



Guinea

Country Office

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1



Reporting Period: 1 January to 30 June 2021

Highlights

On 14 February 2021, a second outbreak of the Ebola virus disease was declared in Guinea, following the notification of a case in the sub-prefecture of Gouecké in the region of Nzérékoré. A total of 16 confirmed Ebola cases of which 5 deaths were recorded, i.e. a case fatality rate of 31.3%. 11 people were cured and 10,873 received the Ebola vaccine. Following the end of the epidemic which was declared on 19 June 2021, a post-Ebola community-based surveillance Programme has been established with the purpose of preventing the eventual future spread of the virus in case new cases are detected in the future.

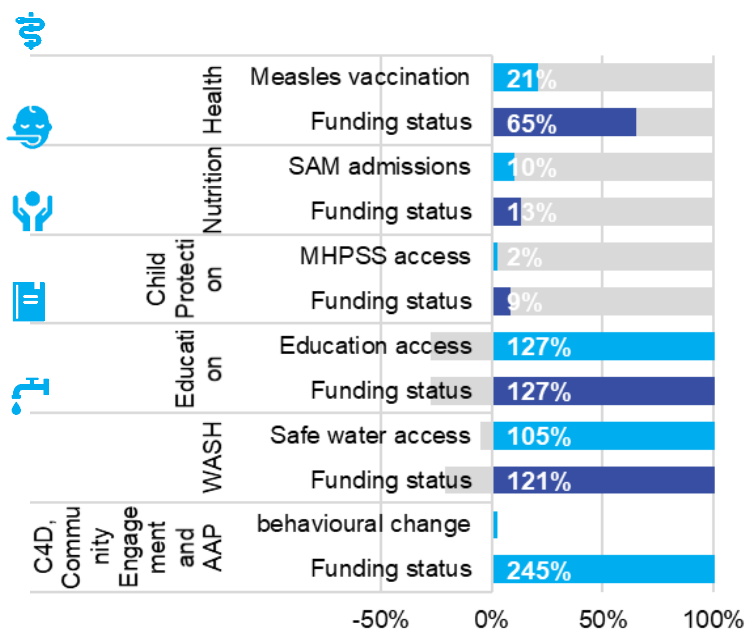
A Lassa fever epidemic was declared on the 17th of May 2021 in the same region of Nzérékoré. A total of 4 cases have been reported so far, including 3 deaths, giving a case fatality rate of 75%. A monitoring programme of potential contacts has been established with the aim of identifying possible cohorts of cases.

5,983 children aged 6 - 59 months were admitted to health services and treated for acute malnutrition, including 3,111 girls and 2,872 boys.

Since January 2021, the country has been facing an outbreak of polio virus type 2 (cVDPV2); 6 cases have been notified and 1,384,320 children vaccinated with the mOPV2 vaccine.

During the period of lockdown and school closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a total of 1,843,689 students, including 829,660 girls, benefited from distance learning in areas covered by radio and television stations and digital platforms. In areas not covered by the media and cell phone networks, 39,636 students benefited from printed learning materials*.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



*Funding available includes funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

Situation in Numbers

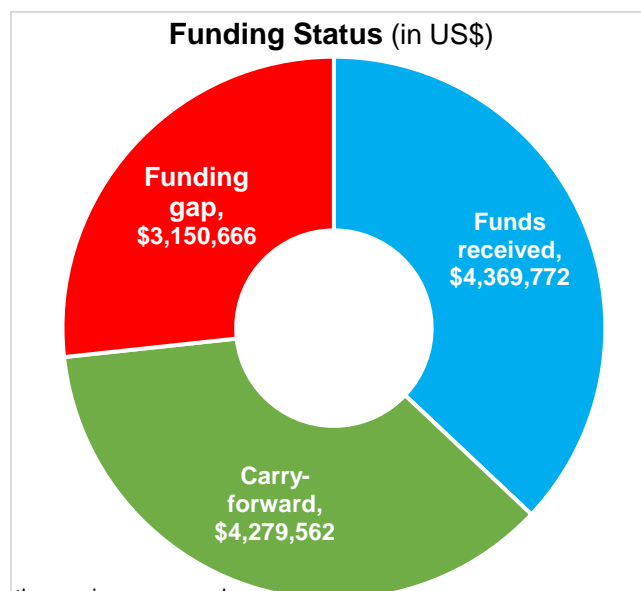
6,6 M
children in need of humanitarian assistance

7,7 M
people in need

25,401 COVID-19 Cases
211 COVID-19 Deaths

Guinea Appeal 2021 HAC
US\$11.8 million

UNICEF Guinea Appeal 2021



Funding Overview and Partnerships

Of the \$11.8 million planned for the humanitarian appeal for Guinea's children in 2021, UNICEF Guinea has already availed \$8,649,334 to respond to the needs of children in Guinea, with a GAP of \$3,150,666 (or 27%).

