

HEALTH

WHO'S HEALTH EMERGENCY APPEAL 2024

SNAPSHOT

WHO 2024 HEALTH EMERGENCY APPEAL

An alarming combination of conflict, climate-related threats and increasing economic hardship mean that almost **300 million** people will need humanitarian assistance and protection in 2024 – with an estimated **166 million** people requiring health assistance.

In 2024, WHO is calling for **US\$1.5 billion** to provide support to 41 ongoing health crises around the world, including 15 of the highest-level ‘Grade 3’ emergencies – those which require an urgent and major WHO response.

With your support, we will save lives, meet critical health needs for the most vulnerable, and help communities emerge from crisis with a greater ability to tackle future health threats.

Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
WHO Director-General



Oda checks in with health staff before a consultation. A transit health centre has been set up by WHO and partners to meet urgent health needs of displaced people sheltering in Bulengo camp about 15 kilometres from Goma in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Photo: WHO / Neil Nui

GRADE 3 HEALTH EMERGENCIES



HAITI

Haiti faces a prolonged humanitarian crisis which has worsened significantly in 2023 due to escalating insecurity. The rising violence has further weakened the country's health system and many Haitians are unable to access essential health services. WHO is working to combat a cholera epidemic in the country and to enable Haitians to receive critical medical supplies and healthcare.



OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

The escalation of hostilities in the occupied Palestinian territory has led to the death, injury or displacement of thousands of civilians. WHO is urgently working alongside its partners to provide lifesaving healthcare and essential medical supplies in the Gaza Strip, which is facing a severe humanitarian and health crisis.



SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

More than 15 million people in Syria are in need of lifesaving and life-sustaining health services. Decreasing humanitarian support, disease outbreaks and the earthquake that struck in February 2023 have severely impacted the country's health system, which was already strained by years of conflict.



UKRAINE

The conflict in Ukraine has severely impacted the country's healthcare system and displaced many civilians, both internally and across borders. Ukraine faces acute shortages of healthcare supplies and personnel, and WHO is working to support the millions of Ukrainians who require mental health and rehabilitative services as well as other healthcare needs.



AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan continues to face a long-term humanitarian crisis exacerbated by challenges including lack of access to healthcare, food security, disease outbreaks, and natural disasters. 23.7 million people urgently need access to clean water and sanitation, and WHO is working to provide essential services and vital medical supplies.



NORTHERN ETHIOPIA

The combined effects of conflict and drought have left Ethiopia facing one of the worst humanitarian crises in decades, with conflict, internal displacement, socioeconomic hardship, the collapse of public services, outbreaks of disease including cholera, recurrent floods, and food insecurity all impacting lives and livelihoods around the country. 20 million people will need humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia in 2024.

Globally, WHO continues to respond to COVID-19, cholera and Dengue as Grade 3 emergencies.



YEMEN

WHO is responding to an acute humanitarian crisis in Yemen, where an estimated 18.2 million people will need humanitarian assistance in 2024. The country faces disease outbreaks and armed conflict, and many people are unable to access basic healthcare services and essential medical supplies.



GREATER HORN OF AFRICA*

The Greater Horn of Africa, comprised of parts of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, is one of the world's most vulnerable regions. The region faces severe food insecurity, worsened by the climate crisis and conflict, and malnutrition and cholera are key challenges. WHO is providing nutrition actions to combat malnutrition alongside other essential health services.



SOMALIA

Somalia continues to face high levels of food security and malnutrition, and childhood malnutrition and disease prevalence among children remain high. WHO is working to support vulnerable populations in Somalia through vaccination campaigns and other activities as the health system struggles to provide essential health services.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

WHO is providing emergency health services and working to strengthen health systems across the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is facing a protracted crisis caused by armed conflict, inter-communal violence, health emergencies and natural disasters. WHO is responding to epidemics in the Democratic Republic of the Congo including cholera, measles, mpox, COVID-19 and Ebola.



SUDAN

Sudan's health system, which was already struggling to meet the needs of its people, is buckling under the pressure of massive internal displacements since the outbreak of war in 2023. In addition to the displacement of thousands, Sudan is also facing a humanitarian crisis and disease outbreaks. WHO is targeting 14.7 million people for health assistance in 2024.



