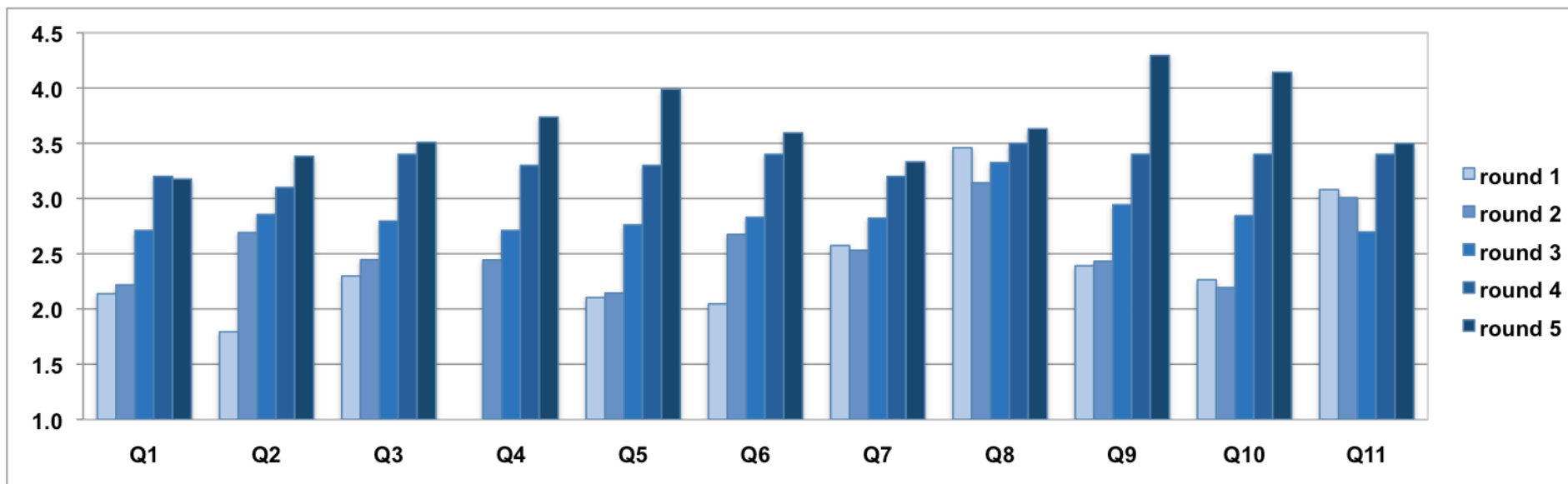


. Front line workers' views on the Ebola response .

Ground Truth

Round 5 – 18.01.2015

Data for 5th survey of front line workers



Data for the 5th bi-weekly survey of front line workers suggests that perceptions are rising across the full range of questions (apart from Q1, where it stayed, essentially, at the same level). Some nuances emerge when workers are asked why they score questions as they do. For example, although the mean score on welcoming survivors back is rising, there are concerns about the length of time before they return (i.e. 90 days). There is a range of explanations as to why people may be reluctant to report symptoms. Some point to the significant negative economic consequences for earning a living whereas others mention the material support people get when they are diagnosed as symptomatic. On trust in information about Ebola, workers point to improved burial practices and success of the 'avoid body contact' rule but also indicate that people continue to gather in public places despite advice not to do so. See annex for regional breakdown of the data.

Q1: Do people follow official quarantine restrictions?

Q2: Does fear of stigmatisation make people reluctant to report cases?

Q3: In your experience do people in quarantine have enough food and water?

Q4: Do people trust the information they get on how to prevent Ebola?

Q5: Are the burial teams responding to calls quickly?

Q6: Do you feel safe and accepted by people in the communities where you are working?

Q7: Do people have access to health care if they get sick from non-Ebola diseases?

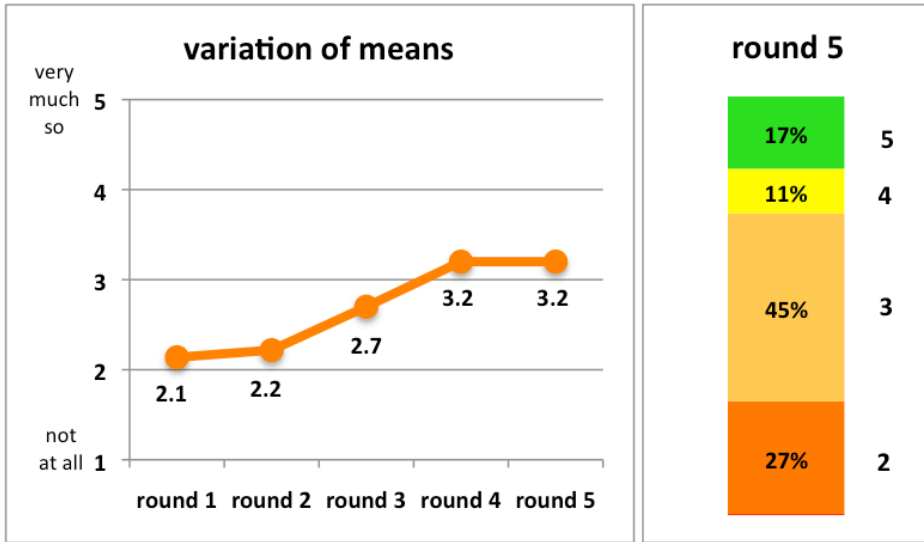
Q8: Do women and girls have the same access to medical treatment as men and boys?

