VILLAGE RESPONSES TO EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE AND ITS PREVENTION

Gbo chiefdom, Bo District, Sierra Leone

Eighth interim report to the SMAC program, DFID Freetown

Paul Richards, Joseph Amara, Esther Mokuwa, Alfred Mokuwa, Roland Suluku

NJALA UNIVERSITY

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**ABSTRACT**

The present document is the eighth and final report in a series presenting descriptive results of a survey of responses to Ebola and Ebola control in 26 villages in all three provinces of rural Sierra Leone, fieldwork for which was undertaken in December 2014. The report covers three villages in Gbo chiefdom, in Bo District. Some emphasis is placed on how inconsistencies of Ebola response are perceived at local level, and undermine trust. Ebola responders should not only improve the quality of their messages, but also concentrate on explaining aspects of the response that villagers find most puzzling, if trust is to be restored.

**Introduction**

This is the last of eight interim reports offering data from questionnaire surveys and parallel focus group sessions undertaken in December 2014 with villagers in 26 villages in parts of eastern, northern and southern provinces of Sierra Leone concerning impact of Ebola virus disease (EVD). A final, consolidated analytical report is in preparation. The present report is descriptive, and covers three villages in Gbo chiefdom - the chiefdom headquarters, Gbaiima, and two outlying villages, Mogibisi and Mokebi (Fig. 1). Gbaiima is situated on the main motor road from Freetown, about 25 km. NW of Bo. The results broadly confirm the findings of previous reports. Communities have been confused by earlier mixed messages about Ebola infection risks, especially concerning bush meat as a source of infection. As this new report shows, changed (but inadequately explained) messaging accounts for a lingering skepticism about the true causes of the disease. Nevertheless, there is considerable acceptance that Ebola is spread by human contact, including contact with corpses of EVD victims during burial practices. But the report also suggests that resentment at the activities of "safe burial" teams is still widespread. This suggests that the nature of the infection risk associated with burial has not been well explained, or is not well understood.

It has been suggested that one of the reasons for a downturn in the EVD epidemic in the districts covered by these reports is that villagers have rather quickly learnt to "think like epidemiologists". The present report provides some further evidence that this is the case. Risks posed by the movements of people with the disease appear to be well grasped, and quarantine and curfew measures appear to be well accepted. Some evidence is provided that village experience of other infectious epidemic disease (smallpox, tuberculosis, goat PPR virus) continues to provide a relevant frame of reference. Several older villagers recalled the need for quarantine to address smallpox risks. Grasping the nature of the present epidemic, however, requires two-way learning. As before, the various focus group sessions, and the answers given to the randomized village surveys of male and female adults, are fully transcribed, with the intention of helping epidemiologists to "think like a villager". In the focus group transcripts, responses are anonymized but run order data are given (col. 2) to allow the reader to track recurrent voices.

**EVD - a disease of mobility?**

EVD spread through Sierra Leone from Kailahun to Freetown, and into the northern provinces, largely along the country's recently modernized main road system. This is apparent from the map of cases from Epidemic Week 1 to 45 (Fig. 2). Less accessible chiefdoms in the far north, the costal zone of the south and adjacent to the Gola Forest along the border with Liberia have had few if any cases.

Persons falling ill and suspecting they had been infected sometimes tried to move into the interior to seek family help or "country" treatment, but they often were unable to move far before being immobilized by the onset of the "wet" phase of the disease. Public transport operatives quickly became alert to the symptoms of the disease, and routinely refused to accept passengers who were obviously ill.

As rural communities became more aware of the disease and its infection pathways they too became very cautious about accepting strangers seeking local treatment. One woman in an outlying village opined that **everyone should obey the bye-laws set by the government, people should stay where they are until Ebola is eradicated, do not touch sick persons - call 117.**

Families found it sometimes hard to refuse to care for their own incoming sick relatives, and to consign them to external help providers instead, but we present evidence that village chiefs have been vigilant and proactive in refusing such returnees entrance. This vigilance has also helped the Ebola ambulance service to collect cases for timely isolation. Well-organized Ebola treatment centres, such as the one run by MSF in Bo, provided increasingly effective care for Ebola victims, assisted by timely extraction.

An illuminating instance of a virtuous cycle of interactions is reported by one of the chiefs in the focus group data, and is reproduced here.

**I know of one Ebola patient who escaped from Bo Town and entered Gb. village. She entered the village with a false discharge card, claiming to have been discharged from the 'Epicentre' [Bo MSF treatment facility,** 'epicentre is a word with locally reassigned meaning**] as a survivor. Immediately the town chief alerted the community, and sent information straight away to me (Ab5) [a chief] in M. village. Upon hearing the information, I sent a message that the victim should not be allowed by anyone in the community, she should be sent back. Days after sending the victim back, she died of Ebola. The families of the deceased were told to go for check-up. The families refused saying that none of them ever touched the deceased. One week after the mother fell sick, the village then called on the Ebola Training Team to collect all the family members of the deceased. Unfortunately the mother of the deceased died and the sister became sick. The sister survived because she reported for check-up earlier.**

If lack of interior roads inhibits spread EVD it also inhibits effective disease response. Villagers in off-road villages often wait for several days before deciding to seek medical help (Table 1). This is because of the difficulty and costs of arranging hammock transport from off-road locations. Several villagers talked about access difficulties, and one explicitly stated **we are tired of taking the sick with hammocks to the health center.**

Focus group facilitators opened up a number of interesting discussions on the link between transport and health. Expense associated with moving the sick was mentioned on several occasions. What happens, facilitators asked, if patients cannot pay for their movement? The three villages reported on here mentioned that chiefs would often mobilize funds, but ultimately families had to cover the debt. Debt lays a recurrent burden of poverty on many farming families. Fear of debt is clearly a factor in the reluctance to move a sick patient too soon, but with Ebola delay is deadly.

Focus groups also discussed under what circumstances helicopter movements in connection with Ebola control in remote localities might cause local panic. One evident message is that careful local liaison would be needed.

**Hard questions**

The questionnaire survey instrument used in the 26-village survey concludes by asking interviewees if they wish to pose their own questions to the team. Some of these questions are helpful in trying to figure out how outside interveners "could think like a villager", and perhaps comprehend some of the reactions to EVD currently written off by WHO and other agencies as ill-informed or perverse.

Responders have perhaps made problems for themselves by not frankly admitting to earlier mistakes (such as the early over-emphasis on risks posed by bush meat), as a prelude to explaining why messages have now changed. As with the other reports in this series, the present set of village responses concerning what people have been told and what they themselves believe is the cause Ebola shows the usual sharp decline in significance of the bush meat factor. But the challenges below now seem to imply villagers need some frank explanations if trustworthiness is to be regained.

**How can someone contract Ebola through eating bush meat?**

**At first we were told that Ebola can be contracted through eating of bush animals, now they say through body-to-body contact. How true is that?**

**At first we were told that Ebola is contracted through the eating of bush meat, now we hear from person to person, why [has the message changed]?**

Responders also appear to have underestimated the epistemological acuity of many of those they are endeavoring to protect. The remark **I want to know why are bush animals not dying from Ebola, except humans** poses a challenge to explain the concept of a symptomless carrier, in the case of fruit bats, by now a very widely known disease vector (see data sheets below).

Other questions raise the issue of the relationship between symptoms and disease. Because the Ebola virus is such a huge challenge to the human organism it provokes a multiplicity of symptoms. This over-abundance requires to be explained. One questioner put the epistemological point with elegant simplicity: **why are the symptoms of Ebola so many?**

A focus group participant wondered: **normal death does not exist again; no matter what other sickness kills, they say it is Ebola.** To one questioner this was a doubt-inducing forensic puzzle: **the signs of Ebola have been there before, [so] why is it now called Ebola, what is really happening?**

An answer to this question would be long and complex indeed, since it would have to address the scientific evidence that Ebola antibodies have been found in old, re-examined blood samples from Sierra Leone (implying the disease has a local history before 2014) while at the same time also providing an explanation of the neglect of equally pressing and deadly medical challenges, such as malaria and typhoid, as a result of the global spread of EPD (Ebola Panic Disease). Or as one of these village voices politely put it: **please help us with malaria treatment in this village, malaria is killing us.**

The concept of "neglected tropical diseases" would also need to be addressed to satisfy the questioner who asked **I want you to ask the people that sent you to tell us why they have not yet discovered medicine for this sickness, as has been [the case] for HIV/AIDS?**

Finally (and this is probably the role of government) someone would have to stand up and explain the contradictions or inconsistencies of policy. **There is no schooling but yet still people gather at the market, why?**

As in previous reports, the main focus of animus and disagreement was burial.The focus group reports are rich in explicit detail about burial practices, including clear identification of certain practices that made existing burial practices "unsafe" from an epidemiological perspective. "Safe burial" is not rejected out of hand. One focus group participant was **happy about the way burials are done, because if the corpse is placed in plastic, they are doing it to avoid transferring the virus.** But others were keen to pass on the message "think about it from our perspective". If certain safe burial practices cannot be avoided then at least explain why this so, from a perspective we can understand, seemed to be the plea.

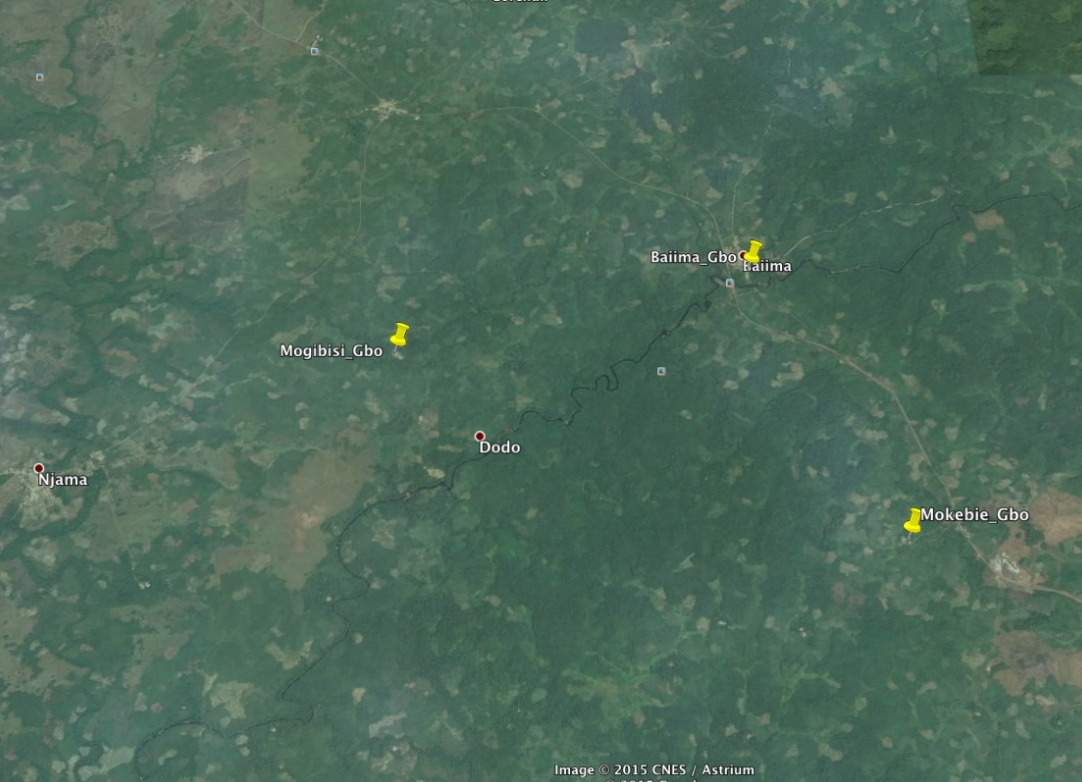
Why, for example, were bodies tested EVD-negative not handed back to families to be buried with due care and respect? Why did burial teams operate with such haste? So many of the described practices relating to the nursing of the terminally ill and the dispatch of the body emphasized the duty of extreme care placed upon those charged with delivering a loved one into the hereafter. The impression created by some burial teams was that they were dumping bodies in their haste. This was seen as sacrilege.

Also, the very concept of "safe burial" came under skeptical scrutiny. If funerals of Ebola victims were so unsafe that they required special protective clothing, **why is it that the health workers do not provide such clothing for family members to participate in the burial of their loved ones?**

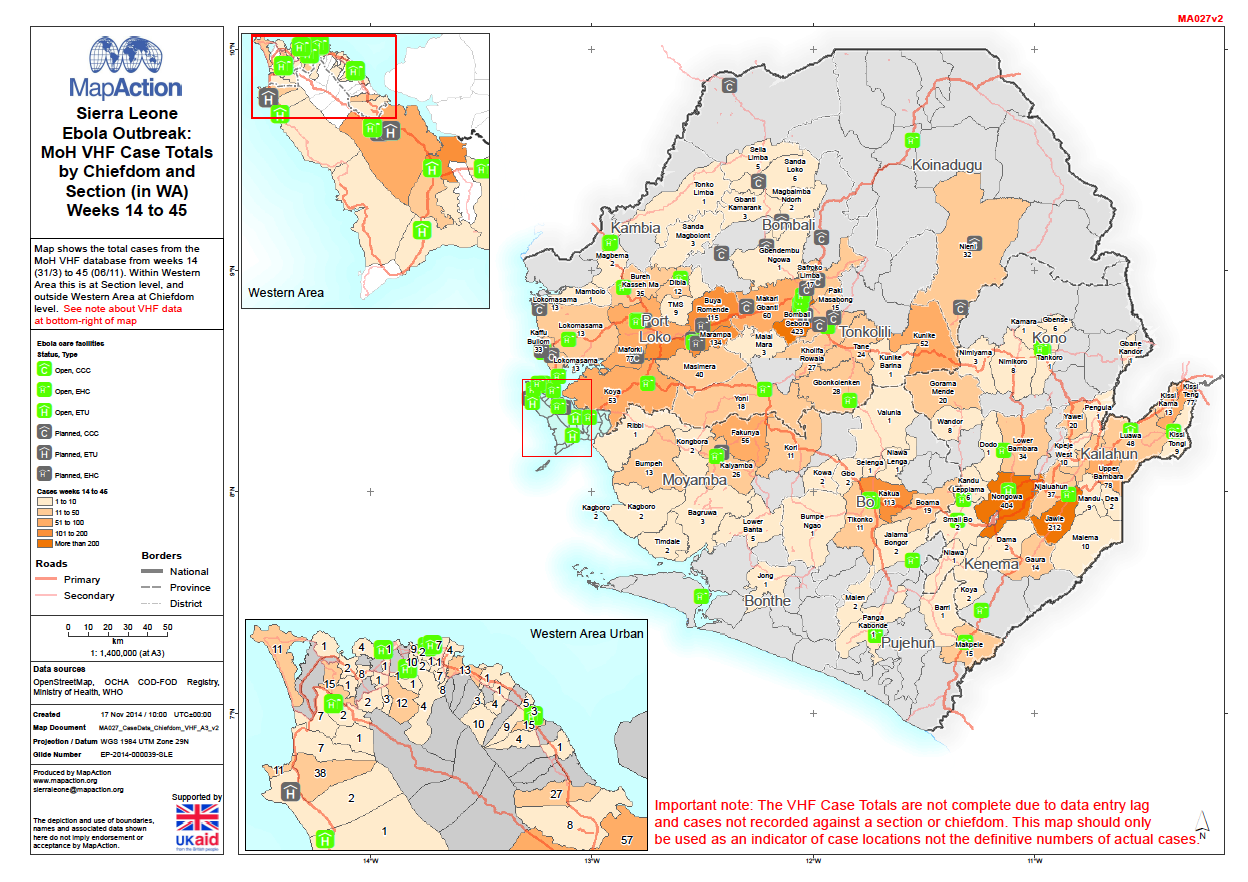
**Conclusion**

Our evidence suggests that most rural Sierra Leoneans have a good grasp of EVD infection pathways and react accordingly. Evidence of a downturn of Ebola infection in southern and eastern Sierra Leone predates much of the major international response towards the end of 2014. This is not to say that this effort was not needed, but to argue that local opinion was already pre-conditioned to the kinds of control measures needed to break the Ebola transmission cycle. In other words, villagers had learnt, even in advance, to "think like epidemiologists". But local trust has been eroded by mixed messages and a failure on the part of responders fully to admit earlier mistakes and inconsistencies, and to explain, in terms meaningful to local populations, subsequent changes in policy on disease control. Here it is argued that trust could be restored if epidemiologists, and the Ebola response community more generally, learnt to "think like villagers". The data presented in this report, and in the seven that precede it, are intended to help that empathetic learning task.

