



Developmental Report on the Reconstruction Requirements in Yemen

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**Yemen Information Centre for Research, Developmental Studies and Media
Production (YIC)**

2021 AD

Content

A glance on reconstruction
Reconstruction Requirements
Reconstruction Criteria
Active Partners

Summary

The development report deals with the issue of reconstruction. Yemen is in a critical phase since 2011, a situation of real danger and overlooked the abyss of famine after nearly six years of ongoing conflicts that resulted in a humanitarian catastrophe. Among its results are the inflation, the collapse of the economy and the country's infrastructure, so the reconstruction process has become an urgent necessity to rebuild the economy, establish the State institutions, rehabilitate all infrastructure facilities and rebuild the social fabric. The report dealt with the requirements of reconstruction in Yemen and summarized them in meeting emergency humanitarian aid, providing security and stability pillars, rebuilding infrastructure facilities, engaging the private sector, investing revenues from ports and waterways in supporting the reconstruction in Yemen, activating the role of local institutions and involving them in the reconstruction process, finding solutions to face the economic challenges, developing the political system, activating the concept of citizenship and consolidating its standards, human capital reconstruction, foreign partnership and trade openness. The report also dealt with the most important criteria for the reconstruction process, including comprehensiveness, developmental outlook, sustainability, and transparency. The most important actors in the reconstruction process, including civil society organizations and institutions, international community organizations, local authorities, the private sector, and members of society, have been touched upon, and they have an integrative relationship that aims to make the reconstruction process a success. The reconstruction is a dynamic, comprehensive, multi-domain process. The reconstruction process includes the element of respect to the human rights, the justice achievement in terms of the fair application of the law, and the provision of frameworks to protect the rights of individuals alike as a necessity for societies suffering from individual, collective and national conflicts. This is consistent with the World Bank's definition of reconstruction, and therefore we can say that the reconstruction is providing support of all kinds to the process of transition from a state of conflict to a state of peace, through working on rebuilding the country in various socio-economic and humanitarian fields. The reconstruction is an important variable in the field of political and economic sciences, specifically related to the local and international administration. It is a necessary process in those countries suffering from the conflict, or which have emerged from it, and the United Nations plays a fundamental role in this regard, as it is the main international organization calling in its charter to achieve international security and peace, in addition to local and regional actors. The reconstruction procedures in Yemen since 2015 are considered very weak, if not non-existent. So far, the official announcement of the launching of a reconstruction process has not yet been made, which is supposed to be led by the efforts of local institutions with the support of international and regional organizations to ensure the inclusiveness and effectiveness of the recovery and reconstruction process and achieving a positive impact on the long term.

Introduction:

The reconstruction process includes many axes, the most important of which may be engineering, economic, institutional, societal and human construction.

The success of any project that revolves around reconstruction requires that all axes proceed in parallel. Yemen is unique in its peculiarity stemming from the political and economic conditions in which it has lived and still, as well as the historical accumulations. And Yemen is one of the developing countries that suffers from many problems, obstacles and challenges facing the reconstruction process in it, such as the continuation of conflicts, the increase in the population, the lack of an attractive environment for investment, the absence of innovative planning, dependency, high indebtedness, technical weakness, lack of production, scarcity of manufacturing, poor interest in the human cadre and corruption. All these pitfalls necessitate those interested in reconstruction to proceed within the urban axis, taking into account not to overlook the rest of the axes.

The Republic of Yemen is going through a period which is a decisive transitional period in which it mobilizes all its technical and intellectual capabilities, in order to raise the standard of living for the people, and at the same time the problem of the mechanism for activating reconstruction has become the main focus of the economic policy, as the economic renaissance requires defining problems and goals as well as requirements and the correct scientific methods for implementing reconstruction plans. The reconstruction process is directly related to the establishment of stability and peace in Yemen, which is an urgent necessity, in addition to the importance of civil society organizations and the local authority to join hands with the international community and coordination to work on financing and implementing reconstruction programs to stop the conflicts.