Q9: Are the surveillance teams responding to calls quickly?

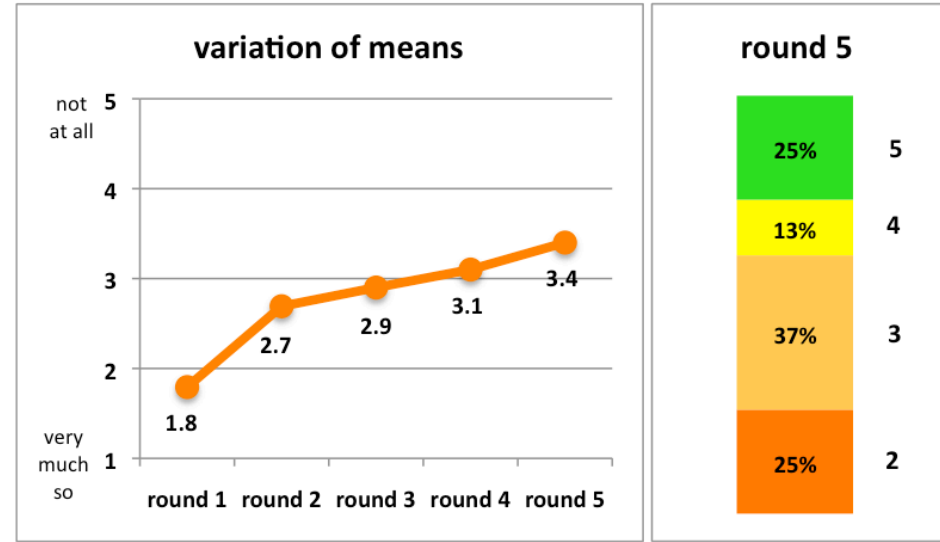
Q10: Are people confident that if they call help lines, such as 117, their problems will be dealt with promptly?

Q11: Overall, is the Ebola response making progress against the spread of the disease?

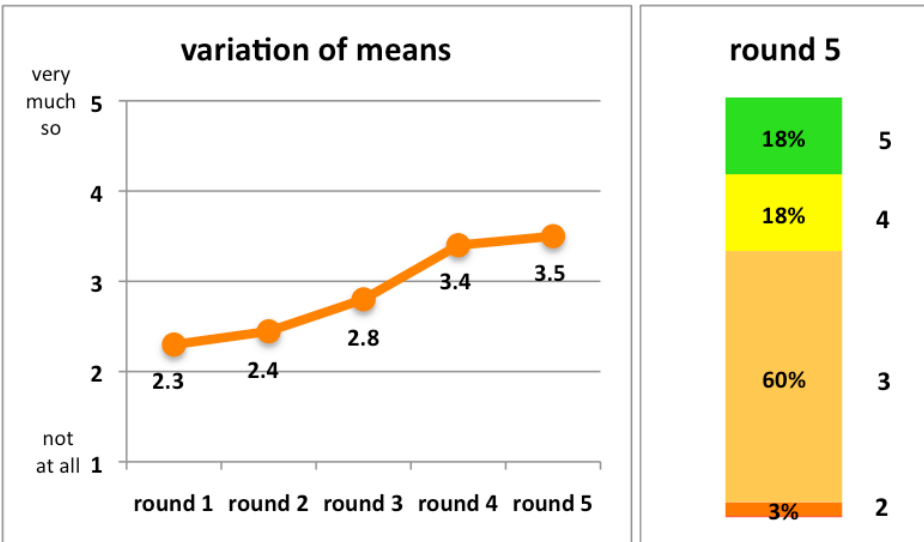
Question 1: Do people follow official quarantine restrictions?



