The total number of confirmed cases rose by two this week to 3,329 from 3,327. One confirmed case was in Ratoma, Conakry, the other in the Moussayah sub-prefecture of Forécariah, according to WHO Ebola Situation Report.

The number of confirmed deaths remained at 2,072 this past week with a total count of 2,524 confirmed and probable deaths.

Following the launch of a project with the Ministry of Interior and Security in Conakry, which remains the focus of social mobilization efforts, 600 specially trained police officers deployed to monitor traffic in the capital and surrounding areas to ensure drivers are not transporting dead bodies. The police are also present at hospitals to make sure visitors adhere to safety protocols and at cemeteries to ensure burials are conducted safely.

UNICEF and partners organized 1,127 play and recreation sessions, in which 909 children (349 girls) who had not previously participated were included. To date, 107,192 children have received psychosocial support.

UNICEF is supporting a meningitis immunization campaign in 15 districts. The campaign started officially on 8 August 2015.

UNICEF received a shipment of 13,560 family hygiene and dignity kits which will be distributed to child protection NGOs caring for Ebola children who have lost one or both parents. The kits are designed to last one month during an emergency situation, for a family of five.

UNICEF supported the establishment of an Ebola Transit Center at Donka National Hospital, to help quickly isolate those suspected of having Ebola and preventing transmission of the disease. UNICEF provided tents, tarpaulins and technical WASH expertise.

The school examination period continued during the first week of August 2015. UNICEF visited eight schools in four districts of Télimélé and noted that safety protocols put in place to stop Ebola transmission were being properly followed.

The WASH Cluster’s Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) held a meeting at which various elements of the Inter-Agency Contingency plan were finalized.
Leadership and Coordination

- At a meeting of the National Coordination for the Ebola Response, participants again raised the issue of how to increase the number of safe burials. In areas of Guinea that were until recently among the most affected by the virus, only about 80 per cent of deaths are currently being reported to health officials. UNICEF is continuing to sensitize community leaders about the importance of not touching dead bodies before the arrival of the specialized teams.
- UNICEF is supporting the National Coordination workshop in Kindia (13-15 August 2015) where participants will discuss how to improve the country’s surveillance strategy. They will also review the four pillars of the Ebola response: infection prevention and control, social mobilization and community engagement, secured and dignified burials, and surveillance.

WASH

- The WASH Cluster’s Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) held a meeting at which various elements of the Inter-Agency Contingency plan, requested by OCHA, were finalized. These included overall planning activities, intervention objectives and activities, indicators to be used, and targets to be reached.

Programmatic activities

- UNICEF supported a project to supply drinking water to the new Ebola Transit Center at Donka National Hospital. The agency and its partners did this by establishing a mini water distribution network.
- UNICEF, in partnership with the NGO Search for Common Ground, hosted a series of activities promoting the importance of hand washing and hygiene. As a result of these activities:
  - 1,348 people (879 women), attended 41 mobile cinema screenings in Kissidougou, Faranah and Dabola;
  - 1,186 people, including 150 women, attended 21 screenings at video clubs in Fria, Kindia and Forécariah;
  - 400 people participated in a quiz organized by young people in the urban commune of Forécariah.
- UNICEF, in partnership with:
  - the Centre d’Ecoute, de Conseil et d’Orientation des Jeunes (CECOJE), promoted the importance of hand washing in Damakaniya, Kindia, reaching 140 people, including 74 women.
  - SNAPE, the rural water agency, will construct/rehabilitate 20 community boreholes as part of the Ebola response in Forécariah. To date, 76 per cent of drilling are completed.
  - the NGO Centre d’Etude et d’Appui au Développement (CEAD) started the manual drilling of 70 boreholes in Nzérékoré. To date, 36 boreholes have been drilled in the past week which will benefit 900 people.
- UNICEF has begun the manual drilling of 70 boreholes in the prefectures of Mandiana and Siguiri. To date, 21 boreholes have been completed, including six during the past week which will benefit 1,800 people.
- UNICEF continued the rehabilitation of 35 boreholes (25 community water points, 10 water points at health care facilities) in Faranah. To date, 35 boreholes have been completed, including five mechanically drilled boreholes at health facilities this past week.

