

WHAT CAUSES EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE?

Views from villages in the vicinity of the Fogbo outbreak, Moyamba District, Sierra Leone

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Introduction

This report offers findings from a questionnaire survey undertaken in December 2014 and intended to assess levels of awareness of and response to Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in the vicinity of the outbreak that occurred at Fogbo in Moyamba District in September 2014 (Richards et al. 2015). Responses were collected from a random sample of 103 male and 102 female adults in three villages suffering Ebola cases and four comparable villages without Ebola.

The data presented below relate to two questions concerning what interviewees understood to be the causes of EVD (inviting them to state what they had been informed, by intervention agencies, mass media, and so forth, Q.1) and what they personally felt to be the causes of the outbreak (inviting them to state what they felt they had learnt from experience, Q. 2). The questions villagers posed to the survey team are also presented and briefly discussed.

The focus of analysis was to see if there were differences between the three villages experiencing EVD directly, and four villages without EVD, chosen as controls. Of these four villages, two were accessible by vehicle along farm access roads (Foindu and Mogbuama) and two were inaccessible, except on foot.

Analysis and discussion

Results can be divided into two main groups - 1. bush meat as a cause and 2., all other explanations.

About half of all males and 40% of all females understood that bush meat was a major cause of EVD infection. The number citing bush meat as cause dropped to about 10% when people were asked for their own understandings. The differences between the answers to the two questions are significant at the 95% confidence level.

Q.1: causes of Ebola as understood from messages

| | Males | Females |
|------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Bush meat a cause | 51 | 39 |
| Bush meat not a cause | 52 | 63 |

Chi square: not significant at 10% level

Q2: personal understanding of causes of Ebola

| | Males | Females |
|------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Bush meat a cause | 12 | 10 |
| Bush meat not a cause | 91 | 92 |

Chi square: not significant at 10% level

| | Q.1 | Q. 2 |
|------------------------------|-----|------|
| Bush meat a cause | 90 | 22 |
| Bush meat not a cause | 115 | 183 |

The Chi-square statistic is 56.8025. The P value is 0. This result is significant at $p < 0.05$.

Bush meat was widely reported over national and international media as an Ebola risk in Sierra Leone, but no evidence for this claim has been put forward. All known transmission has been person-to-person, through body contact, mainly in the course of nursing the sick and in burying the dead.

The answers transcribed below show that a great majority of villagers has a correct understanding of these risks, whether based on disseminated messages or personal experience. There are, in fact, no obvious differences between communities which have experienced EVD directly and those which have not. They both evidence solid understanding of the correct transmission pathways. This solid understanding probably reflects both an element of local learning and effective work by agencies in explaining the mechanisms of the epidemic and in correcting earlier misunderstandings.

Messages about bush meat may be wrong, but they have not interfered with correct messages about avoiding contact with Ebola body fluids, since about 90 per cent of all villagers discount the bush meat factor when describing their own beliefs about Ebola, and clearly enunciate the correct risk factors.

However, some obviously continue to avoid bush meat, since there are complaints about the nutritional consequences. One village woman asked: will you help us to get food as everyone is starving because of Ebola?" Another bluntly challenged the agencies as follows: "[since] we have been asked not to eat bush meat then provide for us".

A third main group of answers are of the "don't know" or "no answer" kind. These provide important information about the distribution of local knowledge gaps, and/or of active refusal to express a view. Summing these answers over both the questions here examined there were in all 36 such answers (15 from women and 21 from men). These answers constituted 17.6% of all answers, but 25.9% of all answers in the three communities with EVD cases. The difference is statistically significant, according to the Fisher exact test, at the 95% confidence level.

| | EVD village | No EVD village |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Negative answers | 22 | 14 |
| Positive answers | 63 | 106 |

The Fisher exact test statistic value is 0.009617. The result is significant at $p < 0.05$.

Seemingly, therefore, there is either a greater lack of knowledge in communities directly affected by Ebola, or a greater unwillingness to answer questions on Ebola. Twelve negative answers came from people aged over 60 (one third of the total). This should not necessarily be taken as evidence of age-related ignorance. Older people are more likely to be elders of the secret societies. Society funeral practices have been implicated in Ebola transmission. The Fogbo outbreak was one such case. It seems, on balance, more likely that negative

answers evidence the exercise of the discipline of secrecy rather than a poor state of factual knowledge concerning Ebola transmission pathways.

