# World Health | Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE)



Imaad brings food to his cattle in Charsadda district, Pakistan, on 31 August 2022.

In the third quarter of 2022, the speed and flexibility of the WHO Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE) continued to set the Fund apart from other sources used in response to health emergencies.

Between July and September, the CFE helped WHO and partners to respond to several emergencies, such as the crisis in the Greater Horn of Africa; an earthquake in Iran; escalation of violence in the occupied Palestinian territory; cholera in Syria; and Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda.

In Q3, US\$ 26.3 million was released for 10 emergencies in 14 countries & territories, and for the global monkeypox outbreak. 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.



New contribution in Q3 2022 (US\$)

Germany 2.6<sub>M</sub>

**Total** 2.6<sub>M</sub>



Fund balance

(30 September 2022 | US\$)



### Emergencies in Q3 2022 (US\$)

Pakistan floods	10.0м
Monkeypox outbreak	5.0M
Uganda Ebola outbreak	5.0M
Northern Ethiopia emergency	3.0M
Syria cholera outbreak	1.9м
Gambia acute kidney injury	470K
oPt complex emergency	467K
DRC Ebola outbreak	200K
Ghana Marburg outbreak	200K
Iran earthquake	50K

**Total** 26.3<sub>M</sub>



## IN FOCUS: Syria

When a cholera outbreak was declared in Syria in September 2022, US\$ 1.9 million was swiftly released from the CFE in support of the Whole of Syria to fill crucial gaps in the existing cholera response. This enabled WHO to mobilize supplies and expertise in the affected governorates – with a focus on testing; pre-hospital and hospital care; water, sanitation and hygiene.

Funded activities include, among others: intensifying surveillance and active case-finding; procuring and distributing lab supplies; providing cholera kits, and improving water quality through chlorination of drinking water.



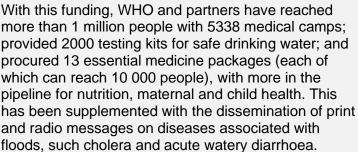
### IN FOCUS: Pakistan

In <u>August 2022</u> heavy rains with unusual seasonal patterns caused <u>the most severe flooding in Pakistan's recent history</u>. The <u>cost is enormous</u>: thousands were killed and tens of thousands injured; homes and infrastructure were damaged or swept away; crops were lost and livestock was killed – compromising food security for many.

Alarmingly, 2000 health facilities in the country have been either damaged or destroyed and less than 50% of all people in need of health services are currently able to access them. With stagnant water and vulnerable living conditions, particularly in relief camps, the risk of disease outbreaks is extremely high.



To respond to this <u>climate-induced disaster</u> and support emergency health operations, in August 2022 WHO released <u>US\$ 10 million from the CFE</u>. CFE funds allowed WHO to initiate <u>an immediate response</u> to treat the injured, provide life-saving medical supplies and prevent the spread of infectious diseases.





More than six weeks since Pakistan declared a state of emergency, the overall flood extent is now receding. To date, some 33 million individuals have been severely impacted by the floods – with 116 out of 154 districts affected across the country (75%), this crisis surpasses the devastating floods of 2010.

WHO continues to focus efforts on scaling up essential health assistance and urges donors to give generously to the WHO Emergency Appeal: Health Crisis in Flood-Affected Pakistan so that work can continue to save lives and protect health in Pakistan.