



Community outreach in Forécariah

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GUINEA

Ebola

Situation Report

27 May 2015



HIGHLIGHTS

- There were nine newly confirmed cases of Ebola this week, compared to 27 cases the previous week. Five cases were in Forécariah, three were in Dubréka and one was in Boké. For the first time since July 2014, Conakry has not reported any cases for five consecutive weeks.
- The total number of confirmed cases of Ebola rose to 3,210 this week, according to WHO's Epidemiological Situation Report. The total number of confirmed, suspected and probable cases increased to 3,641. The number of confirmed deaths from Ebola rose to 2,001 with a total of 2,420 confirmed, suspected and probable deaths.
- An initial assessment of the second Emergency Health Campaign in Forécariah showed a number of strengths, with 99 per cent of 147 individuals surveyed saying they thought the campaign was "very good" or "good." Respondents were also widely knowledgeable about Ebola symptoms and prevention measures – especially concerning hygiene measures such as hand washing – but only half the respondents said a dead body should not be touched.
- The final report of the measles vaccination campaign in April showed that 1,358,034 children (aged 6 months to 9 years) were vaccinated against the disease. UNICEF and partners are preparing to continue vaccinations as part of Maternal and Child Health Week which will run from 2-7 June.
- The emergency radio education series devised by the Ministry of Education and supported by UNICEF started on 21 May on Rural Radio Forécariah. A seven-minute programme on Ebola is broadcast every morning at 7am and is listened to by pupils in their classrooms with their teachers. Two education programmes lasting 30 minutes each are broadcast in the evenings and over the weekends.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

As of 24 MAY 2015

3,641

Cases of Ebola (3,210 confirmed)

2,420

Deaths (2,001 confirmed)

607

Cases among children 0-17 (confirmed)

358

Deaths of children and youth aged 0-17 (confirmed)

4,350,633

Children in affected areas

187

Cases among health workers with 94 deaths (confirmed)

USD 3.4 million

UNICEF funding gap (4%)

Leadership and Coordination

- The second Emergency Health Campaign in Forécariah, which began on 16 May, continued this week with a large team sensitizing targeted populations with specific messages and delivering medical services from temporary dispensaries. UNICEF and partners on 20 May conducted an initial rapid assessment of the campaign to assist the National Coordination for the Ebola Response to understand its strengths and weaknesses. UNICEF's monitoring and evaluation team has designed the assessment and it was carried out by UNICEF and its partners on the ground. (See the Communication for Development section for details.)
- The National Coordination will conduct a second, more in-depth assessment, on 26 May to examine the campaign's effectiveness in regards to: door-to-door sensitization, the distribution of food and cash, active case detection, and access to healthcare. Operations and coordination activities will also be reviewed.
- A similar sensitisation and active case detection campaign is planned for Dubréka at the start of June and the findings from the Forécariah assessment will be used to better plan activities there. UNICEF has already sent staff to strengthening its team in Dubréka in advance of operations there.

WASH

- UNICEF and partners distributed 6,385 household WASH kits (bucket with a tap and soap) this past week, benefitting 45,589 people in Ebola-affected areas. This brings the total number of household WASH kits distributed to 296,432 and UNICEF beneficiaries to 2,116,524 people.
- UNICEF, in partnership with the Scouts, conducted door-to-door visits to promote proper hygiene habits as a way of preventing the spread of Ebola. A film explaining good hygiene was shown in the five communes of Conakry and in other prefectures. This week, the Scouts reached more than 36,989 people, including 11,959 women and 15,472 children.
- UNICEF, with the Scouts, distributed 3,999 household WASH kits in Conakry and in the prefectures of Coyah, Dubréka and Fria.
- UNICEF, in partnership with the RTI-StopPalu, an NGO, distributed 1,500 household WASH kits and promoted the proper hygiene habits in the rural communes of Dubréka.
- UNICEF in partnership with AGIL, an NGO that promotes good governance, distributed 140 household WASH kits in Boké.
- UNICEF, in partnership with the social mobilization hub (or platform) in Forécariah, distributed 746 household WASH kits to fill the gaps in neighbourhoods where the campaign to find cases of Ebola is being conducted in addition to 70,000 bars of soap.
- UNICEF, in partnership with the regional Directorate of the Service National des Points d'Eau (SNAPE), the government's rural water agency, prepositioned 1,500 household WASH kits in advance of the popular Mare Baro festival in the Prefecture of Kouroussa. This event brings together several thousand people from all over Guinea and from neighbouring countries.
- UNICEF, in partnership with the RTI-StopPalu, prepositioned 10,000 household WASH kits in Kamsar, Boké where there has recently been a fresh outbreak of Ebola cases.
- UNICEF, in partnership with the NGO Zéro Pauvre, prepositioned 13,950 WASH kits – 4,700 kits for public areas (100 litres bucket and 210 soap bars) and 9,250 household WASH kits – in the five communes of Conakry.

