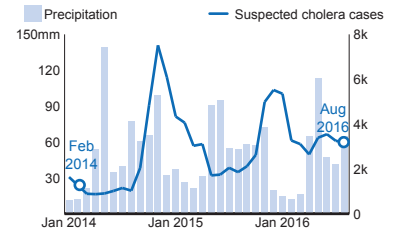
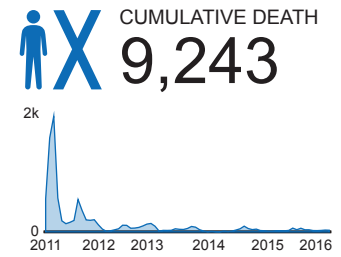
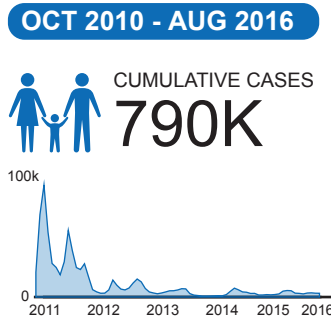
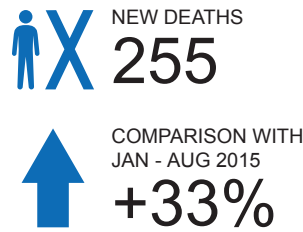
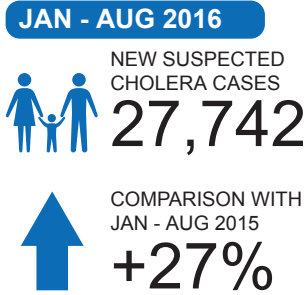


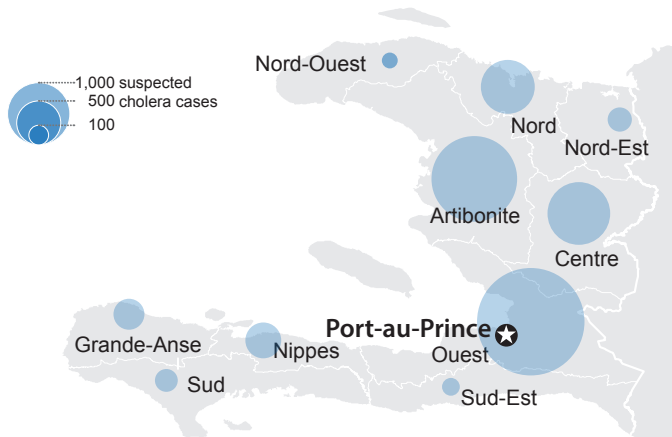
In the first eight months of 2016, there has been a concerning trend in the number of suspected cholera cases in comparison to the same period of 2015. The number of new cases seen in the past 16 epidemiological weeks - from 15 May to 3 September 2016 - remained greater than the number of new cases seen over the same period in 2014 and 2015. On average, 18 towns were on red alert and 10 others in orange alert during the August 2016. In addition, heavy rains in May have also had an impact on the evolution of the epidemic, together with the reduced availability of funds for cholera response projects, which forced humanitarian actors to decrease human and logistical resources for the rapid response mobile teams active in the field.



SUSPECTED CHOLERA CASES (DELR* available data)

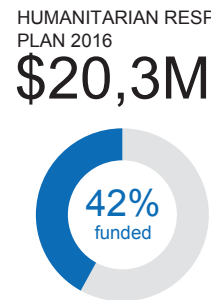
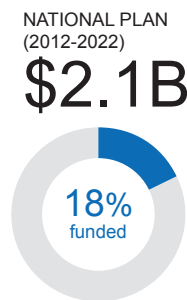


WHERE (AUGUST 2016)



FUNDING

The below figures indicate the percentage of funding received for the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera, 2012-2022, and the Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 (HRP) compared to the respective financial requirements. If the global under-funding of the National plan persists, the elimination of the disease may not be achievable by 2022. Similarly, an under-funding of the HRP may impede an appropriate control of the disease in 2017.



source: UNOCHA FTS Haiti as of 26 September 2016

RESPONSE (AUGUST 2016)

Region	SUSPECTED CHOLERA CASES	# MOBILE TEAMS	# OF ORGANIZATIONS
ARTIBONITE	788	7	4
CENTRE	422	3	4
GRANDE-ANSE	103	3	2
NIPPES	138	3	2
NORD	312	3	2
NORD-EST	63	4	2
NORD-OUEST	27	4	2
OUEST	1,240	15	10
SUD	56	3	2
SUD-EST	34	2	2

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.