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**Fig. 1: Baiima, Mogibisi and Mokebi villages, Gbo chiefdom, Bo District**

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**Fig. 2: Ebola in Sierra Leone - a disease of main roads?** (Distribution of cases at week 45, 6th November 2014)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Village** | **Chiefdom** | **District** | **Road access** | **Wait** | **Never wait** | **n =** |
| **1. Gumahun-Faama** | Badia | Bo | some | 0 | 25 | 25 |
| **2. Baima** | Gbo | Bo | good | 3 | 27 | 30 |
| **3. Mogibisi** | Gbo | Bo | some | 4 | 21 | 25 |
| **4. Mokebie** | Gbo | Bo | some | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| **5. Fengehun** | Kakua | Bo | some | 1 | 28 | 29 |
| **6. Gbumbeh** | Kakua | Bo | some | 2 | 28 | 30 |
| **7. Sarguehun** | Kakua | Bo | some | 4 | 24 | 28 |
| **8. Gbangba** | Selenga | Bo | some | 1 | 29 | 30 |
| **9. Bawuya** | Kori | Moyamba | none | 18 | 7 | 25 |
| **10. Fogbo** | Kori | Moyamba | none | 19 | 8 | 27\* |
| **11. Moyamba Junction** | Fakuniya | Moyamba | good | 16 | 14 | 30 |
| **12. Njagbema** | Kamajei | Moyamba | none | 17 | 13 | 30 |
| **13. Mobaiwa** | Kamajei | Moyamba | none | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| **14. Mogbuama** | Kamajei | Moyamba | some | 17 | 13 | 30 |
| **15. Foindu** | Yoni | Tonkolili | some | 9 | 21 | 30 |
| **16. Masengbeh** | Yoni | Tonkolili | none | 22 | 8 | 30 |
| **17. Maraka** | Yoni | Tonkolili | none | 22 | 6 | 28 |
| **18. Bo** | Gaura | Kenema | none | 1 | 17 | 18 |
| **19. Jagbema** | Gaura | Kenema | some | 5 | 25 | 30 |
| **20. Njala** | Gaura | Kenema | none | 1 | 25 | 26 |
| **21. Peri Fefewahun** | Gaura | Kenema | some | 8 | 22 | 30 |
| **22. Sanola** | Gaura | Kenema | some | 4 | 18 | 22 |
| **23. Senehun Buima** | Gaura | Kenema | some | 7 | 22 | 29 |
| **24. Komende-Luyama** | Lower Bambara | Kenema | good | 3 | 22 | 25 |
| **25. Mapuma** | Koya | Kenema | some | 13 | 17 | 30 |
| **26. Belebu** | Tunkia | Kenema | some | 11 | 19 | 30 |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  | **223** | **496** | **719** |
| **Percent** |  |  |  | 31.02% | 68.98% | 100% |

\* 3 missing values

**TABLE 1: whether or not to wait before seeking treatment for a sick villager (typical waiting times = 1-3 days)**

GBAIIMA-GBO

***What do you understand to be the causes of this sickness [EVD]?***

|  |
| --- |
| 1. F. **Eating of bush meat** (bats, etc), touching infected persons. |
| 2. F. **Eating bush meat** like bats, monkeys, etc. |
| 3. M. Through body contact with infected persons, eating fruits partly eaten by bats. |
| 4. F. **Eating bush meat** like bats, monkeys, etc, through body-to-body contact. |
| 5. M. No answer |
| 6. F. Through body contact with infected persons. |
| 7. M. **Eating of bush meat**. |
| 8. F. I don't know. |
| 9. F. **Eating of bush meat** (monkeys, bats, etc.) |
| 10. F. **Eating of bush meat**. |
| 11. M. Through body-to-body contact. |
| 12. F. Through body contact with infected persons, accommodating strangers, through sex. |
| 13. F. Through body contact with infected persons. |
| 14. F. Through body-to-body contact. |
| 15. M. Through sex, touching an infected persons |
| 16. F. **Eating of bush animals**, touching sick and dead persons. |
| 17. M. **Eating of bush animals**, touching sick and dead persons, eating fruits partly eating by bats, close body contact with others. |
| 18. M. Through body-to-body contact, touching sick and dead persons. |
| 19. F. Through body-to-body contact and body fluids from infected persons. |
| 20. M. **Eating of bush animals**, body-to-body contact. |
| 21. M. Body-to-body contact, **eating of bush meat**, playing with sick persons, washing of corpses. |
| 22. M. **Eating of bush animals**, touching of sick persons, washing of dead bodies. |
| 23. M. Washing of corpses, **eating of bush animals**, touching of infected persons. |
| 24. F. Eating of **bush meat** like bats, monkeys, etc. |
| 25. M. Only God knows the causes. |
| 26. F. I don't know |
| 27. M. **Eating of bush animals** (monkeys, bats, etc), eating fruits partly eaten by animals, touching sick people |
| 28. M. **Eating of bush animals** (monkeys, bats, etc), sex with survivors, touching infected persons. |
| 29. F. **Eating of bush animals** (bats) |
| 30. F. Never set eyes on an infected person so cannot tell how it is spread or what causes it. |

GBAIIMA-GBO

***What is your own idea about how this disease [EVD] spreads?***

|  |
| --- |
| 1. F. I don't know much about this sickness, all I know is they said it came from Guinea to Kailahun and it is spread through body-to-body contact. |
| 2. F. Denial of the fact that Ebola is real, through body-to-body contact. |
| 3. M. Denial of the fact that Ebola is real, through body-to-body contact, **eating of bush meat.** |
| 4. F. I don't have much experience about the spread of the disease, all I know is that you can be **infected by eating bush meat**. |
| 5. M. Through body-to-body contact, **eating bats**. |
| 6. F. No answer |
| 7. M. Through body-to-body contact, washing of corpses, going against the preventive measures against Ebola. |
| 8. F. Washing of corpses, touching victims of Ebola. |
| 9. F. No answer |
| 10. F. Washing corpses, going against the preventive measures about Ebola. |
| 11. M. Through body-to-body contact and strangers. |
| 12. F. Through body contact with infected persons. |
| 13. F. Through body contact with infected persons. |
| 14. F. Through contact with infected persons/dead. |
| 15. M. Through movement from one place to another, no washing of hands regularly, washing corpses. |
| 16. F. Through body-to-body contact, playing with sick persons. |
| 17. M. Through body-to-body contact, visiting the sick. |
| 18. M. Through body-to-body contact, public gatherings. |
| 19. F. Through body-to-body contact, public gatherings. |
| 20. M. Through body-to-body contact. |
| 21. M. Through contact with infected persons, public gatherings. |
| 22. M. Eating with infected persons, sick cases are [not] report to the appropriate authorities. |
| 23. M. Visiting infected homes, infected persons moving to Ebola free zone. |
| 24. F. Moving from one place to another, accommodating strangers, washing corpses. |
| 25. M. Moving from one place to another, accommodating strangers, touching sick persons. |
| 26. F. **Eating of bush animals (bats, monkeys, etc)**, not adhering to the preventive measures. |
| 27. M. Movement of people from one place to another, accommodating infected persons, not adhering to the preventive measures. |
| 28. M. **Eating of bush animals (bats, monkeys, etc**), contact with infected persons, washing corpses. |
| 29. F. Sleeping and touching body fluids from infected persons. |
| 30. F. Through infected persons escaping quarantined homes/areas and staying in a different community. |

GBAIIMA-GBO

***Questions from villagers***

|  |
| --- |
| **1. F. I want to know why are bush animals not dying from Ebola, except humans.** |
| 2. F. Let us work together to fight Ebola. |
| **3. M. I want the government to train more people in the fight against Ebola.** |
| 4. F. Let us pray to God to end this sickness. |
| 5. M. No question |
| 6. F. We need urgent help to eradicate Ebola. |
| 7. M. Please help us eradicate this dreadful disease [from] our country and world as a whole. |
| 8. F. No question |
| **9. F. Please help us with malaria treatment in this village, malaria is killing us** |
| 10. F. Thanks and may God bless you for your effort in combating this menace. |
| **11. M. Why is it that when people die of Ebola it is said that we should not touch their corpse?** |
| 12. F. No question |
| **13. F. Why is it that the burial teams do not wash the corpse before burial?** |
| 14. F. No question |
| 15. M. What other strategies are required to put a stop to this disease as it is still killing our people? **Why are foodstuffs so expensive in the market?** |
| 16. F. Are we going to experience Ebola until the year ends, and what do you say about the advice given about Ebola prevention? |
| **17. M. At first we were told that Ebola can be contracted through eating of bush animals, now they say through body-to-body contact. How true is that? (2) Is there any first aid treatment for Ebola if it happens there is no hospital in the village where one lives? (3) the signs of Ebola have been there before, why is it now called Ebola, what is really happening?** |
| **18. M. How can someone contract Ebola through eating bush meat?** |
| 19. F. No question |
| 20. M. When will Ebola end? |
| 21. M. No question |
| **22. M. There is no schooling but yet still people gather at the market, why?** |
| **23. M. We want WHO to train community people to be assisting the doctors in treating these cases and provide vehicles to community health centers so that people will be transported earlier to 'epicenters'. (2) I want you to ask the people that send you to tell us, why they have not yet discovered medicine for this sickness as has been for HIV/AIDS?** |
| 24. F. Let's pray to God for the eradication of this deadly disease. |
| 25. M. Thank you. |
| 26. F. Thank you, hope that the Ebola virus [will] be eradicated as soon as possible. |
| 27. M. I want a health center in this community to provide us with medicines when we are sick, and I pray that Ebola [can] be eradicated [from] this country. |
| 28. M. No question |
| 29. F. No question |
| 30. F. No question |

MOGIBISI-GBO

***What do you understand to be the causes of this sickness [EVD]?***

|  |
| --- |
| 1. M. **Eating bush meat**, touching infected person, burying victims of Ebola |
| 2. F. Through contact with infected persons, **eating of bush meat like (monkeys, bats**, etc) and fruits partly eaten by bats. |
| 3. M. **Eating of bush meat**, contact with body fluids from infected persons, washing corpses of infected persons. |
| 4. F. **Eating of bush meat (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees**, etc). |
| 5. M. It is from God. |
| 6. F. **Eating of bush animals**. |
| 7. F. **Eating of bush animals (monkeys, baboons, bats, etc**). |
| 8. F. **Eating of bush meat (bats, monkeys, baboons, etc**). |
| 9. M. **Eating of bush meat (monkeys, bats, baboons**). |
| 10. M. **Eating of bush meat (monkeys, bats, baboons**), infected persons mingling with non-infected persons. |
| 11. M. **Eating of bush animals**. |
| 12. F. Through contact with infected persons, **eating of bush meat like (monkeys, bats, etc**) |
| 13. M. Through sex, shaking of hands with others, |
| 14. F. **Eating bush animals**, eating with infected persons, through body fluids from infected persons. |
| 15. F. **Eating of bush animals (monkeys, bats, chimpanzees, etc**), contact with infected persons. |
| 16. M. Going against bye-laws not to accommodate person with status you do not know. |
| 17. F. I don't know. |
| 18. M. Touching, eating and playing with body fluids of infected persons. |
| 19. F. **Eating of bush animals (monkeys, bats, chimpanzees, etc**), body-to-body contact, touching the sick. |
| 20. M. Body contact with infected persons, public gatherings. |
| 21. F. **Eating of bush meat**, body-to-body contact (sex). |
| 22. M. **Eating of bush meat**, touching infected persons, washing corpses. |
| 23. M. Malaria, severe cold, eating of bush meat |
| 24. F. **Eating of bush meat** |
| 25. M. **Eating of bush meat** |

MOGIBISI-GBO

***What is your own idea about how this disease [EVD] spreads?***

|  |
| --- |
| 1. M. Through travelling from one place to another, poor sanitation, touching and **eating animals that have been infected**. |
| 2. F. Denial of the fact that Ebola is real, not adhering to the laid down rules of government concerning the disease. |
| 3. M. Denial of the fact that Ebola is real. |
| 4. F. Through body contact with infected persons, not adhering to the laid down rules of government concerning this disease. |
| 5. M. Through body-to-body contact, touching infected persons, touching corpses. |
| 6. F. Through body-to-body contact, public gatherings, touching of infected corpse. |
| 7. F. Through body-to-body contact, movement of infected persons from one place to another. |
| 8. F. Free movement of people from one place to another, not adhering to bye-laws concerning Ebola. |
| 9. M. Free movement of infected persons from one place to another, touching the sick and burying the dead |
| 10. M. Movement of infected persons to non-infected places, not adhering to the bye-laws. |
| 11. M. Through body-to-body contact. |
| 12. F. Through body-to-body contact, drinking from the same cup with different people. |
| 13. M. Through body-to-body contact (sex, shaking of hands), drinking from the same cup with different people. |
| 14. F. Through body contact with infected persons, movement of people from one place to another, visiting the sick always. |
| 15. F. Through contact with infected persons, accommodating infected persons. |
| 16. M. No answer |
| 17. F. Accommodating strangers with whose status you do not know, shaking hands with the sick, washing of corpses |
| 18. M. Through body-to-body contact, contact with body fluids from infected persons, **eating infected animals.** |
| 19. F. Sharing food with infected persons, body-to-body contact. |
| 20. M. Playing with body fluids from infected persons, washing corpses. |
| 21. F. **Eating of dead animals**, body contact with infected persons. |
| 22. M. Touching and playing with infected persons. |
| 23. M. Touching and playing with infected persons. |
| 24. F. Touching of the dead, hand shaking, body-to-body contact |
| 25. M. Touching somebody (infected person), holding or hugging, eating of fruits left of by bats and monkeys |

MOGIBISI-GBO

***Questions from villagers***

|  |
| --- |
| 1. M. No question |
| 2. F. No question |
| 3. M. No question |
| 4. F. No question |
| 5. M. No question |
| 6. F. We should all come together and pray for the eradication of the disease out of our country, ensure that the bye-laws are been enforced. |
| 7. F. Thank you. |
| 8. F. When will Ebola end? |
| 9. M. What is this interview all about, is it for development purpose? |
| 10. M. As health is wealth, we are appealing for the construction of toilet facilities in our village, good road network as **we are tired of taking the sick with hammocks to the health center**. We need a health center and safe drinking water in our village. |
| 11. M. What do you want us to do to eradicate this disease? |
| 12. F. I don’t really know where this sickness came from **and I'm very angry with the restriction of movements**. What drugs are doctors preparing to end this disease? |
| 13. M. No question |
| 14. F. No question |
| 15. F. I'm praying that God will end this sickness once and for all. |
| 16. M. No question |
| 17. F. No question |
| 18. M. I want to know when will Ebola end? |
| 19. F. No question |
| 20. M. **How did Ebola enter Sierra Leone? (2) When did Ebola enter Sierra Leone? (3) Why have the original drugs for the treatment of Ebola not [been] sent to Sierra Leone? (4) What do you mean about Ebola? (4) at first we were told that Ebola is contracted through the eating of bush meat, now we hear from person to person, why? (5) Why are the symptoms of Ebola so many?** |
| **21. F. Why has government not fight to finish Ebola? (2) What is the help of chlorine in fighting Ebola? (3) Is there any medication (drug) for Ebola? (4) What about soap?** |
| 22. M. No question |
| 23. M. No question |
| 24. F. Is the survey is only meant for Mogibisi village. Are there any Ebola survivors? |
| 25. M. Expect more effort from government to see that Ebola disease is totally eradicated |

MOKEBI-GBO

***What do you understand to be the causes of this sickness [EVD]?***

|  |
| --- |
| 1. M. **Eating of bush meat**, contact with infected persons/dead. |
| 2. M. Through body-to-body contact, **eating of bush meat like (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees**), travelling from one place to another. |
| 3. F. **Eating of bush meat**, contact with infected persons. |
| 4. M. **Eating of bush meat**. |
| 5. M. **Eating of bush animals**, body-to-body contact, contact with body fluids from infected persons. |
| 6. M. **Eating of dead bush animals** |
| 7. F. Through body-to-body contact especially with strangers. |
| 8. F. Through body-to-body contact, accommodating strangers, touching infected persons, through the air we breathe. |
| 9. M. **Eating of bush animals**, touching an infected person. |
| 10. F. Touching and playing with suspected persons. |
| 11. M. **Eating of bush animals (monkeys, bats, etc) and dead animals**. |
| 12**. F. Eating of bush animals**, touching sick persons, public gatherings. |
| 13. F. **Eating bush meat (monkeys, baboons, bats, etc**). |
| 14. M. **Eating of bush animals (monkeys, baboons, bats, etc**). |
| 15. F. **Eating of bush animals (monkeys, bats, etc) and dead animals**. |
| 16. M. **Eating of bush animals (monkeys, baboons, bats, etc).** |
| 17. M. **Eating of bush meat (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc**), shaking of hands with others, body fluid from infected persons. |
| 18. F. Eating of fruits partly eaten by bats, monkeys, chimpanzees etc. |
| 19. M. **Eating of bush meat (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc**), having sex with different persons, washing the dead [body] of an infected person. |
| 20. F. **Eating bush meat** |
| 21. F. **Eating of monkeys, chimps, bats**, and stick to one partner |
| 22. F. **Eating of monkeys, chimps, bats** and stick to one partner |