Finally, it is worth paying attention to some of questions posed by villagers. Promised assistance is said not to have arrived. *This community was promised three different supply schedules but we have only received one supply; what is happening with the other two sets of supplies?* Two women in Moyamba Junction posed an especially thought-provoking question: *we know that Ebola is now in the country; before Ebola there were other sicknesses, where are they now? Since the outbreak of Ebola, all other sicknesses have disappeared, why?*

In effect, everything has been hijacked by international concerns with EVD. Alas, of course, it is wishful thinking to imagine that Ebola Virus Disease has actually wiped out all the more mundane killers. The polite irony of the remarks of these two women should not be missed. Their demand for rapid restoration of normal health care requires to be heard.

A note on the appendix

The present report supplements a previous report in this series (SMAC-1, Moyamba District). Attached to the present report are transcripts of the nine parallel focus groups sessions held with male and female elders, and young people, in Mobai, Njagbema and Mogbuama, since these were not made available in the earlier report. They add further important details on burial practices, as related to Ebola transmission risks. One particularly important comment supplied in the transcript of the focus group for male elder's in Mobai is that villagers have taken note that members of the "safe burial teams" do not succumb to EVD. Villagers infer from this that they too could also be trained to carry out safe burials. This they would greatly prefer to do, since they know and thus deeply care about those they would be burying. The rest of the world cares only about sanitary disposal of infectious bodies. Villagers care greatly about the social requirements of decent burial since this is what determines whether their community can continue to recover from the depths of adversity.

FOGBO-KORI (village with Ebola cases)

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

1. F. Through contact with infected persons.
2. F. Through contact with infected persons.
3. F. Through contact with infected persons, body-to-body contact.
4. F. **Eating of bats and bush meat**, body contact.
5. F. **I don't know**.
6. M. Eating of fruits partially eaten by bats, monkeys.
7. M. Body-to-body contact, washing the dead, touching sick people, **eating bush meat** (monkeys, chimpanzees).
8. M. **Eating of bush meat**.
9. M. Public gathering, **eating bush meat**, body-to-body contact.
10. M. Body-to-body contact, touching sick people.
11. M. **Eating of bush meat**.
12. F. **Eating of bush meat** (monkey, bats, chimpanzees).
13. M. **Eating of bush meat** (monkey, bats, chimpanzees)
14. M. **Eating of bush animals**.
15. M. **Eating bush animals** (bats, monkeys), fruits partly eaten by animals.
16. M. Through contact with infected person (body or corpse), visiting infected persons.
17. M. **Eating bush animals** (bats, monkeys), sexual intercourse with infected persons.
18. M. Through contact with infected persons, **eating of bush meat** (monkeys, bats).
19. M. Through body contact, **eating of bush meat**.
20. M. Eating fruits partly eaten by animals, through contact with infected persons.
21. F. Through body-to-body contact.
22. M. **Eating of bush meat** (monkeys, bats, chimpanzee, etc.).
23. F. **I don't know**.
24. F. **Eating bush meat** (monkeys, bats, etc.).
25. F. Vomiting, diarrhea.
26. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead
27. F. **I don't know**.
28. F. A virus.
29. F. Eating food partly eaten by animals, **eating bush meat**, virus
30. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.

Bush meat = 15/30 (female 4/15)

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

1. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead, **eating of bats and bush meat.**
2. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
3. F. Touching and visiting strangers.
4. F. **Eating of bush meat and bats.**
5. F. Touching.
6. M. Denial of the disease, visiting homes of deceased, contact with infected persons.
7. M. Body-to-body contact, **eating of bush meat**, washing the dead.
8. M. Body-to-body contact, **eating of bush meat**, washing the dead.
9. M. Body-to-body contact, **eating of bush meat.**
10. M. Body-to-body contact.
11. M. Through contact with body fluids from infected persons, interacting with the sick.
12. F. Through sexual contact.
13. M. Through body contact with infected persons.
14. M. Through contact with infected persons / the dead, avoid body contact.
15. M. Sexual intercourse with infected persons, through shaking of hands.
16. M. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
17. M. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
18. M. Through contact with infected persons.
19. M. Through contact with infected person / the dead.
20. M. Through contact with infected persons.
21. F. Through contact with infected persons.
22. M. Through body-to-body contact.
23. F. Through contact with infected persons.
24. F. Through contact with infected persons, body-to-body contact.
25. F. By travelling.
26. F. Avoid body contact.
27. F. **I don't know.**
28. F. Movements.
29. F. **I don't know.**
30. F. **No idea.**

Bush meat = 5/30 (female 2/15)

Questions from villagers

1. F. If we have been asked not to eat bush meat then provide for us.
13. M. I want government to consider other options in which our children can continue with their education. This community was promised three different supply schedules but we have only received one supply, what is happening with the other two sets of supplies?
21. M. When will Ebola end?
23. M. What can be done to end this disease?
24. F. What brought Ebola to Sierra Leone?
26. F. Can government continue to help in eradicating Ebola?