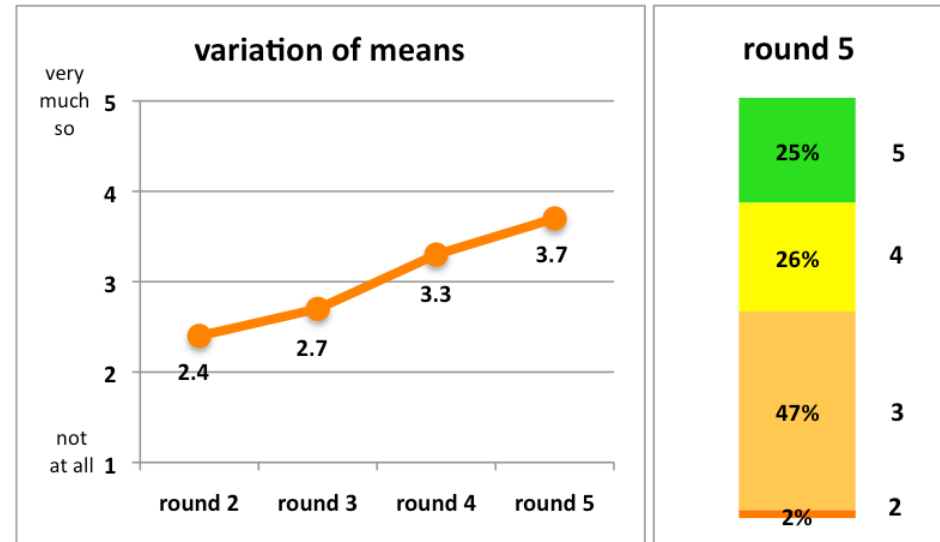
Question 2: Does fear of stigmatisation make people reluctant to report cases?



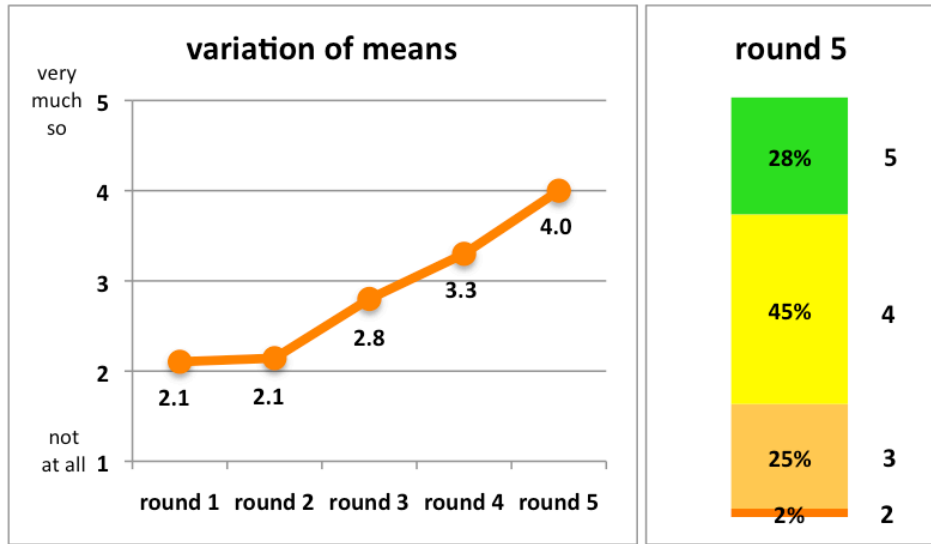
Question 3: In your experience do people in quarantine have enough food and water?



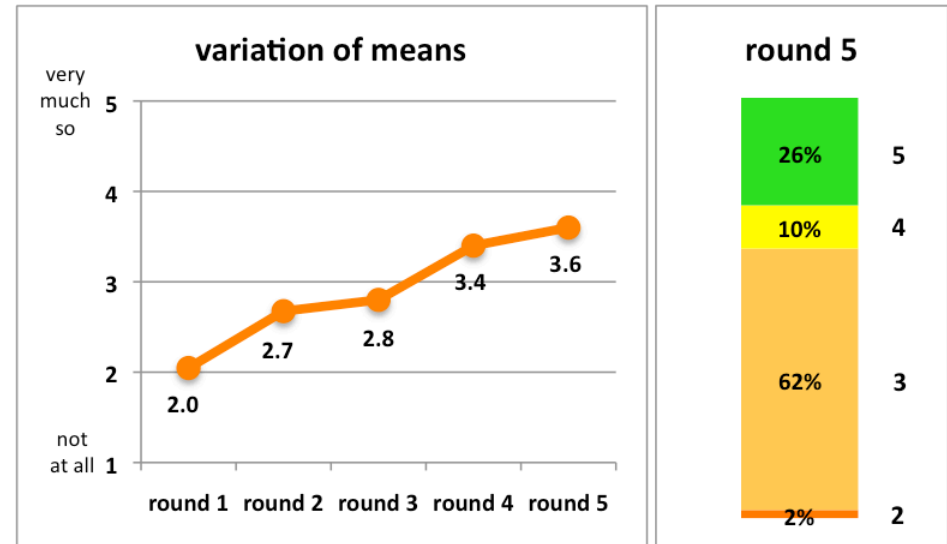
Question 4: Do people trust the information they get on how to prevent Ebola?