MOKEBI-GBO

***What is your own idea about how this disease [EVD] spreads?***

|  |
| --- |
| 1. M. Through body-to-body contact, denial of the fact that Ebola is real. |
| 2. M. Denial of the fact that Ebola is real, through body-to-body contact. |
| 3. F. Not adhering to preventive measures. |
| 4. M. Through body-to-body contact, **eating of bush meat**. |
| 5. M. Through body-to-body contact, contact with infected persons/dead. Blood contact. |
| 6. M. Through body-to-body contact, sex, and washing of corpses. |
| 7. F. Through body-to-body contact. |
| 8. F. Eating and playing with infected persons. |
| 9. M. Touching and having sex with suspected persons. |
| 10. F. Touching and eating with suspected persons. |
| 11. M. Through body-to-body contact, eating with suspected persons. |
| 12. F. Through sexual contact with suspected persons, touching of the sick. |
| 13. F. Movement of people from one place to another, denial of the fact that Ebola is real, going against the preventive measures of Ebola. |
| 14. M. Through body-to-body contact, **people involved in secret burials of infected persons**, movement of people from one place to another, going against the bye-laws of preventive measures |
| 15. F. Movement of people from one place to another, accommodating strangers, body contact with infected persons. |
| 16. M. Keeping an infected person at home secretly, washing of corpses, no abiding [by] the preventive measures. |
| 17. M. Frequent movement to infected areas, accommodating strangers from infected areas, burying of the dead with status you don't know. |
| 18. F. Frequent movement to infected areas, not adhering to the bye-laws. |
| 19. M. Having sex with people you do not know, accommodating strangers with status you do not know. |
| 20. F. Touching of dead bodies, hosting of sick persons |
| 21. F. Touching dead bodies, too much crowding, harbouring of strangers |
| 22. F. Touching body of the dead, body contact, hand shaking |

MOKEBI-GBO

***Questions from villagers***

|  |
| --- |
| 1. M. No question |
| 2. M. Can Ebola be cured? |
| 3. F. No question |
| 4. M. The condition in this village is not favourable, please help us solve the Ebola condition in this country. |
| 5. M. Is there a drug for this sickness? |
| 6. M. **We learned that the burial team has special clothing in order to protect themselves from contracting the disease, why is it that the health workers do not provide such clothing for family members to participate in the burial of their loved ones?** |
| 7. F. No question |
| 8. F. No question |
| 9. M. When will Ebola end? |
| 10. F. What is Ebola? |
| 11. M. No question |
| 12. F. No question |
| 13. F. We want health service centers to be located at any one mile range. |
| 14. M. What can we do as a small community to protect ourselves from this deadly disease? (2) What assistance or subsidies can we get from government to promote agriculture, and what assistance is there for our children who have sat down without going to school all the while? |
| 15. F. Everyone should obey the bye-laws set by the government, **people should stay where they are until Ebola is eradicated**, do not touch sick persons - call 117, government should help us with toilets facilities as we know health is wealth, we want to embark on prayer against this disease. |
| 16. M. We want government to fight very hard to eradicate this sickness of out this country. |
| 17. M. No question |
| 18. F. No question |
| 19. M. No question |
| 20. F. No question |
| 21. F. No question |
| 22. F. No question |

**VILLAG**E: GBAIMA SONGA, **SECTION:**  GBO, **CHIEFDOM**: GBO, **DISTRICT**: BO

Village/town name: **GBAIIMA SONGA** Interviewee:JAMES BOCKARIE AND NANCY BASSIE DATE: 10/12/14, group**: MALE ELDERS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Card no.** | **Age** | **Status** | **Sex** | **Economic activity** | **Questions** | **Responses** |
| 1 | Aa1 | 67 | C/dom Treasury Clerk | M | Farmer | What are the sicknesses or diseases that took place in this village during the past 12 months? | Malaria |
| 2 | Aa2 | 67 | C/dom Treasury Clerk | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of malaria? | Eyes becomes yellow, headache, swollen feet, hair becomes slippery and slight stomach pain |
| 3 | Ab1 | 55 | Councillor | M | Farmer | How many people were affected? | 2 people were affected |
| 4 | Ab2 | 55 | Councillor | M | Farmer | Did anyone die, among those infected? | Yes, one died |
| 5 | Ab3 | 55 | Councillor | M | Farmer | What is the name and age of the dead person? | HK - 65 years |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **BURIAL PROCESS** |  |
| 6 | Ab4 | 55 | Councillor | M | Farmer | How was the burial process carried out? | After the death, the Ebola burial team took him from the hospital and requested for His pastor and three family members to attend the burial, but they were not close to the grave during the burial process |
| 7 | Ab5 | 55 | Councillor | M | Farmer | Are you happy about the burial by the Ebola team? | Not happy, because he was not washed, and only wrapped in a tarpaulin for burial. |
| 8 | Ab6 | 55 | Councillor | M | Farmer | How do you want the burial process to be carried on? | I want them to wash the corpse, dress it in a white cloth before putting the body in a tarpaulin sheath. Also, pray on the corpse, and place sticks and leaves on top of the corpse in the grave. |
| 9 | Ac1 | 55 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | Is there any other sickness that has occurred in the village in these 12 months? | Yes. Stroke |
| 10 | Ac2 | 55 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | What were the symptoms? | Hands and feet became stiff and cannot work, loss of speech. |
| 11 | Ad1 | 60 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | What were the symptoms? | High fever, turning of head, pain in the backbone. Pain in the legs and loss of appetite. |
| 12 | Ad2 | 60 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | How many people have been affected? | One person |
| 13 | Ad3 | 60 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | Did anyone die? | No |
| 14 | Aa3 | 67 | C/dom Treasury Clerk | M | Farmer | Is there any other sickness that has occurred in the village in these 12 months? | **Yes. Ebola** |
| 15 | Aa4 | 67 | C/dom Treasury Clerk | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | **Fever, headache, frequent stool, blood coming from the nose, vomiting.** |
| 16 | Ae1 | 69 | Retired Teacher | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | **Eyes become red, body pain, sore throat, coughing with blood and body rash** |
| 17 | Ae2 | 69 | Retired Teacher | M | Farmer | How many people were affected? | **2 people** |
| 18 | Ae3 | 69 | Retired Teacher | M | Farmer | Did anyone die? | **None** |
| 19 | Af1 | 56 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | Can you give brief summary of how they got infected | **The incident took place 4 miles away from us; it started with a woman (MF - 47 years old) who complained about headache and later started vomiting, so her husband took her to the chiefdom health centre, where they were [both] detained and the Medical Officer called for an Ambulance from Bo that came and collected them. Admission was done there for some days and later they were discharged as Ebola free and returned to their community.** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **NORMAL BURIAL PROCESS** |  |
| 18 | Ag1 | 58 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | What happens two days before death in terms of cleaning the sick person? | He/she has to be cleaned by his/her eldest son/daughter. |
| 19 | Ag2 | 58 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | Who medicates the sick at home? | His/her eldest son/daughter helps in medication of the sick |
| 20 | Af2 | 56 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | Who feeds the sick when hungry? | He will be fed by both his eldest son and wife |
| 21 | Ad4 | 60 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | Who dresses the sick? | He has to be dressed by his eldest son and brothers. |
| 22 | Aa5 | 67 | C/dom Treasury Clerk | M | Farmer | What happens immediately after death? | Expecting that the son or daughter was with the sick, and if he/she is afraid or not well experienced, he/she will call an elder to perform the following: Closing eyes, closing mouth, stretching the hands and legs, covering the body |
| 23 | Ag3 | 58 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | What happen [up to] two days after death? | Washing is done by three people, the first will put the water on the corpse while the two other will wash and turn the body.  After washing and dressing the corpse, the same three people will take the corpse inside the house. Digging of the grave is done by [about] seven people, the same people digging the grave will be responsible to put the corpse into the grave. Pulling of cloth over the corpse is done by the last born child of the deceased, or sometimes by an older person. The cloth is taken to the river and washed. In the grave two people will step in while the others above will gently hand over the corpse. Stick and leaves are placed over the corpse before dirt is deposited. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **CARING FOR THE SICK** |  |
| 24 | Ae4 | 69 | Retired Teacher | M | Farmer | If an adult man becomes sick who will care for him? | He is to be cared for by his son, if [he has] no son then by his brothers. |
| 25 | Ab7 | 55 | Councillor | M | Farmer | If an adult woman becomes sick who will care for her? | She is to be taken care by her eldest daughter or her sisters. |
| 26 | Ab8 | 55 | Councillor | M | Farmer | If a man or woman with no wife/husband is sick who will care for them? | The relatives of the person will care for him/her |
| 27 | Ae5 | 69 | Retired Teacher | M | Farmer | If the sickness cannot be cared for in the village, what arrangement will the community make to send the sick for treatment? | The eldest in the family will summon a meeting with all family members related to the sick. In the meeting contributions are made and six strong youths are selected to carry the sick person to a health centre with a hammock. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **EPIDEMICS** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **NOTE**: Questions about smallpox, TB, and PPR (goat sickness) were prompted, but no answer. |  |
| 28 | Ae6 | 69 | Retired Teacher | M | Farmer | Have you heard of Ebola sickness? | Yes, but we don’t have a case here. |
| 29 | Aa6 | 67 | C/dom Treasury Clerk | M | Farmer | What are the causes of the disease? | Eating of bats, eating of bush animals, body contact with an infected person. |
| 30 | Ag4 | 58 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | How does it spread? | Through body contact with an infected person and the movement of people from place to place. |
| 31 | Ag5 | 58 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | How can people protect themselves from it? | No hosting of strangers. Always wash hands, no hand shaking, avoid movement from one place to another |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **RESCUE CENTRE** |  |
| 32 | Ah1 | 70 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | If a rescue centre is constructed in the furthest village or section, what are the foreseen constraints? | The distance is too far and poor road network. |
| 33 | Ab9 | 55 | Councillor | M | Farmer | How will the sick be carried to the centre? | By hammock. |
| 34 | Ah2 | 70 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | How many people will carry the sick? | Six people, but if distance is far it will be more than six. |
| 35 | Ai1 | 45 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | Why take the sick to the centre? | We take the sick for restoration of health. |
| 36 | Ah3 | 70 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | What do people expect to get after taking the sick to the centre? | Cold drink and a token for good work done. |
| 25 | Ab10 | 55 | Councillor | M | Farmer | What do you suggest are expected solution to ensure sustainability of the rescue centre? | The following will ensure sustainability:  The sick should get well when taken to the centre.  There should be qualified medical doctors. |
| 26 | Ab11 | 55 | Councillor | M | Farmer | ditto | There should be enough drugs. |
| 27 |  |  |  | M | Farmer | If a helicopter visits your village unexpectedly, what will you do? | 11 - will run away.  9 - will not run away |
| 28 | Ae7 | 69 | Retired Teacher | M | Farmer | Why run? | Because the visit is unexpected |
| 29 |  |  |  |  |  | Why run? | Because a helicopter has never visited this village before. |
| 30 | Aa7 | 67 | C/dom Treasury Clerk | M | Farmer | Why not run? | Because we want to know the purpose of the visit. |
| 31 | Ag6 | 58 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | Why not run? | A helicopter will not visit us without a reason. So we will stay to know the reason |
| 32 | Ag7 | 58 | Compound Head | M | Farmer | If a white man alone descends from the helicopter, what will you do? | We will inspire his brothers or sister to approach the white visitor |
| 33 | Aa8 | 67 | C/dom Treasury Clerk | M | Farmer | Why come? | Because seeing a white man, they will think of development. |
| 34 | Ae8 | 69 | Retired Teacher | M | Farmer | If a black man descends from the helicopter, what will you do? | We will still come around the black visitor. |
| 35 | Ae9 | 69 | Retired Teacher | M | Farmer | Why come? | As long as he is coming from the helicopter, we will certainly think of development purposes. |
| 36 | Aa9 | 67 | C/dom Treasury Clerk | M | Farmer | If a black and white together descend from the helicopter, what will you do? | We will come around to know the purpose of their visit |
| 37 | Ab12 | 55 | Councillor | M | Farmer | If a relative was among the strangers that come from the helicopter, what will you do? | We will come around with happiness because we have seen our relative that we know. |
| 38 | Ae8 | 69 | Retired Teacher | M | Farmer | What will you tell the visitors | We will greet and asked the purpose of their visit |
| 39 | Ae9 | 69 | Retired Teacher | M | Farmer | Upon departure what will you tell them? | We will tell them not to forget their village in terms of development. |

DATA CLERK: Francis B. Johnson, NOTE TAKER: James Bockarie, FACILITATOR: Nancy Bassie

VILLAGE: GBAIMA SONGA, CHIEFDOM: GBO, SECTION: GBO, DISTRICT: BO

Village/town name: GBAIIMA, interviewers: Sahr Fayia and Philip M. Lahai, DATE: 10/12/14 Group: **WOMEN**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO** | **CARD NO** | **AGE** | **STATUS** | **SEX** | **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY** | **QUESTIONS** | **RESPONSES** |
| 1 | Ba1 | 80 | Societal head | F | Farmer | What are the sicknesses experienced within the last twelve months? | Malaria |
| 2 | Ba2 | 80 | Societal head | F | Farmer | What are the symptoms of malaria? | Sneezing |
| 3 | Bb1 | 30 |  | F | Farmer | ditto | Beating of the mind (fore head) |
| 4 | Bb2 | 30 |  | F | Farmer | What are the causes of malaria? | Walking a long distances,  manual jobs, high sunrise |
| 5 | Ba3 | 80 | Societal head | F | Farmer | How many people have been affected? | Almost half of the inhabitants in the village |
| 6 | Bb3 | 30 |  | F | Farmer | Has anyone died of headache? | No one ever |
| 7 | Bc1 | 47 | House wife | F | Farmer | ditto | Ebola |
| 8 | Bc2 | 47 | House wife | F | Farmer | What are the signs and symptoms of Ebola? | Increase in body temperature, vomiting, frequent stool with blood, diarrhea, cholera. |
| 9 | Ba4 | 80 | Societal head | F | Farmer | What are the causes of Ebola? | Body touching, eating with the suspected person, sexual intercourse with suspected person. |
| 10 | Bd1 | 20 | Student | F | Farmer | ditto | Washing dead bodies |
| 11 | Bd2 | 20 | Student | F | Farmer | Prevention | No rubbing of skin |
| 12 | Be1 | 50 | House wife | F | Farmer | ditto | No eating of left-over food of the sick |
| 13 | Bf1 | 42 |  | F | Farmer | ditto | Washing of hands with soap, cleaning of compound, no accommodation for strangers |
| 14 | Bg1 | 62 | House wife | F | Farmer | ditto | No touching of dead bodies, no touching of the sick. |
| 15 | Bf2 | 42 |  | F | Farmer | Has anyone [here] died of Ebola? | No one ever |
| 16 | Bg2 | 62 | House Wife | F | Farmer | How does it spread? | The infected touching the non-infected |
| 17 | Bg3 | 62 | House Wife | F | Farmer | Are you comfortable with the way the Ebola burial team does things? | I am not happy at all because our relatives are not included in the burial process. |
| 18 | Bf3 | 42 |  | F | Farmer | ditto | I am not happy because the dead are not washed and not buried properly as required by us. Even the chemical they use on dead bodies is not required. |
| 19 | Be2 | 50 | House Wife | F | Farmer | ditto | I am not happy because [the dead] are not properly buried (not well covered). |
| 20 | Be3 | 50 | House Wife | F | Farmer | How do you want things to be done? | The Ebola burial team is supposed to include people in our community as well. The bodies of the dead are supposed to be wash and prayers are to be offered. |
| 21 | Bg4 | 62 | House Wife | F | Farmer | Do you think you can perform the process better, taking the disease [risk] into consideration? | Let our people be trained as contact tracers, burial teams and offer or be allowed to work in the Ebola team, so we can handle the disease properly. |
| 22 | Be4 | 50 | House Wife | F | Farmer | Who cares for married sick people? | If a married man or woman is sick, the partner cares for everything until recovery. |
| 23 | Bg5 | 62 | House Wife | F | Farmer | Who cares if the husband or wife is out of town? | The immediate families will take care, or the village. |
| 24 | Be5 | 50 | House Wife | F | Farmer | Who takes care of unmarried sick people? | The immediate family, the religious leaders or the village. |
| 25 | Ba5 | 80 | Societal head | F | Farmer | What if the sick person is a stranger? | The host of the stranger takes care. |
| 26 | Ba6 | 80 | Societal head | F | Farmer | If the person could not be cured in the village? | The families or the host will tell the chief, the chief will summon a meeting for contributions to be raised. |
| 27 | Bg6 | 62 | House Wife | F | Farmer | What happens if there is no money to pay fees and transportation of the sick? | The families and the village sometimes ask for credit. |
| 28 | Be6 | 50 | House Wife | F | Farmer | Two days before death  (Cleaning of the sick) | The families or wife or husband perform all cleaning exercise like washing the sick with hot water, soap using bare hands. |
| 29 | Be7 | 50 | House Wife | F | Farmer | Medication of the sick | The families, wife or husband, using cups and spoon with naked hand. |
| 30 | Be8 | 50 | House wife | F | Farmer | Feeding the sick | The families, wife or husband, using spoon and cup. |
| 31 | Ba7 | 80 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | Dressing | The wife or husband, or a family member. |
| 32 | Ba8 | 80 | Societal head | F | Farmer | Immediately after death what happens? | The dead will be covered immediately and the families or wife or husband comes out crying. The community is called and immediately the digging of the grave will be arranged, [a task for] 8 or 10 youths. The body is prepared for washing by three people, one to pour the water, the second to wash the body using torn cloth or sponge to serve as gloves to wrap his or her hands, and the third person would be turning the body round for washing. |
| 33 | Bb4 | 30 |  | F | Farmer |  | After washing the body is taken to the place of worship for prayers by the pastor or Imam. The corpse is carried from the mosque or church by the youths to the grave site for burial. The imam or pastor offers prayers at the grave. The burial people are then summoned to the burial home to eat. |
| 34 | Ba9 | 80 | Societal head | F | Farmer |  | The cloth that covered the corpse is taken off by the last born child of the deceased. The cloth is carried to the stream for washing and it will be used by the last born |
| 35 | Bb5 | 30 |  | F | Farmer | Community Rescue Centre -  Problems/Constraints | Stigmatization if working at the centre, lack of encouragement, lack of facilities. |
| 36 | Ba10 | 80 | Societal head | F | Farmer | ditto | Lack of money, trust and lack of transportation. |
| 37 | Be9 | 50 | House wife | F | Farmer | ditto | Financial implications |
| 38 | Bh1 |  | Student | F | Farmer | Solutions | Sufficient medication, erection of centre in closest possible place. |
| 39 | Bh2 |  | Student | F | Farmer | **Burial practices for a chief** | **If the chief dies, the message of the decease is not pronounced immediately, criteria are put in place before a particular person announces the death of the chief. The elders within the community arrange the burial while an instruction to the youths is given for the grave to be dug. The body of the deceased is then washed by some important elders in the community. The corpse is not carried to the grave until night because of customs and traditions** |

