

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

Ebola Guidance Package

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<i>Overarching Messages</i>	<i>Átera Tasako</i>
Ebola is real and kills. But you can protect yourself, your family, and your community.	Áñibola áñ yi tæteñ owa áñ dif. Kere æñ gbæli bum áñyethe ámu, áñbõnsho ámu, yi ákælækæñ æñ yi-e.
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.	Tämä hip – mar kágbiñá kámá Áñibola áñ te gbánthe. Fófáne angbaká ña ákælækælæñ æñ yi bepi káñ sòthæne wuni o ba Áñibola ka ákælækælæñ æñ yi-e thalóm gbát ka áñlóm áñe-117 káyankæñ kámá a tóri mu áte æñ yi tæ kæ yó-e.
Do not touch a sick person with suspected Ebola or someone who has died from Ebola.	Te gbone wuni owe a sòthæne kæ pa o ba Áñibola thalóm wuni owe po fi yi Áñibola-e.
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.	Áñibola áñ sáñ otánk oschelgbenthen, áñder áñ gbogbæthá othasær, rábomp rában, áñder áñ bansá owa kædi kæ bõthæneye mu. Bepi káñ tælnæ otánk kedaræñ ka æñ po gbone wuni ba Áñibola thalóm æñ po kó kori ráfi-e, kóne ka áñsheth ákædamær áñe fátær mu-e.
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.	Káyenk sòtho kædamær ka áñsheth ákædamær kæ tæ kisis mu kæwur ka Áñibola. Bepi káñ kóne ka áñsheth ákædamær ka olemp wa máñ tælnæ mátorisne má Áñibola-e, æñ tæ bum áñbõnsho ámu yi ákælækæñ æñ yi owa æñ tæ gbiñá kámá rátu ræ te gbánthe.
Wash your hands frequently with soap and water after every social contact.	Yak máta mámu kátkát yi mæsoy yi mántáñ álókó bæ æñ po gbone wuni-e.

<i>Supporting Messages</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.	Áñthuthuñ ka Áñibola o tæ wóñ ka áñder ámu kætáñ ro sæñ, ro soth yi ka efóráñ, owa bepi káñ ba kæsám ka áñder-e. Yenka owuni mo sòtho Áñibola-e, thas bepi kó gbone ámant má wur ka áñder ña owuni ba Áñibola owa yi máta mænókó, káñ gbone efór emu, áñsoth ámu thalóm kæsæñ kámu. Ámant mægbaske má wur ka áñder ña owuni-e má yi mo máranæ, enin, máñánt, mápæntan, ámant má wur ro di ka owunibom yi áñderáñ.