BAWUYA-KORI (village with Ebola cases)

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

1. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
2. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
3. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
4. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
5. F. Body-to-body contact, **eating of bush meat**.
6. F. Denial of the disease, through public gathering, **eating bush meat**, body-to-body contact.
7. F. Body-to-body contact, **eating of bush meat** (monkeys, chimpanzees, bats).
8. F. **Eating of bush meat**, body-to-body contact, eating fruits partly eaten by animals.
9. F. By bats, monkeys, chimpanzees.
10. F. By bats, monkeys, chimpanzees.
11. F. By bats, monkeys, chimpanzees.
12. F. **Eating of bush meat**, eating fruits partly eaten by animals.
13. M. By bats, monkeys, chimpanzees.
14. M. By bats, monkeys, chimpanzees.
15. M. By bats, monkeys, chimpanzees.
16. M. By bats, monkeys, chimpanzees.
17. M. I don't know
18. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
19. M. **Eating bush meat** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc.).
20. M. Washing corpse of an infected person.
21. M. Eating bush meat (bat, monkey, chimpanzee), frequent movement to quarantined areas.
22. M. **Eating bush meat** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc.).
23. M. **Eating bush meat** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees).
24. M. **Eating of bush meat** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees), eating fruits partly eaten by animals.
25. M. **Eating of bush meat** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees).

Bush meat = 9/25 (female 4/13)

[+ 7/25 = "bats, monkeys, chimpanzees" (female 3/13)]

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

1. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
2. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
3. F. Visiting the infected persons and shaking of hands.
4. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
5. F. Through body-to-body contact.
6. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
7. F. Through body-to-body contact.
8. F. Through body-to-body contact, **eating bush animals** (monkeys, bats, chimpanzees etc.)
9. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
10. F. Through body-to-body contact.
11. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
12. F. Through body-to-body contact.
13. M. Through contact with infected persons body fluids, virus.
14. M. Through contact with infected persons body fluids, corpse.
15. M. Through contact with infected persons, sexual intercourse with survivors.
16. M. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
17. M. I don't know.
18. F. Through contact with infected persons.
19. M. I don't know.
20. M. Through body-to-body contact, contact with infected persons.
21. M. I don't know.
22. M. I can tell further.
23. M. I can't tell.
24. M. Nothing more.
25. M. No answer

[Last five answers are all older men]

Bush meat = 1/25 (female 1/13)

Questions from villagers

1. F. Will you help us to get food as everyone is starving because of Ebola?
15. F. **As a survivor I was promised that I would receive a package from government but up till now I've not received it. What is really happening?**
17. M. I would like government to help me in building my church.
22. M. Can we end this infection soon?
23. M. Do you know how this sickness came about?

MOYAMBA JUNCTION-FAKUNIYA (village with Ebola cases)

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

1. M. No answer
2. M. Touching of both the sick and the dead.
3. M. Touching the sick, encouraging strangers to mingle with them.
4. M. No answer
5. M. Touching of both the sick and the dead.
6. F. Touching, **eating bush meat**, washing the dead.
7. F. Touching the sick, body contact, **eating bush meat**.
8. F. Body contact, touching the sick and the dead.
9. F. No answer
10. F. Body contact, **bush meat**, sympathy.
11. F. Touching an infected person.
12. F. Body contact, **bush meat**.
13. F. **Bush meat**.
14. F. **Bush meat**.
15. M. Contact with an infected person.
16. M. Body-to-body contact.
17. M. Body-to-body contact.
18. M. Contact with an infected person.
19. M. Body-to-body contact.
20. M. Body-to-body contact, contact with infected persons.
21. F. Contact with an infected person.
22. M. Contact with an infected person.
23. M. Body-to-body contact, contact with infected persons.
24. F. Contact with an infected person, filthiness.
25. M. Contact with an infected person, failing to report the sick.
26. F. Contact with an infected person, **eating bush meat** like monkey, bats etc.
27. F. **Eating bush meat** (monkey, bats. etc.), washing corpse of Ebola victim.
28. F. Body-to-body contact.
29. F. No answer
30. F. **Eating bush meat** (monkey, bats, etc.).

