



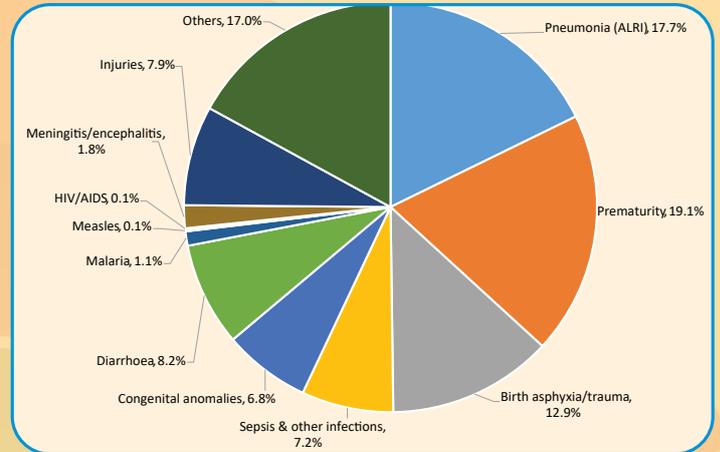
Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2021)	42.0
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2020)	1.4
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2019)	5.9
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2021)	48.1
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (year)	...
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	71.0
Tuberculosis treatment coverage rate (2021)	59.0
DTP3-containing vaccine/pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	72.0
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure (year)	...
Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure (year)	...

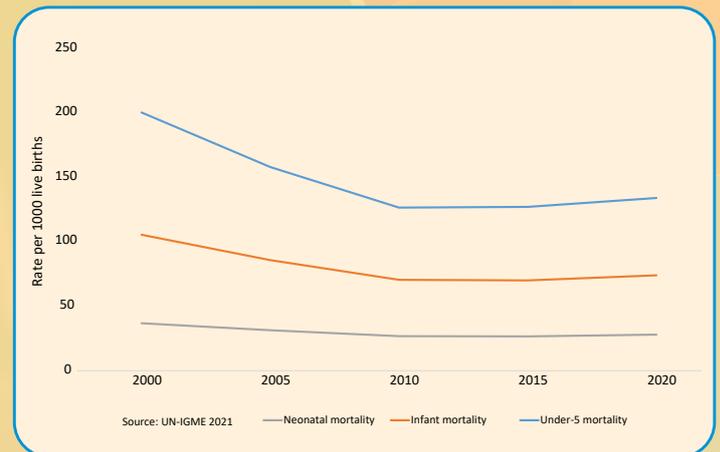
Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%) (2020)	31.0
Annual GDP growth (%) (2018)	0.8
Population growth rate (%) (2020)	3.4
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a health care provider (%) (year)	...

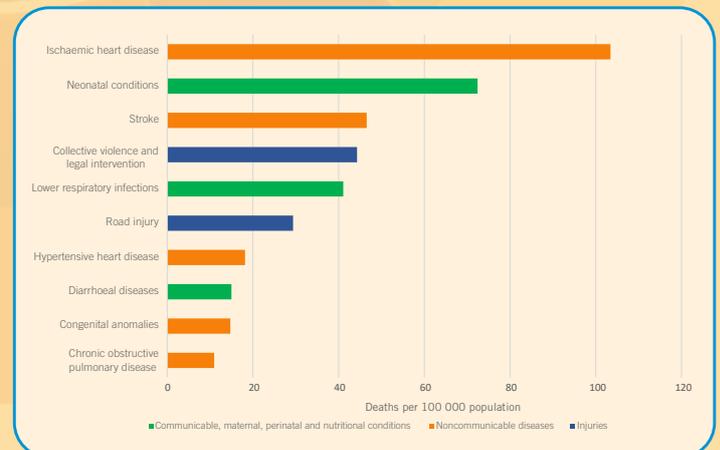
Distribution of causes of death among children aged < 5 years (%)



Neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates per 1000 live births



Top 10 causes of death for both sexes and all ages (2019)



Selected health-related SDG indicators

1 NO POVERTY

Population below the international poverty line (%) ...