<p>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.</p>	<p>Ɔwuni ɔwe ʌnjibola mɔnj dif-e, ɔ tɛ tepɛrɔ rɔtu rɛ wuni lɔm lɛmp ɔwa a ye tɛ kɛ gbɔnɛ kɔbel kɔŋ. Tela ka ʌnjɔm nja ʌnjibola ʌnje 117 lɛmp kɔmɔ a kɔ gbasi kɔbel kɔŋ thalɔm tela anɔgbɔkɔ yi ka ʌkɔlɛnkɔŋ ɛŋ yi.</p>
<p>Ebola is spread to humans from some 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>ʌnjibola ʌnj tepɛr kɛwɔr rɛ wuni kɛkɔ rɛ wuni lɔm ɔwa yi tɔshɛm mɔ ɛkakɛm yi tɔyɛkɔŋ. Anɔfɛm ɛŋ tɛ sɔthɔ rɔtu ʌre kɛtɔŋ ka kɛ gbɔnɛ yi kɔ di ɛshɛm atuy yi ɛŋe po fiyɔnɛ-e. Te di hali ushɛm utuy thalɔm po fiyɔnɛ-e. Mɔyɛŋ rɔtu rɛ ʌnjibola rɛ po gbɔnthɛ kɛtɔŋ ka anɔfɛm-e akɛpɛt, rɛ tepɛr kɛwɔr rɛ wuni kɛ kɔ rɛ wuni ulɔm.</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>ʌnjibola sɔ a sɔthɔ nji bepi kɔ ɔwuni ɔ yalɛnɛ ʌbɔled ʌkur ka fon kɔ-e, thalɔm ka tukɔ kɔ ʌshɛni a po tukɔ wuni ulɔm (rɔ wɔskitul thalɔm ɔdɛr ro ma lomɔr mɔdɛr ma anɔfɛm-e), thalɔm bepi ka gbɔk ʌnjdɛr ʌmu yi ʌthis kɛwɔr ka mɔkur mɛgbaskɛ gbaskɛ ma anɔfɛm asu kɛdarɛŋ ka a po yalɛnɛ nji ka ɔwuni ba rɔtu-e. Ɔŋ bayɛ kɛ sɔthɔ ʌnjibola rɛ kɛ kori anɔfɛm, kɔ kɔth ro tɛrit thalɔm kɔ kɔnɛ ways ro 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>Bepi munɔŋ thalɔm wuni ɛŋ tɔrɔ kɔ sɔthɔ ʌfiba ʌselgbɛnthɛŋ, ʌnjdɛr nɔŋ ʌnj gbɔgbɛthɔ ɔthasɛr, rɔbɔmp rɛ bansɔ, mɔdɛr mɛ bansɔ ɔwa ɔ fɛlayɛ tɛ kɛ di-e, tɔri ti anɔkɛrɔbɔmp anu ka ʌkɔlɛnkɔlɛŋ ɛŋ yi-e ɔwa gbɔt ka ʌnjɔm nja ʌnjibola ʌnje – 117 kɔmɔ a tɔri mu ʌte ɛŋ yi tɛ kɛ yɔ-e.</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</p>	<p>Bepi kɔ ɔwuni ɛŋ tɔrɔ kɔ fi yi mɔtɔrine ma ʌnjibola-e te gbɔnɛ ʌnjdɛr nɔŋ. Tela lɛmp nja lɛmpɔŋ ka ʌnjɔm nja ʌnjɔbola ɛŋ tɔrɔ-e ɔwa yifɔnɛ anɔkɛrɔbɔmp nja ʌkɔlɛnkɔlɛŋ kɔnu. Yikis ɔwe po fi-e kɛ te gbɔŋ kɔ, kɛ te mumɛl kɔ, kɛ te bukɔ kɔ thalɔm ɛŋ dapɛr ʌnjdɛr nɔŋ. A gbɛli thɔlɔnɛ ɔwuni po fi-e kɛtɔŋɔnɛ mɔkur ma ʌnjɔnɔ nɔŋ, kɛrɛ ɛŋ tɛmɔ ɔbɔlɔnɛ pɔŋ, kɛ te gbɔnɛ kɔ. Ɔwuni kati ʌtotha yi ɛyɛt a yalɛnɛ kɔ bɛ a yi tɛ kɛ thɔy yi. ʌnjshɛth ɔ yi-o, ʌnjyad mɔ bɔ kɛ kɔ wur rɛkɔŋ-o ɔwa yi ʌnjkonko mɔ la dirɔ-e a yi tɛ kɛ kɔ gbɛrɔns nji yi anɔfɛm a po</p>



toll free Ebola Hotline.	thəkəsà ta kà yò mápánth mati-e. Gbát ànjlóm ña Àñjibola kəyankañ.
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.	Àñfeth àñfəm ñañ po fi thalóm a po boláne kəwur ka àñfəm ñañ salata māsibo ma Àñjibola-e, añ yi anɔshinɛ ɔthasər ɔwa a yi tə kə kəláne ña ɔwa a kal maráne ña. Bepi ɔwath kà àñfəm ñañ po fi-e thalóm ka boláne kə kəwur ka àñfəm ñañ-e tɔri ti àninki àpəlne mə bum àñfeth-e ləmp ña ləmpàñ kámá a gbəli kal lánkəli ɔwath ɔwe ka àñfəm ñañ thalóm afəm añe yi akolo gbəli kəláne kɔ-e mɔ àñfátáne ñañ thalóm añe añ yi ka təkóm-e.
The body of a person with Ebola should only be handled by people who are trained in safe burial practices.	Kábel ka ɔwe Àñjibola àñ po dif-e wuni lóm ɔ ye tə kə gbɔnɛ kɔ thas añe a po thəkəsà ta kábɛnɛ añe po fi-e.

