

Document 1:



Cholera spreads rapidly when sewage ends up in the water supply.

Document 2:

Cholera threatens Haiti after Hurricane Matthew

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The Haitian Ministry of Health will start a cholera vaccination campaign on 8 November that aims to immunise 820,000 people in one week in the two southern states of Sud and Grand'Anse.

5 The Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO), which is helping the health ministry to deliver the vaccination, says less than 30% of the health care facilities in these southern states are functioning.

The cholera vaccination is only 65-85% effective, but PAHO spokesman Daniel Epstein says the campaign will save lives.

10 "Cholera is easy to spread anyway - the vaccination is not the panacea. It is meant to save lives in the short term but it's not a replacement for water and sanitation efforts."

"The key to cholera control is safe water and sanitation but Haiti is still working on that."

15 Cholera spreads rapidly when sewage is not treated, hygiene is poor and drinking water is unsafe. To combat these issues, chlorine should be used to sterilise water both at its source and in people's kitchens.

20 Cholera killed around 10,000 people in Haiti after the devastating 2010 earthquake, when UN peacekeepers introduced it to the country by emptying toilet waste into the Meille River, a major water source.

The UN has appealed for \$120m to fund continuing aid efforts on the ground.