It is worth noting that some interested people deal with the concept of reconstruction from the standpoint that it is a process limited to the restoration of the urban side that has been affected by conflicts, while in the folds of this paper, the concept of reconstruction will be dealt with as a comprehensive process that takes into account the physical aspect in addition to everything related to the social, texture and all that aims at recovery efforts for all members of society, including women, youth, children, elders and all segments of society at various cultural, economic and structural levels from the perspective of a participatory framework that includes each of the national levels represented by the local authorities, the private sector, civil society and the international side which includes all regional and international organizations as a strategic goal to direct the plans of reconstruction projects towards the restoration of what was demolished as a result of conflicts or what was already vulnerable and weak, with a multi-dimensional view concerned with the aspect of urban and institutional reconstruction while not neglecting other aspects such as the psychological, social, political, and anthropological field. This holistic view is consistent with the definition of the United Nations supplement to the international peace

agenda, which indicated that the reconstruction is a process that aims to make comprehensive efforts to identify and support institutions that would promote peace as well as increase the feeling of confidence in achieving the well-being of individuals and groups. This can be achieved through treaties to end wars, which include: the disarmament of formerly conflicting parties; restoring order, returning refugees, ruling of law and institutional building.

It is possible to refer here to one of the World Bank reports on the effects of the conflict and the war on Yemen, as this impact included covering the negative delusion on all aspects of the Yemeni life. It rather described the inability of individuals to obtain basic food and medicine materials, and consequently the spread of poverty and school dropout for millions of students, and the wounding of more than 30 thousand Yemenis, the death of more than 7 thousand people and 15% of the population either displaced or fled their country. In addition, a group of international organizations' reports, which indicated the destruction of Yemen's infrastructure and the deterioration of most of its facilities and official and civil institutions.

In order to achieve the reconstruction process in Yemen, it must be made into an inclusive national project around which all Yemeni components are gathered around, and civil society, civil society organizations, official political authorities and regional and international community organizations and bodies must reinforce the principle of partnership and work on the national ranks of the various internal bodies of Yemen in a way that enables everyone to respond to the internal and external changes within the framework of giving priority to the supreme national interest and immediate action to provide an accurate information base on the reality and prospects of the Yemeni economy in preparation for the implementation of reconstruction programs.

There is a set of pillars upon which the reconstruction process is based on as primary requirements and they are represented in the following points:

1- Meeting the Emergency Humanitarian Aid:

It is a set of integrated measures aiming to protect the lives of individuals and reviving economic and social activity, integrating and rehabilitating refugees, since because of the conflict, the phenomenon of food insecurity has spread, which is one of the most pressing humanitarian challenges in Yemen, and the specter of famine threatens 12 million Yemenis according to a group of international community organizations reports, in addition to the spread of epidemics, such as Dengue, Cirrhosis and Cholera, not to mention the destruction of infrastructure facilities, which disrupted the services of health facilities. Therefore, pressing and urgent needs must be assessed through a careful survey of all affected areas in order to determine the basic needs, the level and type of assistance needed by the population affected by the catastrophe of ongoing conflicts, so that the concerned authorities can provide these humanitarian

needs, and the basic needs include the components of life such as food, water and medicine, housing needs and basic services, electricity and transportation, educational services, schools and health facilities. The information collected must be accurate and impartial, away from politicization and engagement with any political party to help provide the appropriate and most urgent and effective aid to all members of the society alike.

2- Providing Security and Stability Pillars:

The conflict has reduced the quality of services for all facilities, including security, which contributed to the spread of a group of negative phenomena that threaten the social protection of individuals. Therefore, it is imperative to work to provide legal frameworks to protect the rights of individuals and create a stable environment, which supports the path of promoting stability and enhancing the reconstruction process through the reorganization of state institutions, as all security facilities activities are based on the concept of human security, and therefore the countries in the conflict square or out of it must observe the following procedures:

- Working on the restoration of the rule of law to ensure the stability of the state by bridging the gap between the state of emergency and the means to achieve development and reconstruction.
- Re-establishing the capacity of security institutions, including defense, police, supervisory agencies, border control points and customs, and rebuilding the human resource capacity of the security sector.
- Formulating strict security-related policies and procedures.

