



SUMMARY OF PRE- AND POST TEST RESULTS FOR OFFICIALS AT 3 POINTS OF ENTRY

A 2-day training programme is being provided to build the capacity of border officials at the 8 selected Points of Entry (PoEs). The training, which is being conducted in 2 batches at each PoE, includes presentations on the Impact and Overview of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD); Surveillance for EVD and the Recognize, Isolate, Notify and Give Support (RING) Approach; EVD Preparedness and Response at PoEs; Infection Prevention and Control at PoEs; and EVD Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The table below shows the results of the Pre- and Post-Training tests completed by the participants at Elubo, Aflao and Takoradi.

12th August to 1st September 2015

	No. of Participants	Lowest score	Highest score	Mean score	Median score
ELUBO 1	44	4	56	24	22
	45	44	92	70	72
ELUBO 2	44	4	48	18	16
	47	40	92	55	56
AFLAO 1	41	4	48	22	20
	45	52	88	68	68
AFLAO 2	33 ¹	4	52	25	24
	33 ¹	52	92	71	72
TAKORADI 1	46	4	56*	24	22
	46	44	88	69	72
TAKORADI 2	24	0	40	16	15
	30	44	80	63	64
Summary (Pre)	232	0 ²	56 ³	21.65 ⁴	20
Summary (Post)	246	40 ²	92 ³	66.22 ⁴	64

Figures in red font represent details from Pre-tests, figures in blue font are those for Post-tests.

The summary table shows that a total of 246 officials from Port Health, Ghana Immigration and Customs participated in the training at these 3 Points of Entry. The average score registered by all participants pre-training was around 22%; post-training, the average score registered was over 66%, with 32% of participants registering scores of 80% or above. This shows that the trainees' knowledge of EVD surveillance, prevention and control increased significantly as a result of the training that they received.

Feedback received from trainees in all the locations so far has been very positive, with many commending IOM for inviting officials from the 3 agencies to train jointly, which has enhanced the other agencies' appreciation of the work being done by Port Health.

NOTES TO TABLE:

- 1: Low participation recorded because Aflao Batch 2 dates coincided with district level elections for which security officers were deployed to guard polling stations
- 2: Overall lowest scores for pre- and post- tests
- 3: Overall Highest scores for pre- and post-tests
- 4: Overall average for ALL scores in pre- and post-tests



IOM staff donating personal protective equipment, non-contact thermometers and hygiene equipment to the Ghana immigration service at the Aflao border.

HIGHLIGHTS

- IOM continued to carry out training workshops for officials of Port Health, Ghana Immigration Service and Ghana Revenue Authority (Customs Division). From Tema Port, the team has continued to Kotoka International Airport, Accra; Takoradi Port and Elubo Border (Western Region); Aflao Border (Volta Region); Paga Border (Upper East Region); Hamile (Upper West Region); and is now at Sampa (Brong Ahafo Region).
- Fieldwork and data analysis has been completed on the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study in four select communities which commenced on 21 July 2015. A first draft report has been submitted by the consultant carrying out the study for IOM, and is currently being reviewed. The findings in the draft report are already proving to be very useful in guiding the development of appropriate materials and most effective means of messaging for IOM's upcoming Social Mobilization activities.



IOM trainers taking participants of the Ghana Immigration Service, Port Health and Customs Officers from the Takoradi Port through the donning and doffing of full body PPEs.

SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

Among the key findings of the KAP study first draft report are:

- 406 respondents, 57% female and 43% male, 69% below 40 years old.
- The most common population level barrier to EVD prevention is superstition: *"most of us*

believe that every sickness has a spiritual cause so they will take the sick person to a spiritual healer” (Assemblyman, Elubo)

- Other major population level barriers include the widespread use of unapproved routes to cross Ghana’s borders; *“interference from politicians and senior officers at the port”* (Customs Officer, Elubo); and the way people handle the sick and dead bodies.
- Key among community practices that are potentially sources of spread of EVD are the ways in which families care for the sick or handle dead bodies of relatives: *“If EVD comes to this place it will kill so many people because of these practices”* (Chief, Elubo).
- EVD preparedness activities to date are generally recognised as positive, including

strong leadership at national and at district levels, and public education messages which have been well received, although not standardized.

- The main source of information about EVD has been television, with 78% of respondents citing it. Radio followed with 47%, with friends and relatives third with 12%, and health workers next with 6%.
- Preliminary recommendations are made in the draft report on potential themes for key messages and the means of reaching the various groups in the communities, including adverts, jingles and community dramas.



Frontline Officers of the Port Health Unit, Ghana Immigration Service and Customs practicing how to properly wear basic PPEs during a training session at Aflao Border.

IOM’S PARTNERS ON THE EBOLA PREPAREDNESS PROJECT IN GHANA INCLUDE:



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON IOM’S EBOLA CRISIS RESPONSE PROGRAMME, PLEASE CONTACT:

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