



# Resources for Results I

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Office of the UN Special Envoy on Ebola

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# Resources for results

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## *An update on resource needs and resources available for the Ebola response - 20 November 2014*

This report provides an overview of resource needs, available resources, and some indications of gaps. More detailed work on the gaps is being done and will be included in the next report.

Substantial domestic and international resources have been mobilized and are now beginning to show results on the ground. However the outbreak is not over by far and additional resources as well as their effective flow and use, will be crucial to end the Ebola crisis.

### **1. Summary**

The national and international response to the Ebola outbreak has been getting stronger both politically as well as in terms of mobilizing resources.

The global response has been impressive, with \$920million raised against the immediate needs, and \$3 billion announced overall. However, immediate funding needs have still not been fully met and gaps on the ground continue to exist. These need to be filled immediately.

- The top priority is to stop the outbreak. During the present 6 month period (Q42014-Q12015) there is still a funding gap of \$600 million to enable the UN system as well some of the key CSOs to undertake planned activities.
- There have been substantive resources made available in addition to those specifically allocated for the immediate (6 month) needs. Further work is needed on the breakdown of those resources to permit greater transparency and the effective flow of resources.
- Although large resources have been announced, disbursement rates are still low. There is a need for a call urging both public and private donors to release the resources.
- The difference between \$3.1billion and \$920million includes \$836 million for economic stability (loans, credits and payment of balance support from the WB, AfBD, IMF and EU KOM) as well as \$1.2 billion as direct bilateral support in kind or cash (US, UK, GE, FR, EU/KOM, SE, NO, DK, CH, JA, NL and AU, see annex)
- Additional work is needed on accountability and the more detailed tracking of resources and resource gaps.

### **1. The objectives and operational framework for defining resource needs**

The global Ebola response strategy (STEPP) was created following the outbreak and consists of 5 Objectives and 13 Mission Critical Actions. The objectives are to: Stop the outbreak; Treat the infected; Ensure essential services; Preserve stability and Prevent spread to other countries, with the first two in particular more focused on the immediate response.

To execute and manage the strategy roles and leaders have been identified for key actions.

## 2. Resource needs

The needs for the Global Ebola Response fall into three categories:

- A. **Stopping the outbreak and treating the Infected - 6 months until March 2015**
- B. **Essential services, Preserving stability, and Preventing spread to other countries**
- C. **The recovery and renewal phase**

### A. Stopping the outbreak – next 6 months until March 2015

The Ebola Response Plan from September 2014 identifies 5 objectives and 13 Mission Critical Activities (MCAs) with a total cost estimated to be USD 988 million. The plan was reviewed in early October by the UNMEER team. Following detailed analysis, in particular around the Stop and Treat objectives, costs have been revised upwards resulting in **a new total estimated need of USD 1.5 billion for the period October 2014 – March 2015.**

- The cost for care of people (Ebola Treatment Units as well as Community Care Centers) is adjusted upwards from USD 331 million to USD 614 million.
- The cost for identifying infected people, including cost for laboratory service is estimated now at USD 137 million, instead of the previous USD 190 million
- The cost for safe and dignified burials is adjusted upwards from USD 24 million to USD 37 million
- The budget lines for supplies and materials (MCA 9) and transport and fuels (MCA 10) is now included in the cost for MCA 1-3 and in Common Services
  - The total cost for common services is USD\$ 290 million, including
    - USD 145 million for logistical support
    - USD 70 million for training
    - USD 65 million for field crisis management
    - USD 10 million in human resources
- The total revised cost also includes USD 150 million as a contingency

The Global Response Plan		16 Sept	21 Oct estimates
Objectives	Critical actions	Oct-March	Oct-March (revised) <sup>1</sup>
STOP	1. Identify people with Ebola	190	137
	2. Safe burials	24	37
TREAT	3. Care for people	331	614
	4. Care for responders	14	14
ENSURE	5. Food and nutrition	108	108
	6. Essential services	97	97
	7. Cash incentives	3	3
	8. Recovery	65	tbd
PRESERVE	9. Supplies and material	43	0 <sup>1</sup>
	10. Transport and fuel	23	0 <sup>1</sup>
	11. Social mobilization	46	46
PREVENT	12. Preventing spread other countries	31	31
Common services	13. Regional support to all objectives	12	290
<b>Total</b>		<b>988</b>	<b>1.5b (incl. ~10% contingency)</b>

*Recovery is large, could be 1+ Bn USD according to World Bank*

*145m Logistical support  
70m Training  
10m Human resources  
65m Field crisis mgmt*

1) Assumed to be included in 1, 2, 3, and 13 - Common Services  
Source: Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak: Overview of Needs and Requirements document  
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The costs in this plan cover the work of the key UN partners (WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA et al) as well as some of the major NGOs (IFRC, IRC, IOM, MSF) but do not include bilateral resources spent directly.