3- Infrastructure Reconstruction:

The infrastructure facilities in Yemen have been extensively damaged, as hospitals, schools, and sewage buildings have been affected, in addition to roads, bridges, and most of the buildings of government and civil institutions. So, it has become necessary to work on the reconstruction of these facilities, taking into account not only restoring them to what they used to be but making the reconstruction process an opportunity to enable Yemenis to develop their state's facilities with their own capabilities in the future.

In this regard, it is imperative to work on assessing the damage and destruction, collecting accurate information to know the reality, and formulating reconstruction plans based on this information, so that specialists and experts, each in his field, review the evaluation processes and surveys, including:

- Limiting the damages to houses, government and civil buildings.
- Limiting the damages to the infrastructure, the electricity and water network, the streets, the sewage and communication networks.
- Limiting the damages to bridges, roads, waterways and ports.
- Limiting the damages to the health, educational, recreational and public services sectors.
- Limiting the damages to civilian housing.
- Limiting the damages to the elements of life, shops, factories and stores.
- Limiting the damages to the agricultural sector, whether animal or vegetable, crops and fruit trees.

4- Investing Revenues from Ports and Waterways in Support to the Reconstruction Process in Yemen:

The framers of the strategic plans for reconstruction must take into account the existence of a number of ports that need full rehabilitation, including Mocha, Socotra, Al Mahrah, Hudaydah and others. This is essential, since Yemeni ports and waterways are among the most important infrastructures that, if properly invested in the interest of the country and its citizens, would have made Yemen a central point for regional and international trade, as it also links Yemen's economy to the regional and global economy, in addition to being the lifeblood through which Yemen's revenues from global markets for basic commodities, including food, fuel and all goods. And if done, it will change the situation of Yemen and advance the reconstruction in a record period of time.

5- Engaging the Private Sector:

It is necessary to involve the private sector in Yemen in the reconstruction process, which will be pivotal in the stage of Yemen's transformation rather than just rebuilding it, given the importance of the role that the private sector can play in building a Yemeni economy, through policies and arrangements, creating an environment for projects and establishing a stable financial sector.

In order to involve the private sector in the reconstruction process, it is primarily essential as a basic step, to work on building and developing its structures and institutions to provide job opportunities, rebuilding the infrastructure and proposing quick solutions to inflation through reviving the Yemeni economy. And here, the role of civil society organizations with the support of international community organizations in Yemen emerges from the importance of directing its current development programs and plans in building the capabilities and skills of the private and government sectors, creating job opportunities, and ensuring that private and government agencies enjoy the skills, tools and capabilities necessary to contribute to the reconstruction process effectively. Donors must activate a monitoring

system to ensure the real impact of development programs and plans, and create a healthy work environment.

Here, the importance of focusing administrative and control policies on supporting Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) with experience in Yemen is to enhance the inclusiveness of financial institutions on a wider scale throughout Yemen, and banks and microfinance institutions with expertise in managing financial services must be enabled to provide financial services to the companies in that matter. The actors are also supposed to work on supporting the private sector to be able to develop its joint financial mechanisms to finance small and medium enterprises and to create an incubating environment for businesses and small and medium enterprises with a healthy structure that complies with the standards of governance besides the necessity to give youth and women the necessary importance and involve them in building and implementing reconstruction programs.

6- Activating the Role of Local Institutions and Involving them in the Reconstruction Process:

For the reconstruction process to be more beneficial and sustainable, there must be a role for Yemeni local institutions and authorities at all stages, starting from working to rehabilitate them and develop the capabilities and skills of their members through their involvement in the planning, implementation and monitoring stages of the reconstruction processes, so the formation of the national partnership is central to the success of reconstruction planning, especially since local institutions are among the most important local actors responsible for the ultimate implementation of plans taking into account the establishment of an effective oversight body to limit the rampant corruption in it.

It is also considered necessary for the place of work to form a supreme body for reconstruction that will work under international and local supervision that is concerned with reconstruction and development issues and which efforts focus on identifying priorities for reconstruction without any political employment, and it includes the following departments:

- Department of Human Reconstruction (focusing on the human capital of the country, because they are the ones who will advance reconstruction and development).
- Department of Inventory and Assessment of Material and Institutional Damages.
- Infrastructure Department (health, educational, service facilities besides focusing on ports, waterways, bridges, roads, ports, airports and islands).
- Department of Planning and Finance.

