

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

Ebola Guidance Package

THEMNE

September 2014



<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 oshegbenthen, áñder áñ gbogbæthá othasær, rábomp rában, áñder áñ bansá owa kædi kæ bõthænye mu. Bepi káñ tæne otánk kedaræñ ka æñ po gbone wuni ba Áñibola thalóm æñ po kó kori ráfi-e, kóne ka áñsheth ákadamær 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 kadamær ka áñsheth ákadamær kæ tæ kisis mu kæwur ka Áñibola. Bepi káñ kóne ka áñsheth ákadamær ka olemþ wa máñ tæne 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 wáñ 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 mænkó, 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 Àñibola màn dif-e, ɔ tɛ tepɛrà rátu rə wuni lɔm lɛmp ɔwa a ye tɛ kə gbɔnɛ kábel kɔŋ. Tela ka àŋlɔm ɲa Àñibola àŋe 117 lɛmp kámá a kɔ gbasi kábel kɔŋ thalɔm tela anɣbáká yi ka ákəlɛnkəŋ əŋ 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>Àñibola àŋ tepɛr kəwur rə wuni kəkɔ rə wuni lɔm ɔwa yi táshɛm mɔ ɛkákəm yi táyɛkàŋ. Anɣəm an tɛ sɔthɔ rátu àrɛ kətàŋ ka kə gbɔnɛ yi ká di ɛshɛm atuy yi anɣ po fiyàɛ-e. Te di hali ushɛm utuy thalɔm po fiyàɛ-e. Mɔyɛŋ rátu rə Àñibola rə po gbánthɛ kətɔŋ ka anɣəm-e akɛpɛt, rə tepɛr kəwur rə wuni kə kɔ rə 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>Àñibola sɔ a sɔthɔ ŋi bepi ká ɔwuni ɔ yalane ábáled ákur ka fon kɔ-e, thalɔm ka tuká kɔ áshɛni a po tuká wuni ulɔm (rà wɔskitul thalɔm ɔdɛr ro ma lomar mádɛr ma anɣəm-e), thalɔm bepi ka gbək anɣdɛr ámu yi áthis kəwur ka mákur məgbaske gbaske ma anɣəm asu kədarəŋ ka a po yalane ŋi ka ɔwuni ba rátu-e. Əŋ bayɛ kə sɔthɔ Àñibola rə kə kori anɣəm, ká kɔth ro tɛrit thalɔm ká 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 əŋ tără kɔ sɔthɔ áfiba áselgbɛnthɛŋ, anɣdɛr ŋɔŋ an gbɔgbəthá ɔthasɛr, rábomp rə bansá, mádɛr mə bansá ɔwa ɔ felayɛ tɛ kə di-e, tɔri ti anɣkərbomp anu ka ákəlɛnkələŋ əŋ yi-e ɔwa gbát ka àŋlɔm ɲa Àñibola àŋe – 117 kámá a tɔri mu áte əŋ yi tɛ kə 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 ká ɔwuni əŋ tără kɔ fi yi máɔrɪnɛ ma Àñibola-e te gbɔnɛ anɣdɛr ŋɔŋ. Tela lɛmp ɲa lɛmpàŋ ka àŋlɔm ɲa Àñibola əŋ tără-e ɔwa yifáne anɣkərbomp ɲa ákəlɛnkələŋ kánu. Yikis ɔwe po fi-e kə te gbɔŋ kɔ, kə te muməl kɔ, kə te bukɔ kɔ thalɔm əŋ dapɛr anɣdɛr ŋɔŋ. A gbəli tholáne ɔwuni po fi-e kətánjáne mákur ma anɣdina ŋɔŋ, kɛrɛ əŋ tɛmá ɔbɔláne pɔŋ, kə te gbɔnɛ kɔ. Ɔwuni kati átotha yi ɛyɛt a yalane kə bɛ a yi tɛ kə thɔy yi. Anɣshɛth ɔ yi-o, anɣyad mɔ bɔ kə kɔ wur rəkəŋ-o ɔwa yi anɣkonko mɔ la dirá-e a yi tɛ kə kɔ gbərans ŋi yi anɣəm a po</p>