The concomitant management of several epidemics (COVID19, Ebola, yellow fever, Lassa fever, measles, poliomyelitis) that the country faced during the first half of 2021, in a context of difficult mobilization of financial resources, made the humanitarian response even more complex. Filling the current funding gap will enable UNICEF to save lives and alleviate the suffering of children, adolescents and women in Guinea in 2021, in line with its traditional areas of responsibility and to complement the Government's efforts to control the current COVID-19 crisis.

UNICEF Guinea is grateful for to key partners such as Japan, the World Bank, CERF, USAID, DGIS/Netherlands, Gavi and the Global Partnership for education. In addition, UNICEF recognizes the flexible and unearmarked funding received through the Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The resurgence of the Ebola virus disease in February 2021 in Guinea, further fragilized an already weak national health system characterized by inadequate facilities, limited capacity and low vaccination coverage. This resurgence of the Ebola Virus Disease follows the first epidemic in 2014 which affected 3,351 people including 2,083 deaths, i.e. a case fatality rate of 62%, with the region of N'Zérékoré as the epicenter. Since 17 May 2021, the country has also been experiencing an epidemic of Lassa fever in the very same region. A total of 4 cases have been reported, including 3 deaths, giving a case fatality rate of 75%. This resurgence follows the previous epidemic declared in 2019. It should also be noted that Lassa fever epidemics are recurrent in the area given the proximity of Liberia and Sierra Leone where Lassa cases are regularly reported, and the frequent cross-border movements of populations. According to the national survey conducted by the National Health Security Agency (ANSS), the prevalence of Lassa fever is estimated at 12.9% in rural areas and 10% in urban areas in the region of N'Zérékoré.

The decline in health service utilization due to COVID-19 has fueled the ongoing measles and polio epidemics. In total, nearly 1.7 million and 1.2 million children under five years of age need to be vaccinated against measles and polio, respectively.

Efforts to control COVID-19 transmission have been jeopardized by the lack of adequate WASH services in health facilities, schools and communities, and the fact that development partners are focusing primarily on Conakry known as the pandemic epicenter. Twenty-one per cent of households, 69 per cent of health facilities and 64 per cent of schools lack access to safe water.

Since the notification of the first case of COVID19 on 12 March 2020, Guinea has recorded 25,401 positive cases, of which 24,071 have been cured and 211 hospital deaths recorded as of 29 July 2021. Eight hundred and four thousand one hundred and twenty-two (804,122) doses of vaccines were administered (1st and 2nd dose) against COVID-19 from 5 March to 27 July 2021. Given the uncertain evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the lack of implementation of safety measures in addition to low vaccination uptake, it appears crucial to further reinforce risk communication, community engagement, and adherence to vaccination programme in view of the emergence of new virus variants. The government is stepping up its efforts to make vaccines available at the various vaccination sites nationwide. In addition to the one million doses already received and currently being administered, four million additional doses will be delivered in the coming months (August - September 2021).

As of 19 June 2021 (declaration of the end of the epidemic), Guinea had 16 confirmed cases of Ebola, including 5 confirmed deaths and 11 recoveries, with 10,873 people vaccinated (including 2,879 front-line staff).

Although the end of the Ebola outbreak was declared by the Ministry of Health on 19 June 2021, the active community-based surveillance for the 90-day plan elaborated by the National Health Security Agency (ANSS) remains a challenge. This post-epidemic programme also focuses on the support of affected families and the follow-up of survivors with clinical, biological, and psychosocial support.

The ANSS, with the support of its partners, is increasing its efforts to ensure the maximum coverage of the COVID 19 vaccines throughout the country.

The nutritional status of children aged 6 to 59 months continues to be threatened by the COVID-19 pandemic and related food insecurity. For the first half of 2021, UNICEF estimates that the cumulative impact of COVID-19 and food insecurity could increase the number of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) from 210,000 to 248,000 nationwide.

