

# SNAPSHOT

## WHO NEEDS US\$ 2.7 BILLION IN 2022 TO HELP PROTECT PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD FROM URGENT EMERGENCY AND HUMANITARIAN HEALTH NEEDS, INCLUDING THE COVID-19 RESPONSE.

WHO's Global Health Emergency Appeal for 2022 helps ensure that one billion people will be better protected from health emergencies. This new annual appeal covers WHO's requirements to meet urgent emergency and humanitarian health needs for every region, including COVID-19 response.

### Ever present, ever ready

People targeted  
by health cluster  
assistance:  
**160 million**  
across **56**  
countries



- **When a health crisis strikes WHO is already on the ground as a continuous presence, ready to scale up operations and stay the course in 152 countries.** Every day WHO works in countries affected by conflict and other fragile settings, helping ensure that one outbreak does not become a cascade of progressively disastrous health impacts within the community and across nations. In 2021, WHO responded to 76 health emergencies, including multiple major protracted crises, as in Yemen, and large disease outbreaks such as Ebola.



- **WHO supports fast and effective response to health emergencies through strong partnerships.** WHO leads the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Global Health Cluster and the global COVID-19 response including Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A), which continues to exacerbate health emergencies and strain resources.

Partners:  
**900 national and**  
international  
partners



- **New diseases and their threats are continuously monitored, verified, and analyzed by WHO.** This enables a rapid response to contain health emergencies, and the ability to accelerate research and development of safe and effective counter measures.



- **WHO builds the resilience and readiness of communities and health systems against all hazards that can contribute to health emergencies.** This includes actions which help to mitigate the health risks from all hazards associated with disasters, climate change, infodemics, and fragile and conflict settings.



The Rzeszow train station in southeastern Poland was converted into a reception centre for refugees from Ukraine in March 2022. The overwhelming majority of Ukrainian refugees are women and children. The arriving refugees require specific healthcare, such as treatment for chronic conditions, psychological support and maternal and child health. © WHO / Uka Borregaard

### WHO's commitments to those we serve

WHO works tirelessly to protect those in vulnerable situations. All WHO's humanitarian operations are guided by activities and interventions working to build resilient communities, ensure gender equality, and safeguard vulnerable populations.

## Leading coordinated health actions to save lives

**A global network of partners support emergency health prevention, detection and response.** WHO is at the centre of the global health architecture, working with over 1600 technical and operational partner institutions to respond to health emergencies.



In 2022, WHO will prioritise the development of public health tools, stronger partnerships and analytics.

**Resilient health systems prepared to respond to emergencies.** WHO supports countries to strengthen community-level resilience and response capacities for emergency and disaster risk management.



This year, WHO will continue to strengthen national health emergency preparedness and response and improve access to vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics.

**A global pool of experts, teams, and partners ready for rapid deployment in response to health emergencies.** WHO-led initiatives help ensure the global health emergency workforce is in place around the world.



WHO will prioritize the adequate funding, safety and capacity of the global health workforce, increasing the capacities for health emergency detection and response.

**Rapid, flexible, and predictable logistics, ensure life-saving services and supplies are provided during health emergencies.** WHO delivers comprehensive and coordinated field operations and logistics support, providing critical supplies and expertise on emergency response.



Technical health logistics capacity will be strengthened in 2022, including through the Global Logistics Centre for Emergencies.

**Public health threats tracked and monitored every day.** WHO is poised to rapidly respond to disease outbreaks and health emergencies through early warning systems that detect and verify hundreds of health emergencies and disasters.



In 2022, WHO will focus on even greater prevention, detection and response capacities. Robust surveillance systems and strategic information hubs will continue to be developed.

**Research, science and innovation guiding coordinated action.** The unique ability of WHO to conduct and catalyze rapid research ensures that knowledge is a critical lever for authoritative, accessible and evidence-based whole-of-society response to health emergencies.



WHO will strengthen the partnerships that translate knowledge into action, continuing to generate high quality evidence and information sharing.

### Reaching people in vulnerable settings and marginalized populations

WHO will coordinate global networks and community of practices that help reach more vulnerable and marginalized populations and translate WHO guidance and the evolving COVID-19 science and knowledge to meaningful actions. This year, WHO will establish priority actions with faith and religions leaders, youth network, the world of work, fact-checking organizations and the infodemic managers community of practice to establish trust and understanding how the pandemic is affecting their life and what we can do collectively to support each other.



A working session on universal health coverage at Banadir Hospital in Mogadishu, Somalia in April 2021. © WHO / Ismail Taxta



## Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic

- **Applying science to find evidence-based solutions to COVID-19.** For the past two years, WHO has been at the forefront of an unprecedented global effort to better understand the threat posed by the COVID-19 virus through science and research.