toll free Ebola Hotline.	thəkəsà ta kà yɔ mǎpanth mati-e. Gbát ànjlɔm nja Ànjibola kəyankaŋ.
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.	Ànjfeth ànjfəm njaŋ po fi thalɔm a po bɔláne kəwɔr ka ànjfəm njaŋ salata mǎsibo ma Ànjibola-e, aŋ yi anɔshinɛ ɔthasər ɔwa a yi tɛ kə kəláne nja ɔwa a kal maráne nja. Bepi ɔwath kà ànjfəm njaŋ po fi-e thalɔm ka bɔláne kə kəwɔr ka ànjfəm njaŋ-e tɔri ti àninki àpəlne mə bum ànjfeth-e lɛmp nja lɛmpàŋ kámá a gbəli kal lánkəli ɔwath ɔwe ka ànjfəm njaŋ thalɔm afəm aŋe yi akolo gbəli kəláne kɔ-e mɔ ànjfátáne njaŋ thalɔm aŋe aŋ yi ka tákɔm-e.
The body of a person with Ebola should only be handled by people who are trained in safe burial practices.	Kábel ka ɔwe Ànjibola àŋ po dif-e wuni lɔm ɔ ye tɛ kə gbɔnɛ kɔ thas aŋe a po thəkəsà ta kábɛnɛ aŋe po fi-e.

<i>Treatment: Information for those seeking treatment for a person with symptoms of Ebola</i>	<i>Kádamər: Átera ta aŋe mə kəláne kádamər ta ɔwuni po ba mǎtɔrine ma Ànjibola-e.</i>
Free treatment for Ebola is available at health facilities.	Kádamər kəyankaŋ ta Ànjibola aŋ tɛ sɔthɔ ki ka ɛsheth ɛkədamər.
It is always best to seek treatment at your nearest health facility. Early treatment increases your chance of survival compared to staying at home.	Ɔfinɔ ti kámá aŋ kɔ ka àŋsheth àkədamər àŋe fátər mu-e. Káyenk sɔthɔ kədamər kə tɛ 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 àŋsheth àkədamər aŋbolomba aŋ tɛ sɔŋ mu kədamər mɔ: ká gbəŋki àŋfiba, ká təmsər àŋdər yi ká sɔŋ mu dardi rəfinɔŋ, ká yɔ àŋdər àŋ tey kábansá yi ká yɔ rátu rə te tepər afəm alɔm.
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 àŋsheth àkədamər ka àŋlɔkɔ mǎŋ sɔthəne mǎtəlne yi mǎtɔrisne ma rátu-e kə tɛ bum àŋbɔnshɔ ámu yi àkələnkaləŋ aŋ yi-e ɔwa kə tɛ yɔ 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. Àŋbɔnshɔ ámu bɛ àŋ tɛ tu ɔwa aŋ tɛ fi bepi káŋ 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 lɛmp ŋa lɛmpʔŋ aŋkʔrbomp ŋa ʔkʔlʔnkʔlʔŋ kʔmu ɔwa gbʔt ka ʔŋlɔm ŋa ʔŋibola kʔyankaŋ kʔmʔ a tɔri mu ʔte ʔŋ yi tʔ kʔ ɣɔ-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>Esheth ʔkʔdamʔr ya ʔŋibola a po kanthi yi ka esheth ʔbana ya kʔdamʔr yi sɔ ʔgbʔp ʔlɔmʔŋ kʔmʔ a gbʔli kʔlʔnɛ ka ɔfɔnɔ wati aŋfʔm po ba mʔtɔrisnɛ 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 esheth ʔkʔdamʔr ʔye po la thalɔm a te tha kanthi-e, a tʔ marʔnɛ aŋfʔm thalɔm a tʔ kerʔ ŋa dɛr ɔlɔm reke ma damʔr ʔŋibola-e kʔmʔ a gbʔli mar rʔtu rʔ te gbʔnthɛ. Aŋe ka esheth ʔkʔdamʔr ya ʔŋibola aŋ tʔ gbʔli mar aŋfʔm ŋa ʔtʔlʔŋtʔlʔŋ tʔgbaskɛ gbaskɛ kʔ kʔlʔnɛ yi kʔ ɣɔ kʔmʔ a tʔrʔ aŋfʔm 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 ɔfɔnɔ tʔ kʔ tʔŋʔnɛ ʔmʔŋ ya ɔgbʔkʔ kʔ ʔkʔlʔnkʔlʔŋ ʔŋ yi-e, ʔmʔŋ ya aŋbolomba thalɔm ʔŋ gbʔt ʔŋlɔm ŋa ʔŋibola salata kʔ tɔri mu kerʔ ʔke mʔ marʔnɛ 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 bɛ ʔŋ po gbɔnɛ 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 mʔkorʔnɛ yi ʔŋibola-e, ɔkin kati yiya kɔ nu dɛr ɔthɔkɔŋ. Thensʔ kɔ nu karo kɔŋ kʔthɔkɔŋ, ʔpɔthi ʔthɔkɔŋ, kʔbep yi ʔtawɛl ʔthɔkɔŋ. Yak ʔyɛt ʔye yi mʔnt ɔwa yi rʔka-o rʔka ʔre mʔ gbʔli dif ʔthunthu-o thuthuŋ ɔwe yi ka ʔyɛt ʔye papiya kʔwur ka ʔyɛt ʔlɔm bɛ 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 kʔlʔnɛ ɔwe po tu-e. Wuni-o wuni ka ʔŋbɔnshɔ ʔmu thalɔm ka ʔkʔlʔnkʔlʔŋ kʔmu ɔwe po sɔthɔ kʔyɛnkʔmʔdɛr kʔwur ka ʔŋibola-e ɔ bayɛ sɔ kʔ sɔthɔ rʔtu ʔre thʔnkʔŋ ɔwa ɔ tʔ gbʔli mar aŋe 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 marʔnɛ wuni tu-e, ʔŋ yi tʔ kʔ wɔŋ yɛt ʔye mʔ bum mu-e. Ramptha mʔta mʔmu, yi ʔlopʔrʔ yatɛŋ. Wɔŋ kʔrɛnkot 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 rātu ra ʔŋibola-e.
Wash your hands frequently with soap and water after every contact.	Yak məta məmu kʔtkʔt ʔlɔkɔ bɛ ʔŋ gbone wuni-e.

