

# Key Messages for Social Mobilization and Community Engagement in Intense Transmission Areas

Ebola Guidance Package

September 2014



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<i>Overarching Messages</i>	<i>Mesej den we wi Fɔ ol Tayt</i>
Ebola is real and kills. But you can protect yourself, your family, and your community.	Ebola na tru tin en i de kil. Bɔt you kin protekt yusef, yu fambul den, en yu komyuniti sef.
Be alert – help stop the spread of Ebola. Speak with your local community leader if you suspect someone with Ebola in your community or call the toll free Ebola Hotline XXXX for advice.	Waydawek o! – Ep fɔ tap Ebola. Tɔk wit di wan den we de bifo na yu Komyuniti if yu sɔspekt pɔsin we get Ebola ɔ kɔl 117 fɔ fri mek den advays yu.
Do not touch a sick person with suspected Ebola or someone who has died from Ebola.	Nɔ tɔch pɔsin we sik we yu fil se get Ebola, ɔ pɔsin we Ebola kil.
Ebola causes sudden high fever, extreme tiredness, headache, body pain and loss of appetite. If you have a sudden high fever after contact with a person with Ebola or after attending a funeral, go to the nearest health facility.	Ebola de mek yu bɔdi wam kwik kwik, yu de taya bad bad wan, yu ed en yu bɔdi go de at yu en yu nɔ go de fil fɔ it. If yu bɔdi wam bikɔs yu dɔn tɔch pɔsin we get Ebola ɔ bikɔs yu kɔmɔt bɛrin, na fɔ rɔn go wantem wantem na di ospitul we de nia yu.
Early treatment of Ebola at a health facility increases your chance of survival. By going to the health facility the moment you have symptoms, you protect your family and community and help stop the spread of the disease.	If yu go na di Ebola Senta we de nia yu wantem fɔ mek den go mɛn yu kwik kwik wan, dat go ep yu fɔ mek yu wel bak fayn fayn wan. If yu go na tritment senta wanten we yu get the sayn dem, yu go dɔn protekt yu fambul den en yu komyuniti en yu go dɔn ep fɔ tap di Ebola mek i nɔ skata.
Wash your hands frequently with soap and water after every social contact.	Yu fɔ was yu an ɔltem wit sop en wata we yu tɔch enibɔdi.

<i>Supporting Messages</i>	<i>Mesej fɔ batɔ wetin wi de se</i>
Ebola enters your body through your mouth, nose and eyes, or a break in the skin. To catch Ebola, you must touch the bodily fluids of a person with Ebola and then with dirty hands touch your eyes nose or mouth. Bodily fluids include sweat, stools, vomit, urine, semen, vaginal fluid and blood.	Ebola go kam na yu bɔdi bay yu mɔt, nos en yu yay ɔ if yu bɔdi get krach. If yu fɔ get Ebola yu mɔs tɔch the wata we de kɔmɔt pan pɔsin we get Ebola, dɔn wit da dɔti an de yu tɔch yu yay, nos or yu mɔt. Na dis na di wata we de kɔmɔt pan pɔsin we get Ebola: yu swet, yu stul, vɔmit, pis, spam, wata we de kɔmɔt pan uman den en blɔd.
A person who has died of Ebola is still highly infectious and should not be touched. Call the toll free Ebola Hotline XXXX to arrange for the body to be picked up or contact your local community leader.	Pɔsin we Ebola kil get di sik bad bad wan en yu nɔ fɔ tɔch am. Kɔl 117 fɔ fri fɔ arenj fɔ le den kam tek di bɔdi ɔ tel yu komyuniti lida dem.
Ebola is spread to humans from some	Di animal den we de skata di Ebola to mɔtalman

