

Health Emergencies Alliance (HEA) Report

WHO 
Foundation



Table of contents

1. Letter from the CEO	3
2. WHO's Work in Emergencies	4
3. Selected Countries' Highlights	8
4. The HEA	16
5. Case Study	18
6. Story From the Field	21
7. HEA Events	23
8. Evolving the HEA	28
9. Conclusion	31

Cover photo © WHO / Ismail Taxta



1. Letter from the CEO

Dear Health Emergencies Alliance members and community of supporters,

When I look back at the first three years the WHO Foundation, one of our proudest accomplishments has been the Health Emergencies Alliance (HEA)—the coming together of private sector entities, representing different industries and interests, bringing their expertise, resources and reach to help the most vulnerable. This is one of the reasons why we started the foundation: to be a catalyst for this type of change.

In 2023, WHO responded, alongside its Health Cluster partners, to a total of 72 graded emergencies impacting more than 102 million people across 29 countries. For some of these emergencies, the HEA was there in solidarity, getting briefed first-hand by WHO field leadership staff and pledging their support. From Spotify's public campaign in support of the Türkiye-Syria earthquake response to Sanofi's corporate pledge, every effort counted, and every effort had an impact.

The HEA mobilized over US\$ 1,000,000 this past year in support of WHO's emergencies work, and the alliance has expanded its network of

supporters. Thanks to you, the WHO Foundation was the only non-state actor listed in 2023 as a major contributor to the WHO's Contingency Fund for Emergency. This enables us to support the coordination of WHO's rapid response, the deployment of a surge workforce, and the delivery of lifesaving supplies while providing the global leadership the world requires in these emergency situations. The HEA has made it possible to support recovery efforts for protracted, often forgotten crises as well as new emergencies.

As we look to grow the alliance and its impact, we welcome your thought leadership and effort to scale the work to date and to build on past successes. With your help, the HEA can continue to create new and different ways for the private sector to further enable the great work that WHO does in times of crisis.

We look forward to continuing this important work, together.

Anil Soni
CEO, The WHO Foundation



2. WHO's Work in Emergencies in 2023

Year after year, WHO is responding to more frequent, more complex, and longer-lasting health emergencies than at any time in its history. During 2023, WHO responded to 72 graded emergencies, 19 of which were Grade 3, requiring the highest level of organization-wide support. The threats of climate change, extreme weather events, food insecurity, conflict, and displacement exacerbate any emergency, causing deeper and increasingly complex health crises. Around the world, many countries were impacted by worsening conflict and insecurity, including desperate situations in Haiti, the occupied Palestinian territory, Sudan, and Ukraine. WHO swiftly scaled up operations to provide critical life-saving

health interventions; to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks; to strengthen hospitals in order to ensure continuity of essential services; to supply essential medicines and medical equipment; and to enable the necessary laboratory capacity to diagnose diseases.

In an emergency, every minute counts. With its network of established country and regional offices, WHO is often already on the ground when disasters strike, ready to rapidly coordinate the deployment of emergency medical teams (EMTs), procure and deliver essential health supplies, and scale up local responses to help save lives and protect health. In Türkiye, in February 2023, WHO's



field presence meant its response started with onset of the earthquakes, leading to the largest deployment of Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) to a disaster zone within the WHO European Region in its 75-year history. Following the powerful earthquakes that struck Herat Province in western Afghanistan in October 2023, WHO was on the ground within hours, supporting hospitals in mass casualty management, treating the injured, and providing medicines and medical supplies.

WHO is a key humanitarian partner in health responses, coordinating and collaborating with a range of global and local actors to deliver vital health assistance during a crisis. As the Health Cluster lead, WHO works with partners to ensure that no health need remains unmet, often as the provider of last resort. In collaboration with over 900 national and international partners, WHO helped provide support to more than 102 million people across 29 countries as identified by the Health Cluster during 2023.

“Just as the issue of health is at the very heart of so many crises, so, therefore is the role of the World Health Organization (WHO). On the ground in more than 150 countries, working with 900 international, regional, and local Health Cluster partners to deliver vital health assistance, WHO offers the unique expertise and capacity to save lives, and they have more than shown their ability to do so. In 2023, they led the Health Cluster in targeting the health needs of 102 million people across 29 countries. They supported more than 44 million primary healthcare consultations, deployed more than 8,000 mobile clinics, and helped distribute 30 million oral cholera vaccine doses.”

