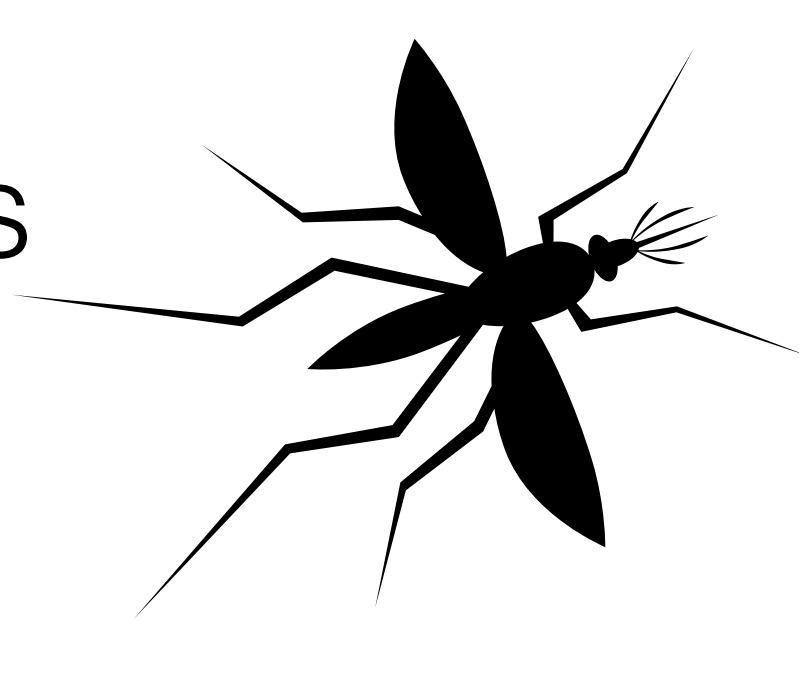


Zika virus: pandemic preparedness and business continuity



What is the Zika virus?

Global outbreaks are raising legitimate concerns about Zika's spread and strength. Here's what we know:

- Most commonly spread by certain species of infected mosquitos
- Less common transmissions: blood transfusions, perinatal and sexual intercourse
- Found in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific
- Recently confirmed in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and American Samoa. All U.S. mainland cases so far are travel-related, but local transmission in the U.S. is expected.
- International travel likely to help Zika spread



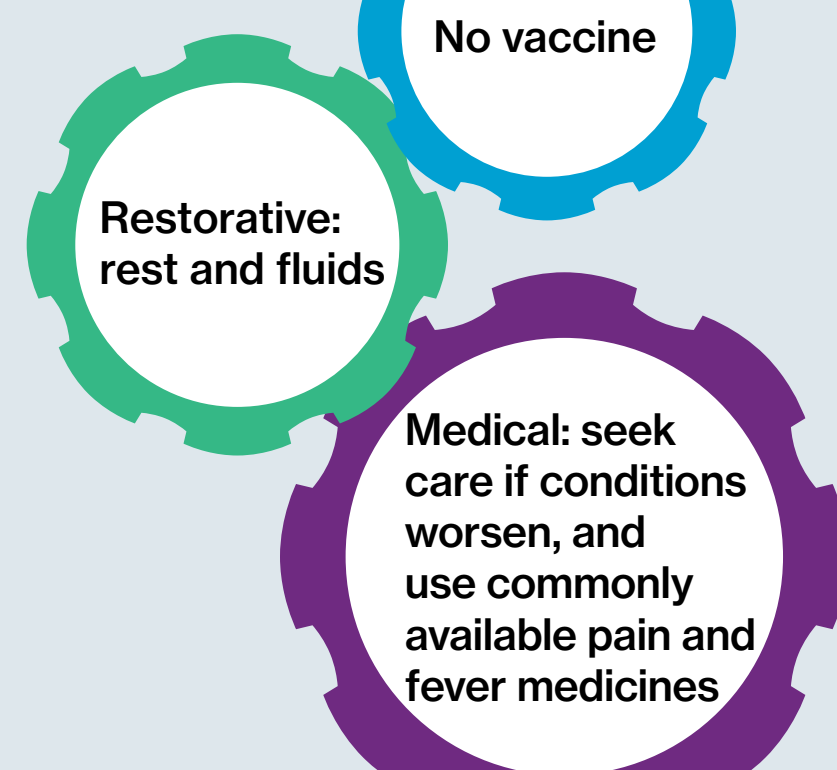
Symptoms and treatment

Symptoms

- Likely asymptomatic
- Known symptoms may last 7 to 10 days and include:

- Mild fever
- Skin rash
- Pain: muscle, joint, behind the eyes or headache
- Conjunctivitis

Treatment



What you need to know

Prevention and control

Mosquito source and contact reduction

Source reduction

- Remove breeding sites (Example: removing water sources)
- Modify breeding sites (Example: safe use of insecticide)