<p>animals like bats and monkeys. People can catch the disease touching or eating a sick or dead animal. Never eat animals that are found sick or dead. Now that Ebola is in the human population it is being spread from human to human.</p>	<p>dɛn na bat ɔ mɔnki. Yu go get di sik if yu tɔch ɔ it animal we sik or we dɔn day. Nɔ eva eat any animal we yu fɛn sik wan ɔ we dɔn day. Naw we Ebola de wit wi so, i de skata frɔm pɔsin to pɔsin.</p>
<p>Ebola can also be caught from a used razor at a barber shop, or when receiving an injection with a needle that has already been used (hospital or tattoo parlour), or if you are cut in a ceremony with a knife that has been used on someone who is infected. You cannot get Ebola by talking to people, walking in the street or shopping in the market.</p>	<p>Yu kin get Ebola frɔm razɔ bled we dɛn dɔn use na dɛn babin shɔp ɔ we yu de tek injekshɔn wit nidul we dɛn dɔn yuz (na ɔspitul ɔ dɛn say dɛn we dɛn de tatu) ɔ if dɛn kɔt yu wit nef na ɛni sosayti ples we dɛn bin dɔn yuz pan ɔda pɔsin we get Ebola. Yu nɔ go get Ebola we yu tɔk to pɔsin, we yu de waka na trit or we yu go bay bay na makit.</p>
<p>If you or someone you know falls sick with sudden high fever, extreme tiredness, headache, body pain and loss of appetite, consult your local community leader and immediately call the Ebola Hotline at XXXX for advice.</p>	<p>If yu ɔ sɔmbɔdi sik wantɛm so wit ebi fiva, una taya bad wan, una ed ɛn bɔdi de at, dɔn yu nɔ fil fɔ it, tɔk to yu kɔmyuniti lida wantɛm dɔn yu kɔl 117 mek dɛm advays yu kwik wan.</p>
<p>If someone you know dies with symptoms of Ebola do not touch the body. Call immediately the toll free Ebola Hotline and consult your local community leader. Pay your respects without touching, kissing, cleaning or wrapping the body. The body can be prayed over to complete religious practices, but at a safe distance of one meter, without touching. The person's soiled clothes and bedding are contagious and must be burnt. The house, latrine and person's room must be disinfected by trained staff. Call the toll free Ebola Hotline.</p>	<p>If sɔmbɔdi we yu no day wit sayn dɛm we fiba lek Ebola, nɔ tɔch di bɔdi o. Kɔl 117 wantɛm dɛn yu tɔk to yu Kɔmyuniti lida. Yu kin sɔri fɔ di pɔsin bɔt nɔ tɔch ɔ kis ɔ klin ɔ rap di dede bɔdi. Dɛn kin pre pan di bɔdi fɔ sho se di pɔsin na Muslim ɔ Kristien bɔt yu fɔ de far frɔm di bɔdi lekɛ wan mita so ɛn nɔ fɔ tɔch. Di pɔsin hin klos, di tiŋ dɛn nah in bed ɛn di bed sef ɔl nɔ fayn fɔ use igen bikɔs dɛn sef go dɔn get di sik so na fɔ bɔn dɛm. Dɛn fɔ spre di ose, latrin ɛn di pɔsin hin rum sef wit kemikal we go kil di sik wantɛm wantɛm.</p>
<p>Children orphaned or separated from caregivers due to Ebola may be very fearful and will need care and support. If a child is orphaned or separated immediately contact a trusted child protection actor to initiate reunification with relatives or other trusted members of the community known to the child, such as neighbours or relatives.</p>	<p>Pikin we hin pipul dɛn dɔn day ɔ we dɛn pul kɔmɔt to di wan dɛn we de tek kia ɔf am go de fraid ɛn i go fayn fɔ tek gud kia ɔf dɛm ɛn bato dɛm. If Pikin we hin pipul dɛn dɔn day ɔ we dɛn pul kɔmɔt to di wan dɛn we de tek kia ɔf am yu fɔ mek dɛn gud pikin biznes ɔganayzashɔn mek hin fambul dɛm tek am bak ɔ di pipul dɛm na di kɔmyuniti we di pikin sabi we go bi hin gud neba ɔ fambul.</p>
<p>The body of a person with Ebola should only be handled by people who are trained in safe</p>	<p>Na masta sabi pipul dɛn we dɛn dɔn lan aw fɔ do wit Pɔsin we Ebola kil hin bɔdi sef wan fɔ bɛr di</p>