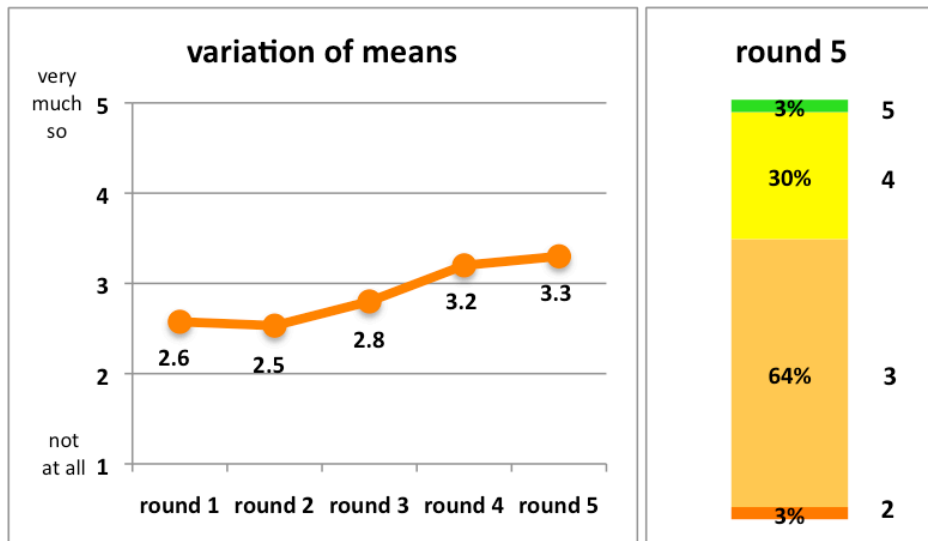
Question 5: Are the burial teams responding to calls quickly?



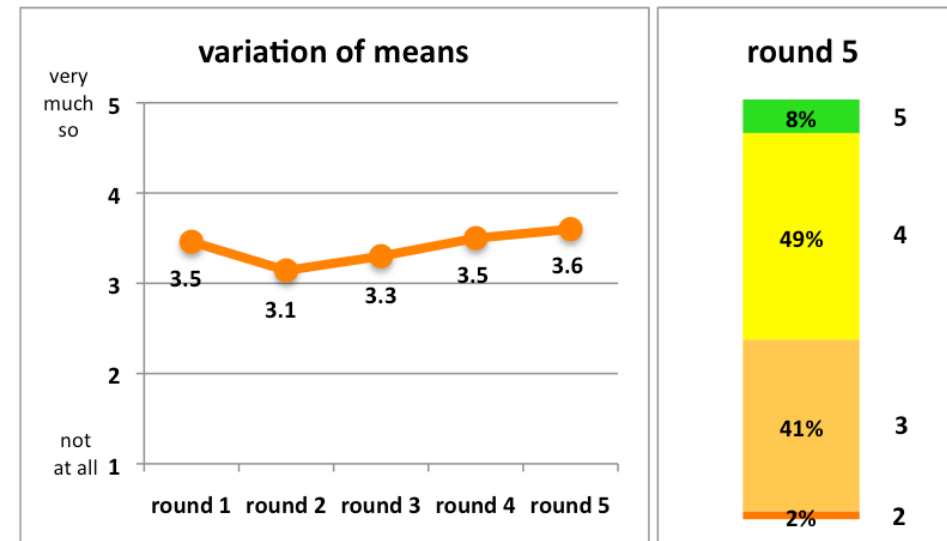
Question 6: Do you feel safe and accepted by people in the communities where you are working?



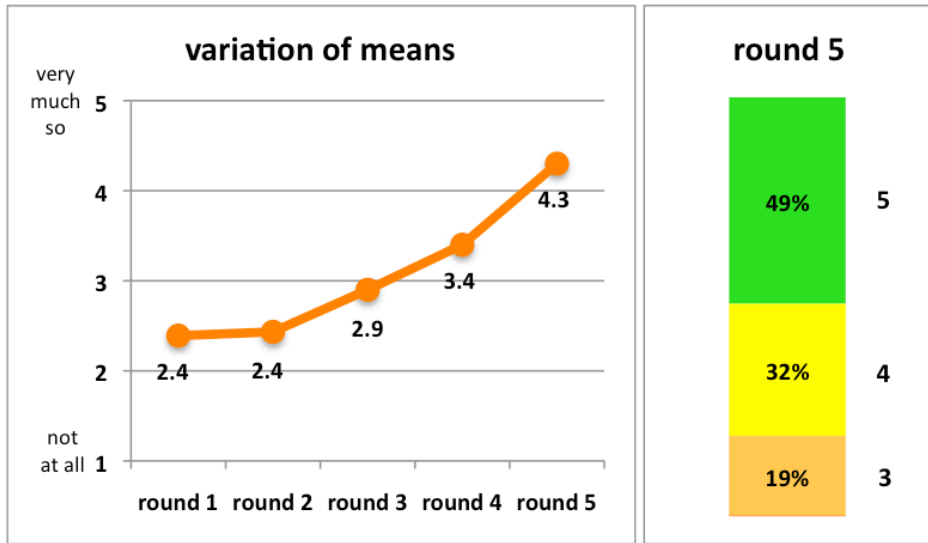
Question 7: Do people have access to health care if they get sick from non- Ebola diseases?