<i>Information for those who have recovered from Ebola</i>	<i>ʔtera ta ʔŋɛ po yenk kəwur ka rātu ra ʔŋibola-e</i>
If you have recovered from Ebola you cannot catch it again during this outbreak.	Bepi kʔŋ po yenk kəwur ka ʔŋibola-e ʔŋ bayɛ sɔ kə sɔthɔ rātu 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 ʔkəlɛnkəlɛŋ ʔŋ yi yi ʔŋfəm mə tu ʔŋibola-e. Tʔŋʔnɛ ɛmʔŋ ya kʔyɛnkɛmɛdɛr kʔmʔ ʔŋ te thasʔ rātu ʔre rʔ bɔnshɔ ʔlɔm thalɔm afəm yi rə kəlɛnkəlɛŋ 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 rātu ʔre. Kɛrɛ to pə yi bɛ, runi ŋʔŋ ʔŋɛ po yenk kəwur ka ʔŋibola-e, ʔŋ yi tə kə yalanɛ ʔŋkɔndɔm bepi kɔ yema bati yi wunibom-e kʔtɔŋ ka yof ɛsas kʔbi mə po yenk-e - ʔŋthunthunŋ ka ʔŋibola ɔ tiyʔ ka məpəntʔŋ ro kor ka ʔŋlɔkɔ ʔŋɛ.