The costs for food and nutrition, essential services, preparedness and recovery were not revised and constitute now a relatively small share of the revised plan and the USD 1.5 billion cost. The reason why those costs were not recalculated was that the information was not available at that time.

## **B. Essential services, Preserving stability, and Preventing spread to other countries**

The World Food Program together with FAO is presently updating the estimation of needs and cost for **food and nutrition**. There are some estimated costs for food, potentially around USD 130 million, for the present current 6 months period.

The financial needs for ensuring **essential health services** beyond Ebola care are more difficult to estimate. We know that major parts of the health system and health services for non-Ebola care are extremely stretched right now, if not totally collapsed. UNICEF, WHO, IFRC, UNDP and other partners are presently working with the governments in the three countries to see how this part of the international response can be strengthened and what the potential cost is.

WHO is leading and coordinating **preparedness** missions by deploying international preparedness teams to ensure immediate Ebola outbreak response capacity. The initial focus of support by WHO and partners is on “highest priority countries” – Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali and Senegal – followed by “high priority countries” – Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Mauritania, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Togo.

In-country training and capacity building activities are being undertaken, including technical working group meetings, field visits, table top exercises and hospital based simulation exercises.

## **C. Recovery and renewal phase**

In terms of the needs for **recovery and renewal** it is too early to give a clear estimate but measures will have to be taken to coordinate a response. Work has also started on estimating the economic cost to the countries affected and to the wider region.

The World Bank recently updated its estimate of the economic impact in West Africa to USD 3-4bn to reflect the latest success of Ebola containment in some countries (the original estimate of more than USD 30bn had been based on a much more negative "worst case scenario", which is not thought to be realistic anymore). However, the risk has not disappeared and a great level of preparedness and focus is still needed.

The recovery and revival effort could potentially consist of two phases:

- Risk management focusing on mitigating near-term risks by understanding the 5-7 top risks for countries and ensuring contingency plans and maintaining essential services

- Recovery and renewal focused on hastening the revival in society, aiding the recovery in the economy, and building resilient systems in health

It will be important to have a truly country-led and partner-coordinated process for the recovery and renewal effort. The World Bank currently estimates USD 1.0 billion will be necessary for recovery, but costs have the potential to be higher with USAID estimating the cost for building the health systems alone in the three affected countries to be around USD 1.0 billion. More work will be done to provide projections for medium term resource needs.

## 1. Funding modalities

The Ebola Response Plan has been financed and will continue to be financed through different complementary means and modalities.

### **Multi donor trust funds**

There are two Trust Funds available to support the work:

- The *UN Secretary General's Ebola Trust Fund (MPTF)*, that will provide resources quickly to fill critical gaps; this mechanism can support UN Agencies and NGOs (where they have a UN Agency partner).
- A *World Bank Multi Donor Trust Fund*, established to meet the needs for longer term recovery and to support more sustainable and resilient health systems.

### **Financial support to and through the key UN agencies**

Direct funding to the key UN Agencies has been the most common way of providing funding thus far. WHO, WFP and UNICEF are the three agencies which have received most funding. The core operation of UNMEER is financed from the UN regular budget.

### **Direct financing of Civil Society Organizations**

An additional and complementary way of providing funding is directly to NGOs and Civil Society Organizations directly. The most prominent ones to receive funding to date are MSF, IFRC, national RC and IOM.

### **Direct Government domestic spending and international support**

Substantial resources are reallocated by the governments of the affected countries to stop the outbreak of Ebola. This should clearly be recognized and therefore international support e.g. budget support to enable e.g. payment of salaries, is of great importance.

### **Bilateral support not channeled through UN agencies or CSOs**

A number of bilateral partners are providing support directly (e.g. UK, US, France) both in cash and in kind. This support is in addition to the resources identified as needed for the 6 months for stopping the outbreak.

## 2. Financial resources available and remaining gaps

This section of the report provides an over view of available resources for the specific Ebola Response Plan Oct 2014–Mar 2015, as well as for longer term activities which fall outside the plan.

