



A nurse takes care of a young cholera patient at a cholera treatment center in Ethiopia. CFE funds have been vital to scale up the response to the worsening crisis in the country.

In the first quarter of 2024, WHO released **US\$ 21.6 million** from the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE) to support emergency health needs in Ethiopia in response to worsening crisis; to provide health assistance to flood victims in the Republic of Congo; in response to the global dengue outbreak; to respond to escalating emergency health needs in Haiti; and to scale up and sustain critical operations for WHO's response to other major emergencies, including in the occupied Palestinian territory, Sudan and Ukraine.

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



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New contributions & commitments through Q1 2024

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

*Commitments



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Emergencies in Q1 2024

Dengue outbreak (global)	6.5M
occupied Palestinian territory conflict	5.4M
Ethiopia complex emergency	5.1M
Ukraine conflict	1.6M
Cholera outbreak (global)	900K
Sudan conflict	700K
Haiti complex emergency	607K
Rep. of Congo flooding	439K
DRC complex emergency	93K
Sahel Region complex emergency	81K
Mpox outbreak (global)	71K
Syrian Arab Rep complex emergency	62K
Afghanistan complex emergency	27K
Somalia complex emergency	27K
Yemen complex emergency	17K
Total US\$	21.6M



33.5M

Fund balance

(12 April 2024 | US\$)

IN FOCUS: Republic of Congo



Following widespread [flooding in the Republic of Congo](#) due to weeks of exceptionally heavy rainfall, in January 2024 WHO rapidly made available US\$ 439 000 to ramp up the country's [emergency response](#).

Working with partners, WHO used CFE funds to coordinate interventions and avoid duplication; provide access to emergency and essential health care; [supply essential commodities and emergency kits](#), including for severe acute malnutrition; establish mobile clinics; collect real-time data for prompt and informed action; set up an early warning system for epidemics; and deploy surge teams where needed – with the ultimate goal of saving lives and reducing flood-related diseases.



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IN FOCUS: Dengue

[Dengue](#) is a viral infection that spreads from mosquitoes to people. While many cases are asymptomatic or produce only mild illness, the virus can occasionally cause severe disease, and even death.

Since the beginning of 2023, the world has been facing an [upsurge of dengue cases](#) and deaths – both in endemic areas and in areas previously free of dengue. This has resulted in close to a historic high of more than 5 million cases and more than 5000 dengue-related deaths reported in over 80 countries/territories. Last year, the Americas alone recorded more than 4 million reported dengue cases, the highest peak in history. Today, about half of the world's population is at risk.

With dengue being assessed as a grade 3 emergency, in February 2024 WHO released US\$ 5.5 million from the CFE to boost the global health response. Funds were allocated to four priority regions – [the Americas](#), South-East Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean and [Africa](#) – as well as to WHO headquarters to support countries reporting concerning trends.

CFE funds are helping to reduce increasing dengue transmission and reduce mortality related to severe dengue cases. This includes enhancing global surveillance to monitor trends and prioritize action, as well as rapidly responding with containment (i.e. through vector control and risk communication) in areas of intense transmission.

Specifically, ongoing activities are focusing on: rapidly scaling up the capacity of primary care health care workers to detect and appropriately manage early signs of severe disease; procuring and distributing vector-control products, lab supplies and therapeutics; intensifying risk communication and community engagement to promote preventative behaviours and better protect communities; strengthening real time surveillance; training health personnel on clinical diagnosis and management of dengue; and strengthening surveillance through data collection, training and supplies.

At headquarters, funds are also being used to finalize dedicated dengue products, such as clinical guidance, a toolkit for risk communication and community engagement, and interim laboratory guidance.

From [Bangladesh](#) to [Brazil](#), [Guyana](#) to [Mauritius](#), WHO is working with partners to extinguish ongoing outbreaks and prevent new ones.



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