The humanitarian situation in Haiti has deteriorated considerably in 2015 due to the convergence of multiple humanitarian risk factors. These include a sharp increase in food insecurity resulting from drought and the prolonged effects of "El Nino", the persistence of cholera and a mixed migration crisis triggered by the forced and voluntary return of hundreds of thousands of Haitians from the Dominican Republic. The immediate needs of people who remain displaced from the 2010 earthquake cannot be overlooked. Finally, the country has a high exposure to climate hazards and natural disasters coupled with limited national response capacity.

**Humanitarian Snapshot (March 2016)**

- **Food security and malnutrition**
  - 1.5 M severely food insecure (estimated Jan 2016)
  - 200,000 people in food emergency
  - 3.6 M people food insecure
  - 56,545 children will need immediate therapeutic feeding
  - 131,405 children with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)
  - 74,860 will require supplemental feeding

- **Cholera Epidemic**
  - 36,045 Cumulative cases of cholera (Jan-Dec 2015)
  - 322 Deaths (Janv - Dec 2015)
  - 0.94% Lethality rate (Jan - Dec 2015)

- **IDP’s and binational situation**
  - 59,000 displaced people continue to live in 37 camps following the 2010 earthquake.
  - 78,632 individuals where interview by IOM and declared returning from Dominican Republic. From those:
    - 48,141 returned spontaneously
    - 17,339 officially deported
    - 12,983 claim have been deported
    - 34.5% were female while 65.5% were male
    - 1,163 presumed unaccompanied minors were identified
    - 2,203 people in spontaneous sites in Anse a Pitre