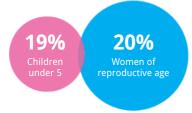
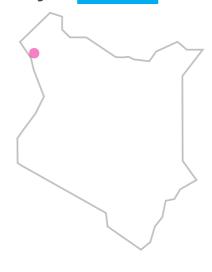
Site report 2018 Kalobeyei KENYA

Population

38,447 refugees







Origin of refugees

SOUTH SUDAN BURUNDI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE

CONG

Site opened Jul 2016

Partners







Key Indicators

CRUDE MORTALITY RATE

Deaths/1,000 refugees/

month

Global Acute

GAM

Malnutrition

U5 MORTALITY RATE

Deaths/1,000 refugees/ month

SAM

Severe Acute Malnutrition

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths

WATER SUPPLY

12

Liters/ person/ day

SKILLED BIRTH **ATTENDANCE**

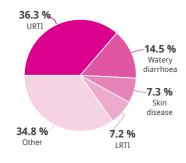
87% of all births

LATRINE COVERAGE

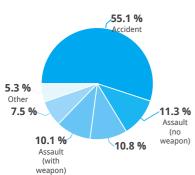
20

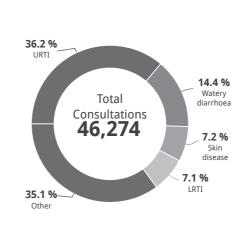
Refugees/communal toilets or latrines

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

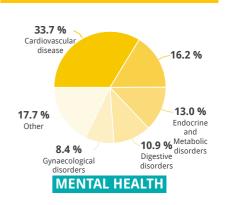


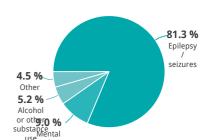






NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES





use Mental retardation disorder ,

intellectual

Public Health

| HEALTH STAFFING | INDICATOR | STANDARD | | MORBIDITY | INDICATOR | STANDAR | D | |
|--|-----------|-------------|----------|---|-----------|---------|----------|---|
| Number of medical doctors | 1 | 1: < 50,000 | A | Incidence of malaria among children under 5 | 2 | | | |
| Number of qualified nurses | 7 | 1:<10,000 | • | Incidence of watery diarrhoea among | 49 | | | |
| Number of community health workers | 35 | 1 : < 1,000 | A | children under 5 | | | | |
| ACCESS AND UTILIZATION | INDICATOR | STANDARD | | Incidence of pneumonia among children under 5 | 19 | | | |
| Consultations per trained clinician per day | 102 | < 50 | 8 | Incidence of pneumonia among over 5 | 7 | | | |
| Health utilisation rate (new visits / refugee / | 1.1 | 1 - 4 | • | Tuberculosis success rate | 100% | < 90% | ② | |
| year) Proportion of host population consultations | 6% | | | Were any MDR/X-TB cases diagnosed among PoCs? | Yes | No | 8 | |
| MORTALITY | INDICATOR | STANDARD | | VACCINATION | INDICATO | R STAI | IDARD | |
| Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) (/1000/month) | 0.1 | < 0.75 | ② | Full vaccination coverage | 19% | < | 95% | 8 |
| Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) (/1000/month) | 0.3 | < 1.5 | ② | Measles vaccination coverage | 100% | < | 95% | 8 |
| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (/1000 livebirths) | 48.7 | < 30 | 8 | Source of vaccination data | survey | | | |
| Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR) (/1000 livebirths) | 29 | < 20 | 8 | IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT (IPD) | INDICATO | R STAI | IDARD | |
| OUTBREAK ALERT AND RESPONSE | INDICATOR | STANDARD | | Average length of stay (days) | 1.6 | | | |
| Proportion of outbreaks investigated within 48 hours | 100% | 100% | ② | Case fatality rate | 0.0 | | | |
| Number of outbreaks reported | 1 | | | Hospitalisation rate | 6.2 | 50 | - 150 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | |

Reproductive Health

| ANTENATAL CARE | INDICATOR | STANDARD | | FAMILY PLANNING | INDICATOR | STANDARD | |
|--|-----------|----------|----------|--|-----------|----------|---|
| Antenatal care coverage | 69% | > 90% | 8 | Contraceptive prevalence rate | 9% | ≥ 30% | • |
| Coverage of antenatal tetanus vaccination | 72% | > 95% | <u> </u> | Source of contraceptive prevalence data | HIS | | |
| DELIVERY CARE | INDICATOR | STANDARD | | SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV) | INDICATOR | STANDARD | |
| Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel | 87% | ≥ 90% | A | Total number of reported rapes | 10 | | |
| Proportion of births conducted by caesarean section | 0% | 5 - 15% | 8 | Proportion of eligible rape survivors provided with PEP within 72 hours | 63% | 100% | • |
| Proportion of newborn infants with low birth weight (<2500 gs) (weighed within 72 hrs) | 6% | < 15% | ② | Proportion of eligible rape survivors provided with ECP within 120 hours | 25% | 100% | 6 |
| Proportion of teenage pregnancies | 4% | | | SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIS) | INDICATOR | STANDARD | |
| Still birth rate (/ 1000 total births / month) | 1 | | | Number of genital ulcer diseases | 4 | | |
| Number of maternal deaths | 1 | | | Number of Pelvic Inflammatory diseases | 1 | | |
| Proportion of maternal deaths investigated within 48 hours | 100% | 100% | ② | | | | |

HIV/AIDS

| PREVENTION & TREATMENT | INDICATOR | STANDARD | | PREVENTION & TREATMENT | INDICATOR | STANDARD |
|--|-----------|----------|---|--|-----------|----------|
| Proportion of blood units screened for HIV | 110% | 100% | 8 | Number of PoCs receving ART | 256 | |
| Condom distribution rate | 0.03 | > 0.5 | 8 | Proportion of HIV positive mothers who swallowed ARV during delivery | | 100% |
| Proportion of TB patients tested for HIV | | 100% | | PMTCT coverage | 100% | 100% |

Nutrition

| NUTRITION GENERAL | INDICATOR | STANDARD | | INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (IYCF) | INDICATOR | STANDARD | |
|--|-----------|----------|----------|---|-----------|----------|----------|
| Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (6-59 months) | 9% | < 20% | ② | Proportion of children 0-23 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth | 69% | > 80% | A |
| Prevalence of stunting (6-59 months) | 27% | < 20% | ② | Proportion of infants aged between 0-5 months who received only breast milk during the previous day | 91% | > 70% | ② |
| Prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (6 - 59 months) | 3% | < 3% | A | IYCF programmes targeting pregnant and lactating women established or maintained? | | Yes | |
| Prevalence of anaemia in children (6-59 months) | 56% | < 20% | 8 | MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCY | INDICATOR | STANDARD | |
| Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) | 28% | < 20% | 8 | Percentage coverage of special nutrition product for prevention of undernutrition in young children (LNS/MNP/FBF) | 17% | > 70% | 8 |
| CMAM: SAM TREATMENT | INDICATOR | STANDARD | | MAM TREATMENT | INDICATOR | STANDARD | |
| Number of new severe acute admissions (6-59 months) | 214 | | | Number of new moderate acute admissions (6-59 months) | 479 | | |
| Recovery rate | 58% | > 75% | 8 | Recovery rate | 25% | > 75% | 8 |
| Default rate | 27% | < 0% | A | Default rate | 70% | < 15% | 8 |
| Death rate | 11% | < 10% | A | Death rate | 0% | < 3% | ② |
| Referral rate | 3% | | | Referral rate | 4% | | |

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

| WATER | INDICATOR | STANDARD | | WATER STAFFING | INDICATOR | STANDARD | |
|--|-----------|----------|----------|---|--------------|---------------|---|
| Average number of litres of potable water available per person per day | 12 | < 20 | 8 | Number of hygiene promoters | 12 | 1:<20,000 | • |
| Proportion of households collecting >= 15 litres per person per day | 100% | > 95% | ② | SANITATION Refugees per latrine/toilet | INDICATOR 20 | STANDARD < 20 | • |
| Number of persons of concern per water tap | 88 | < 80 | A | Proportion of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet | 21% | | |
| Proportion of tests at chlorinated water collection points indicating a measurable chlorine residual (>= 0.1 mg/litre) and NTU <5 | 83% | > 95% | A | Proportion of households report defecating in a toilet | 97% | > 85% | • |
| Proportion of tests at unchlorinated water collection points showing 0 Faecal Coliforms/ 100 ml | 0% | > 95% | 8 | Proportion of communal latrines compliant with UNHCR standards (cleanable slabs, privacy & structural safety) | 100% | > 90% | • |
| Proportion of households collecting drinking water from protected water sources only | 96% | > 95% | ② | | | | |
| Proportion of households with sufficient daily water storage capacity | 89% | > 80% | • | | | | |