



## Highlights

- As of 3 September 2014, Guinea has recorded a total of 823 cases and 522 deaths. Ebola confirmed cases and deaths have risen to 621 and 368, respectively.
- 147 children (0-18 years) were among the cases (111 confirmed, 27 probable, 9 suspected); 92 have died.
- A rumor management system has been put in place.
- A large display of billboards in Conakry on Ebola messages campaign launched by UNICEF in collaboration with the Embassy of the United States in Guinea and Ministry of Health. A second phase of this is planned for Conakry and the rest of the country soon and this is in collaboration with CDC Atlanta;
- This Friday, UNICEF has launched with the Ministry of Youth a national campaign with more than 2000 voluntary young people to raise awareness on Ebola among families and communities
- 20,975 households 146,799 people and 63.377 children were reached and sensitized through interpersonal communication (door to door, public events) in Conakry, Siguiri, Kouroussa Macenta Yomou and in Nzérékoré along with the distribution of 81,224 pieces of soap, 24,285 bottles of chlorine, tens of thousands flyers;
- 311 traditional healers from associations of traditional healers Kissidougou, Guékédou, and Macenta have been trained on Ebola.
- Seniors Executives working in the capital, from the resistant communities in Macenta will return to convince their communities of the realities of EVD.
- 70 new religious leaders (including 3 women) were trained to make sermons and homilies in 70 places of worship in Conakry and Nzérékoré, sermons and homilies on Ebola.
- Some communities are gradually leaving the stage of simple reluctance to become very aggressive and violent towards health workers volunteers and organizations.
- 25 journalists from 25 media outlets were trained. UNICEF provided to these journalists soap and chlorine.

# Guinea

unicef 

## Quick facts

### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

**5 September**

**Ebola**

**823**

cases in Guinea (621 cases of confirmed Ebola)

**522**

deaths (368 have been confirmed Ebola)

**147**

children with Ebola\*

**92**

children have died\*

\* 0-18 years

**UNICEF funding needs until December 2014**

**US\$ 9,249,257**

**UNICEF funding gap**

**US\$ 7,118,333**

## Additional Information

### Resistance

In Yomou, sensitizers were caught in the village of Wuro by youth who stoned vehicles; they fled and some were wounded.

In Gbaamou Yomou, young categorically refuse the passage of the health authorities and other unidentified teams. Teams planned to go to these villages to take the list of contacts, but have no access; (iii) community workers door to door campaigns of UNICEF funded NGO PRIDE reported being threatened. As a result, the activities of door to door for the moment have been suspended Wednesday and Thursday.

In Macenta, accessibility in the areas Fassankoni and Koyamah where Ebola seems to grow, still poses problems for community leaders.

Rural villages and towns of the Beyla Prefecture refuse categorically to receive vaccines for fear of Ebola saying that vaccines are infected. As of the end of last week, the medical team, based in the Ivorian border with Guinea in the rural town of Gbessoba was beaten, vehicles ransacked, and drugs were burned. The medical team fled to return to the bush. It took 23 hours to find them.

In Matam, in Conakry, posters are torn or ripped by young people in some neighbourhoods and some households simply refuse to receive the facilitators.

### Overall

Overall, people are gradually leaving the stage of simple reluctance to become aggressive and violent towards health workers volunteers and organizations involved in response activities against Ebola.

To address this, UNICEF is strongly involved in advocacy at all levels: (i) a mission of parliamentarians is being deployed in resistant areas to sensitize communities who elected them; (ii) the union administrative, religious, and elders are supported to sensitize resistant villages including Koyama, Fassankoni, Yomou; (iii) senior executives who are citizens of Macenta will travel to, native-resistant areas to speak with their parents and communities.

Furthermore, it appears that the contacts tracers are among the first people who come into contact with families and communities affected by Ebola. Weaknesses in appropriate communication (including consideration of socio-anthropological context) with communities in an effort to identify contacts is often responsible for family and community reluctance escalating into conflict. Faced with this situation, UNICEF, in partnership with CDC Atlanta, have developed a plan for capacity building of contacts tracers in communication, socio-anthropological notions and prevention and conflict management. The opportunity to expand this training to administrative, health and community leaders is also envisaged.

