## Tongogara

### Zimbabwe

# Camp Fact Sheet 2009

### **Public Health & HIV**

Tota	l Population	3,500	Origin of	refugees	s:		ZIMBABWE Canada Strate	TA	Cables of Land	
	Under-fives children	604	DRC				ZAMBIA Matter your faiture denormalized	Museus Massigna	AND MOZ	AMBRQUE
	Women of reproductive age						ALAND CONTR.	Anton	no de la compra	
							NAMERA DECEMBER TO COMPANY	A CHANNEL	Margadon	wage & stands
	17%						Perturning and a second a se	tana Jun	ter lang	29 M
					19	00	MITABLE STATE	ANDS C	MANICALAT	
	Established in: 21% Implementing Partners Health/ HIV Christian Ca Nutrition Christian Ca					98	EOTSWANA POLY	Paringel - count	inton Original	nong Danta
							O Antronociação Referenciação Refe	a min	100	acourt gibber
							O Tany Vinge House to be a set of the set of	Range Leen		<b>A</b>
							Software Constrained and Const			
			WatSan	Chris	stian Care		the second secon	HAFRICA	The Date States	er wire degen beingener
							and the			Sarkepaules Sarcian
	Human Resources	IP	Staffing	Stan	dard		Vaccination coverage			
	Medical Doctor	0		1:≤5	0,000	u o	100%			
	Clinical Consultant	0		1:≤1	0,000	Immunization	75% -	~	n n	Measles
ē	Nurse (qualified)	2	1,750	✓ 1:≤1	0,000 •		50%	100.0%	F	PI
L L L	MCH / Midwife	1	3,500	✓ 1:≤1	0,000	nu		100		
rar	Community Health Worker	7	500	✓ 500-	1000	Ē	0%	_		Target
ő	Hygiene Promoter	7	500	✓ 1:≤	500		2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 200	)9		
Public Health Programme	10									
E	Access to Health Services		2009	Stan	dard		Maternal and Newborn Health	2009		Standard
lea	№ of HC facilities		1	✓ 1:≤1	0,000		Coverage of complete ANC care (4 or more visits)	13%	$\times$	100%
- C	№ of consultations per trained clinic	cian per day	39	✓ ≤	50	£	Proportion births attended by skilled person	87%	$\checkmark$	≥ 50%
ildi	Utilisation Rate (new consultations/	person/year)	5.6	1	-4	sali	Proportion of birth taking place in EmOC facilities	87%	$\checkmark$	≥ 50%
٦	Proportion of host population consu	11%	vari	iable	Ť	Proportion of low birth weight deliveries (<2500g)	3%	$\checkmark$	≤ 15%	
						<u>v</u>	Family Planning			
	Malaria					ť	Proportion of women using contraceptives	51%	$\checkmark$	≥ 30%
	Has ACT been introduced as 1st-line	Yes	× Y	es	ğ	Sexual and Gender-based Violence				
					Reproductive Health	Incidence of rape (reported cases / 10,000/ year)	3.3		variable	
	Public Health Impact		2009	Stan	dard	Re	Proportion of rape survivors who receive PEP <72 h	100%	$\checkmark$	100%
	Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) (1000/r	nonth)	0.12	✓ ≤ 3	1.5		Proportion of rape survivors who receive ECP <120 h	100%	1	100%
	Under-fives Mortality Rate (U5MR)		0.07	· .	3.0		Prop. of rape survivors receiving STI prophylaxis <2wks	100%	1	100%
	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (1000 liv		26.3	· .	60					
s	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) (100	26.3	· .	40		Prevention	2009		Standard	
t		, , , ,		• -			Condom distribution rate (Nr. of condoms/person/month)	4	1	≥ 0.5
Ste							Does appropriate IEC material exist for PoCs?	Yes	1	Yes
÷	Mortality Trends						Are risk groups targeted with prevention programs?	Yes	1	Yes
eal	£ 0.5				9		Proportion of donated blood units screened for HIV	N/A	0	100%
Public Health Status	s/ 1000/ month					A	PMTCT coverage rate	100%		100%
plic	/00					$\geq$	Care and Treatment	100%		10078
Pul	, 10					Ξ.	Do PoC's have equal access to ART as host community?	Yes	1	Yes
	ths.						Nr. of HIV Positive POCs receiving ART	52		variable
	ge at p		1	1			Prop. of HIV-pos mothers receiving cotrim. prophylaxis	100%		100%
	2003 2004 2	005 2006 2	007 200	8 200	9		Prop. of HIV-pos infants receiving cotrim. prophylaxis	100%		100%
	CM	MR — U5MR					Prop. of Hiv-pos mants receiving cottini. prophylaxis	100%	~	100%
					μ		Malnutrition	2009		Standard
	U5 Morbidity (cases/ 1000/ mont	h) U5	Proportio	nal Morb	oidity	<b>C</b>	Global acute malnutrition rate (GAM)	0.0%	$\checkmark$	≤ 5%
	Malaria	<b>2</b> 4.3		2%	0%		Severe acute malnutrition rate (SAM)	0.0%	1	_ 3/% ≤ 2%
	Acute respiratory infections	<b>66.7</b>			0%		Prevalence of anaemia in children under five	N/A	<b>O</b>	≤ 20%
	Non-bloody diarrhoea	20.4				R.	Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age	N/A	0	≤ 20%
en	Skin Infections	0.0			/		Average number of kilocalories per person per day	2,186	1	2100
ırd	Sexually-transmitted infections	0.0	89%	•	·   •			_,_00	*	
Disease Burden							Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2009		Standard
ase	Crude Morbidity (cases/ 1000/ m	onth) Crude					Average quantity of potable water per person per day	35	1	≥ 20L
Se	Malaria	■ 43.4		100/	4%		Nr. of persons per water tap	55 110	×	≥ 20L ≤ 80
ā	Acute respiratory infections	<b>43.4</b> <b>128.6</b>		13%	2%	WASH	Proportion of pop. living within 200 m from water point	100%	$\sim$	≤ 80 100%
					1%	×			<b>v</b>	
	Non-bloody diarrhoea	■ 45.6	76%				Nr. of persons per drop-hole in communal latrine	22 1.0%	×	≤ 20 100%
	Skin Infections	<b>18.8</b>					Proportion of families with latrines	10%	~	100%
	Sexually-transmitted infections	7.2					Proport. of families receiving >250g soap/person/month	100%		≥ 90%

#### Observations

Zimbabwe has seen the collapse of many public services over the last three years. The camp had a water supply system relying on electricity to pump water to fill in water tanks that subsequently distributed the water to a network of caps. Due to the lack of electricity supply, many boreholes hava been dug in addition during 2009 to ensure adequate quantity and quality of water. Family and communal latrines have been built up during the second half of the year. Referrals to the district hospital and to provincial hospitals are affected by the low quality of specialized care in the country.



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