We are able to track the total resources available against the 6 month’s plan for the immediate needs (Oct 2014-Mar 2015) as well as the total announced or pledged. However we are not able to provide a breakdown of the resources by country or for which element of the response plan. The reason for this is that most of the resources are provided un-earmarked for the implementing partners and presently we are only able to track by source of funding.

The goal is however to identify specific needs by country, in terms of cash, human resources, and materials. And further to identify the gaps related to the identified needs.

It is important to further analyze the flow of resources in order to identify the potential bottle necks in order to be able to identify corrective action.

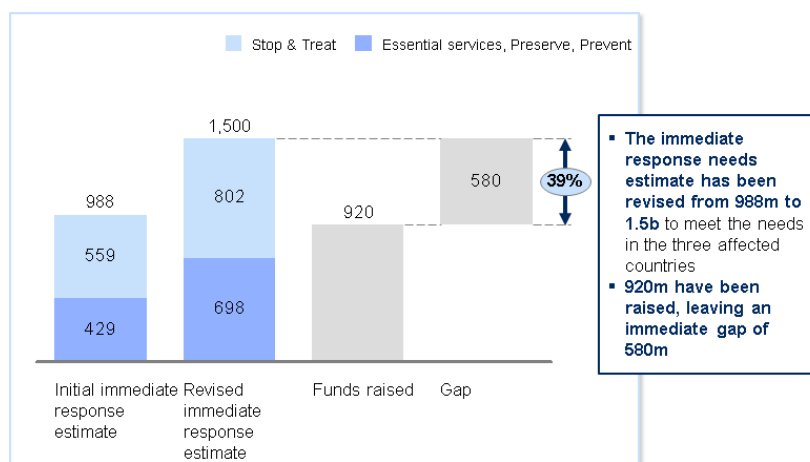
### A. Resources for the revised operational framework focusing on stopping the outbreak – Q4 2014-Q1 2015

According to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service, as of November 10 commitments and pledges of \$920m have been received against the 6 month plan. This corresponds to approximately 61% of the needs.

#### Immediate funding for October to March 2015

USD millions

STATUS 19 NOVEMBER 2014



Source: OCHA FTS

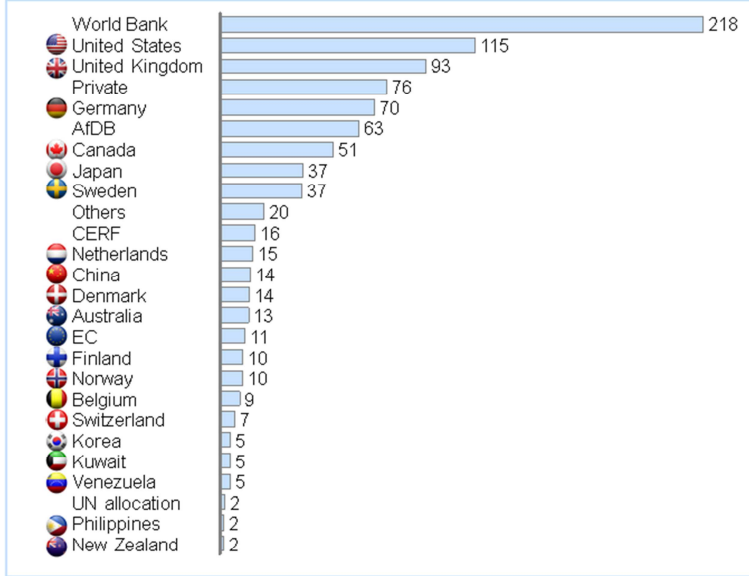
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Those amounts represent the work of the key UN partners (e.g. WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA) as well as some of the major NGOs (IFRC, IRC, IOM, MSF). They do not include bilateral resources channeled directly.