### Further Response

In Nzérékoré, after the violence of the past week, the suspension door-to-door communication is yet to resume.

Given the very disturbing trend of the epidemic in Macenta, UNICEF plans to double its social mobilization teams on site. Social mobilization teams will also be deployed in Kérouané and Forécariah, were cases were declared recently.

Ahead of the launch of a song / video on Ebola, about 40 of the greatest singers of the country were mobilized by UNICEF and received training on the FHE and awareness on their role in responding to the epidemic;

### Rumours

Avoid injections in the hospital and child vaccines at home because they give Ebola disease.

## Stigma

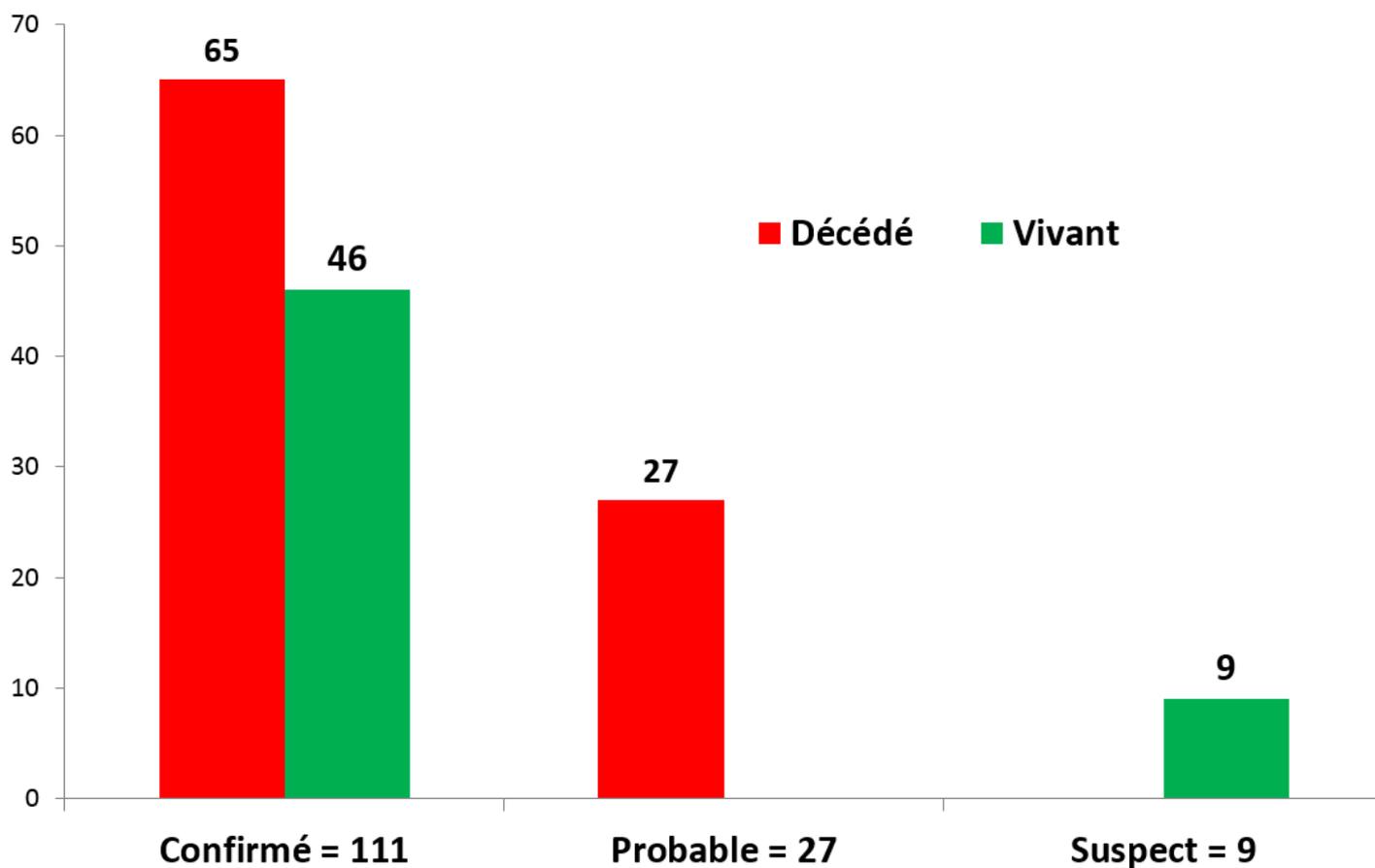
Two patients cured of Ebola returned to Yomou healthy. But people believe they fled health centres despite certificates issued by the health centre in Guéckédou.

