(U) Executive Summary: There has been no significant reporting in the last 24 hours and the security situation in Liberia will probably remain stable in the near term. While the WHO’s acceptance of using experimental drugs and treatments to counter the EVD crisis will fast-track research, it has the potential to lead affected communities to turn to more experimental and potentially risky practices. The International Community continues to donate funds to the affected countries and surrounding nations, with the intent to train health care workers, build treatment centers, educate, and provide food and monetary relief during the time of crisis, but the need for health professionals on the ground will continue to rise.
(U) Liberia:

(U) Chinese Ambassador to Liberia Says Preventative and Medical Efforts Will Eradicate the Transmission Chain of Ebola: On 24 September, during the signing of a Chinese assistance package, Ambassador Zhang Yue reaffirmed his support to ridding Liberia of EVD. The package included providing one million dollars in financial aid and two million dollars worth of food assistance. Beijing will also donate vehicles, including SUVs and motorcycles, worth $200,000 to the Liberia National Police. The aid package is intended to hire more health workers to combat the disease and human resources to raise public awareness.

(U) JOA (Sierra Leone, Guinea, Senegal, Liberia):

(U) Food Contributions to West Africa: Food prices have increased across affected regions of West Africa as the agricultural sectors have suffered decreases in supply. The World Food Programme (WFP) is planning to provide food to 1.3 million across Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea, but did not specify an exact timeline for implementation. The WFP is hoping to curb food shortages that are expected in 20% of the affected region in the next 9 months. The increase in the price of food and decrease in supply could lead to civil disturbances.

(U) Experimental Therapies for Ebola on Demand: On 11 August a group of WHO medical experts deemed the use of experimental vaccines against Ebola ethnically acceptable. Over the following weeks, the experts tried to identify the most promising medications and decided to prioritize and investigate convalescent blood (blood transfusion of survivors for antibodies) and plasma therapies. The WHO recognizes the limited research and supplies available as the idea of a possible cure has grown in popularity. One positive result that will come from the awareness of convalescent therapies will be to strengthen basic health care systems in Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone in the case of future outbreaks. However, illicit trade in the blood of Ebola survivors for transfusion has occurred throughout the affected areas, because of the growing awareness of the medical procedure and increases the risk of spreading other infectious diseases.

(U) Africa: World Bank Injects $400 Million to Boost Ebola Fight: The World Bank is contributing $400 million to help countries affected by EVD in West Africa. $230 million will be put toward emergency response, with the remaining $170 million for medium to long-term projects. The fund’s goal is to rapidly increase the health care workforce and supplies to all parts of the affected countries, while also building a stronger health care system. This large donation will greatly assist containing the current epidemic and improving preparations against future outbreaks.

(U) WAEMU releases Nearly $1 Million to prevent Ebola disease: West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) has donated $932,000 to its member countries to prevent the spread of Ebola. Each member’s country will receive $117,000 to strengthen preventive actions. While modest, such contributions will help the overall counter-Ebola effort.
(U) Weather:

There will be little to no change in the overall weather pattern as continued rains and thunderstorms remain over the JOA. Over the next few days we will see the majority of the thunderstorm activity occur along the coastline. Rain amounts along the coast are expected to be 1 ¼ inch with ½ an inch expected to fall inland. Despite continuous rainfall, rain amounts are staying within monthly averages. This will likely hinder movement of personnel and engineering efforts but it is not expected to cause any major flood events. Dakar thunderstorms will become isolated in nature on the 27th then taper off briefly on the 28th as the current storm system moves off the coast. In October, Dakar will be the first location to start having less rainfall and a drop in thunderstorms as the JOA transition towards the start of the dry season in November.