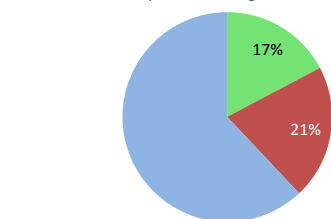


Total Population 3,500

Under-fives children 604

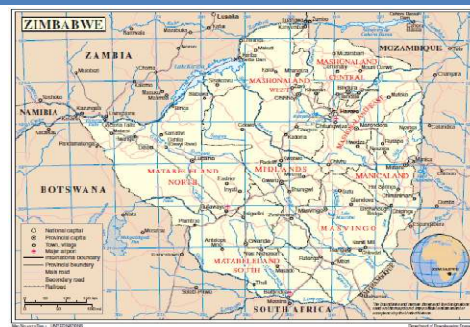
Women of reproductive age 725



Origin of refugees:
DRC

Established in: 1998

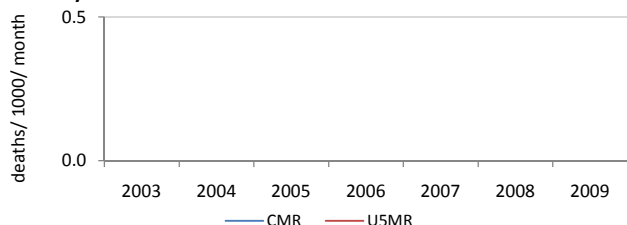
Implementing Partners:
Health/ HIV Christian Care
Nutrition Christian Care
WatSan Christian Care



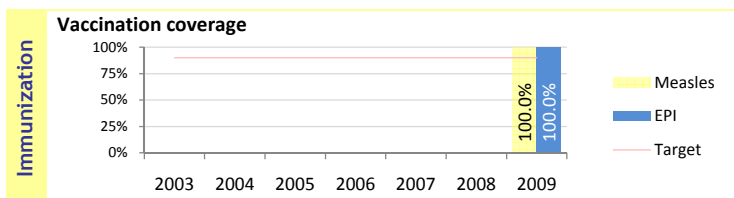
Public Health Programme	Human Resources	IP	Staffing	Standard
	Medical Doctor	0		1:≤50,000
Clinical Consultant	0		1:≤10,000	
Nurse (qualified)	2	1,750	✓ 1:≤10,000	
MCH / Midwife	1	3,500	✓ 1:≤10,000	
Community Health Worker	7	500	✓ 500-1000	
Hygiene Promoter	7	500	✓ 1:≤500	
Access to Health Services		2009	Standard	
Nº of HC facilities	1	✓	1:≤10,000	
Nº of consultations per trained clinician per day	39	✓	≤ 50	
Utilisation Rate (new consultations/person/year)	5.6	!	1-4	
Proportion of host population consultations	11%		variable	
Malaria				
Has ACT been introduced as 1st-line treatment?	Yes	✓	Yes	

Public Health Status	Public Health Impact	2009	Standard
	Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) (1000/month)	0.12	✓
Under-fives Mortality Rate (U5MR) (1000/month)	0.07	✓	≤ 3.0
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (1000 live births/year)	26.3	✓	≤ 60
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) (1000 live births/yr)	26.3	✓	≤ 40

Mortality Trends



Disease Burden	U5 Morbidity (cases/ 1000/ month)	U5	Proportional Morbidity
	Malaria	24.3	
Acute respiratory infections	66.7	0%	
Non-bloody diarrhoea	20.4	0%	
Skin Infections	0.0		
Sexually-transmitted infections	0.0		
Crude Morbidity (cases/ 1000/ month)		Crude	
Malaria	43.4	4%	
Acute respiratory infections	128.6	2%	
Non-bloody diarrhoea	45.6	1%	
Skin Infections	18.8		
Sexually-transmitted infections	7.2		



Reproductive Health	Maternal and Newborn Health	2009	Standard
	Coverage of complete ANC care (4 or more visits)	13%	✗
Proportion births attended by skilled person	87%	✓	≥ 50%
Proportion of birth taking place in EmOC facilities	87%	✓	≥ 50%
Proportion of low birth weight deliveries (<2500g)	3%	✓	≤ 15%
Family Planning			
Proportion of women using contraceptives	51%	✓	≥ 30%
Sexual and Gender-based Violence			
Incidence of rape (reported cases / 10,000/ year)	3.3		variable
Proportion of rape survivors who receive PEP <72 h	100%	✓	100%
Proportion of rape survivors who receive ECP <120 h	100%	✓	100%
Prop. of rape survivors receiving STI prophylaxis <2wks	100%	✓	100%

HIV/AIDS	Prevention	2009	Standard
	Condom distribution rate (Nr. of condoms/person/month)	4	✓
Does appropriate IEC material exist for PoCs?	Yes	✓	Yes
Are risk groups targeted with prevention programs?	Yes	✓	Yes
Proportion of donated blood units screened for HIV	N/A	!	100%
PMTCT coverage rate	100%	✓	100%
Care and Treatment			
Do PoC's have equal access to ART as host community?	Yes	✓	Yes
Nr. of HIV Positive POCs receiving ART	52		variable
Prop. of HIV-pos mothers receiving cotrim. prophylaxis	100%	✓	100%
Prop. of HIV-pos infants receiving cotrim. prophylaxis	100%	✓	100%

NUTRITION	Malnutrition	2009	Standard
	Global acute malnutrition rate (GAM)	0.0%	✓
Severe acute malnutrition rate (SAM)	0.0%	✓	≤ 2%
Prevalence of anaemia in children under five	N/A	!	≤ 20%
Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age	N/A	!	≤ 20%
Average number of kilocalories per person per day	2,186	✓	2100

WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2009	Standard
	Average quantity of potable water per person per day	35	✓
Nr. of persons per water tap	110	✗	≤ 80
Proportion of pop. living within 200 m from water point	100%	✓	100%
Nr. of persons per drop-hole in communal latrine	22	!	≤ 20
Proportion of families with latrines	10%	✗	100%
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 have 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.