UNICEF's support to schools reopening in 2020 raised real hopes as it allowed 2.9 million students to continue their education in a safe learning environment. Such efforts have also gone a long way in reducing inequalities that could have disproportionately affected girls, and exacerbated gender inequalities with an increased likelihood of early and/or forced marriage, child labor, sexual exploitation and abuse, and teenage pregnancy, particularly for those living in poverty.

Violence against women and children has increased by 20 per cent due to the pandemic, according to a government sponsored national study. Gender-based violence is a major concern: 55 per cent of women are victims of physical violence and 29 per cent are victims of sexual violence.

With the heavy rainfall recorded with the first rains in July 2021, floods are likely to occur over the following three months and lead to enormous damages, usually affecting more than 69,000 people, according to the annual forecast of the National Humanitarian Affairs Department.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

Since January, the country has been facing an outbreak of polio virus type 2 (cVDPV2) with a notification of 6 cases.



Two campaigns were organized with a total of 1,384,320 children vaccinated against polio with the mOPV2 vaccine. Three municipalities and two districts have crossed the epidemic threshold. A targeted campaign aimed at immunizing a total of 344,477 children aged 9 to 59 months was organized. 66 health agents and community health were trained on infection prevention and control.

UNICEF supported the National Health Security Agency (ANSS) in finalizing the operational plan for the Ebola 90 days active surveillance in the region of N'Zérékoré with the integration of UNICEF-supported sectoral activities.

Nutrition



UNICEF supports the management of acute malnutrition in health centres. According to preliminary data available, 5,983 children aged 6-59 months are admitted to health services for treatment, including 3,111 girls and 2,872 boys. UNICEF has provided technical and financial support through the training of 600 health workers and the regular supply of nutrition inputs (RUTF, F100 and F75) for the free treatment of children suffering from acute malnutrition.

Activities to promote infant and young child feeding are carried out in health facilities and at the community level by health workers, community relays and women's groups with the support of UNICEF. In this context, 85,609 people, including 55,003 women and 30,606 men/caregivers of children aged 0-23 months, have benefited from awareness-raising and counselling sessions on infant and young child feeding.

In partnership with the national Food and Nutrition Division, 3,379 children aged 6-59 months, including 1,758 girls, were provided with multi-micro-nutrient powders to prevent micronutrient deficiencies. The distribution is done at the community level through home visits and mass awareness sessions.

Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA



In collaboration with the Regional Directorate of Social Action and Childhood, UNICEF has identified and recruited 18 social workers to facilitate psychosocial support for families affected by the Ebola virus disease in the region of N'Zérékoré.

UNICEF, in collaboration with local partners, provided psychosocial support to 467 children, including 188 girls, living in 160 families affected by Ebola. The 9 people who recovered from Ebola (including 5 women) received psychosocial, food, clothing, and economic support.

The 18 community-based social workers have facilitated awareness sessions on the importance of non-discrimination/stigmatization and preventive measures against Ebola. These sessions have reached 755 people, including 402 women/girls.

To support risk mitigation, prevention, and response activities to gender-based violence, UNICEF and its partners reached 95,528 people, including 41,947 women, 32,014 girls and 21,567 boys through community dialogues (mixed and targeted) and sensitization on social networks and media.

Assuming the leadership role for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse component of the Ebola response, UNICEF facilitated the training of 748 staff (including 123 women) of UN agencies, of implementing partners, and of the Regional Health Directorate.

The dissemination of awareness-raising posters in public spaces enabled 29,896 people to know the safe channels for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse.

Education



During the period of school closure due to COVID-19, a total of 1,843,689 students, including 829,660 girls, benefited from distance learning in areas covered by radio and television stations and digital platforms. 39,636 students living in areas not covered by the media and cell phones network benefited from printed learning materials.

UNICEF supported the disinfection of 150 priority schools (59% of schools in affected communes) in the region of N'Zérékoré, to reduce the risk of transmission of the Ebola virus disease in schools.

1,481 teachers (including 563 women) representing 58% of teachers in the affected communes were trained on how to support children during the Ebola outbreak. In addition, 854 priority school actors (207 school principals, 47 headmasters and 600 members of Parents and Friends of School Associations were trained on the Ebola prevention protocol).

UNICEF provided to schools, 264 bottles of hydrogel, 334 boxes of soap, 400 additional kits and 553 thermometers to strengthen the prevention of Ebola.

As part of the fight against COVID-19, school infrastructures are being rehabilitated (85 classrooms, including latrines, as well as 57 positive boreholes and 45 water points in schools).

