

Dynamic Needs Assessment: Phase 3—2020 Update

YEMEN

Context

Yemen has been embroiled in an armed conflict that began in June 2014 and escalated in March 2015, which has resulted in major loss of life, internal displacement, and damage to infrastructure and service delivery. To understand the effect of the evolving conflict on the Yemeni people and estimate preliminary recovery and reconstruction needs, the World Bank Group (WBG), in close cooperation with the Government of Yemen (GoY), initiated a multi-phased Yemen Dynamic Needs Assessment (DNA) in September 2015. The third phase of this assessment series was conducted in 2018, and updated in 2020.

This third phase of the DNA covered the following 12 sectors:

- Education
- Food security
- Governance and institution building
- Health
- Housing
- Information and communications technology (ICT)
- Power
- Social protection and jobs
- Social resilience
- Solid waste management (SWM)
- Transport
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)



Recovery and reconstruction needs in the areas and sectors covered in the assessment are estimated at

US\$20–25 billion
over 5 years



39% of the **housing stock** in the assessed cities has been damaged; **1%** beyond repair.



34% of **education facilities** are partially or fully damaged, leaving **more than 10%** of education facilities **nonfunctional**.



29% of the **intra-urban road network** sustained physical damage.



20 out of 29 million Yemenis are **food insecure**. 2 million **children** suffer from **acute malnutrition**.



More than **90%** of the population has **no or limited access to grid electricity**.

Key Findings

Physical Damage

Sector-specific damage is estimated to be highest in the housing sector, where 40% of units have been affected. The education, health, transport, and WASH sectors have also been severely affected, with overall damage ranging from 29% (transport) to 39% (health). The city with the highest proportion of damaged physical assets is Sa'da, with 67% of its facilities either partially damaged or completely destroyed.

Functionality of Services

The provision of critical public services has been brought to the verge of collapse. The power sector is the most affected, with just 14% of facilities functioning at pre-crisis levels. Sa'da and Taiz has been affected the most, with only 31% and 39%, respectively, of assessed facilities functioning. This reduced functionality is not only due to physical damage; other factors such as institutional capacity, nonpayment of salaries, and a lack of access to electricity also contributed.

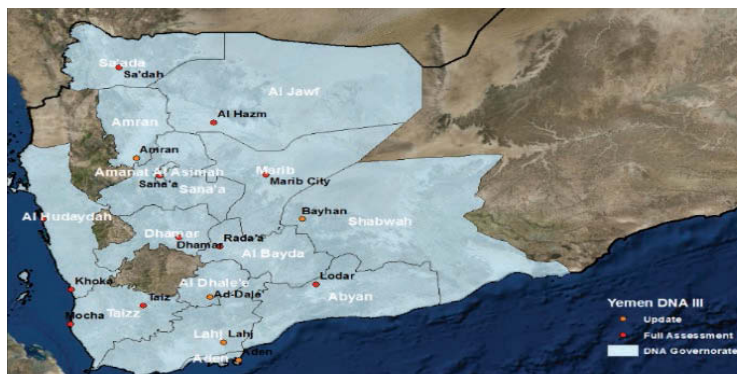
Social Resilience

Even though the conflict has strained relationships within communities and entrenched divisions along kinship, geographic, ethnic, and political lines, Yemen has also exhibited considerable social resilience. For example, women have played a key role in the formal and informal education of youth, often volunteering as teachers. Moreover, district-level councils have been stepping up to take greater responsibility for the management of local resources.

Recovery and Reconstruction Needs

Overall, the recovery and reconstruction needs for the sectors and geographic areas covered in this DNA are estimated to range between US\$20–25 billion over five years. Needs are the highest in Sana'a, followed by Taiz, Aden, Hodeidah, and Sa'da. The assessment does not cover all cities and regions in Yemen, and therefore is not indicative of the entire country.

Geographic Scope



The third phase of the Yemen DNA is primarily a city-level assessment. For most sectors, the assessment was conducted in the following 16 cities: Ad-Dhale, Aden, Al Hazm, Amran, Bayhan, Dhamar, Hodeidah, Khoka, Lahj, Lodar, Ma'rib City, Mocha, Rada'a, Sa'da, Sana'a, and Taiz. The cities represent close to 60% of the pre-crisis urban population, and more than 20% of the pre-crisis population. Whenever possible, the assessment was expanded to cover the governorate or national level.

DNA Methodology

Due to the WBG's lack of access on the ground, this assessment is primarily remote-based, relying on satellite imagery, (social) media analysis, and other publicly available information. It has been validated through ground-based information provided by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), and assessments conducted by local institutions and development partners. Damage and needs are estimated according to a March 2015 baseline, which is compared against data and information collected in 2018 and updated in 2020.

Needs by Sector at City, Governorate, and National Levels (in US\$ million)

Sector	City Level	
	Low estimate	High estimate
Education	411	502
Health	1,271	1,554
Housing	7,624	9,319
ICT	6.1	7.5
Power	2,042	2,496
Transport	363	443
SWM	12	15
WASH	763	932
TOTAL	12,493	15,269
Governorate Level		
Food Security	2,521	3,081
Transport	1,179	1,440
WASH	1,120	1,369
TOTAL	4,819	5,890
National Level		
Social Protection and Jobs	3,940	4,816
TOTAL	3,940	4,816
GRAND TOTAL*	20,127	24,599

* The grand total uses the governorate-level (not the city-level) estimates for the transport and WASH sectors.