burial practices.	bɔdi.
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<i>Treatment: Information for those seeking treatment for a person with symptoms of Ebola</i>	<i>Tritment: Dis na Mesej fɔ den wan den we want fɔ ep pipul den we den fil se get Ebola fɔ tek tritment</i>
Free treatment for Ebola is available at health facilities.	Fri tritment de fɔ Ebola na ɔl den ɔspitul dem.
It is always best to seek treatment at your nearest health facility. Early treatment increases your chance of survival compared to staying at home.	I fayn fɔ tek tritment na di ɔspitul we de nia yu. We yu go fɔ tritment kwik dat go ep yu fɔ mek yu wɛl bak fayn fayn wan en i betɛ pas yu sidɔm na ose.
At the health facility the medical team provides treatment of the disease by: lowering the fever, providing rehydration and good nutrition, reducing pain and controlling infection.	We yu go na di ɔspitul na so di masta sabi wokman den go ep yu: Di fiva go betɛ, den go mek yu bɔdi get di wata we i want en den go gi yu gud it, di pen go betɛ dɔn di Ebola sɛf go tek kɔntrol.
Going to the health clinic the moment you have signs and symptoms protects your family and your community and prevents the spread of the disease.	We yu go na di ɔspitul kwik di tɛm we yu si the sayn we Ebola kin gi, yu dɔn ep yu fambul dem en yu kɔmyuniti en yu dɔn ep mek di Ebola nɔ skata.
Do not care for a sick person at home. Entire families get sick and die from treating one person at home.	Nɔ tray fɔ pɛpɛ dɔkta pɔsin we sik na ose. ɔl yu fambul den go sik en day fɔ da wangren pɔsin we yu fet fɔ pɛpɛ dɔkta na ose.
If you or someone in your family or community is sick, immediately contact your local community leader and call the toll free Ebola Hotline for advice at XXXX.	If yu ɔ pɔsin we na yu fambul ɔ pɔsin na yu kɔmyuniti sik, na fɔ tɔk to yu kɔmyuniti lida wantɛm dɔn yu kɔl <b>117</b> we na di Ebola kes nɔmba mek den gi yu gud advays.
Ebola treatment centres have been established in major hospitals and field centres to provide the safest possible care to persons with symptoms of Ebola.	Ebola tritment senta de ɔlɔbɔt na den big ɔspitul en kɔmyuniti fɔ ep fɔ gi fayn en gud tritment we go ep den wan dem we get the Ebola sayn.
In areas where treatment services are fully occupied or not yet established, Ebola care or referral centres are being established to help stop the spread of the disease. Ebola care or referral centres can also help communities track and monitor contacts of patients who may have also caught the disease.	Say den we di tritment senta ful ɔ sɛf nɔ get tritment senta, den mek say we den go sɛn yu fɔ ep tap di sik. Di Ebola kia ɔ say we den go sɛn yu kin ep di kɔmyuniti fɔ no en de wach di say den we pipul den de we dɛnsɛf dɔn get di sik.
It is important that you follow guidance from your local community leader, health facility or the toll free Ebola Hotline on what is the	I impɔtant fɔ mek yu fala the rul dem we yu kɔmyuniti lida dem en di ɔspitul wokman den dɔn put fɔ ep tap di sik en no wetin fɔ du we yu nɔ go