7- Finding Solutions to face Economic Challenges

As a result of the ongoing conflicts, severe damages occurred on the economic side. So, private and public projects were affected as well as the commercial movement, consequently, the lack of funds directed to financing at the individual level and the public level. Not to mention that **the reconstruction**

and developmental reality of Yemen before the war is characterized by delays and weak macroeconomic indicators, as Yemen's share of global trade is weak and almost negligible. The Yemeni society also lives at an income level of less than 100\$ per month, and a large segment of individuals suffer from extreme poverty and the salary payments of employees is disrupted in different regions due to the conflict, so the economy suffers from deterioration and instability that negatively affects the development, as the external debt has doubled, as well as the absence of actual international aid, as the population of Yemen suffers most in light of the ongoing conflicts that are triggered by inflation, the collapse of the economy, the high rates of unemployment, especially among youth and women and the weak environment for business activities in the private sector. The crisis also led to a decrease in the volume of public revenues and government services and to the freezing of the salaries of state employees, especially civilians. In addition to a set of challenges, including:

- Political instability and ongoing conflict
- Problems of the phenomenon of illiteracy
- The heavy foreign indebtedness and its negative effects on the economy
- Poverty and the deterioration of the living, health and nutritional conditions of individuals, which reduce the level of life of the workforce
- Failure to provide equity in income distribution
- Financial and administrative corruption and poor governance
- The ongoing armed conflicts and struggles
- Risks of macroeconomic policies and their poor performance
- Poor conduct of economic activities, including production and exportation
- Weak saving and investment due to low per capita income levels, which reduce the incentive to save and invest
- Insufficient production infrastructure
- The lack of infrastructure, including roads, means of communication, electricity, and public facilities necessary for development
- Low per capita income level which was reflected in various areas of life, such as a decrease in the level of education, nutrition and health care
- Lack of economic rationalization, misallocation of resources, widespread bribery and tax evasion
- Lack of enforcement of the law
- The weakness of the administrative apparatus to keep pace with development policies

- The deterioration of the educational system, which is the starting point for any society and the main support upon which the renaissance of peoples was based, foremost of which is Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Korea, where education creates a new system of evolutionary values and helps to create a generation with the qualifications to keep pace with the times

All these factors have combined to cause devastating effects on the wheel of development and reconstruction projects, as well as not to commencing the actual planning and implementation of reforms at the micro-economic level to create a better environment for the activities of the government and private sector.

Therefore, it is imperative to work on formulating strategic programs and policies by the concerned authorities with the support of regional and international bodies in order to improve the economic activity in accordance with rules that are prepared according to organized standards that include the foundations of institutional reform and seeking to activate the role of the private sector and civil society organizations and their participation in all reconstruction programs that aim at blending efforts of the public and private sectors to achieve the principle of efficiency which enhances effective participation in the implementation of the reconstruction process.

8- Development of the Political System

As a result of the indications of the current situation, it is necessary to work on changing the system of exercising power by shifting from the central level to the decentralized level, to reinforce the democratic system as well as to apply legal justice equally in its various standards to all individuals, as the success of the reconstruction process depends on the existence of a legal political system which includes wise leadership that is a vital driving force to consolidate peace and facilitate the transition from emergency to stability and development.

The reconstruction for societies falling under or emerging from conflicts entails the importance of providing an accountable institutional base that exploits resources with transparency and responsibility, that is working on setting the policy associated with the adoption of appropriate legislation to confront corruption at all levels, in addition to ensuring a civil space free from negative influences. Not to mention the need to pay attention to the capabilities and skills of the government and civil apparatus, to facilitate societal transformation in a way that reflects interest in different groups and meets all needs.

It is possible to start with the following procedures:

- Working to rehabilitate productive or service governmental institutions and bodies, improving their performance and developing their competitive capabilities in order to be able to contribute to reconstruction programs.

- Giving attention to introducing technical strategies and automating corporate systems to develop their services.
- Providing a safe environment for a legally and organizationally appropriate investment environment, and providing all facilitative measures to serve the nation's supreme interest.