WASH



As part of UNICEF's Ebola response, the infection prevention and control (PCI) and WASH interventions have been enhanced in 32 health care facilities in the region of N'Zérékoré and Labe, hence benefitting over 65,000 people. The main achievements include: Construction/rehabilitation of 40 latrines units; Construction/rehabilitation of 9 incinerators in 9 Health Care facilities; Construction/Rehabilitation of 15 water points; and Distribution of over 400 handwashing facilities and disinfectants in health care facilities.

For the water supply to communities, an estimated 105,000 people in the region of N'Zérékoré have benefitted from improved water services through the construction/rehabilitation of 71 water points (for 35,500 people) and improved water supply (for 70,000 people) in the city of N'Zérékoré.

As for WASH in schools, about 56,000 children from 82 schools in N'Zérékoré region have benefitted from improved hygiene, sanitation or water supply through the following interventions: Construction/rehabilitation of separated (boys/girls) of 56 latrine units; Construction/rehabilitation of 29 water facilities; and Distribution of 610 hygiene kits in schools

Furthermore, as part of the responses to polio and measles in the region of Kankan, 119 communities have been triggered to improve sanitation conditions using community approaches to total sanitation.

Communications for Development (C4D), Accountability to Affected Population, Localization



UNICEF supported the Government of Guinea in the response to a multidemics situation characterized by the convergence of COVID 19, Ebola Virus Disease and Polio. UNICEF is co-leading, with the National Health Security Agency and the Ministry of Health, the planning, implementation and monitoring of risk communication and community engagement interventions in order to interrupt the transmission of these different epidemics.

To respond to COVID 19, UNICEF mobilized 2,970 community relays and community leaders who carried out community engagement activities that improved the knowledge of 2,696,997 people, including 1,500,697 women (i.e. 55.6% of the affected population) on the means of prevention and control of the epidemic. As for the Ebola response, 1,095 individuals and institutions were mobilized and involved in risk communication and community engagement activities. This achievement contributed to reaching 907,718 individuals, including 579,310 women, with best practices messages related to the fight against Ebola Virus Disease.

With respect to Polio, 8,372 social mobilizers were deployed. They empowered 1,610,318 individuals, including 970,272 women, to vaccinate their children under the age of five against polio during the polio vaccination campaigns.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF Guinea supported the epidemiological response coordination mechanisms (COVID19, Ebola) set up at both regional and national levels. UNICEF's participation has been effective in the various crisis committees (technical, coordination, and strategic) and within the facilitation of the work of the sectoral commissions.

Under the National Health Safety Agency (ANSS) leadership, UNICEF co-leads the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), IPC/WASH, the Psychosocial Support, and the PSEA pillars of the Ebola response. UNICEF is also involved in the health in emergency sector led by the World Health Organization (WHO).

UNICEF has developed strategic and operational partnerships with local civil society organizations, with the aim of supporting the risk communication and community engagement component of the programme in order to promote immunization uptake, infection prevention and control, and to provide psychosocial support to infected and affected people.

UNICEF also provided leadership on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse through the establishment of a joint committee and the cascade training of 748 humanitarian actors (including 123 women), as well as the coordination and management of complaint/reporting structures.

In response to the resurgence of Ebola, UNICEF has been actively involved in conducting joint rapid need assessments to ensure informed and proportionate planning for various interventions. The latest assessments were expanded to five at-risk health districts in the region of N'Zérékoré for the 90-day active surveillance plan. UNICEF has participated in the design workshops of the 90 days plan for Ebola response at the National Health Safety Agency (ANSS). For the implementation of this plan, and according to the new approach of the National Health Safety Agency, UNICEF leads the coordination of interventions of all actors involved in the health districts of N'Zérékoré and Lola.

UNICEF will continue to support community-based interventions in areas where basic government social services are severely limited. Also, UNICEF will work to strengthen national health and nutrition systems, provide services in emergencies, including the prevention and treatment of severe acute malnutrition and immunization against polio and measles. UNICEF is prioritizing access to formal and informal schooling for children affected by health crises and reinforcing the resilience of schools.

