• The Ebola outbreak continues to extend its geographical and human impact in Guinea. 17 out 38 of Guinea’s prefectures were impacted by EVD in November 2014 as compared to 14 in October 2014.
• The number of EVD cases is up by 36 percent in November 2014, as compared to October 2014. There were 507 new cases recorded in November 2014 (445 in October 2014) and 290 EVD confirmed deaths in November 2014 (263 in October 2014).
• The number of Health Responders infected by EVD is up by 29 percent, as compared to October 2014.
• The number of deaths in communities (safe or unsafe burials) is up by 69 percent, as compared to October 2014.
• The Government is realigning its concept of the ‘Centre de Transit Communautaire’ (CTCOM) by opting for an ‘improved’ CTCOM model.
• The Government is preparing for the re-opening of schools possibly by the end of December 2014 or early 2015.
• Community resistance increased in certain areas, even leading to violent actions by local communities against Ebola responders -- including a UNICEF contractor. At the same time, resistance has been overcome in others areas, particularly in the forest region.
• UNICEF provided 66 4X4 vehicles to the national coordination body as well as 10 pick-ups and 200 motorbikes for social mobilization activities at decentralized levels.
• UNICEF received 10 vehicles from UNMEER to support its activities at zonal offices level and in the field.

As of 3 DECEMBER 2014*

2,192
Cases of Ebola (1,956 confirmed*)

1,336
Deaths (1,151 confirmed Ebola*)

411
Children and youth 0-20 infected

4,3 million
Children living in affected areas
(Source: UNICEF)

110
Confirmed cases and 52 confirmed deaths among health care workers

UNICEF funding needs until February 2015
USD 55.5 million

UNICEF funding gap
USD 22.9 million

*Source: OMS
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

- The Ebola outbreak continues to be dynamic and its trend remains upward in Guinea. According to the National Coordination platform and WHO figures:
  - 17 prefectures (out of a total of 38) are now impacted by EVD, as compared to 14 only in October 2014;

Carte 2. Répartition géographique des cas confirmés d’Ebola par préfecture, et classification des préfectures selon le niveau d’alerte, Guinée, 0
10/11/2014 à 01/12/2014 (21 jours)

- The number of EVD cases is up by 36 percent as compared to October 2014. There were 507 new cases recorded in November 2014 (445 in October 2014) and 290 EVD confirmed deaths in November 2014 (263 in October 2014).
- The number of Health Responders infected by EVD is up by 29 percent, as compared to October 2014;
- The number of deaths in communities (safe or unsafe) is up by 69 percent, as compared to October 2014.

- Community resistance varies greatly between prefectures and within each prefectures. In Conakry, on 1 December 2014, a Red Cross burial team was assaulted by local residents after they had buried a suspected EVD case under standard protocol. The Red Cross vehicle and the motorbike of the local community chief were ultimately burnt by angry local residents. The Red Cross burial team had to be safely evacuated by the local Gendarmerie. On 3 December 2014, a UNICEF private contractor team working on setting up a ‘Centre de Transit Communautaire’ (CTCOM) in Pamelap, on the border with Sierra Leone, was attacked by local residents. One contractor was lightly hurt. The equipment was later retrieved.
The prefectures of Macenta, N’Zerekore and Kerouane are now the main epicentres of the outbreak. The situation in Conakry is reported to be under control.

The concept of CTCOM has also faced frequent changes of perspective by the National Coordination, suggesting a yet unclear ‘improved CTCOM’ model in 3 new locations.

The Government is preparing for the opening of schools by end of December 2014. Discussions over possible partnership between UNICEF and OFDA to support activities in Conakry schools are ongoing.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Health and Nutrition

- The Government, through its National Coordination platform, is realigning its concept of the ‘Centre de Transit Communautaire’ (CTCOM) by opting for an ‘improved’ CTCOM model. Clarification on a final Government position on this key strategic element of the Response Plan is awaited.
- UNICEF is currently working on readying 9 CTCOMs by the end of the year out of a total target of 41. A flexible approach in terms of sites selection will be maintained in order to adapt to the evolution of the EVD outbreak.
WASH

- The UNICEF-led WASH Cluster is now fully operational and comprises one dedicated Cluster Coordinator and one Information Manager Officer. The Cluster has already collected and analysed a large amount of data to support partner operations for the Ebola response. Its database is accessible at: https://sites.google.com/site/washguinee/

