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# Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

## WEST AFRICA (DAKAR)

### Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West Africa

<b>Project Number</b>	200760
<b>Project Category</b>	Regional Special Operation

<b>Project Approval Date</b>	13 Aug 2014
<b>Planned Start Date</b>	14 Aug 2014
<b>Actual Start Date</b>	14 Aug 2014
<b>Project End Date</b>	28 Feb 2015
<b>Financial Closure Date</b>	26 Feb 2016

<b>Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD</b>	
<b>Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation</b>	19,904,873
<b>Direct Support Costs</b>	1,151,162
<b>Indirect Support Costs</b>	1,473,922
<b>Total Approved Budget</b>	<b>22,529,957</b>

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# Operational SPR

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

Special Operation (SO) 200760 was established to support the humanitarian response to the Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak in West Africa. As international airlines were increasingly suspending flights in and out of the affected countries at the same time as the humanitarian community was scaling up its presence, an urgent deployment of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was required to fill the widening air transport gap.

Initially, the project implementation was designed around a humanitarian response in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, maintaining flexibility for project implementation sites to be adjusted in accordance with the reduction or expansion of the humanitarian response.

In addition, the UNHAS operation supported the rapid and efficient movement of humanitarian personnel, medical supplies, equipment, and other essential humanitarian cargo to multiple remote locations within the affected countries. The UNHAS fleet was comprised of one 19-seat fixed-wing aircraft and two medium size helicopters to respond to the needs of the humanitarian community. The operation was designed to be fully flexible in order to meet the changing requirements of the humanitarian response. This Special Operation did not cater for the transportation of EVD patients.

Due to the need to scale up the response, SO 200760 was merged into the larger umbrella SO 200773. Under this new SO, WFP supported the humanitarian community as requested by the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER) by providing common logistics services as part of the EVD response.

## RESULTS

### Outputs

Due to the merge of 200760 into SO 200773, all major achievements of this SO are reported under SO 200773. Between 16 August and 15 October 2014, before the start of SO 200773, UNHAS performed 283 take-offs transporting 1,013 passengers and 11.2 mt of light cargo. Passengers hailed from 39 different organizations and flights flew to 12 destinations, accumulating over 300 flight hours.

## Outcomes

During its short operation time, SO 200670 ensured access to most locations. UNHAS transported passengers upon request.

The main outcome of the operation was the establishment of the humanitarian air corridor from Dakar to the affected countries in September 2014, which facilitated the transportation of humanitarian passengers.

## MANAGEMENT

### Lessons Learned

A quick and efficient emergency response could be provided by WFP alone in the first months of the emergency. Over time it proved more efficient and effective to ensure a coordinated approach via UNMEER.