



CFE funding is allowing WHO to procure and deliver essential medical supplies and medications to hospitals in Lebanon in response to the escalation of hostilities.

In the third quarter of 2024, WHO released more than **US\$14 million** from the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE) to scale up the response to mpox following WHO Director-General's [declaration](#) that the global mpox upsurge constitutes a public health emergency of international concern; to support emergency health activities in the complex humanitarian crises in Ethiopia and Myanmar; in response to the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon; and for the [Marburg outbreak in Rwanda](#).

Nine Member States and the WHO Foundation have contributed US\$16 million to the CFE so far this year.



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### New contributions & commitments through Q3 2024

Germany	10.7M
Ireland	2.1M
Canada	1.4M
New Zealand	933K
Kuwait	500K
Portugal	162K
Philippines	40K
Switzerland	39K
Estonia	32K
WHO Foundation	30K
<b>Total US\$</b>	<b>16.0M</b>



## 20.6M

### Fund balance (30 Sept 2024 | US\$)



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### Emergencies in Q3 2024 (US\$)

Lebanon escalation of hostilities	7.1M
Mpox outbreak (global)	3.5M
Ethiopia complex emergency	2.5M
Myanmar complex emergency	850K
Rwanda Marburg outbreak	150K
<b>Total US\$</b>	<b>14.1M</b>

## IN FOCUS: Escalation of hostilities in Lebanon



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An escalation of military exchanges between Israel and militant groups in Lebanon have negatively impacted the country's healthcare sector. Hospitals and other critical infrastructure have suffered severe damage, and health workers have been killed and injured.

With healthcare services strained, WHO released more than **US\$7 million** from the CFE in August and September. These resources are being used to coordinate health emergency operations; procure and distribute emergency medical stocks, including medications and supplies; and provide advanced training to healthcare workers in areas including mental health and mass casualty management.

The significant escalation in September has overwhelmed Lebanon's hospitals. [WHO is working alongside Lebanon's Ministry of Public Health](#) to coordinate the emergency response and support hospitals with life-saving medications and supplies.



## IN FOCUS: Mpox public health emergency

Mpox is an infectious disease spread mainly person to person through close contact. Mpox can cause a range of symptoms including rash, fever, muscle aches, low energy and swollen lymph nodes. Most people fully recover, however, the illness can be severe in some people, leading to complications and even death.



An upsurge late last year and continuing in 2024 driven by a new offshoot of the virus in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and in neighbouring countries not previously affected by mpox prompted WHO to declare a public health emergency of international concern on 14 August 2024, triggering a coordinated international response to stop these outbreaks and save lives.



Leading up to and immediately following the declaration, WHO released **US\$3.5 million** from the CFE to scale up the response primarily in affected countries in Africa, including DRC. Funding will support government efforts to strengthen regional and national emergency coordination, including through the setup of operational hubs in affected areas and through surge support; strengthen surveillance, including cross-border / point of entry; provide case management in health facilities; enhance infection prevention and control; improve detection and diagnostics; support countries on developing and implementing risk communication and community engagement strategies, especially among high-risk communities and populations; and support equitable access to and deployment of countermeasures (e.g., vaccines, therapeutics, medical supplies).



WHO issued the Global Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP) for mpox in August. The SPRP outlines the urgent actions needed at global, regional, and national levels with initial needs estimated at **US\$290 million**. The SPRP will be reviewed in three months and is fully aligned with the Mpox Continental Preparedness and Response Plan for Africa, released in September by WHO and Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention.