

Yemen: Health Systems Profile

Health status (2013)

Life expectancy at birth in years	<i>total</i>	64.0
	<i>males</i>	63.0
	<i>females</i>	66.0
Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births	<i>total</i>	270.0

Communicable diseases (2014)

Tuberculosis notification rate per 100 000 population	43.0
Incidence rate of malaria per 100 000 population	3.8
Number of newly reported HIV cases	...

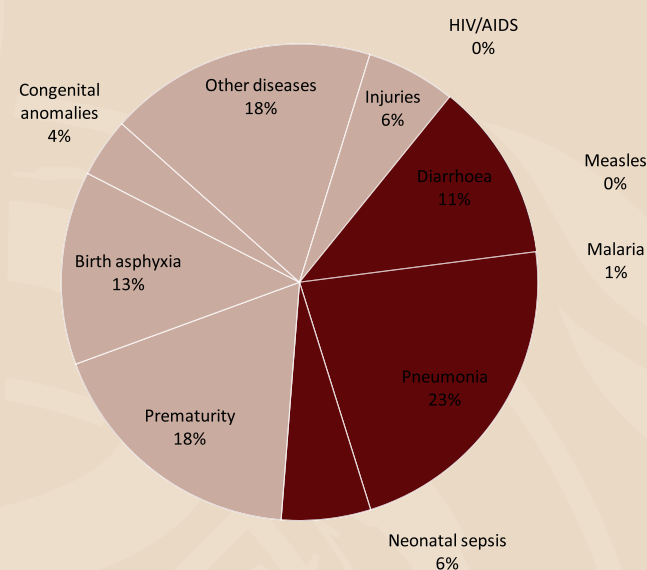
Behavioural risk factors

Prevalence (%)	<i>males</i>	<i>females</i>	<i>total</i>
Current tobacco smoking (2011)*	...	...	...
Insufficient physical activity (2008-)	...	...	...

Metabolic risk factors

2014 estimated prevalence (%)	<i>males</i>	<i>females</i>	<i>total</i>
Raised blood pressure	...	...	23.3
Raised blood glucose	...	...	15.5
Overweight	...	...	46.8
Obesity	...	...	17.2

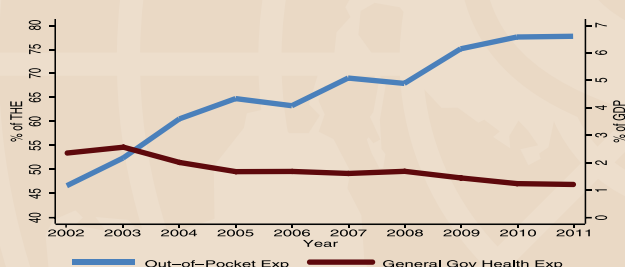
Distribution of causes of death among children aged <5 years (%)



Communicable diseases are estimated to account for 49% of all deaths among children aged <5 years

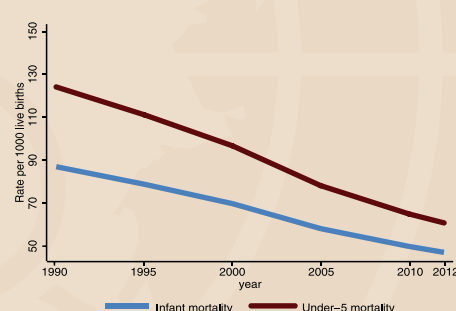
Expenditure and mortality trends

Health finance



*GGHE%GDP is the general government expenditure on health as % of gross domestic product
 **OOP%THE is the out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure

Infant and under 5 mortality rates per 1000 live births



Health system: selected coverage interventions

Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (2013)	25.1
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (2014)	75
Treatment success rate of new bacteriologically confirmed TB cases (2014)	88
DPT3-containing vaccine / Pentavalent coverage group among children under 1 year of age group (2014)	88

Health system: finance (2013)

General government expenditure on health as % of general government expenditure	3.9
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure	74.1
Per capita total health expenditure at exchange rate (US\$)	74

