The total number of confirmed cases of Ebola went up to 2,762 in week eight, according to WHO’s Epidemiological Situation Report. The total number of confirmed, suspected and probable cases rose to 3,155. The number of deaths resulting from confirmed cases of Ebola climbed to 1,704 and the total number of deaths to 2,091.

After the outbreak of measles in Gaoaul and Koundara health districts in the Boke region, UNICEF supported a six-day immunization campaign in Gaoual. After four days of vaccinations, 17,910 children aged between 6 months and 10 years had been immunized against measles. The total vaccination target is 59,555 children.

UNICEF launched a survey in Macenta to gauge opinions about the role the Community Transit Centre (CTCom) should play after the Ebola response is over. Staff at health facilities, members of the local community and other partners were asked to participate.

UNICEF constructed seven new water points this week in the Faranah and N’Zérékoré regions, bringing the total number of water points built there since the start of the outbreak to 124 and the total number of people with improved access to water to more than 37,200.

UNICEF and partners distributed 12,439 household WASH kits benefitting 87,073 people in Ebola-affected areas. This brings the total number of household kits distributed to 128,970 and the total number of beneficiaries to 902,790.

Social mobilizers educated more than 9,600 people nationwide this week about the Ebola virus.

UNICEF’s partners identified 85 new cases of children who have lost one or both parents to Ebola bringing the total number of orphans registered so far to 4,429. Volunteers and social workers conducted 185 psychosocial support sessions with the participation of 3,856 children, bringing the total number of children who have benefited so far to 44,802 (or 38 per cent of the total target of 120,000).
WASH

- UNICEF constructed additional seven new water points this week in the Faranah and N’Zérékoré regions. This brings the total number of new water points built since the start of the outbreak to 124 (80 in Faranah, 44 in N’Zérékoré) and the total number of people with improved access to water to more than 37,200.
- UNICEF and partners distributed 12,439 household WASH kits benefitting 87,073 people in Ebola-affected areas. This brings the total number of household kits distributed to 128,970 and the total number of beneficiaries to 902,790. A household WASH kit contains one 20 litre bucket with tap and five pieces of soap. It may also contain three to five 250ml bottles of chlorine and a leaflet explaining how to use the chlorine.
- UNICEF published the tender for the construction or rehabilitation of 100 water points in 75 villages and at 25 health centres in Faranah and N’Zérékoré regions.
- UNICEF has prepositioned 30,000 household WASH kits in the N’Zérékoré region. Of these, 2,503 were distributed this week in the sub-prefecture of Kokota in Lola. UNICEF and partners have completed all the necessary WASH work at the Friguiagbé Community Transit Centre (CTCom) including the supply of drinking water to the village of Gnoungouya (consisting of a 1km pipeline, a 3,000 litre tank and a fountain with four taps.)
- In Forécariah, UNICEF and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) have started organizing sensitization sessions at community level and providing WASH kits to individuals who have come into contact with Ebola victims.
- UNICEF and the Groupe Organisé des Hommes d’Affaires (GOHA), Guinea's largest association of private businessmen, distributed WASH kits to members of the defence and security forces in the border regions of Mamou and Labé. They also carried out sensitization about Ebola.
- In Guéckédou, UNICEF and Plan Guinée have completed two new water points. This brings the total number of completed boreholes in health centres to five out of the 10 planned.
- In Forécariah, after months of reluctance to the drilling of 15 community water points, UNICEF has finally obtained the support of the communities of Moussaya, Farmoriah and Sekourou after providing information and holding sensitization meetings.
**CCCs/CTComs**

All six of the planned CTComs are built and three are up and running. Local UNICEF staff – in collaboration with WHO, CDC, MSF and the Red Cross – are providing support to the local Ebola coordination and district health management teams to develop, implement and monitor rapid isolation strategies and design a detailed operational plan for every health district. Priorities include: using community-based platforms such as community WASH committees (CWC) and community health workers (CHW) to improve surveillance; using CTComs as a platform to strengthen primary health services; ensuring the continuity of essential maternal and child healthcare provision through CHWs and CWCs.