## Challenges

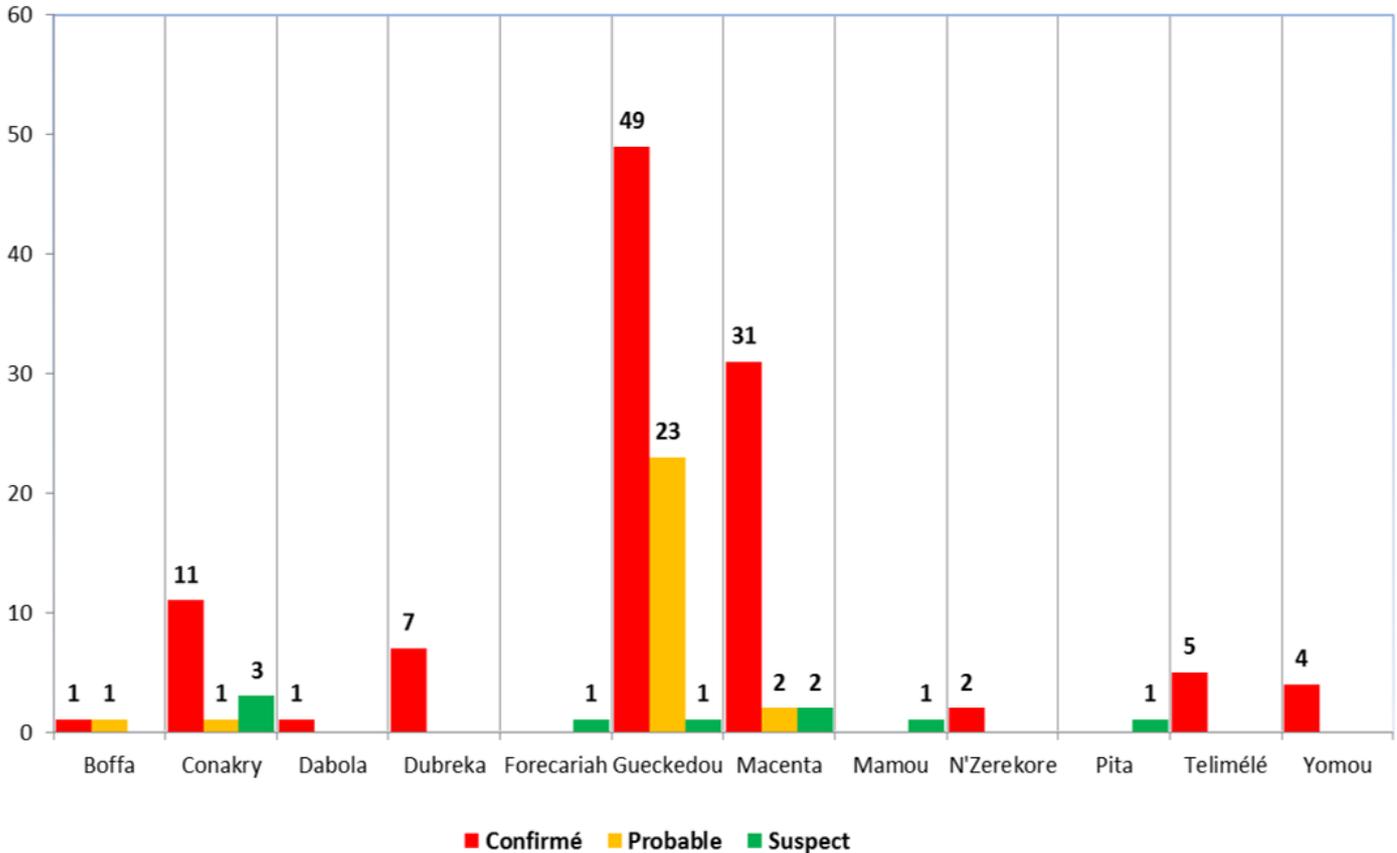
The reluctance of people makes it very difficult to complete Interpersonal Communications and exposes community leaders to danger. Actions of community leaders in the field are routinely suspended.

