawn-out process.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER

The main objective to bring together cultural heritage professionals in the sub region and conflict resolution experts in order to:

- (1) Discuss and suggest alternative solutions for minimizing the impact of armed conflict on cultural and natural heritage;
- (2) Reflect on the role of museums and cultural associations in the preservation of cultural and natural heritage in the event of armed conflict; and
- (3) Begin awareness programs on the importance of peace, tolerance, and respect for cultural heritage based on traditional values.

The papers allowed participants to understand the state of museums and cultural heritage after armed conflict and Yemen war in the various countries under discussion. The speakers described the difficulties encountered in the implementation of programs aimed at protecting cultural heritage before and during armed conflicts.





THE SITUATIONS OF CONFLICTS IN HERITAGE

As a legacy from the past, heritage is safeguarded with the goal that future generations can gain from and appreciate these assets. However, heritage isn't lethargic and rather is a consistently changing arrangement with aspects from the past joined with the present. This applies to unmistakable spaces and the structures and open spaces that involve them, in addition to the elusive resources, including their capacity and conventions, artworks, and scents and sounds related to them. The focus on architecture as an image of heritage makes it a nonstop focus amid fighting intended to mortify and eradicate the historical backdrop of the related individuals, regardless of whether this expectation is straightforwardly expressed or not. Furthermore, despite the goals of military targets, memorable locales in the vicinity of bombings are defenseless to basic harm or total obliteration. It is foundations, both local and worldwide, that are generally in charge of saving these spaces, yet in wartime, political and monetary ramifications diminish these establishments' capacity to secure heritage. At that point, it becomes the network's responsibility to maintain conservation techniques that are incompatible with all of the additional security issues that need to be addressed. (Armenta, Heritage Preservation in War: Proactive and Reactive Approaches Applied to the Old City in Sana'a, Yemen, 2018) 2. Built heritage consists of all aspects of the man-made historical environment, including archaeological sites. Most world heritage is considered to be contested heritage by many due to its dualities in global and local values, as the sites become both part of a global network that assigns a "universal value" to them and as they must continue to serve as part of the local heritage. Beyond this inherent conflict, the consequences of the listing also create tensions at world heritage sites, usually exemplified by the need to balance tourism and everyday living. The idea of constructed heritage protection is extremely confusing regarding ideological methodologies, on-screen characters included, specialized techniques, and execution forms. The amount of built heritage that is currently at risk is enormous. Investigating the significance of assembled heritage preservation strategies so as to shield and create heritage destinations (Bagader, 2016) 3. The amount of built heritage that is currently at risk is enormous. That may well be the case, but at some point, the question of money and financial sustainability has to be considered.

HAGGUE AGREEMANT

The Convention looks to guarantee that social property, both portable and resolute, is shielded and regarded as the regular heritage of



mankind. The Convention urges gatherings to avoid burglary and vandalism of social property and proposes a particular blue and white shield-molded insignia to distinguish secured social property. Likewise, with the Roerich Pact, social property and social establishments are to be secured in furnished clashes between states or between gatherings of indistinguishable states as long as they are not put to military purposes. Uncommon assurance is to be given to those properties that are recorded on the "Global Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection". The content of the Convention starts by characterizing as its subject moveable and enduring social property of incredible significance to the social heritage of each. This incorporates landmarks of engineering, craftsmanship, history, religious and common, such as archeological locales, show-stoppers, original copies, books and chronicles, logical accumulations, and every one of the structures that house these accumulations, for example, libraries, files, and historical centers. (Wegener) 4. Historically, cities acted as places where diverse people could come together to exchange ideas or goods, where the specialization of services allowed for human creativity. To prevent further damage to Yemen's cultural heritage, Yemeni factions must negotiate an end to the conflict, and international backers of warring parties must end their support.

