

UN EBOLA RESPONSE MPTF ANNUAL PROJECT NARRATIVE REPORT Year: ____2016_____

Project Number and Title:	PROJECT ST	ART	AMOUNT	RECIPIENT		
#61- Ebola Flare up Expenses coverage	DATE ¹ :		ALLOCATED by	ORGANIZATION		
	20-06-201	6	MPTF			
Project ID:			(please indicate different	WFP		
0000000 (Gateway ID)			tranches if applicable)			
			\$400,000			
Project Focal Point:	EXTENSION DATE:		FINANCIAL	IMPLEMENTING		
Name: Edouard Nizeyimana	(N/A)		COMMITMENTS	PARTNER(S):		
Country Director WFP Guinea	(
Tel. +224 625000021			(NA)	UNHAS		
E-mail:Edouard.nizeyimana@wfp.org						
Strategic Objective (STEPP)	PROJECTED END		EXPENDITURES	-		
SO#4 - Logistic support for	DATE:		as of 30-07-2016			
Humanitarian community	30-07-2016					
Recovery Strategic Objectives			\$ 400,000			
RSO# - Description						
Mission Critical Action						
MCA10 – Transport and Fuel						
Location: Guinea		Sub-National Coverage Areas:				
			Conakry, Nzerekore, Macenta, Kissidougou, Koropara			
Report Submitted by:		Report Cleared by:				
 Name: Edouard Nizeyimana 			• Name: (Head of Agency): Edouard Nizeyimana			
• Title: Country Director			• Date of Submission: 03-05-2017			
• Date of Submission: 03-05-2017			 Participating Organization (Lead): WFP 			
 Participating Organization (Lead): WFP 			nail address: <u>Edouard.nizeyin</u>	nana@wfp.org		
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¹ The date project funds were first transferred.



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OUTPUT INDICATORS									
Indicator	Geographic Area	Projected Target (as per results matrix)	Quantitative results for the reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)	Delivery Rate (cumulative % of projected total) as of date				
Description of the quantifiable indicator as set out in the approved project proposal									
Number of passengers transported		770 Passengers	709 Passengers	709 Passengers	92,07 %				
Number of Cargo transported	Nzérékoré Macenta	2,998 Kgs cargo	4,445 Kgs cargo	4,445 Kgs cargo	148,26 %				
Number of medical evacuation (No Ebola medevac).	Koropara Kissidougou	03 Medevac	01 Medevac	01 Medevac	33,33%				
Number of Hours flown.		80 hours	107.57 hours	107.57 hours	134,46%				
Quantity of fuel burned		30,000 Liters	47.314 Liters	47.314 Liters	157,71%				
EFFECT INDICATORS (if available for the reporting period)									
 Flight delay and cancellation Rate of travel request satisfaction Aircraft occupancy 	Nzérékoré Macenta Koropara Kissidougou	No delay or cancelation. 100% rate of satisfaction 75% of occupancy rate	 No flight delay and cancellation recorded. 100% rate of travel request satisfaction 57% occupancy 	 No flight delay and cancellation recorded. 100% rate of travel request satisfaction 57% occupancy 	100% 100% 57%				
rate		Tatt	- 57% occupancy rate	- 57% occupancy rate					



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PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In ¹/₂ to 1 page, summarise the key achievements of programme in terms of outcomes and outputs. Please, list the main activities implemented for the project, and describe the progress made during the current reporting period. Explain how the outcome(s) indicated in the Matrix have contributed to the project objective(s) through the Mission Critical Action (MCA) for the Response and the Recovery Strategic Objective (RSO) for Recovery

Current Situation and Trend (*please provide a brief introduction to the project and the related outcomes in relation to implementation of the project (1-2 paragraphs)*)

When the Koropara EDV flare broke out in March 2016, the emergency response mechanism had to be entirely reactivated in all of its aspects. The UNHAS flights were needed to facilitate the rapid deployment of response teams and their equipment to site. Following this unplanned and massive increase in flight requests, and given that the UNHAS regular operations' budget which was originally set to end with July 2016 had already been overconsumed, WFP and UNHAS was in an extreme need to find ways to cover those unexpected excessive expenses while ensuring also that UNHAS regular activities during the period of June and July 2016 would continue. With the MPTF award of 400,000 USD, UNHAS flights were adequately covered. Additional flights allowed a quick access and deployment of response teams in the affected zones which facilitated the containment of the resurgence.

Narrative section (About 1,000 words):

• Key Achievements:

With this MPTF grant, UNHAS was able to contribute to the containment of the latest flare up since the response would not be rapid enough if humanitarians had to rely on ground transportation. There is no other air service in Guinea so the only alternative left was by road and this takes 2 full days from Conakry to Nzerekore.

UNHAS has demonstrated professionalism in responding to all requests for air transport submitted by humanitarian operators between Conakry and the Ebola affected areas. Additional flights were added and special flights chartered at a short notice. Moreover, there were no delays or flight cancellations during the emergency response period despite risks of bad weather.

The UNHAS staffing structure included mostly national staff whose capacity was developed by the WFP international aviation expert: 01 air transport officer (International), 05 air movement assistants (local staff), 01 administration assistant (local staff), and 02 drivers (local staff). This can be perceived as a major boost in terms of local capacities development and ownership for future similar interventions.



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• **Delays or Deviations** – (*Please indicate, if applicable, any reason that may have contributed to any delays or deviation, and describe the measures adopted to move forward to achieve the expected results*)

There was no delay or deviation to report. The project was completed at the initial due date of 30/07/2016. The only variation between the proposed target and the final result is at the aircraft occupancy rate which was initially set at 75% and the final result was 57%. This can be explained by the fact that the UNHAS was able to satisfy all booking requests (at 100%) which finally came in at a lower rate compared to what was expected.

• **Best Practice and Summary Evaluation** – (*Please indicate what are the best practice guidelines adopted and the impact on the implementation process*)

The coordination of this project activities involved UNHAS, WFP, the UN Coordination system as well as the Government counterparts. Flights were regularly serviced as planned because of the strict compliance to booking rules by all users. The evaluation was conducted on a regular basis per each scheduled flight and reports shared at the end of the day.

• **Lessons learned** – (*Please, share a couple of lessons learned that can be beneficial for future projects*)

Logistics is a big part of a well-coordinated humanitarian response. By availing the UNHAS during the Koropara flare up, WFP contributed to the positive results that all response teams achieved because a quick access to the site was guaranteed, and safety of emergency teams was assured through the availability of medical evacuations in the event of such a circumstance. Maintaining a humanitarian flight in a country like Guinea even during the post-crisis phase is still crucial given the poor road network which would not otherwise facilitate the timely deployment of teams, equipment and supplies.

• **Story from the Field** – (*Please, provide one story from the field that has contributed to the success of this project*)

"I really wonder how this could be done if I had to spend two days on road in order to reach Nzerekore. I have been using this flight for the last three weeks now and I am happy I am able to get here quickly and safely. Thanks to UNHAS" A humanitarian expert at his arrival in Nzerekore in early May 2016.