9- Activating the Concept of Citizenship and Consolidating its Standards

Citizenship is a package of values, behavior, upbringing, morals, and civilized flair linked to values and constants based on the great love of the nation and the unity of human belonging to it. The concept of citizenship is linked to the establishment of the civil state and the stabilization of its system. It is also represented in the right to participate in political decision-making and the exercise of power and gradually expanding its area towards the transformation of power in decision-making from the hand of one person through middle levels to the hands of the all citizens according to democratic mechanisms. In the simplest sense of citizenship, the human identity and the rights of individuals on the land of their homeland by working to overcome all narrow, regional, ethnic, sectarian, and partisan in favor of human national loyalty that is based on the recognition of others and respect for their rights, whatever their affiliations are, which means achieving national tolerance and rejecting all kinds of violence, intolerance and extremism based on narrow loyalties, which reinforces national peace and security as a primary basis for reconstruction.

The basic pillar of citizenship is the achievement of social or civil justices, by establishing a socio-economic system aimed at eliminating economic and social differences between the classes of one society, as well as providing fair treatment and a participatory share of the wealth of the country's resources equally to all its members, which is represented in the economic expediency and redistributing the national income and equal opportunities to form in the end the so-called qualified civil society which is capable of advancing the needs of building its country and working to raise it.

The behavior of citizenship towards civil society, regardless of their races or beliefs, is unanimous in defending unified human issues and values such as the rights of the citizen, women, children, the democracy and environment issues, that is, issues of human identity and their perspective includes three basic criteria:

- Tolerance and acceptance as a factor of enrichment and commitment to managing the dispute with others or the state by peaceful means, taking into account the integrity of the state and its supreme interests.
- Free administrative action based on a unified law that protects the rights of individuals and groups alike.
- Just collective organization, as civil society is a group of organizations that transparently organize the relationship of individuals with each other and their relationship with the state.

10- Rebuilding the Human Capital:

The deterioration of the Yemeni economy during the conflict resulted in a distorted social situation represented in a deteriorating financial and educational system and an irregular human capital characterized by a shortage of skilled workers, teachers, professionals, doctors and others who fled the country or became internally displaced. It is not easy to motivate displaced people to return to their places of origin and what is more difficult is to create job opportunities for those who left the labor market years ago.

An enormous number of resources and sustainable policies are required to encourage the displaced to return and help them to re-integrate into society. This poses a major challenge both to the post-conflict government and the various institutions, because some refugees, especially skilled workers, may prefer to remain in host communities due to insecurity and inaccessibility to basic services and jobs in their home country. Unlike refugees who fled the country, the return of IDPs is more likely, which requires adequate support for their reintegration.

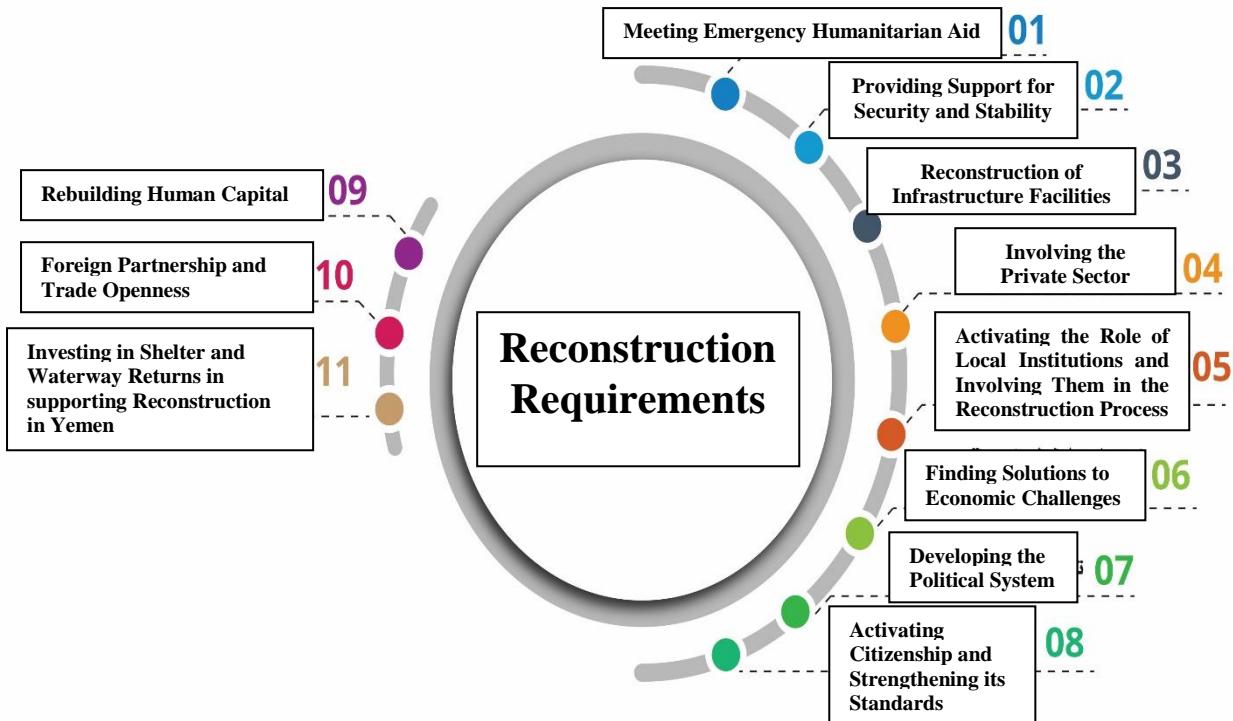
There are many obstacles to re-integrating returnees into society. Returnees often choose not to return to the communities in which they lived before the war for fear of discrimination against them, exposure to violence or harassment and a lack of economic opportunities. This may increase competition for job opportunities, education and health services in cities where there is a strong demand for them such as Sana'a and Aden.