best care available to you.	get di sik ɔ yu kin kɔl <b>117</b> fɔ fri Ebola advays.
Wash your hands frequently with soap and water after every social contact.	Yu fɔ was yu an ɔltɛm wit sop ɛn wata we yu tɔch ɛnibɔdi.
If it is impossible for you to travel or contact your local health facility and you or a family member falls sick with suspected Ebola, immediately provide them with their own space. Provide them with their own plate, cup, spoon and towel. Wash these items with water and detergent or with disinfectant separately from the rest of the household.	If hi nɔ pɔsibul fɔ mek yu go ɔ tɔk to di ɔspitul we yu ɔ yu fambul sik ɔ yu fil se na Ebola, wantɛm wantɛm na fɔ gi am in yon say na di ose. Gi am in yon plet, kɔp, spun ɛn tawɛl. Was dɛn tiŋ ya wit wata ɛn sop ɛn nɔ miks am with the ɔda tiŋ dɛn na di ose o.
Assign one person to take care of the individual affected. Family or community members who have fully recovered from Ebola cannot catch it again during this outbreak and can safely provide care to others who are sick.	Put wan pɔsin fɔ de tek kia ɔf the pɔsin we dɔn sik. Yu fambul ɔ pɔsin na di kɔmyuniti we dɔn wɛl ɛn nɔ get di Ebola igen nɔ go get am igen ɛn i go ebul ɛp the ɔda pipul dɛn we sik.
If you provide care, you need protective equipment. Use dish gloves, or plastic bags as gloves. Use a raincoat worn backwards as an apron. Don't touch the person with Ebola or their bodily fluids without protective equipment.	If yu de ɛp, yu nid fɔ kɔba ɔl pat pan yu sɛf. Yuz glɔvs ɔ if yu nɔ get glɔvs yu kin yuz plastic bag lek glɔvs. Yuz ren kot ɛn yu fɔ wɛr am bak na frɔnt lek eprɔn. Nɔ tɔch di pɔsin we get di Ebola ɔ ɛni wata we de kɔmpt na in bɔdi we yu nɔ kɔba yu bɔdi fayn fayn wan.
Provide the sick person with plenty of drinks, such as water, soup, tea and locally available beverages. Alcohol should not be given to persons sick or suspected of Ebola infection.	Gi the sik pɔsin plenti tiŋ fɔ drink lek wata, soup, tea ɛn dɛn drink dɛn we dɛn de mek nay a. Nɔ gi pɔsin kɔm we sik or we yu fil se get Ebola.
Wash your hands frequently with soap and water after every contact.	Yu fɔ was yu an ɔltɛm wit sop ɛn wata we yu tɔch ɛnibɔdi.

<i>Information for those who have recovered from Ebola</i>	<i>Dis na Mɛsej fɔ dɛn wan dɛn we bin get Ebola we dɔn wɛl we nɔ get Ebola igen</i>
If you have recovered from Ebola you cannot catch it again during this outbreak.	If yu dɔn wɛl ɛn di Ebola dɔn lef yu, yu nɔ go get am igen ivin if the Ebola bɔsayt bak.
You can help the community by taking care of other sick people with Ebola. Follow hygiene rules so you do not carry the fluids of a sick person to other family or community members.	Yu kin ɛp ɔd sik pipul dɛn we get Ebola na yu kɔmyuniti. Yu fɔ fala the rul dɛm we the masta sabi ospitul wokman dɛn gi mek yu nɔ go kɛr di wata we de kɔmɔt pan di sik pɔsin go gi yu fmbul dɛn ɔ pipul dɛn na yu kɔmyuniti.
You can no longer infect others. However,	Yu nɔ go ebul gi ɔda pɔsin Ebola. Bɔt yu we na man