<b><i>Treatment: Information for those seeking treatment for a person with symptoms of Ebola</i></b>	<i>Kádamər: Átera ta añe mə kəláne kádamər ta ɔwuni po ba mátɔrine ma Àñjibola-e.</i>
Free treatment for Ebola is available at health facilities.	Kádamər kəyankañ ta Àñjibola añ tə sɔthɔ ki ka ɛsheth ɛkadamər.
It is always best to seek treatment at your nearest health facility. Early treatment increases your chance of survival compared to staying at home.	Ɔfinc ti kámá añ kɔ ka àñsheth àkadamər añe fátər mu-e. Káyenk sɔthɔ kadamər kə tə fisɔs mu pə thasi ká yirá ro sheth.
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.	Ka àñsheth àkadamər añbolomba añ tə sɔñ mu kadamər mɔ: ká gbənkɪ àñfiba, ká təmsər àñdər yi ká sɔñ mu dardi rəfinɔñ, ká yò àñdər àñ tey kábansá yi ká yò rátu rə te tepər afəm alóm.
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.	Ká kɔnɛ ka àñsheth àkadamər ka àñlɔkɔ mán sɔthəne mətəlne yi mátɔrisne ma rátu-e kə tə bum àñbɔnshɔ ámu yi àkələnkaləñ añ yi-e ɔwa kə tə yò kámá rátu rə te bār gbánthɛ.
Do not care for a sick person at home. Entire families get sick and die from treating one person at home.	Te bɛnɛ wuni tuy ro sheth kámu. Àñbɔnshɔ ámu bɛ añ tə tu ɔwa añ tə fi bepi káñ bɛnɛ wuni tuy kin ro sheth kámu-e.



<p>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.</p>	<p>Bepi munɔŋ thalɔm wuni ka aŋbɔnshɔ ʔmu thalɔm ka ʔkʔlʔnkʔlʔŋ ʔŋ yi kɔ tu-e, tɔri lʔmp ɔa lʔmpʔn ʔŋkʔrbomp ɔa ʔkʔlʔnkʔlʔŋ kʔmu ɔwa gbʔt ka ʔŋlɔm ɔa ʔŋibola kʔyankʔŋ kʔmʔ a tɔri mu ʔte ʔŋ yi tʔ kʔ ɔ-e ka ʔŋ-117.</p>
<p>Ebola treatment centres have been established in major hospitals and field centres to provide the safest possible care to persons with symptoms of Ebola.</p>	<p>ʔsheth ʔkʔdamʔr ya ʔŋibola a po kanthi yi ka ʔsheth ʔbana ya kʔdamʔr yi sɔ ʔgbʔp ʔlɔmʔŋ kʔmʔ a gbʔli kʔlʔnʔ ka ɔfinɔ wati ʔŋfʔm po ba mʔtɔrisnʔ ma ʔŋibola-e.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Ka ʔsheth ʔkʔdamʔr ʔye po la thalɔm a te tha kanthi-e, a tʔ marʔnʔ ʔŋfʔm thalɔm a tʔ kerʔ ɔa dʔr ɔlɔm reke ma damʔr ʔŋibola-e kʔmʔ a gbʔli mar rʔtu rʔ te gbʔnthʔ. ʔŋe ka ʔsheth ʔkʔdamʔr ya ʔŋibola ʔŋ tʔ gbʔli mar ʔŋfʔm ɔa ʔtʔlʔŋtʔlʔŋ tʔgbaskʔ gbaskʔ kʔ kʔlʔnʔ yi kʔ ɔ kʔmʔ a tʔrʔ ʔŋfʔm po sɔthɔ rʔtu-e.</p>
<p>It is important that you follow guidance from your local community leader, health facility or the toll free Ebola Hotline on what is the best care available to you.</p>	<p>Pʔ yi ti ɔfinɔ tʔ kʔ tʔŋʔnʔ ʔmʔŋ ya ɔgbʔkʔ kʔ ʔkʔlʔnkʔlʔŋ ʔŋ yi-e, ʔmʔŋ ya ʔŋbolomba thalɔm ʔŋ gbʔt ʔŋlɔm ɔa ʔŋibola salata kʔ tɔri mu kʔra ʔke mʔ marʔnʔ mu-e.</p>
<p>Wash your hands frequently with soap and water after every social contact.</p>	<p>Yak mʔta mʔmu kʔtkʔt yi mʔsoy ɔwa yi mʔntʔŋ ʔlɔkɔ bʔ ʔŋ po gbɔnʔ wuni-e.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Bepi pʔ yi ti ɔfɔy tʔy tʔ ʔk kɔ rʔ sheth ʔkʔdamʔr thalɔm ukin ka ʔŋbɔnshɔ ʔmu kɔ fumpɔ rʔtu ʔre ba mʔkorʔnʔ yi ʔŋibola-e, ɔkin kati yiya kɔ nu dʔr ɔthɔkɔŋ. Thensʔ kɔ nu karo kɔŋ kʔthɔkɔŋ, ʔpɔthi ʔthɔkɔŋ, kʔbep yi ʔtawʔl ʔthɔkɔŋ. Yak ʔyʔt ʔye yi mʔnt ɔwa yi rʔka-o rʔka ʔre mʔ gbʔli dif ʔthunthu-o thuthuŋ ɔwe yi ka ʔyʔt ʔye papiya kʔwur ka ʔyʔt ʔlɔm bʔ ro sheth.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Yɔ nu kʔmʔ wuni kin gbo ɔ kʔlʔnʔ ɔwe po tu-e. Wuni-o wuni ka ʔŋbɔnshɔ ʔmu thalɔm ka ʔkʔlʔnkʔlʔŋ kʔmu ɔwe po sɔthɔ kʔyʔnkʔmʔdʔr kʔwur ka ʔŋibola-e ɔ bayʔ sɔ kʔ sɔthɔ rʔtu ʔre thʔnkʔŋ ɔwa ɔ tʔ gbʔli mar ʔŋe ba rʔtu-e kɔŋŋ kʔ te sɔ sɔthɔ ri.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Bepi kʔŋ yema marʔnʔ wuni tu-e, ʔŋ yi tʔ kʔ wɔŋ yʔt ʔye mʔ bum mu-e. Ramptha mʔta mʔmu, yi ʔlopʔrʔ yʔtʔŋ. Wɔŋ kʔrʔnkot ʔŋ lʔfthi kʔsʔŋ kati ro darʔŋ ʔŋ gbʔpʔr rodi. Te</p>