11- Foreign Partnership and Commercial Openness:

Despite Yemen's possession of enormous natural resources and strategic waterways in particular located on the Red Sea, it suffers from problems and deficits in the financial and banking institutions, knowing that the financial system is the backbone of the economy of any country and a mechanism that supports the success and failure of the policies for financing development and reconstruction operations. Based on this, it is necessary to think about how to invest all of this to contribute to financing the reconstruction through self-financing, preparing plans for that and finding alternatives and bounties that fit the specificity of the Yemeni situation while preserving in the architectural plans and the reconstruction projects should preserve the Yemeni identity and culture and not obliterate its cultural features in the architectural, cultural and historical aspect. So, in this regard, it is necessary to use the old construction methods and revive the old style with modern construction methods in order to preserve Yemeni architect art while keeping pace with the times in order to meet the quick urgent needs and go along with developments and taking into account the benefit from the experiences of the past and other countries. This can be achieved by concerting efforts and taking the necessary measures, including:

- Concluding international legal agreements and treaties to invest the Yemeni waterways for the benefit of the reconstruction of Yemen.
- Seeking to attract direct foreign investment with clear agreements in a way that does not nullify the sovereignty of the national decision.
- Activating the mechanisms of government policies to attract foreign direct investment for reconstruction.
- Trade openness and activation of international exchange.
- Enacting a legislative package to cover the legal aspects of reconstruction projects in a way that primarily serves the supreme national interest of Yemen and takes into account the interests of the supporting parties in the second degree in a manner that does not harm the interests of the country.
- Establishing a special fund for reconstruction, which tasks are focused on rehabilitating buildings, houses and areas damaged by military operations and its basic resources depend on international grants or from local revenues, such as the returns of the country's oil wealth, waterways, agriculture and others in addition to foreign investment returns.

Figure № 1- Reconstruction Requirements



Source: the researcher, according to the analysis of the theoretical frameworks for reconstruction and linking them to the principles of sustainable development