**Health**

- After the outbreak of measles in Gaoual and Koundara health districts in the Boké region, health officials engaged in a detailed planning exercise to mount a response. The response included a six-day immunization campaign in Gaoual. After four days of vaccinations, 17,910 children aged between 6 months and 10 years have been immunized against measles. The total vaccination target is 59,555 children. A vaccination campaign in Koundara is planned to start on 26 February 2015.
- UNICEF launched a survey in Macenta to gauge opinions about the role the CTCom should play after the Ebola response is over and how it can serve to make the health system in Macenta and in the Forest Region of Guinea stronger. Staff at health facilities, members of the local community and other partners were asked to participate.
- UNICEF and government partners trained 19 community volunteers in the Dinguiraye health district in Faranah region on the community management of malaria in the context of Ebola. In Kissidougou, also in Farahan, members of the CWC in the urban commune visited the CTCom to understand how it works and how patients are treated.
- UNICEF and partners provided medical facilities in the health district of Kindia with 429 no-contact thermometers for taking patients’ temperatures.
- The staff at the Gnooungouya CTCom in Kindia have completed the theory and practical parts of their training. The National Ebola Coordination and UNMEER visited the CTCom to assess its requirements (such as medicines and medical supplies, nutritional supplements, additional staff, etc.)
- UNICEF and its health, nutrition and WASH partners met in Kinda to finalize their contribution to the National Resilience and Recovery Plan for Guinea. The nutrition component of the plan covers the prevention and treatment of malnutrition and includes specific action points to address deficiencies in micronutrients, the promotion of breastfeeding and the integrated management of malnutrition. The WASH component of the plan puts a strong emphasis on WASH structures in place within the country’s health system and at promoting good hygiene habits within local communities. The health component addresses the efforts to improve the overall health system in the short and medium terms.

**Communication for Development (C4D)**

**Coordination**

- Ebola response teams from Kangaba in Mali and Siguiri in Guinea met in Mali to strengthen cross-border cooperation to stop the spread of the disease in Guinea and to prevent its reintroduction in Mali.

**Social mobilization**

- CWCs, social mobilizers, C4D coordinators and partners supported by UNICEF educated more than 9,600 people nationwide this week about the Ebola virus. They covered topics including how to prevent the spread of the disease, how to temper the resistance of some communities to Ebola messaging, how to address rumours relating to Ebola and the benefits of using no-contact thermometers. They organized various activities including mass sensitization sessions, door-to-door visits and support groups.

**Religious leaders**

- Two imams and two priests addressed the resistance to Ebola messaging among religious leaders in Dubréka.
- UNICEF partners taught 60 religious leaders about the Ebola virus and response, and 148 religious leaders disseminated messages on the Ebola response.
Radio broadcasts
- UNICEF supported the production of a report by RTG-Boulbinet (a satellite TV channel in Guinea) on the patients in the CTCom. This included interviews with patients.
- UNICEF supported the broadcast of a roundtable discussion by rural radio stations nationwide on the ten key messages relating to Ebola.
- The CWC in Fermessadou and MSF showed a video on how the CTComs work. Social mobilizers and C4D coordinators also participated in the event.

Child Protection
- UNICEF’s partners identified 85 new cases of children who have lost one or both parents to Ebola in Forécariah, Conakry, Dabola and Dinguiraye prefectures bringing the total number of orphans registered so far to 4,429, up from 4,344 the previous week. A majority of the new cases are in Conakry which is where social workers focused their activities this week. Partners working in Kindia and Dabola noted that there are still some families caring for orphans that are reluctant to register the children due to a lack of trust in the process. Sensitization activities continue in these prefectures.
- Social workers continued to follow up on the school attendance of children who have lost one or both parents to Ebola by making 33 home visits to caregivers. So far, the children are attending school regularly and there were no widespread reports of stigmatization this week.
- UNICEF and partners continued to distribute household kits to 173 families, which include some WASH materials, food and clothes.
- UNICEF and partners made cash transfers to the caregivers of 228 children. Social workers conducting follow-up monitoring reported that the cash was mainly spent on food and on education supplies. Food remains a priority for most families given that the January-to-March 2015 period is generally dry and most rural families are unable to continue with subsistence farming.
- UNICEF and partners trained 12 new community volunteers this week bringing the total number of volunteers to 1,695. Volunteers organized 129 community dialogue sessions nationwide in an effort to prevent the stigmatization of Ebola-affected children, separation of families and to identify children who have lost one or both parents to Ebola.
- Community volunteers and social workers also conducted 185 psychosocial support sessions with the participation of 3,856 children, bringing the total number of children who have benefited so far to 44,802 (or 38 per cent of the total target of 120,000).
- UNICEF set up four new community counsels for the child protection of children (CVPE) and trained their members bringing the total number of active CVPE to 414 out of the 500 planned. Current efforts continue to focus on accessing previously unreached villages in parts of Dabola, Dinguiraye and Conakry.

