



**UN EBOLA RESPONSE MPTF  
FINAL PROGRAMME<sup>1</sup> NARRATIVE REPORT  
DATE: 20 JANUARY 2016**

<p><b>Project Number(s) and Title(s)</b> #16- Title: Identify and trace people with Ebola 93251 (Gateway ID)</p>	<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b> <b>RUNO(s): WHO</b> <b>Project Focal Point:</b> Name: Dr. Gaye Abou Beckr</p>												
<p><b>Strategic Objective &amp; Mission Critical Action(s)</b>  SO1 (STEPP) Stop MCA1 – Identify and trace people with Ebola</p>	<p><b>Implementing Partner(s)</b>  National counterparts (Government, private, NGOs &amp; others) and/or other International Organizations</p>												
<p><b>Location:</b>  Guinea</p>	<p><b>Sub-National Coverage Area:</b>  Ebola hotspots including Conakry and Forecariah</p>												
<p><b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b> Total approved budget as per project proposal document: MPTF<sup>2</sup>: <b>6,308,640</b></p>	<p><b>Programme Duration</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Overall Duration</td> <td>12 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Start Date<sup>3</sup></td> <td>19.12.2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Originally Projected End Date<sup>4</sup></td> <td>28.02.2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Actual End date<sup>5</sup>(</td> <td>31.12.2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agency(ies) have operationally closed the programme in its(their) system</td> <td>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expected Financial Closure date<sup>6</sup>:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Overall Duration	12 months	Project Start Date <sup>3</sup>	19.12.2014	Originally Projected End Date <sup>4</sup>	28.02.2015	Actual End date <sup>5</sup> (	31.12.2015	Agency(ies) have operationally closed the programme in its(their) system	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Expected Financial Closure date <sup>6</sup> :	
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<p><b>TOTAL: \$6,308,640</b></p>	<p><b>Report Submitted By</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Name: Chris Maddock</li> <li>○ Title: Chief, a.i. RM, WHE</li> <li>○ Date of Submission: 27.04.2017</li> <li>○ Participating Organization (Lead): WHO</li> <li>○ Email address: maddockc@who.int</li> </ul> <p><i>Signature:</i></p>												
<p><b>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</b> Evaluation Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: Evaluation Report - Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date:</p>													

<sup>1</sup> Refers to programmes, joint programmes and projects.

<sup>2</sup> The amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

<sup>3</sup> The date of the first transfer of funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. The transfer date is available on the online [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

<sup>4</sup> As per approval of the original project document by the Advisory Committee.

<sup>5</sup> If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the originally projected end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date, which is the date when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved project have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

<sup>6</sup> Financial Closure requires the return of unspent funds and the submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

## PROJECT/PROPOSAL RESULT MATRIX

<b>Project Proposal Title:</b> Identify and trace people with Ebola						
<b>Strategic Objective to which the project contributed</b>						
<b>MCA [ 1 ]<sup>7</sup></b>						
<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Target<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Final Achievements</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Organization(s).</b>
1. Proportion of suspect cases investigated within 24 hours of notification	<i>Guinea</i>	>90%		92,7%		
2. Weekly Average of proportion of contacts monitored		>95%		100%		
<b>MCA [ 1 ]</b>						
<b>Effect Indicators</b>	<b>Geographical Area (where the project directly operated)</b>	<b>Baseline<sup>9</sup> In the exact area of operation</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Final Achievements</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Organization(s)</b>
Staff Deployment	Ebola Hotspots (including Conakry and Forecariah)		1,511 Contact Tracers, 66 Supervisors, 74 District Monitors	1,511 Contact Tracers, 66 Supervisors, 74 District Monitors	WHO HR database	WHO
Epidemiologists Deployed	Ebola Hotspots (including Conakry and Forecariah)	25 International Staff		95 National and International Staff		WHO

<sup>7</sup> Project can choose to contribute to all MCA or only the one relevant to its purpose.

<sup>8</sup> Assuming a ZERO Baseline

<sup>9</sup> If data is not available, please explain how it will be collected.

## FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the beginning of the outbreak of Ebola virus diseases (EVD) in Guinea, the disease was spread by the movement of people with Ebola and people who had contact with them throughout the country. Slowing transmission depends on locating and monitoring the contacts of patients with EVD. Improvements in the resources available to trace contacts, and in the supervision of contact-tracing teams, were pivotal factors in the eventual control of the EVD outbreak in Guinea.

### Background and Situational Evolution

One of the key factors that contributed to the ending the outbreak of EVD in Guinea was the work done in the area of contact tracing – the identification, assessment and management of people who had come into contact with a patient with EVD. Identifying and monitoring contacts means it is possible to isolate them from the community in the event that they develop signs of infection. At the height of the outbreak, WHO had 1651 people in the field conducting contract tracing, and from September 2014 until the end of December 2015 more than 27 000 people who came into contact with Ebola victims were traced.

### Narrative section:

- **Key Achievements:**

With valuable support from MPTF, WHO was able to increase the total number of staff conducting contact tracing in Guinea. At the height of the response there were 1651 people deployed in the field conducting contact tracing and the supervision thereof.

These contact tracers worked mainly at community level in Ebola hot spots (including Conakry and Forecariah), and were fully involved in the mini-cerclage campaigns. During the campaigns, the contact tracers interviewed the local population twice daily about the state of their health, took their temperature and filled in the reporting forms. These reports were sent on to their supervisors. Using MPTF financing, WHO was also able to hire national Guinean epidemiologists, who supervised contact tracers and conducted active searches for undiagnosed Ebola victims at health facilities. International epidemiologists played a supervisory role at prefectural and national level. In the six months to the end of December 2015, those conducting contract tracing identified, assessed and monitored 5603 people who had been in contact with Ebola victims. In July, for example, contract tracers registered 2285 people who had been in contact with Ebola victims, representing 99% of the total number of existing contacts. The number of contacts traced from September 2014 until 31 December 2015 is 27 639.

- **Delays or Deviations**

The deviation in terms of epidemiologists deployed versus planned (95 deployed vs 25 planned) is justified by the recruitment of additional National epidemiologists in line with the requirements of the response.

- **Gender and Environmental Markers**

No. of Beneficiaries	
Women	
Girls	
Men	
Boys	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5603</b>

Environmental Markers
e.g. Medical and Bio Hazard Waste
e.g. Chemical Pollution

- **Best Practice and Summary Evaluation**

Putting in place the capacity to trace and monitor all contacts was a key factor in ending the EVD epidemic.

The scale of the contact-tracing campaign allowed even contacts who travelled outside Guinea to be traced.

- **Lessons learned**

During the Ebola crisis, one of the issues raised was the difficulty of tracing contacts across borders. The revised contact tracing strategy within and outside the country showed excellent results, allowing contact tracers to follow the movements of contacts outside of Guinea.

- **Story on the Ground**

During the height of the Ebola epidemic in N'zerekore a large-scale inter-agency response was implemented by local authorities.

WHO had a team of 75 staff members working in the affected areas to support the government-led response, including epidemiologists, surveillance experts, contact tracers, vaccinators, social mobilizers, and infection prevention and control experts. WHO also dispatched two top-level Ebola-experienced clinicians to assist at the Ebola treatment center in N'zerekore.

Households under medical monitoring were receiving a range of assistance from partner agencies, including food packages, hygiene kits and cash stipends to purchase additional items.

Infection prevention and disease control measures, including a public awareness campaign and other health promotion and community engagement activities, took place in the affected areas.

**Report reviewed by** (*MPTF M&E Officer to review and sign the final programme report*)

- Name:
- Title: M&E -
- Date of Submission:
- Email address:

*Signature:*