Martin Griffiths

Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs
and Emergency Relief Coordinator
15 January 2024



© WHO Europe

In numbers

102 million

People across 29 countries targeted for Health Cluster support

44.7 million

Primary health care consultations supported by the Health Cluster

8329

Mobile clinics deployed by the Health Cluster

319 000

Disability-related consultations supported by the Health Cluster

5 million

Maternal health consultations supported by the Health Cluster

2.1 million

Consultations related to mental health and psychosocial support provided by the Health Cluster

1.4 million

Trauma consultations supported by the Health Cluster

17 million

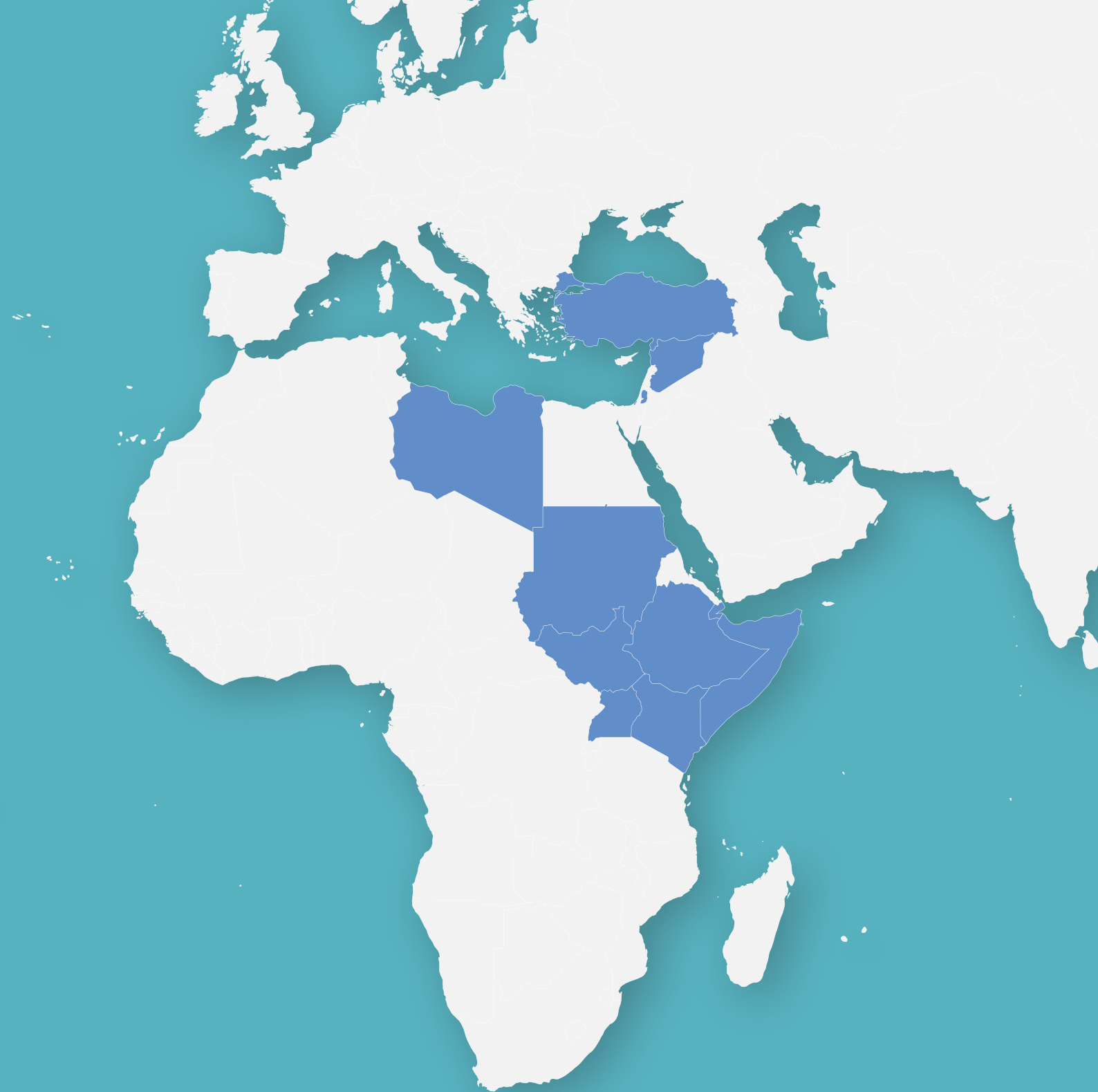
Children under 5 who benefited from early detection services and treatment for severe wasting