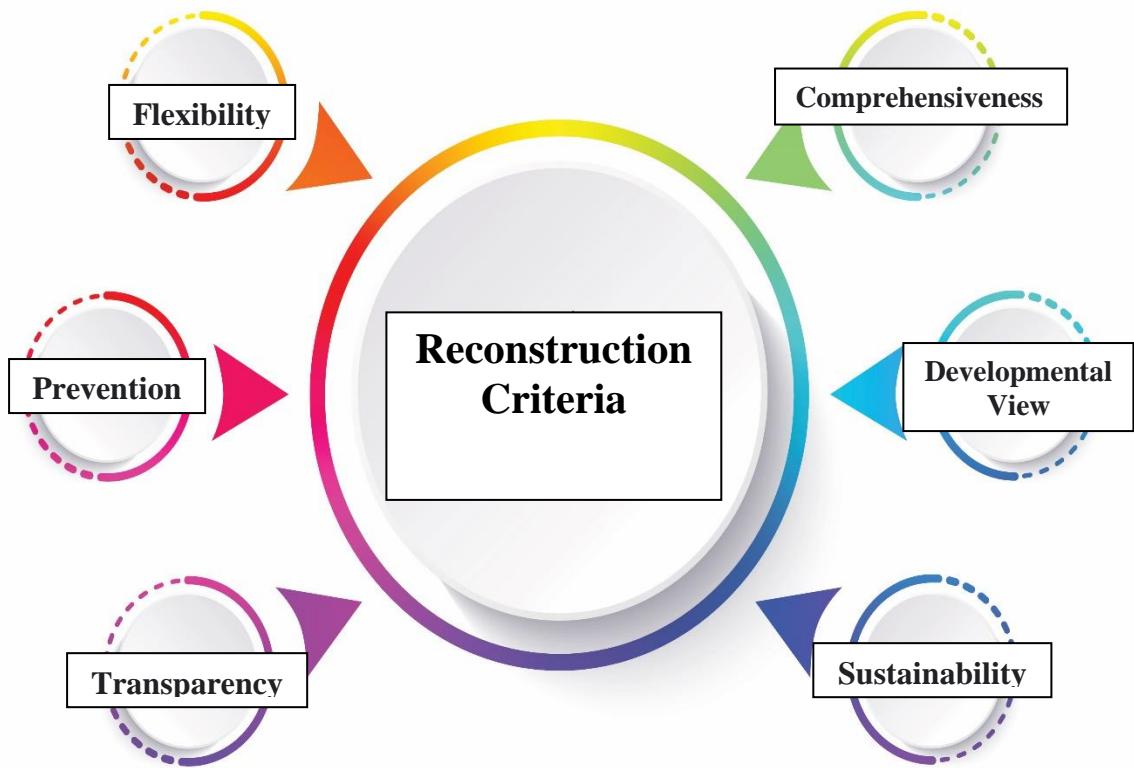
As shown in figure (1) which clarifies the requirements of the reconstruction process for Yemen, and as the figure shows according to the requirements, those interested, planners and implementers of reconstruction projects, whether they are from the local, regional or international side, must take into account providing individuals and institutions with science and skills in the developmental aspects on the socio-economic, agricultural, industrial and organizational levels, more precisely, the creation of reconstruction projects that achieve self-sufficiency in the long run, not immediate remedies that end with the end of assistance or aid.

Sustainability is guaranteed through the conscious action of the developmental parties in linking planning and action in the immediate term, as well as in the medium and long term, within an advanced forward-looking vision. Reconstruction is not a temporary and local achievement in a sector or place which impact soon disappears in the face of continuous decline and deterioration but it is rather necessary to work to achieve the reconstruction goal and to achieve steady and stable progress that goes beyond the effects of the immediate place and time to generate positivity in the community and self-progresses and expands to include its positive impact on other fields.

For reconstruction, there is a set of criteria for repairing the effects of the conflict both on the short and the long term, and it includes the following:

- 1. Comprehensiveness:** so that the effects resulting from conflicts and litigation on various fields are addressed, whether architectural or institutional structure in its various dimensions, as well as human restoration. Conflicts have led to the spread of psychological diseases resulting from panic and fear or direct injuries due to the conflicts and the treatments expand to include various levels, considering the areas are complementary, and none of them can be overlooked, whether it is related to individuals or to the infrastructure of society or bodies and institutions or the economic aspect related to the wheel of development that is directly disrupted by the conflict.
- 2. The development outlook:** that is, being within a strategic developmental planning that deals with the various areas of urban and architectural development and having concrete realistic goals.
- 3. Sustainability:** it has the ability to re-manage the wheel of development in its various aspects and to ensure sustainability, as sustainability is the cornerstone of the lasting and continuous development of society with changes for the better.
- 4. Transparency:** the bodies' actions, goals and objectives and their system with employees, clients and target groups which apply to the work of governmental or private bodies and institutions or civil society organizations, are clearly reflected.
- 5. Flexibility:** It has the ability to quickly adapt to developments and accelerating changes on the ground.
- 6. Prevention:** not only does it develop plans to address the effects resulting from conflicts, but goes beyond them providing expanded strategic plans to work on avoiding the occurrence of other crises.