their bodily fluids without protective equipment.	gbone ɔboma ka ʔŋibola thalɔm ʔmʔnt mə wur ka ʔŋdɛr ŋɔŋ kə te wɔŋ ɛyɛt mə bum mu-e.
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.	ɔboma a yi tə kə sɔŋ kɔ ɛmunəs ɛgbʔthi, mə ʔmʔnt, ʔŋgbʔthɔ, ʔkɔfi yi ɛmunəs-o munəs ɛlɔm nə gbəli sɔthɔnɛ kɔ-e. Te nu sɔŋ məber ka ʔŋfəm atuy thalɔm ʔŋɛ ba mətɔrinɛ ma rʔtu rʔ ʔŋibola-e.
Wash your hands frequently with soap and water after every contact.	Yak məta məmu kʔtkʔt ʔlɔkɔ bɛ ʔŋ gbone wuni-e.

<b><i>Information for those who have recovered from Ebola</i></b>	<i>ʔtera ta ʔŋɛ pɔ yenk kəwur ka rʔtu rʔ ʔŋibola-e</i>
If you have recovered from Ebola you cannot catch it again during this outbreak.	Bepi kʔŋ pɔ yenk kəwur ka ʔŋibola-e ʔŋ bayɛ sɔ kə sɔthɔ rʔtu ʔre ka ʔŋlɔkɔ ʔŋɛ.
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.	ʔŋ gbəli marʔnɛ ʔkəlɔnkəlɔŋ ʔŋ yi yi ʔŋfəm mə tu ʔŋibola-e. Tʔŋʔnɛ ɛmʔŋ ya kʔyɛnkɔmɔdɛr kʔmʔ ʔŋ te thasʔ rʔtu ʔre rʔ bɔnshɔ ʔlɔm thalɔm afəm yi rə kəlɔnkəlɔŋ kəlɔm-e.
You can no longer infect others. However, 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.	ʔŋ bayɛ sɔ kə gbəli tɛpɛrʔ afəm ʔlɔm rʔtu ʔre. Kɛrɛ to pə yi bɛ, runi ŋʔŋ ʔŋɛ pɔ yenk kəwur ka ʔŋibola-e, ʔŋ yi tə kə yalanɛ ʔŋkɔndɔm bepɔ kɔ yema bati yi wunibom-e kʔtɔŋ ka yɔf ɛsas kʔbi mə pɔ yenk-e - ʔŋthunthunŋ ka ʔŋibola ɔ tiyʔ ka məpɛntʔŋ ro kor ka ʔŋlɔkɔ ʔŋɛ.

