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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.



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**New contribution in Q3 2022 (US\$)**

Germany	2.6M
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6M</b>



10

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

Pakistan floods	10.0M
Monkeypox outbreak	5.0M
Uganda Ebola outbreak	5.0M
Northern Ethiopia emergency	3.0M
Syria cholera outbreak	1.9M
Gambia acute kidney injury	470K
oPt complex emergency	467K
DRC Ebola outbreak	200K
Ghana Marburg outbreak	200K
Iran earthquake	50K
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.3M</b>



**50.2M**

**Fund balance**

(30 September 2022 | US\$)



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## 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 [August 2022](#) heavy rains with unusual seasonal patterns caused [the most severe flooding in Pakistan's recent history](#). The [cost is enormous](#): 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.

Alarming, 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 [climate-induced disaster](#) and support emergency health operations, in August 2022 WHO released [US\\$ 10 million from the CFE](#). CFE funds allowed WHO to initiate [an immediate response](#) to treat the injured, provide life-saving medical supplies and prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

With this funding, WHO and partners have reached more than 1 million people with 5338 medical camps; provided 2000 testing kits for safe drinking water; and procured 13 essential medicine packages (each of which can reach 10 000 people), with more in the pipeline for nutrition, maternal and child health. This has been supplemented with the dissemination of print and radio messages on diseases associated with floods, such as cholera and acute watery diarrhoea.

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.