- "At operational level, a USD 1.5 million agreement was signed with the NGO 'Plan International' to provide WASH kits to cover the needs of 100,000 families as well as to make available WASH items and hygiene messages in all schools and health centres in the Guekedou and Macenta prefecture. 10 boreholes will also be constructed under this partnership.
- 20,000 hygiene kits were prepositioned in Kouremalé, Sigiri prefecture.
- The WASH programme continued to provide technical support for the ongoing setting up of 9 Centre de Transit Communautaires (CTCOMs) for site selection and design adaptation.
- A training of trainers on hygiene promotion for Community-based Organizations (CBOs) and teachers was carried out by the NGO 'Search for Common Ground' in the prefectures of Faranah, Dalaba, Kissidougou, Boke and Boffa, targeting an average of 35 trainers in each prefecture.

Communication for Development (C4D)

- UNICEF provided 66 4X4 vehicles to the national coordination platform for staff and blood samples transportation, under a World Bank funding. In addition, UNICEF provided 10 pick-ups and 200 motorbikes for social mobilization activities at decentralized levels.

- In Nzerekore, a special team was put up in place to manage resistance in partnership with the local
Prefecture.

- Villages Watch Committees continue to be rolled out in Nzerekore, Kankan Conakry regions.
- UNICEF continues to lead the social mobilization pillar under the UNMEER response plan and benefited from technical support from C4D advisers from UNMEER Accra and UNICEF WCARO.
- 6 Bgans satellite stations with a free 6 months connectivity were received from ‘Nethope’ to support UNICEF C4D staff and partners in remote areas with very limited connectivity.

### Child Protection

- Implementation of the Child Protection (CP) response is being intensified thanks to a progressive diversification and/or extension of CP partnerships with international NGOs such as ‘ChildFund’, ‘Plan’ for the implementation of a network of families for unaccompanied/separated children near CTCOMs, ‘Terre des Hommes’ for the extension of the CP psycho-social response in Conakry as well as with some local NGOs such as ‘Aime’ for the implementation of a cash transfer project in 7 affected prefectures. The Child protection and psychosocial response plan is now being rolled out in 20 affected districts out of 24.
- Main results for the reporting period include:
  - 106 villages have in place their ‘Village Counsel for Child Protection’ supporting the delivery of child protection services to the affected children, in particular children who have lost one or both parents.
  - 1,365 children having lost one or both parents benefitted from family kits (clothes and/or hygiene material) and home-based psychosocial support.
  - 13 social workers and 105 community volunteers were trained on Psychosocial Support (PSS). 780 affected children (including 319 girls) attended 40 PSS sessions and 375 families benefitted from home based PSS.

### Education

- The Government of Guinea has continued to coordinate with its international partners, including UNICEF, Plan International and the US Centre for Disease Control (CDC) for the re-opening of schools.
- To support the schools reopening, UNICEF is distributing hand washing kits in more than 4,000 preschool, primary, secondary and higher schools in the regions of Mali and Mamou.
- In addition, field missions of two education staff were instrumental to assess the progress of the preparation of the schools reopening and to monitor the distribution of hand washing kits.

### Supply and Logistics

- The distribution of WASH kits for primary schools continued in six prefectures (Supply of kits to sub-prefectural education services, DSEE in Mali, Tougue, Lelouma, Koubia, Dalaba, Mamou).
- As mentioned under the WASH component, and as part of the partnership with PLAN, 35,000 WASH family kits are prepositioned in Gueckedou warehouse.
- The construction of 10 water points in Conakry started. Contracts for the construction of 30 boreholes were awarded to two companies.
- Three companies were selected for the construction of CTCOMs. The construction started in Kouremeale, Kankan Region, after the relocation of the site to another location annexed to a Health Center. The company deployed to Friguiagbeh and Pamela in Kindia Region was confronted to community resistance, resulting in the suspension of work after the attack of the contractor team by the community in Pamela. The third company is about to be deployed to Bofossou and Bossou in
Nzerekore region. Community acceptance is a key strategy for a successful operationalization of CTCOMs. Supplies are currently available for the construction of up to 15 CTCOMs.

- Since the beginning of the emergency, UNICEF handed over 181 vehicles, among which 28 ambulances and 405 motorbikes, to reinforce logistics capacity of the National Coordination body and its partners involved in the emergency response. Planning and monitoring of the delivery of these vehicles in strategic locations to support national health services and partners involved Ebola fight is being reinforced.

