

Annex 4: Distribution of Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera in the Horn of Africa (January-Aug 2017) and Displacement Tracking Matrix Flow Monitoring for June 2017

Kenya: Challenges

- More sub-optimal coordination in responding to outbreaks
- Limited resources such as water treatment chemicals
- Limited laboratory capacity in some Counties for Cholera confirmation
- Limited capacity in response as majority of the Rapid Response Teams especially at county level are not trained
- Limited resources for health promotion and community engagement
- Insecurity in various parts of the country including; Garissa

Somalia: Challenges

- Insecurity
- Inaccessibility of the most affected areas in Bay, Bakol, Gedo and Lower Shabelle
- Drivers of the current epidemic include limited access to safe water and poor sanitation in IDP settlements in all the affected regions

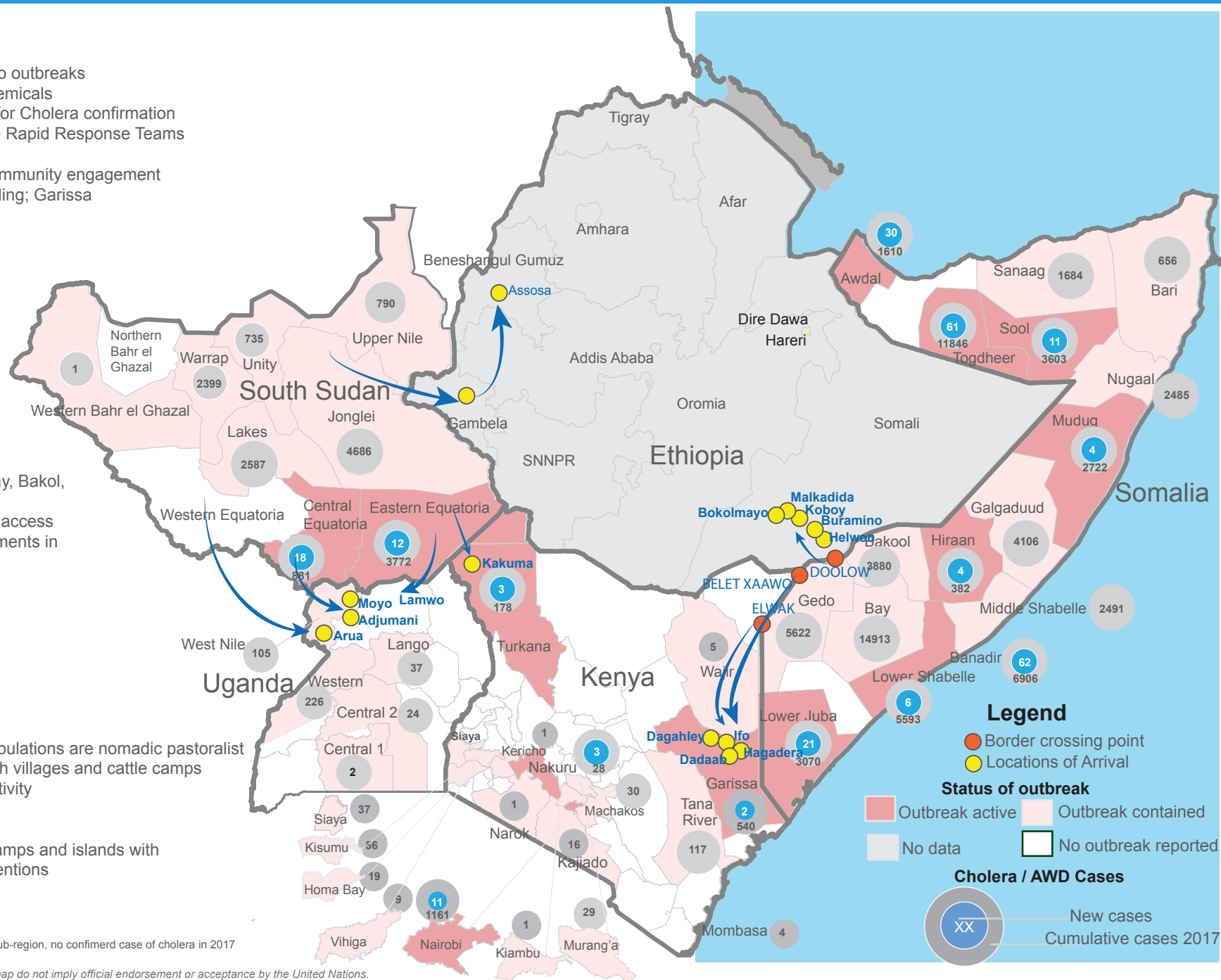
South Sudan: Challenges

- A significant section of the cholera affected populations are nomadic pastoralist and communities living in remote, hard to reach villages and cattle camps
- Poor road networks and lack of phone connectivity
- Unpredictable movement of cattle keepers
- Prolonged conflict and insecurity
- Population displacements into crowded IDP camps and islands with limited humanitarian access to optimize interventions

***Cases for Uganda are Acute Watery diarrhoea and are mapped by sub-region, no confirmed case of cholera in 2017

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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Sources: Ministries of Health and WHO