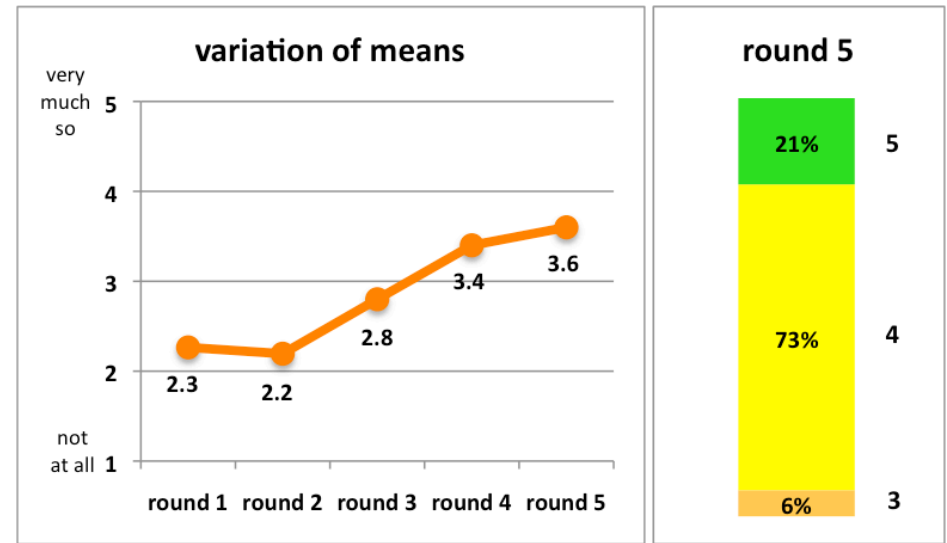
Question 8: Do women and girls have the same access to medical treatment as men and boys?



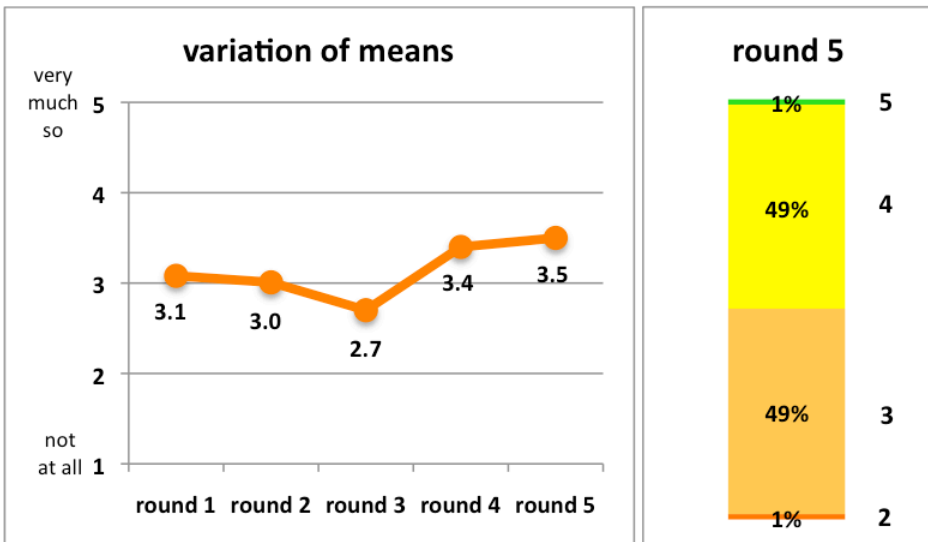
Question 9: Are the surveillance teams responding to calls quickly?



Question 10: Are people confident that if they call help lines, such as 117, their problems will be dealt with promptly?