UNICEF's strategic orientations in its support to national efforts are now focused on:

- Strengthening community-based surveillance, risk communication and community engagement in order to improve community knowledge and preventive actions on Ebola, COVID-19 and other potential diseases prevalent in the region of N'Zérékoré;
- Strengthening the health system in areas at risk of epidemics.
- Strengthening infection control, water hygiene and sanitation activities in targeted health facilities that require capacity building of actors and structures.
- Providing psychosocial assistance to children affected by the epidemic, the survivors and their families, and their social care in case of need.
- Effectively including, in the Ebola 90-day plan, the prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PEAS), Gender Based Violence risk mitigation, and accountability to affected populations (AAP).
- Supporting the National Health Security Agency (ANSS) to become a strategic regional hub for experience sharing about the management of multidemics.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Articles (In French)

Après la réception d'un premier lot de vaccins AstraZeneca en Guinée, l'heure est à la vaccination

<https://www.unicef.org/guinea/recits/apr%C3%A8s-la-r%C3%A9ception-dun-premier-lot-de-vaccins-astrazeneca-en-guin%C3%A9-lheure-est-%C3%A0-la>

Les groupes d'actions locales redynamisés pour contrer les rumeurs sur la COVID dans les communautés

<https://www.unicef.org/guinea/recits/les-groupes-dactions-locales-redynamis%C3%A9s-pour-contrer-les-rumeurs-sur-la-covid-dans-les>

COVID-19: L'UNICEF remet des ambulances et des kits de protection au Ministère de la Santé

<https://www.unicef.org/guinea/recits/covid-19-lunicef-remet-des-ambulances-et-des-kits-de-protection-au-minist%C3%A8re-de-la-sant%C3%A9>

Campagne de vaccination réactive contre les flambées épidémiques de rougeole à Conakry

<https://www.unicef.org/guinea/recits/campagne-de-vaccination-r%C3%A9active-contre-les-flamb%C3%A9es-%C3%A9pid%C3%A9miques-de-rougeole-%C3%A0-conakry>

Les élus locaux et les leaders religieux s'impliquent dans la lutte contre la rougeole à Conakry

<https://www.unicef.org/guinea/recits/les-%C3%A9lus-locaux-et-les-leaders-religieux-simpliquent-dans-la-lutte-contre-la-rougeole-%C3%A0>

Lancement à Kankan du projet pour la réduction de l'impact de la COVID sur la santé des enfants

<https://www.unicef.org/guinea/recits/lancement-%C3%A0-kankan-du-projet-pour-la-r%C3%A9duction-de-l'impact-de-la-covid-sur-la-sant%C3%A9-des>

Riposte à Ebola : l'UNICEF met en place un centre de tri à l'hôpital régional de N'zérékoré

<https://www.unicef.org/guinea/recits/riposte-%C3%A0-ebola-lunicef-met-en-place-un-centre-de-tri-%C3%A0-lh%C3%B4pital-r%C3%A9gional-de-nz%C3%A9r%C3%A9kor%C3%A9>

Riposte à Ebola, les populations acceptent de se faire vacciner grâce à l'appui de l'UNICEF

<https://www.unicef.org/guinea/recits/riposte-%C3%A0-ebola-les-populations-acceptent-de-se-faire-vacciner-gr%C3%A2ce-%C3%A0-l'appui-de-lunicef>

L'UNICEF réhabilite un forage et 01 bloc latrines dans une école primaire de plus de 1000 élèves

<https://www.unicef.org/guinea/recits/lunicef-r%C3%A9habilite-un-forage-et-01-bloc-latrines-dans-une-%C3%A9cole-primaire-de-plus-de-1000>

Riposte à la fièvre Lassa : les réticences tombent à Béméyé grâce à l'UNICEF

<https://www.unicef.org/guinea/recits/riposte-%C3%A0-la-fi%C3%A8vre-lassa-les-r%C3%A9ticences-tombent-%C3%A0-b%C3%A9m%C3%A9y%C3%A9-gr%C3%A2ce-%C3%A0-lunicef>

Ongoing messages on social media (Facebook, Twitter and Instagram)

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFGuinea/status/1368973874348634120>
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFGuinea/status/1387330752707059713>
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFGuinea/status/1381359002622308353>
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFGuinea/status/1359550405190037505>
https://twitter.com/alwaleed_philan/status/1359926950698041344
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<https://twitter.com/UNICEFGuinea/status/1391479051093782533>
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFGuinea/status/1410197980561432581>

Photos albums

Réception des vaccins contre la COVID-19 dans le cadre de l'initiative COVAX

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/unicefguinea/albums/72157718919153262>