Eating bush meat = 9/30 (female 9/16)

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

1. M. Touching
2. M. No answer
3. M Touching of victim and corpse
4. M. No answer
5. M. Touching of victim and corpse, placing a non-Ebola patient on an Ebola infected bed.
6. F. Visiting quarantined houses, touching sick people
7. F Touching the sick, free movement of people
8. F. Free movement of people, touching of the sick
9. F. Body contact and touching the sick.
10. F. Visiting of sick people, touching the dead.
11. F. Body-to-body contact.
12. F. Body contact, disbelief.
13. F. Body-to-body contact, **eating bush meat** like monkeys, bats etc.
14. F. Body-to-body contact.
15. M. Contact with an infected person.
16. M. Contact with an infected person.
17. M. Contact with an infected person.
18. M. Attending funeral services.
19. M. Contact with an infected person.
20. M. Contact with an infected person.
21. F. Avoid body-to-body contact.
22. M. Body-to-body contact, visiting the sick.
23. M. Attending the sick at home rather than the hospital.
24. F. Body-to-body contact.
25. M. No idea.
26. F. No answer
27. F. Contact with an infected person, no sex with survivor for 3 months.
28. F. Body-to-body contact, contact with infected persons.
29. F. Contact with infected persons, washing corpse.
30. F. Contact with infected persons, washing corpse.

Bush meat = 1/30 (female 1/16)

Questions from villagers

1. M. Thanks.
2. M. Thanks but we don't have things to survive on.
3. M. Thanks, and please help us in this place as no one has business [trade] as before.
4. M. Thanks
5. M. Why do the medical team use the same vehicle (ambulance) for both Ebola and non-Ebola patients?
7. F. Thanks.
8. **F. We know that Ebola is now in the country; before Ebola there were other sicknesses, where are they now?**
9. **F. Since the outbreak of Ebola, all other sicknesses have disappeared, why?**
11. F. How can you help those without money to visit the hospital when they are sick?
12. F. We need a special clinic where they can treat other sicknesses. Can you help us?
14. F. Can you please help us with food? Because we have no source of income and our movements has been restricted.
15. M. When will Ebola end?
22. M. We've asked for a health centre but they've refused to come, what can we do as chiefs?
23. M. Now that Ebola has hindered school activities, what help would be provided for our kids?
25. M. Do you have answers for the entire family?

FOINDU-YONI (village with no cases)

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

1. F. Through contact with infected persons/ the dead.
2. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
3. F. No answer
4. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
5. F. Through contact with infected person's body fluids.
6. M. Through contact with infected persons / the dead, sex with infected persons.
7. M. Filthiness, **eating of bush meat** (chimpanzee, monkey, bats).
8. M. Through contact with infected persons, sexual intercourse with infected persons.
9. M. Through contact with infected person / the dead.
10. M. Through contact with infected persons, sexual intercourse with infected persons.
11. M. Through body-to-body contact, **eating bush meat**.
12. F. Through body-to-body contact, washing of the dead.
13. F. Through body contact.
14. F. Through body-to-body contact.
15. F. Through body-to-body contact, **eating bush meat**.
16. M. **Eating of bush meat** (monkey, chimpanzee, bats).
17. M. Through contact with infected persons, **eating of bush meat** (monkey, chimpanzee, bats).
18. M. **Eating of bush meat** (monkey, chimpanzee, bats).
19. M. Through body-to-body contact, **eating bush meat** (monkey, chimpanzee, bats).
20. M. Through contact with infected persons.
21. F. Visiting sick people, sex with an infected person, contact with body fluids of an infected person, washing infected corpses.
22. F. No answer
23. F. **Eating bush meat** (monkey, chimpanzee, bat), body-to-body contact, unfaithful to partners.
24. F. Through contact with infected persons.
25. F. Visiting and touching the sick, washing corpses.
26. M. Through contact with infected persons / the dead, **eating bush meat** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees), visiting Ebola victims.
27. M. **Eating bush meat** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, wild animals), contact with infected persons / the dead.
28. M. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
29. M. Contact with infected persons.
30. M. Virus ("tumbu").