Recurrence and radicalization of reluctance in Macenta continues to alarm authorities and partners.

### Cas confirmés et probables d’Ebola âgés de 0-18 ans, Guinée, 05 Septembre 2014

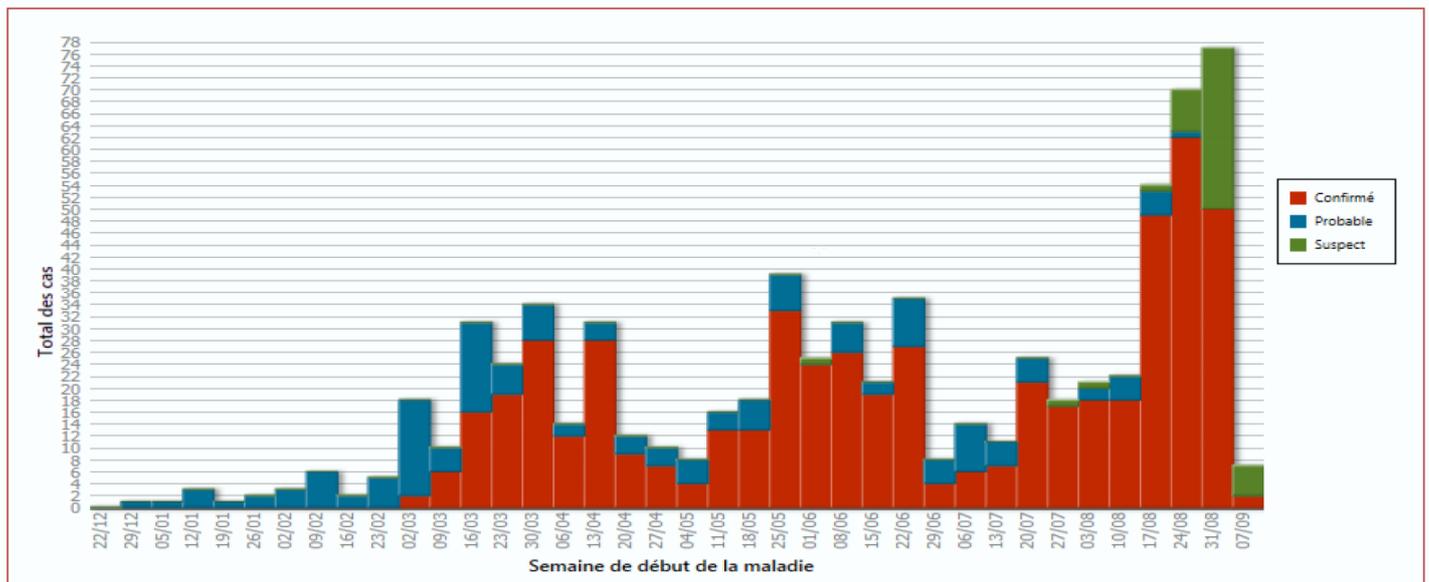


# Cas confirmés, probables et suspects à la FV Ebola âgés de 0 à 18 ans par préfectures, 05 Sept 2014



## GUINEE :

Cas confirmés, probables et suspects par semaine de début de symptômes, 03 septembre 2014



**Who to  
contact for  
further  
information:**

**Mohamed Ag Ayoya**  
Conakry  
Guinea,  
Tel: +224 622663452  
Email: mayoya@unicef.org

**Claude Emile Rwagacondo**  
Conakry,  
Guinea  
+224 628 68 7812  
cerwagacondo@unicef.org

**Timothy La Rose**  
Conakry,  
Guinea  
Tel: +224 622 350 251  
Email: tlarose@unicef.org

**Twitter :** [@unicefguinea](https://twitter.com/unicefguinea)

**Tumblr:** <http://unicefguinea.tumblr.com>

**Facebook :** <http://facebook.com/unicefguinea>

**Flickr:** <http://flickr.com/unicefguinea>

**Instagram:** unicefguinea

**Google+:** unicefguinea