### Donors for immediate funding needs

STATUS 19 NOVEMBER 2014

USD millions



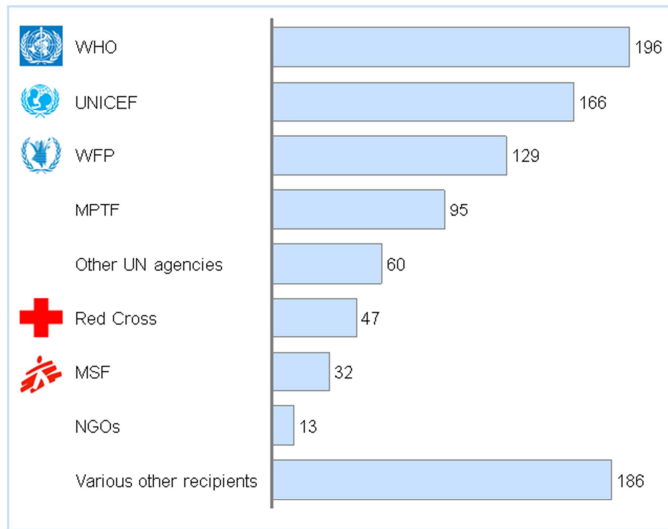
Source: OCHA FTS

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### Recipients for immediate funding needs

STATUS 19 NOVEMBER 2014

USD millions



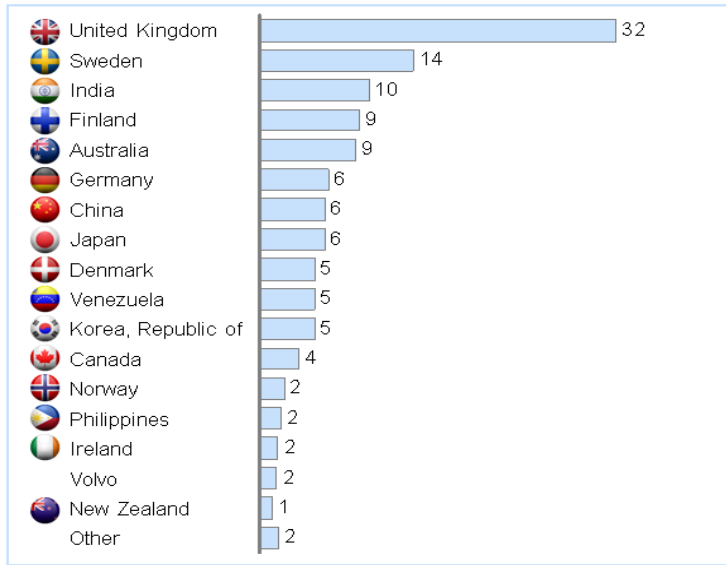
Source: OCHA FTS

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## B. The UN Secretary General's Multi Partners Trust Fund (MPTF)

As an important funding mechanism to meet the identified gaps in the Ebola Response Plan for the current 6 month period the UN Secretary General launched a Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). The MPTF has currently raised USD 121 million (included in the USD 920 million referred to above) in commitments and pledges.



The MPTF has so far approved:

- USD 40 million for the WFP's Special logistics Operation.

The MPTF is presently reviewing

- A further 15+ proposals, worth close to USD 40 million in asks and put forward by a range of organizations such as ICAO, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNMEER;
- The proposals are for all three of the most affected countries and across the 13 Mission Critical Activities

An Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the governments of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia as well as UK and Sweden (representing the donors) has been established. The Advisory Committee provides advice to the Special Envoy on Ebola on funding priorities.

The UNMEER Chief of Staff as well as the Ebola Crisis Managers from the three countries participate in Advisory Committee meetings and provide technical inputs.

A specific report on the income and allocations of the MDTP is issued on a regular basis. UNDP provides the administrative support.

### 3. Key partners – resources

There is a clear division of labour within the UN on the Ebola response, with lead agencies identified for different work streams. In terms of resource requests and resources available for the partners, the following provides an overview of the present situation. In the next report we will be able to cover additional partners.

#### WHO

As a key partner in the response since the beginning, WHO has played a leading role in coordinating and driving the overall strategic and technical response, based on the evolving epidemiology. In its technical capacity, WHO focuses on tracking the outbreak and providing regular up-dates of the latest epidemiological data for this purpose.

At the national and international levels, WHO also coordinates the strategy and deployment of case management, including the flow of international responders, and laboratory capacities. At field level, WHO has deployed hundreds of personnel to implement its role in the critical areas of case finding and investigation, and contact tracing and monitoring in priority districts, prefectures and counties.

A substantive part of the global procurement (particularly of PPEs) has been handled by WHO. In addition to responding to the outbreak WHO is also investing substantive work and resources in preparedness and research related activities, especially in the areas of vaccines, experimental therapies and diagnostics.

WHO has thus far deployed 280 staff members, and an addition 461 are now in the pipe-line.