Health

- The final report of the measles vaccination campaign in 13 districts in April showed that 1,358,034 children aged 6 months to 9 years were vaccinated against the disease. In Week 20 (to 21 May) of the measles outbreak, 64 new suspected cases were reported, bringing the total number of suspected cases to 1,866. There has so far been seven confirmed measles deaths. UNICEF is continuing its efforts to stop preventable childhood diseases through immunization and, in collaboration with its partners, is preparing for African Vaccination Week and Maternal and Child Health Week (a Ministry of Health initiative supported by UNICEF) which both are scheduled to run from 2-7 June. The health week will include a range of activities:

- Children under the age of five who have missed out on being vaccinated will be immunized against measles, tuberculosis, polio, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, influenza, hepatitis B and yellow fever.
 - Children will also receive vitamin A supplements, mebendazole for de-worming and screened for malnutrition.
 - Pregnant women will receive iron and folic acid, and to be sensitized about malaria prevention and immunized against tetanus.
- The Ebola outbreak has put a halt on HIV/AIDS programmes because of the extra risks brought by the disease. Now that some areas of Guinea are Ebola free, activities can be started again. To this end, UNICEF participated in a working group with the Pediatric Department of Garmal University in Conakry, representatives from the National HIV Programme to review the care children with AIDS are currently receiving within the context of Ebola.
 - UNICEF and its partners working on AIDS visited 59 health centres and hospitals in Labé, Mali, Lélouma, Teleméle, Gaoual and Koundara health districts to conduct a rapid assessment of Prevention of Transmission of HIV from Mother to Child (PMTCT) and Pediatric HIV care activities, and to push forward with the HIV screening programme within the context of the overall plan for the early recovery of the health system after the Ebola outbreak has ended. To date, 4,270 out of 6,608 HIV-positive pregnant or breastfeeding women (equivalent to 65 per cent of the target number) are receiving antiretroviral (ARV) therapy; and 1,280 (or 19 per cent) of 6,608 newborn babies whose mothers are HIV positive are receiving preventative ARV therapy.
 - UNICEF participated in a working group with the National Directorate of Disease Control and Community Health. The main topic of discussion was strengthening community health strategies post Ebola with a focus on identifying health organizations and the scope of their work and redefining the work of community health volunteers and how they are supervised.
 - UNICEF accompanied a delegation from the European Union to Nzerekore to meet with partners that will implement EU-funded health projects. The EU is giving UNICEF EUR 4.5 million for maternal and child health and nutrition projects in addition to EUR 2 million for the Ebola response in the region.

Nutrition

- UNICEF and partners provided counseling and therapeutic food to 2,041 Ebola patients in treatment centres (out of 2,600 targeted) as well as Ready-to-Use Infant formula to 1,306 children and infants whose families have been affected by Ebola since October 2014.
- In Ebola-affected areas, 2,678 severely malnourished children have been admitted to Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment centres since October 2014, representing 37 per cent of the 7,250 targeted.
- The Nutrition and Food Security Cluster convened for its ninth meeting. Topics discussed included:
 - The Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey in Kankan which has been completed. Data analysis is being carried out, the results are expected in the first week of June.
 - The data collection stage of the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) has been completed preliminary results will be shared within two weeks.
 - A consultant has been recruited to carry out the Standardized Monitoring assessment for Relief and Transition (SMART) nutrition survey and a survey steering committee has been formed. The plans for carrying out the survey were presented to the Nutrition Cluster.
 - The start of the data collection stage of the nutrition survey is scheduled for 15 June.

