



El Niño flooding in Burundi has exacerbated the cholera situation in the country. Resources from the CFE have been used to address both the global cholera outbreak and the flooding in East Africa in the second quarter of 2024.

In the second quarter of 2024, WHO released more than **US\$10 million** from the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE) to provide life-saving aid to victims of Cyclone Gamane in Madagascar; to support emergency health needs in response to the conflict in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique; for the continuing response to the global cholera outbreak; to provide health assistance to affected people in East Africa following El Niño flooding; and in response to the complex emergencies in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mauritania, and Sudan. Small amounts were also released in response to a chemical event in the Seychelles and unknown disease outbreaks in Burundi and Nigeria.

Six Member States have contributed **US\$13.9 million** to the CFE so far this year.



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New contributions & commitments through Q2 2024

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Germany | 10.7M |
| Ireland | 2.1M |
| New Zealand | 933K |
| Portugal | 162K |
| Philippines | 40K |
| Estonia | 32K |
| Total US\$ | 13.9M |



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Emergencies in Q2 2024 (US\$)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Sudan conflict | 6.6M |
| Cholera outbreak (global) | 1.0M |
| DR Congo humanitarian crisis | 861K |
| East Africa El Niño flooding | 600K |
| Mozambique Cabo Delgado conflict | 442K |
| Madagascar Cyclone Gamane | 300K |
| Mauritania complex emergency | 248K |
| Seychelles chemical event | 50K |
| Nigeria disease outbreak | 50K |
| Burundi suspected viral hemorrhagic fever | 15K |
| Total US\$ | 10.2M |



29.2M

Fund balance

(25 June 2024 | US\$)

IN FOCUS: El Niño floods in East Africa



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El Niño-related floods in March–May have had a devastating impact across East Africa, resulting in the loss of lives, displacement and destruction – with Burundi, [Kenya](#), and Tanzania severely affected.

In the context of high vulnerability to diseases like measles, polio and meningitis due to malnutrition; limited access to health care; and compound health risks due to ongoing outbreaks of [cholera](#), malaria, and dengue – in May 2024 US\$ 600 000 was swiftly made available from the CFE. This enabled WHO to [ship urgently requested supplies](#) (e.g. cholera kits) to affected countries; deploy epidemiologists to boost surveillance; and mobilize community volunteers to conduct house-to-house case search and transport cases to local treatment facilities.



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IN FOCUS: Democratic Republic of the Congo

For several years now, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has been facing a protracted crisis characterized by persistent armed conflict and inter-community violence. As a result, some 6.3 million people have been displaced within the country.

Disrupted health services; attacks to health workers and facilities; severe shortages of food and water; ongoing disease outbreaks (e.g. the country's worst cholera outbreak since 2017 and the largest measles epidemic since 2019) devastating floods and landslides; and worsening unrest in the eastern part of the country – [all this amplified an already concerning situation](#), prompting the UN to declare a system-wide scale-up on 16 June 2023.

To scale up WHO's response in the most-severely affected provinces (North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tshopo, Maïndombe and Kasai), in 2023–24 **US\$ 3.5 million** has been released from the CFE.

With CFE funding in 2023, WHO rapidly supplied life-saving emergency and cholera kits; filled health gaps in 72 health zones of the six targeted provinces; and maintained sorely needed services, such as mental health and prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse.

More than 2 million people received primary health care; nearly 86% (1369) of health facilities were kept functioning in fragile environments; 11 community sites in refugee camps were provided with access to water, hygiene and sanitation services; 59 mobile clinics were set up to assist people in need in remote areas; more than 4 million people were informed on how to keep safe from epidemic-prone diseases; nearly 1800 health kits (e.g. to treat measles, cholera and severe acute malnutrition) were prepositioned in Kinshasa and Goma; and more than 2.5 million children were vaccinated against measles.

CFE funds have played a key role enabling WHO to reach 4.6 million people in need.

More than a year since the escalation of violence, the emergency in DRC (graded at the highest level, Grade 3) continues. WHO remains on the ground, committed to protecting the health of the most vulnerable. We ask donors to take urgent action and give generously to [WHO's Health Emergency Appeal 2024 for the Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) so that work can continue to save lives and protect health in the DRC.