Health

- Leveraging resources to improve paediatric HIV/AIDS care and treatment in Guinea
  UNICEF participated in a three-day workshop organized by the National AIDS Control Committee to review how round ten of the Global Fund’s grant, which will expire on 30 September, has been implemented so far. UNICEF is in charge of implementing four activities and, with its remaining funds, UNICEF will focus on improving early diagnosis of HIV in infants. This includes the creation of a nationwide sample transportation system and improving quality assurance of samples. Such projects are of particular importance as the health officials look beyond the Ebola emergency and refocus their efforts on other services provided by the public health system.
- Revitalizing the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) in Guinea
  The EPI is conducting a meningitis immunization campaign in 14 districts on the so-called “meningitis belt” (Gaooual, Koundara, Dabola, Dinguiraye, Faranah, Kissidougou, Kankan, Kérouané, Kouroussa, Mandiana, Siguiri, Koubia, Labé, Lélouma, Mali) and in the district of Beyla where there was a meningitis epidemic in 2014. The campaign (6-12 August 2015, was launched in Dabola on 8 August 2015. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the government programme, in close collaboration with WHO, GAVI and the World Bank. UNICEF’s main role is social mobilization, supervision and providing the vaccines. Seven staff were also deployed to coordinate and supervise.
Nutrition

- UNICEF and partners provided counselling and therapeutic food to 2,228 Ebola patients in treatment centres (out of 2,600 targeted) as well as Ready-to-Use Infant formula to 1,966 children and infants whose mothers have been affected by Ebola.
- UNICEF and partners provided care to 6,973 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Ebola-affected areas in Forécariah, Kindia, Coyah, Dubréka, Conakry, Macenta, Guéckédou, Kissidougou, Nzérékoré, Lola, Beyla, Faranah and Siguiri.
- UNICEF sponsored World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) celebrations across the country. At a public forum on the advantages of breastfeeding in Matam, Conakry on 6 August 2015, women shared their stories about the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of their babies’ life, even as they returned to work.
- The Nutrition Cluster held a special session to approve the revised monitoring tools proposed as part of the restructuring of the nutrition monitoring and evaluation system, and to facilitate nutrition surveillance coordination. These new tools are intended to improve programme management, and better measure and promote results. They will also make it easier to collect, share, report and communicate information.

Communication for Development (C4D)

- Conakry remained the focus of social mobilization efforts as “Halte Ebola, la Police s’engage,” the project with the Ministry of Interior and Security, continued. Six hundred specially trained police officers deployed to support the Ministry of Transportation in monitoring Conakry’s major traffic junctions to make sure drivers are not transporting dead bodies. The police are also present at 61 cemeteries, and Donka and Ignace Deen hospitals. Their presence at the cemeteries is to prevent illegal and unsafe burials, and at the hospitals to ensure that visitors respect the measures put in place to stop the spread of Ebola. In the past week, the police reported 101 burials, all of which were secure, they checked 7,103 cars and buses and 498 pirogues without finding any bodies. They also passed on their knowledge about Ebola prevention measures by sensitizing 6,640 of their fellow policemen and women, and an additional 6,640 people in their respective communities.
- At the conclusion of the most recent monitoring campaign in Matam and Ratoma, the two municipalities in Conakry where Ebola-positive cases were recently reported, UNICEF and partners conducted a survey to assess its impact. Of those who responded, 98 per cent said they believe in the existence of Ebola; the remaining 2 per cent were “not sure”. Confirming the results of previous surveys, radio was by far the most cited source of information on Ebola (78 per cent). Encouragingly, 89 per cent of respondents said they would be prepare to live in the same household as an Ebola survivor, suggesting a low level of stigmatization.
- UNICEF also continued its social mobilization activities in Boké, Conakry, Coyah, Dubréka, Forécariah, Fria, and Kindia and made 32,300 door-to-door visits this week, bringing the total number to 1,617,028 since August 2014.