Figure N° 2 - Criteria for the Reconstruction Process



Source: the researcher, according to the analysis of the theoretical framework for reconstruction

As shown in Figure (2), comprehensiveness, the integrative view, transparency, sustainability, flexibility and prevention are basic criteria associated with the reconstruction process.

Active Partners in Reconstruction Operations:

Civil Society Bodies and Institutions:

Civil society institutions bear an important role in preparing to face the reconstruction challenges. They help and relieve the burden on official institutions and this role increases in importance whenever the political authority is weak or absent. These institutions also play an important role in the social, economic and developmental fields.

International Community Organizations:

A group of institutions and bodies that make up the international community and participate in activating the will of the international community, has an administrative and executive structure and is based on the will of a group of legal persons that consists of countries such as the United Nations, the European Union, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the German Agency, The Canadian International Development Agency, the Danish Agency for International Development,

the Netherlands Agency, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, UNESCO, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Food Organization, the Swedish International Agency for Cooperation and Development, the European Commission, the International Rescue Committee, Oxfam, and other organizations.

It is worth noting that foreign aid occurs in two main areas of aids: the direct aid which is monetary, technical or both.

Local Authorities:

These authorities are represented by governmental entities, whether legislative, executive, service or governorates and bear the burdens and responsibilities of preparing at the local level in order to face conflict disasters, Thereby implementing the national strategy in coordination and cooperation with all actors, in addition to their role in supervising the results of reconstruction programs.

Private Sector:

The private sector is represented by commercial and industrial non-governmental entities, and plays a very important role, especially in post-conflict reconstruction programs. The private sector possesses the skills, capabilities, labor, and resources as well as a great deal of flexibility and adaptation to circumstances and can meet the requirements of different stages.

Members of the Society:

The role of community members is considered one of the most important roles in preparing for the reconstruction process. The more conscious the members of the society are, the faster and smoother the reconstruction process takes place.

The field of human resource development, which treats individuals as a resource (human capital) like any other productive resource in the development and reconstruction process and not just as beneficiaries, sees the need to improve the productivity of this resource through training, education and development of various skills in a way that meets the requirements of the multiple stages, i.e. investment in (individuals) is more important and higher than investment in trade, education, health and the economy, because it is reflected positively in all other areas.

Long-term reconstruction focuses on the key role of human capital in increasing and improving the country's productivity. It assesses investment in individuals through its impact on their capabilities in all areas of development and architecture, meaning individuals are seen as both a means and goal for reconstruction.

Figure N° 3 - Active Partners in the Reconstruction Process



Source: the researcher, according to the analysis of the theoretical framework

Based on Figure (3), it is evident that the parties concerned with the reconstruction process are: Civil Society Bodies and Institutions, Civil Society Organizations, Local Authorities, the Private Sector, Community Members, and the relationship between them is an integrative relationship for the success of the reconstruction process.

Conclusion:

The reconstruction process represents a set of measures aimed at meeting the requirements of countries emerging from conflicts, including securing the needs of the affected population, preventing the escalation and exacerbation of conflicts, addressing the root causes and enhancing community coexistence to advance development and lasting peace.

Therefore, it is imperative to accelerate the adoption of mechanisms to confront the flagrant challenges impeding the reconstruction process in Yemen, whether they are food, economic, social, architectural or rehabilitative for the various infrastructure and institutional facilities and giving attention to promoting citizenship rights for all equally, in addition to facilitating the requirements and foundations of reconstruction of all local, regional and international bodies. The importance of strengthening and activating the rule of law and involving the people in the reconstruction process at all stages, from the identification of reconstruction priorities, passing through the implementation of the reconstruction plans to the assessment of the positive impact of reconstruction or lack thereof is essential to support the reconstruction process in all its aspects.

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