men who recover from Ebola should wear a condom during sexual contact for at least 3 months after recovery – Ebola is present in the semen up to this time.	fɔ wɛr wan fut sɔks we yu wan du mai ɛn dadi biznɛs sote tri mɔnt afta yu dɔn wɛl. Ebola de na yu spam ɔp to da tɛm de.
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<b><i>Contacts: Information for those who have had close contact with a person with Ebola</i></b>	<b><i>Yu we bin dɔn tɔch pɔsin: Dis na mɛsej fɔ dɛn wan dɛn we bin dɔn tɔch pɔsin we gɛt Ebola</i></b>
If you have touched or been in close contact with someone with Ebola or attended a funeral of someone who has died of Ebola you may have been exposed to the disease.	If yu bin dɔn tɔch ɔ de nia pɔsin we gɛt Ebola ɔ yu dɔn go pɔsin in bɛrin we Ebola kil yu dɔn kɛr yusɛf nia di Ebola.
Contacts of people with suspected Ebola are those who have:	Di pipul dɛn we wi kin fil se gɛt Ebola na dɛn wan dɛm we:
Slept in the same household with a person suspected of having Ebola	dɔn slip na di sem ose wit pɔsin we dɛn fil se gɛt Ebola
Touched a person with suspected Ebola (alive or dead)	Tɔch pɔsin we dɛn fil se gɛt di Ebola (ivin if i day ɔ i nɔ day)
Had sexual contact with a person with suspected Ebola	Dɔn du mami ɛn dadi biznɛs wit pɔsin we dɛn fil se gɛt Ebola
Touched the blood or bodily fluids of a person with suspected Ebola (alive or dead)	Tɔch the blɔd ɔ wata we de kɔmɔt pan pɔsin we dɛn fil se gɛt Ebola
Touched the personal belongings of a person with suspected Ebola, including their clothes, towels and bed linen	Tɔch di pɔsin we dɛn fil se gɛt Ebola in prɔpati lek hin klos, tawɛl ɛn in bed shit
Breastfed by a woman with Ebola	Pikin we in mama gɛt Ebola dɔn i de gi am bɔbi
Breastfed or wet-nursed a baby with Ebola	Yu we de gi pikin bɔbi we gɛt Ebola ɔ yu we de tek kia ɔf da pikin de
If you think you have come in close contact with someone with suspected Ebola you should closely monitor yourself and your family's health and stay close to your home.	If yu fil se yu dɔn kam nia pɔsin we yu fil se gɛt Ebola yu fɔ tek tɛm wach yusɛf ɛn yu fambul dɛm ɛn de nia yu ose.
Health workers may ask you to report the status of your health or visit you every day for 21 days until they are sure you do not show signs and symptoms of Ebola.	Di ɔspitul pipul dɛn go ask yu fɔ de tɛl dɛm aw yu de fil ɔ dɛn go de kam fɛn yu ɛvri de sote 21 des da tɛm de dɛn dɔn biliv se yu nɔ gɛt ɛni Ebola sayn.
If you think you may have been exposed to Ebola minimize close contact with other family members. Signs and symptoms for Ebola can appear 2 - 21 days after being exposed to the disease. If you have a sudden high fever report to the health facility of call the toll free Ebola Hotline on XXXX.	If yu fil se yu dɔn mistek tɔch ɔ go nia Ebola pɔsin, yu nɔ fɔ go nia yu fambul dɛm. Di Ebola sayn go bigin sho frɔm 2 – 21 days. If yu bɔdi bigin wam wantɛm wantɛm na fɔ tɛl di ɔspitul nia yu ɔ kɔl 117 we na fri.
You cannot spread Ebola disease until	Yu nɔ go skata Ebola sote yu bigin fil yu bɔdi de

symptoms like sudden high fever and headache appear. A person who does not have physical symptoms cannot infect others.	wam bad wan, ɛn yu ed bigin fɔ at. Pɔsin we di Ebola sayn nɔ de sho pan nɔ go skata Ebola to ɔda pɔsin.
If you or a family member falls sick with sudden high fever, immediately contact your local community leader and call the Ebola Hotline at XXXX for advice. Go to your nearest health facility for treatment.	If yu ɔ yu fambul sik ɛn una bɔdi bigin wam, na fɔ kɔl ɔ tɔk to yu lida na yu kɔmyuniti wantɛm wantɛm dɔn yu kɔl di Ebola nɔmba na 117 mek dɛn go advays yu. Go na di ɔspitul we de nia yu fɔ mek dɛn go mɛn yu.
Please note - Ebola can be transmitted between a baby and their mother (or wet-nursed) if one of them is infected. However, babies should continue to be exclusively breastfeed until 6 months and with complimentary feeding up to two years or beyond.	Nɔ fɔget se – Pikin ɛn in mama kin gi dɛn kɔmpin Ebola (ɔ the nɔs sɛf we de ɛp am) if ɛni wan pan dɛm get am. Bɔt nɔ fɔget se yu fɔ gi pikin bɔbi sote l siks mɔnt dɔn yu kin gi am dɛn ɔda tin dɛn lɛk milk sote l tu ia ɔ pas dat sɛf.
Breastfeeding should only be stopped if a trained health worker determines there is a risk to continue nursing or if either mother or child shows symptoms of Ebola.	Yu go tap fɔ gi bɔbi we di masta sabi ɔspitul wokman dɛn se i nɔ fayn fɔ kontinyu fɔ gi di pikin bɔbi ɔ if di mama ɔ pikin de sho di sayn dɛn we Ebola get.