Communication for Development (C4D)

- UNICEF's C4D team was closely involved in the Second Emergency Health campaign in Forécariah. During the first four days of the campaign, social mobilization teams made 8,023 door-to-door visits reaching 38,557 people. Through these visits, 403 sick people were detected, of whom seven were later confirmed Ebola positive and transferred to the Ebola Treatment Centres (CTEs) in Forécariah, Coyah and Conakry. There was no resistance.

- After four days of door-to-door visits, UNICEF and partners surveyed 147 heads of household to gauge their views on campaign as well as testing their knowledge, attitude and practices to Ebola. Key findings included:
 - A total of 99 per cent of respondents said they believe Ebola exists;
 - A total of 99 per cent of respondents thought the campaign was “very good” or “good;”
 - Symptoms of Ebola and prevention measures are generally well known – especially hygiene measures such as washing hands; however, only half the respondents said that a dead body should not be touched;
 - Information about the campaign was mostly received by radio (65 per cent), followed by social mobilization teams (47 per cent) and religious leaders (39 per cent).

These findings will inform any future campaigns.

- UNICEF continued its support for Rural Radio Forécariah which broadcast public information messages about Ebola daily from 7am to 11pm to reinforce social mobilization activities during and after the campaign.
- Also in Forécariah, UNICEF facilitated a meeting between the president of Forécariah’s traditional healers and his counterpart in Sierra Leone’s border region to strengthen cross-border collaboration. This is important as Forécariah’s sick often cross the border to seek help by traditional healers in Sierra Leone and vice versa.
- In addition to the focus on Forécariah, UNICEF continued its social mobilization activities around the country, sensitizing 187,368 people this week, including 79,254 women and 38,972 children. Activities included 892 door-to-door visits reaching 42,017 individuals; and 101 mass sensitizations reaching 88,150 individuals. In addition, four film screenings followed by Ebola question and answer sessions were held in in Dabondi, Conakry.
- Religious leaders, supported by UNICEF, continued their involvement in the Ebola response. Information sessions were held during Friday prayers in 17 Mosques in Conakry and Boké.

Child Protection

- UNICEF and partners trained 563 community leaders in child protection and psychosocial support, bringing the total of community leaders trained to 4,721.
- UNICEF and partners identified and registered 113 additional children who have lost one or both parents to Ebola, bringing the total number of orphans registered so far to 5,826 (up from 5,713 previously).
- UNICEF and partners organized 125 play and recreational sessions, in which 2,355 children who had not previously participated were included. This brings the total number of children that have received psychosocial support to 90,671 (or 76 per cent of the 120,000 targeted).
- Community volunteers and social workers organized 167 community dialogue sessions nationwide on Ebola and Child Protection. This brings the total of community dialogues organized so far to 2,559. These partners also organized 979 follow-up visits to families taking care of children who have lost one or both parents to Ebola.
- UNICEF set up eight new Community Councils for the Protection of Children (CVPE) in Boffa, and trained their members in bringing the total number of active CVPE to 648.
- UNICEF organized cash transfers to the caretakers of 163 children. This brings the total number of orphaned children provided with cash transfers to 4,691.

Education

- The emergency radio education series devised by the Ministry of Education started on 21 May as a pilot on Rural Radio in Forécariah. UNICEF provided technical support in producing the programmes. Coverage is district wide but targets in particular the four sub prefectures of Moussayah, Sikhourou, Mafreinhya and Farmoréah which are among the areas most badly affected by Ebola.