30 million

Oral cholera vaccine doses deployed to countries through Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, UNICEF, Ministries of Health and WHO

1 million

Pieces of information screened by WHO to detect potential signals of disease outbreaks and other public health threats



3. Selected Countries' Highlights

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, Türkiye, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Libya, Gaza

Greater Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda)

The Greater Horn of Africa has been experiencing a multi-year drought amplified by El Niño, which itself has been exacerbated by climate change. The drought was followed by flooding in 2023, severely deepening the health crisis in the region. Elevated levels of acute food insecurity have led to an estimated 11.4 million young children facing acute malnutrition, with 2.9 million children severely malnourished and needing urgent treatment. The region experienced several disease outbreaks during the year, including cholera, measles, dengue, polio, malaria, anthrax, meningitis, and hepatitis E. Climate-related health emergencies reached their highest level this century in the seven countries combined. These events further increased the humanitarian needs of

already vulnerable populations. To ensure effective coordination and collaboration, WHO leads four active Health Clusters with over 270 health partners and more than 45 sub-national hubs in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda.

WHO has been on the ground to support country responses, providing essential supplies and medical equipment for the detection and treatment of SAM (severe acute malnutrition) and supporting capacity-building for health professionals. More than one million children suffering from SAM were admitted to WHO-supported therapeutic feeding programmes between January and December 2023.

In Somalia alone, WHO reached over 1.1 million beneficiaries with essential health and nutrition interventions during a one-month period, conducting over 830,000 outpatient

© WHO / Billy Miaron



consultations. An additional 66,000 people were reached through mobile services deployed in vulnerable and underserved communities in July 2023.

WHO provided the necessary essential medicines and supplies to affected areas in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, distributing 36 Interagency Emergency Health Kits, cholera and laboratory kits, as well as information, education, and communication materials for cholera and malaria prevention to flood-affected areas. In Ethiopia, WHO facilitated the dispatch of 9.3 metric tonnes of anti-malaria drugs and kits as part of outbreak response interventions in western Oromia, and WHO deployed 10 vehicles to support emergency responses in drought-affected areas. It delivered more than 83,000 metric tonnes of medicines and emergency supplies, which were distributed to last-mile drought-affected regions in Ethiopia to support essential health services and

emergency-response activities. In Kenya, WHO continued to support essential health service delivery and timely outbreak detection and response in food insecurity and drought-affected areas. Over US\$ 25 million of critical WASH supplies were prepositioned in drought- and cholera-affected communities, and existing cholera treatment centers and treatment units were supported with the provision of essential supplies.

Earthquake response in Türkiye and Syrian Arab Republic

In the days following the earthquakes, WHO procured and delivered life-saving supplies and equipment, mobilizing prepositioned supplies within Türkiye and Syrian Arab Republic, while initiating procurement from regional and global sources, including the Global Logistics Centre in Dubai,



Photo by
Tunahan Turhan/
SQPA Images/
LightRocket
via Getty Images

which immediately mobilized the dispatch of 110 metric tonnes of supplies. Three charter flights carrying over 350 tonnes of medical supplies and equipment landed in Damascus in February, enabling over 940,000 treatment courses in the heavily affected areas of Aleppo, Latakia, Tartous, Hama, and Homs. The WHO Global Logistics Center dispatched a further three flights to Türkiye to support the earthquake response in Türkiye as well as in northwest Syrian Arab Republic .

From early February until the end of December 2023, cross-border deliveries facilitated by the WHO Field Office Presence in Gaziantep, Türkiye, delivered over 1,000 tonnes of emergency supplies and essential medicines to earthquake-affected areas of the Syrian Arab Republic, supporting over 200 health facilities and enabling over 8.6 million treatments.

Sudan

Sudan is one of seven countries in the greater Horn of Africa affected by food insecurity. Since 15 April 2023, intense fighting and violence has displaced 7.7 million people, with some 24.8 million people—half the population of Sudan—currently in need of humanitarian assistance. The situation in Sudan went from an emergency crisis to a major catastrophe as a result of the conflict.

