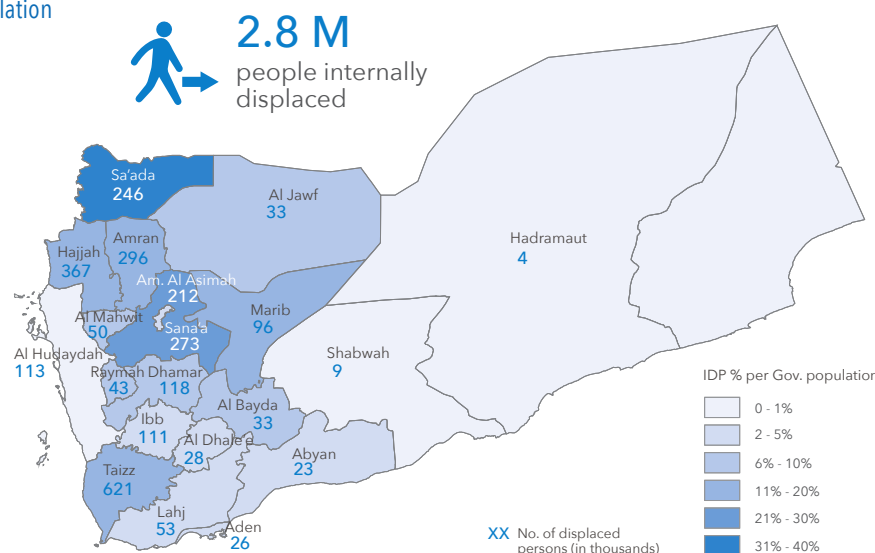
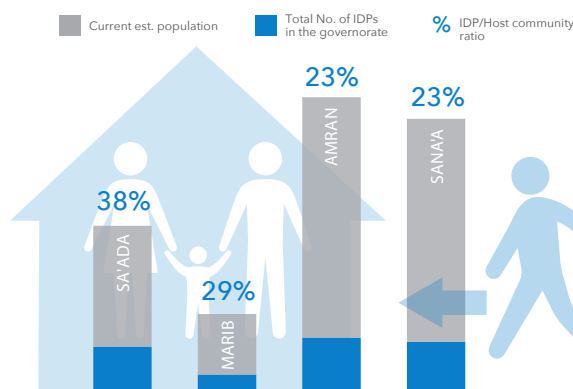


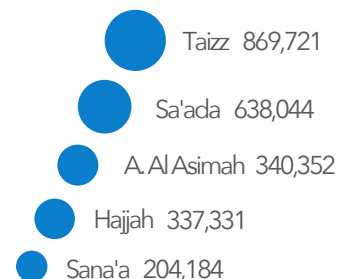
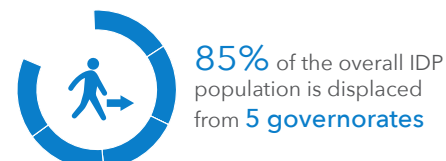
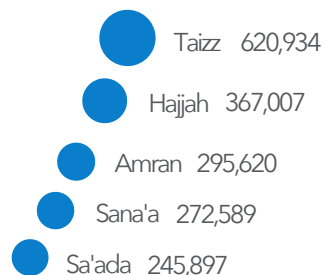
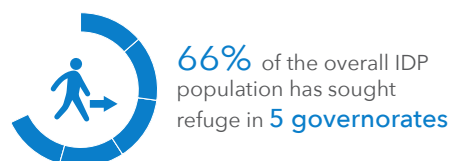
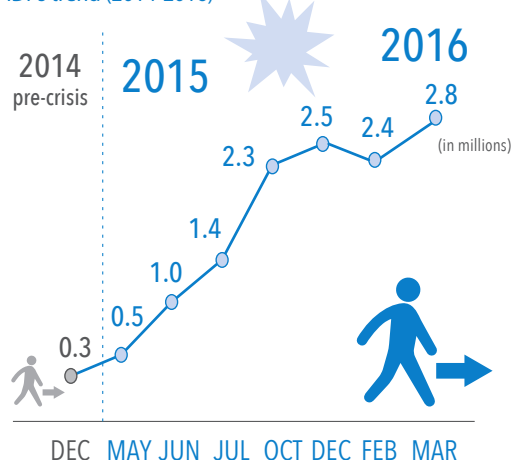
Prior to the conflict, the health system in Yemen was significantly strained, with only **three doctors per 10,000 people**. Some **14.1 million** people now need help to access adequate healthcare as a result of the intensified year of conflict. Lack of supplies, medicines, electricity, fuel for generators, and staff or equipment have caused health services to decline across the country. This is disproportionately affecting under-5 children, pregnant women, and people suffering from chronic diseases - including cancer, hypertension, diabetes. The three main causes of additional deaths among children under-5 are neonatal, diarrhoeal disease, and pneumonia. Health facilities report attending to more than **30,586 injured** and **6,427 killed** since the escalation of violence in March 2015. Demands and strains on the health sector and on host families are increasing along with the number of people that have fled their homes in search of safety and security.

Number of IDPs by Governorate and IDP % per Governorate Population (Task Force on Population Movement - 8th Report, April 2016)

Governorates with the highest IDP to host community ratios



IDPs trend (2014-2016)



CRISIS IMPACTS AND HEALTH CONCERNS



14.1M Yemenis in need of healthcare services, including **8.3M** children



Children under-5 mortality estimates