**Resource needs:** \$260 million for Sep 2104-Feb2015 (likely to be revised)

**Funds available:** \$160million

**Resource gap:** \$100 million

#### UNICEF

UNICEF's focus is mainly at community level- community care centers and community mobilization through all channels-media, inter-personal and community-based organizations. This community focus includes child protection and working with survivors. This is all under-pinned by supply and logistics for Ebola and broader infection control and wash as well as PHC (including PPE, wash kits, home protection kits, chlorine, soap, vaccines and essential medicines etc.).

UNICEF has delivered over 3,000 metric tonnes of supplies in the response. For the first phase until end of November, UNICEF had appealed for 200 million USD and has around 120 million USD in funding with more than 80 in the pipeline. Our next phase requirements until mid-2015 are being updated but will be at least an additional 300 million USD. The next phase will build on our community based approaches to revitalize primary health care, education and other social sector systems.

UNICEF has presently 784 staff members in the three countries

Country	In Capital	In the Field	Total
Guinea	89	28	117
Sierra Leone	138	373	511
Liberia	126	30	156
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>784</b>

**Resource needs:** \$200 million (based on the revised costs for the 6 months period this amount will likely increase to \$3-400 million)

**Funds available:** \$ 120 million with additional funds are in the pipeline

**Resource gap:** \$80 million

### WFP

WFP is supporting the medical response to the Ebola emergency by providing food to families and communities affected by the outbreak Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. WFP has distributed food to nearly 1.5 million people in the three most affected countries since April. Food is being distributed to people under medical quarantine, people under treatment (and their relatives) and people in communities hit hard by the outbreak.

WFP has been given the job of coordinating logistics for the entire humanitarian community involved in the Ebola response. WFP also manages the UN Humanitarian Response Depots (UNHRD), which store emergency supplies that can be transported within 48 hours. In addition, WFP manages the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), which transports humanitarian workers and light cargo to emergencies around the world.

#### *Food and nutrition*

**Resource needs:** \$72.3 million (likely to be revised to \$127 million)

**Funds available:** \$70 million

**Resource gap:** \$57 million

#### *Logistics*

**Resource needs:** \$49.5 million (likely to be revised to \$150 million)

**Funds available:** \$70 million (including \$40m from the MPTF)

**Resource gap:** \$80 million

### UNDP

UNDP's Ebola Crisis Response and Resilience Program (ECRRP) focuses on essential services, community engagement and early recovery in the Ebola affected countries of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea. The program follows a two-track approach: to support efforts to stop the epidemic now and to ensure that affected countries, communities and individuals can recover quickly and sustainably. It seeks to achieve three results while ensuring national ownership and building national capacities.

ECRRP is initially budgeted at \$69.4 million: Liberia \$24.4 million, Sierra Leone \$28.5 million and Guinea \$16.5 million. UNDP has put \$5.4m of Core funding to lay the foundation for this intervention and a total of \$63,929,610 remains unfunded. **\$14.6m** is needed to fund service line 1 on strengthening essential services coordination, including swift and efficient payments to

health workers and other Ebola frontline responders (e.g. safe burial teams), and safe management of highly infectious Ebola-related medical waste; **\$9m** is required for service line 2 on community engagement; and **\$40.4m** for service line 3 (early recovery) will provide immediate support to survivors, affected families and communities through solidarity packages, emergency employment through cash for work, and small grants to affected small and medium local enterprises. Service line 3 will also help strengthen the security and rule of law sectors and serve as a critical bridge to medium to long-term recovery planning which is critical for sustainability of the response. As the situation evolves and needs are reassessed, programmatic actions and financial requirements will be adjusted accordingly to meet the needs of the affected countries.

**Resource needs:** \$ 69.4 million

**Funds available:** \$ 5.4 million

**Resource gap:** \$64 million

#### **IFRC**

The IFRC has committed to provide a substantive contribution, before, during and after the outbreak, in the affected countries and those at risk. IFRC is focusing on Social mobilization (more than 3.4 million people have been reached), Safe and dignified burials (5 536 this far), psychosocial support as well as clinical case management. The IFRC has also facilitated the tracing of more than 52 000 people. 8 000 volunteers have been mobilized and approximately 100 international responders are working in the countries presently.

