World Food Programme

West Africa Ebola Outbreak

2014 Fourth Quarterly Operational Briefing

Presentation to the WFP Executive Board

FAO Green Room – 20 October 2014
The Ebola outbreak in West Africa continues to spread exponentially. As of 17 October, WHO reported a total of 9,216 cases and 4,546 deaths in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The outbreaks in Nigeria and Senegal have been largely brought under control. Cases have now been confirmed in the U.S. (3) and Spain (1).

WHO estimates that the number of cases is doubling every three weeks and that the virus could infect 20,000 people by November. US-CDC warned that the number of cases could reach up to 1.4 million by January 2015 if an adequate response was not implemented.

According to the World Bank, the outbreak could cause economic growth to shrink in Guinea by 46 percent, in Liberia by 57 percent and Sierra Leone by 30 percent.

Data collection on the impact of the Ebola outbreak on food security is ongoing. Preliminary results point to an impact of the Ebola outbreak on the overall food security situation.

Humanitarian responders are working with a moving target – the virus is growing faster than the international community and it’s response.
Frustration over perceived mishandling of the medical response, mistrust against health workers mixed with local superstitions have triggered scenes of civil unrest in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. In particular health workers are exposed to the threat of direct attacks.

- On 16 September, eight bodies, including health workers and journalists, were found after an attack on a team trying to educate the population on the risks of the Ebola virus in a remote area of southeastern Guinea.

- On 20 September a team of health workers trying to bury Ebola victims came under attack near Freetown, and on 23 September INGO workers in Guinea were attacked as they transferred a body for burial.

- On 26 September in Liberia, a burial team was attacked and had their vehicle tires slashed in Nimba county. Two days later in the south of the country a team of nine health workers was attacked by an angry crowd of over 100 people and were forced to flee overnight through the forest.

Public information and sensitization campaigns have been launched. It is still unclear to what degree these campaigns have been effective in reducing misperception.

**Humanitarian responders will continue to face security risks due to hostilities.**
Framework of Interventions

**EMOP (Regional) 200761** – Support to Populations in Areas Affected by the Ebola Outbreak in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (25 August 2014 – 24 April 2015).

**SO (Regional) 200773** – Logistics Common Services for the Humanitarian Community’s Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West Africa (15 October 2014 – 28 February 2015).
Activities

Under the Emergency Operation
• Food distributions in areas of widespread and intense transmission to reduce the spread of Ebola and meet household food and nutrition needs;
• Hot meals for patients in Ebola Treatment Centres;
• Take-home rations for Ebola survivors discharged from treatment centres;
• Food security assessments and remote tracking of food security indicators.

→ as a tool to support the health response.

Under the Special Operation
• Reliable air transport of humanitarian passengers and cargo;
• Provision of urgently needed equipment and facilities;
• Storage, management and transport of vital supplies;
• Emergency telecommunications necessary to coordinate the response;
• Staffing to coordinate and provide common services.

→ under the United Nations umbrella and to provide essential support to UNMEER efforts in stopping the spread of Ebola
Operational Priorities

• **Dispatch of food to rural areas and most affected zones** to respond immediately to the needs of patients, survivors and communities, and to be ready to adapt to a changing environment;

• **Procurement of equipment and set-up of 30 Ebola Treatment Centres and Ebola Care Units**, accommodating up to 3,000 patients;

• **Establishing bases at airports** in capitals of the three affected countries;

• **Establishment of 12 Forwarding Logistics Bases** across Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone to prioritize, consolidate and dispatch the equipment to where it is most urgently required;

• **Augmentation of the transport capacity** in affected countries;

• **Mobilization and deployment of staff.**
Scale up under the EMOP

438,000 people assisted so far
Communities in areas of widespread and intense transmission, Ebola patients and survivors.

Rapid Response teams

New partnerships
- 3 in Guinea
- 8 in Liberia
- 7 in Sierra Leone

Opening of new sub-offices
- 1 in Guinea
- 2 in Sierra Leone
Food security analysis

- WFP/FAO Rapid Food security assessments completed or ongoing in the three countries to assess the impact of Ebola on food security.

- Remote tracking of food security indicators to identify food security hotspots and monitor trends
  - First round of mobile VAM completed in Sierra Leone and ongoing in Guinea and Liberia (via SMS or interactive voice response)
  - Results from Sierra Leone suggest an overlap between food security and the incidence of Ebola. Kailahun and Kenema epicentre districts are worse off in terms of food security. These eastern districts had been among the most food secure in the country at the time of the last comprehensive survey (2010).

