**BROLL: Ebola Vaccination in Democratic Republic of Congo**

**LOCATION :** Bikoro, Equateur Province, DRC

**SHOOTING DATE :** 22th, 23th and 28th May 2018

**LENGTH :** 04'19’’

**FORMAT :** HD

**SOUND :** Natural with French soundbites

**TITLE : BROLL – MSF begins vaccinating DRC area most hit by Ebola**

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**INTRO :**

On the 28th of May 2018, Médecins Sans Frontières started vaccinating Ebola frontline workers in Bikoro, Equateur Province, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where MSF has been working with the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) over the past few weeks. This trial vaccination will also be offered to contacts of patients.

The Ebola vaccine (rVSVDG-ZEBOV-GP) is being used as part of the overall strategy to control the Ebola outbreak. This investigational vaccine has not yet been licensed and is being implemented through a study protocol. The protocol defines to whom, when and how the vaccine should be given.

Participants receive information on the vaccine before consenting, and will be carefully monitored over a period of time. Participation is voluntary and the vaccination is free.

The vaccination will be administered using a ‘ring’ approach. This involves identifying newly diagnosed and laboratory-confirmed Ebola patients and locating the people they have been in contact with. These people and their contacts — often family members, neighbours, colleagues and friends of the patient — will constitute the ‘ring’. Ebola health workers in the affected area will also be offered the possibility of vaccination, as they are most at risk of exposure to the virus and as such of developing the disease.

Ring vaccination ensures that the vaccination of persons who are in the ‘ring’ create a buffer zone — or protective ring — to prevent the spread of infection.

SHOWS:

**00:00:00 Text Board**

00:00:03 MSF Staff in Personal Protective equipment in the Ebola Treatment Center in the Hospital of Bikoro

00:38:15 External Gviews of the Ebola Treatment Center

00:52:08 **SOUNDBITE (IN FRENCH) – Luis ENCINAS, Emergency Coordinator for MSF in Bikoro**

*« On n’a pas une vraie image de ce qu’il se passe. On ne voit que le top de l’iceberg. Et donc ce qui est très inquiétant c’est qu’on ne voit pas toutes les chaînes de transmission. Il n’y a pas un suivi encore à 100% des contacts. Ce qui fait qu’on découvre encore des nouveuax cas qui viennent sans faire le lien avec des cas confirmés, et ça c’est assez préoccupant. »*

**ENGLISH:**

*“We don't have a true picture of what's going on. We only see the tip of the iceberg.*

*So what is very worrying is that we do not see all the transmission chains. There is not yet a 100% follow-up of contacts. This means that we are still discovering new cases which have no link to the confirmed cases, and that is quite worrying.”*

01:14:06 **SOUNDBITE (IN FRENCH) – Luis ENCINAS, Emergency Coordinator for MSF in Bikoro**

*“Ce qui change radicalement par rapport à 2014, c’est l’arrivée de ce vaccin candidat qui rentre dans une étude d’efficacité et qui a déjà prouvé en Sierra-Léone et en Guinée son efficacité.*

*On pense que ça va jouer un rôle important au niveau du contrôle de l’évolution de l’épidémie, parce qu’on va protéger directement les personnes en première ligne: les médecins, les infirmiers, les hygiénistes, mais aussi les ambulanciers… »*

**ENGLISH:**

*“What is radically changing compared to 2014 is the arrival of the investigational vaccine which is entering an efficacy study and which has already proven its efficacy in Sierra Leone and Guinea.*

*We think that this will play an important role in controlling the evolution of the epidemic, because we will directly protect people on the front line: doctors, nurses, hygienists, but also ambulance attendants...”*

**01:44:28 SOUNDBITE (IN FRENCH) – Luis ENCINAS, Emergency Coordinator for MSF in Bikoro**

*“Une fois qu’on aura protégé ces personnes, on va aussi aller en anneau par rapport à la personne confirmée, donc toutes les personnes en contact direct avec ce patient, mais aussi les contacts de ces contacts, donc les contacts indirects, dans le but de contrôler rapidement et d’éviter une propagation.”*

**ENGLISH:**

**“***Once we have protected these people, we will also move towards the confirmed person, i.e. all the people in direct contact with this patient, but also the contacts of these contacts, i.e. the indirect contacts, in order to quickly control and avoid a spread.***”**

02:02:09Vaccination site in Bikoro

02:41:17Shots of the ARKTEK, Passive Vaccine Storage device used to stock and transport the Ebola vaccine (rVSVDG-ZEBOV-GP), which need to be maintained at a temperature of -80 °C to -60 °C.

03:03:14 Discharged of the third cured patient in the Ebola Treatment Center of Bikoro

03:21:20 **SOUNDBITE (IN FRENCH) – Wangui Nondi, Discharged patients**

Wangui Nondi, 29 years old, from NKombe Mongo was admitted on the 13th of May and then discharged on 22 May. Symptoms had started on the 10th. He was taking care of his brother,  who died

*“J’avais la maladie d’Ebola, et aujourd’hui c’est mon jour de sortie. Pour moi c’est fini la maladie d’Ebola.*

*J’étais le garde malade de mon grand frère, NOM, qui est mort. C’est comme ça que j’ai attrapé cette maladie.*

*Au début j’avais de la fièvre et des maux de tête. Puis je ne mangeais plus, j’étais faible.*

*Ensuite, j’ai reçu le traitement, et je me suis de nouveau senti comme auparavant »*

 ***ENGLISH :***

“*I had the Ebola disease, and today is my day out. Ebola is over for me.*

*I was the sick guard for my older brother, who died. That's how I got this disease.*

*At first I had a fever and headaches. Then I stopped eating, I was weak.*

*Finally, I received the treatment, and I felt like before again.”*

04:06:16 Wangui Nondi with Staff and family members in front of the hospital

04:18:18***END OF BROLL***

**MSF teams in the field:**

The current outbreak was declared on 8 May, in the North West of the country. As of the 28 May 2018, there had been 35 confirmed cases of Ebola resulting in 12 deaths, according to figures from DRC’s Ministry of Health. MSF teams are working in four places to take care of patients and to stem the epidemic.

MSF teams are currently in the areas of Mbandaka and Bikoro, where they have put in place two **Ebola Treatment Centres (ETC)** with 12 and 20 beds each. Teams are also tracing people who have been in direct or indirect contact with confirmed Ebola cases. In parallel, they are trying to raise awareness with communities to, among other things, limit exposure and encourage safe burial practices.

There are also MSF teams working in the remote areas of Itipo and Iboko. A transit centre with 10 beds has been set up in Itipo, where people suspected of having Ebola are isolated and receive care while waiting for laboratory diagnosis. If they test positive for the virus, they are transferred to the Bikoro ETC. In Iboko, an isolation area has been set up in the hospital and the team is building a new ETC.

Some of MSF’s most experienced Ebola field workers, including medical personnel, experts in infection control and logisticians are on the ground in Equateur Province.