Health system: workforce (2014)

Health workforce per 10 000 population	
Physicians	3
Nurses/midwives	7.3
Dentists	0.2
Pharmacists	1

Health system: information

Percentage of births registered	0.22
Percentage of causes of death recorded	0.16

Health system: medicines and medical devices (2013)

Availability of selected essential medicines and medical products in health facilities (%)	public	...
	private	...
Number of scanners (in public facilities) per million population ^c	CT	3.605
	MRI	1.147

Health system: service delivery (infrastructure) (2014)

Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population	1.5
Hospital beds per 10 000 population	7.1

... No data available

^a International Classification of Diseases

^b Gross domestic product

^c Computed tomography (CT) and Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

* Age-standardized estimated

Please note the data sources are in the attachment

Health System Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges, and Priorities - Yemen 2015

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current strategic health plan of the Ministry of Public Health and Population 2011–2025 includes health system strengthening as a priority • Formulation of the essential health service package • Well established immunization, and control of the communicable diseases programs • Improved maternal neonatal and child health (MNCH) indicators due to increased accessibility and coverage of basic services at both public and private sectors • Decentralized administrative and financial management of health services prior to the conflict • Fully functional 'Health Cluster' mechanism that is coordinating the emergency response • Commitment of development partners and their engagement to fulfil the urgent emergency needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suboptimum functionality and provision of health services and public health programmes and disruption of the health system due to the on-going conflict • Insufficient allocation of funds to health and high share of out-of-pocket spending (over 68%) with high risk of catastrophic expenditure and impoverishment • More than 40% of population does not have access to basic health services since rural areas (75% of the population) are greatly deprived and bias towards curative care • Poor quality and safety of health care services with the absence of a defined package of services • Problem of workforce crisis due to inadequate density and misdistribution including physicians, nurses, midwives and other cadres (< 2.3 per 1000 population) • Lack of incentives and high turnover of qualified health workers at all levels and on-going dual practice • Limited capacity to supervise and govern lower levels with issues of accountability, transparency and efficient resource utilization • Insufficient capacity to regulate the expanded private health sector and absence of a coordinating mechanism at Ministry of Health • Weak and fragmented health information system with poorly functioning civil registration and vital statistics and cause-of-death reporting • Reduced surveillance capacity and response due to the on-going crises • Low availability of essential drug and medical products in public health facilities
Opportunities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued commitment of UN agencies including WHO in providing technical and financial assistance to the Ministry of Public Health and Population • Additional financial resources are being pledged to assist in overcoming the - humanitarian crises and the urgent needs • Implementation of the human resources for health strategy • Potential to establish multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms for health including public and private entities • The potential funding of the 'health recovery plan' which will be developed once the on-going conflict ceases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current conflict which has exacerbated the protracted humanitarian crises and has resulted in increase in demand for basic and emergency services beyond ministry of health' capacity • Implications of the conflict on the functionality of health services and public health programmes, raising the risk of disease outbreaks, and increased morbidities and mortalities in addition to malnutrition • Targeting of health facilities by hostility and lack of financial resources leading to below optimum levels of operation and coverage • Reiteration of staff due to insecurity and threats • Growing number of Internal Displaced People (IDPs) with increased health demands and limited capacity to fulfil their needs • Presence of number of economic, social and cultural barriers like increased poverty and scattered population • Lack of transparency and accountability and limited use of information in allocating resources

Priorities

- Restoration of the functionality of health services in terms of health facilities operation and the public health programmes
- Advocate for funding pledges towards urgent health needs outlined in the Yemen HR plan
- Development of a 'recovery plan' that includes the rehabilitation of the health system to function effectively
- Consensus and implementation of the essential services package focusing on (reproductive health, maternal, neonatal and child health, communicable and non-communicable diseases) and articulated on increase in coverage and quality of services
- Strengthen the health system capacity to respond to public health emergencies and epidemics
- Extending the effective role of the 'health cluster' through engaging development partners in post-conflict and recovery plans

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World Health Organization

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