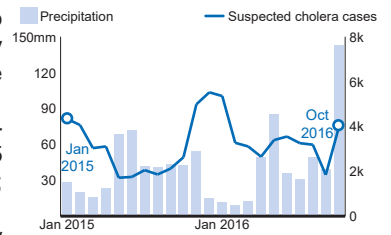
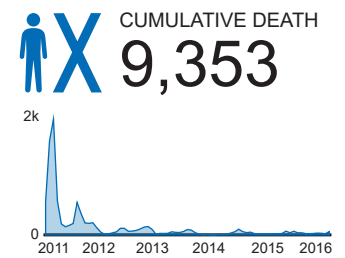
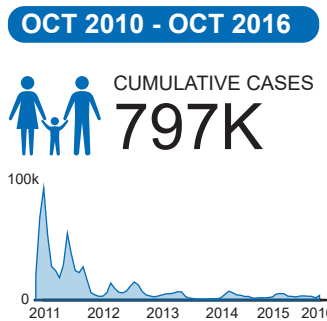
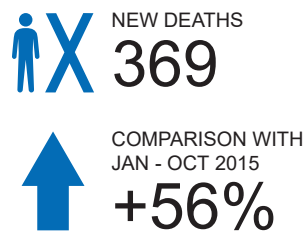
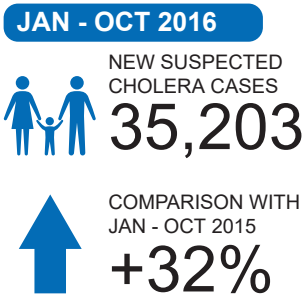


Since the beginning of 2016, the humanitarian partners working in cholera response identified a risky scenario created by the increase in the number of suspected cholera cases and the decrease of funding to fight the disease. Following the reduction of the number of response teams in April (-40%) and the heavy rains in May, a rapid upsurge was reported. To control the disease, additional response teams were activated in June and July, allowing to decrease the number of cases between 7 August and 1st October. As a consequence of hurricane Matthew the number of suspected cholera cases increased from 2,236 - reported between 4 September and 1st October - to 5,100 cases - registered between 9 October and 5 November. About 52% of these new cases were reported in the departments of Grand' Anse and South; before the hurricane this proportion was about 8%.

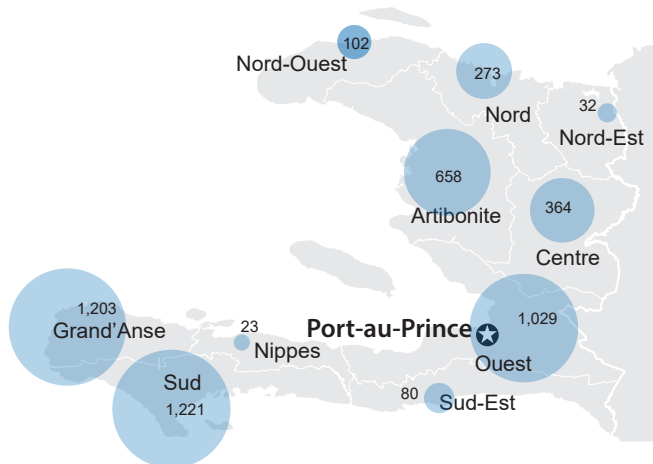
However, partners remain optimistic as the nationwide severe upsurge feared in the weeks after Matthew has not happened so far. Moreover, the ongoing vaccination campaign will contribute to further reduce transmission in South and Grand' Anse and the risk of a future national outbreak.



SUSPECTED CHOLERA CASES (DELR* available data)



WHERE (1st to 31st OCTOBER 2016)

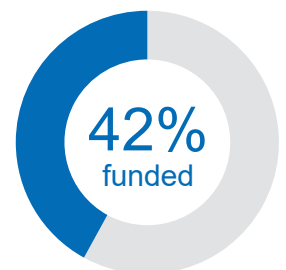


FUNDING

The below figures indicate the percentage of funding received for Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 (HRP) compared to the respective financial requirements. If the under-funding of the HRP persists, it may impede an appropriate control of the disease in 2017.

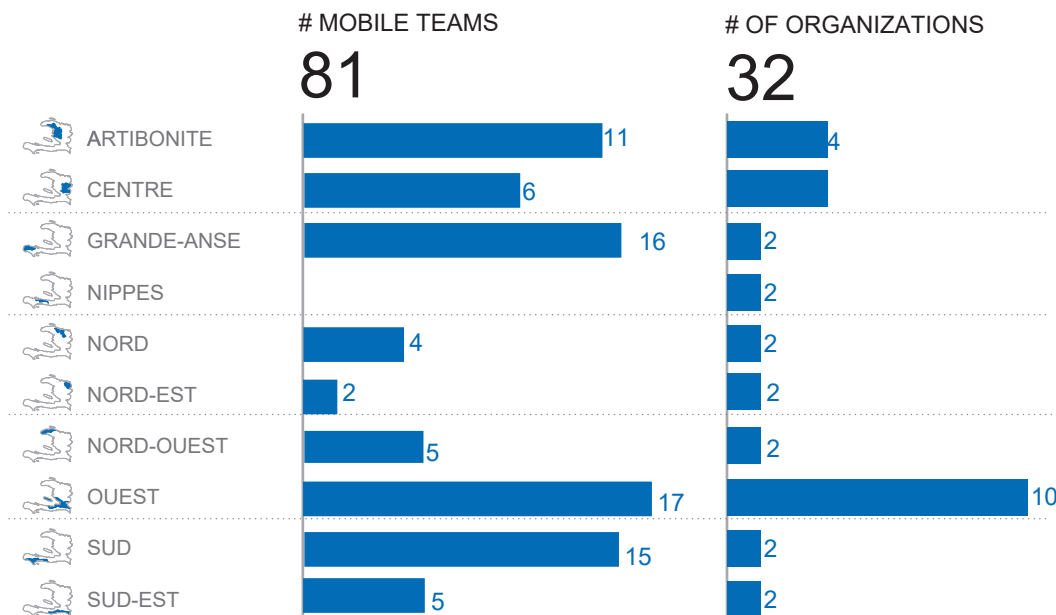
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2016
Cholera (Health, WASH)

\$20,3M requested
\$8,5M funded



source: UNOCHA FTS Haiti as of 16 november 2016

RESPONSE



WHY DOES CHOLERA STILL PERSIST?

- Underfunding of national plan of elimination of cholera
- Weak water and sanitation infrastructure
- Lack of access to quality medical care
- Lack of knowledge of local culture
- High population density and mobility to urban areas

* Direction d'Epidémiologie, de Laboratoire et de Recherches

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