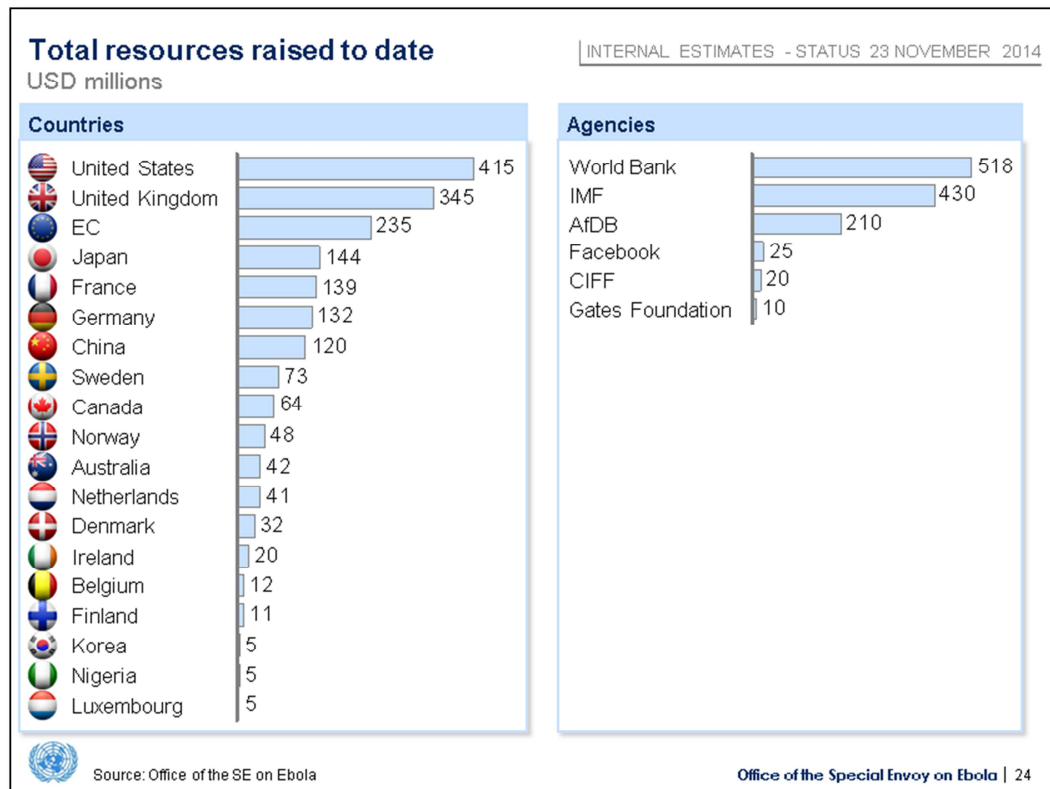
**Resource needs:** \$ 63.4 million (now being revised to \$ 111 million)

**Funds available:** \$ 51.4 m million

**Resource gap:** \$59.6 million

#### 4. Total pledge or announced resources

In addition to the USD 920 million pledged for the current 6 month period, there is a further USD 2.18 billion announced or pledged in additional finance (making the total committed for Ebola of around USD 3.1 billion). It is important to note that this USD 3.1 billion is for the wider Ebola response (and recovery) and not merely for stopping the outbreak during the current 6 months period. Further details on this are provided below.



The major differences between this higher figure, \$3.1 billion and the USD 920 million are;

- The funds here are for activities beyond the period Oct 2014 - Mar 2015 (both before and after);
- Some of the resources are not classified as humanitarian i.e. resources for Ebola but not primarily for stopping the outbreak
  - **\$860 million** from the World Bank, AfDB, IMF and EU KOM for economic stability (loans, credits and payment of balance support)
- The 920 million only includes costs for the work of the key UN partners (WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA et al) and some of the major NGOs (IFRC, IRC, IOM, MSF); but it does not include bilateral resources spent directly (in kind or cash), a total of **\$ 1.2 billion**
  - US + \$300 million and UK + \$264 million, EU + \$106 million
  - Germany + \$100 million, France + \$137 million and Netherland + \$25 million
  - Sweden, Norway and Denmark + \$95 million
  - Japan + \$106 million, China + \$40 million and Australia + \$30 million

### **World Bank**

The World Bank has provided USD 518 million in total: USD 420 million from the CRW (Crisis Response Window) and 1288m for budget support (USD 80 million) and restructuring in Guinea (USD 18 million).