Child Protection

- UNICEF and partners trained 130 community leaders in child protection and the provision of psychosocial support, bringing the total number of community leaders trained to 6,430. UNICEF and partners also sensitized 801 leaders on solidarity with people cured of Ebola at 255 community dialogue sessions.
- UNICEF and partners organized 1,127 play and recreation sessions, in which 909 children (349 girls) who had not previously participated were included. Among the 909 children were 81 children who have lost one or both parents (42 girls). To date, 107,192 children have received psychosocial support.
- Community volunteers and social workers organized follow-up visits to families taking care of 1,726 children (741 girls) who have lost one or both parents due to Ebola.
- UNICEF and partners set up two new Village Councils for Child Protection in Dabola center, and trained their members, bringing the total number of active councils to 748.
- UNICEF organized the fourth round of cash transfers to 93 caregivers of 326 orphaned children (22 caregivers, 69 children in Sigui; two caregivers, 14 children in Kouroussa; and 69 caregivers, 243 in Kérouané). The total number of orphaned children so far provided with cash transfers is 5,334 out of 6,160 registered.
- In Nzérékoré, UNICEF and partners trained 35 social workers in using the Kobocollect platform and mobile phones to monitor services provided to children who have lost one or both parents by NGOs. The total number of social workers trained in using this system is the target number of 120.
UNICEF and the National Children’s Bureau organized prefectural coordination meetings of child protection workers in Kindia, Dabola, Lola, Macenta and Nzérékoré.

**Education**

The last week of July and the first week of August 2015 were devoted to exams. During this period, 350,312 school students sat national examinations at 1,561 centres across the country, according to the Ministry of Education (MoE). There were:

- 186,311 candidates, including 80,260 girls, registered to sit secondary school entrance exams;
- 100,812 candidates, including 38,637 girls, registered to sit the Junior Secondary School Certificate exam;
- 63,189 candidates, including 21,358 girls, registered to sit the baccalaureate exam;
- more than 34,637 teachers deployed as invigilators and 7,665 teachers will correct the papers.

To ensure sound, secured and protected environment for candidates, the Ministry of Education deployed 3,110 health workers for providing health coverage in all examination centres and 3,110 security agents (policemen) to ensure security at all examination centres and correction secretariat.

UNICEF’s education chief visited eight schools in four districts in Télimélé and reported that the safety protocols put in place to stop Ebola transmission were being followed properly.

Broadcast of key sensitization messages on Ebola, and of French and mathematics lessons, ended on 31 July 2015. These, however, are expected to resume between sometime between the end of August and mid-September 2015 to help prepare students and teachers for the new school year.

UNICEF and partners are preparing to start training 105 trainers who will instruct teachers in the provision of psychosocial support in Kindia, Boffa, Coyah, Forécariah and Dubréka.

**Supply and Logistics**

UNICEF started receiving the medical supplies and equipment ordered under the Islamic Development Bank’s USD 3 million grant to strengthen the health system in Guinea.

UNICEF received a shipment of 13,560 family hygiene and dignity kits which will be distributed to child protection NGO partners caring for Ebola orphans. These hygiene/dignity kits include personal hygiene supplies for a family of five (two adults, three children) in an emergency situation for one month (soaps, a bucket, detergent, shampoo, toothpaste and toothbrushes, nail clipper, torch, clotheslines, safety pins, and sanitary pads).

UNICEF supported the establishment of an Ebola Transit Center at Donka National Hospital, by providing tents, tarpaulins and technical WASH expertise.

UNICEF’s WASH and logistics units are providing technical assistance to the healthcare and infrastructure working group at the Ebola Coordination for the Ebola Response. The group is currently developing a data collection tool to keep track of WASH and infrastructures activities around the country.

UNICEF continues to be affected by the shortage of warehousing and storage facilities. The logistics cluster and the Ebola Coordination Logistics Unit are advocating for an extension of the WFP cluster’s presence in Guinea. This is linked to donors’ willingness to fund the extension, and a high-level joint advocacy effort is required to help solve the issue.

**Human Resources**

UNICEF Guinea has a total of 195 staff members, of which 62 are international professionals and 133 are national staff. In addition to the main office in Conakry, UNICEF Guinea has three zonal offices in Conakry, Kankan and Nzérékoré which together have a total of 83 employees. Staff from the main office are deployed constantly in the field to coordinate and support social mobilization and C4D activities. Through its partnerships with various national and international NGOs, UNICEF Guinea is coordinating the activities of 2,556 social mobilizers and C4D specialists. In addition, it supports 4,816 members of Village Watch Committees (Comité de Veille Villageois, or CVV) and Neighbourhood Watch Committees (Comité de Veille de Quartier, or CVQ) in eight sub-prefectures.
UNICEF continues to inform its audiences through regular press releases and social media posts, in English and French. UNICEF Guinea frequently posts updates about the emergency and its response on Twitter, Facebook, Flickr and Tumblr pages.