Bush meat = 10/30 (female 2/14)

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

1. F. Through body-to-body contact.
2. F. Through contact with infected persons/the dead.
3. F. Don't know
4. F. Through contact with infected persons/the dead.
5. F. Through contact with infected persons/the dead body fluids.
6. M. Denial of the disease, attending funerals, from infected persons to non infected.
7. M. Through body-to-body contact, through sex with different partners.
8. M. Through contact with infected persons, sex with infected persons and survivors.
9. M. Through contact with infected person, stay at home, avoid many sex partners.
10. M. Through body fluids of others, touching and washing the dead.
11. M. Attending funerals, body-to-body contact, washing the dead victim.
12. F. Through body-to-body contact, washing of dead victim, burial of the dead victim.
13. F. Through body-to-body contact.
14. F. Through body-to-body contact, **eating bush meat**, public gatherings
15. F. **Eating of bush meat**, visiting the sick and deceased homes.
16. M. Through body-to-body contact, washing of the dead victim.
17. M. Through body-to-body contact.
18. M. If denial of the disease continues.
19. M. Through body-to-body contact.
20. M. Through body-to-body contact, through denial.
21. F. Frequent movement to quarantined areas.
22. F. Through contact with infected persons.
23. F. Through body-to-body contact.
24. F. Through contact with infected person / the dead.
25. F. Through contact with infected persons / the dead.
26. M. Negligence towards the disease.
27. M. Denial of the disease.
28. M. No answer
29. M. Through infected person's body fluids, eating and drinking with infected persons.
30. M. Denial of the disease.

Bush meat = 2/30 (female 2/14)

Questions from villagers

1. F. Thank you and may this sickness end now.
2. F. We're asking everyone to co-operate so that Ebola can be eradicated. Help us with a generator to charge our phones, so you can get us for any information.
5. F. **With Ebola, I'm stagnated, doing nothing and not allowed to travel.**
7. M. I would like government to continue with sensitization until the disease is eradicated.
17. M. Our community is not clean, I want government to send sanitary [people] here.
19. M. Suppose we have Ebola cases here, how can we reach the health workers at their centre?
26. M. Can you provide help for sustainable livelihood?
27. M. A lot of sensitization has taken place by different bodies, what can be done to close the chapter on Ebola?
28. M. Any effort to really prevent further Ebola spread by government or helpers?
29. M. Can we soon get medicine for Ebola?

MOBAI-KAMAJEI (village with no cases)

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

1. M. Through touching people.
2. M. Touching an infected person.
3. M. Touching an infected person.
4. M. Visiting infected persons and areas, touching an infected person.
5. M. Accommodating strangers.
6. M. **Eating of bush animals** like monkeys, chimpanzees, bats etc.
7. M. **I don't know.**
8. M. **Eating of bush animals** like monkeys, chimpanzees, bats etc., washing infected corpses.
9. M. **I don't know.**
10. M. **Eating bush animals** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees), the dead animals.
11. F. Through body-to-body contact.
12. F. **Eating of bush animals**, having sex with infected persons.
13. F. Touching sick people, **eating of bush animals** (monkeys, bats, etc.).
14. F. **Eating bush animals**, fruits partly eaten by animals, burying the dead, washing the sick
15. F. **Eating of bush animals** (monkeys, bats, chimpanzees), washing corpses.
16. M. Travelling to quarantined areas, **eating bush animals** like monkey, bat, chimpanzee
17. M. **Eating of bush meat** like chimpanzees, rats, bats, monkeys, etc.
18. M. **Eating of bush meat** (chimpanzee, rat, bats, monkey), through body-to-body contact.
19. M. **Eating of bush meat** like monkeys, bats, chimpanzees, etc.
20. M. Eating food partly eaten by animals, using clothes of infected persons, shaking hands.
21. F. **Eating of bush meat**, touching an infected person, hand shaking.
22. F. **Eating of bush animals** (monkeys, bats, chimpanzees), accommodating strangers, shaking hands with others.
23. F. Touching of sick persons, body contact with strangers.
24. F. **Eating of bush animals** like monkeys, chimpanzees, bats, touching an infected person.
25. F. **Eating of bush animals** like (monkeys, bats, chimpanzees, etc.), frequent travelling to different places.
26. F. **Eating of bush meat**, touching other people, shaking hands with people, drinking from the same cup with an infected person
27. F. Touching of other persons, visiting an infected person.
28. F. **Eating of bush animals** like (monkeys, bats, chimpanzees, etc.).
29. F. Touching of other people.
30. F. **Eating of bush meat** like (monkeys, bats, chimpanzees, etc.), accommodating relatives that have been out for a long time.