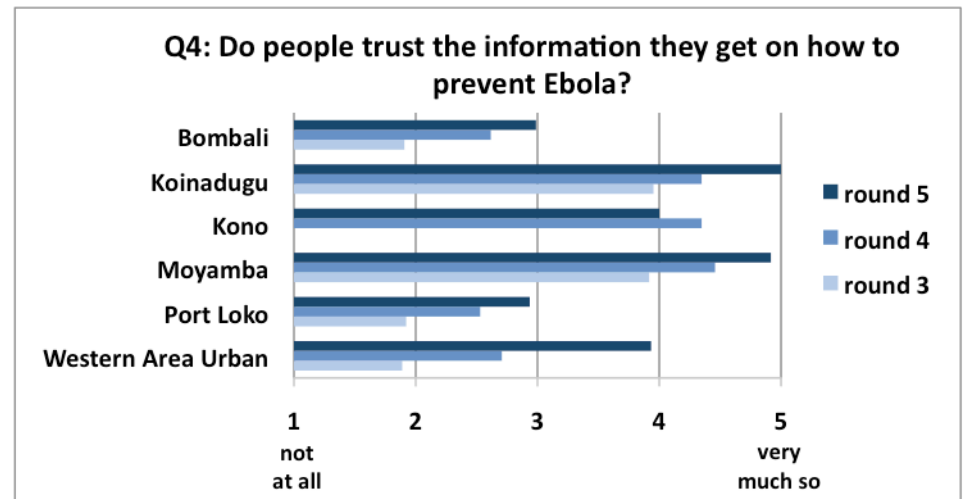
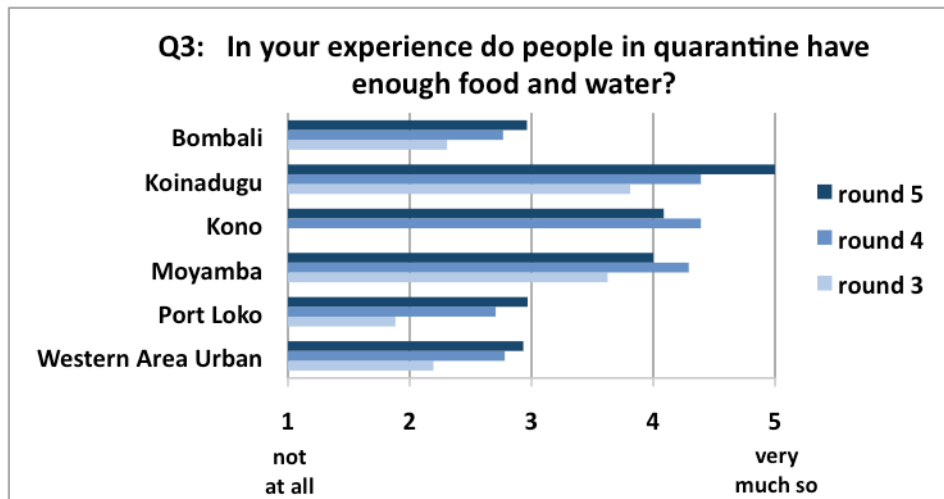
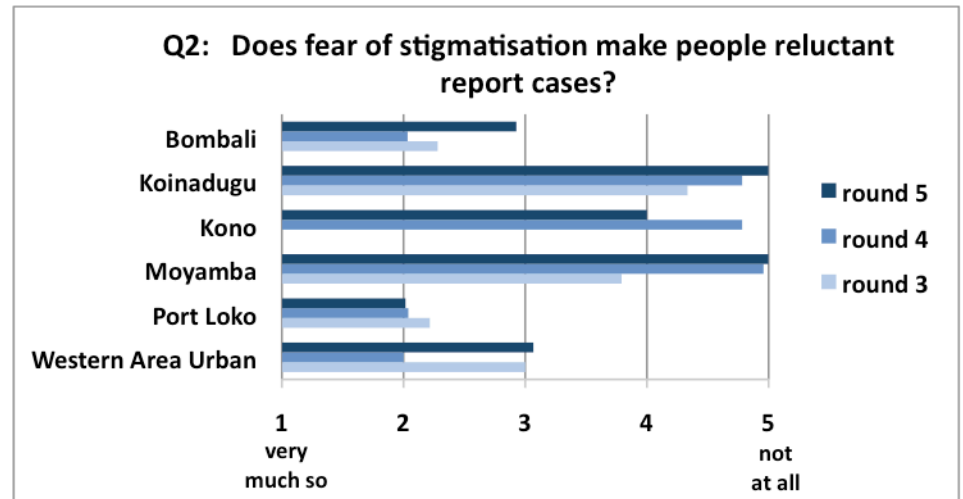
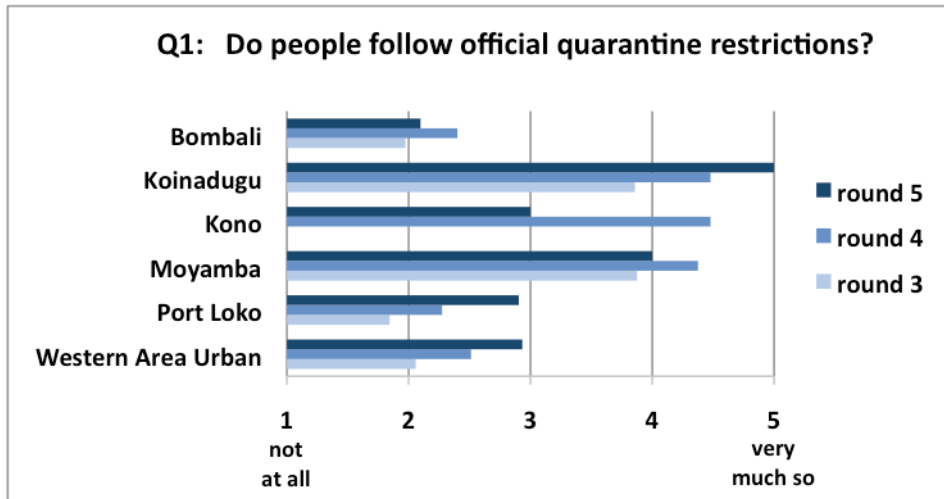
Question 11: Overall, is the Ebola response making progress against the spread of the disease?



