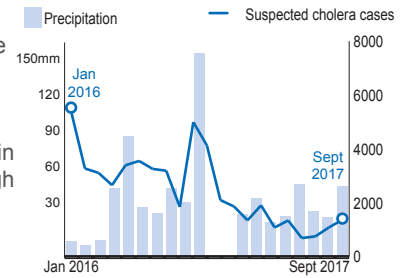
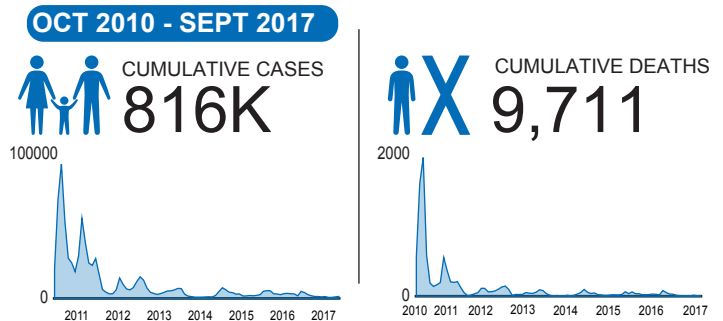
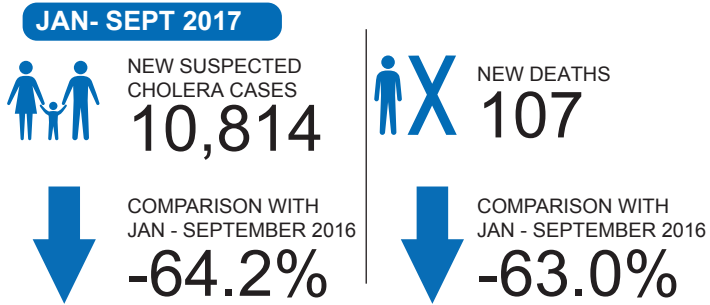


The efforts of humanitarian partners to achieve the objective of zero cases of cholera continues with encouraging results. Thus, between January and September 2017, the country recorded a total of 10,814 suspected cases of cholera and 107 deaths against 30,211 cases and 289 deaths for the same period of 2016, a decrease of 64.2%. The highest peak in the number of cholera cases occurred in the department of Artibonite with 64.9% of the suspected cases in the month of September followed by Centre and Ouest departments. To contain this situation, UNICEF's partners (ACF, ACTED, Solidarités International, and French Red Cross) mobilized teams from other departments to constitute 19 teams mixed with the Rapid Response Teams (EMIRA) of the MSPP1 in the Artibonite alone. PAHO / WHO also deployed teams to outbreak areas to strengthen response either through institutional care or community activities.

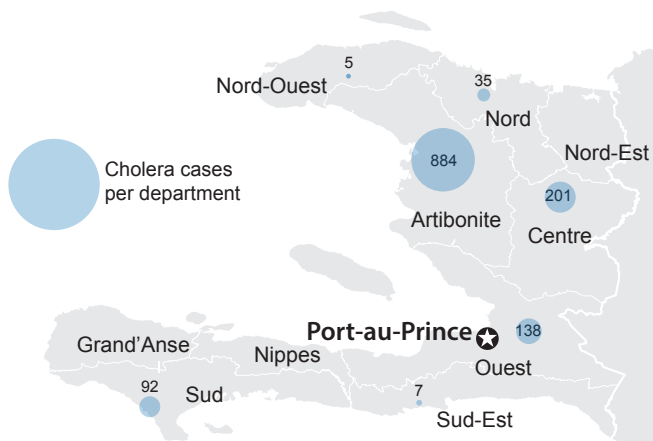
However, the lack of required funding for all the components of the National Elimination Plan is a handicap and a major risk for future control of the epidemic.



SUSPECTED CHOLERA CASES (DELR² available data)



WHERE (1st to 30th SEPTEMBER 2017)

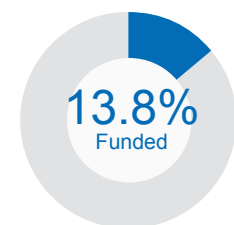


FUNDING

Till date, only 4.8 million dollars out of 34.7 M requested in the HRP has been received. The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN Haiti Cholera Response MPTF), put in place to collect and manage resources in response to cholera in Haiti, has raised 2.7 million dollars as of September 2017. There is an additional amount of 8 million dollars of United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) loan granted to UNICEF to maintain cholera response activities.

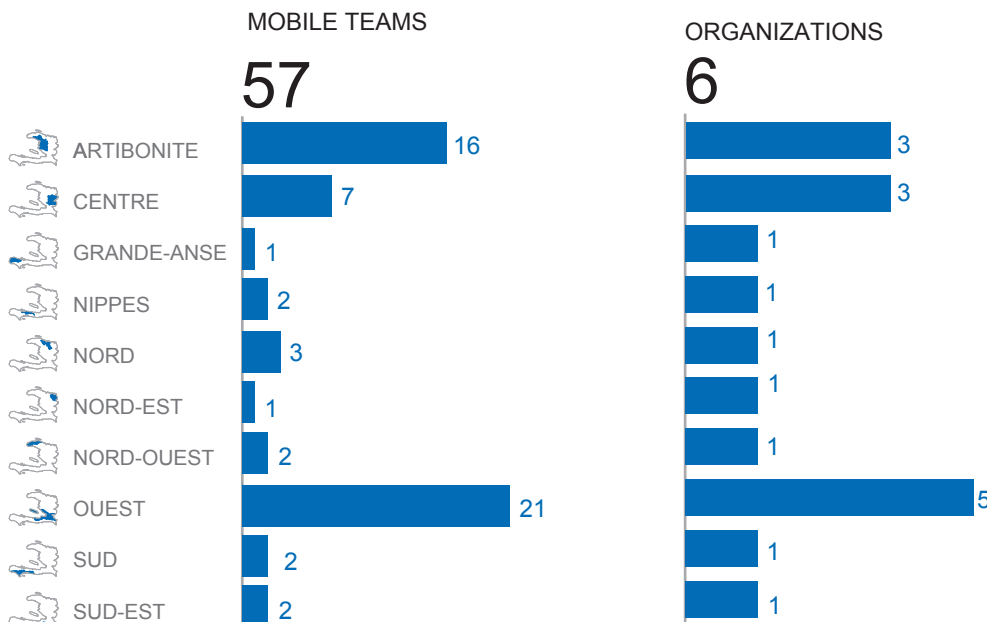
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2017

\$34.7M requested
\$4.8 M funded



source: FTS

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
- High population density and mobility to urban areas

¹ Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population

² 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.