Bush meat = 18/30 (female 10/15)

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

1. M. Through touching of people.
2. M. Through touching of people
3. M. Through touching of infected persons.
4. M. Through touching of people.
5. M. **Eating of bush meat** like bats, chimpanzees, monkeys etc.
6. M. Through body-to-body contact, washing of corpses.
8. M. Contact with infected persons, washing corpses, sex with survivors before waiting period
9. M. Through contact with infected persons.
10. M. Contact with infected persons, sharing of personal items, **eating of bush animals**.
11. F. Through contact with infected persons, burying of the dead.
12. F. Through body-to-body contact, eating of fruits partly eaten by animals.
13. F. Through touching the sick, attending burials.
14. F. Through body-to-body contact, eating of fruits partly eaten by animals.
15. F. Through body-to-body contact, **eating of bush meat**.
16. M. Through body-to-body contact, touching infected persons/the dead.
17. M. Through body-to-body contact.
18. M. Through contact with infected person, eating of bush animals, sleeping with the sick.
19. M. Through body-to-body contact, **eating of bush meat**, washing a dead victim of Ebola.
20. M. Through contact with body fluids from infected persons, body-to-body contact.
21. F. Through washing infected persons, **eating of bush meat** like bats, chimpanzees, monkey
22. F. Allowing strangers from quarantined areas, visiting sick persons.
23. F. Visiting infected persons, washing corpses of Ebola victims.
24. F. **Eating of bush meat** like bats, chimpanzees, monkeys, etc., lodging strangers.
25. F. Travelling to infected areas, accommodating strangers.
26. F. Travelling from one place to another especially infected persons.
27. F. Through movement of people from one place to another.
28. F. Through strangers.
29. F. Travelling from one place to another especially infected persons.
30. F. Accommodating infected persons.

Bush meat = 6/30 (female 3/15)

Questions from villagers

2. M. What actually do you call or refer to as Ebola?
19. M. Can we get any medicine for Ebola?

NJAGBEMA-KAMAJEI (village with no cases)

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

1. F. Through body-to-body contact.
2. F. Through anybody you don't know their status.
3. F. Touching of people, visiting people.
4. F. Touching of infected persons.
5. F. **Eating of bush meat** like bats, chimpanzees, monkeys, etc., touching of people.
6. F. **Eating of bush animals** (monkey, bat, chimpanzee) eating fruit partly eaten by animals.
7. F. Through polluted water.
8. F. I don't know
9. F. **Eating of bush meat** like bats, chimpanzees, monkeys etc.
10. F. I don't know
11. M. Touching of infected persons.
12. M. **Eating of bush animals**, touching of infected persons.
13. M. **Eating bush animals** (bat, monkey, chimpanzee), washing corpses, touching infected persons
14. M. Touching of infected persons.
15. M. **Eating of bush animals**.
16. M. Through contact with infected persons.
17. M. **Eating bush animals** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc.).
18. M. **Eating of bush animals** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc.), touching infected persons.
19. M. **Eating of bush animals** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc.).
20. M. Through body-to-body contact.
21. M. Through body-to-body contact, drinking from the same cup with an infected person.
22. M. **Eating of bush animals** (bats, monkeys, etc.), accommodating strangers, frequent movements to infected areas.
23. M. **Eating of bush animals**, through body-to-body contact.
24. M. **Eating of bush animals** (chimpanzee, bat, monkey), touching sick persons, washing corpses.
25. M. **Eating bats and monkeys**, touching strangers and infected person, attending burial of Ebola victims
26. F. Sharing cups, food and other resources with an infected person, failing to report an infected person
27. F. **Eating bush animals** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc.) shaking hands with people, visiting quarantined areas.
28. F. Touching infected persons.
29. F. Shaking hands with each other, hugging people (strangers).
30. F. Accommodating strangers, gathering together.

