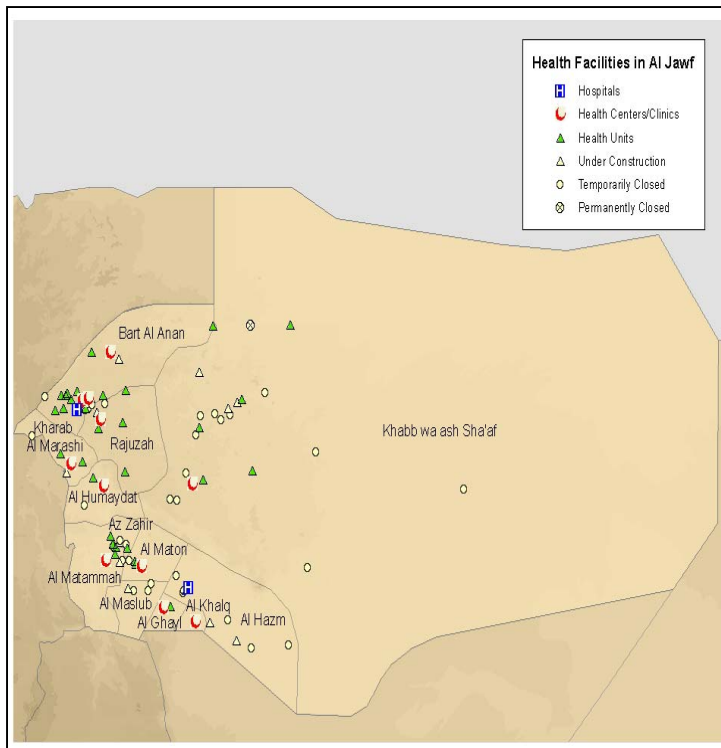


## Health Facility Survey Results – Al Jawf 2005

**Background:** In 2004/2005 the Ministry of Public Health and Population and the Governorate Health Office, with support from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), conducted a survey of all public and private health facilities in each of the 12 districts in the Governorate of Al Jawf. The main purpose was to collect and summarize detailed information on infrastructure, ownership, health services, medical equipment, drug availability and staffing.

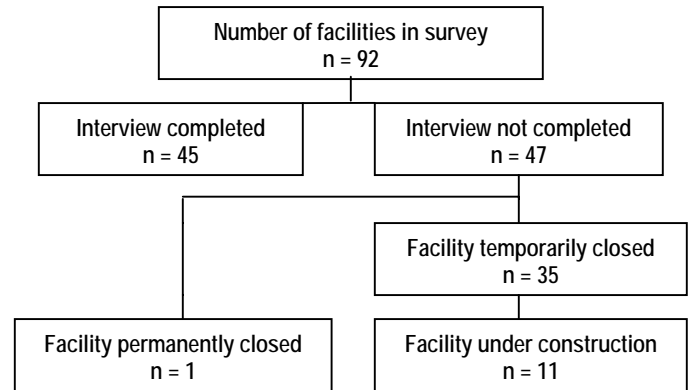
**Objective:** to establish reliable and accurate baseline data for the health information system. These data can be used by the MoPHP, other ministries, governorate and district health teams, health facility managers, organizations working in the health sector, and donors to plan and to improve services and make evidence-based decisions on health sector investments.



Source: Ministry of Local Administration, 2005

The complete report, "Findings from the Health Facility Survey 2005, Al Jawf Governorate, Yemen" can be found in English and Arabic on the MoPHP website: [moh.gov.ye](http://moh.gov.ye). A health facility viewer for Al Jawf is also available on this website.

**Summary of Findings:** Al Jawf Governorate's official master list included 82 facilities at the end of 2004. 13 facilities could not be located by survey teams and an additional 23 facilities were identified bringing the total to 92 facilities. The survey documented 2 hospitals, 18 health centers/clinics, and 72 health units as of April 2005. 91 percent of health centers were publicly owned; 9 percent of centers were leased. 34 percent of health units were publicly owned, 13 percent were leased, and 53 percent were temporary ("on loan") locations.



### Infrastructure in public facilities of all types:

- Availability of clean water: 58%
- Availability of toilets: 64%
- Electricity: 47%
- Telephone lines: 4%

### Health and medical services in public facilities:

- Immunization: 69%
- Health education: 38%
- Reproductive health: 42%
- Basic radiology in 2 hospitals
- TB & Bilharzia control (mainly hospitals): 2%
- Malaria control (mainly hospitals): 13%
- Emergency delivery referrals in 24% of facilities
- Guidelines for Emergency Delivery Services used in only 37% of public facilities

### Inpatient services: available in 2 hospitals and health centers

- Caesarean deliveries in 1 public hospital

### Health cadre:

- 276 health staff (188 male; 88 female)
- 36% of female staff were counselors; 52% were midwives
- Only 1 specialist working in 1 public hospital

### Medical equipment:

- 71% of examination beds were functional in hospitals
- 1 hospital had refrigerator and sterilization machines; only 50% of refrigerators actually functioned

### Drug Availability: The district was the primary source of drugs for all public facilities

- 71% of public facilities had at least 1 type of drug available
- 50% of hospitals reported having no drugs available

### Financial Allocations:

- 70% of public facilities reported regular delivery of operational funds; Most health units received regular delivery of operational expenses
- Exemption systems (free or reduced costs) available 2 public hospitals, 2/3 health centers and 1/3 health units

Technical Assistance provided thru the USAID-funded Partners for Health Reformplus Project