WHO has been responding by distributing over 480 metric tonnes of life-saving medical supplies to 14 states. It has provided equipment, training, and expert advice for trauma care, SGBV (sexual and gender-based violence), and MHPSS (mental health and psychosocial support). WHO has helped to establish a heat-stroke management center and is providing direct support to revive and revitalize 120 stabilization centers for the treatment of children with SAM with medical complications. In



© WHO


neighboring countries, WHO is supporting the coordination of health care to ensure refugees and displaced persons have access to essential health services, including the provision of medicines and MHPSS through health centers and mobile clinics.

To meet the growing demand for health services in Sudan, WHO and state ministries of health launched 21 mobile clinics in August 2023. Over 51,000 patients have been treated at the mobile clinics since their launch. The mobile clinics provide services that range from diagnosis and treatment of common illnesses, minor surgery, and follow-up for chronic diseases, to maternal and child health, including antenatal care and childhood vaccination. They offer first-line support to survivors of gender-based violence, as well as mental health support and referrals, including via ambulance services. All these services and any required medications are provided free of charge.

Since the start of the conflict in Sudan, WHO has distributed 517 pediatric kits to 91 stabilization centers in 10 accessible states to meet urgent needs. The kits, which contain oral and injectable medicines, malaria medicines, medical equipment, and renewable supplies, will help save the lives of about 26,000 severely malnourished children through timely treatment of their life-threatening conditions.

Libya Floods

On Sunday 10 September 2023, Tropical Storm Daniel caused Libya's deadliest flooding in over a century. Affected areas experienced strong winds and heavy rainfall, leading to the collapse of two dams and subsequent catastrophic flooding, which destroyed homes, hospitals, roads, and power lines. Thousands of people were reported dead and thousands more were reported missing.



"Broken bones can be mended, but psychological wounds—which are often invisible—take much longer to heal. We are working with the authorities to make sure that people can obtain basic mental health support in primary health care facilities and community centers."

Dr. Ahmed Zouiten

WHO Representative in Libya

© AFP via Getty Images

The WHO immediately dispatched 29 metric tonnes of health supplies which arrived in Benghazi from the WHO Global Logistics Hub in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. With enough supplies to reach almost 250,000 people with health aid, the shipment reflected an intensified emergency response to the unprecedented flooding in eastern Libya in the aftermath of Tropical Storm Daniel. The supplies included essential medicines, trauma and emergency surgery supplies as well as body bags for the safe and dignified burial of the deceased. Aid shipments helped replenish supplies in more than half of the health facilities in the affected areas, most of which were not functioning due to shortages of medicines and medical equipment. The supplies were given to hospitals and primary health care centers and were crucial in restoring their functionality.

Reinforcing disease surveillance and infectious disease control is another vital role the WHO plays, especially for the estimated

35,000 who have been displaced by the crisis. WHO also worked with local health authorities to provide overall coordination of the emergency health response. WHO helped to maintain health services through the establishment of field hospitals and mobile clinics, shipment of supplies, dispatching medical assistance, and restoring service in health facilities. WHO also provided psycho-social support for the large number of people affected by the huge loss of life in the city following catastrophic floods. It was notably done through the establishment of mental health clinics staffed by psychiatrists and other mental health specialists from within Libya and from the wider region. Beyond addressing immediate needs, these specialists focused on helping deeply traumatized survivors to deal with grief, anxiety and loss. They also supported primary health care staff and community workers, many of whom had continued to support the emergency response amid their own grief and loss.



© WHO

A group of Health Emergencies Alliance members attending a WHO Foundation-hosted event during the UN General Assembly in September 2023 connected via video call to Libya and Dr. Ahmed Zouiten, the WHO representative for Libya. He was traveling at night in a WHO convoy to bring emergency medical supplies to a health facility supporting survivors of the floods in Derna. Participants were given first-hand information and could see the critical work done by WHO in the midst of an emergency.

Gaza

A stunned global community has been horrified by the violence in Israel and Gaza following the 7 October 2023 attack by Hamas and Israel's subsequent military response. As of late November 2023, over 15,000 people have been killed and 36,000 injured in the occupied Palestinian territory, nearly half of them children. Nearly 1.8

million people or 80% of the population have left home seeking safety and shelter. An additional 1,200 people have been killed in Israel.