Bush meat = 14/30 (female 4/15)

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

1. F. Through body-to-body contact.
2. F. Through touching of people (body-to-body contact).
3. F. Through visiting different places.
4. F. Through touching of people (body-to-body contact).
5. F. **Eating of bush meat**, touch of people (body-to-body contact).
6. F. Through body-to-body contact, washing of corpses, visiting infected persons.
7. F. Through washing of corpses.
8. F. Through contact with infected persons, washing corpses.
9. F. Through body-to-body contact.
10. F. Through washing of corpses.
11. M. Through body-to-body contact, washing of corpses, visiting infected persons, eating fruits partly eaten by animals.
12. M. **Eating of bush animals**, touching and washing of corpses.
13. M. Through public gatherings, washing of corpses.
14. M. **Eating bush animals** (monkey, bat, chimpanzee), through body-to-body contact.
15. M. Through body-to-body contact.
16. M. Through body-to-body contact.
17. M. Through body-to-body contact.
18. M. Through body-to-body contact, contact with infected persons.
19. M. Through body-to-body contact, contact with infected persons.
20. M. Through body-to-body contact.
21. M. According to the radio, through washing of sick persons, sex with a survivor.
22. M. I heard from the radio that, it is spread by **eating bush animals**, frequent movement to infected areas, through body contact with strangers.
23. M. Through touching infected persons, accommodating strangers.
24. M. Through body-to-body contact, visiting quarantined areas, washing corpses of infected persons.
25. M. Through touching infected persons, washing corpses, visiting sick persons.
26. F. Touching body contact with infected persons.
27. F. Through humans moving from one place to another.
28. F. Though body-to-body contact.
29. F. My idea is through human contact (body-to-body).
30. F. All I know is Ebola is spread by the movement of people

Bush meat = 4/30 (female 1/15)

Questions from villagers

19. M. Is there any good thing concerning health for this village?

MOGBUAMA-KAMAJEI (village with no Ebola cases)

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

1. F. Through body-to-body contact.
2. F. **Eating of bush meat** like chimpanzees, bats, etc.
3. F. **Eating of bush meat**, touching the dead victim of Ebola.
4. F. **Eating bush meat** and keeping oneself dirty.
5. F. Through contact with infected persons/the dead.
6. M. **Eating bush meat**.
7. M. I don't know the causes.
8. F. I don't know the causes.
9. M. I don't know the causes.
10. M. **Eating of bush animals** like monkeys, bats, etc.
11. M. **Eating of bush meat**, touching of infected persons.
12. M. Through body-to-body contact, **eating bush animals**, sexual intercourse.
13. M. **Eating of bush animals** like monkeys, bats, etc.
14. M. **Eating bush meat** such as bat, monkey, chimpanzee), body-to-body contact.
15. M. Through body-to-body contact.
16. F. **Eating of bush animals** like monkeys, bats, chimpanzees, etc.
17. M. **Eating of bush animals** like monkeys, chimpanzees, etc.
18. F. Through flies; when an infected person excretes, and exposes it, flies sits on it and touch a food. Eating that food makes you infected.
19. F. Through contact with body, from infected persons.
20. M. Through body contact, filthiness.
21. F. **Eating of bush meat**, travelling to infected areas, touching infected persons.
22. F. Lodging people, especially those that you do not know, touching corpses of Ebola victims, **eating bush animals** (monkeys, bats, etc.).
23. F. Frequent movements to quarantined areas, lodging people who have been out of the village over one year, shaking hands with infected persons.
24. F. Through touching and washing the dead of an infected person, through hand shaking with infected persons, embracing strangers.
25. F. Lodging strangers, travelling to infected areas.
26. M. **Eating of bush meat** such as bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc.), lodging strangers, touching the victims of Ebola.
27. M. Eating or touching the blood of bush animals such as bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc., touching an infected person.
28. M. Accommodating strangers, touching others.
29. M. Eating fruits partly eaten by bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc.
30. M. **Eating monkeys and other bush animals**, touching infected persons/the dead, visiting infected persons and washing corpses of victims.

Bush meat = 15/30 (female 6/14)

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

1. F. Through contact with infected persons.
2. F. Through contact with infected persons.
3. F. Touching the dead victims of Ebola.
4. F. Through body-to-body contact.
5. F. Through body-to-body contact.
6. M. Through contact with body fluids from infected persons, through body-to-body contact.
7. M. I don't know.
8. F. Through contact with body fluids from infected persons/the dead, body-to-body contact.
9. M. I don't know.
10. M. Through body contact with infected persons, sharing sharp instruments, washing of corpses.
11. M. Through body-to-body contact, washing corpses of Ebola victims, visiting sick at home.
12. M. Through body-to-body contact, washing corpses of Ebola victims.
13. M. **By eating of bush animals** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc.), washing the dead.
14. M. **By eating of bush animals** (bats, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc.), touching infected persons.
15. M. Through body-to-body contact, **eating of bush meat**.
16. F. Through contact with infected persons.
17. M. Through body-to-body contact, contact with infected persons.
18. F. Through body-to-body contact.
19. F. Through travelling from one place to another you get in contact with an infected person.
20. M. Through contact with infected persons/the dead.
21. F. Frequent movement to quarantined areas, washing corpses of Ebola victims.
22. F. Through touching infected persons, washing corpse of infected persons, womanizing.
23. F. Through contact with a dead victim of Ebola, washing of people who are very sick.
24. F. Through washing the dead victims of Ebola, touching an infected person.
25. F. Sex with infected person, washing corpses of Ebola victims, touching infected persons.
26. M. Failing to detect an infected person travelling from one place to another.
27. M. Accommodating strangers.
28. M. I don't have any idea.
29. M. Accommodating strangers that have proven not to be free from the virus.
30. M. Through body-to-body contact.