CONFLICTS AND EFFECTS OF HERITAGE IN YEMEN

Yemen's social heritage is as one of a kind as it is general, and the individuals who esteem it most (regularly instinctively) are Yemenis themselves. It is the unique mark of a huge number of long stretches of mankind's history and versatility, beginning with the principal floods of Homo sapiens' relocation out of Africa over the Bab al-Mandab strait 60,000 years ago, to the megalithic landmarks, walled ridge settlements, and desert necropolises of the Bronze Age (Khalidi, The Destruction of Yemen and Its Cultural Heritage, 2017) 5. This fact plays an important role in the contemporary political agendas of the nation-states located within this region and affects the way that cultural heritage is treated. Yemen is home to various milestones with profitable social and historical significance. A few of these have been perceived by UNESCO as World Heritage Sites in light of their uniqueness and significance to the aggregate interests of mankind. (<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/unesco-world-heritage-sites-in-yemen.html>, 2017) 6. Yemen's World Heritage Cities present an opportunity to examine the relationship between the built environment and the origins and consequences of conflict within these cities. As conflict and contestation are part of the daily life in Yemen, one must





understand the role of conflict in society in order to attempt to implement policies in conflict societies. Heritage preservation is important; the emphasis on oral and intangible cultural heritage understates the importance of preserving the built environment as a way to preserve cultural diversity.

HISTORIC TOWN OF ZABID

The historic town of Zabid is protected by the Antiquities Law of 1973. A Master Plan for the entire city was approved in 2004 and an Urban Conservation Plan is currently under preparation. A Management Plan for the property will follow the preparation of the Urban Conservation Plan.

OLD CITY OF SANA'A

As a remarkable case of a homogeneous engineering group mirroring the spatial attributes of the early long periods of Islam, the city in its scene has an uncommonly masterful and pictorial quality. Its many-storied structures speak to an extraordinary reaction to guarded needs in giving extensive living quarters to the greatest number of occupants inside faultless city dividers.

OLD WALLED CITY OF SHIBAM

Encompassed by a strengthened divider, the sixteenth century city of Shibam is one of the most seasoned and best instances of urban arranging dependent on the guidelines of vertical development. Their amazing pinnacles like structures ascend out of the bluff and have given the city the epithet of 'the Manhattan of the desert'.

SOCOTRA ARCHIPELAGO

Socotra is of specific significance to the Horn of Africa's biodiversity hotspot and, as a standout amongst the most biodiversity rich and particular islands on the planet, has been named the "Galápagos of the Indian Ocean". (UNESCO) 7.

DESTRUCTION OF WAR

On 26 March 2015, the contention in Yemen swelled into a severe war as viciousness held the greater part of the nation. The southern urban communities of Aden and Taiz are in remnants, the northern city of Sa'ada is destroyed and numerous different regions are widely harmed. Yemen is amidst an intense philanthropic emergency. What's more, there is no imaginable closure to the lethal clash. Near 10 million kids confront dread, agony and deprivation.

Children don't begin wars, yet are the most defenseless against their lethal impacts. Almost 2,300 kids have been harmed in the most extraordinary and brutal courses in the previous year. By and large



something like six kids have been killed or damaged each day since March, 2015, a sevenfold increment contrasted and the entire of 2014. A large portion of the executing and injuring of youngsters occurred in the governorates of Taiz, Sana'a, Sa'ada, Aden and Hajjah where the brutality and battling have been the heaviest. Youngsters speak to 33% of every regular citizen demise since March 2015. (UNICEF, 2016) 8.

Notwithstanding barefaced infringement of global philanthropic law, the universal network everywhere has remained generally quiet because of pulverization of Yemen's social heritage. (Passey, 2018) 9.

As per universal law, "military need" can fill in as genuine justification for assaults on social heritage. As indicated by the official list of assaults given by Muhammad alSayani, chief of the Yemeni General Organization of Antiquities, Saudi airstrikes have harmed or devastated fifty-nine social locales since joining the Yemen struggle 2015. At least sixty of Yemen's monuments have been damaged or destroyed since the bombing campaign began in March 2015



Fig. 1 Sketch by Nishant Choksi, Yemeni Heritage, Saudi Vandalism, New York Times

The association recorded the Al Qasimi zone in Sanaa, the Old City of Saadah and Marib Dam, the archeological city of Baraqish, Al Qahirah fortification in Taiz and Hadramout's old tombs as being extremely harmed. It is said the ninth century mosque of Bani Matar and Dhamar Museum have been totally devastated.