- A seven-minute programme on Ebola is broadcast every morning at 7am and is listened to by pupils in their classrooms with their teachers. These are intended as a launchpad for discussions about proper hygiene habits families and members of community can adopt to prevent the spread of the disease.
- Two education programmes lasting 30 minutes each are broadcast in the evenings and over the weekends. These also incorporate messages on Ebola prevention. For children in school, the broadcasts aim to build on what they have learned in the classroom. For those not able to attend lessons, they offer an alternative way of learning. The broadcasts also aim to involve children in community mobilization against the Ebola outbreak. A summary of the key messages is made in Sousou to ensure that all community members are able to understand. The broadcasts are otherwise in French.
- A broadcast schedule has been devised for an initial period of one month by the National Institute of Research and Pedagogic Actions (INRAP) and during this time UNICEF is monitoring the effectiveness and popularity of these programmes.

Supply and Logistics

- UNICEF handed over 1,400 household WASH kits and 100 hand washing units to SNAPE in Kankan.
- In collaboration with partner platforms in Conakry's five communes, UNICEF is distributing 4,884 hand washing units currently in the city.
- UNICEF transported medicines and three motorbikes to Forécariah to support to the second Emergency Health Campaign.
- The Islamic Development Bank has agreed to fund the purchase of equipment and supplies for four Ebola treatment centers (in Matoto, Conakry; Maferinyah, Forécariah; Banankoro, Kérouané; and Goucké, Nzérékoré) through a donation of \$2.59 million to UNICEF.
- UNICEF received 15 ambulances funded by UNMEER and the World Bank at its warehouse.
- UNICEF completed the construction of three police check points in Coyah prefecture. It also completed the study for an Ebola Transit Centre in Kamsar, Boké.

Human Resources

- UNICEF Guinea has 65 international staff of which 25 are currently deployed in field offices. Of the 131 national staff employed, 70 are working 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 16,806 people, of whom 16,657 are working in the field.

Category	Location		Total
	Conakry	In the Field	
International staff	40	25	65
National staff	61	70	131
Staff on surge and SBP	7	3	10
Outsourced third party/Government staff for CCC	149	16,657	16,806

Media and External Communications

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.

Local media coverage

- Guinée news covered the second Emergency Health Campaign in Forécariah starting on 16 May. [Campagne de sensibilisation et de détection active des cas à Forécariah](#)
- Aminata carried an article about UNICEF's work with the Government to provide psychosocial support

training to teachers so they are equipped to help students who have been affected by Ebola.

[Les enseignants formés en appui psychosocial](#)

Funding

Funding Requirements until June 2015, as defined in Humanitarian Appeal revised in Dec 2014 as of 27 May 2015					
Appeal Sector	Original Ebola Requirements (USD)	Revised Ebola Requirements (USD)	Funds received (USD)	Funding gap	
				\$	%
C4D/Social Mobilization*	12,533,400	15,307,000	16,536,056	-1,229,056	-8%
Nutrition	3,121,200	5,100,000	2,000,000	3,100,000	61%
Health + HIV/AIDS + ECCCcs	16,699,500	35,233,000	35,601,116	368,116	1%
WASH	18,343,800	15,639,000	14,286,114	1,352,886	9%
Child Protection	1,345,000	6,620,000	6,159,860	460,140	7%
Education	489,013	8,869,000	8,838,062	30,938	0.30%
Cross Sectorial	2,599,353	6,746,000	6,726,095	19,905	0.30%
Total	55,130,866	93,514,000	90,147,303	3,366,697	4%

*While the funding requirements for the C4D/Social Mobilization sector have already been revised upwards, the needs in this sector remain high if UNICEF is to reach every individual with appropriate information on Ebola. It is expected that funding requirements will be revised yet higher in due course to take into account the evolving situation. While the number of cases of Ebola countrywide is falling, the disease is proving difficult to eradicate in Conakry and five other provinces, necessitating accelerated social mobilization efforts.