**VILLAG**E: GBAIMA SONGA **SECTION:**  GBO **CHIEFDOM**: GBO **DISTRICT**: BO

Village/town name: **GBAIMA SONGA**, Interviewers: **Jestina Conteh** and **Vandi Kanneh** DATE: 10/12/14, Group**: YOUTH**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Card no.** | **Age** | **Status** | **Sex** | **Economic activity** | **Questions** | **Responses** |
| 1 | Ca1 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | Farmer | What serious sickness occurred in this village in the past 12 months? | Malaria |
| 2 | Ca2 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | Farmer | How did you know? What are the symptoms? | By the following means: urine becomes yellow, eyes becomes yellow, pain in the joints. |
| 3 | Cb1 | 28 | Student | M | Farmer | How many people were affected? | 12 people were affected |
| 4 | Cc1 | 29 | Student | M | Student | Can you name them | No, we cannot remember them |
| 5 | Ca3 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | Farmer | Did anyone die from this sick? | Yes, three died and they are: (1). KF 5 years, (2). MS 15 years, (3). HB 2 months. |
| 6 | Cd1 | 33 | Student | M | Farmer | How was the burial process carried out? | The corpse was taken to a separate place and washed |
| 7 | Ca4 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | Farmer | Who washed the body? | The elders from the family |
| 8 | Cd2 | 33 | Student | M | Farmer | How was the washing done and with what? | With lukewarm water, soap and *sapo* [scrubbing material] |
| 9 | Cd3 | 33 | Student | M | Farmer | What was the corpse wrapped in? | In a white cloth (*kasanke*) since the corpse was a child |
| 10 | Ce1 | 34 | Youth | M | Farmer | Who carried the corpse to the grave site? | Three to four people, they were MM (Imam), KD (relative) and MK (relative) |
| 11 | Ce2 | 34 | Youth | M | Farmer | Where did they bury the corpse? | At the usual town cemetery |
| 12 | Ce3 | 34 | Youth | M | Farmer | How was the corpse transported? | Carried on a native stretcher (*magundia*) on the heads of two people |
| 13 | Cf1 | 23 | Student | M | Farmer | Who was involved in the putting of the corpse in the grave? | The imam/Pastor and two others |
| 14 | Cg1 | 38 | Youth | M | Teacher | What other sickness have occurred in this village in this 12 months? | Blue Boil (*ngombumui*) |
| 15 | Cg2 | 38 | Youth | M | Teacher | How did you know/ what are the symptoms? | Pain in the area where it will start |
| 16 | Ch1 | 40 | Elder | M | Farmer | How did you know/ what are the symptoms? | Itching and later scabies develops, and fever |
| 17 | Ch2 | 40 | Elder | M | Farmer | How many people were affected? | I cannot remember the total but many people were affected. |
| 18 | Ci1 | 32 | Youth | M | Farmer | Has anyone died from this sickness? | Nobody has died from it |
| 19 | Cj1 | 24 | Youth | M | Farmer | What other sickness that have affected you in this 12 months? | Ulcer (*kogbarlei*) |
| 20 | Cj2 | 20 | Youth | M | Farmer | How do you know/ what were the symptoms? | Belly becomes warm, pain in the stomach and cold |
| 21 | Ck1 | 42 | Deputy Youth Leader | M | Farmer | Has anyone else been affected? | I only know of one person. |
| 22 | Ck2 | 42 | Deputy Youth Leader | M | Farmer | Did the person die? | Yes |
| 22 | Ck3 | 42 | Deputy Youth Leader | M | Farmer | What was his/her name and age? | CJ - 30 years |
| 23 | Cb2 | 28 | Student | M | Farmer | How was the burial process carried out? | Youths took the corpse, & prepared a place where the elders washed the body |
| 24 | CL1 | 24 | Youth | M | Farmer | What was the corpse wrapped in? | First dressed in ordinary cloth and later wrapped in white cloth (*kasanke*) |
| 25 | CL1 | 24 | Youth | M | Farmer | How was the corpse taken to the grave site and how many people carried it? | Two people held the corpse one at the head side and the other at the feet side. It was accompanied by many people |
| 26 | CL2 | 24 | Youth | M | Farmer | How was the corpse buried? | Two people assisted the Imam to do it. The imam will write in Arabic in the grave and loose the face of the dead |
| 27 | Cm1 | 38 | Youth | M | Farmer | Where did they bury? | In the village cemetery |
| 28 | Cn1 | 22 | Student | M | Farmer | Is there any other serious sickness that has affected you in the last 12 months | Yes, Ebola |
| 29 | Cm2 | 38 | Youth | M | Farmer | How did you hear about Ebola? | Yes, I heard it from by radio and from our Paramount Chief |
| 30 | Cn2 | 22 | Student | M | Farmer | What are the causes of this sickness? | It is caused by eating monkeys, bats, and baboons and food left by these animals |
| 31 | Cb3 | 28 | Student | M | Farmer | What are the causes of this sick? | Can be cause body contact too, having casual sex and not adhering to the bye-laws. |
| 32 | CL3 | 24 | Youth | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | The eyes becomes red, vomiting, high fever, body rash like scabies and bloody stool |
| 33 | Cm3 | 38 | Youth | M | Farmer | How can you protect yourself from catching Ebola? | Avoid hand shaking, don’t allow strangers in  the community as of now |
| 34 | Co1 | 19 | Student | M | Farmer | How can you protect yourself from catching Ebola? | Avoid casual sex, follow the rules, do not touch sick people, do not wash dead bodies |
| 35 | Ck4 | 42 | Deputy Youth Leader | M | Farmer | How can you protect yourself from catching Ebola? | Do not bury dead bodies, take all the sick to a health centre and call 117 in suspected cases |
| 36 | Cp1 | 36 | Youth | M | Farmer | Are you comfortable with how the Ebola team bury the dead? | No, we are not happy at all |
| 37 | Cp2 | 36 | Youth | M | Farmer | What are you not happy about? | They cannot wash dead bodies, putting the corpse in a plastic sheath instead of a white cloth (*kasanke*), whether Muslim/Christian. no prayer is performed on them. |
| 38 | Cq1 | 41 | Chiefdom Ganger | M | Farmer | What are you not happy about? | They prevent us from showing love to the dead (by not seeing their faces and kissing the corpse). They do not have respect for the dead; they just handle them the way they like. |
| 39 | Cr1 | 32 | Youth | M | Farmer | How do you want them to be buried? | To allow family members to pray on the corpse before burial, to dress the dead in the usual white cloth, and to accept family members at the grave site |
| 40 | Cm4 | 38 | Youth | M | Farmer | Do you think you can perform the process better taking the disease into consideration? | Yes |
| 41 | Cm5 | 38 | Youth | M | Farmer | How? | To train communities to be burying their dead, and to give all materials to the community for safe burial practices |
| 42 | Cs1 | 21 | Student | M | Farmer | Has anyone been [directly] affected by Ebola in this town? | Nobody has been affected or has died of Ebola in this village |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **CARING FOR THE SICK** |  |
| 43 | Cq2 | 41 | Chiefdom Ganger | M | Farmer | Who cares for seriously sick persons in this town? | We have our brother in Bo who immediately comes over to collect any seriously sick person. |
| 44 | Ci2 | 32 | Youth | M | Farmer | Who cares for seriously sick person in the town? | The Paramount Chief in the town will volunteer to take care of the sick. The family also will contribute to take care of the sick person. |
| 45 | Ct1 | 37 | Youth | M | Farmer | Who cares for an adult nan when sick? | The elders from the family of the sick person. Sometimes his peer group. |
| 46 | CL4 | 24 | Youth | M | Farmer | Who cares for an adult woman when sick? | The elders from the family of the sick person, or sometimes her peer group. |
| 47 | Cu1 | 19 | Student | M | Farmer | If a man/woman has no husband/wife who cares for him/her? | If a male, the relatives will care for him. And also as a woman too. |
| 48 | Cq3 | 41 | Chiefdom Ganger | M | Farmer | If the sickness cannot be cared for in the Village, describe what arrangement will be needed to send the sick person to a hospital or health centre in other location | We will contact our brother from Bo who will come and collect the person. |
| 49 | Ch3 | 40 | Elder | M | Farmer | If the sickness cannot be cared for in the Village, describe what arrangement will be needed to send the sick person to a Hospital or Health centre in other location | The family members will come together and appoint members to be by him/her at the hospital or centre. |
| 50 | Ch4 | 40 | Elder | M | Farmer | Before the outbreak of Ebola, what were the arrangements then? | We would carry the sick in a hammock to the health centre |
| 51 | Ch5 | 40 | Elder | M | Farmer | Given Ebola, what will you [now] do? | We will contact 117 to collect the sick. |
| 52 | Cv1 | 13 | Student | M | Farmer | How will the sick be transported/what will it cost? | If the sick is transported in a hammock by us the youth, the only thing we look forward to is to get the blessing |
| 53 | Cu2 | 19 | Student | M | Farmer | How will the sick be transported/what will it cost? | If the distance is too far, like Bo, it will cost Le. 10, 000. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **TWO DAYS BEFORE DEATH** |  |
| 54 | Cj3 | 20 | Youth | M | Farmer | Who cleans the sick? | The closest relative will clean the sick. They will do it with care not to harm him/her. |
| 55 | Cw1 | 17 | Student | M | Farmer | Who gives the medication? | The dispenser/nurse in the village and/or relatives will. |
| 56 | Cv2 | 13 | Student | M | Farmer | Who does the dressing of the sick person? | The closest family member, and it should be done with care. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **IMMEDIATELY AFTER DEATH** |  |
| 57 | Cw2 | 17 | Student | M | Farmer | Closing the eyes of the dead, who does it? | The closest relatives (brothers/sisters). Sometimes his/her peer group. It should also be done with care |
| 58 | Cw3 | 17 | Student | M | Farmer | Who closes the mouth? | It is the family members and sometimes the Imams/Pastor, with care. |
| 59 | Co2 | 19 | Student | M | Farmer | Covering of the body - who does it? | The family members and sometimes the Imams/Pastor, with care. |
| 60 | Ca5 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | Farmer | Who does the washing of the dead? | A special fire is set to warm the water (lukewarm) with three/two sticks (broom sticks) placed upon the pot. Three people are involved in washing of the dead: one person to scrub the body, another person to turn the body, and the last person will pour water on the corpse. |
| 61 | Co3 | 19 | Student | M | Farmer | Who takes the corpse from the washing place to the mat, and how many people do that? | No fixed number of persons for such [activity] |
| 62 | Ca6 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | Farmer | How many people will bring the corpse to the Mosque/Church? | This involves many people, since they show their last respect for the dead. |
| 63 | Cc2 | 29 | Student | M | Student | Who does the digging? | It involves many people as well. |
| 64 | Cc3 | 29 | Student | M | Student | Who buries the corpse? | Those who dig the grave. Probably two or three will be appointed to transport the corpse to the grave site, and they are to walk with the corpse slowly |
| 65 | Ci3 | 32 | Youth | M | Farmer | Who does the burial? | If the person is a Muslim, two people will assist the Imam to bury. If a Christian they will assist the Pastor to put down the coffin into the grave. |
| 66 | Ct2 | 37 | Youth | M | Farmer | Who pulls the cloth on top of the corpse? | The last born of the deceased will do it. He/she will not look back until the child gets to a riverside |
| 67 | Ct3 | 37 | Youth | M | Farmer | What will happen with the cloth? | The cloth will be washed and later the child will use it to cover when sleeping. |
| 68 | Cc4 | 29 | Student | M | Student | How was this corpse transported? | Four people will take the corpse on a local stretcher (*magundia*) |
| 69 | Ci4 | 32 | Youth | M | Farmer | Where did they bury the dead? | If an ordinary person, they will be buried in the village cemetery, But if a Chief, they will be buried in a special place. |
| 70 | Ce4 | 34 | Youth | M | Farmer | What will happen if a woman’s husband has died? | That woman will be placed on a mat to sit (*finiye*) for forty days observation |
| 71 | Ce5 | 34 | Youth | M | Farmer | Why this specific rule? | To know whether the woman was pregnant for the dead. |
| 72 | Cx1 | 41 | Youth | M | Farmer | What will happen if a man’s wife dies? | They will not isolate the man, [unlike] the woman, to sit on a mat, but they will wash the man on the eve of the seventh day ceremony. He will now be allowed to find a wife again. |
| 73 | Cy1 | 29 | Musician (DJ) | M | Farmer | What can parents do if their first child dies? | They will bury the dead in a dust bin (*karweeh*). |
| 74 | Cy2 | 29 | Musician (DJ) | M | Farmer | Why do they bury that way? | They believe if they do so, the child will not come back to be born again by the same parents. That child is called *mbo lui* |
| 75 | Cx2 | 41 | Youth | M | Farmer | What happens after that? | They will take the couple to the stream and wash them, by using white clay (*hojei*) and will allow them to re-unite again. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **RESCUE CENTRE** |  |
| 76 | Cf2 | 23 | Student | M | Farmer | If a rescue centre is constructed within this chiefdom or section, what constraints are foreseen, and how will the sick be carried to the centre? | The road network is good as we are on the highway, so we will board a vehicle or a motorbike |
| 77 | Cf3 | 23 | Student | M | Farmer | Who is involved in taking the sick to the centre? | The relatives of the sick, as stated earlier our brother in Bo will come and take them to the centre |
| 78 | Cf4 | 23 | Student | M | Farmer | Why are they taking the sick to the centre? | To get quick treatment or medical assistance |
| 79 | Cx3 | 41 | Youth | M | Farmer | What do people want after they have taken the sick to the centre? | Rapid medical response and have workers to encourage the sick person (care) |
| 80 | Cb3 | 28 | Student | M | Farmer | What do you suggest are the solutions to ensure sustainability of any the rescue centre? | Qualified medical personnel to run the centre, Involve community members (form Health Management Committee). Provision for admitting patients in the wards. Provision of foods and incentives for the workers who brings the sick on a hammock. |
|  | Cb4 | 28 | Student | M | Farmer | What do you suggest are the solutions to ensure sustainability of the rescue centre? | Provide vehicle for the centre as a standby. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **BURIAL OF AN ORDINARY PERSON** |  |
| 81 | Cf5 | 23 | Student | M | Farmer | What is the normal burial practice of an ordinary person? | The relatives do all the normal (Muslim or Christian) performances and later bury in the cemetery. No other process involved |
| 82 | CZ1 | 40 | Town crier | M | Farmer | What is the normal burial practice of a titled person? | Firstly, nobody will announce the death without permission. The chiefs will meet at a secret location and arrange all that needs to be done (ceremonies). The body will be buried at a special place and a masked devil does the burial in some chiefdoms |
| 83 | Ce6 | 34 | Youth | M | Farmer | If a societal head? | If a man, ceremonies are observed before the family members will be asked to collect the corpse for burial. In some instances the corpse will be buried in a sacred bush. The same is done for women |