**Human Resources**

- Ongoing efforts are made by UNICEF to scale up the staffing for the Ebola response. International staff on board, including support missions, has increased from 12 in September 2014 to 31 to date. National staff went from 72 to 90 for the same period. Twelve additional international professionals are expected next week.

**Partnership and Humanitarian Coordination**

- UNICEF is participating in and supporting the National Coordination body and its various technical sub-entities. UNICEF is also engaging with UNMEER on a continuous basis for information exchange and sharing of best practices.
- Pending the arrival of Mr. Abdou Dieng, the new UNMEER Ebola Crisis Manager for Guinea designated by the UN Secretary General, the UNMEER Chef de Cabinet is in charge of the UNMEER office in Conakry.
- UNICEF is promoting, with UNMEER and other UN and NGO partners, the activation of the clusters as a way to strengthen the overall humanitarian coordination infrastructure under a UN Mission mandate, as per well-established IASC cluster global standards and practices. In this respect the WASH cluster – now officially co-led as of 3 December 2014 with the National Coordination body – can provide an appropriate springboard to be emulated by other clusters and/or sectoral working groups.
- An Education Cluster Coordinator is expected soon in country and a search is on-going for an Information Management Officer (IMO).

**Media and External Communications**

The following interviews and media articles were produced with UNICEF support and/or inputs:

- “Guinea, hit by Ebola, Reports only one case of Cholera” – AP – UNICEF Interview Julien Labas WASH Specialist
- “Ebola aid dogged by coordination lags in Guinea” – AP – Positive UNICEF Mention in photo caption
- A piece on UNICEF support to affected children was published on the local online media ‘Guinee News’ “Lutte contre Ebola : Appui aux enfants affectés dans 9 préfectures”
- On the occasion of ‘World AIDS Day’, UNICEF issued a press release which was taken up by several local media “L’UNICEF œuvre pour la prévention de la transmission du VIH de la mère à l’enfant”
- Two UNICEF Department of Communications colleagues from Geneva and Headquarter in NY on surge provided useful media support in the field and in Conakry.
UNICEF is informing its audiences through regular press releases and social media posts, in English and French. UNICEF Guinea also regularly posts updates about the emergency and its response in its Twitter, Facebook, Flickr and Tumblr pages.

**Funding**

Pending final approval of the revised financial requirements for the 2015 HAC, the below budget is based on the 2014 HAC funding targets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Revised Ebola Requirements (USD)</th>
<th>Funds received (USD)</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C4D/ Social Mobilization</td>
<td>11,081,589</td>
<td>3,413,700</td>
<td>7,667,889, 69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECCCs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,714,286</td>
<td>-5,714,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,988,500</td>
<td>279,267</td>
<td>1,709,233, 86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health + HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>16,900,000</td>
<td>2,920,000</td>
<td>13,980,000, 83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>13,542,370</td>
<td>2,903,393</td>
<td>10,638,977, 79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,345,000</td>
<td>540,000</td>
<td>805,000, 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,485,100</td>
<td>2,084,262</td>
<td>400,838, 16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Sectoral</td>
<td>7,778,307</td>
<td>12,080,964</td>
<td>-4,292,657, -55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,130,866</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,935,872</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,194,994</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Programme Results**

**UNICEF Results Table**

Period 16 September 2014– 20 June 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNICEF/ UNMEER Target</th>
<th>% Target reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EPIDEMIOLOGY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of EVD cases with onset in the past week</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of EVD cases with onset in the past week due to contact at community level, within the health sector, or during funeral / burial procedures (*)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of District, County or Village Social Mobilization taskforces (SMT) reporting on the dashboard each week</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of districts, counties etc. 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>70%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of chiefdoms, prefectures or villages with at least one security incident or other form of refusal to cooperate in past week</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of patients who present at a CCC within 48 hours of becoming ill with any symptoms that could be EVD</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of CCCs functional against target set for the current reporting period</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of CCCs established after a community dialogue process aligned with Global SOPs or according to norms established in country</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of all Ebola community, treatment and holding centres with essential WASH services (**)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of EVD-affected children provided with care and support, including psychosocial support</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>0.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of patients admitted to CCCs who are tested for EVD infection and whose test result is available within 36 hrs.</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The daily WHO Sitrep doesn’t mention the source of contamination. It is estimated that 100% of contamination cases are due to contact with EVD-infected persons, by contamination in health structures or during unsafe burials.

**The five (5) existing ETCs/TCs are covered. UNICEF provided WASH services to one TC (Forekariah).

**Next SitRep: 10 December 2014**

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