Education
- Of the 9,059 primary schools that have reopened in Ebola-affected areas, 8,606 are equipped with the basic resources to prevent the disease. This includes hand-washing kits and no-contact thermometers.
- The Education Cluster has been working with Fondation Hirondelle, a media development NGO, to address concerns that parents and pupils have raised in regards to Ebola prevention measures at schools – the use of no-contact thermometers, for example. Fondation Hirondelle has produced print products (magazines) and radio spots in French and locals languages. The first spot was broadcast on national radio on 23 February 2015.
- UNICEF staff continue to prepare for the launch the education-through-radio series. Working with the radio unit of the Ministry of Education, UNICEF has devised a curriculum for the series and staff are currently involved in drafting the scripts for each programme. Search for Common Ground, an NGO, is providing technical assistance to the radio unit. The series is scheduled to start in March 2015 and it will initially run for three months. The broadcasts are targets at children of primary school age.
Supply and Logistics

- UNICEF in collaboration with WFP dispatched 180 PPE kits from Conakry to health centres and health posts in Labé and 35 PPE kits to health centres and health posts in Forécariah.
- The Guéckédou warehouse is now closed and the new hub in N’Zérékoré is fully functional with two logistics staff.
- A new logistics expert has joined the supply and logistics team; he will be based in Kankan in Upper Guinea.
- UNICEF is working with the Central Pharmacy of Guinea (PCG) in Conakry to determine ways in which they can work together – in the short term, during the Ebola response, and in the mid-term with the integration of UNICEF medical supplies into the national system. This week, PCG agreed in principle to included UNICEF technical assistance in its Strategic Development Plan for 2015. The document should be submitted to the Ministry and validated early in March 2015.

Media and External Communications

UNICEF is informing 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.

Local media coverage

- The British Chargé d’Affaires to Guinea, Ian Richards, visited the CTCom in Friguiagbé, Kindia. He met survivors and heard stories about how they had been initially isolated by the community after leaving the centre. He also visited a water point, constructed by UNICEF that brings clean water to the community. [http://aminata.com/visite-du-charge-daffaires-de-la-grande-bretagne-a-friguiagbe-avec-lunicef/](http://aminata.com/visite-du-charge-daffaires-de-la-grande-bretagne-a-friguiagbe-avec-lunicef/)

- UNICEF and Media Impact, an NGO, published five stories on YouTube about Ebola survivors as part of the #ISurvivedEbola campaign.
  
  **Fanta Oulen Camara, Ebola survivor, Guinea**
  Fanta, 25, has emerged as a national leader in her efforts to support fellow survivors.

  **Djanko Traoré, Ebola survivor, Guinea**
  Djanko contracted Ebola while escorting his critically ill uncle to an Ebola Treatment Center (ETC) in Donka. When he returned home, he found himself socially isolated, stigmatized by both his friends and the clients at the hair salon where he works. His life is now "back to normal."

  **Fanta Cherif, Ebola survivor, Guinea**
  A medical student at Gamal Abdel Nasser University in Conakry, Guinea, Fanta contracted Ebola while treating a patient at a clinic. Encouraged to seek care at an ETC, she made a friend there who supported her throughout her recover.

  **Mamadou Alimou Diallo, Ebola survivor, Guinea**
  Mamadou contracted Ebola while participating in the burial of his uncle. The young student was travelling in Senegal when he himself came down with signs and symptoms of the virus. On leaving hospital, he was shunned by his community until the day the President of Guinea came to Forecariah and explain that it’s not possible to contract the disease from survivors.

  **Facinet Bangoura, Ebola survivor, Guinea**
  After recovering from Ebola and leaving the ETC, Facinet met a great deal of stigma from within his community and was barred from returning to work by his employer. He is now greatly involved in raising community awareness about the disease in the Frigiadgbé area of Kindia.