The USD 420 million from the CRW consists of:

- An initial USD 105 million as the first phase which is already disbursed and breaks down as USD 52 million for Liberia, USD 28 million for Sierra Leone, and USD 25 million for Guinea
- A second phase of USD 285 million which breaks down as USD 115 million for Liberia, USD 98 million for Sierra Leone, and USD 72 million for Guinea. USD 100 million out of those resources will be dedicated to ensure effective management of and support to international responders.
- An additional USD 30 million for budget support.

**Total amount announced:** USD 518 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** USD 205 million (this number is likely to change on OCHA FTS, includes the CRW contributions excluding any budget support)

### **African Development Bank**

Total funds are a USD 210 million package which includes USD 150 million in both loans and grants, along with the USD 60 million grants, which has been awarded to the WHO. The USD 60 million amounts includes four emergency assistance grants of USD 1 million to each of the four countries affected by Ebola to help them contain the disease.

**Total amount announced:** USD 210 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** USD 63 million (this is the USD 60 million grant awarded to the WHO)

### **IMF**

IMF contribution reaches a total of USD 430 million divided as follows:

- On September 26, the IMF approved USD 130 million: USD 41.4 million for Guinea under the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF), USD 48.3 million for Liberia through augmentation of an existing arrangement under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) and USD 39.8 million for Sierra Leone through ECF augmentation
- On November 25 the IMF committed an additional USD 300 million for Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia through a combination of concessional loans, debt relief, and grants

**Total amount announced:** USD 430 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** n/a

### **United States**

The total pledges are close to USD 423 million, breaking down as follows:

- USD 219 million given to USAID which includes the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, Office of Food for Peace, Bureau for Global Health, Liberia, ad Guinea
- USD 170 million given to the Department of Defense
- USD 25 million to the CDC

**Total amount announced:** USD 423 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** USD 119 million according to OCHA FTS (this amount is a subset of the amount pledged to USAID and CDC given directly to the WHO and UNMEER)

#### **United Kingdom**

UK's funding to date total \$345M allocated as follows:

Much of the resources are provided for specific initiatives:

- USD 269 million for Kerry Town treatment center (38m), five additional treatment centers and human resources (83.5), laboratories (20m), community care centers (50m), urgent needs and call for proposals (45m), safe burials and social mobilizations (10m), and a joint inter agency task force (23m)
- USD 24 million to UNMEER and wider UN system

**Total amount announced:** USD 345 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** USD 81 million according to OCHA FTS (this amount includes the 32 million given to the MPTF and parts of the other donations not managed directly by the UK)

#### **Japan**

Japan's total funding to date total \$145M allocated as follows:

- USD 5 million given before October 3 to the UN (UNICEF, WHO, WFP, and IFRC)
- USD 40 million given on October 3rd of which 27.5 million were allocated to UN organizations and 12.5 directly to countries or not allocated
- USD 100 million announced on November 7th but have not yet been allocated

**Total amount announced:** USD 145 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** USD 38 million according to OCHA FTS (this amount includes only the allocations made directly to UN from before the November 7<sup>th</sup> announcement)

#### **Germany**

Germany pledged up to USD 132 million with USD 65 million provided via the development office, USD 45.5 million via the ministry of foreign affairs, and USD 22.1 million across a range of responses but mostly to the WHO (operate one CCC, contributing to diagnostics to affected and neighboring countries, etc.)

**Total amount announced:** USD 132 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** USD 32 million according to OCHA FTS (this includes the original amount given to the WHO and parts of the fund given the ministry of foreign affairs)

#### **France**

France has pledged up to USD 139 million; USD 45.5 million of that sum is direct bilateral aid, while USD 45.5 million will go to multilateral institutions:

- USD 45.5 million was invested in countries through bilateral aid: Guinea (ETU with MSF help, labs in Conakry, food/cares in all Guinea districts), reinforcement of labs in 7 west African countries, and finance prevention plans in surrounding countries
- USD 45.5 million given to international organizations (European Commission, World Bank, African Bank for Development) and to assist international structure for coordination (extra contribution to UN and WHO)

**Total amount announced:** USD 139 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** USD 2 million according to OCHA FTS (amount includes amount given directly to UN and WHO for international structure)

### Sweden

Sweden's total funding to date total \$73M allocated as follows:

- Direct bilateral support the countries: Guinea (USD 1.2 million) , Liberia (USD 7.9 million), Sierra Leone (USD 3.7 million), Mali (USD 0.2 million), and regional initiatives (USD 13.8 million)
- Swedish civil societies (USD 12.0 million) to use in humanitarian operations relating to planning and implementation of medical care, coordination of Swedish health workers volunteering for work in Ebola-affected areas, and contributing other relevant resources to meet the humanitarian needs listed in the OCHA appeal and by UNMEER
- For the UN appeal with with the MPTF (USD 13.5 million), OCHA (USD 17.6 million), and African organizations (USD 2.7 million)
- ECHO (USD 6.8 million)