<b><i>Contacts: Information for those who have had close contact with a person with Ebola</i></b>	ʔson: ʔtera ta ʔŋɛ la yi gbɛpti yi ɔwɛ ba ʔŋibola-e
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.	Bepi kʔŋ pɔ gbɔŋ thalɔm ʔŋ la yi gbɛpti yi ɛwɛ la ba ʔŋibola-e thalɔm ʔŋ la pɔ kɔ kori rəfi rʔ ʔibola-e pə tə yi ti ɔfɔy tə kə sɔthɔ rʔtu ʔre.
Contacts of people with suspected Ebola are	Kʔ sɔthɔ rʔtu rʔ ʔŋibola kəwur rə wuni ulɔm kə



those who have:	gbəli yi:
Slept in the same household with a person suspected of having Ebola	Ká dirá rá sheth njin yi ɔwuni ɔwe ba mǎtɔrisne ma Áŋibola-e
Touched a person with suspected Ebola (alive or dead)	Ká gbone ɔwuni a sɔthəne kə pa ɔ ba Áŋibola-e (pə yi ukəli-o thalɔm ɔ po fi-o)
Had sexual contact with a person with suspected Ebola	Ká gbasə mǎrey yi ɔwuni a sɔthəne kə pa ɔ ba Áŋibola-e
Touched the blood or bodily fluids of a person with suspected Ebola (alive or dead)	Ká gbone mǎtir thalɔm ámánt mǎ wur ka áŋder ŋa ɔwuni a po sɔthəne kə pa ɔ ba Áŋibola-e (pə yi ukəli-o thalɔm ɔ po fi-o)
Touched the personal belongings of a person with suspected Ebola, including their clothes, towels and bed linen	Ká gbone eyet ya ɔwuni a po sɔthəne kə pa ɔ ba Áŋibola-e, kə tǎp thɔŋ eyet yɔŋ ewɔŋ, etawel yɔŋ yi átotha tɔŋ tǎrenǎŋ.
Breastfed by a woman with Ebola	ɔwunibom ba Áŋibola-e kǎ mǎsər ɔwath
Breastfed or wet-nursed a baby with Ebola	Kǎlenth ba Áŋibola-e kǎ mǎsǎ ámǎsǎ ma ɔya kɔŋ
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.	Bepi əŋ tǎmtámne kə pa əŋ po gbone wuni ɔwe a sɔthəne kə pa ɔ ba Áŋibola-e əŋ yi tǎ kə kǎlǎne áŋyethə ámu fiɔ yi áŋbɔnshɔ ámu ɔwa əŋ yi tǎ kə yirǎ ro sheth kǎmu.
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.	Áŋe mǎ worək ka esheth ekǎdamər-e əŋ tǎ yif mu kǎmǎ əŋ tɔri ŋa to mǎŋ tǎlne-e thalɔm əŋ tǎ dǎkər mu árey-o rey haŋ tǎ mǎrey kǎgba njin mǎ thas kə te nǎnk mǎtɔrine ma Áŋibola ka áŋder ámu.
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.	Bepi əŋ tǎmtámne kə pa əŋ po sɔthɔ Áŋibola-e gbǎnkǎt kǎ kɔthər aŋfəm alɔm ka áŋbɔnshɔ ámu. Mǎtɔrine ma Áŋibola mǎ tǎ tɔrisne kǎtɔŋ ka mǎrey mǎrəŋ haŋ kə kɔ mǎrey kǎgba njin kǎdarəŋ ka ɔwuni mɔ po sɔthɔ rátu-e. Bepi kǎŋ tǎlne áfiba áshelgbentheŋ kɔ lɔm ti ka áŋsheth ákǎdamər thalɔm əŋ tela áŋlɔm ŋa Áŋibola kǎyankǎŋ ka áŋ-117.
You cannot spread Ebola disease until symptoms like sudden high fever and headache appear. A person who does not have physical symptoms cannot infect others.	Əŋ gbəliye teprǎ Áŋibola ka wuni lɔm thas bepi áfiba áshelgbentheŋ kǎŋ wop mu yi rábomp rǎbaŋ rǎ tǎp mu-e. ɔwuni ɔwe te ba mǎtɔrisne ma Áŋibola-e ɔ gbəliye teperǎ wuni lɔm rátu áre.
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	Bepi munɔŋ thalɔm wuni ka áŋbɔnshɔ ámu kɔ sɔthɔ áfiba áshelgbentheŋ, tɔri ti ɔkərbomp ka ákǎlǎnkǎləŋ kǎmu lɛmp ŋa lɛmpǎŋ ɔwa gbát ka áŋlɔm ŋa Áŋibola ka 117 kǎmǎ a tɔri mu áte əŋ yi tǎ kə yɔ-e. Kɔne ka áŋshethe ákǎdamər fátər