THE GREAT DAM OF MARIB

The Marib Dam was assaulted and gravely harmed by the Saudi-driven alliance. There can be no genuine motivation to assault this old landmark. It's anything but a military target, and lying in an uninhabited territory at the edge of the Ramlat al-Sabatayn desert, it has no strategic importance. The defilement of these archaeological locales and landmarks, just as the engineering and foundation of Yemen's noteworthy



urban areas, can be considered a focused and fundamental demolition of Yemeni world heritage. However, it has not been named thusly. (Khalidi,

Yemeni Heritage, Saudi Vandalism, 2015) 10.2 Marib has a few imperative social locales; for example, the Bar'an Temple, the Awam Temple with its necropolis, the Wadi Ghufaina settlement, al-Mabna dam, and the Great Dam of Marib, which is viewed as a ponder of specialised design and, furthermore, shows up in a section of the Qur'an. (UNITAR, 2016) 11.



Fig. 2 Marib Dam before and after the war

SIRWAH

After Ma'rib, the most important economical and political center of the Kingdom of Saba at the beginning of the 1st century BC, on the Arabian Peninsula. Şirwāḥ was surrounded by a fortified wall. The city layout inside the oasis included a number of large buildings.

The ruins of Şirwāḥ are located 40 km west of Ma'rib. The town was well protected by its position in the mountains was well protected, but at the same time put limits on its development. As a result, Şirwāḥ quickly lost its position as a capital, which was taken over by Ma'rib, which was in an important economical center since it was located on the incense route. The town nevertheless remained an important centre for the Sabaeans, as shown by the large number of temple buildings. It was also the site chosen by King Yada'il Dharīh I to build an important temple to Almaqah about the year 700 BC.

THE OLD CITY OF SANA'A

Some portions of the Old City, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, have been bulldozed by shelling. Presently, just rubble and straggly palm trees remain where special pinnacle houses once stood. Numerous structures have been seriously harmed and are just skeletons now, Umat al-Razzak, director of customary lodging, said. (Yemen's ancient architecture threatened by war) 12.



Fig. 3 Old City before and after the war

Alliance bombs hit Sanaa's old city, lodging 106 mosques and 6,500 homes in March, June, and September 2015, focusing on two neighborhoods. The inadvertent blow-back of besieging strikes crosswise over Sanaa city has done extra harm to the houses in the old city. For instance, the vast majority of the old alabaster windows have parted from the power of the bombings. What's more, an antiquated mosque, Qubbat al-Mahdi (1750 CE) in old Sanaa was harmed by the IS in June 2015.



Fig. 4 Republican Palace before the war (Aljazeera America, 2015) 13



Fig. 5 Republican Palace after the war (Muhammad, 2017) 14

The Presidential Palace, otherwise called the Republican Palace, was the official home of the President of Yemen. It was situated in the al-Sabeen neighborhood of southern Sana'a, Yemen. On January 20, 2015, the royal residence was assumed control by the Houthis revolt gathering. President Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi was available yet was not hurt. On May 7, 2018, directed airstrikes by the Saudi-drove alliance left the castle "totally leveled" and harmed encompassing structures. Something like six fatalities and thirty wounds are accounted for. (Yemen crisis: Houthi rebels shell presidential home, 2015) 15. Air strikes focused on Yemen's protection service in the renegade held capital city of Sana'a. Witnesses and Houthi media state the assault was done by the Saudi-drove alliance who have been battling the Iran-unified revolutionaries sine 2015. The Houthi military effort has likewise brought about a couple of additions. The Houthis effectively possessed Sana'a,

confronting just token obstruction before their adversaries could assemble a military reaction against them. (Khoury, 2015) 16.



Fig. 6 Defence Ministry Head Office

The Houthi crusade to stifle the south and guarantee the oil and gas fields of Marib, in any case, has slowed down and their dangers to defy the Saudis all alone turf have not appeared past the incidental mortar fire in the Najran and Asir districts along the Yemen-Saudi outskirts. Politically, the Houthis' objectives were not straightforward as they moved south of their base in Amran towards the capital. Maybe a couple trusted the Houthis intended to take the city. However, observing not a single protection from being found, they did precisely that. (Witnesses say Saudi warplanes hit defence ministry in Yemen capital, 2017) 17.