<b><i>Safe Burial Practices: Information for those handling a person with Ebola who has died</i></b>	<b><i>Aw ɛn wetin Fɔ du Fɔ Bɛr we Prɔblɛm nɔ go de: Mɛsej fɔ yu we de dil wit pɔsin we Ebola kil</i></b>
If somebody in your family dies with suspected Ebola, immediately call the toll free Ebola Hotline at XXXX for disinfection of the house and removal of the body.	If Pɔsin we na yu fambul day we dɛn fil se get Ebola, Kɔl the Ebola nɔmba na 117 so dat dɛn kin kam spre yu ose ɛn pul di dede bɔdi de.
Pay your respects without touching, kissing, cleaning or wrapping the body before burial or cremation. The body can be prayed over to complete religious practices, but at a safe distance or one meter, without touching. Ebola is very infectious even after death.	Yu kin sho se yu rɛspekt di day pɔsin bɔt nɔ fɔ tɔch am ɔ kis am ɔ nɔ klin ɔ rap di bɔdi bifo dɛn bɛr am ɔ bɔn am. Dɛn kin pre pan di bɔdi fɔ sho se di pɔsin na kristien ɔ muslim bɔt yu fɔ de far we lɛk wan mita so we yu nɔ go tɔch di bɔdi. Ebola na bad sik ivin we pɔsin dɔn day.
The body of a person with Ebola should only be handled by trained personnel using appropriate protection. Bodies should be buried or cremated by teams trained in safe burial procedures.	Na dɛn masta sabi pipul dɛn we dɔn lan aw fɔ dil wit pɔsin we Ebola kil in bɔdi nɔmɔ fɔ do dɛn wok ɛn dɛn fɔ yuz di klos dɛn we kin kɔba dɛn bɔdi ɛn say dɛn we Ebola nɔ go nia dɛn. Di pipul dɛn we fɔ bɛr ɔ bɔn di bɔdi na dɛn wan dɛn we lan bɛtɛ bɛtɛ wan aw fɔ bɛr ɔ bɔn bɔdi fayn fayn wan fɔ du am.
Under no circumstances should a body be touched or moved after burial.	Natin nɔ fɔ mek yu tɔch ɔ pul di dede bɔdi afta dɛn dɔn bɛr am.

Wash your hands frequently with soap and water after every social contact.	Yu fɔ was yu an ɔltem wit sop en wata we yu tɔch enibɔdi.
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<i>What can you do to Stop Ebola in your community?</i>	<i>Wetin yu fɔ du fɔ tap Ebola na yu Kɔmyuniti</i>
Begin by educating and protecting yourself, your family and your community.	Yu fɔ stat fɔ tich en protɛkt yusef, yu fambul en yu kɔmyuniti.
Contact your local political or community leader to devise ways to inform and engage your community. Also contact NGOs & INGOs and volunteer with them.	Tɔk ɔ eng ed wit yu pɔlitks pipul den na yu aria ɔ di kɔmyuniti lida dem, fɔ fen we fɔ pas di mesej to ɔlman na di kɔmyuniti. Sef yu fɔ eng ed wit den NGO en INGO den so dat una sef kin ep den fɔ sheb di mesej betɛ betɛ wan.
Speak with influential leaders like - Chiefs & Traditional Leaders, Imams, Priests & Pastors, women's and youth groups, traditional healers & societal heads about their role in educating the community about how to prevent Ebola.	Tɔk wit big pipul den we get se lek – Di Chif en di Tradishɔn edman dem, di Imam, Prist en Pastɔ dem, Uman en den yut grup, the Tradishɔn Mɛresin pipul den en den big pipul na wi sosayti bɔt aw en wetin den fɔ du fɔ tich di pipul den na wi kɔmyuniti aw fɔ tap Ebola.
Volunteer with Community Health Workers going door-to-door educating the population.	Yu fɔ gi yu sef fri fɔ ep di kɔmyuniti ɔspitul pipul dem fɔ de go ose to ose fɔ tich di pipul den na di kɔmyuniti.
Speak with teachers about the importance of creating theatre groups and other playful activities that provide children with educational opportunities about Ebola.	Tɔk to ticha den le den no aw i fayn fɔ akt ple en mek ɔda tiŋ den we pikin den lek we go ep di pikin den fɔ lan betɛ betɛ wan bɔt Ebola
Speak with your neighbours about how you can organize yourselves and support prevention of Ebola.	Tɔk to yu neba bɔt aw una kin arenj tin dem we go tinap tranga wan fɔ ep fet the Ebola mek pipul den nɔ get am.