**Total amount announced:** USD 73 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** USD 36 million according to OCHA FTS (only includes contributions made to MPTF, OCHA, and to African organizations related to UN appeal described above)

### Canada

Canada's total funding to date total USD 65 million allocated as follows:

- USD 35 million given before October 17 to the UN (UNICEF, WHO, WFP, IFRC and MSF)
- USD 30 million given on October 17 to WHO and IFRC for ETUs (USD 11 million), to WFP and MPTF for logistic needs (6m), UNICEF and WFP for education and information (USD 13 million)

**Total amount announced:** USD 65 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** USD 51 million according to OCHA FTS

### China

The assistance provided by China has so far reached about USD 120 million allocated as follows:

- USD 40 million given before October 24 to the UN (UNICEF, WHO, WFP, IFRC and MSF)
- USD 80 million announced on October 24 to provide equipment and other urgently-needed supplies to the three countries, build a treatment center in Liberia, dispatch advisory groups and support the UN through MPTF (USD 6 million)

**Total amount announced:** USD 120 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** USD 25 million according to OCHA FTS (likely to be revised upwards)

### Denmark

Denmark's total funding to date total \$32M allocated as follows:



- USD 13 million given before October 29 to strengthen Ghana's Ebola preparedness (USD 2 million), support UN airlift (USD 2 million), support WHO (USD 3 million), accommodate facilities through the Emergency Management Agency (USD 3 million), support maritime transport of relief supplies and efforts of Danish NGOs (USD 3 million)
- In addition, Denmark indirectly supports the Ebola efforts through considerable core contributions to i.e. the UN, WHO, UNICEF, the World Bank, the African Development Bank
- USD 19 million given on October 29 to Sierra Leone (USD 5 million), MPTF (USD 5 million), to World Bank Ebola Recovery Multi-Donor Trust Fund (5m), to deploy up to 25 Danish health care personnel (USD 1.5 million), to support Ghana's Ebola Preparedness Plan (USD 1.5 million), to support WHO's preparedness plan in Mali (USD 1 million)

**Total amount announced:** USD 32 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** USD 12 million according to OCHA FTS

### **Norway**

Norway's contribution reaches a total of USD 48 million divided as follows:

- USD 13 million given before September 18 to the UN (WHO, WFP, IFRC and MSF)
- USD 10 million to support the World Bank's multi donor fund (October 9)
- USD 7 million to WHO Ebola Response roadmap (October 15)
- USD 15million for research effort (GLOBVAC and WHO Special programme for research in Tropical Diseases) (October 15)
- USD 3 million direct support to African Union (October 30)

**Total amount announced:** USD 48 million

**Amount committed against 6 month Ebola Response Plan:** USD 10 million according to OCHA FTS (consists of original pledge given to UN: WHO and WFP)

	<b>MPTF</b>	<b>6 month plan</b>	<b>Total announced</b>
	21 November 2014	10 November 2014	21 November 2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>3'100</b>
<b>Governments</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1'887</b>
United States		119	415
United Kingdom	32.0	81	345
EC		11	235
Japan	6.0	44	144
France		2	139
Germany	6.3	94	132
China	6.0	14	120
Sweden	13.5	37	73
Canada	3.6	51	64
Norway	2.3	10	48
Australia	8.8	13	42
Netherlands		16	41
Denmark	5.0	12	32
Ireland	1.6	1	20
Belgium		3	12
Finland	9.0	11	11
Korea	5.0	5	5
Nigeria		0	5
Luxembourg	0.3	1	5
India	10.0	11	-
Switzerland		7	-
Kuwait		5	-
Venezuela	5.0	5	-
Philippines	2.0	2	-
New Zealand	1.2	2	-
Austria		1	-
Qatar		1	-
Mexico		1	-
<b>Institutions and private partners</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>1'213</b>
World Bank		218	518
IMF		1	430
AfDB		63	210
Facebook		0	25
CIFF		20	20
Gates Foundation		12	10
African Union		1	-
Funds by UN agencies		2	-
Funds by IGOs		0	-
Private (individuals & organisations)		28	-
CERF		15	-