DATA CLERK: Francis B. Johnson, NOTE TAKER: Vandi Kanneh, FACILITATOR: Jestina Conteh

**VILLAG**E: MOGBISI, **SECTION:** MARYU, **CHIEFDOM**: GBO, **DISTRICT**: BO

Village/town name: **MOGBISI** Interviewee: **Jestina Conteh** and **Vandi Kanneh**, DATE: 13/12/14, GROUP**: MALE ELDERS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Card no.** | **Age** | **Status** | **Sex** | **Economic activity** | **Questions** | **Responses** |
| 1 | Aa1 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | What serious sickness had occurred in this village in the past 12 months? | Malaria |
| 2 | Ab1 | 49 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | What are symptoms of malaria? | There are two types of malaria with symptoms of vomiting and body temperature rising and falling |
| 3 | Ac1 | 50 | Teacher | M | Farmer | What are the signs and symptoms of malaria? | Joints becomes weak and poor appetite |
| 4 | Aa2 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | How many people were affected? | 10 people were affected |
| 5 | Aa3 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | Can you names them? | Yes, I can only remember two (SA, 2 years, and LS, 3 years). |
| 6 | Aa4 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | Did anyone die from this sickness? | Yes |
| 7 | Aa5 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | How was the burial process carried out? | The elderly people (women) buried the deceased. |
| 8 | Ad1 | 49 | Elder | M | Farmer | Who washed the body? | The elderly women washed the body |
| 9 | Ad2 | 49 | Elder | M | Farmer | How was the washing done? | We cannot explain this part as we are men, and not women. |
| 10 | Ae1 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | Where did they bury the corpse? | In the garbage dump (*kaweh*). |
| 11 | Ae2 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | Why did they bury the corpse in the garbage dump? | That is the tradition, that when a first child dies, they should bury him or her in the garbage dump, this is true for small children. |
| 12 | Af1 | 70 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | What other sicknesses have affected your village in the past 12 months? | Jaundice (*kpeloi*) |
| 13 | Ae3 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of jaundice? | Eyes becomes yellow |
| 14 | Af2 | 70 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of jaundice? | Yellow colour when urinating. Experience fever |
| 15 | Ac2 | 50 | Teacher | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of jaundice? | Body weakness (especially when walking) |
| 16 | Ab3 | 49 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of jaundice? | Start developing pot belly |
| 17 | Af3 | 70 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | How many people were affected? | 5 People were affected |
| 18 | Af4 | 70 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | Did anyone die from this sickness? | No |
| 19 | Ab4 | 49 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | Where did they get treatment? | They were taken to Baima Songa and some to Bo Government Hospital |
| 20 | Ae4 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | How did they go to the treatment center? | Since they were able to walk, they managed to reach the highway and boarded a vehicle that took them to the treatment center. |
| 21 | Ae5 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | How much was spent on treatment | Cannot exactly tell. |
| 22 | Ag1 | 70 | Quarter Chief | M | Farmer | What other sicknesses have affected here in the past 12 months? | Ebola |
| 23 | Ae6 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | How did you hear about Ebola? | Through radio |
| 24 | Ae7 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | What were the symptoms of Ebola? | Vomiting, diarrhea and pain in joints |
| 25 | Ab5 | 49 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | What causes Ebola? | As heard from the radio, it is cause by eating monkeys and bats. Touching the sick and burial of the dead. |
| 26 | Ah1 | 50 | Imam | M | Farmer | How can you protect yourself from contracting Ebola? | Do not eat bush meat. Practice sanitation (wash hands always) and do not have casual sex |
| 27 | Ai1 | 44 | Town Crier | M | Farmer | How can you protect yourself from contracting Ebola? | Keep to the rules and avoid shaking hands with people. |
| 28 | Ai2 | 44 | Town Crier | M | Farmer | Has anyone died of Ebola in this village? | No |
| 29 | Ag2 | 70 | Quarter Chief | M | Farmer | Are you happy about the way Ebola team bury the dead? | I am not happy. |
| 30 | Ag3 | 70 | Quarter Chief | M | Farmer | Why are you not happy? | They have no regard for the dead |
| 31 | Ae8 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | Why are you not happy? | You cannot witness the burial of your relatives (no last respects given to dead bodies) |
| 32 | Ai3 | 44 | Town Crier | M | Farmer | How do you want the burial process to be done? | Wash bodies before burial. Dress corpse in white cloth instead of plastic sheath. Do not bury more than one person per grave. Put corpse into grave gently. |
| 33 | Aa6 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | Do you think you can perform the process better taking the disease into consideration? | Yes, if we as community are trained for the work, we can perform the task better than the burial team. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **PAST EPIDEMICS - SMALL POX** |  |
| 34 | Ag4 | 70 | Quarter Chief | M | Farmer | **Do you have any memories of small pox (*teteleh*)?** | **Yes** |
| 35 | Ag5 | 70 | Quarter Chief | M | Farmer | **What were the symptoms of small pox?** | **Start to experience blisters on bodies like scabies.** |
| 36 | Ah2 | 50 | Imam | M | Farmer | **What were the symptoms of small pox?** | **Severe high body temperature** |
| 37 | Ab6 | 49 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | **How many people were affected?** | **We cannot remember again since the sickness had long been eradicated** |
| 38 | Ag6 | 70 | Quarter Chief | M | Farmer | **How did people prevent the spread of the infection?** | **Affected people were taking to a separate place [quarantine?] for medication.** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **TUBERCULOSIS** |  |
| 39 | Ak1 | 60 | Elder | M | Farmer | Do you have memories of Tuberculosis (TB)? | Yes |
| 40 | Ak2 | 60 | Elder | M | Farmer | What were its symptoms? | Itching of throat (1st stage). Persistent coughing (2nd stage). High body temperature |
| 41 | Aa7 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | How many people had been affected? | 6 people |
| 42 | Ak3 | 60 | Elder | M | Farmer | Did anyone die of it? | Yes. Two people died among my relatives |
| 43 | Ak4 | 60 | Elder | M | Farmer | Can you name them? | AP – male, 63 years and MP -female, 43 years. |
| 44 | Ak5 | 60 | Elder | M | Farmer | Where were they buried? | In Bo town where they went to seek treatment. |
| 45 | Ak6 | 60 | Elder | M | Farmer | How did people prevent the spread of the infection? | Do not eat or drink with affected persons and Isolate sick people. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **PPR (GOATS)** |  |
| 46 | Aa8 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | **Do you have memories of PPR (goats)?** | **Yes** |
| 47 | Aa9 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | **How does PPR affect goats?** | **Watery stool from goats. Bloating stomach and tears run from their eyes** |
| 48 | Ak7 | 60 | Elder | M | Farmer | **How does PPR affect goats?** | **Water runs from their mouth** |
| 49 | AL1 | 65 | Elder | M | Farmer | **How many goats were affected?** | **4 goats infected** |
| 50 | Ak8 | 60 | Elder | M | Farmer | **What are the measures taken to prevent them from catching the disease?** | **Infected goats are taken to different locations (isolation [= quarantine])** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **CARING FOR THE SICK** |  |
| 51 | Ab7 | 49 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | Who cares for seriously sick persons in this town? | If elders, youths, and if children their parents |
| 52 | Ab8 | 49 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | Who cares for an adult man when sick? | The relatives from the family of the sick person. Sometimes his peer group. |
| 53 | Af4 | 70 | Quarter | M | Farmer | If a man or woman has no husband or wife who cares for him or her? | The relatives of both sides and If strangers, the host |
| 54 | AL2 | 65 | Elder | M | Farmer | If the sickness cannot be cared for in the village, describe what arrangement will be needed to send the sick person to a hospital or health center in another location? | The chief will gather the community to loan money from within the community or club to pay for treatment and transportation. |
| 55 | Ac3 | 50 | Teacher | M | Farmer | How will the person be transported? | We use hammock to carry patient to the highway and take vehicle to the health center. |
| 56 | Ac4 | 50 | Teacher | M | Farmer | Who will take the decision to send a sick person to another location? | The chief and elders will take the decision. |
| 57 | Ac5 | 50 | Teacher | M | Farmer | What will be the cost for transport (in hammock or vehicle?) | For hammock, the youths will only need incentive and blessing, as for vehicle the chief will pay |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **TWO DAYS BEFORE DEATH, WHAT HAPPENS?** |  |
| 58 | Af6 | 70 | Quarter | M | Farmer | Who cleans the sick? | The relatives. It will be done gently. |
| 59 | Af7 | 70 | Quarter | M | Farmer | Who administers the drugs? | The relatives, or his or her peer group (*togbai*). It should be done gently. |
| 60 | Ad3 | 49 | Elder | M | Farmer | Who does the dressing of the sick person? | The relatives or his/her peer group. It should be done gently. |
| 61 | Ad4 | 49 | Elder | M | Farmer | Who does the dressing of the sick person? | It should be done with care not to harm the sick |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **IMMEDIATELY AFTER DEATH** |  |
| 62 | Ag6 | 70 | Quarter Chief | M | Farmer | What happens up two days after death? | The closest relatives (brothers or sisters) [take charge]. Sometimes his or her peer group cleans him or her. It should also be done with care |
| 63 | Ag7 | 70 | Quarter Chief | M | Farmer | Who closes the mouth? | It is the family members and sometimes the Imam or Pastor, with care. |
| 64 | Ae9 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | Who covers the corpse? | It is the family members and sometimes the Imam or Pastor, with care. |
| 65 | Ae10 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | Who does the washing of the dead? | The elderly people. Most probably three people using soap, *sapo* and lukewarm water. |
| 66 | Ae11 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | How is the corpse taken to the mosque/church (how many people?) | 4 people normally |
| 67 | Af8 | 70 | Quarter | M | Farmer | Who does the digging 9of the grave]? | The youths in the village, no stated number. |
| 68 | Ae12 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | Who transport the corpse to the grave site? | The same people who dig the grave, and some others to show their last respects |
| 69 | Ad9 | 49 | Elder | M | Farmer | Who pulls the cloth on top of the corpse? | The last child of the deceased will do it. He/she will not look back until the child gets to a riverside or stream. |
| 70 | Ai4 | 44 | Town Crier | M | Farmer | What will happen with the cloth? | The cloth will be washed and later the child will use it to cover when sleeping. |
| 71 | Ai5 | 44 | Town Crier | M | Farmer | How will the corpse be buried? | If a Muslim, the Imam and two others will put the corpse into the grave. Imam will loosen the white cloth from the face of the corpse. Sticks will be placed on top of the corpse and gravel and leaves added, followed by gravel. I cannot tell what happens in the Christian way. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **BURIAL OF AN ORDINARY PERSON** |  |
| 72 | Aj2 |  |  | M | Farmer | What is the normal burial practice of an ordinary person? | There is no protocol for such burial, whether Muslim or Christian. |
| 73 | Aa10 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | What is the normal burial practice of a titled person? | Firstly, nobody will announce the death without permission. The chief will meet at a secret location and arrange all that is needed to be done (ceremonies); the body will be buried at a special place and a masked devil does the burial in some chiefdoms |
| 74 | Ag8 | 70 | Quarter Chief | M | Farmer | How is a societal head buried in the village? | The body will be taken to the societal house immediately. Thorough ceremonies will be performed by the family members of the deceased. All that he or she has eaten during his/her life time will be paid for by his or her families. The corpse will be taken to the cemetery for burial (only members will be there for the burial) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **RESCUE CENTRE** |  |
| 75 | Ae13 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | If a rescue center is constructed within this chiefdom or section, what will be the foreseen constraints and how will the sick be carried to the center? | We will carry the sick in a hammock to the highway where they will take a vehicle to a health center of clinic. |
| 76 | Aa11 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | Who will be involved in taking the sick to the centre? | The active youths in the village |
| 77 | Aa12 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | What do people want to get after taking the sick to the highway? | Morale [booster], and blessings |
| 78 | Ah4 | 50 | Imam | M | Farmer | What do you suggest are the solutions to ensure sustainability of the rescue centre? | Provision of standard drugs and to provide trained and qualified personnel. |
| 79 | Ah5 | 50 | Imam | M | Farmer | What do you suggest are the solutions to ensure sustainability of the rescue centre? | Provide means of transportation |
| 80 | Ae14 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | What do you suggest are the solutions to ensure sustainability of the rescue centre? | Workers at the centre should be polite in talking to and handling patients |
| 81 | Ae15 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | What do you suggest are the solutions to ensure sustainability of the rescue centre? | Form a committee to manage the centre |
| 82 | Ah6 | 50 | Imam | M | Farmer | What do you suggest are the solutions to ensure sustainability of the rescue centre? | Employ community members (even as laborers) |
| 83 | Ah7 | 50 | Imam | M | Farmer | What do you suggest are the solutions to ensure sustainability of the rescue centre? | Provide food for patients |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **HELICOPTER** |  |
| 84 | Aa13 | 44 | Regent Chief | M | Farmer | If a helicopter visits this community unexpectedly, what will you do? | We will run away |
| 85 | Ah8 | 50 | Imam | M | Farmer | Why will you run away? | We have never seen a helicopter in our village before |
| 86 | Ab9 | 49 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | If a white man descends from the helicopter, what will you do? | We will bravely come out of the hiding to see and ask why? |
| 86 | Af9 | 70 | Quarter | M | Farmer | If a blackman and a white man descend from the helicopter, what can you do? | We will not run away because he is our colour |
| 87 | Ac6 | 50 | Teacher | M | Farmer | If the black in the helicopter is your relative or brother from the same chiefdom or village, what will you do? | We will stay to know their motive |
| 88 | Ae16 | 42 | Teacher | M | Farmer | If the black in the helicopter is your relative or brother from the same chiefdom or village, what will you do? | We will try to know what they have come with for us and by seeing our brother, we will have confidence in the people |
| 89 | Ag9 | 70 | Quarter Chief | M | Farmer | If the black in the helicopter is your relative or brother from the same chiefdom/village, what can you do? | We will come to meet them. |
| 90 | Ag10 | 70 | Quarter Chief | M | Farmer | If the black in the helicopter is your relative or brother from the same chiefdom or village, what can you do? | Seeing our brother, we believe he will not plan evil against us. |
| 91 | Ag11 | 70 | Quarter Chief | M | Farmer | Would you ask them what they have come to do in your village? | Yes |
| 92 | Ab10 | 49 | Quarter Head | M | Farmer | What would you expect from them? | That something beneficial is to happen and that they have developmental plans for us. |