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line 15+ (%) (ILO modelled estimate, 2019)	Male	47.2
	Female	45.0

2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 (%) who are (year)

stunted	...
wasted	...
overweight	...

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15–24 years) (year) (%)	Total	...
	Male	...
	Female	...

Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children (2016)	Total ratio	65
	Male ratio	67
	Female ratio	62

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level (%) 61.5
(WHO Global Health Observatory, 2020)

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) (World Health Statistics, 2020) ...

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) (World Health Statistics, 2020) 19.0

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate (15+ years) (%) (ILO estimate, year)	Total	...
	Male	...
	Female	...

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019)	Total	41.6
	Urban	43.0

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

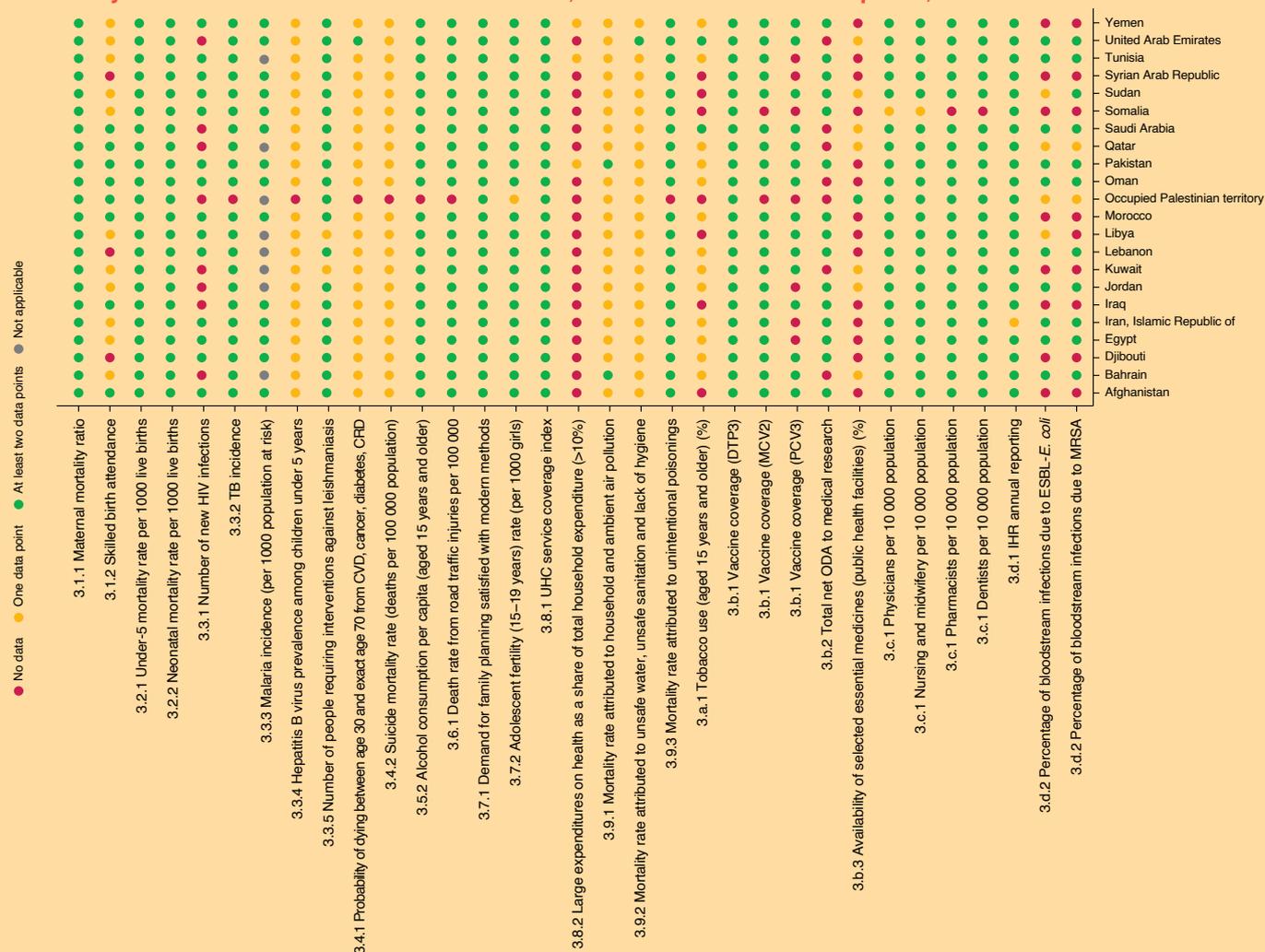
Estimates of rate of homicides (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019) 9.7