WHO is leading a chorus of voices calling for an end to the hostilities, while working tirelessly to provide training for frontline health workers and deliver critically needed medical supplies both within Gaza when allowed, and at the border with Egypt in hopes of a permanent humanitarian corridor opening. Israel has not yet requested assistance from WHO. As WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said,

"We're deeply moved and impressed by the extraordinary bravery and service of the health workers in Gaza, who continue to serve under the most dire and difficult circumstances."



© WHO

“The people of Gaza need our support—your support—now. The best way to support Gaza’s health workers and the people they serve is by giving them the tools they need—medicines, medical equipment, clean water, food, power, and protection. Field hospitals and emergency medical teams can complement and support existing hospitals and health workers in Gaza, but they cannot replace them. Supporting Gaza’s 20,000 heroic health workers is at the heart of WHO’s operational response plan. We need to rapidly resupply the hospitals, reconstitute the health workforce, and ensure health services are protected.”

Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
WHO Director-General

Since the beginning of the war, WHO has verified more than 364 attacks on healthcare facilities and personnel. In November 2023, WHO documented five attacks on five hospitals in one day.

WHO has already mobilized EMTs to strengthen the capacity of the emergency response of hospitals and transported 16 truckloads of supplies to hospitals in Gaza—enough to treat more than 417,500 people with traumatic injuries, those seeking routine health care, and those in need of treatment for chronic conditions. WHO has also led evacuation missions, helping to transport 31 fragile newborns and 151 critically ill people and their caregivers out of Gaza as of November 2023.

© WHO





4. The Health Emergencies Alliance (HEA)

The Health Emergencies Alliance (HEA) was set up in September 2022 with founding partners Fondation S–The Sanofi Collective and MSD/Merck as a novel membership community for thought leaders and proactive private-sector champions. The alliance was convened by the WHO Foundation to support WHO’s work in health emergencies response and preparedness.

Long-term, reliable, sustainable funding from HEA members enables WHO to react rapidly with life-saving medical support following an emergency. By contributing to the WHO

Global Health Emergency Appeal and WHO Contingency Fund for Emergencies, alliance members combine their funding with member states’ contributions to enable better preparedness for future crises.

In 2023, the HEA celebrated its first anniversary. In a single year, it had mobilized US\$ 1 million to provide lifesaving health aid for protracted and often overlooked crises. In 2023, the pioneers who first joined the HEA included Fondation S–The Sanofi Collective, Spotify, MSD/Merck, and Pfizer Inc.



© WHO / Ismail Taxta



5. Case Study

HEA and the Devastating Earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria

In the early hours of February 6, 2023, two devastating earthquakes hit southeast Türkiye and the northern Syrian Arab Republic (Syria), killing over 41,000, injuring 107,000, and leaving a tragic trail of destruction and grief for people who lost a mother, a son, a friend, a partner beneath the rubble. Dozens of large aftershocks also occurred, further worsening the situation. Getting help to affected populations was WHO Foundation's top priority, leading it to immediately activate the Health Emergencies Alliance (HEA) and launch a tailored fundraising campaign online.

The earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria were a major acute emergency that triggered

an immediate response. HEA members mobilized rapidly, supported by staff members at the WHO Foundation, within days of the devastating earthquakes.

HEA members' contributions allowed WHO Foundation to support the work of WHO starting at the onset of this emergency, delivering over 1,000 tonnes of emergency supplies and essential medicines to earthquake-affected areas of the Syrian Arab Republic, supporting over 200 health facilities, and enabling over 8.6 million treatments. On 31 May 2023, the HEA secretariat hosted a webinar for donors and members to share an update on WHO's impact in the first 90-days of response with WHO Country Directors from Türkiye and Syria as speakers.



Foundation S–The Sanofi Collective

donated €250,000 to support emergency access to healthcare and WHO's in-country disaster relief interventions.



Spotify

supported WHO Foundation's fundraising campaign on its global platforms, resulting in more donations from users all across the world. Upon activation, Spotify's specific contribution helped mobilize +\$140,000 in just five days.

