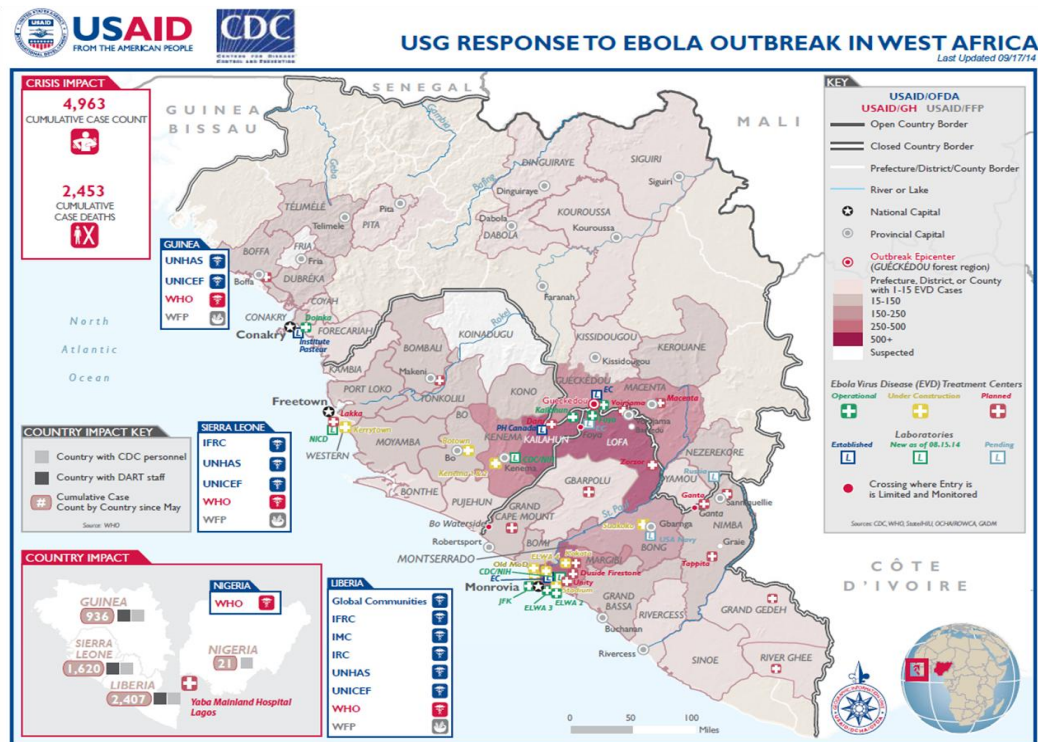


UNITED ASSISTANCE INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

Info Cut-off: 230600L SEP 14

23 September 2014



1

Table 1: Probable, confirmed, and suspected cases in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone as at end 14 September 2014

Country	Case definition	Cases			Deaths
		Total	Last 21 days	Last 21 days/Total (%)	
Guinea	Confirmed	750	266	36%	435
	Probable	162	21	13%	161
	Suspected	30	25	83%	5
	All	942	312	33%	601
Liberia	Confirmed	812	462	57%	631
	Probable	1233	596	46%	518
	Suspected	675	398	59%	310
	All	2710	1429	52%	1459
Sierra Leone	Confirmed	1513	584	39%	517
	Probable	37	0	0%	34
	Suspected	123	69	56%	11
	All	1673	653	39%	562
Total		5335	2394	45%	2622

Data are based on official information reported by Ministries of Health. These numbers are subject to change due to ongoing reclassification, retrospective investigation and availability of laboratory results.

2

¹ (U) United States Agency for International Development, 17 SEP 14, (U)USG West Africa Ebola Outbreak Program Map-Sept 17, 2014, cited portion classified: U, overall document classified: U

(U) **Executive Summary:** *The overall security situation in Liberia is stable and is expected to remain so in the near term. There has been no significant reporting in the last 24 hours. Newly built medical clinics are suffering from a shortage of nurses and medical staff throughout the JOA. Although, many countries have sent experts and medical doctors to the Ebola-affected countries, the clinics still require low-level medical assistance to delegate routine tasks.*

(U) **Social Media Trends and Sentiments in Ebola infected countries:** Over the past 24 hours, the Liberian regional populace displayed no changes in sentiment. Some remote inhabitants in Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone maintain the belief that Ebola is not a concern. The populace that demonstrates active cases are resorting to buying blood of Ebola survivors on the black market, which circumvents regulations and laws, and has the potential for further medical issues. The World Health Organization (WHO) warns against this dangerous practice.⁴ *The disease continues to spread due to the remote nature of rural populations, the lack of awareness of Ebola, how it spreads, and the need for immediate medical attention. The use of blood purchased via the black market increases the risk of spreading HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other blood-borne diseases. The spread of derivative diseases has the potential to divert time and resources originally allocated to control Ebola.* Social media data shows an increase in Tweets concerning the attack on social workers in Guinea. Over the past 24 hours, no new trends in social media occurred regarding the Sierra Leone lockdown, which has been touted by Freetown as a success. Health organizations were apprehensive of the lockdown since it had the potential to destroy trust between patients and doctors. However, as many as 103 additional Ebola cases were identified.⁵ *Attacks on social workers are likely to increase over infected regions as the ignorance of EVD treatment and the infectious nature, coupled with fear and mistrust, are compounded by the lack of adequate treatment and overcrowded medical facilities. During Sierra Leone's lockdown new cases of Ebola were easily identified, allowing healthcare professionals to have more control over the spread of the disease. Due to the initial success of the lockdown it is likely other impacted countries will attempt this tactic.*⁶

DailyTribune @Daily_Tribune		0 Retweet
Desperate Ebola victims turn to black market seeking blood from survivors http://t.co/tDeJOa86QD		
12.9K Tweets	18 Following	26 Followers
09/22/2014 5:06 AM (UTC)		
Twitter. @Daily_Tribune. 22SEP14. Tweeting about the blood being sold on the black market.		