SOUTH SUDAN

South Sudan is facing a severe humanitarian crisis, with its population affected by the climate crisis, conflict, food insecurity and disease outbreaks. Many people have been internally displaced, and WHO is working to address acute food insecurity and other critical health challenges in the country.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delineation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

*Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda

EVERY HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IS A HEALTH CRISIS

The threats of conflict, the climate crisis, food insecurity, and displacement are intersecting and mutually reinforcing, causing deeper and increasingly complex health emergencies.

In every humanitarian crisis, people are at risk of trauma, diseases and death. Rapid access to health services can mean the difference between life and death.

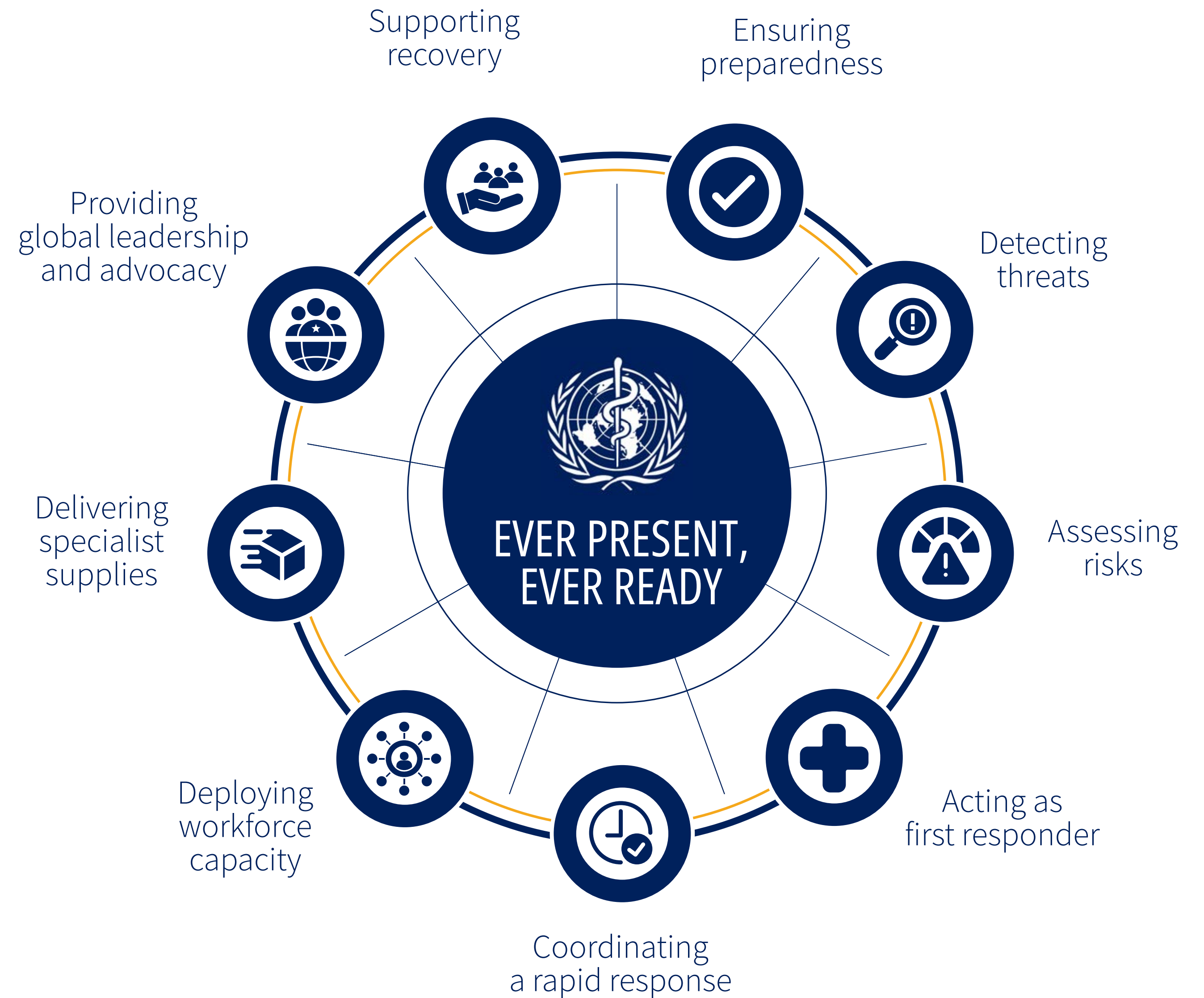
The cost of inaction is one the world cannot afford. Failing to protect healthcare means lives are put at risk and the needs of communities worsen. A lack of access to health care perpetuates poverty, drives displacement, and threatens progress on global targets on health, education, nutrition and livelihoods.