Fig. 7 Before and after the war

ADEN

The pulverisation of the war in Yemen devastated the Sultan all-inclusive school, which was opened in southern Aden in 1936 to show the children of rulers, sultans, and sheikhs. The school was bombarded a few times by the Houthis in anticipation of their occupation, and after that, they changed the school into a military battalion. (Yemen-War destroys the historic Sultans'

School, 2017) 18.



Fig. 8 Historic Sultan School in Aden

BARAQISH

The Ansar Allah gathering (Houthis) took control of the archaeological site of Baraqish in mid-August 2014. It was hit by almost 20 air strikes in 2015 and 2016 by the Arab alliance driven by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. These strikes harmed the dividers, towers, and sanctuaries of the old city. 19 (Povolny, 2018).



Fig. 9 Baraqish before the war



Fig. 10 Baraqish after the war

KAWKABAN

The post of Kawkaban figures conspicuously in Yemen, even before Islam. It was particularly noteworthy amid the period of the Zaydi imams over the previous thousand years. It was the fortress of the Sayyid Sharaf al-Din family, who were the Zaydi rulers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. (2016, THE ROAD TO KAWKABAN)20) . Behind the broken dividers, 700-year-old houses known for their awesome engineering are currently hills of rubble. In this war-torn nation, industrial



facilities, healing centers, and power plants have been levelled, undermining Yemen's future. In Kawkaban and somewhere else, the past lies in remnants as well. (Raghavan, 'Why is the world so quiet?' Yemen suffers its own cruel losses, far from Aleppo (Aleppo, 2016). 21.



Fig. 11 Kawkaban before the war (Varisco) 22



Fig.12 Kawkaban after the war

SAADA

The ongoing conflict has not spared the country's historic monuments: both an ancient mosque and a fortress dating from medieval times have become casualties of the conflict. The air strikes severely damaged the mosque of Imam al-Hadi, located in the city of Saada, a Houthi stronghold. Built 1,200 years ago, it is the third-oldest mosque in Yemen. Saudi Arabia later confirmed that the building had been targeted because it had become a shelter for the rebels. After the air raid, the pro-Houthi television channel Al-Masira broadcast this report showing the mosque in ruins. (Français, 2015) 23.



Fig. 13 Imam al-Hadi Mosque, before and after the war

TAIZ

The Houthi rebels grabbed the post last April. They set up hostile to airplane weapons there and furthermore, utilized this fortification to bomb neighborhoods held by the famous opposition boards of trustees. Fortunately, there were essentially no regular people in the zone around the fortress when it was hit by the air strikes. The vast majority fled Taiz's old city, situated in favor of the slope, a few days back when they wound up caught between two lines of flame. The rough adventure unfurling here in Taiz, the nation's third-biggest city, uncovers how the wartime choices made by Saudi Arabia and its accepted pioneer, Crown Prince Mohammed container Salman, are compromising to fuel disturbance in Yemen for quite a long time if not decades to come. In Taiz, a centuries-old city known as the social capital of Yemen, a ragtag heavenly body of volunteer armies ascended three years prior to battle the Houthis, who had caught it in mid-2015.



Fig. 14 Structures in the al-Jahmaliya region of Taiz have been decreased to rubble

On the whole, known as the Popular Resistance, they included contenders connected to al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, the psychological oppressor system's Yemen branch, as well as the Islamic State, as per security authorities and local army



administrators. (Raghavan, 2018; In an ancient Yemeni city, violence turns inward). 24. The general population of Taiz is caught in the crossfire of numerous contentions. Expert sharpshooters shoot at kids. Land mines explode on villagers hunting down nourishment. The Yemeni government has revived the memorable Cairo Castle in war-torn Taiz for guests, only days after recovering control of the site from the UAE-sponsored Abu al-Abbas Brigades. For the most recent four years, the palace has been utilized as a dormitory. (Fisher, 2018) 25.

