The humanitarian situation in Guinea has been exacerbated by the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, political instability, and the recurrent threat of disease outbreaks, including hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Lassa and Marburg), measles, polio, and COVID-19 prolonged school closures contributed to the decrease of access to school, placing almost 4.5 million children at risk of learning interruption.

The resurgence of the Ebola virus disease in 2021 and the growing risk of spillover of conflict and armed violence from the neighboring Central Sahel countries highlight the need to maintain a robust emergency readiness capacity in the country, while continuing to invest into systems strengthening for the delivery of essential services.

UNICEF requires US$27.3 million to continue responding to the threat of disease outbreaks, supporting basic service provision, and protecting women and children from violence and abuse.

**HIGHLIGHTS**

1. The humanitarian situation in Guinea has been exacerbated by the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, political instability, and the recurrent threat of disease outbreaks, including hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Lassa and Marburg), measles, polio, and COVID-19 prolonged school closures contributed to the decrease of access to school, placing almost 4.5 million children at risk of learning interruption.

2. The resurgence of the Ebola virus disease in 2021 and the growing risk of spillover of conflict and armed violence from the neighboring Central Sahel countries highlight the need to maintain a robust emergency readiness capacity in the country, while continuing to invest into systems strengthening for the delivery of essential services.

3. UNICEF requires US$27.3 million to continue responding to the threat of disease outbreaks, supporting basic service provision, and protecting women and children from violence and abuse.

**KEY PLANNED TARGETS**

- **91,200** children admitted for treatment for severe acute malnutrition
- **604,404** children vaccinated against measles
- **285,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies
- **316,000** women and children accessing gender-based violence mitigation, prevention, response

**IN NEED**

- 8.7 million people
- 6.7 million children

**TO BE REACHED**

- 5 million people
- 4.4 million children

**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS**

US$ 27.3 million

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Children recovering from malnutrition receive therapeutic food at a UNICEF-supported health care centre.

UNICEF/Guinea/2021/Mohamed Mazboudi
HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

Half of Guinea’s children already lived in poor households before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Their vulnerability has been exacerbated by the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, low access to social protection mechanisms, political instability, and the recurrent threat of disease outbreaks, especially hemorrhagic fevers, measles and polio. The pandemic lead to the interruption of education for thousands of students, exacerbating gender inequalities, increasing the likelihood of early and/or forced marriage as well as concern on gender-based violence. Violence against women and children has increased by 20 per cent since the onset of COVID-19, aggravating an already alarming situation in a country where violence – including sexual violence – is widespread.6

The resurgence of the Ebola virus disease in 2021 placed additional pressure on a fragile health system that was still recovering from the 2014–2016 Ebola outbreak and is characterized by inadequate facilities and limited capacity to ensure the required vaccination coverage for children. In 2022, more than 2.2 million children under 5 years of age require polio vaccination7 and 604,404 are in need of measles vaccination following the under-utilization of health services during the COVID-19 pandemic.8

The lack of adequate WASH services in health facilities, schools and communities is another challenge to curbing outbreaks, with 21 per cent of households, 69 per cent of health facilities and 64 per cent of schools lacking access to safe water.9 The nutritional situation of children is fragile due to economic impact of COVID-19 and persistent food insecurity. In 2022, it is projected that 286,000 children will suffer from severe acute malnutrition nationwide.10 In addition, over 4 million children are at risk of dropping out of school, if there is any further epidemic resurgence.11

While the security situation in Guinea has remained relatively calm following a military coup in September 2021, the longer-term socioeconomic impacts are not yet clear, particularly as the country faces the growing risk of spillover of conflict and armed violence from the neighboring Central Sahel countries.

SECTOR NEEDS

1.2 million children under 5 years in need of nutrition service12
2.2 million children in need of immunization services13
1.5 million people are at higher risk of gender-based violence14
4.5 million children are at risk of learning interruption15
1.6 million people in need of social protection services16

STORY FROM THE FIELD

Francis, 16 years old, was declared a contact case of Ebola, following the tragic death of his mother, a 51-year-old nurse, who died of Ebola in the rural community of Gouéké.

To respond to the latest Ebola outbreak, UNICEF, together with the Regional Inspection of Social Action and Children, identified, trained and deployed 18 social workers to provide psychosocial support to infected/affected children and families in Gouéké, Womey, Kokota and N’Zérékoré.

Since the resurgence of Ebola, UNICEF has been working with health authorities to ensure that all orphaned children and child contact cases can benefit from psychosocial care and hygiene kits.

Read more about this story here
In 2022, UNICEF will seek to reach 5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Guinea, including 4.4 million children. UNICEF’s humanitarian action will be guided by three strategies: (1) supporting the continuity of essential services and access to social protection, (2) enhancing community engagement and (3) strengthening emergency preparedness.

To respond to the multiple epidemic threats in the country, UNICEF will ensure the continuity of health and immunization services through community-based surveillance, vaccination, strengthening laboratory capacity, procurement of essential medicines and critical pharmaceutical supplies, and support for mobile clinics in remote areas. Building on lessons learned from the 2021 Ebola outbreak, UNICEF will take a community-based approach to its humanitarian action, revitalizing and strengthening the capacities of community-based organizations and working through community networks to reinforce resilience. UNICEF will focus on survivor follow up and health systems strengthening, investing in cross-sectoral support for the continuity of essential health and other social services, while simultaneously strengthening emergency preparedness. This will include supporting WASH services in health centers, communities and schools.