  For more information about the project, see [ISurvivedEbola.org](http://ISurvivedEbola.org)
## Funding

### Funding Requirements until June 2015, as defined in Humanitarian Appeal revised in Dec 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Original Ebola Requirements (USD)</th>
<th>Revised Ebola Requirements (USD)</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$  %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4D/Social Mobilization</td>
<td>12,533,400</td>
<td>15,307,000</td>
<td>14,964,036</td>
<td>1,342,964 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>3,121,200</td>
<td>5,100,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>3,100,000 61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health + HIV/AIDS + ECCCs</td>
<td>16,699,500</td>
<td>35,233,000</td>
<td>28,762,154</td>
<td>6,470,846 18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>18,343,800</td>
<td>15,639,000</td>
<td>12,234,114</td>
<td>3,404,886 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,345,000</td>
<td>6,620,000</td>
<td>3,231,862</td>
<td>338,8138 51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>489,013</td>
<td>8,869,000</td>
<td>7,338,062</td>
<td>1,530,938 17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Sectorial</td>
<td>2,599,353</td>
<td>6,746,000</td>
<td>8,075,105</td>
<td>670,895 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,130,866</strong></td>
<td><strong>93,514,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>76,605,332</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,908,667 18%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Programme Results

#### UNICEF and Pillar/Sector Results for EVD response (25/02/2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Pillar / Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of EVD cases with onset in the past week</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of county Social Mobilization taskforces (SMT) reporting on the dashboard each week</td>
<td>100% (38/38)</td>
<td>100% (38/38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of prefectures with list of identified key religious leaders (including priests, imams, pastors, tribal leaders) or community groups who promote safe funeral and burial practices according to standard guidelines</td>
<td>100% (38/38)</td>
<td>100% (38/38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of CWCs established and functional</td>
<td>2,935</td>
<td>1,869 (136%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of prefectures with at least one security incident or other form of refusal to cooperate in past week</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2% (6/342)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Community Care Centres (CCC) established after a community dialogue process aligned with Global SOPs or according to norms established in country</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1000% (7/7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**CCCs/CTComs**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of patients who present at a CCC within 48 hours of becoming ill with any symptoms that could be EVD</th>
<th>100%</th>
<th>N/A(^1)</th>
<th>100%</th>
<th>N/A(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Community Care Centers (CCCs, Rapid Isolation Treatment for Ebola (RITE), Interim Care Centers (ICC) and Transit Centers (TC)) functional against target set for the current reporting period</td>
<td>100% (10/10)</td>
<td>30% (3/10)</td>
<td>100% (10/10)</td>
<td>30% (3/10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

| Percentage of patients admitted to CCCs with a provisional diagnosis of possible EVD who receive a confirmatory positive or negative test (rapid or laboratory test) within 36 hours of admission to treatment facility | 100% | N/A\(^1\) | 100% | N/A\(^1\) |

| Percentage of all Ebola community treatment and holding centers with essential WASH services | 100% (27/27) | 100% | 75% (20/27) | 100% (20/20) |
| Percentage of people in EVD-affected areas receiving essential WASH services | 100% | 42% | 75% | 19% |
| People benefiting from hygiene kits in Ebola affected areas | 4,666,667 | 1,944,088 | 3,500,000 | 902,790 |
| Children benefiting from hand washing facilities at schools in Ebola affected areas | 1,044,000 | 2,530,000 | 783,000 | 1,467,000 |
| Non-Ebola Health centres in Ebola affected areas provided with Hand washing station | 800 | 54 | 600 | 54 |

**PROTECTION**

| Percentage of EVD-affected children provided with care and support, including psychosocial support | 70% | 37% (44,802/120,000) | 70% | 37% (44,802/120,000) |
| Percentage of children who have lost one or both parents/caregivers or who are separated from their parents/caregivers reintegrated with their families or provided with appropriate alternative care. | 70% | 74% (4,429/6,000) | 70% | 74% (4,429/6,000) |

**EDUCATION**

| Reopened schools in Ebola-affected district equipped with a minimum package for Ebola prevention | 9,059 | 8,606 | 3,843 | 4,335 |

* N/A = Not Applicable
**N/D = No Data

**Next SitRep: 4 March 2015**

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1 No patients in CTComs this week