- Regular market analysis and price monitoring

- WFP/FAO Crop and Food Security Assessment missions covering food availability and trade flow prospects in each affected country within regional dynamics.
Lessons learned

Adapting our response as we move forward in a unprecedented and unique operating environment

- Ebola-specific distribution guidelines;
- Distributions modalities in dense urban settings;
- Rapid response teams;
- Mobile and large-scale response to the three-day House-to-House sensitization campaign in Sierra Leone;
- Check lists of preparedness for non-affected countries.
Scale Up under the SO: Main Logistics Hubs and FLBs

- **Guinea**: 2 FLBs
- **Liberia**: 6 FLBs
- **Sierra Leone**: 4 FLBs

*Map showing locations of FLBs in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.*

**GUINEA - LIBERIA - SIERRA LEONE**
Main Logistics Hub and Forward Logistics Bases (FLB) as of 12 October 2014
## Scale-up under the SO Common Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction of ETUs</th>
<th>Emergency Telecommunications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two sites under construction in Monrovia (400 beds); one site being assessed in Guinea (100 beds)</td>
<td>Set up at ETUs, for humanitarian partners and for patients at ETU to communicate with their families</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transport capacity</th>
<th>Transport and storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trucks and transporters contracted, helipads set up at FLBs.</td>
<td>6,227 m³ transported and 1,845 m³ stored so far on behalf of partners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNHAS</th>
<th>UNHRD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>819 passengers and 9.7 mt of cargo transported so far with 2 planes and one helicopter</td>
<td>US$2.7 million worth of supplies dispatched so far to affected countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More than 100 additional staff for the Special Operation mobilized and currently being deployed to the region
Challenges

- Fear on part of community and of responders;
- Volatile security situation;
- Unique operating environment;
- Limited number of cooperating partners for the EMOP and high demands on those presently on the ground;
- Access constraints (heavy rains, bad road conditions…);
- Lack of transport capacity;
- Coordination and information-sharing with the various actors and hubs.
The Way Forward

- Operationalizing hubs and Forward Logistics Bases;
- Expanding Common Services for partners;
- Exploring Cash and Voucher interventions;
- Expanding mVAM tools to conduct monitoring;
- Integrating food security pillar alongside support to medical response, based on results of mVAM and food security assessments.
## Operational Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT</th>
<th>BUDGET (USD)</th>
<th>PLANNED BENEFICIARIES</th>
<th>RECEIVED (USD)</th>
<th>CURRENT SHORTFALLS (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMOP 200761</td>
<td>92,666,030</td>
<td>1.36 million</td>
<td>48,188,296</td>
<td>44,477,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(25.08.2014 - 24.02.2015)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 200773*</td>
<td>87,000,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>10,955,032</td>
<td>76,044,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15.10.2014 - 28.02.2015)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The consolidated Special Operation (SO 200773) supersedes both previous SOs and regroups all common services.*
## 2014 Donors: EMOP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>AMOUNT (USD million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN CERF</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Donors</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>48.1 million</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Net Funding Requirements

**US$37.6 Million**

### 2014 Gross Needs Funded

**64.8%**
## Resource Mobilization

### 2014 Donors: SO 200773, SO 200760, SO200767

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>AMOUNT (USD million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN CERF</td>
<td>3,818,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone, The Republic Of</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,767,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>1,270,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1,052,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>861,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>338,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>131,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>17.9 million</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Current Shortfall**
  - US$76 Million

- **2014 Gross Needs Funded**
  - 26.2%
## Risks and Mitigation Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RISKS</th>
<th>MITIGATION MEASURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Risk of contamination of WFP staff and lack of existing health infrastructure | • Rehabilitation of UN Clinics in the affected countries  
• Securing of “safe spaces” with supplies to isolate staff should there be a need  
• Health Protocols in place and Health Advisor in each country |
| Limited number of experienced Cooperating Partners ready to engage in WFP food distributions and work in Ebola affected areas and directly with Ebola patients | • Ebola-specific distributions guidelines developed with WHO and health partners  
• Identification and training of partners  
• Set up of mobile response teams  
• Adapting distributions to dense urban areas |
| Overland border closures and suspension of commercial flights into Ebola-affected countries | • Set up of UNHAS flights between affected countries and regional hubs  
• Contracting of a time-chartered vessels for food and non-food items deliveries to the affected countries  
• Using internal advance financing mechanisms to procure food early and maximize availability of corridors |