UNICEF will draw on its strong field presence and prepositioning of emergency stocks to ensure timely response to disease outbreaks, natural disasters, and conflict, in line with the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, while maintaining strong linkages with longer-term development actions.

To address the nutrition needs of children in Guinea, UNICEF will focus on early detection and adequate care for children with severe acute malnutrition by strengthening its presence and operational support to health centers and community platforms.

In education, UNICEF will focus on supporting the continuity of learning in safe environments, facilitating access to learning materials, and providing WASH services, quality emergency supplies and consumables in schools and early learning centers. Building on good practices and lessons learned, UNICEF will also consider and strengthen distance learning and digital platforms approaches depending on COVID-19 dynamics in the country.

To respond to the critical protection challenges worsened by disease outbreaks, conflict and a fragile security situation, UNICEF will support violence prevention services for children and women, focusing on mental health, psychosocial support and gender-based violence, including programmes for the empowerment of women and adolescents.

UNICEF will invest into a systemic approach to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, including regular training, community engagement, risk assessment, increased vetting and human resources measures.

In social protection, UNICEF will focus on strengthening national social protection systems, providing emergency cash transfers to the poorest households and linking emergency cash programming with the national social register.

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**HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY**

**2022 PROGRAMME TARGETS**

**Nutrition**
- 91,200 children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment
- 1,121,606 children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders

**Health**
- 604,404 children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles
- 19,750 health care facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control
- 2,222,651 children aged 0 to 59 months vaccinated against polio

**Water, sanitation and hygiene**
- 150,000 people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs
- 60,000 children use safe and appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces
- 285,000 people reached with critical WASH supplies

**Child protection, GBViE and PSEA**
- 120,000 children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- 316,000 women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- 1,200,000 people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers

**Education**
- 2,189,412 children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- 153,258 children receiving individual learning materials
- 8,905 schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)

**Social protection**
- 10,000 households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers

**Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)**
- 2,500,000 people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services
- 500,000 people engaged in risk communication and community engagement actions

This appeal is aligned with the revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.
UNICEF requires US$27.3 million to save lives and alleviate the suffering of children, adolescents and women in Guinea in 2022. The increased budget, compared to last year, reflects the increased targets and unit costs.

Through this appeal, UNICEF will work to make essential services and systems more resilient to multiple shocks (disease outbreak, conflict and political instability).

Funds are required to reach vulnerable people, including children with disabilities, with an integrated multi-sectoral package of services including health, nutrition, education, protection and WASH.

UNICEF will act as the provider of last resort for the most deprived and vulnerable children in Guinea, including those living in hard-to-reach and remote areas that are fragile and more likely to be the sites of epidemics. Without adequate funding, UNICEF will be unable to reach affected children with vital life-saving support.

*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions: Water, sanitation and hygiene (4.3%), Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP) (3.7%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2022 requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>4,765,748</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>7,688,039</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>1,185,000</td>
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<td>Child protection, GBViE and PSEA</td>
<td>4,548,000</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>Social protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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UNICEF's public health and socio-economic COVID-19 response, including programme targets and funding requirements, is integrated into the standalone country, multi-country and regional Humanitarian Action for Children appeals. All interventions related to accelerating equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines fall under the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) global appeal.

As Guinea's country programme does not have interagency assessments and planning documents (e.g. HNO/HRP), the people in need estimates were made by UNICEF on the basis of the National Statistics Institute's 2014 General Census of Population and Housing projections for the year 2022 (National Institute of Statistics projections for 2022).

As Guinea's country programme does not have interagency assessments and planning documents (e.g. HNO/HRP), the people in need estimates were made by UNICEF on the basis of the National Statistics Institute's 2014 General Census of Population and Housing projections for the year 2022 (National Institute of Statistics projections for 2022).

The total number of children to be reached was estimated using the number of children 0-59 months targeted for polio vaccination (2,222,651) and the children aged 5-17 years targeted for education (2,163,951 out of the total 2,189,412 aged 4-17 years of education target).


EPI, 2021.


DHS 2018.


DHS, 2018.

DHIS2/DVD-MT, 2021 (children 9 to 14 years) and EPI, 2021 (children 9 to 59 months).


Statistical yearbook of the Ministry of Education of Guinea, September 2021. This data include the 1.2 million out of school children (OOSC).


Severe acute malnutrition target is based on the projected coverage of the 416 health centres in 2022.

Measles target is based on the projection of the Expanded Immunization Program, and DHIS2/District Vaccination Data-Management Tool (DVD-MT), 2021 that estimates the number of children in need of measles vaccination.

6,500 teams (1 vaccinator and 1 tool filler) are mobilized to vaccinate an average of 150 to 250 children aged 0 to 59 months per day over 4 days. 6,500 social mobilizers for outreach and 250 town criers for a total of 19,750 people.

MHPSS target has increased, compared to 2021, to reflect UNICEF analysis on the projected needs of child protection.

UNICEF plans to cover public and community pre-school, primary and secondary schools throughout the country in 2022, compared to the 70 per cent coverage of the sector needs in 2021.

The increased budget, compared to last year, depends on the increased targets and refinement of unit costs by sector.

This includes GBViE-specialised programming within the financial ask for Child Protection (US$948,000); total amount for PSEA (US$2.4 million).