Activités de Sensibilisation sur la covid19 a Gueckedou avec le GAL

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/unicefguinea/albums/72157717382706477>

Mission de supervision de la vaccination à Boké

<https://unicef-guinea.smugmug.com/Mission-de-supervision-de-la-vaccination-%C3%A0-Bok%C3%A9/>

Atelier de sensibilisation sur la vaccination contre la rougeole

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/unicefguinea/albums/72157717941639882>

2è tour de la campagne de vaccination contre la polio

<https://unicef-guinea.smugmug.com/2%C3%A8-tour-de-la-campagne-de-vaccination-contre-la-polio/>

Fièvre Lassa : levée des réticences à Béméyé

<https://www.smugmug.com/app/organize/Fi%C3%A8vre-Lassa-lev%C3%A9-des-r%C3%A9ticences-%C3%A0-B%C3%A9m%C3%A9y%C3%A9->

Fin de la Maladie à Virus Ebola (MVE)

<https://unicef-guinea.smugmug.com/Fin-de-la-Maladie-%C3%A0-Virus-Ebola-MVE/>

Remise officielle au Ministère de la santé du matériel de protection individuelle dans le cadre de la riposte à la Maladie à Virus Ebola (MVE)

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/unicefguinea/albums/72157718684272787>

Riposte-Ebola Assistance aux Guéris d'Ebola _Nzérékoré

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/unicefguinea/albums/72157718721535242>

Videos

JT Evasion - Reception 1er lot vaccins COVAX (AstraZeneca)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v-a4-DryXFk>

Remise des 300 000 Test DRs au Ministère de la santé - 28 mars 2021

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u2MXhXe8-fl>

La rougeole

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ITPHvw953Lc>

Youtube EBOLA RESPONSE UNICEF STAND BY THE GOUVERNMENT

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uJlaP9hTA2w>

Youtube Distribution Kit d'hygiene

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8bjKDccoPIQ>

RIPOSTE EBOLA WASH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iuq53lssf20>

Next SitRep: 31 January 2022

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Summary of Programme Results

UNICEF and IPs Response

Sector	Total needs	2021 target	Total results	Change* ▲▼
Indicators				
Health				
Number of children vaccinated against measles	1,663,795	1,663,795	344,477	▲
Number of children vaccinated against Polio	1,193,577	1,193,577	1,384,320	▲
Number of health care facility staff and community health workers trained on IPC	2,260	2,260	66	▲
Nutrition				
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	58,489	58,489	5,983 <i>3,111 girls and 2,872 boys</i>	▲
Number of primary caregivers (women and men) of children aged 0-23 months who received IYCF counselling through facilities and community platforms	1,539,189	1,539,189	85,609 <i>55,003 women and 30,606 men/caregivers of children aged 0-23 months</i>	▲
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	1,231,352	1,231,352	3,379 <i>1,758 girls</i>	▲
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA				
Number of children, parents and primary care providers receiving community mental health and psychosocial support	20,000	20,000	467 <i>279 boys and 188 girls</i>	▲
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	200,000	200,000	95,528 <i>41,947 women, 32,014 girls and 21,567 boys</i>	▲
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse	4,400,000	4,400,000	29,896	▲
Education				
Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	1,447,915	1,447,915	1,843,689 <i>1,014,029 boys and 829,660 girls</i>	▲
Number of children receiving individual learning materials	40,000	40,000	39,636	▲
WASH				
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	100,000	100,000	105,000	▲
Number of school children accessing appropriate WASH facilities and services in learning spaces	50,000	50,000	56,000	▲
Number of people accessing WASH services in health centers	50,000	50,000	65,000	▲
C4D, Community engagement and AAP				
Number of people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	500,000	500,000	12,437	▲
People reached through messaging on access to nutrition, immunization, and education	3,117,022	3,117,022	4,214,933 <i>3,050,279 women</i>	▲

Annex B

Funding Status*

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2021	Resources available from 2020 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health	3,681,000	1,308,687	1,097,680	1,274,633	35%
Nutrition	1,929,000	254,059	0	1,674,941	87%
Child Protection, GBVIE and PSEA	2,124,000	181,393	0	1,942,607	91%
Education	2,413,000	309,900	2,765,420	(662,320)	-27%
WASH	1,063,000	1,261,582	26,618	(225,200)	-21%
C4D, Community engagement and AAP	590,000	1,054,151	389,844	(853,995)	-145%
Total	11,800,000	4,369,772	4,279,562	3,150,666	27%