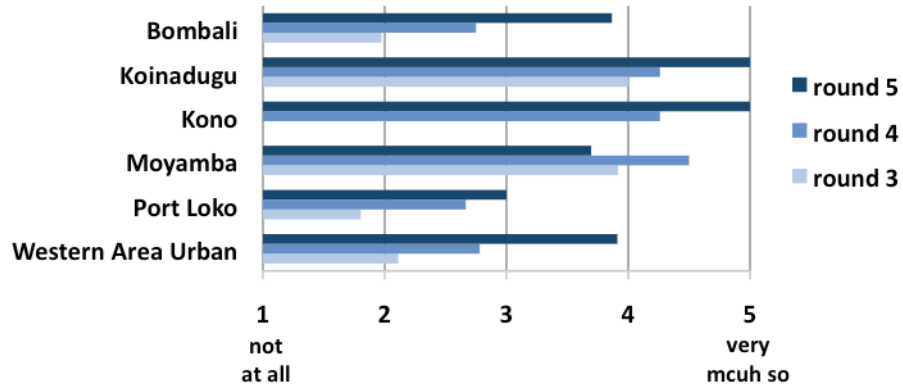
Survey methodology: Front line workers are asked in phone calls to rate 11 questions on a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 is: 'not at all'; and 5 is: 'very much so' (apart from Q2 where it is opposite). The mean score relates to the propensity of the sample to agree or disagree with each question. In the fifth round data was collected from 301 front line aid workers with ChildFund, PLAN International, Well Body Alliance, Save the Children and Oxfam. Districts covered: Bo, Bombali, Kailahun, Kenema, Koinagudu, Kono, Moyamba, Port Loko, Pujehun and Western Area Urban.

Background: Ground Truth surveys in Sierra Leone, which are supported by DFID, provide agencies working on the Ebola response with data on the perceptions of frontline staff (bi-weekly) and the general population (weekly) on questions related to the response. The goal is to track how these perceptions evolve as input to programme management. Ground Truth perceptual surveys complement epidemiological data and regular programme monitoring and evaluation.

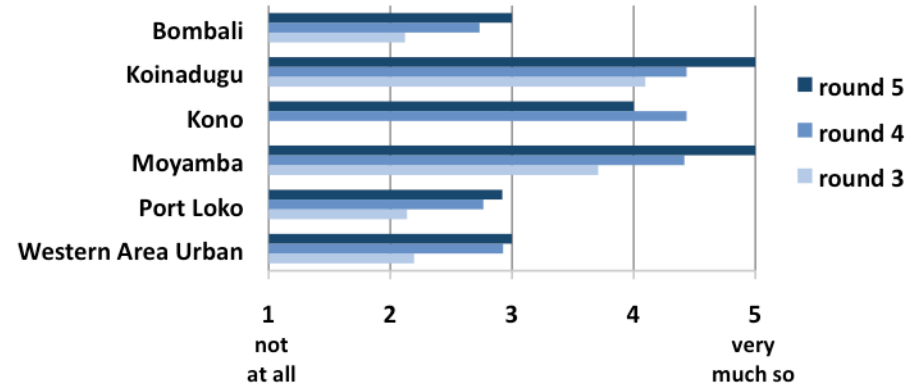
ANNEX: Regional breakdown for those districts with 20 + responses



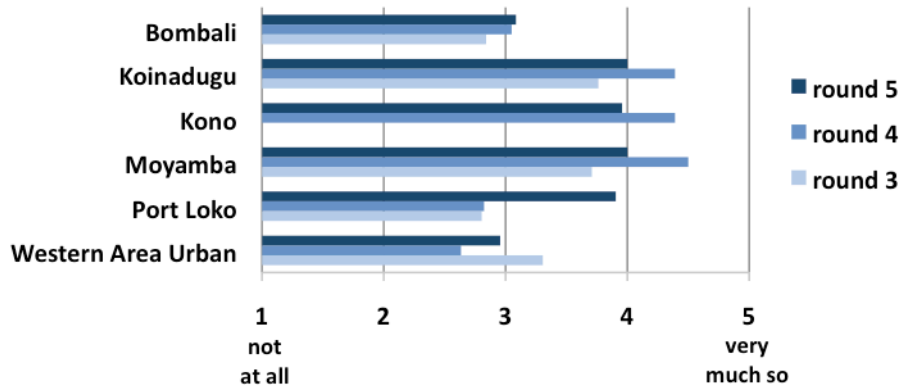
Q5: Are the burial teams responding to calls quickly?