WHO mounted both an immediate and ongoing response, including:



Immediately delivering enough surgical supplies, **medications and vaccines for 400,000 people**



Providing immediate **training for health care workers and coordination of health care services**



Coordinating emergency medical teams that have provided over **78,000 health consultations and treatments**



In Syria, WHO has delivered **810 metric tons of medicines, medical supplies, and equipment to health facilities and hospitals in earthquake-affected areas to meet the needs of over 3,000,000 people**



In Syria, WHO has supported the delivery of **mental health services for 818,000 people**



In Türkiye, WHO has provided **psychological first aid training to 1,476 health workers**



In Türkiye, WHO had **delivered over US\$ 300,000 worth of laboratory supplies and 27 tons of trauma and emergency surgery supplies**



6. Story From the Field

Dr. Berk Geroglu is a National Professional Officer for the WHO Country Office in Türkiye, where he oversees the Refugee Health Programme. During the recent earthquakes and resulting health emergency, Dr. Geroglu was deployed to four different areas most affected by the earthquake, where he worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Health to assess the damage to health facilities and identify the basic needs requiring immediate attention in the aftermath of the disaster. Dr. Geroglu was able to draw on his experience having survived the 1999 earthquake in Türkiye not only to become a doctor, but to bring a keen awareness to WHO's response to this most recent disaster.

"In 1999, a massive earthquake struck Türkiye, causing great destruction and killing more than 17,000 people. At the time I was living 60 kilometers from the epicenter. My family was displaced, and we lived in a tent for about two weeks. I had already been planning to work in the medical field, but

that unfortunate event gave me the extra determination to become a doctor."

"As someone who had already lived through one earthquake, I understood that we needed to act immediately to save lives—and from that very first day, we began planning how we could support our partners, especially the Turkish Ministry of Health."

One example of this support is the deployment of hundreds of ambulances across the impacted area both to relocate patients from damaged facilities as well as distribute medicine and supplies to people in rural areas. The sense of solidarity shown by the many organizations responding to this crisis is something very inspiring to Dr. Geroglu.

Dr. Geroglu is one of many thousands of healthcare professionals working tirelessly to deliver the work of WHO on the ground. These unsung heroes are staying and delivering hope, where all hope could be lost.

"The massive response efforts of both the government and nongovernmental organizations, the United Nations, including WHO, and the international emergency medical teams, have been magnificent. Everyone has been working together and helping one another, all determined to provide support to the people of Türkiye where they can."

Dr. Berk Geroglu

National Professional Officer for the WHO Country Office in Türkiye



WHO / Catherine Smallwood



7. HEA Global Events & Strategic Roundtables

HEA Roundtable in Davos

January 2023

The WHO Foundation convened the HEA Members for a breakfast meeting during the 2023 World Economic Forum and provided partners an opportunity to reflect on the work of the alliance up to that point and co-create the future they want to achieve through the coalition. The working session was facilitated through a design-thinking

approach that covered challenges faced by the private sector to engage with WHO in emergency response. The session also uncovered exciting opportunities that lie ahead, considered how the coalition can serve various entities' objectives, and explored how it can achieve future successes based on past learnings.



© Goals House Davos / Sam Churchill

UN General Assembly (UNGA) Roundtable September 2023

In September 2023, the WHO Foundation led a closed-door roundtable with more than 20 private-sector participants including current and prospective members of the HEA in the context of United Nations General Assembly week. During breakout sessions, the role, value proposition, and engagement model of the HEA were evaluated in order to ensure the structure of the HEA is aligned with the private sector's interest.

As an outcome of the workshop, stakeholders recommended that the HEA

focus more on convening multi-sectoral partnerships to enable joint responses and efforts on preparedness. Stakeholders expressed a belief that this multi-sectoral convening role would increase success in tackling health emergencies. Stakeholders also advised that the HEA adjust its engagement model to better match the members' priorities, revising the financing model and improving communication and visibility around the role of the HEA and its needs during a disaster situation



© WHO Foundation

Information Sessions

In a year of multiple emergencies, partners and their communities were deeply concerned. They welcomed the opportunity to receive first-hand information from the field regarding the various situations and advice on how to take action.

A series of online information sessions (webinars) were organized on the crises in Türkiye-Syria, Sudan, Greater Horn of Africa, Morocco/Libya, and Gaza. They consisted of an update from WHO on the current crisis, an explanation of WHO's role, and a dialogue regarding solutions including a discussion around what HEA members could do to support.