**VILLAGE**: MOGBISI, **SECTION:**  MARYU, **CHIEFDOM**: GBO, **DISTRICT**: BO

Village/town name: **MOGBISI**, Interviewers: **James Bockarie** and **Nancy Bassie**, DATE: 13/12/14, GROUP**: WOMEN**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Card no.** | **Age** | **Status** | **Sex** | **Economic activity** | **Questions** | **Responses** |
| 1 | Ba1 | 46 | Women’s leader | F | Farmer | What sickness have you experienced in your town during the past 12 months? | Ebola |
| 2 | Bb1 | 40 | Elder | F | Farmer | What were the symptoms of Ebola? | High fever and becomes dizzy |
| 3 | Bc1 | 36 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | How does Ebola spread? | By touching dead bodies. Human to human body contact. Touching of an infected person, and eating of bush meat. |
| 4 | Bd1 | 21 | House wife | F | Trader | How do we prevent Ebola? | No hosting of strangers, and by wearing of long sleeve. |
| 5 | Be1 | 25 | House wife | F | Farmer | How do we prevent Ebola? | People should not touch or wash dead bodies. Frequent washing of hands with soap and water. No eating of bush animals. No hosting of strangers in the village. |
| 6 | Bf1 | 60 | Councillor | F | Farmer | Are you happy with how the Ebola team bury the dead? | I am not happy, simply because they don’t wash bodies. |
| 7 | Bf2 | 60 | Councillor | F | Farmer | How do you want the burial team to bury your people? | Wash bodies before burial. Dress corpse in white cloth instead of plastic sheath. Do not bury more than one person per grave. Put corpse into grave gently. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **CARING FOR THE SICK** |  |
| 8 | Bc2 | 36 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | Who cares for seriously sick persons in the town? | If a man, he will be cared for by his wife and eldest son, and if a woman the daughter will take care |
| 9 | Bc3 | 36 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | Who cares for an adult woman when sick? | The relatives from the family of the sick person. Sometimes her peer group. |
| 10 | Bc4 | 36 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | If a man or woman has no husband or wife who cares for him or her? | The relatives of either side, or [if a] stranger, the host. |
| 11 | Bg1 | 45 | House wife | F | Farmer | If the sickness cannot be cared for in the village, describe what arrangement will be needed to send the sick person to a hospital or Health centre in other location | The chief and the family will gather the community to loan money from within the community or club for medication. |
| 12 | Bc4 | 36 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | If there is no money to carry the sick what will happen? | The family will loan or sell their land and plantation. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **TWO DAYS BEFORE DEATH, WHAT HAPPENS?** |  |
| 13 | Bg2 | 45 | House wife | F | Farmer | What happens two days before death? | The relatives clean the sick person and they do it with care |
| 14 | Bf3 | 60 | Councillor | F | Farmer | Who administer the drugs? | The relatives or his or her peer group (*togbai*). It should be done gently. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **IMMEDIATELY AFTER DEATH** |  |
| 15 | Bc5 | 36 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | Who closes the eyes of the dead? | The closest relatives (brothers/sisters). Sometimes his or her peer group. It should also be done with care |
| 16 | Bc6 | 36 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | Who closes the mouth of the dead? | It is the family members and sometimes the Imam or Pastor, with care. |
| 17 | Bc7 | 36 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | Who covers the body of the dead? | It is the family members and sometimes the Imam or Pastor, with care. |
| 18 | Bc8 | 36 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | Who does the washing of the dead? | The elderly people. Most probably three people using soap, *sapo* and lukewarm water. |
| 19 | Bh1 | 56 | Elder | F | Farmer | How many people take the corpse to the church or mosque? | 4 to 6 people normally |
| 20 | Bi1 | 32 | House wife | F | Farmer | Who digs the grave? | The youths in the village, no stated number. |
| 21 | Bi2 | 32 | House wife | F | Farmer | Who takes the corpse to the grave and who is involved? | The same people who dig the grave, and some others to show their last respects. |
| 22 | Bi3 | 32 | House wife | F | Farmer | Who pulls the cloth on top of the corpse? | The last child of the deceased will do it. He will not look back until the child gets to a river or stream. |
| 23 | Bb2 | 40 | Elder | F | Farmer | What will happen with the cloth? | The cloth will be washed and later the child will use it to cover when sleeping. |
| 24 | Bb3 | 40 | Elder | F | Farmer | How will the corpse be buried? | If a Muslim, the Imam and two others will put the corpse into the grave. The Imam will loosen the white cloth from the face of the corpse. Sticks will be placed against the corpse in the grave and leaves added, followed by gravel. I cannot tell what happen in the Christian way. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **CARING FOR THE SICK** |  |
| 25 | Bc9 | 36 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | How is the sick transported from his/her village to another location for treatment? | Through the use of hammock |
| 26 | Bi4 | 32 | House wife | F | Farmer | Why are they taking the sick to a health centre? | To get better treatment and recover quickly. |
| 27 | Bi5 | 32 | House wife | F | Farmer | What is the expectation of those who carry the sick in the hammock? | In most cases the youth do it for free or the chief appoints people to do it. In other instances, the family member will transport the sick for free. Tokens like money or food are given |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **RESCUE CENTRE** |  |
| 28 | Bd2 | 21 | House wife | F | Trader | If a rescue centre is constructed within this chiefdom or section, what will be the foreseen constraints and how will the sick be carried to the centre? | We carry the sick in a hammock to the highway where there is access to vehicle. |
| 29 | Bd3 | 21 | House wife | F | Trader | Who will be involved in taking the sick to the centre? | The active youths in the village |
| 30 | Bd4 | 21 | House wife | F | Trader | What do people want to get after taking the sick to the highway? | Blessings and thanks |
| 31 | Bd5 | 21 | House wife | F | Trader | What do you suggest are the solutions to ensure sustainability of the rescue centre? | Provision of standard drugs and to provide trained and qualified personnel. |
| 32 | Ba1 | 46 | Women’s leader | F | Farmer | ??? CHECK  [health centre?] | Senehun Mamagewor |
| 33 | Ba1 | 46 | Women’s leader | F | Farmer | How long does it take for the burial team to come? [CHECK] | One to two days or sometimes immediately after calling now. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **HELICOPTER** |  |
| 34 | Bj1 | 36 | House wife | F | Farmer | If a helicopter visits this community unexpectedly, what will you do? | We will all run away |
| 35 | Bj2 | 36 | House wife | F | Farmer | If a white man descends from the helicopter, what will you do? | We will come out of hiding to ask why? |
| 36 | Bk1 | 42 | House wife | F | Farmer | If a blackman and a white man descend from the helicopter, what can you do too? | We will not run away because he is our colour. |
| 37 | Bk2 | 42 | House wife | F | Farmer | If the black in the helicopter is your relative/ brother from the same chiefdom/village, what will you do? | Seeing our brother, we believe he will not plan against us. |
| 41 | Bk3 | 42 | House wife | F | Farmer | Would you ask them the purpose of their visit? | Yes |
| 42 | Bk4 | 42 | House wife | F | Farmer | What would you expect from him? | That something beneficial is to happen and that they have development plans for us. |

VILLAGE: MOGIBISI, SECTION: MARYU, CHIEFDOM: GBO, DISTRICT: BO

Village/town name:MOGBISI, interviewers: **Sahr Fayia** and **Philip M. Lahai,** DATE: 13/12/14, GROUP**: YOUTH**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NO | CARD NO | AGE | STATUS | SEX | ECONOMIC ACTIVITY | QUESTIONS | RESPONSES |
| 1 | Ca1 | 32 | Assistance Pastor | M | FARMER | What sickness have you experienced in this village during the past 12 months? | Malaria. |
| 2 | Cb1 | 29 | Student | M | FARMER | What are the causes of malaria? | Unhealthy environment, mosquito bites. |
| 3 | Cc1 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | What are the causes of malaria? | Mosquitoes. |
| 4 | Ca2 | 32 | Assistance Pastor | M | FARMER | What are the causes of malaria? | Exposure of food. |
| 5 | Cb2 | 29 | Students | M | FARMER | What are the symptoms of malaria? | Yellow urine, loss of appetite, body weakness, joint pain. |
| 6 | Cd1 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | What are the symptoms of malaria? | Yellow vomiting. |
| 7 | Ca3 | 32 | Assistance Pastor | M | FARMER | What are the symptoms of malaria? | Increase in body temperature, yellow eyes, *wes* [pelvic] bone pain. |
| 8 | Cc2 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | How many people have been affected with malaria? | Almost the whole village. |
| 9 | Ce1 | 42 | Youth | M | FARMER | How many people have been affected with malaria? | Over 20 people. |
| 10 | Cd2 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Has anyone died of malaria? | 3 people:  JR, male, age 48  SB, female, age 2  SS, female, age 2 |
| 11 | Cd3 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Where did they bury the dead malaria victims? | In the village. |
| 12 | Cf1 | 26 | Choir Master | M | FARMER | Whom did the people contact when the sick died of malaria? | Dispenser |
| 13 | Ca4 | 32 | Assistance Pastor | M | FARMER | What did they do after the dispenser declared that the person died of malaria? | When the person died, the village people did not touch the corpse. They called the dispenser who was treating the deceased. The dispenser confirmed that the person died of malaria. Three (3) people washed the body with their naked hands using warm water and soap. |
| 14 | Cc3 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | What did they do after the dispenser declared that the person died of malaria? | The person who washed the corpse used old cloth to wrap his hands. The other was pouring water on the corpse and the other turning the corpse around. The corpse was washed by his sons, then they dressed it in his most favorite attire when he was alive [after which] the white cloth (*kansake*) was the last to wrap the corpse, and the corpse was carried to the graveside by 6 people |
| 15 | Cd4 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Who dug the grave? | The youths in the community dug the grave |
| 16 | Cd5 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | How many people laid the corpse in the grave? | Three people at the top and three in the grave |
| 17 | Cd6 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Who took the cloth from the corpse? | The last child |
| 18 | Cg1 | 43 | Youth | M | FARMER | Who took the cloth from the corpse? | The last child pulls the cloth with a cry and runs through the village |
| 19 | Cc5 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | Who took the cloth from the corpse? | The cloth is covered on the head of the last child and taken to the stream |
| 20 | Cc6 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | What is this particular cloth used for? | The last child of the deceased owns the cloth |
| 21 | CC7  Cc8 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | What diseases affect your chickens? | Newcastle |
| 22 | Ch1 | 23 | Student | M | FARMER | What are the causes of Newcastle? | Eating of bad smelling insects and leaves. Eating of plastic. |
| 23 | Ch2 | 23 | Student | M | FARMER | What are the symptoms of Newcastle? | Spinning of the head, running nostril, foam in the mouth, frequent watery stools. |
| 24 | Ca5 | 32 | Assistance Pastor | M | FARMER | What are the symptoms of Newcastle disease? | Dizziness. |
| 25 | Cc9 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | How many chickens were affected in this town? | Large numbers. |
| 26 | Cc10 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | How will you prevent Newcastle? | Injection/vaccination,  use drugs like red & yellow capsule. |
| 27 | Cc11 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | How did you hear about Ebola? | From radio. |
| 28 | Ca6 | 32 | Assistance Pastor | M | FARMER | How did you hear about Ebola? | Health workers |
| 29 | Ca7 | 32 | Assistance Pastor | M | FARMER | What are the causes of Ebola? | Eating of bats, monkeys, chimpanzees |
| 30 | Cd7 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | What are the causes of Ebola? | Touching of infected persons. |
| 31 | Cc12 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | What are the causes of Ebola? | Washing infected corpses. |
| 32 | Ci1 |  |  | M | FARMER | ditto | Keeping infected strangers. |
| 33 | Ce2 | 42 | Youth | M | FARMER | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Vomiting, scabies, increase of body temperature, headache, red eyes. |
| 34 | Ch3 | 23 | Student | M | FARMER | How does Ebola spread? | Accommodating infected strangers. |
| 35 | Ce3 | 42 | Youth | M | FARMER | How does Ebola spread? | Shaking of hands. |
| 36 | Cj1 | 42 | Youth | M | FARMER | How does Ebola spread? | Travelling, touching, and talking. |
| 37 | Cd8 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | How do we prevent Ebola? | Adhere to bye-laws. |
| 38 | Cc13 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | Has anyone died of Ebola? | No. |
| 39 | Ca7 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Are you happy with the way Ebola burial team bury your relatives? | Unhappy. |
| 40 | Ca8 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | How do you want the burial team to your people? | After confirming death in any community, let the corpse be brought back to the families for burial arrangements. |
| 41 | Cc14 | 42 | **Power saw operator** | **M** | **FARMER** | **Are you happy with the way Ebola burial teams bury your relatives?** | **Happy about the way burials are done, because if the corpse is placed in plastic, they are doing it to avoid transferring the virus.** |
| 42 | Cd9 | 31 | **Youth Leader** | **M** | **FARMER** | **How do you bury people normally?** | **Normal death does not exist again. No matter what other sickness kills, they say it is Ebola.** |
| 43 | Cd10 | 31 | **Youth Leader** | **M** | **FARMER** | **Are you happy with the way the Ebola burial team bury your relatives?** | **If death is confirmed as Ebola, let the team take care, but if not confirmed as Ebola, let the corpse be handed over to the families of the deceased. All the symptoms of Ebola have been in existence long since. Why?** |
| 44 | Cc15 | 42 | **Power saw operator** | **M** | **FARMER** | **Are you happy with the way the Ebola burial team bury your relatives?** | **Let confirmed cases be buried by the Ebola team and non-confirmed cases be handed over to the families.** |
| 45 | Cj2 | 42 | Youths | M | FARMER | Are you happy with the way the Ebola burial team bury your relatives? | Let the ceremonies for the dead be done by the families. |
| 46 | Ch4 | 23 | Student | M | FARMER | Do you think you can handle the burial process better than the Ebola burial team, when you consider the severity of the disease? | Let confirmed cases be buried by the team and non-confirmed cases be submitted to the families. |
| 47 | Ce4 | 42 | Youth | M | FARMER | Who cares for married sick people? | The wife or husband. |
| 48 | Ci2 |  |  | M | FARMER | Who takes care of unmarried sick people? | The families, or the host of the unmarried stranger. |
| 49 | Ch5 | 23 | Student | M | FARMER | What happens if the sick could not be cured in the village? Who does the arrangement? | The town chief and the village will meet and arrange for the sick person to be transported to the junction in a hammock by some youths. The families of the sick then take up all financial issues (transport and hospital bills). |
| 50 | Ch6 | 23 | Student | M | FARMER | If someone is suspected of Ebola what do you normally do in this village? | Call 117 |
| 51 | Cc16 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | Who decides to call 117? | Contact tracers in the village. |
| 52 | Cd11 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | What happens if there is no money? | The village goes into debt. |
| 53 |  |  |  |  | FARMER | What happens two days before death? | A male or female person is appointed to clean up the sick with soap and water using naked hands, the person must be a relative of the sick. |
| 54 | Cd12 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Who gives medicine to the sick? | The relative of the sick gives medicine to the sick using his or her bare hands. |
| 55 | Cd13 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Who dresses the sick? | The relative of the sick using his or her bare hands. |
| 56 | Cd14 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Who feeds the sick? | The relative, using spoons or the bare hands. |
| 57 | Ck1 | 20 | Student | M | FARMER | What happens immediately after death? | Changes all the clothes from the dead, close the mouth and eyes, and pronounce death. |
| 58 | Cc17 | 42 | Power saw operator | M | FARMER | What is the burial process of a chief? | Chiefs are buried the way normal people are buried in our community. |
| 59 | Cj3 | 42 | Youth | M | FARMER | What is the burial process of a societal head? | If a societal head dies all non-members are driven to avoid the vicinity. After that ceremonies are passed on and [the body] is handed over to the families; if the person is too deep in the society, the families reject the body and send it to the societal members for burial. |
| 60 | Ck2 | 20 | Student | M | FARMER | How far is the [nearest] town from this village? | Sembehun Mamagewor. |
| 61 | Cd15 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | What are the constraints you envisage if the center is constructed? | Poor road network, no ambulances. |
| 62 | CL1 | 18 | Student | M | FARMER | What are the constraints you envisage if the center is constructed? | Food shortage, lodging, lack of medicine, pipe borne water. |
| 63 | Ca9 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | What are solutions? | Intensive monitoring, involvement of community members at the rescue centre |
| 64 | CL2 | 18 | Students | M | FARMER | What are the solutions? | Report all abnormalities at the rescue centre, construction of better roads, and no social discrimination. |
| 65 | Cm1 | 37 | Taskforce | M | FARMER | Have you ever requested for an ambulance? | No. |
| 66 | Cd16 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | If you see a white man alone descending from the helicopter, what will you do? | Run away (8 people) |
| 67 | Ca10 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | If you see a white man alone descend from the helicopter, what will you do? | I will draw nearer and know his mission. |
| 68 |  |  |  |  | FARMER | If you see a white man alone descend from the helicopter, what will you do? | They will be scared and run away (6 people) |
| 69 | Ca11 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | If you see a white man alone descend from the helicopter, what will you do? | Draw nearer and know his mission. |
| 70 | Cj4 | 42 | Youth | M | FARMER | If you see a white man alone descend from the helicopter, what will you do? | I will draw nearer and know his purpose of visit. |
| 71 | CL3 | 18 | Student | M | FARMER | Why will you run away? | Scared, because of terrorist activities. |
| 72 | Cd17 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Why will you run away? | Unknown purpose of visiting. |
| 73 |  |  |  |  |  | If you see a black man descend from a helicopter, will you run away? | Yes - 6 people.  No - 10 people. |
| 74 | Ch6 | 23 | Student | M | FARMER | Reasons for the running away? | I don’t know the individual (unfamiliarity). |
| 75 | Ck4 | 20 | Student | M | FARMER | Reasons for not running away? | To know the purpose of visit. |
| 76 |  |  |  |  |  | If you see both a white and black men descend from a helicopter, will you run away? | Yes - 6 people  No - 10 people |
| 77 | Ch7 | 23 | Student | M | FARMER | Reasons for running away? | Unfamiliarity with the people. |
| 78 | Cd18 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Reasons for not running away? | To know the purpose of the visitors. |
| 79 | Ca12 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Why will you run away? | First time of helicopter visit. |
| 80 | Ca13 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | If you see a relative from this community or chiefdom or person familiar to this community among those who descend from this same helicopter, would you run away? | No (4 people). |
| 81 | Ca14 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Reasons to run away | Lack of trust. |
| 82 | Ca15 | 31 | Youth Leader | M | FARMER | Reasons for not running away | It is because a relative present among the visitors. |
| 83 | Ch8 | 23 | Student | M | FARMER | What will you ask the visitor from the helicopter? | Ask purpose of visit. |

