



## Yemen: One of the Oldest Civilizations: Crimes against Humanity. Saudi Bombings of Yemen's Heritage Sites

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*One of the [oldest civilizations](#) in the world in one of the poorest and [most troubled countries](#) of the Middle East is facing a tough cultural crisis. Yemen, which extends over a surface area of 528,000 square kilometers (204,000 square miles), abounds with the antiquities of various cultures, the oldest of which dates back [3,000 years](#). The [civil war](#) that the Arab coalition, led by Saudi Arabia, is participating in, alongside President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi's government, is a scar in humanity's civilization.*

An overview of the Old City of Sanaa that is on the [UNESCO's World Heritage List](#) shows the extent to which the city and its heritage have been tarnished by the missiles of fighters. Over 6,000 historical houses whose renovation dates back to nine centuries have been reduced to remnants and occupy a surface area on which five houses were built before an Arab coalition missile hit them.



Image: UNESCO

In mid-June 2015, Saudi-led military coalition airstrikes bombed the historic [al-Qasimi neighborhood](#) in Sanaa's city center, destroying five historic houses. [Irina Bokova](#), director-general of UNESCO, said in a statement published June 12 that she was distressed by the [damage done](#) to the oldest jewels of Islamic civilization and called on all parties to keep the heritage sites out of the circle of conflict.

The neighborhood is one of dozens of historic archaeological sites in Yemen destroyed by the coalition airstrikes and local attacks resulting from the [armed conflict](#) between supporters of Hadi, the internationally recognized president, and the armed Houthis and their ally, former President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The country known historically as "Arabia Felix" (in Latin), meaning [happy Arabia](#), is no longer as fortunate, facing a threat of destruction of its [history and heritage](#).

On Sept. 19, the airstrikes hit [al-Falihi neighborhood](#) and killed 10 members of the same family: Hafaz Allah Ahmad al-Ayni, his wife, Houria Saad al-Hadid, and their children Nassim, Ahmad, twins Maria and Maram, Mohammad, Ali, Malak and Yehya. The shelling destroyed yet another historical house and damaged a number of nearby houses.

Amt al-Rzaq Jhaf, the undersecretary of the General Authority to Maintain Historic Sites, told Al-Monitor:

"The coalition airstrikes destroyed 52 [archaeological sites](#), notably Asaad al-Kamal cave in Ibb province, the Cairo Citadel in Taiz province, Awam Temple, the Temple of the Sun, the Temple of Bran, Baraqish graveyard, the Great Dam of Marib and the historical walls of the city of Saada."

Jhaf accused Saudi Arabia of violating the Hague Convention, stressing the need to protect cultural property during [armed conflict](#). "Saudi Arabia is disregarding the feelings of millions of people passionate about Yemeni architecture," she said.

Amid the raging war in Yemen, and following UNESCO's [calls not to target historical sites](#), one can only bank on the ethics of the fighting parties.

The [Kawkaban fortified citadel](#), 45 kilometers (28 miles) north of Sanaa, has managed to preserve its strength and beauty for 18 centuries, but on Feb. 14 it was destroyed by the shelling from missiles of the coalition aircraft.

The General Authority to Maintain Historic Sites [condemned the destruction](#) of the citadel in a statement published Feb. 15 and said that it targeted history, heritage and human values.

On Nov. 21, the Islamic State claimed [responsibility for the blast](#) near the archaeological old walled city of Shibam, in eastern Yemen's Hadramawt province, 990 kilometers (615 miles) from the capital Sanaa. The blast that targeted a military checkpoint of Yemeni troops wreaked havoc in the city that [dates to the 16th century](#) and is famous for its fenced mud-brick high-rise buildings that rise up to more than 30 meters (98 feet) in the middle of a vast desert.

Hassan Aideed, director general of the General Authority to Maintain Historic Sites in

Hadramawt, told Al-Monitor:

“The blast caused the historical city serious harm. The city’s walls and mud houses were damaged.”

Aideed called on the international organizations supporting the Yemeni architectural heritage, such as UNESCO, to intervene quickly to save around [160 damaged houses in Seiyun](#).

Aideed told Al-Monitor:

“Due to the bombing, the historical buildings nearby suffered from cracks and several families have been displaced while they wait for the buildings to be renovated.”

Shibam, known as the “Manhattan of the Desert,” is a haven for desert tourism lovers. Inhabited by 7,000 people, the city includes about 500 buildings from five to 11 stories. It was included in the list of [UNESCO World Heritage Sites](#) in 1982.

In the southern province of Taiz, two prominent historical landmarks were ravaged by the [internal armed conflict](#), ongoing in the province for nearly a year now.

On Feb. 3, the National Museum in Taiz came [under artillery fire](#). The museum, which includes rare manuscripts and pre-Islamic and traditional artifacts, was almost completely burned.

The Cairo Citadel, built a thousand years ago, was ravaged by the aircraft shelling that targeted it more than once.

The Houthi forces, officially called Ansar Allah, backed by troops loyal to Saleh, [seized the historic citadel](#) and its fortified fence in March 2015. They set up cannons to [bombard the city](#) and the sites affiliated with the Popular Resistance loyal to Hadi, which turned the city into a target for the Saudi-led coalition airstrikes.

The historical Marib Dam was [hit by an air raid](#) on May 31, 2015, which destroyed ancient Sabaean inscriptions carved on its walls. Marib province is located to the east of the capital Sanaa and was the largest ancient city in the south of the Arabian Peninsula.

The city hosts many important [cultural landmarks](#) such as Bran Temple, Awam Temple and Cemetery and Marib Dam, which is considered an architectural wonder. These cultural landmarks are all included in the World Heritage Sites in Yemen.

[Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula](#), which controls the southern city of Mukalla in Yemen, destroyed on April 2, 2015, a [number of Sufi shrines](#) and domes built in 1158, alleging that these shrines promote polytheism.

The destruction of a number of unique cultural heritage landmarks in [Yemen](#) caused the country to lose an important part of its civilization and creative legacy.

The monuments that remain standing are struggling to survive. UNESCO in July 2015

included Sanaa and Shibam on its [list of endangered World Heritage Sites](#), thereby sending a message to the warring parties to stop destroying history and sounding the alarm that those areas are under threat of destruction.

**Ahmed Alwly** is a Yemeni journalist based in Sanaa. He has covered a wide array of political, social and security issues and conflicts in Yemen since 2009. He also worked as correspondent and editor for several Arab and Yemeni websites.

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