

**13.1 million** affected population | **431 000** internally displaced persons (IDPs) | **6 413 459** in need of health services | **4 159 690** targeted for humanitarian health activities

## MAIN HEALTH ACTIVITIES



As of August 2013, WHO and the health partners have:

- established 4 mobile clinics run by WHO in Abyan and Haradh, and a further 12 run by partners in areas with no access to health facilities.
- provided life-saving services (consultations, emergency services, nutrition stabilization centres) for most affected areas.
- conducted a national polio immunization campaign.
- conducted a services availability and readiness assessment (SARA) in 10 governorates.
- launched the electronic disease early warning surveillance system (eDEWS) in 4 governorates, with 93 sentinel sites reporting from 35 affected districts.

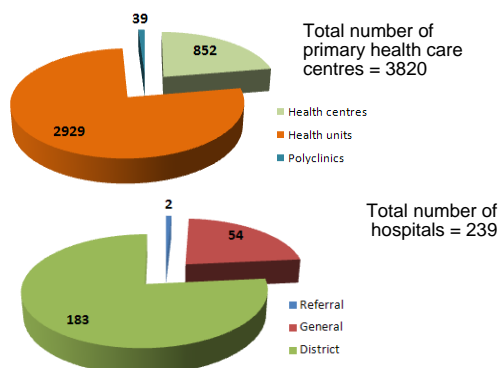
### Services availability and readiness assessment



### Electronic disease early warning surveillance system (eDEWS)

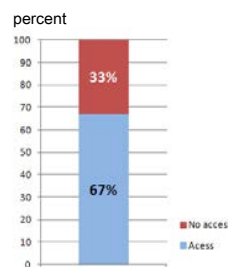


## NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES

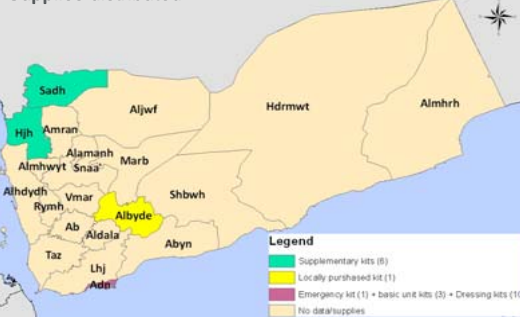


## ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

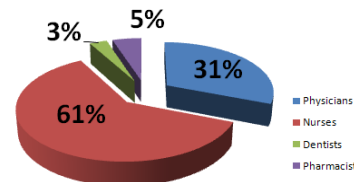
( total of 4059 facilities )



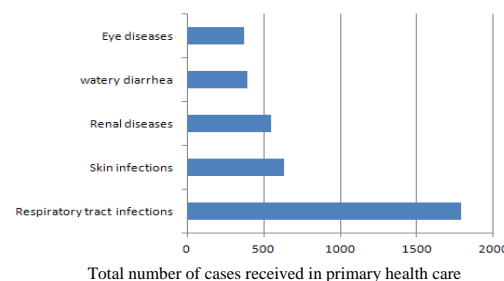
### Supplies distributed



## NUMBER OF HEALTH PERSONNEL



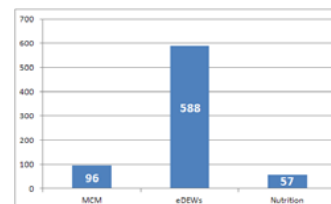
## TOP 5 CAUSES OF CONSULTATIONS, JULY 2013



## CAPACITY-BUILDING

- Mass casualty management (MCM): Aden, Lahj and Abyan (February–July 2013)
- eDEWs: Aden, Lahj, Abyan and Taiz (March–July 2013)
- Nutrition: Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Abyan, Lahj and Hodeidah (February–March 2013)

Number of trainees



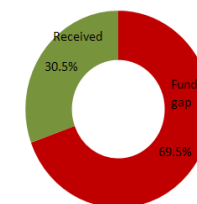
## MAIN HEALTH CHALLENGES



The main health challenges include:

- ensuring adequate and sustainable resources, including human resources.
- boosting routine immunization coverage.
- ensuring a sound referral pyramid.
- ensuring a functional surveillance system in all governorates for early detection and timely response to outbreaks.
- ensuring adequate access to safe water and proper sanitation conditions.
- conducting social mobilization and addressing the low level of public awareness on health and hygiene.
- strengthening the health information/mapping system.
- addressing security and access constraints, mainly in the north, due to conflict.

## FUNDING FOR THE HEALTH SECTOR



Requested  
US\$ 59 267 487  
Received  
US\$ 18 088 389  
Funding gap  
US\$ 41 179 098

## MAIN HEALTH GAPS



There is almost a 50% shortage of medicines and medical supplies.

### Data sources

- Yemen Ministry of Public Health and Population
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- WHO/health cluster monthly reporting

**950 000** beneficiaries of medical kits/supplies | **4 736 690** children under 5 (in host communities and IDPs) vaccinated against polio (30 June–2 July) | **741** trained health workers