Contact reduction

- Insect repellent
- Additional clothing, light colors
- Nets and screening
- Close doors and windows

Pregnancy/Planned pregnancy

Residents of Zika-affected areas

- Carefully follow mosquito contact reduction steps
- Seek advice on risk of:
 - Sexual transmission
 - Blood transfusions
- Avoid travel to affected areas and practice safe sex if travel is necessary



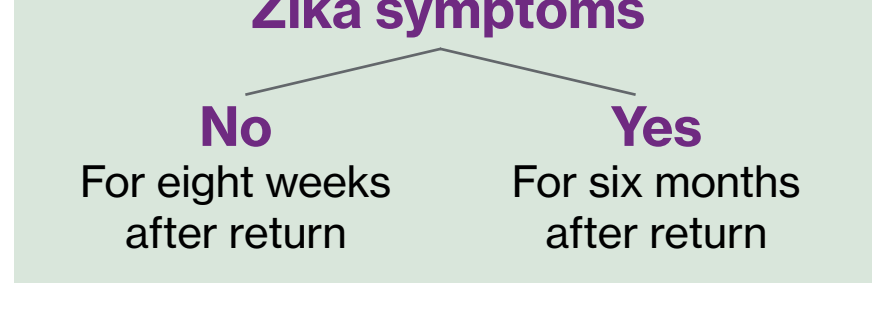
Travelers

For all:

- Minimize business or leisure travel to affected areas
- Follow:
 - Government travel warnings and monitor Zika-identified countries prior to making travel plans
 - Local prevention and control measures
 - Monitor health, and report concerns to health care professional or if symptoms develop within two weeks of visit
 - Disclose travel history before donating blood
 - Avoid mosquito bites upon return from Zika-affected areas to avoid spread to local mosquito populations

For men (after travel to Zika-affected areas)

- Condom use if intercourse with a woman of childbearing age



Zika's impact in Brazil

- Clear evidence links Zika to microcephaly (abnormal brain development causing a small head) in newborns.
- Scientists have also observed an increase in Guillain-Barré syndrome, an autoimmune condition already associated with other viral infections which can lead to temporary paralysis.

Pandemic business risk assessment and mitigation

Is your business continuity plan (BCP) ready for a pandemic? Ask yourself:

- What is our business covered for?
- Is your company aware its insurance may contain specific language and coverage?
- Have you spoken with your insurance broker about coverage?
- Can we manage risk exposures?
- Do we have answers when employees ask questions?

You may already have basic business continuity planning, and safety management policies and procedures that will soften Zika's impact. To know for sure, consider:

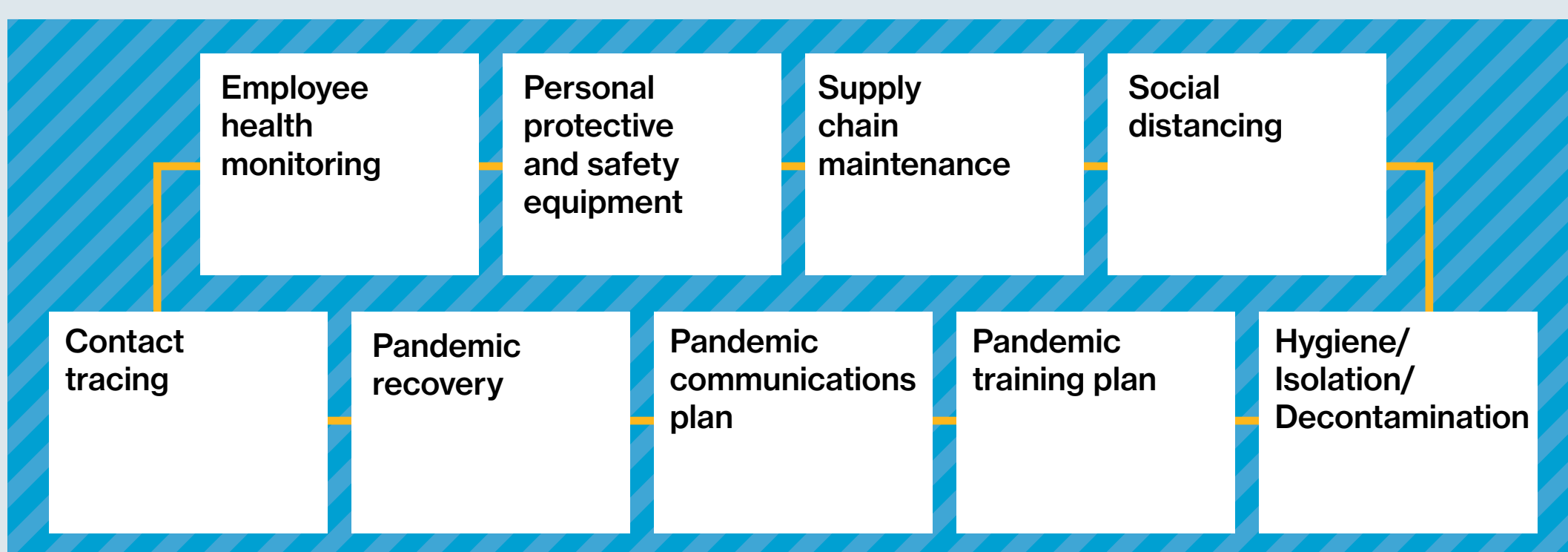
Business continuity planning objectives



Risk assessment

Develop a model based on pandemic spread, severity and degree of human-to-human transmission.

Business continuity planning control and mitigation measures

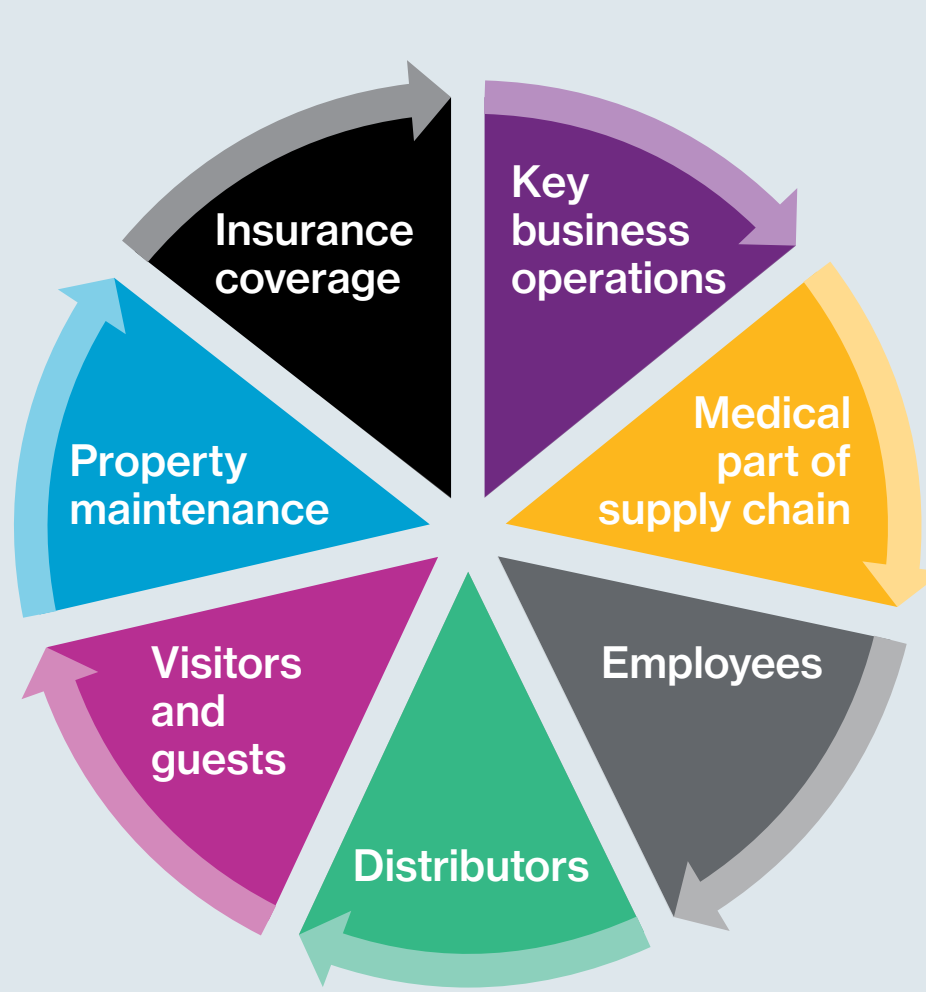


Maintaining essential services and key business deliverables

- Who are the essential personnel?
- Confirm normal business operations and deliverables



Assess potential business impact at each risk level



Pandemic business continuity planning intelligence

Gather and monitor accurate, current information from reliable sources:

- U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov)
- World Health Organization (www.who.int)
- Local health departments
- Industry trade associations

We can help

Willis Towers Watson's experienced pandemic response and business continuity support leaders can help you understand your pandemic risk exposure.

Please contact your Willis Towers Watson consultant for more information.

Information contained in this infographic is sourced from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and is valid as of March 29, 2016. As the situation remains fluid, please monitor developments and update contingencies accordingly.

Disclaimer: This infographic is intended to provide general guidance on potential Zika exposures, and is not intended to provide medical advice. Readers should seek additional safety, medical and epidemiologic information from credible sources such as the CDC and WHO.