



# FACT SHEET: [REDACTED]

## Global Response to Ebola Crisis

18 September 2014

The current Ebola outbreak is the largest the world has ever seen. It is no longer simply a public health crisis; it is a complex emergency, with significant, social, economic, humanitarian, political and security dimensions. The UN has been an integral part of West Africa's remarkable recovery and the Ebola crisis cannot be allowed to reverse a decade of progress for affected countries. The UN and the international community are coming together as never before to implement a robust and effective response to help the Governments and the people of Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone.

The strategy is built on five pillars:



### A. One Team, One Vision: UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER)

In response to the extraordinary situation, which demands unprecedented solutions to save lives and enhance peace and security, the overall systemic response to the outbreak will be overseen by a UN mission with a WHO component. Building on the comparative strengths of both organisations, it will be the first-ever UN emergency health mission, with a strong operations and logistical capability. The Mission will be temporary and will respond to immediate needs related to the fight against Ebola.

**Rapid action:** Under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the mission will bring together the full range of international actors and expertise to ensure rapid action on the ground. An advance team to establish the Mission's presence will deploy before the end of the September 2014.

**In partnership:** The Mission will work closely with governments and national structures in the affected countries, regional and international actors, such as AU and ECOWAS, and with member states, private sector and civil society.

**Uniting expertise:** WHO will be responsible for overall health strategy and advice within the mission, while other UN agencies will act in their area of expertise under the overall leadership and direction of a single Head of Mission. The Mission will leverage the existing presence and expertise of UN country teams, international partners including NGOs on the ground to minimize gaps and ensure leadership.

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## B. Global Response to support the people of West Africa

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The Governments and people of West Africa have asked for our help. We must come together as one UN and one global community. We call upon Member States to join us in answering their call.

Australia, Canada, China, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, and the United States are all supporting the effort. Ghana is allowing the UN to use its international airport as an air bridge. Airports in Senegal and Spain are serving as logistical hubs. The AU, ECOWAS, EU, World Bank, African Development Bank, Gates Foundation, the Open Society Foundations and Global Fund are all engaged. UN Volunteers are preparing 292 volunteers (including 145 with medical skills) to deploy.

The UN applauds the courageous actions which have already been taken by governments, communities, partners on the frontlines of the response, who are exposed to great personal risk, especially Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), the International Federation for the Red Cross and others, as well as UN entities on the ground.

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## C. What we need to stem a growing challenge

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To rise to the challenge ahead and to prevent the further spread of Ebola, a number of urgent requirements are needed critically on the ground.

OCHA released an Overview of Needs and Requirements on 16 September 2014, totalling almost \$1 billion. It outlines the overarching spectrum of resources considered critical to effectively addressing the crisis across a range of objectives over the next six months by national governments, WHO, the United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes, and some NGOs.

The UN has compiled a list of priority in-kind requirements for the Ebola response which will augment and multiply the impact of the resources identified by OCHA. This is now being shared with all Member States. These include:

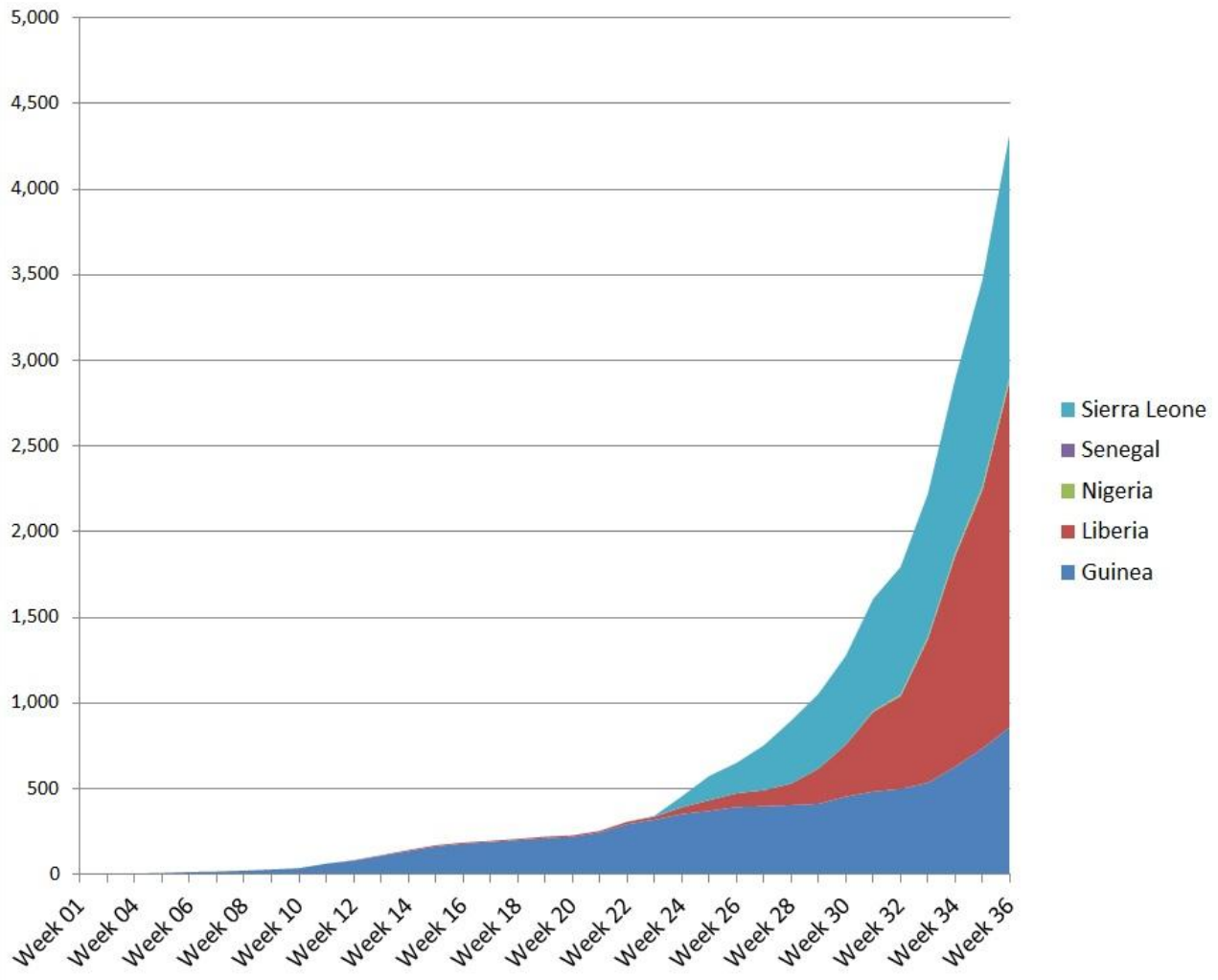
- **air lift, particularly helicopters, and maritime transport capabilities, fuel, vehicles**
- **mobile laboratory facilities** capable of movement throughout affected countries;
- **static non-Ebola medical clinics;**
- emergency **medical evacuation capability** for movement of international aid workers potentially exposed to Ebola to locations for appropriate medical care;
- 3.3 million items of high quality personal protective equipment; training
- provision of **Ebola Treatment Centres**.

The UN will do its part, but this requires collective support. The UN is not only looking to Member States, but to a wide cross-section of actors and non-traditional partners, including the international business community.

*'We need to race ahead of the outbreak – and then turn and face it with all our energy and strength.'*  
*UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, speaking at the adoption of Security Council Resolution 2177, with over 130 co-sponsors the most in its history, 18 September 2014.*

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**Cumulative Ebola Cases in West Africa  
as of 10 September 2014 (source: WHO, week 36 report)**



WHO: Ebola Disease in West Africa (as of 16 Sept 2014)					
	New	Confirmed	Probable	Suspected	Totals
<b>Guinea</b>					
Cases	101	743	162	31	<b>963</b>
Deaths	40	429	162	4	<b>595</b>
<b>Liberia</b>					
Cases	361	790	1078	539	<b>2407</b>
Deaths	72	563	472	262	<b>1296</b>
<b>Sierra Leone</b>					
Cases	259	1464	37	119	<b>1620</b>
Deaths	53	514	37	11	<b>562</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>					
Cases	0	19	1	1	<b>21</b>
Deaths	0	7	1	0	<b>8</b>
<b>Senegal</b>					
Cases	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Deaths	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Totals</b>					
Cases	721	3017	1278	690	<b>5012</b>
Deaths	165	1513	672	277	<b>2461</b>

World Bank Group (as of 17 of Sept 2014) Report on Political and Economic Developments			
	Short-term impact (2014)	Medium-term impact (2015 - Low Ebola)	Medium-term impact (2015 - High Ebola)
<b>Guinea</b>	USD 130 million (2.1 pp)	- USD 43 million (1.0 pp)	USD 142 million (2.3 pp)
<b>Liberia</b>	USD 66 million (3.4 pp)	USD 82 million (4.2 pp)	USD 228 million (11.7 pp)
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	USD 163 million (3.3 pp)	USD 59 million (1.2 pp)	USD 439 million (8.9 pp)
<b>Total</b>	USD 359 million	USD 97 million	USD 809 million