EVER PRESENT, EVER READY

In an emergency, every minute counts. WHO is already on the ground ready to assess needs and public health risks, and rapidly deploy and scale up a response that saves lives and protects health.

As the Health Cluster Lead for emergencies, we work at the centre of the health response in humanitarian crises - coordinating teams across health ministries, UN agencies, and over 900 operational partners. This role ensures collaborative efforts and that no health need remains unmet.

In 2023, we responded to a total of 65 graded emergencies, targeting more than 102 million people across 29 countries.



2024 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

In 2024, we need US\$1.5 billion to provide live-saving health care to millions of people in emergencies.

WHO is committed to helping countries strengthen their resilience. Our holistic approach invests in robust logistics, infrastructure, and healthcare system strengthening, as well as improving workforce capacity. We strive to prevent emergencies where possible and to improve preparedness, detection, and best-in-class rapid response deployment where necessary.

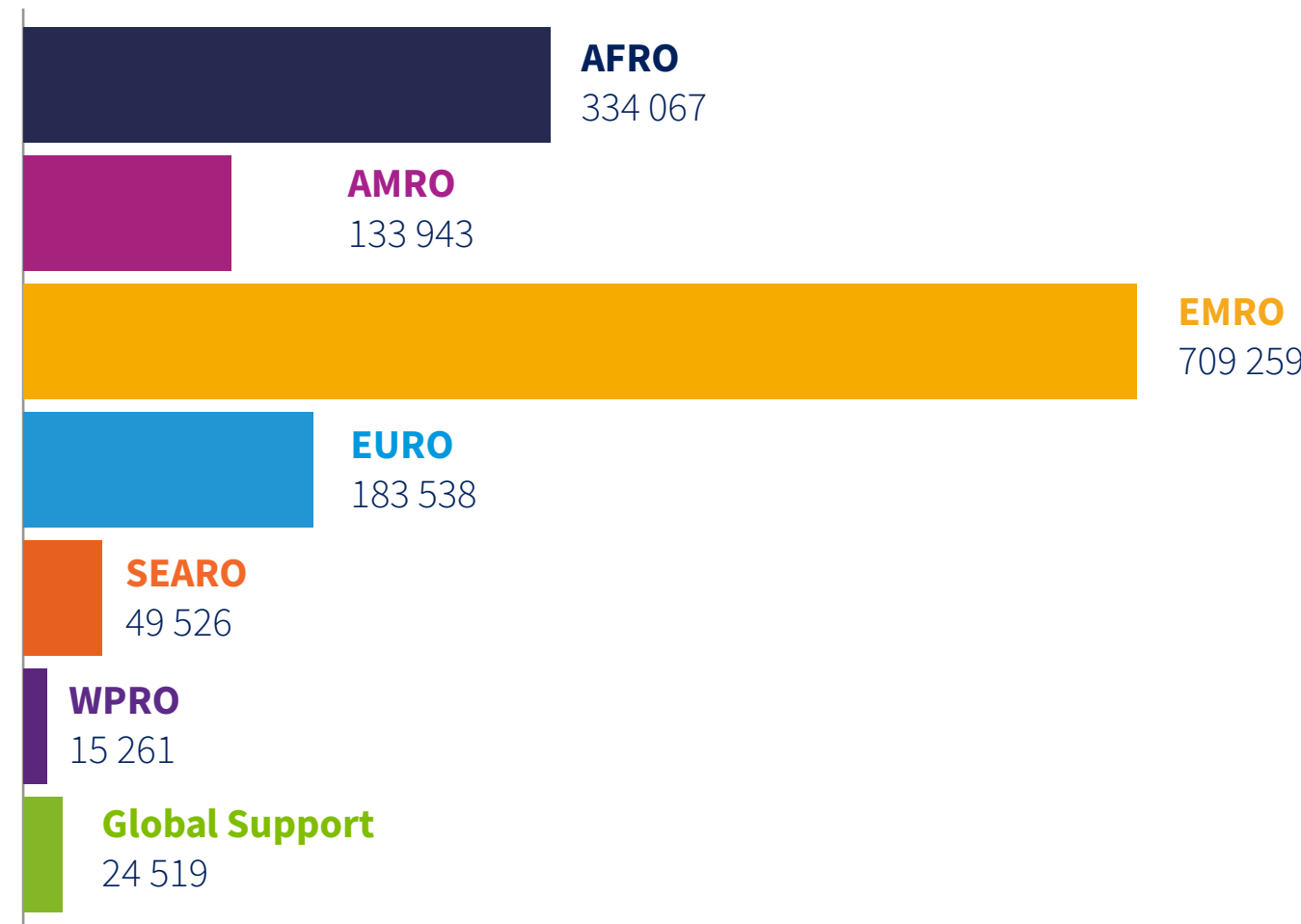
Emergency	US\$ '000
Greater Horn of Africa Drought and Food Insecurity	64 651
Multi-Region Cholera	49 874
Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency	39 842
Haiti Humanitarian Crisis	8 950
Democratic Republic of the Congo Humanitarian Crisis	21 597
occupied Palestinian territory crisis*	219 126
Multi-Region Dengue	15 469
Syrian Arab Republic Complex Emergency	79 829
Ukraine war	77 149
South Sudan Humanitarian Crisis	22 432
Yemen Complex Emergency	77 022
Afghanistan Complex Emergency	133 030
Somalia Complex Emergency	25 160
COVID-19	138 163
Northern Ethiopia Humanitarian Response	30 000
G3 emergencies requirement	1 002 294
Other emergencies and ongoing operations	447 820