- UNICEF Guinee’s Information Office, Kadijah Diallo, speaks to Guinéenews about meeting USA President Barrack Obama and her participation in the Young African Leaders programme in Atlanta. *L’héroïne guinéenne contre Ebola, félicitée par Obama, parle à Guinéenews.*

### Programme Results

#### UNICEF and Pillar/Sector Results for Ebola Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guinea, 12 August 2015</th>
<th>Pillar / Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators</strong></td>
<td><strong>Target</strong></td>
<td><strong>Actual</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EPIDEMIOLOGY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 0-17 years living in Ebola affected areas</td>
<td>4,350,633</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases among children 0-17 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Ebola children who lost one or both parents/primary caregivers</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with interpersonal communication on Ebola prevention¹</td>
<td>1,004,106</td>
<td>1,617,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot communities reached by social mobilizers/rapid response teams within 24 hours of detection of Ebola cases in the past week</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-prefectures, chiefdoms and/or counties reporting resistance/reticence to cooperating with frontline workers in the past week</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebola-related resistance/reticence incidents reported in the past week</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population surveyed who indicated discriminatory attitude towards Ebola survivors</td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population surveyed who rejected alternatives to traditional burials/funerals</td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMUNITY CARE CENTRES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCs established</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCs functional</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebola community, treatment and holding centres with essential WASH services³</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Ebola health centres in Ebola-affected areas provided with hand washing station and/or WASH support</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People benefiting from household WASH kits in Ebola-affected areas</td>
<td>4,666,667</td>
<td>3,443,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population benefitting from water points rehabilitated/constructed⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebola-affected children provided with minimum package of psychosocial support (PSS) services</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>107,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered children who lost one or both parents/primary caregivers due to Ebola and child</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Social mobilization is now conducted by all cluster members. The target has been exceeded because some households have been visited twice, particularly in some areas in Forecariah and Coyah where intensive door-to-door campaigns have been organized (twice in Forécariah). The cluster may adopt a new target figure in due course.

² KAP survey, February 2015

³ There are 10 CTEs and CDTs plus six CTComs established by UNICEF. There are no plans at this stage to build additional CTEs/CDTs/CTComs in the country. All units have been provided with water facilities.

⁴ UNICEF target has been reviewed from 67,500 to 172,500 according to the prevision in terms of rehabilitation/buildings of water points up to December 2015 (350 water points rehabilitated/built).
survivors of Ebola who received a minimum package of support/nationally agreed package, including family tracing and reunification or placement in alternative family based care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health structures in Ebola-affected areas provided with Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) supplies</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community health workers trained in Ebola prevention and case management</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6-59 months immunized against measles during the measles campaign</td>
<td>875,580</td>
<td>858,547</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV/AIDS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV positive pregnant/breast feeding women receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)</td>
<td>6,608</td>
<td>4,723</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposed new born provided with antiretroviral (ARV) for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission</td>
<td>6,608</td>
<td>1,652</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUTRITION</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ebola patients receiving nutrition support</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,228</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment</td>
<td>7,250</td>
<td>6,973</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants 0-6 months who cannot be breast fed, receiving ready to use infant formula</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>1,966</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radio stations broadcasting emergency learning programmes</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>110%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers trained in providing psychosocial support</td>
<td>27,510</td>
<td>11,285</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers trained in Ebola prevention</td>
<td>82,168</td>
<td>80,657</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools equipped with minimum hygiene package for Ebola prevention compliant with protocols</td>
<td>12,455</td>
<td>12,455</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in school benefitting from learning kits</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>110,165</td>
<td>110%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children enrolled in schools equipped with minimum hygiene package</td>
<td>2,704,477</td>
<td>2,704,477</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools benefitting from replenishment of minimum hygiene package</td>
<td>12,455</td>
<td>4,429</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next SitRep: 19 August 2015

Who to contact for further information

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5 These figures correspond to children from 6-59 months, as per the indicator (actual campaign had targeted children from 6 months to 9 years)