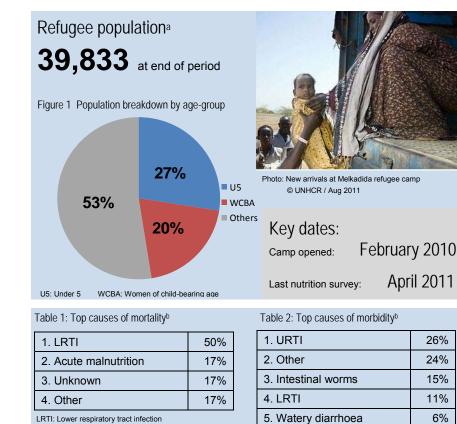


Public Health and Nutrition Profile

24 to 30 September Week 39 2011



LRTI: Lower respiratory tract infection

Sources of data

- ^a Source: UNHCR registration database
- ^b Source: UNHCR/ARRA HIS
- ^c Source: Household MUAC screening (August 2011) ^d Source: Integrated Measles SIA rapid convenience
- survey result (August 2011)
- ^e Source: UNHCR WASH Monitoring Reports

Summary:

- 1. Crude and Under 5 mortality rates are within acceptable thresholds
- Respiratory infections are the top causes of morbidity and 2. mortality.
- 3. Sanitation and hygiene indicators are borderline or below acceptable standards.

Chimalha Awban Sheder Mai Ain Kebribe Bonga Ethiopia Fugnido Dimma Bokolmany

Indicators at a glance:

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1. Crude Mortality Rate ^b	0.2	?
2. Under 5 Mortality Rate ^b	0.2	?
3. Infant Mortality Rate ^b	39	<
4. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate ^c	10%	×
5. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate ^c	33%	×
6. Measles coverage ^d	94%	
7. Skilled attendance at delivery ^b	100%	<
8. Water (litres / refugee / day	^{)e} 10	<u> </u>

Public Health Priorities:

26%

24%

15%

11%

6%

URTI: Upper respiratory tract infection **Reporting period**

GAM and SAM rates

place in October 2011.

All indicators are for week 39, with the exception of

GAM and SAM rates are based on a house-to-house MUAC screening conducted between 4 and 7

September 2011. The next nutrition survey will take

WASH indicators are based on monitoring reports from the 3rd October 2011.

- 1. Review mortality surveillance for completeness of reporting. Ensure that all deaths from community and facility-based sources are recorded in the HIS reports.
- 2. Focus on reducing the overall malnutrition rate
- 3. Improve follow up of children in nutrition programs and reduce defaulter rates.
- 4. Reporting on ongoing community health activities

HIS meeting and on-job training for all health and nutrition partners planned for 12th October 2011

View interactive maps and statistics online: http://his.unhcr.org/main.locsis

Legend:

Contact Dollo Ado Information

Name: Dr Allen Maina Email: mainaa@unhcr.org Phone number: +252 699 779 859

Indicator cannot be calculated

Addis Ababa

n/a Data not available

Name: Dr Mohamed Qassim Email: gassimm@unhcr.org

Data not applicable

Phone number: +251 922 526 839

? Data unreliable Standard reached 🛕 Standard borderline 🗙 Standard not reached

Public Health

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Health Impact	Nº	Indicator Emergency Standard			Outbreak Alert and Response	Indicator	Emergency Standard	
Crude Mortality Rate (/10,000/day)		0.2	< 1	?	Number of outbreaks reported	0		
Under-five Mortality Rate (/10,000/day)		0.2	< 2	?	% of outbreaks investigated < 48 hours	-	100%	
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (/1000 livebirths)		39	< 60	≮				
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR) (/1000 livebirths)		0.0	< 40	i	EPI and Vitamin A			
Global Acute Malnutrition Rate (%)		33%	< 10%	×	Measles vaccination coverage	94%	> 95%	▲
Severe Acute Malnutrition Rate (%)		10%	< 2%	×				
Access and Utilisation					Supervision			
No. of health facilities	1	1 : 39,833	1 : <10,000	×	Do regular camp coordination meetings take place?	Yes	Yes	V
No. of consultations per trained clinician per day		24	< 50	~	Were any drug shortages reported during the period?	No	No	~
Health Utilization Rate (new visits/person/year)		0.6	1 - 4	▲				

	Moderate Acute		Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)								
Nutrition	Malnutrition (MAM)	Emergency Standard		Outpatient therapeutic program (OTP)	Emergency Standard	<i>(</i>	Stabilisation Centre (SC)*	Emergency Standard	CMAM* (SC and OTP combined)	Emergenc Standard	
Number of new admissions	n/a			129			12		141		
Average length of stay	davs	< 8 weeks	i	n/a	< 30 days	i	n/a	< 10 davs 🛛 🚺	n/a	< 30 davs	i
Average weight gain (g/kg/day)	n/a			n/a	> 5	i	n/a		n/a	> 5	i
Discharge rate	0%	> 75%	×	58%	> 75%	×	29%		57%	> 75%	×
Death rate	0%	< 3%	∢	0%	< 10%	-	0%		0%	< 10%	<
Default rate	16%	< 15%	×	42%	< 15%	×	71%		43%	< 15%	×
Referral rate	84%			0%			0%		0%		
Non-cured rate	n/a			0%			-		0%		

* there is currently no SC in Kobe camp. SC and Overall CMAM indicators represent data for Kobe and Melkadida combined.

Reproductive Health and HIV

Maternal and Newborn Health	Nº Indicator Emergency Standard	Sexual and Gender-based Violence	Nº	Indicator	Emergency Standard
No. of basic EmOC facilities	1 1:39.833 1:<500.000 🗸	Incidence of reported rape (/10,000/year)	0	0.0	?
No. of comprehensive EmOC facilities	0 0 1 : <500,000 🗶	% rape survivors who received PEP < 72h		- '	100%
Number of maternal deaths	0	% rape survivors who received ECP < 120h			100%
Number of maternal deaths investigated <48 hrs	- 100%	% rape survivors who received STI < 2 wks		-	100%
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) (/1000/month)	1.4				
Coverage complete antenatal care (> 4 visits)	79% > 90% 🗙	HIV/AIDS			
% deliveries performed by caesarean section	7% 5 - 15% ✔	Condom distribution rate		n/a	> 0.5 i
% deliveries attended by skilled personnel	100% ≥ 50% ✔	% of blood units screened for HIV		n/a	100% <i>i</i>
% low birth weight deliveries	0% < 15% 🗸				

PEP: Post-exposure prophylaxis; ECP: Emergency Contraceptive Pill; STI: Sexually Transmitted Infection

Community Health Activities	Indicator	Emergency Standard	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Indicator	Emerge Standa	
No. of health education and hygiene sessions conducted	-		Avg quantity of potable water / person / day (litres)	10	> 10	
No. of sanitation campaigns conducted	-		No. of persons per usable water tap	228	< 250	×
No. pregnant women who received clean delivery kit	-		No. of persons per drop-hole in communal latrine	561	≤ 50	×
No. of complicated medical cases identified	-		% of population living within 200m from water point	109%	100%	×
% of complicated medical cases referred	-	≥ 90%	% of families with latrines	9%	> 50%	

Legend:

Standard reached 🛕 Standard borderline 🗶 Standard not reached

? Data unreliable

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