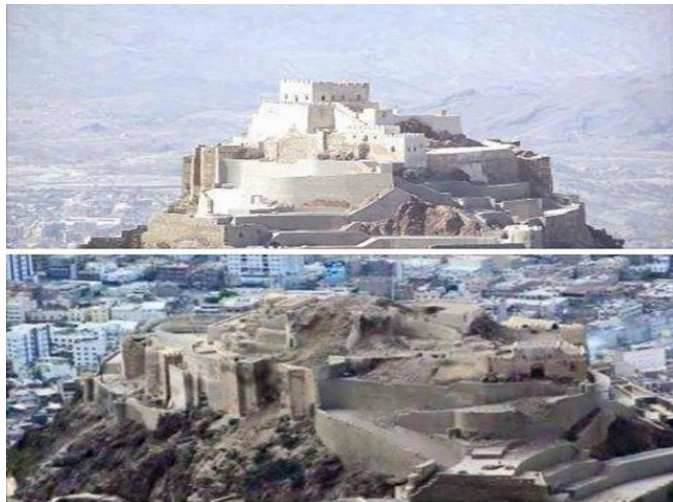


Fig. 15 Castle of Taiz

ECONOMY OF BUILT HERITAGE

There is little academic literature dealing with the economics of built heritage. Where it is in evidence it has primarily sought to analyze the impact of building preservation on subsequent land values and community redevelopment. Heritage has decided independently something of a social setting and progressively saw as a human development, made by the general population and characterized by them. the job of heritage in the restricted sense as an image of solidarity and national pride, has advanced that incorporates more extensive wonder, adding to the beliefs of political, financial thriving, social attachment and social assorted variety. A standout amongst the most unmistakable characteristics of the exploration was its accentuation on the need of dynamic inclusion of subjects in the quality enhancement of the travel industry, giving them coordinate obligation as volunteers for the arrangement of data and of help to sightseers. The assessing the financial element of the heritage, as an issue of improvement and support for advancement approaches, is generally later. This advancement is for the most part because of the quick development of the travel industry (right





around one billion universal visitors worldwide in 2010, including 15% for social the travel industry) that goes through this region specifically (ticket, spending on locales), roundabout (consumption near the destinations, transportation) and instigated (spending on hardware and administrations near the sites). But the bait of momentary productivity can prompt disregard of the heritage customary and basic capacities that are the heritage preservation, the logical research, scattering of learning and fortifying of social ties. To deal with this circumstance in a decent and shared way, we should initially better comprehend the financial and social issues of the heritage, and definitely comprehend the issues and procedures that encourage the perception, the sorts and dimensions of advantages that its participation creates, the aptitudes and techniques that should be activated. The economy of the heritage concerns a lot of qualities related with the presence, the utilization and the impacts incited by the task of social property. The money related estimation of merchandise in the property showcase (manufactured and inbuilt) and furniture (portable property) is a first reason for evaluation.

IMPACTS OF WAR

The impact of war on a people's cultural heritage is a difficult topic to broach. In times of death and destruction, people come first. With the end of active combat and the start of recovery, the immediate human needs of shelter, food and health have priority. (Stanley, 2005) 26
Numerous projects in Yemen will require funding along with a protection plan. This summons a few inquiries, for example,

1. Who will direct the venture financing and usage of the rebuilding of the Old City? Should the new government be accountable for this, in spite of the issues that have happened in the past amid the National Dialog?
2. How will the heritage buildings be conserved as accurately as they were before the war?
3. How will the rehabilitation or preservation plan work during the war?

Armed conflicts have had, and continue to have, disastrous consequences for economic and sociocultural development. From the cultural standpoint, we are seeing a slowdown in the movement of people, obstacles to relations between communities, lack of integration of populations, and distrust among people. Moreover, populations are searching for a certain stability, a foundation on which to preserve an identity which can protect them from serious consequences coming from the outside. Cultural diversity should be seen as a sign of the richness of the society, the possibility for each individual to find fulfillment in the





nurturing values of his or her culture. In times of conflict, this diversity is shaken.

Many children are separated from their parents, husbands from wives, thus creating a void in the children's education and familiarity with their traditions. This separation is exterminating some clans which are unable to regroup. The return of peace brings a chance for some people to reconstruct their villages and try to regain their identity.