**VILLAG**E: MOKEBE, **SECTION:** GBO, **CHIEFDOM**: GBO, **DISTRICT**: BO

Village/town name: **MOKEBE** Interviewers: **Jestina Conteh** and **Vandi Kanneh**, DATE: 14/12/14, GROUP**: WOMEN**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Card no.** | **Age** | **Status** | **Sex** | **Economic activity** | **Questions** | **Responses** |
| 1 | Ba1 | 49 | Societal head | F | Farmer | What serious sicknesses have you experienced in the past 12 months? | Malaria |
| 2 | Ba2 | 49 | Societal head | F | Farmer | What are the symptoms of malaria? | Severe cold, yellow color of urine |
| 3 | Bb1 | 27 | House wife | F | Farmer | What are the symptoms of malaria? | Tiredness in joints. Face and body become pale |
| 4 | Bc1 | 55 | Elder | F | Farmer | How many people were affected? | 5 people were affected |
| 5 | Bc2 | 55 | Elder | F | Farmer | Can you name them? | Yes, they were  GB - male, 18 years, student, MK - male, 7 years,  HGB - female, 7 years,  EB - male, 6 years,  AE - male, 5 years. |
| 6 | Bc3 | 55 | Elder | F | Farmer | Did anyone die from this sickness? | No. |
| 7 | Ba3 | 49 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | Where did they get treatment? | At the Health Centre at Gbaiima Songa. |
| 8 | Bc4 | 55 | Elder | F | Farmer | How did they go to the health center? | The one that was around 18 years was taken in a hammock to the main highway then boarded a vehicle. For the children, they were placed on the back of their parents |
| 9 | Bb2 | 27 | House wife | F | Farmer | How much was spent for treatment? | Only the 18 year old GB paid for treatment (Le. 30,000), the others were treated free at the Health Centre. |
| 10 | Bb3 | 27 | Housewife | F | Farmer | What other sicknesses have you experienced in the past 12 months? | Headache |
| 11 | Bc5 | 55 | Elder | F | Farmer | What are the symptoms of headache? | Persistent hissing. Constipation and sneezing |
| 12 | Bd1 | 50 | House wife | F | Farmer | How many people were affected? | About 10 people were seriously affected |
| 13 | Bd2 | 50 | House wife | F | Farmer | Can you tell me the names, ages of those affected? | I cannot remember |
| 14 | Bd3 | 50 | House wife | F | Farmer | Did anyone die from this sickness? | No. |
| 15 | `Bb4 | 50 | House wife | F | Farmer | Where did they get treatment? | At the treatment center at Gbaiima Songa |
| 16 | Be1 | 35 | House wife | F | Farmer | How did they go to the treatment center? | First managed to walk on foot to the high way. And boarded a transport for the health center. |
| 17 | Be2 | 35 | House wife | F | Farmer | How much was spent on treatment? | Cannot exactly tell how much was spent for treatment. |
| 18 | Bf1 | 45 | House wife | F | Farmer | What other sicknesses have affected you in the past 12 months? | Stomach ache |
| 19 | Bg1 | 50 | House wife | F | Farmer | What were the symptoms of stomach ache? | Sharp pain in the stomach. Slight nausea |
| 20 | Bh1 | 35 | House wife | F | Farmer | What were the symptoms of stomach ache? | The sole will never reach the ground when walking. Frowning face. Weeping in the heart because of pain. |
| 21 | Bg2 | 50 | House wife | F | Farmer | Has anyone been affected? | Yes, 5 people were affected. |
| 22 | Bb5 | 50 | House wife | F | Farmer | Can you name the people affected (ages and status)? | FM - female, 30 years,  GD,- female, 45 years,  FW - male, 45 years,  FW - female, 47 years,  SK - female 50 years. |
| 22 | Bh2 | 35 | House wife | F | Farmer | Did anyone die of this sickness? | No |
| 23 | Bb6 | 50 | House wife | F | Farmer | Where did they get treatment? | At the health center in Gbaiima Songa and a native doctor too. |
| 24 | Bi1 | 38 | House wife | F | Farmer | How did you go to the treatment center? | I walked on foot to the highway and boarded an okada to the health centre. |
| 25 | Bg3 | 50 | House wife | F | Farmer | How much was spent for treatment? | Nobody can tell the exact amount but a guess of about Le. 100,000 |
| 26 | Bj1 | 47 | House wife | F | Farmer | Has any other serious sickness affected you in the past 12 months? | Yes, Ebola |
| 27 | Bk1 | 59 | House wife | F | Farmer | Have you heard about the Ebola sickness and how did you hear about it? | Yes, I heard [about] it from the Radio. |
| 28 | Bk2 | 59 | House wife | F | Farmer | What are the causes of this sick? | It is caused by eating monkeys, bats, and baboons [chimpanzees] and food left over by these animals. |
| 29 | Bk3 | 59 | House wife | F | Farmer | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | The eyes becomes red, vomiting, high fever, body rash like scabies, and bloody stool |
| 30 | BL1 | 47 | House wife | F | Farmer | How can you protect yourself from catching Ebola? | Avoid hand shaking, don’t allow strangers in your community as of now. Wash hands with soap and chlorine. |
| 31 | BL2 | 47 | House wife | F | Farmer | Has anyone died of Ebola in this village? | No |
| 32 | Bk3 | **59** | **House wife** | **F** | **Farmer** | **Are you comfortable with how the Ebola team bury the dead?** | **Yes, for our own safety and sanitation. We are not trained as they are** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **PAST EPIDEMICS - SMALLPOX** |  |
| 33 | Bm1 | **58** | **House wife** | **F** | **Farmer** | **Do you have any memories about smallpox?** | **Yes, I was a victim** |
| 34 | Bm2 | **58** | **House wife** | **F** | **Farmer** | **What were the symptoms?** | **Scabies appear all over the body. Severe fever attack and head ache.** |
| 35 | Bm3 | **58** | **House wife** | **F** | **Farmer** | **How many people were affected?** | **Many people were affected but I could only remember mine.** |
| 36 | Bm4 | **58** | **House wife** | **F** | **Farmer** | **How did people prevent the spread of smallpox?** | **We were not allowed to mingle with our companions until we became better.** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **TUBERCULOSIS** |  |
| 37 | Bj2 | 47 | House wife | F | Farmer | Do you have memories of Tuberculosis (TB)? | Yes, we call it *turhebei* |
| 38 | Bj3 | 47 | House wife | F | Farmer | What were its symptoms? | Persistence coughing. Loss of weight. Body becomes skeletal |
| 39 | Bn1 | 61 | House wife | F | Farmer | How many people had been affected? | Nobody in this community |
| 40 | Bn2 | **61** | **House wife** | **F** | **Farmer** | **How did people prevent the spread of the infection?** | **As heard from our fathers, they were taking the affected people to a special location for medication.** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **PPR (GOATS)** |  |
| 41 | Bo1 | 35 | House wife | F | Farmer | Do you have memories about PPR (Goats)? | Yes |
| 42 | Bn3 | 61 | House wife | F | Farmer | How can it affect goats? | Sores develop between the feet (foot rot). The hairs will start to shed (mange). After two weeks or so it will just turn round and round then fall and die (poisonous insect). |
| 43 | BL3 | **47** | **House wife** | **F** | **Farmer** | **How many goats were affected?** | **Nearly all the goats in the town were affected.** |
| 44 | Bn4 | **61** | **House wife** | **F** | **Farmer** | **How did you people prevent the spread of the infection?** | **To bury the affected. Remove all affected ones from the non-affected** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **CARING FOR THE SICK** |  |
| 45 | Bh3 |  |  |  |  | Who cares for aseriously sick person in the town? | This has never happened here but if this happens the relatives of the sick will care for the sick. |
| 46 | Bo2 | 35 | House wife | F | Farmer | Who cares for an adult man when sick? | The relatives from the family of the sick person. Sometimes his peer group. |
| 47 | BL4 | 47 | House wife | F | Farmer | If a man or woman has no husband or wife who cares for him or her? | If a male, the relatives will care for him. And also as a woman too. |
| 48 | Bp1 | 65 | House wife | F | Farmer | If the sickness cannot be cared for in the village, describe what arrangement will be needed to send the sick person to a Hospital or Health center in another location? | If such occurs, the village head will make arrangements to either use the village fund or any other area to loan money so as to take the sick person to hospital. |
| 49 | Bp2 | 65 | House wife | F | Farmer | How will the person be transported? | As for our village, we will ask the youths to convey him or her to the highway [by hammock] where we will get a vehicle to transport him or her to the Health Centre or Hospital |
| 50 | BL5 | 47 | House wife | F | Farmer | Who will decide? | Since the case has become severe the Chief and elders will decide. |
| 51 | Bq1 | 35 | House wife | F | Farmer | What happens if there is no money to pay for transport or treatment? | The chief and elders will come together and loan from any source. They will loan from the village fund, village osusu/club. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **TWO DAYS BEFORE DEATH, WHAT HAPPENS?** |  |
| 52 | Bp3 | 65 | House wife | F | Farmer | Who cleans the sick two days before death? | The closest relatives will clean the sick. They will do it with care not to harm him or her. |
| 53 | Bq2 | 35 | House wife | F | Farmer | Who gives medicine to the sick? | The close family in the village and or the relatives. |
| 54 | Ba4 | 49 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | Who does the dressing of the sick person? | The closest family member. |
| 55 | Bq3 | 65 | House wife | F | Farmer | Who does the dressing of the sick person? | It should be done with care not to harm the sick |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **IMMEDIATELY AFTER DEATH** |  |
| 56 | Br1 | 47 | House wife | F | Farmer | What happens immediately after death? | The closest relatives (brothers/sisters) [take charge]. Sometimes his or her peer group. It should also be done with care |
| 57 | Br2 | 47 | House wife | F | Farmer | Who closes the mouth of the dead? | It is the family members and sometimes the Imam or Pastor. |
| 58 | Be3 | 35 | House wife | F | Farmer | Who covers the body? | Family members and sometimes the Imam or Pastor. |
| 59 | Br3 | 47 | Housewife | F | Farmer | Who does the washing of the dead? | A special fire is set to warm the water (lukewarm) with three or two sticks (broom sticks) placed upon the pot. Three people are involve in washing of the dead: one person to be scrubbing the body, another person to be turning the body and the last person will be pouring the water on the corpse. |
| 60 | Bs1 | 47 | PRO for Women | F | Farmer | Who digs the grave? | It involves many people as well but I cannot tell because am a woman |
| 61 | Bs2 | 47 | PRO for Women | F | Farmer | Who transports the dead to the grave site? | The youths remaining in the village will carry the corpse to show their last respects, women will stop at a junction and bid farewell. |
| 62 | Bt1 | 63 | Adviser | F | Farmer | Do the Imam or Pastor pray on the corpse before taking him or her to the grave site? | The corpse will be stopped at the end of the village while the imam and others perform special prayers called Salatu Janeza. Here the corpse will be placed in front of the Imam and the congregation. |
| 63 | Ba5 | 49 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | Who pulls the cloth on top of the corpse? | The last child of the deceased will do it. He/she will not look back until the child gets to a riverside. |
| 64 | Bu1 | 33 | House wife | F | Farmer | What will happen to the cloth? | The cloth will be washed and later the child will use it as cover when sleeping. |
| 65 | Bu2 | 33 | House wife | F | Farmer | Do the Imam or Pastor follow the corpse to the grave site? | We see Imams going to the grave site to bury. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **RESCUE CENTRE** |  |
| 66 | Bu3 | 33 | House wife | F | Farmer | If a rescue centre is constructed within this chiefdom or section, what will be the foreseen constraints and how will the sick be carried to the centre? | We carry the sick in a hammock to the highway where they have access to a vehicle. |
| 67 | Bu4 | 33 | House wife | F | Farmer | Who is involved in taking the sick to the centre? | The active youths in the village |
| 68 | Bs3 | 47 | PRO for Women | F | Farmer | Why are they taking the sick to the centre? | To get quick treatment or medical assistance. |
| 69 | Bs4 | 47 | PRO for Women | F | Farmer | What do people want to get after they have taken the sick to the centre? | Rapid medical response and have workers to encourage the sick person (care) |
| 70 | Bp4 | 65 | House wife | F | Farmer | What do you suggest are the solutions to ensure sustainability of the rescue centre? | Qualified Nurses. Get vehicles at the centre to be conveying sick people from any location. Involve community to work at the centre (even to be labourers) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **BURIAL OF AN ORDINARY PERSON** |  |
| 71 | Ba6 | 49 | Societal Head | F | Farmer | What is the normal burial practice of an ordinary person? | There is no protocol for such burial. If Muslim or Christian they are all bury the same way? |
| 72 | Br4 | 47 | House wife | F | Farmer | What is the normal burial practice of a titled person? | Firstly, nobody will announce the death without permission. The Chief will meet at a secret location and arrange all what needs to be done (the ceremonies). The body will be buried at a special place and a masked devil does the burial in some chiefdoms. |
| 73 | Bp5 | 65 | House wife | F | Farmer | If a societal head? | The body will be taken to the societal house immediately. Ceremonies will be made by the remaining family members. All he or she has eaten during her membership will be paid for by his or her families. The corpse will be taken to the cemetery for burial (only societal members will be there for the burial) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **HELICOPTER** |  |
| 74 | Bt1 | 45 | House wife | F | Farmer | If a helicopter visits this community unexpectedly, what would be your reaction? | We will not run away |
| 75 | Bt2 | 45 | House wife | F | Farmer | If a white man descends from the helicopter, what will you do? | We will not run |
| 76 | Bu1 | 39 | House wife | F | Farmer | If a blackman and a white man descend from the helicopter, what will you do? | We will not run |
| 77 | Bv1 | 52 | Elder | F | Farmer | If the black in the helicopter is your relative or brother from the same chiefdom or village, what will you do? | We will not run |
| 78 | Bu2 | 39 | House wife | F | Farmer | What would you expect from him? | That he brought good for us |

