

**-13.859 SUSPECTED CHOLERA CASES FROM 1 JANUARY TO 2 APRIL 2016 IN HAITI**

**-118.000 PEOPLE TARGETED FOR THE VACCINATION IN ARCHAIE IN APRIL AND MAY**

**-THE RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM IS FUNDED ONLY UNTIL SEPTEMBER AND NEEDS 9.8 M**



### Current situation

The Ministry of Public Health and Population in Haiti (MSPP) has reported 13.859 suspected cholera cases and 150 cholera related deaths from 1st January to 30 April 2016. Even though a downward trend was observed starting from early February, the United Nations in Haiti strongly encourages all parties to remain vigilant. According to PAHO/WHO and UNICEF’s experts, extreme vulnerability to cholera persists in many areas of the country and outbreaks can spark in any department, often due to internal displacements of people moving from the most affected areas, as well as other external factors, such as accentuated water scarcity due to 3 years of drought (which can force people to use non-potable water), localized and short heavy rainfall, and the political situation, since instability may hinder local response and reduce Government capacity.



**PAHO and UNICEF supported a cholera vaccination. L. ABASSI**



**DISSEMINATING INFORMATION TO ADVANCE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

### Urgency to maintain the rapid response

The United Nations encourages all partners and donors to maintain the alert and rapid response system to cholera. In this regard, the UN alerts about the fact that the current mechanism is only adequately funded until September, having a gap of USD 9.8M. Failure to maintain the rapid response mechanism could result in longer or more severe outbreaks, such as witnessed in Marigot, Pilate and the North-East recently, and an increase in suspected cases.

Year	Suspected cholera cases	Total Deaths	Incidence rate (per 1.000)	Fatality rate in hospitals
2010 (Oct-Dec)	185,351	3,951	18.36	2.43%
2011	351,839	2,918	34.33	1.04%
2012	101,503	908	9.73	0.96%
2013	58,574	581	5.57	1.05%
2014	29,078	297	2.71	1.01%
2015	36,045	322	3.9	0.75%
2016	11.464	128	0.92	0.90%

*Source: DELR/ UADS Ministry of Public Health and Population, Haiti*

The response has contributed to decrease the number of suspected cases by 90% since 2011

Since the beginning of the outbreak in October 2010, the Ministry of Public Health and Population in Haiti (MSPP) has recorded 776,302 of cholera suspected cases up to 30 April 2016. Following a peak of over 350,000 reported cases for 2011, concerted Haitian and international efforts have succeeded in drastically reducing these numbers by approximately 90%. However, for a significant part of the Haitian population, the risk of cholera and other water-borne diarrheal diseases remains the same as in 2010. The localised epicentres of cholera outbreaks continue to be characterized by a low access to potable water and adequate sanitation, insufficient social and health services, overpopulation and the high mobility of populations. Hence, in addition to the emergency response, the UN in Haiti strongly supports the Haitian Government as well as the national and international partners and donors in their efforts to address the root causes of the epidemic; strengthening water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructures, quality accessible health services, and capacity development. This is a priority for the prevention of all water-borne and infectious diseases, including cholera and to advance the agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### Global overview of the funding situation for the cholera response in Haiti.

USD	National Plan(2013-2022)	Surveillance-rapid 2016
Total requirement	2,220,192,500	20,300,000
Pledges against requirement	526,658,354	
Disbursement against requirement	307,618,760 (13.8%)	10,500,000 (51.7%)

### 118.000 people targeted to be vaccinated in Archaie in April-May

The Pan American Health Organization-World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) and UNICEF accompanied the Haitian Ministry of Health to launch in Archaie the first phase of a cholera vaccination campaign that targets 400.000 persons in 2016. The original budget proposal for this campaign to be implemented in 2016 goes beyond US\$ 3.6 million. The objective of this first phase was to provide the two dose of the oral vaccine to estimated 118.000 persons between April and May. The vaccine gives between 3 and 5 years of protection and has a tested efficacy of about

65%. However, in order to produce increased protective effects on the population, activities are dealt in the same area to increase access to safe water, since increasing water and sanitation in the exposed areas remains the key to eliminate cholera on the long term.

A second phase of this vaccination campaign is planned for the second semester of the year, although discussions about the details of this action are still ongoing. However, to complete this second phase in 2016, there is a need for 563,785 additional doses in the second half of 2016. Cholera vaccination campaigns have so far reached 285,534 people, 102,250 in 2013 and 183,284 in 2014.



Washing her hands during the campaign. PAHO



Vaccination supported by PAHO/WHO and UNICEF.

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