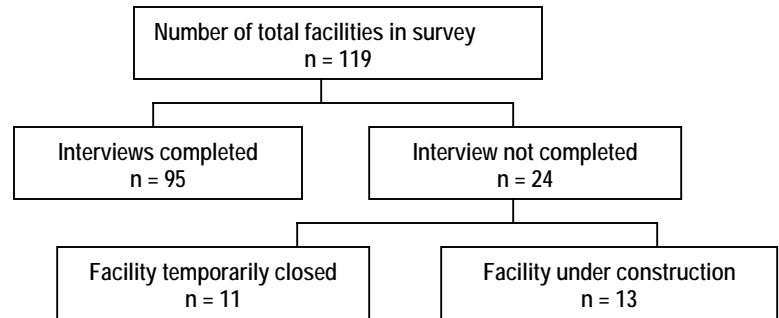


Health Facility Survey Results – Sa’adah 2005

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 15 districts in the Governorate of Sa’dah. The main purpose was to collect and summarize 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.



Infrastructure in public facilities of all types:

- Availability of clean water: 62%
- Availability of toilets: 91%
- Electricity: 65%
- Telephone lines: 9%

Health and medical services in public facilities:

- Immunization: 91%
- Health education: 34%
- Basic radiology in 5 hospitals
- Tuberculosis control (mainly hospitals): 5%
- Malaria control (mainly hospitals): 15%
- Guidelines for Emergency Delivery Services used in only 22% of facilities, but 57% in public hospitals

Inpatient services: More common in private facilities; available in 7 hospitals

- Caesarean deliveries in 2 public hospitals

Health cadre:

- 848 health staff: 810 in public facilities; 38 in private
- 67% of staff were male
- 21% of female staff were counselors
- 20% of female staff were midwives
- 848 health staff: 810 in public facilities; 38 in private
- Specialists more common in public facilities
- Private facilities had 100% foreign staff; public 67%

Medical equipment:

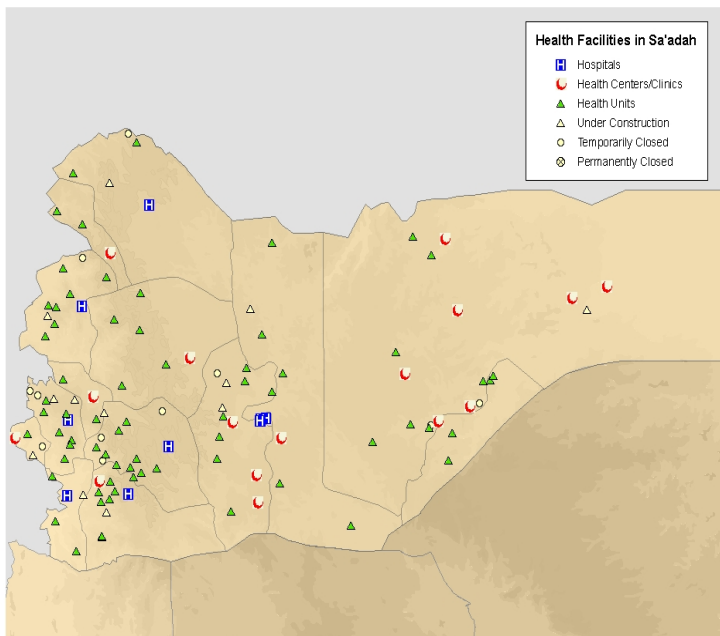
- Only 86% of examination beds were functional in public facilities
- 5 hospitals had refrigerators & 4 had sterilization machines; only 67% refrigerators & 83% of sterilization machines functioned

Drug Availability: The district is primary source of drugs for all public facilities

- 87% of public facilities reported at least 1 type of drug available
- All hospitals reported having drugs available

Financial Allocations:

- 55% of public facilities reported regular delivery of operational funds; 63% of health units reported regular delivery of operational expenses
- Exemption systems (free or reduced costs) available in 88% of public hospitals and most health centers and units



Source: Ministry of Local Administration, 2005

The complete report, “Findings from the Health Facility Survey 2005, Sa’adah Governorate, Yemen” can be found in English and Arabic on the MoPHP website: moh.gov.ye. A health facility viewer for Sa’adah is also available on this website. They can be found under the heading of “Surveys”.

Summary of Findings: Sa’adah Governorate’s official 2005 master list included 118 facilities. Three facilities could not be located by survey teams and an additional four facilities were identified bringing the total to 119 facilities in 2005. The survey documented 11 hospitals, 17 health centers/clinics, and 91 health units as of September 2005. Of the 119 total facilities, 116 (98 percent) were public and 2 (2 percent) were private. In addition, one hospital was owned by a foreign source (9 percent). The latter facility was classified as belonging to the public sector for the remaining analyses, because it operated within the public health system. The two private sector hospitals accounted for 18 percent of all hospitals in Sa’adah. All health units belonged to the public sector.