<i>Contacts: Information for those who have had close contact with a person with Ebola</i>	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 po gbɔŋ thalɔm ʔŋ la yi gbɛpti yi ɛwɛ la ba ʔŋibola-e thalɔm ʔŋ la po kɔ kori rəfi rʔ ʔibola-e pə tə yi ti ɔfɔy tə kə sɔthɔ rātu ʔre.
Contacts of people with suspected Ebola are	Kʔ sɔthɔ rātu ra 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 mə 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 təp thɔŋ eyet yɔŋ ewɔŋ, etawel yɔŋ yi átotha tɔŋ tǎrenǎŋ.
Breastfed by a woman with Ebola	ɔwunibom ba Áŋibola-e ká mǎsər ɔwath
Breastfed or wet-nursed a baby with Ebola	Kálenth ba Áŋibola-e ká mǎsá ámǎsá 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 támtámne kə pa əŋ po gbone wuni ɔwe a sɔthəne kə pa ɔ ba Áŋibola-e əŋ yi tə kə kəláne áŋyethə ámu fiɔ yi áŋbɔnshɔ ámu ɔwa əŋ yi tə kə yirá ro sheth kámu.
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 mə worək ka esheth ekadamər-e əŋ tə yif mu kámá əŋ tɔri ŋa to mǎŋ təlne-e thalɔm əŋ tə dəkər mu árey-o rey haŋ tə mǎrey kəgba njin mə 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 támtámne kə pa əŋ po sɔthɔ Áŋibola-e gbənkət ká kɔthər aŋfəm alɔm ka áŋbɔnshɔ ámu. Mǎtɔrine ma Áŋibola mə tə tɔrisne kətɔŋ ka mǎrey mǎrəŋ haŋ kə kɔ mǎrey kəgba njin kədarəŋ ka ɔwuni mɔ po sɔthɔ rátu-e. Bepi kǎŋ təlne áfiba áshelgbentheŋ kɔ lɔm ti ka áŋsheth ákadamər thalɔm əŋ tela áŋlɔm ŋa Áŋibola kəyankaŋ 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 teprá Áŋibola ka wuni lɔm thas bepi áfiba áshelgbentheŋ kǎŋ wop mu yi rábomp rəbaŋ rə təp mu-e. ɔwuni ɔwe te ba mǎtɔrisne ma Áŋibola-e ɔ gbəliye teperá 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 ákəlɔnkələŋ kámu ləmp ŋa ləmpǎŋ ɔwa gbát ka áŋlɔm ŋa Áŋibola ka 117 kámá a tɔri mu áte əŋ yi tə kə yɔ-e. Kɔne ka áŋshethe ákadamər 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 (thalm 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 thalm ɔwath a nənká kə mətərisne ma Áñibola-e.

<i>Safe Burial Practices: Information for those handling a person with Ebola who has died</i>	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 áñlɔm 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 məkur ma áñdina ñəñ kere ɔwuni ɔ yi tə kə təmá 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 yalane 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 thalm 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.



<i>What can you do to Stop Ebola in your community?</i>	<i>Ko əj yi tə kə ɣə kámá əj gbiɣà Áŋibola ka ákələnkələj kámu-a?</i>
Begin by educating and protecting yourself, your family and your community.	Təp ká thəkəsá ɔwa əj bum ányɛthɛ ámu, áŋbɔnshɔ ámu yi ákələnkələj kámɔŋ.
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 lánkəlɪnɛ kə worəj yi ŋaŋəŋ.
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 Aŋpashɔŋ, eninki ya bomŋaŋ yi aŋfeth amɔthderəŋ, aŋbolomba yi aŋtəmá kəri ŋa etɔl eməsəm salata ta áŋgbethɛ ŋaŋ ta káthəkəsá aŋfəm to ma bumne Áŋibola-e.
Volunteer with Community Health Workers going door-to-door educating the population.	Lánkəlɪnɛ ta ká worək yi aŋfəm ŋa káyenkɔmɔdɛr nə kɔnɛ rá sheth-o sheth nə kɔ ka thəkəsá aŋfəməŋ.
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 áŋkolo ŋa ká ɣə eninki ya ɛwol ɛgbaske gbaske mə sɔŋ áfere kámá aŋfeth aŋ gbəli sɔthəne ta rátu ra Áŋibola.
Speak with your neighbours about how you can organize yourselves and support prevention of Ebola.	Fɔfáne aŋfátáne amu to mánj gbəli kárà ŋa dɛr ɔkin kámá aŋ marne ká bum rátu ra Áŋibola.