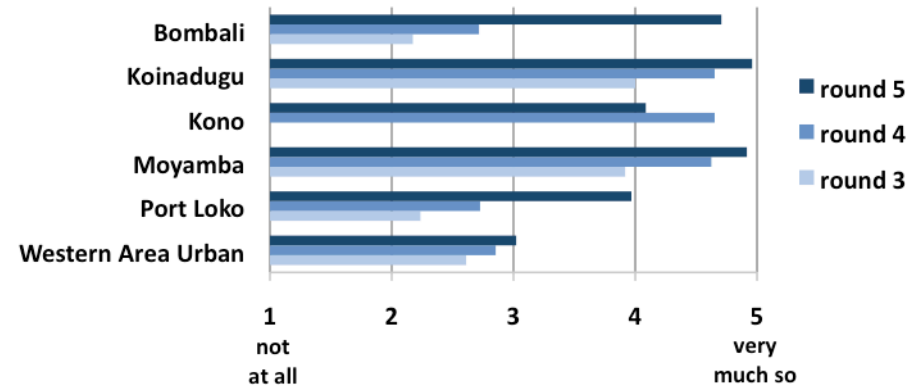
Q6: Do you feel safe and accepted by people in the communities where you are working?

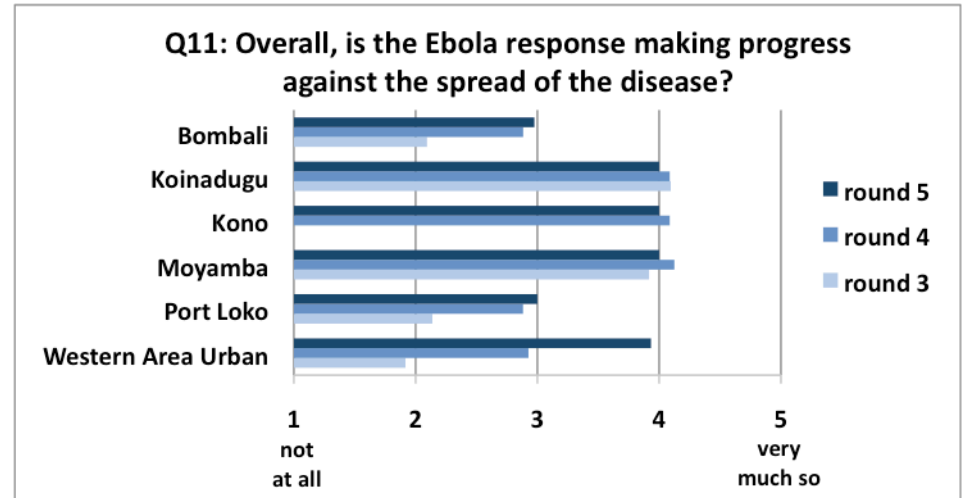
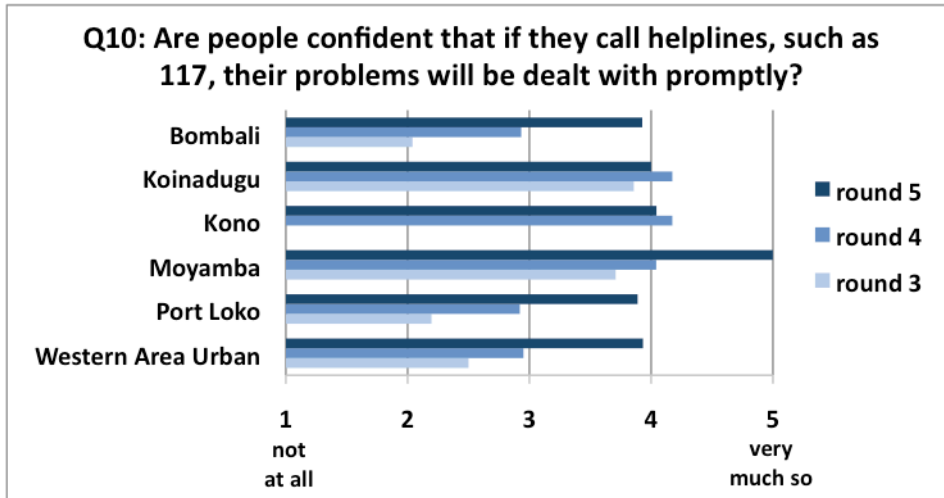


Q8: Do women and girls have the same access to medical treatment as men and boys?



Q9: Are the surveillance teams responding to calls quickly?





Sample size: Sample size at the district level is not representative but provides a sense of how perceptions are evolving in these localities. In this breakdown we include only districts where we have more than 20 responses.

Note: In the 2 weeks preceding the latest survey, which was administered on January 14, Western Area Urban and Rural plus Port Loko accounted for 73% of new infections. Reported cases in Kono are up and accounted for 12% of new cases in the 7 days prior to January 14. In Bombali cases decreased, accounting for only 2% of new cases. There were again no reported cases during in the districts of Koinadugu, Kailahun, Kenema and Pujehun..¹

For more information about Ground Truth surveys in Sierra Leone, please contact Kai Hopkins (kai@keystoneaccountability.org) or Eva Erlach (eva@keystoneaccountability.org).

¹ National Ebola Response Centre (NERC): Ebola Outbreak – Cumulative Cases and new cases in the last 21, 14 and 7 days (to Jan 14 2015)
http://nerc.sl/sites/default/files/UNMEER020_SLE_CaseData_21d14d7d_v62.pdf