**PRIORITY** In 2022, WHO will continue its commitment to end the pandemic through science, solutions and solidarity.

- **Ending inequality to end the pandemic.** WHO continues to push for the equitable distribution of resources that enable every country to protect itself.

**PRIORITY** WHO will keep working with every partner, from governments, industry and academia to the most marginalized communities, to save lives and protect the most vulnerable.

- **Turning vaccines into vaccinations.** The work of WHO helps to ensure that vaccines are translated into vaccination around the world – saving lives, preventing disease, and protecting societies and economies.

**PRIORITY** Together with partners in ACT-A, WHO will go further and faster in 2022 to accelerate access to vaccines and ensure vaccine manufacturing is ready for potential pandemics in the future.

- **Increasing tests to boost public health and monitor variants.** Intense work with a range of partners continues to ensure identification of cases, rapid response and treatment.

**PRIORITY** WHO will continue to advance testing rates in low-income countries and strengthen laboratory systems and capacities.

- **Ensuring access to safe and quality clinical care.** Together with partners WHO works to ensure that patients, wherever they are in the world, have access to safe and quality clinical care, information and therapeutics.

**PRIORITY** Work will continue on equitable access and with experts to provide COVID-19 clinical guidance, ensuring cutting edge global researches those on the ground.

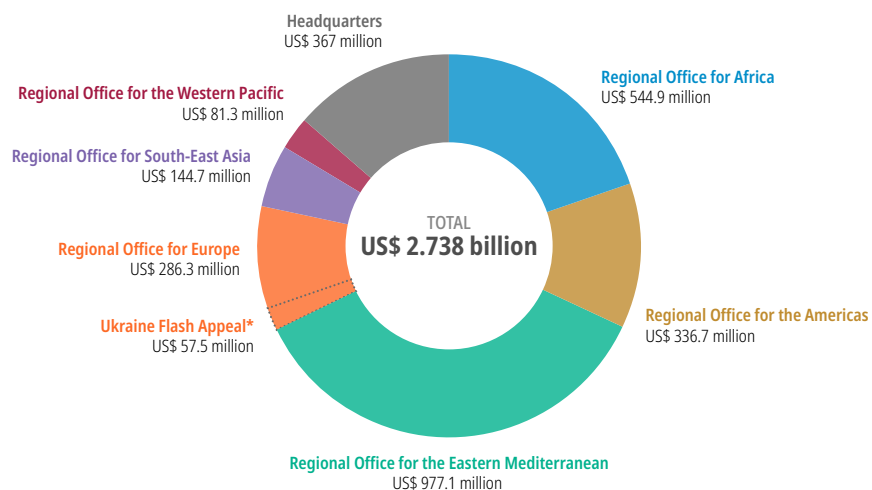
- **Protecting health workers and health systems.** WHO works to build resilience for essential health services and the global health workforce, providing protective equipment, boosting infrastructure improvements, supporting infection control and providing training.

**PRIORITY** In 2022, WHO will focus on ensuring that health systems have the capacity to use COVID-19 tools effectively providing direct technical, operational, and financial support.

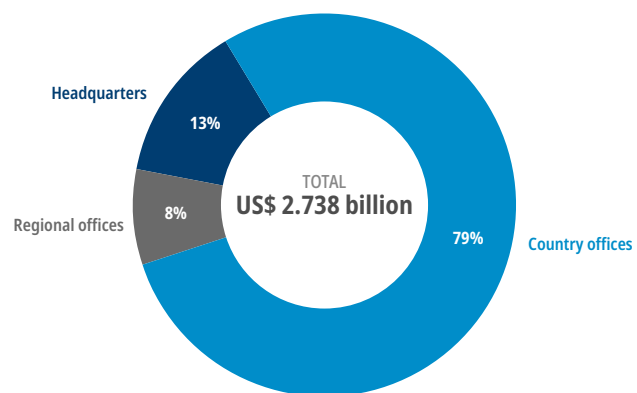
On 27 June 2021, Honduras received 1.5 million doses of Moderna COVID-19 vaccines donated by the United States through the COVAX Mechanism. Honduras was the first of at least 14 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to receive doses as part of this effort. © PAHO / WHO