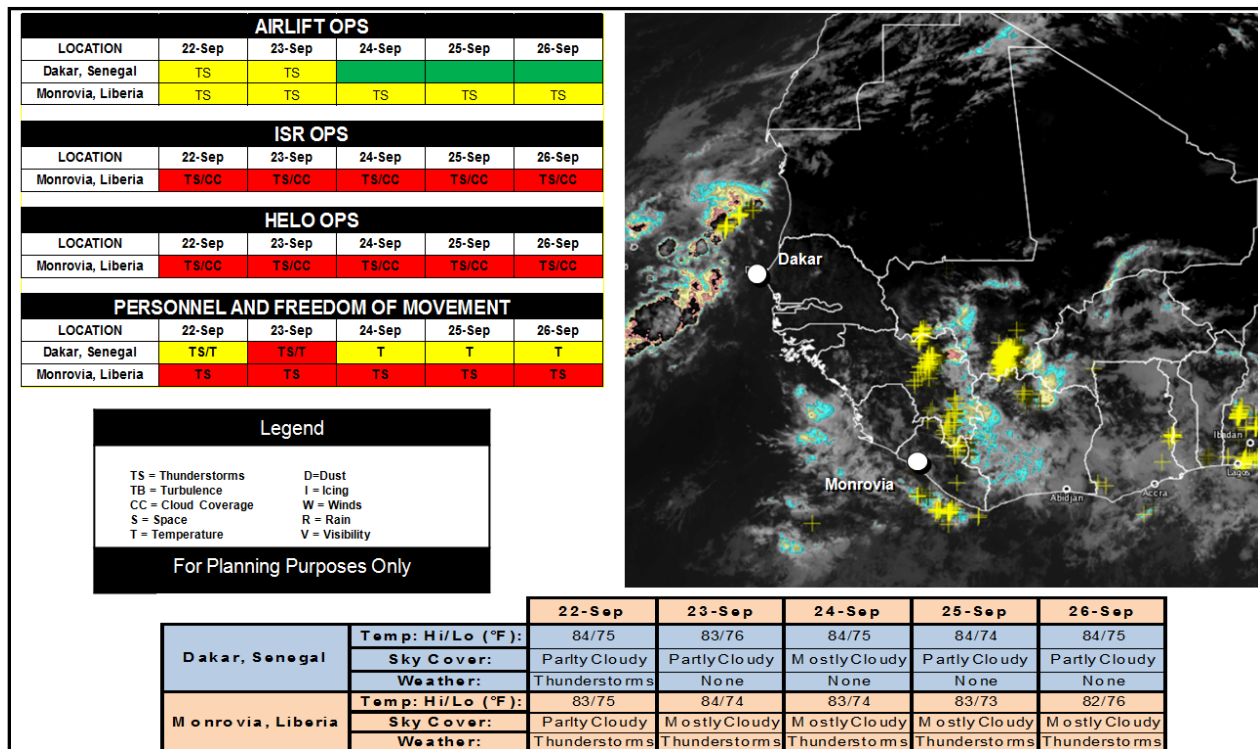
Australian News @newsonaust		0 Retweet
Hundreds of new Ebola cases discovered in Sierra Leone. #news #breaking #australia		
20.6K Tweets	105 Following	158 Followers
09/22/2014 10:21 AM (UTC)		
Twitter. @newsonaust 22SEP14. Tweeting about the lock down in Sierra Leone.		

² (U) World Health Organization, 18 SEP 14, (U) WHO: Ebola Response Roadmap Situation Report, cited portion classified: U, overall document classified: U

(U) JOA (Sierra Leone, Guinea, Senegal, Liberia):

(U) **New Ebola Clinics Useless Without More Trained Staff:** According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a shortage of volunteers to staff the new Ebola clinics and hospitals the international community is building in West Africa threatens efforts to bring the deadly virus rapidly under control, aid agencies have warned. The epidemic has overwhelmed Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, which had a critical shortage of doctors and nurses even before the Ebola outbreak, which began earlier this year. WHO says the infection rate is doubling every 10 to 21 days, which means hospitals and clinics may not be built and staffed fast enough to meet demand. *As the amount of Ebola cases rises, medical personnel in West Africa will be spread thin likely causing citizens with Ebola to not seek medical treatment due to overcrowded medical facilities.*³

(U) Weather:



(U) Monrovia will continue to see persistent rain with embedded thunderstorms throughout the forecast period. *These atmospheric conditions will make it very difficult for engineering and construction based activities due to persistent and at times heavy rains throughout the day. Furthermore, travel along all roads classified as "fair-weather" by will be nearly impossible due to the deterioration of ground conditions as 0.5 inches to 1.0 inch of rain is forecasted to occur on the 23rd* Roads classified as "all-weather" will also be difficult to traverse during periods of heavy downpours due to poor drainage and localized flooding. Forecasted thunderstorms and ceilings consistently below 1,500 feet (lower in higher terrain) will also limit operating times for helicopter operations. Although there will be

³ (U) all Africa, 20 SEP 14, (U) West Africa: New Ebola Clinics Useless Without More Trained Staff, Aid Agencies Say, cited portion classified: U, overall document classified: U

windows to operate helicopters, these windows may close quickly. According to climatological data, the afternoon hours tend to have the highest based ceilings, which will allow for rotary wing operations. Overall conditions throughout the JOA will begin to steadily improve by mid-October as the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone and its associated precipitation move further south on the African continent.