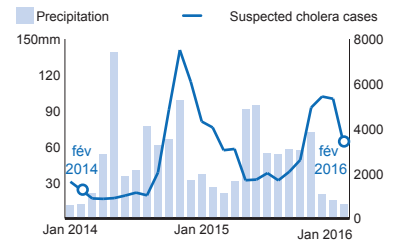
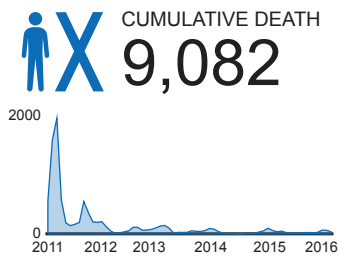
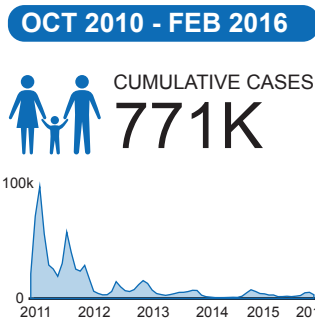
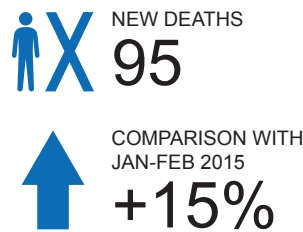
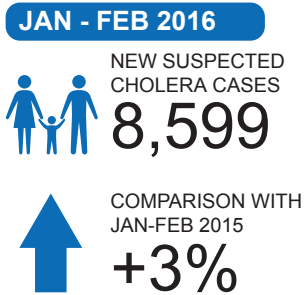


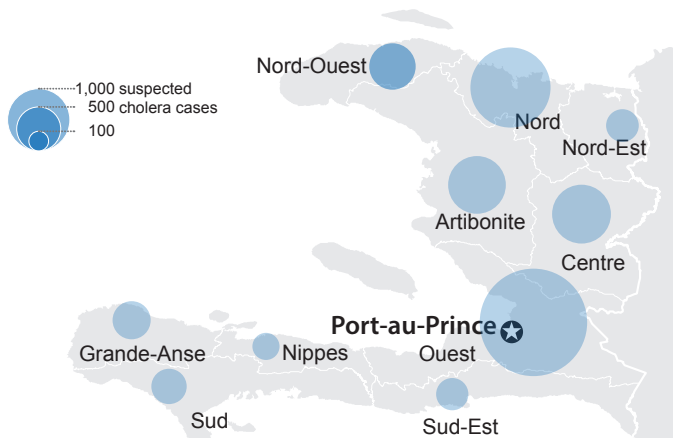
During the first two months of 2016, the cholera epidemic has had a stable development in relation to the outbreak recorded at the end of 2015. The number of cases increased slightly compared to the same period in 2015, but the trend is downward since mid February. Nevertheless the return of the rain could be an important risk factor. In addition, the number of deaths has increased alarmingly: 15% more compared to 2015. Investigations have shown that a good community management of early deaths due to cholera is crucial to avoid the outbreaks and upsurges.



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



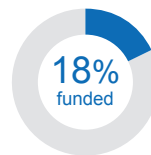
## WHERE (JAN-FEB 2016)



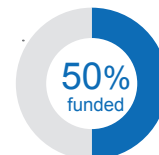
## FUNDING

The below figures indicated the percentage of funding received between 2012-2022 compared to the financial requirement. If the under funding persists in 2016, the eradication of the disease may be delayed further.

NATIONAL PLAN (2012-2022)  
**\$2.1B**



TRANSITIONAL APPEAL (2015-2016)  
**\$ 36.5 M**  
TAP emergency

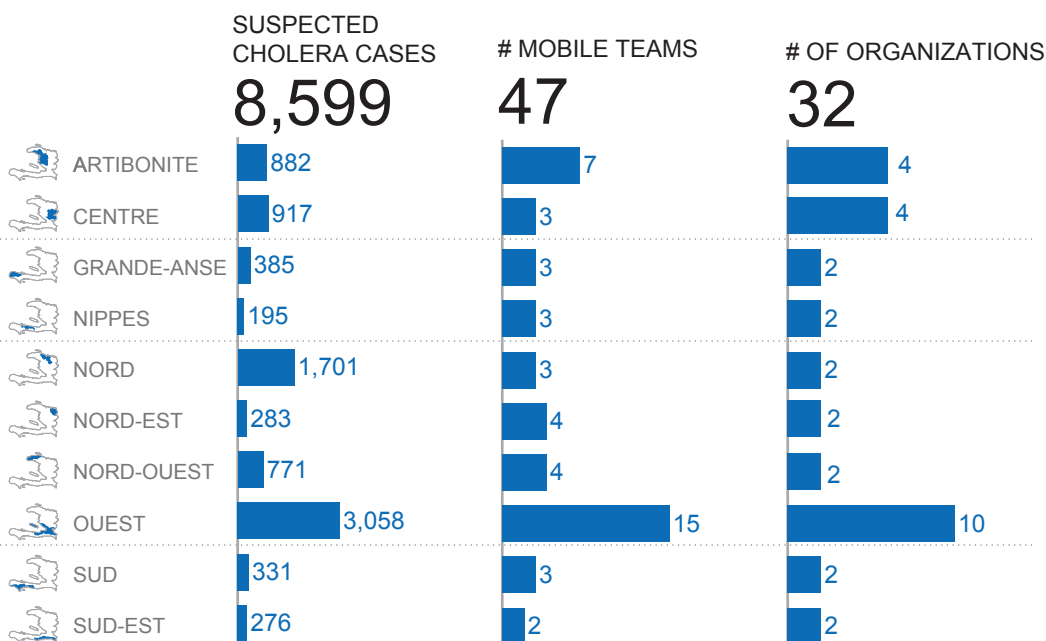


HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN  
**\$ 20,3 M**



source: UNOCHA/FTS Haiti as of 18 of april 2016

## RESPONSE (JAN-FEB 2016)



## 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 understanding of sociocultural factors related to the disease
- 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.