



WHO is scaling up its response to the health crisis in the Sahel.
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In the second quarter of 2022, the WHO Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE) was instrumental in providing frontline responders with the resources they needed to respond rapidly to health emergencies.

Between April and June, the CFE helped WHO and partners to respond to several emergencies, such as the crises in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel; cyclone Gombe in Mozambique; conflict in West Darfur; cholera in Pakistan; and Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Additionally, early funding was released in response to the monkeypox outbreak in several regions.

In Q2, **US\$ 37.3 million** was released for **12 emergencies** in **19 countries & territories**, and for **three regions**. Donors are asked to fund WHO's response in each of these emergencies to support the reimbursement of CFE allocations and the Fund's financial sustainability. See [all contributions](#) and [allocations](#) in 2022.



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New contributions in Q2 2022 (US\$)

Canada	1.5M
Germany	8M
Kuwait	500K
Total	10M



12

Emergencies in Q2 2022 (US\$)

Horn of Africa crisis	16.6M
Sahel crisis	8.3M
Monkeypox outbreak	3.3M
Ethiopia drought	3.1M
oPt complex emergency	1.5M
Mozambique tropical storm	1.2M
Somalia measles	1.0M
Pakistan cholera	677 000
DRC Ebola	500 000
Iraq – Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever	500 000
Sao Tome & Principe dengue	332 000
Sudan (West Darfur) conflict	300 000
Total	37.3M



61.3M

Fund balance (30 June 2022 | US\$)



IN FOCUS: Iraq

A viral tick-borne disease, Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF), has been reported in Iraq since 1979 but the [recent surge in cases](#) is alarming. Compared to last year, the number of cases reported so far in 2022 is nearly ten times higher.

To help manage the outbreak, US\$ 500 000 was released from the CFE in June 2022. The response focuses on coordinating the health and agriculture sector; scaling up risk communication; providing necessary lab supplies and equipment; and [continuing to train frontline health workers](#) in case management and infection prevention and control.

IN FOCUS: the Sahel and the Horn of Africa

The crisis in [the Sahel](#) region is growing fast. It is estimated that more than 33 million people are grappling with the devastating impacts of armed conflict, insecurity, food insecurity and displacement across Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria.

Health indicators are among the worst in the world: on average, people live 20 years shorter than in higher-income countries, and maternal mortality is 100 times higher. Armed attacks, droughts, land degradation and unpredictable weather are exacerbating the crisis.

To assist the 10.6 million people in need of emergency health services in the region, in April 2022, [the World Health Organization released US\\$ 8.3 million from the CFE](#).

[CFE funds](#) are helping to [deliver crucial health services](#) to populations living in displacement camps, as well as those affected by disease outbreaks across the six countries [in the region](#).

In the greater [Horn of Africa](#), millions are facing acute hunger. As the region is hit by one of the worst droughts in recent decades, the crisis is compounded by climate change, conflict, rising food prices and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

But a hunger crisis is a [health crisis](#). Malnourished people who lack clean water are more likely to get sick. With limited means, families may have to choose between food and health care. Furthermore, people in search of food, water and pasture often lack access to health services.

To prevent the worst health effects of food insecurity, in June 2022, more than US\$ 16.5 million was released through the CFE. [WHO and partners are ramping up their crisis response](#) in the region by expanding access to health services; tackling malnutrition; and helping countries prepare for outbreaks of diseases like cholera, measles and malaria.