health facility for treatment.	mu-e kámá a damər mu.
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.	Kálá ámerá kə pa - Áñibola áñ tə tepər kəwur ka kálenth kə kə ka ɔkárá kəñ (thalóm ká dis kə) bepi ukin kañ kə ɔthə rátu-e. Kere to pə yi be tálenth a yi tə kə mäsər ña hañ añ beká yof támthərukin ɔwa yi ɛdi a yi tə kə ɔñ ña-e hañ ɔwath ɔ gbenthis tären tərəñ.
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.	Əñ tə tey gbo ká mäsər kálenth bepi wuni mə worək ka ɛsheth ekadamər kə pa ta tey ká mäsər ɔwath-e ɔwa bepi ká pə beñáne kə pa ɔkárá thalóm ɔwath a nənká kə mətərisne ma Áñibola-e.

<b><i>Safe Burial Practices: Information for those handling a person with Ebola who has died</i></b>	Kábene tábel kəyankañ: Átera ta añe mə gbone tábel ta Áñibola-e
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.	Bepi ukin ka áñbɔnshə ámu kə fi kəwur ka mətərine ma Áñibola-e, tela ləmp ña ləmpañ ka áñlóm ña Áñibola ka 117 kámá a gbəli re gbərans áñsheth ɔwa a wurɔ kábel kəñ.
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.	Ɔñ yiki ka ɔwe po fi-e kere te gbone kə, te muməl kə, te bukə kábel kəñ ɔwa te gbone kə kə dapər áñdər ñəñ yenka ma bene kə-e. A gbəli tholáne kábel kəñ kətəñáne mākur ma áñdina ñəñ kere ɔwuni ɔ yi tə kə tэмá ɔbɔli pəñ, kə te gbone kə. Áñibola áñ tə tepər ləmp hali má ɔwuni mə po fi-e.
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.	Kábel ka Áñibola añe a thəkəsá epa yati gbət ña yi tə kə bət kə rə kə yaláne elopərə mə bum ña-e. Tábel tañ a yi tə ək bene ña yi añe mə yɔ mápantə mati-e kəyankañ.
Under no circumstances should a body be touched or moved after burial.	A ye tə kə gbone kábel thalóm wuni ɔ kə bes kábel a po bene-e rə roñ-o roñ.
Wash your hands frequently with soap and water after every social contact.	Yak máta mámu kátkát yi məsoy ɔwa yi mántəñ əlɔkə be əñ gbone wuni-e.





<b><i>What can you do to Stop Ebola in your community?</i></b>	<i>Ko əj yi tə kə ɣə kámá əj gbiɣà Àjibola ka ákələnkələj kámu-a?</i>
Begin by educating and protecting yourself, your family and your community.	Təp ká thəkəsá ɔwa əj bum ányethé ámu, ájɔnsho ámu yi ákələnkələj kámɔj.
Contact your local political or community leader to devise ways to inform and engage your community. Also contact NGOs & INGOs and volunteer with them.	Bəp aŋgbəká amu thalɔm ɔgbəká ka ákələnkələj kámu kámá əj tɔri mu áte əj yi tə kə ɣə ka ákələnkələj kámu-e. Bəp Aŋ-NGOs yi Aŋ-INGOs ɔwa kámá əj lánkəlíné kə worəj yi ŋaŋəj.
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.	Fɔfáne aŋgbəká aŋfəm aŋ tārà-e mɔ Aŋbáy yi Aŋkərbomp ŋa ebomp, Aŋjimam, Aŋfode yi Aŋpashɔj, eninki ya bomŋaŋ yi aŋfeth amɔthderəj, aŋbolomba yi aŋtəmə kəri ŋa etɔl eməsəm salata ta aŋgbethé ŋaŋ ta káthəkəsá aŋfəm to ma bumné Àjibola-e.
Volunteer with Community Health Workers going door-to-door educating the population.	Lánkəlíné ta ká worək yi aŋfəm ŋa káyenkədəer nə kɔné rá sheth-o sheth nə kə ká thəkəsá aŋfəməj.
Speak with teachers about the importance of creating theatre groups and other playful activities that provide children with educational opportunities about Ebola.	Fɔfáne aŋkarmɔkɔ salata aŋkolo ŋa ká ɣə eninki ya ewol egbaske gbaske mə sɔj áfere kámá aŋfeth aŋ gbəli sɔthəné ta rátu ra Àjibola.
Speak with your neighbours about how you can organize yourselves and support prevention of Ebola.	Fɔfáne aŋfátáne amu to mánj gbəli kárà ŋa dər ɔkin kámá aŋ marne ká bum rátu ra Àjibola.