Key health indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth in years (2019)	64.4	69.0	66.6
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) (2019)	57.0	58.2	57.5
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at 60 (years) (2019)	12.8	13.7	13.3
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2020 estimate)	—	—	183.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	...	...	28.3
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	50.9	42.6	46.6
Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	66.3	58.0	61.9
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (2019)	35.3	8.9	22.1
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	48.8
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	17.1
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Mortality between exact ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%) (2019)	30.6	24.7	27.6
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2021)	92.7	102.2	97.0

Universal health coverage (UHC) means provision of quality services to everybody without discrimination of any kind and without exposing people to financial hardship. UHC is one of the targets of SDG 3, and attaining UHC will also contribute directly or indirectly to achieving the other SDGs. Achieving UHC means ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages with explicit affirmative action for vulnerable populations including refugees and migrants. Thus, disaggregated data will be necessary to assess and address inequities in health. UHC requires intersectoral action. All countries can and must advance towards UHC by 2030, if not earlier.

Availability of data for each SDG 3 indicator: no data, one and at least two data points, 2014–2019





Voluntary National Review

No formal Voluntary National Review has been done.

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

No current National Focal Point.

National Focal Point in the Ministry of Health for health-related SDGs

Dr Munasr Al-Asly,
Director-General of Health Policy Unit, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Aden

Dr Abdulmalik Al-Sanany,
Deputy Health Minister for Planning and Development, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Sana'a

1. Summarize efforts at the national level in setting targets for health-related SDGs.

For its recovery and reconstruction, Yemen has integrated SDG targets into sectoral strategies and programmes. The national health strategy 2010–2025, human resources strategy and nutrition strategy 2022–2030 all aim to ensure population resilience through the provision of sustainable preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation health services toward achieving SDG 3. To address humanitarian and development needs, United Nations (UN) agencies have developed the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 (HRP) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Yemen 2022–2024 (UNSDCF).

2. How is Yemen incorporating SDG 3 targets in health policy, strategy and planning?

The national health strategy 2010–2025 aims to ensure health care for all Yemenis, and Yemen has reviewed its essential health services package towards an upgraded citizen-oriented service and universal health coverage. As part of the overall national health strategy, the nutrition strategy aims to ensure good nutrition and enhance nutrition care, contributing to improving community health by 2030. The HRP seeks to mitigate the effects of conflict, economic crisis and disease outbreaks on some SDG indicators, including for malnutrition, food insecurity and health. The UNSDCF focuses on food insecurity and livelihoods, local development systems, economic structural transformation, social services and protection.

3. Are there any major partnerships for advancing the health-related SDGs?

The World Bank funded a joint health and nutrition project led by UNICEF and WHO from 2017 to 2020, which was extended through the Yemen Emergency and Human Capital Project, involving WHO, UNICEF and UNOPS, for transition, recovery and development. The WHO–King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief) partnership plays a critical role in advancing the health-related SDGs. The World Bank, KSrelief and WHO have also played a key role in implementation of the COVID-19 response and maintaining essential health services.

4. Describe a success story or an opportunity for strengthening the health system for COVID-19 that supports efforts towards achieving one or more of the SDG health-related targets.

In Yemen, children's lives are marked by poverty, hunger and disease. In 2022, over 2.2 million children under the age of 5 were estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition in the country. With WHO support 110 therapeutic feeding centers were established to provide life-saving health and nutrition services for children affected by severe acute malnutrition. Financial support was provided for health workers salaries, drugs and meals for caregivers. As a result of this support by WHO and donors, the lives of over 70 000 children were saved.