Programme Results

UNICEF and Pillar/Sector Results for Ebola Response						
Guinea, 27 May 2015						
Indicators	Pillar / Sector			UNICEF		
	Target	Actual	% Achieved	Target	Actual	% Achieved
EPIDEMIOLOGY						
Children 0-17 years living in Ebola affected areas		4,350,633				
Cases among children 0-17 years		607				
Registered Ebola children who lost one or both parents/primary caregivers		5,826				
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT						
Households reached with interpersonal communication on Ebola prevention (1)	1,004,106	1,315,125	131%	1,004,106	1,315,125	131%
Hotspot communities reached by social mobilizers/rapid response teams within 24 hours of detection of Ebola cases in the past week				100%	100% (11/11)	
Sub-prefectures, chiefdoms and/or counties reporting resistance/reticence to cooperating with frontline workers in the past week				0%	2/342	
Ebola-related resistance/reticence incidents reported in the past week				0	6	
Proportion of population surveyed who indicated discriminatory attitude towards Ebola survivors				<3%	N/D	
				<3%	3%	

Proportion of population surveyed who rejected alternatives to traditional burials/funerals					44/1,458*	
Community Care Centres/RITES						
CCCs/RITES established		6			6	
CCCs/RITES functional		3			3	
CCCs/RITES decommissioned		0			0	
CCCs/RITES converted/transformed into Alternate Care Centres		0			0	
WASH						
Ebola community, treatment and holding centres with essential WASH services (2)	16	16	100%	10	10	100%
Non-Ebola health centres in Ebola-affected areas provided with hand washing station and/or WASH support	800	187	23%	600	116	19%
People benefiting from household WASH kits in Ebola-affected areas	4,666,667	3,151,480	68%	3,500,000	2,116,525	60%
Population benefitting from water points rehabilitated/constructed				67,500	75,900	112%
CHILD PROTECTION						
Ebola-affected children provided with minimum package of psychosocial support (PSS) services	120,000	90,671	76%	120,000	90,671	76%
Registered children who lost one or both parents/primary caregivers due to Ebola and child 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	6,000	5,656	94%	6,000	5,656	94%
HEALTH						
Health structures in Ebola-affected areas provided with Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) supplies				800	723	90%
Community health workers trained in Ebola prevention and case management				3,000	679	23%
Children 6-59 months immunized against measles during the measles campaign (3)				875,580	858,547	98%
HIV/AIDS						
HIV positive pregnant/breast feeding women receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)				6,608	4,270	65%
Exposed new born provided with antiretroviral (ARV) for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)				6,608	1,280	19%
NUTRITION						
Ebola patients receiving nutrition support				2,600	2,041	79%
Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment				7,250	2,678	37%
Infants 0-6 months who cannot be breast fed, receiving ready to use infant formula				2,600	1,306	50%
EDUCATION						
Radio stations broadcasting emergency learning programmes				20	21	105%

Teachers trained in providing psychosocial support (PSS)				27,510	11,285	41%
Teachers trained in Ebola prevention	82,168	80,657	98%	15,931	15,931	100%
Schools equipped with minimum hygiene package for Ebola prevention compliant with protocols	12,455	12,455	100%	7,176	7,176	100%
Children in school benefitting from learning kits				100,000	110,165	110%
Children enrolled in schools equipped with minimum hygiene package	2,704,477	2,704,477	100%	1,437,648	1,437,648	100%
Schools benefitting from replenishment of minimum hygiene package	12,455	0	0%	7,176	0	0%

* KAP survey, February 2015

(1) The new setup is that Soc Mob is done together by all cluster members. Target has been passed as some households might have been visited twice, particularly in the areas of Forécariah and Coyah where intensive campaigns and door-to-door visits have been organized (twice in Forécariah). The cluster may come up with a new figure as target.

(2) Official figures of CTEs and CDTs are 10 units, as per WHO regular sitreps (+ the 6 CTComs established by UNICEF); There is no intention at this stage to build more CTEs/CDTs/CTComs in the country; therefore the target is now the same as the actual. All units have been provided with water facilities.

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

Next SitRep: 27 May 2015

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