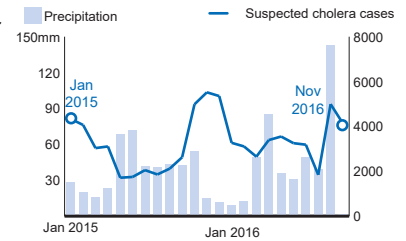


As a consequence of hurricane Matthew, in the month of October the number of suspected cholera cases increased from 2,236 - reported between 4 September and 1st October - to 5,100 cases - registered between 9 October and 5 November. About 52% of these new cases were reported in the departments of Grand' Anse and Sud; these departments reported only 8% of suspect cases before the hurricane struck

In November the number of suspect cases reduced by 25%, going from 2,400 in October to 1,800 suspect cases in November. The national trend follows the same curve with the disease being controlled thanks to improvements in the treatment of patients, the increase in the number of rapid response teams and the vaccination campaign.



## SUSPECTED CHOLERA CASES (DELR\* available data)

### JAN - NOV 2016

NEW SUSPECTED CHOLERA CASES  
**39,329**

NEW DEATHS  
**420**

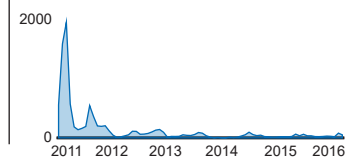
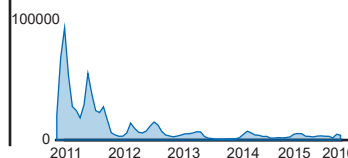
COMPARISON WITH JAN - NOV 2015  
**+24%**

COMPARISON WITH JAN - NOV 2015  
**+41%**

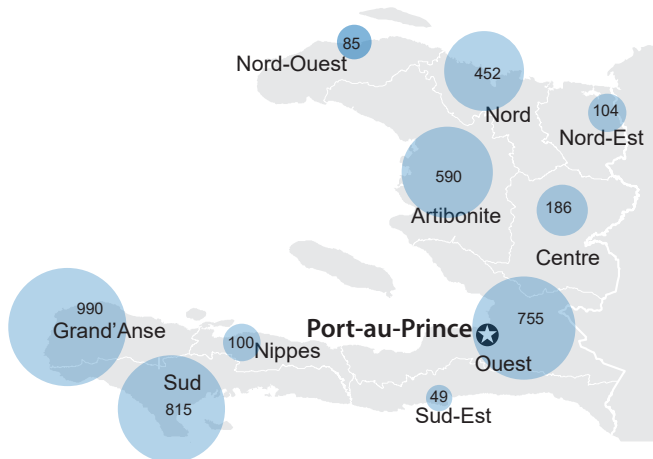
### OCT 2010 - NOV 2016

CUMULATIVE CASES  
**801K**

CUMULATIVE DEATH  
**9,408**



## WHERE (1st to 30th NOVEMBER 2016)

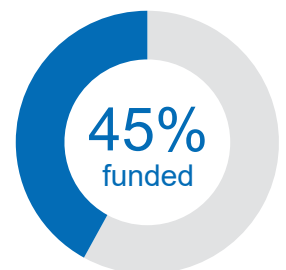


## FUNDING

Currently UNICEF counts only with an \$ 8 million CERF loan to continue with the WASH activities that help to prevent the spread of cholera and to support the community response to alerts. By the other hand, for the Health component there is no funding to continue the activities beyond the first trimester of 2017. There is a high risk of increase in hospital lethality in case new funds are not allocated early in the year.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2016  
Cholera (Health, WASH)

**\$20,3M** requested  
**\$9,2M** funded

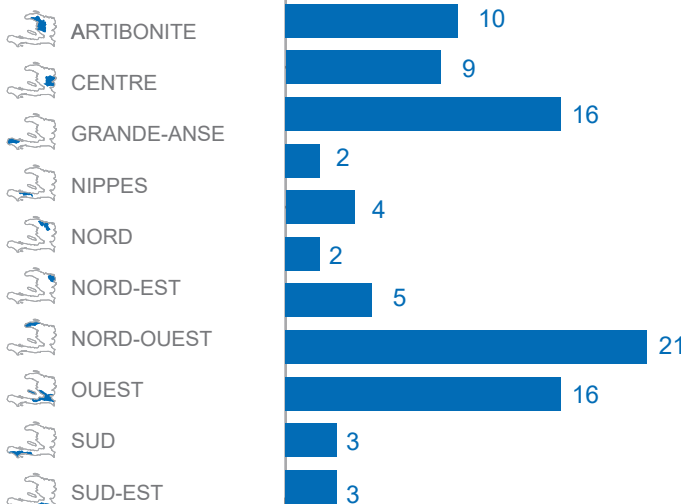


source: UNOCHA FTS Haiti  
as of 23 december 2016

## RESPONSE

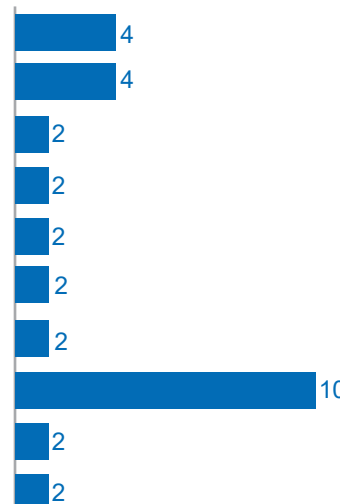
### # MOBILE TEAMS

**88**



### # OF ORGANIZATIONS

**32**



## 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.