TOURISM EFFECTS

The ongoing war in Yemen has its impact on the very core of architecture. The loss of heritage has affected tourism. The tourism of Yemen was mainly adapted through the heritage of Yemen. People from all over the world used to travel to Yemen to see the historic architecture and art. This is surely going to decline, as security measures are completely absent for international visitors. The looking over and archiving of building heritage is vital to keep up with it previously, amid, and after an equipped clash. In times of harmony, surveyors of noteworthy urban areas can record broad data that incorporates data imperative for improvement, city planning, and conservation.

MORAL EFFECTS

Simultaneously, psychological effects are there on people and especially children. The turmoil in the country have affected the morals and confidence of people have been shaken within. Furthermore, the aesthetics and the urban morphology of the city and the country has been completely lost. The visual appeal of Yemen is purely damaged. Most importantly, their heritage architecture has suffered massively.

EMERGENCY PLANNING

The making of an emergency plan is the initial move towards offering quick support for protecting heritage in a city in the midst of war. The idea of crisis arranging is reliant on a state's capacity to oversee, give subsidies, and sort out gatherings that can characterize rules and look for universal help. The emergency plan should be organized among organizations and clearly state their role in the event of war. key definitions that a crisis plan should lay out are the who, what, where, and how in the event of a crisis. Four-point steps to be adapted from Emergency Planning of "What", "Who", "Where", and "How". For instance, which building typology is defined to be preserved and documented, followed by the authorities and the stakeholders, accompanied by the exact location and architectural analysis. This will ultimately be confined to the tasks and construction technicalities for emergency planning of the newly proposed design of the heritage building.



COMMUNITY TRAINING

Safeguarding in the Old City depends on its local individuals recognizing the need to proceed with customary building rehearsals. Preparing in the customary techniques for building seems pointless in light of the fact that these techniques are still generally known to individuals of the network; yet in the Old City, persuading occupants and entrepreneurs that these conventional strategies are essential has prevented conservation associations previously. The social heritage of the Old City is apparently the most essential resource that the city has, and so as to underline this to current inhabitants, network preparing must come to fruition as heritage acknowledgment. Without a doubt, the general population of Sana'a comprehend the estimation of their design heritage, yet they at the same time disregard to apply the rules set by GOPHCY in keeping up the memorable texture of the zone. (Armenta, Heritage Preservation in War: Proactive and Reactive Approaches Applied to the Old City in Sana'a, Yemen, 2018) 27.

CONCLUSION

Yemen was not generally so helpless. While Yemen's conflict has devastated its population, another parallel war has ravaged the country: a war on Yemen's historic cultural heritage. Verifiably a social mecca and an incredible player in the Middle East, the nation is a "support of one of the most established developments known to man," the report notes. Its creators directed examinations all through the nation to look at the status of antiquated verifiable and religious landmarks, urban communities recorded on the World Heritage List, and historical centers. As long as warfare remains the last resort for civil and international conflict resolution, cultural property will be caught in the cross fire. The conflicts involving the built heritage of Yemen can be examined within this framework. It emerges as a viable mechanism for dealing with issues of conflict. As the World Heritage Convention was amended to include clauses on management plans or cultural landscapes, dealing with diversity and conflict of heritage can also become a component of being a World Heritage Site.

To prevent further damage to Yemen's cultural heritage, Yemeni factions must negotiate an end to the conflict, and international backers to warring parties must end their support. While it continues, foreign historians and archaeologists are prevented from carrying out important work on these sites. The mixed methodology endeavored to reexamine harmed verifiable textures by cladding or encasing their chronicled parts in contemporary shells. (Williams) 28. Preserving and restoring Yemen's





historic sites will prove a challenge to the government, as the fractured state struggles to provide a basic healthcare, education and security infrastructure. The cultural and natural heritage is among the extremely valuable and essential resources, of every country, as well as of humankind in general. The misfortune, through crumbling or vanishing, of any of these most prized resources comprises an impoverishment of the heritage of the considerable number of people groups of the world. (UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, 2008) 29. It is recommended for all the bodies to stay away from any mass destruction use on heritage or cultural sites and monuments, with respective to the international treaties rules and regulation, specially of 1954 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of armed conflict and its protocols, as well as 1972 World Heritage Convention, urging for the protection of Yemen's cultural heritage sites from collateral damage or international targeting.

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