


NASYONZINI AN AYITI Fighting Water Borne Diseases
Cholera Response Fact Sheet
October-November 2016 (DATA FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 7 DECEMBER)

GOAL 6
 ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

GOAL 3
 ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

- PAHO and UNICEF supported the cholera vaccination of 729,000 Haitians affected by Matthew
- The UN intensifies its support to national authorities in rapid response, prevention, water and sanitation

Current situation

The Hurricane Matthew, that struck Haiti on 4 October, had an impact on access to water and sanitation, which led to new cholera cases. The hurricane also affected 65 health facilities, as well as transportation and equipment.

In response, the UN and the humanitarian actors intensified their support to national authorities rapid response, prevention, access to water and sanitation, hygiene, health care and sensitization of the population at risk.



The number of communes declared under red alert by the Ministry of Health increased from 6 communes in 1 October 2016 to 29 communes as of 18 October. **Between 4 October and 28 November, the Ministry of Health registered 4,245 suspected cholera cases in the two departments most affected by Matthew** –South (2,098 cases) and Grande’Anse (2,147cases). These cases represent almost half of the total number of cases registered in the entire country for the same period (8,893), although other departments also registered an increase in the number of cases and red alerts after Matthew. However, this initial impact was mitigated due to the immediate response actions that contributed to control the expansion of the disease after the hurricane, which proves that rapid response is crucial to control the disease.

From 1st January to 7 December 2016, the Ministry of Public Health and Population in Haiti (MSPP) reported 39,629 suspected cholera cases and 433 cholera related deaths (802,019 cases and 9.410 related deaths since 2010). Since vulnerability to cholera persists in many areas of the country, particularly during the raining periods, funds are urgently needed to maintain the rapid response and the long-term response, so that gains are not reversed.

The UN Secretary General has made eliminating cholera a key UN priority. The UN system in Haiti, in permanent dialogue with the national authorities and the affected communities, continues to support the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera (2013-2022), including the rapid response to cholera and the medium-long term actions to address the root causes of the cholera epidemic and of all water borne diseases (access to water and sanitation, hygiene and health care).

Evolution of suspected cholera cases between October 2010 and 7 December 2016 Source: MSPP

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 (1 Jan- 7 Dec)	39,629	433	-	-
Total	802,019	9,401		

The UN response to cholera October-November 2016

729,000 persons vaccinated in the two areas most affected by Matthew

-In November a cholera vaccination campaign led by the Ministry of Health, and supported by PAHO/WHO and UNICEF, reached 729,000 people in 16 communes in Grand'Anse and the South. An average of 90% vaccination coverage was attained in both departments. PAHO/WHO provided 1 million doses of the cholera vaccine to the Haitian Government. The remaining stock will be used in other priority areas according to the requests of the Ministry of Health.

Flash appeal after Matthew: US\$ 18 million for water, sanitation and hygiene and US\$ 17 million for health

As part of the Humanitarian Flash Appeal launched by the UN and humanitarian partners on 4 October to support the Haitian Government response to the Hurricane Matthew, a total of US\$ 18 million has been required to provide assistance in the critical areas of access to water, sanitation and hygiene. From those, US\$ 10,4 million have already been funded as of 30 November, leaving a gap of US\$ 7,1 million. In regards to the health sector (including also actions for cholera response), a total of US\$ 17,2 million has been required, from which US\$ 3 million have been funded leaving a gap of US\$ 14 million as of 30 November.

Other key cholera response actions



- 88 WASH rapid response teams are currently working in Haiti to support the Ministry of Health and its cholera rapid response teams. Among them, 31 additional teams have been activated in the Grand Sud after the hurricane (the most affected zone after Matthew), leading to 36 active UNICEF funded teams now active in this area in order to cut the transmission of acute watery diarrheas and cholera.

- As part of the overall response to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene, an estimated 281,000 individuals, including 118,000 children, are now receiving safe water daily following interventions by UNICEF and its partners. Nearly 4,000 individuals, including 1,680 children, have received hygienic toilets and handwashing stations in 22 collective shelters. Approximately 234,000 individuals have been reached with hygiene sensitization.



-OCHA has activated an US\$ 8 million CERF loan to UNICEF to scale up the rapid response to cholera. Additional funds are still needed to maintain the rapid response and the long-term response, so that gains are not reversed.



- The World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) are increasingly supporting the Haitian Government on surveillance and on the adaptation of its cholera plan to the new conditions in the zones most affected by Matthew. Purification tablets and kits to prevent cholera had been placed in the affected areas before the hurricane and are being distributed to the populations.

-WHO-PAHO increased its field presence with epidemiologists and medical doctors to support MSPP surveillance and cases management.

- PAHO-WHO supported national authorities evaluating the needs to recover the health facilities affected, including Cholera Treatment Centers. 25 health institutions (15 in Grand'Anse and 10 in the Southern department) have been prioritized.

International
Organization
for Migration



- The IOM continued its support to the project Household Water treatment (AquaJif), which allows de commercialization of chlorine bottles locally produced that cost 40 HTG and ensure safe water for a household for one to two months.



-MINUSTAH continued working on 24 projects focused on WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) and health, representing US\$ 1, 4 million and reaching some 391,809 direct and indirect beneficiaries in six of the country's ten Departments.

Midterm review of the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera for the period 2016-2018

On 18 August 2016, the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) alongside with the international community presented the midterm plan of the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera 2013-2022 for the period 2016-2018, with an estimated budget of US\$ 182.3 million. The UN will support this plan as part of its new approach to fight cholera.

The UN response to cholera between 2010 and 2016

-Haitian and international efforts have succeeded in reducing the cholera cases and fatalities in Haiti by almost 90% since the peak in 2011 (350,000 cases in 2011 down to 36,000 suspected cholera cases last year). However, the Ministry of Public Health and Population in Haiti (MSPP) reported 32,240 suspected cholera cases and 330 cholera related deaths, which shows that vulnerability persists and that the cholera response remains a priority.

-Between 2010 and August 2016, the UN family in Haiti has directly mobilized more than US\$ 60 million to implement 291 initiatives (projects and programs) for both rapid response and long term response to address the root causes of the epidemic; strengthening water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructures, quality accessible health services, and capacity development. The UN has also supported the Haitian Government to mobilize some US\$307 million for the National Plan for the Cholera Elimination (the previously mentioned US\$ 60 million are included) to address the root causes of the cholera epidemic and of all water borne diseases.

The UN response to cholera in 2016 has been supported by ECHO, DFID; Norway, Canada and Japan Government; German and French UNICEF national committees and OFID, as well as by additional donors under the umbrella of the response to the Hurricane Matthew.