## Financial requirements in 2022

Overall funding requirements broken down by major office



Overall funding requirements broken down by level



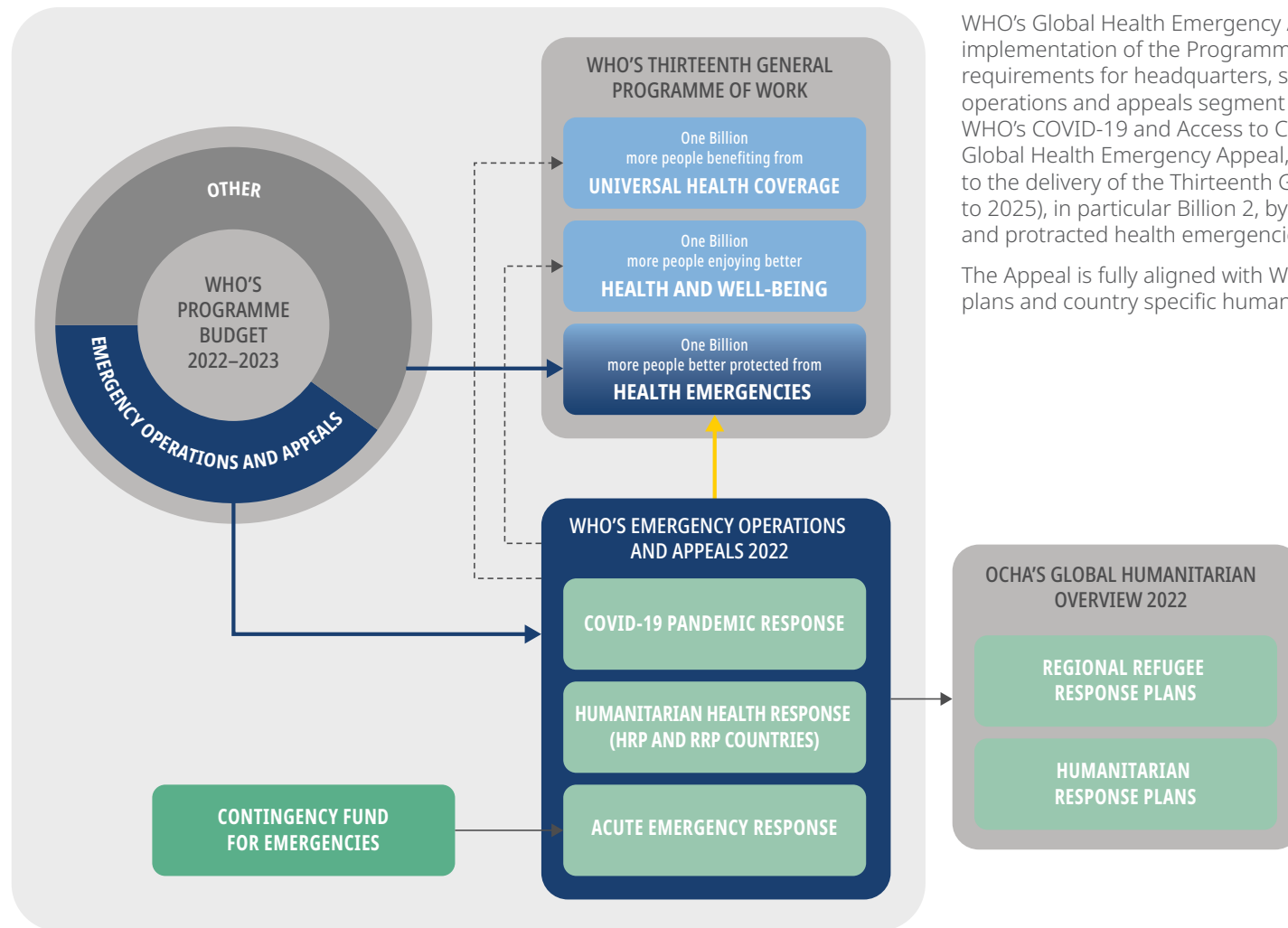
Overall funding requirements for all Grade 3 emergencies (US\$ million)

Emergency	Total
Ukraine Flash Appeal*	57.5
Global COVID-19	1596.1
Afghanistan Complex Emergencies	134.0
Northern Tigray Humanitarian Response	36.8
Syrian Arab Republic Complex Emergencies	181.8
Nigeria Humanitarian Crisis	20.4
Somalia Complex Emergencies	4.6
South Sudan Humanitarian Crisis	11.5
Yemen Complex Emergencies	109.0
Other graded emergencies and ongoing operations	524.4
Contingency, readiness, and prevention of future emergencies	61.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2738.0</b>

\* Flash Appeal for Ukraine and neighbouring countries covers WHO's funding requirements for 3 months March 2022 – June 2022.



## Contextualizing WHO's Global Health Emergency Appeal for 2022



WHO's Global Health Emergency Appeal for 2022 is central to the Organization's implementation of the Programme Budget. It represents the full annual financial requirements for headquarters, six regions, and 24 countries for the emergency operations and appeals segment of the Programme Budget, including requirements for WHO's COVID-19 and Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) response. As such, WHO's Global Health Emergency Appeal, as it is financed and implemented, will directly contribute to the delivery of the Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019-2023 (now extended to 2025), in particular Billion 2, by better protecting vulnerable populations from acute and protracted health emergencies.

The Appeal is fully aligned with WHO's role in delivering on OCHA-led regional response plans and country specific humanitarian response plans.