**VILLAG**E: MOKEBE, **SECTION:**  GBO, **CHIEFDOM**: GBO, **DISTRICT**: BO

Village/town name: **MOKEBE** Interviewers: **James Bockarie** and **Nancy Bassie**, DATE: 14/12/14, GROUP**: YOUTH**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Card no.** | **Age** | **Status** | **Sex** | **Economic activity** | **Questions** | **Responses** |
| 1 | Ca1 | 29 | Youth Leader | M | Farmer | What serious sicknesses have you experienced in this village in the past 12 months? | Diarrhea |
| 2 | Ca2 | 29 | Youth Leader | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of diarrhea? | Stomachache. Eyes become dull. Frequent stool. Stool becomes waterish. Loss of weight |
| 3 | Cb1 | 20 | Student | M | Farmer | How many people were affected? | 5 people |
| 4 | Cb2 | 20 | Student | M | Farmer | Did anyone die of this sickness? | No |
| 5 | Cc1 | 32 | Youth | M | Farmer | Is there any other sickness that has occurred in the village in the last 12 months? | Malaria |
| 6 | Cc2 | 32 | Youth | M | Farmer | What were the symptoms of malaria? | Urine becomes yellow. Vomiting. Eyes become yellow. Loss of appetite. Body tiredness and too much sleep. |
| 7 | Ca3 | 29 | Youth Leader | M | Farmer | How many people were affected? | 6 People |
| 8 | Ca4 | 29 | Youth Leader | M | Farmer | Did anyone died from this sick? | No. |
| 9 | Cd1 | 19 | **Student** | **M** | **Farmer** | **Is there any other sickness that has occurred in the village in the last 12 months?** | **Ebola** |
| 10 | Cd2 | 19 | **Student** | **M** | **Farmer** | **What are the symptoms of Ebola?** | **Vomiting, body rash, loss of weight, high fever, headache, frequent stool.** |
| 11 | Ca5 | 29 | **Youth Leader** | **M** | **Farmer** | **How many people were affected?** | **3 in a nearby village in this chiefdom.** |
| 12 | Ca6 | 29 | **Youth Leader** | **M** | **Farmer** | **Did anyone die from this sickness?** | **Yes. One person died (AB - female, aged 29 years)** |
| 13 | Ca7 | 29 | **Youth Leader** | **M** | **Farmer** | **How was she buried?** | **The family did not witness the burial, but it was done by the Ebola burial team from Bo.** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | EBOLA |  |
| 9 | Cd3 | 19 | Student | M | Farmer | Have you heard of Ebola sickness? | Yes, but we don’t have a case here. |
| 10 | Cd4 | 19 | Student | M | Farmer | What causes this Ebola sickness? | Eating of bush animals and by body contact. |
| 11 | Cc3 | 32 | Youth | M | Farmer | How does it spread? | Through washing of dead bodies and movement of people from one place to the other. |
| 12 | Cb3 | 20 | Student | M | Farmer | How can you protect yourself from having Ebola? | By not touching of the dead. Washing of hands always. Avoid movement. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **PPR (GOATS)** |  |
| 13 | Ca8 | 29 | **Youth Leader** | **M** | **Farmer** | **Do you have memories of PPR (goats)?** | **Yes** |
| 14 | Ca9 | 29 | **Youth Leader** | **M** | **Farmer** | **What were the symptoms of PPR?** | **Eyes become blind. Foot becomes rotten. Mouth becomes rotten and body bumps.** |
| 14 | Ca10 | 29 | **Youth Leader** | **M** | **Farmer** | **How many goats have been affected?** | **About 200 in this village.** |
| 15 | Ca11 | 29 | **Youth Leader** | **M** | **Farmer** | **How did you people prevent the spread of the infection?** | **We mixed pepper with lime but they ended up dying.** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **TWO DAYS BEFORE DEATH, WHAT HAPPENS?** |  |
| 16 | Cd5 | 19 | Student | M | Farmer | What happens two days before death? | The closest relative will clean the sick. They will do it with care not to harm him or her. |
| 18 | Cd6 | 19 | Student | M | Farmer | Who administers drugs and feeds the sick? | The close family members in the village and or the relatives. |
| 19 | Cd7 | 19 | Student | M | Farmer | Who does the dressing of the sick person? | The closest family member and it should be done with care. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **IMMEDIATELY AFTER DEATH** |  |
| 20 | Cd8 | 19 | Student | M | Farmer | What happen when a person dies? | The closest relative closes the eye (brothers or sisters). Sometimes his or her peer group. It should also be done with care |
| 21 | Cd9 | 19 | Student | M | Farmer | Who closes the mouth and cover the body? | It is the family members, and sometimes the Imam or Pastor. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **TWO DAYS AFTER BURIAL** |  |
| 23 | Cc3 | 32 | Youth | M | Farmer | How is the washing of the corpse done? | Washing of the corpse is normally done by three people. The one will be pouring water on the corpse, another washing and the other turning the corpse to where it should be washed. The same three people will dress the corpse and others will help to bring it out. Then prayer is offered for burial and six people will take the corpse for burial. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **CARING FOR THE SICK** |  |
| 24 | Cb4 | 20 | Student | M | Farmer | Who cares for seriously sick persons in the town? | This has never happened here but if this happens the relatives of the sick will care for the sick. |
| 25 | Cb5 | 20 | Student | M | Farmer | Who cares for an adult man when he gets sick? | The relatives from the family of the sick person. Sometimes his peer group. |
| 26 | Cb6 | 20 | Student | M | Farmer | If a man or woman has no husband or wife who cares for him or her? | If a male, the relatives will care for him. And also the same for a woman too. |
|  | Cb7 | 20 | Student | M | Farmer | If the sickness cannot be cared for in the village, describe what arrangement will be needed to send the sick person to a Hospital or Health centre in another location | If such occurs, the village head will make arrangement to either use the village fund or to loan money so as to take the sick person to hospital. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **RESCUE CENTRE** |  |
| 27 | Ca12 | 29 | Youth Leader | M | Farmer | If a rescue centre is constructed within this chiefdom or section, what will be the foreseen constraint and how will the sick be carried to the centre? | Distance to the centre is far and poor road network. |
| 28 | Ca13 | 29 | Youth Leader | M | Farmer | Who is involved in taking the sick to the centre? | The active youths in the village |
| 29 | Ce1 | 32 | Youth | M | Farmer | Why are they taking the sick to the centre? | To get quick treatment or medical assistance. |
| 30 | Ce2 | 32 | Youth | M | Farmer | What do people want to get after they have taken the sick to the centre? | Rapid medical response and have workers to encourage the sick person |
| 31 | Cf1 | 25 | Youth | M | Farmer | What do you suggest are the solutions to ensure sustainability of the rescue centre? | Qualified Nurses. Vehicles at the centre to convey sick people from any location. Involve community to work at the centre (to be labourers) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **HELICOPTER** |  |
| 32 | Cf2 | 25 | Youth | M | Farmer | If a helicopter visits this community unexpectedly, what would be your reaction? | We will not run |
| 33 | Cf3 | 25 | Youth | M | Farmer | If a white man descends from the helicopter, what will you do? | We will not run |
| 34 | Cf4 | 25 | Youth | M | Farmer | If a blackman and a whiteman descend from the helicopter, what will you do? | We will not run |
| 35 | Cg1 | 35 | Youth | M | farmer | If the black in the helicopter is your relative or brother from the same chiefdom or village, what will you do? | We will not run |
| 36 | Cg1 | 35 | Youth | M | Farmer | What would you expect from him? | That he brought good for us |

VILLAGE: MOKEBBIE, SECTION: GBO, CHIEFDOM: GBO, DISTRICT: BO

Village/town name: **MOKEBE** Interviewers: **Sahr Fayia** and **Philip M. Lahai**, DATE: 14/12/14, GROUP**: MEN**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NO | CARD NO | AGE | STATUS | SEX | ECONOMIC ACTIVITY | QUESTIONS | RESPONSES |
| 1 | Aa1 | 57 | Elder | M | Farmer | What are the sicknesses you have experienced within these (12) twelve months? | Malaria |
| 2 | Ab1 | 56 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of malaria? | Increased body temperature, headache, joint pain. |
| 3 | Ac1 |  | Town Chief | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of malaria? | Yellow urine, body pain. |
| 4 | Ad1 |  | Farmer | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of malaria? | Vomiting |
| 5 | Ae1 | 60 | Chief Imam | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of malaria? | Yellow eyes |
| 6 | Ad2 |  | Farmer | M | Farmer | What are the causes of malaria? | Mosquito bite |
| 7 | Ae2 | 60 | Chief Imam | M | Farmer | What are the causes of malaria? | Dry stomach |
| 8 | Ac2 |  | Town Chief | M | Farmer | What are the causes of malaria? | Working in the swamp, walking under rain. |
| 9 | Aa2 | 57 | Elder | M | Farmer | What are the causes of malaria? | Unhealthy environment |
| 10 | Ac3 |  | Town Chief | M | Farmer | How many have been affected with malaria? | Almost the whole village community. |
| 11 | Af1 |  | Farmer | M | Farmer | Has anyone died of malaria? | No. |
| 12 | Ac4 |  | Town Chief | M | Farmer | Other sicknesses? | High blood pressure |
| 13 | Ad3 |  | Farmer | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of high blood pressure? | Increase in body temperature |
| 14 | Ac5 |  | Town Chief | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of high blood pressure? | Headache, dizziness, red eyes |
| 15 | Af2 |  | Farmer | M | Farmer | What are the causes of high blood pressure? | Frightening events, sudden events |
| 16 | Ae3 | 60 | Chief Imam | M | Farmer | What are the causes of high blood pressure? | Too much stress |
| 17 | Ae4 | 60 | Chief Imam | M | Farmer | Has anyone been affected in the community? | Three people |
| 18 | Ac6 |  | Town Chief | M | Farmer | Has anyone been affected in the community? | One person |
| 19 | Ac6 |  | Town Chief | M | Farmer | Name of the Deceased? | SJ, age 85, Female |
| 20 | Ab3 | 56 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | How was she buried? | The body of the deceased was washed by three women in the community. The corpse was dressed by the three women in white satin cloth (*kansanke*). The corpse is then carried by 4 youths to the Mosque or Church for prayers. The Pastor or Imam led people in prayers. After prayers the corpse is carried to the grave that was dug by 8 youths for burial. The Imam or Pastor then prays for the second time. One of them enters the grave to hold the corpse, lays it, and covers it with enough soil. People then leave the grave for the burial home to eat. |
| 21 | Ag2 |  |  | M | Farmer | Do you have memories of smallpox? | Yes. |
| 22 | Ae5 | 60 | Chief Imam | M | Farmer | What are the causes of smallpox? | Intense dry season (radiation or high temperature) |
| 23 | Ag3 |  |  | M | Farmer | Has anyone been affected? | 0ne |
| 23 | Ag3 |  |  | M | Farmer | Name of infected person | JB, Age NA, Male, Farmer |
| 24 | Ag4 |  |  | M | Farmer | How did people prevent themselves from smallpox? | *Marklate* [innoculate] and use local herbs |
| 25 | Ab4 | 56 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | Have you heard about Ebola? | Yes. |
| 26 | Ad4 |  | Farmer | M | Farmer | How did you hear about Ebola? | Radio, Chiefdom Authorities. |
| **27** | **Ab5** | **56** | **Section Chief** | **M** | **Farmer** | **How did you hear about Ebola?** | **I know of one Ebola patient who escaped from Bo Town and entered Gbangbama village. She entered the village with a false discharge card, claiming to have been discharged from the Epicentre as a survivor. Immediately the town chief alerted the community, and sent information straight away to me (Ab5) section chief in Mokebie village. Upon hearing the information, I sent a message that the victim should not be allowed by anyone in the community, she should be sent back. Days after sending the victim back, she died of Ebola. The families of the deceased were told to go for check-up. The families refused saying that none of them ever touched the deceased. One week after the mother fell sick, and the village then called on the Ebola Training Team to collect all the family members of the deceased. Unfortunately the mother of the deceased died and the sister became sick. The sister survived because she reported for check-up earlier.** |
| 28 | Ab6 | 56 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Vomiting with blood, high fever, and cold. |
| 29 | Ad5 |  | Farmer | M | Farmer | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Frequent stool with blood, diarrhea, scabies, red eyes, body weakness. |
| 30 | Ad6 |  | Farmer | M | Farmer | What are the causes of Ebola? | Eating bush meat (monkey) |
| 31 | Ab7 | 56 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | What are the causes of Ebola? | Sexual intercourse with infected persons, touching body fluids of suspected persons |
| 32 | Ac7 |  | Town Chief | M | Farmer | What are the causes of Ebola? | Eating dead animals, touching the infected. |
| 33 | Ad7 |  | Farmer | M | Farmer | What are the causes of Ebola? | Washing the suspected. |
| 34 | Af3 |  | Farmer | M | Farmer | How does Ebola spread? | The infected touching the non-infected. |
| 35 | Aa3 | 57 | Elder | M | Farmer | How does Ebola spread? | Non-infected persons exchanging properties (e.g. phone) with infected persons |
| 36 | Ac8 |  | Town Chief | M | Farmer | How do you prevent Ebola? | Adhering to the bye-laws on Ebola such as avoiding burying the dead, don’t touch the sick. |
| 37 | Ah1 | 59 | Farmer | M | Farmer | How do you prevent Ebola? | Avoid accommodating strangers; avoid sharing meals with suspected persons. |
| 38 | Ab8 | 56 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | How do you prevent Ebola? | Avoid washing dead bodies |
| 39 | Ad8 |  | Farmer | M | Farmer | How do you prevent Ebola? | Don’t touch |
| 40 | Ac9 |  | Town Chief | M | Farmer | Are you happy with the way Ebola team bury your people? | I am not happy with the way our people are buried; we don’t see their corpse, no prayers or washing. The corpses are not respected, sometimes they throw away the corpses in the grave. The corpses are not properly covered with soil. |
| 41 | Ah2 | 59 | Farmer | M | Farmer | How do you want things to be done? | Let the corpse be covered with white cloth (*kasanke*), let the corpse be washed and prayers must be offered for the dead in the Mosque or Church. |
| 42 | Ac10 |  | Town Chief | M | Farmer | How do you want things to be done? | Let the burial process be done by the family of the deceased. |
| 43 | Ab9 | **56** | **Section Chief** | **M** | **Farmer** | **Do you think you can bury your relative better than the burial team?** | **Yes, Include community people in the burial team.** |
| 44 | Ah3 | 59 | Farmer | M | Farmer | Who cares for married sick people? | Wife or husband takes care until recovery. |
| 45 | Ah4 | 59 | Farmer | M | Farmer | Who cares if the husband or wife is out of town? | The immediate family or the village community. |
| 46 | Ah5 | 59 | Farmer | M | Farmer | Who takes care of unmarried sick people? | The immediate family, the village or the religion of the sick person. |
| 47 | Ag5 |  |  | M | Farmer | What if there is no parent for the sick? | The host or the village community or the religion will take care of him. |
| 48 | Ab10 | 59 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | What if the person cannot be cured for in the village? | The village or town chief will summon a meeting for contributions to be raised |
| 49 | Aa4 | 57 | Elder | M | Farmer | How will they transport the sick and how much does it cost? | The sick is laid in a hammock by the youths and carried to the junction to take vehicle or motorbike. Bikes or vehicles would be chartered at Le 150,000. |
| 50 | Aa5 | 57 | Elder | M | Farmer | Who take the decision to carry the sick to health center? | The town chief and the village. |
| 51 | Ah6 | 59 | Farmer | M | Farmer | What if there is no money to pay for the sick? | The village goes to take a loan. |
| 52 | Ab11 | 59 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | Who cleans the sick two days before death)? | The host, family or the religion where the sick person belongs. The cleaning is done with naked hands using soap (blacksoap, Surf, Africana). |
| 53 | Ab12 | 59 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | Who gives medicine to the sick? | The host, village or religion to where they belong gives medical assistance; the medicine is given with naked hands. |
| 54 | Ah7 | 59 | Farmer | M | Farmer | Who feeds the sick? | The host, family or village [people] using spoon or the naked hand. |
| 55 | Ah8 | 59 | Farmer | M | Farmer | Who dresses the sick? | The host, family or villagers using naked hands. |
| 56 | Ae6 | 60 | Chief Imam | M | Farmer | What happens Immediately after death? | Immediately after death, the eyes and mouth are closed and the corpse is covered with a cloth placed there with naked hands by the family, host or one of the villagers and a message of death is pronounced to the deceased family or village. The youth are then instructed to dig the grave. The corpse is then washed by 3 people, each playing a role, and is then carried to the grave by 4 youths |
| 57 | Ab13 | 59 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | How many people dig the grave? | Approximately 8-10 people are instructed to dig the grave. |
| 58 | Aa6 | 57 | Elder | M | Farmer | How many people put the corpse into the grave? | 6 people, 3 at the top and 3 inside the grave to receive the corpse. The Pastor or Imam only prays on the corpse. |
| 59 | Ag6 |  |  | M | Farmer | Who takes the grave cloth from the deceased? | The last child. He takes the cloth to the stream for washing and use the cloth until it gets spoilt. |
| 60 | Ab14 | 59 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | What are the problems and constraints of having a Community Rescue Center in your village? | Lack of community people at the rescue centre. |
| 61 | Ah9 | 59 | Farmer | M | Farmer | What are the problems and constraints of having a Community Rescue Center in your village? | Lack of good road network, lack of money, insufficient food, high cost of transportation. |
| 62 | Ah10 | 59 | Farmer | M | Farmer | What are the expected solutions? | Food supply, lower transportation costs, better roads. |
| 63 | Ab15 | 59 | Section Chief | M | Farmer | What are the expected solutions? | Provision of ambulances at the centre. |
| 64 | Ab16 | 59 | **Section Chief** | **M** | **Farmer** | **What are the burial practices for Chiefs** | **The death of the chief is not pronounced immediately. The corpse is taken to the mortuary. The consent of the Paramount Chief of that Chiefdom and other Chiefs is sought. Later the death pronouncement is made to the family and town.** |
| 65 | Ab17 | 59 | **Section Chief** | **M** | **Farmer** | **Who washes the corpse?** | **The people working in the mortuary. The white cloth (*kansanke*) is used to dress the corpse at the mortuary.** |
| 66 | Ad9 |  | **Farmer** | **M** | **Farmer** | **Who digs the grave?** | **The youths. The corpse is never buried in the day, except during the night due to customs and traditions.** |
| 67 | Ac11 |  | **Town chief** | **M** | **Farmer** | **What are the burial processes for a societal head?** | **Immediately when a societal head dies, only members of that particular society will be notified, ceremonies are done and the burial of societal head is completed before pronouncing the death. Only those who belong to the particular society get to the grave site. An invisible devil will carry the corpse to the grave. After all the burial practices, the invisible devils will start appearing, only members will stay outside, non-members lock themselves in rooms, but they will come out if instructed.** |