“Following the initial emergency response to address urgent needs, the recovery now focuses on restoring access to essential quality services, in particular for women of reproductive age and children, and continuity of care for those with chronic illnesses and conditions. Increased needs and rehabilitative care for trauma and mental health will receive priority and, where appropriate, these services will be strengthened at primary health care level.”

Dr. Batyr Berdyklychev
WHO Representative, Türkiye

© WHO / Billy Miaron



The webinar series resonated greatly with the HEA members who were able to come to a trusted and credible source of information that was able to give them an accurate picture directly from the field on the situation, the needs, the role the WHO is playing, and how partners could help. The secretariat swiftly coordinated these meetings and webinars after each of the emergencies to ensure partners could be given timely access to the data points and analysis offered by the WHO.

9 February 2023

Türkiye and the Syrian Arab Republic earthquakes, a situational update

8 May 2023

Sudan, a situational update

31 May 2023

Beyond numbers: WHO's life-saving work after the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria

12 July 2023

Greater Horn of Africa, a Somalia spotlight. Health in the face of triple crises: conflict, drought, food insecurity threatening the lives of the most vulnerable, especially women and children

“This is an important time for the alliance to come together in support of the region, collaborating with leaders from public and private sectors, to address quickly and effectively the needs of those in most need. Our aim is to help support immediate humanitarian relief and future reconstruction efforts, and this donation, among others, reflects the commitment we have to ensuring everyone has access to the medical treatment they need, leaving no one behind”.

Vanina Laurent-Ledru

Director General, Foundation S–The Sanofi Collective

14 September 2023

WHO Foundation's update on the situations in Morocco and Libya

20 October 2023

Gaza, a situational update

© WHO





8. Evolving the HEA

For the period 2024 to 2028, the core value proposition is to aggregate information and provide analysis on tracking and monitoring contributions for a coordinated action, to share insights on best practices, build investment cases across the emergencies cycle, facilitating connection between interested parties and focusing on response and preparedness.

The HEA added value for 2024 to 2028 will be to shape private sector strategy and facilitate implementation, providing bespoke strategic advice, creating and leading joint initiatives and networks with implementers, as well as identifying potential implementers beyond WHO and advocating for private sector role in health emergencies. This will still

include emergency response and support to protracted emergencies in connection to the WHO Health Emergency Appeal, and to unknown acute emergencies with the Contingency Fund for Emergencies, as well as preparedness. The proposition will also take shape with on-spot donations, workplace giving campaigns and cause marketing campaigns.

In the area of preparedness, the surveillance/ detection and readiness to respond at global, regional and national levels (including pandemic preparedness) are at the center of the HEA focus. Enhancing preparedness, readiness, and resilience for health emergencies includes: stockpiling of equipment and supplies; surveillance



© WHO / Billy Miaron

systems and infrastructures (laboratories and data); healthcare workforce planning and development; healthcare infrastructure and supply-chain strengthening. One of the WHO's flagship promoted by the WHO Foundation and the HEA is the Emergency hub created in 2022, delivering this large range of services described above to 22 countries in East Africa. The aim of the HEA, in 2024, will be to continue this support and expand to the other emergency hub located in Dakar, Senegal, and other thematic impactful programs.

The HEA secretariat will serve as the operational backbone of the alliance and will incorporate support from both the HEA members, and its strategic donors.

The secretariat's core functions will include



building partnerships and enhancing collaboration of the private sector in the health emergencies space



mobilizing and managing member resources



identifying new opportunities for action to support health emergency preparedness and response efforts



© WHO / Roni Ziadeh



9. Conclusion

Once again, thank you.

Thanks to our donors, diligent health workers, and partners globally, WHO is able and can continue to provide urgent access to healthcare, support vulnerable communities, and prepare local health services for future threats.

Together, we will continue to make a real difference to people who need it most in a crisis.

“With the support of donors, we will save lives, meet critical health needs for the most vulnerable, and help communities emerge from crises with a greater ability to tackle future health threats. WHO appreciates all support received in 2023, which allowed us to assist millions of people. As we enter 2024, the solidarity and support of the international community is needed more than ever.”

Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
WHO Director-General

© WHO / Jawad Jalali





**“There is no global
preparedness without
national preparedness.”**

Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
WHO Director-General

WH 
Foundation