Requirement for ongoing emergency responses	1 450 114
Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE)**	50 000
Grand Total	1 500 114

* Estimated critical needs for 3-6 months, to be updated based on the evolving situation and humanitarian access

Level of Organization	US\$ '000
Country-level	1 363 705
Regional-level	61 890
Global support	24 519
Total	1 450 114

Emergency Response Pillar	US\$ '000
P1. Leadership, coordination, planning, and monitoring	116 755
P2. Risk communication and community engagement	42 131
P3. Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing	148 987
P4. Travel, trade and points of entry	13 036
P5. Diagnostics and testing	93 508
P6. Infection prevention and control	41 763
P7. Case management and therapeutics	174 224
P8. Operational support and logistics	184 071
P9. Essential health systems and services	495 528
P10. Vaccination	121 435
P11. Research, innovation and evidence	18 675
Total	1 450 114

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY MAJOR OFFICE (US\$ '000)



*Minimum requirement for the replenishment

FOR EVERY **US\$1** INVESTED IN WHO, AT LEAST

US\$35

IS DELIVERED AS RETURN ON INVESTMENT³

IN HEALTH EMERGENCIES, WE ARE ABLE TO MAXIMIZE RESOURCES BECAUSE WE:

- use our knowledge as a long-term partner to the countries facing crises, to support and conduct rapid assessments and a tailored response
- invest in local solutions, which meet specific needs of communities and ensure longer-term resilience
- prioritize, high-impact solutions, such as vaccines
- coordinate the activities of 900 partners in the Health Cluster, ensuring no critical needs are unmet and minimizing duplication of efforts
- are uniquely placed to coordinate an interoperable response across countries and ensure that information and lessons are shared globally

³ <https://www.who.int/about/funding/invest-in-who/investment-case-2.0>

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