Bush meat = 3/30 (female 0/14)

Questions from villagers

26. M. What is the purpose of this interview?

APPENDIX

FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEWS FOR 3 VILLAGES IN KAMAJEI CHIEFDOM

**MEN, ELDERS: MOBAI_KAMAJEI, INTERVIEWER: RAMATU SAMAWOH,
DATE: 19/12/14**

| No. | Card | Age | Status | Economic activity | Question | Responses |
|-----|------|-----|--------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Aa1 | 75 | Elder | Farmer (tree crop) | Are there any serious sicknesses that have been experienced in this village in the past 12 months? | Measles, <i>kiwi</i> , Ebola |
| 2 | Ab1 | 46 | Elder | Farmer (tree crop) | Are there any serious sicknesses that have been experienced in this village in the past 12 months? | TB, diarrhea, leprosy |
| 3 | Ac1 | 80 | Elder | Farmer (tree crop and rice) | Are there any serious sicknesses that have been experienced in this village in the past 12 months? | Malaria, headache, cold. |
| 4 | Ad1 | 40 | Elder | Farmer (rice) | What are the diseases that affect animals, goat? | Flush from the mouth and nose, skin rash |
| 5 | Ae1 | 45 | Black smith | Farmer (oil palm) | What are the diseases that affect animals, chickens? | Newcastle (<i>kpekpeh</i>) |
| 6 | Af1 | 55 | Imam | Farmer (oil palm) | Is there any serious sickness experienced in this village in the past 12 months? | <i>Makru</i> – it is a sort of rash that appears between the legs of children. |
| 7 | Ag1 | 55 | Town speaker | Farmer (oil palm) | Is there any serious sickness experienced in this village in the past 12 months? | Hernia, Gonorrhoea, Gonich |
| 8 | Aa2 | 75 | Elder | Farmer (tree crop) | What sickness should we start with? | Ebola |
| 9 | Ah1 | 41 | Town chief | Farmer (oil palm) | How do people contract Ebola? | By eating bats, monkey and all bush meat, etc. |
| 9 | Ah2 | 41 | Town chief | Farmer (oil palm) | How do people contract Ebola? | Coming in contact with an Ebola infected person, touching the dead body of Ebola patient. |
| 10 | Ab2 | 55 | Elder | Farmer (tree crop) | What are symptoms of Ebola? | Vomiting, diarrhea, bleeding through the nose |
| 11 | Ac2 | 80 | Elder | Farmer (tree crop and rice) | What are symptoms of Ebola? | High fever, headache |
| 12 | Ai1 | 38 | Elder | Farmer | How do you protect yourselves from Ebola? | Don't touch an infected person Don't eat bush animals like bat, chimpanzee Don't eat the dead animals |
| 13 | Aj1 | 41 | Quarter | Farmer (oil) | How do you protect | Don't allow strangers to |

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| | | | head | palm & rice) | yourselves from Ebola? | sleep on the same bed with you Don't touch some body that has been bitten by snake Call health workers to come and test him or her to know whether the snake had Ebola or not. |
| 14 | Ak1 | 55 | Elder | Farming (tree crop) | How does Ebola spread? | Through strangers from Ebola affected areas. Those who escape from quarantined homes |
| 15 | Ai2 | 38 | Elder | Farmer | How does Ebola spread? | Touching Ebola sick person Through body contact Touching the body fluid like vomit, stool, and sweat of an infected person. Eating fruit partly eaten by animals. Wearing the clothes that have been used by Ebola victim. |
| 16 | Ab3 | 46 | Elder | Farmer | How do people bury (Ebola victims)? | The burial team is called upon. When they come they cannot allow people to go closer to the body. They put the corpse in plastic and put it in the ambulance. The family are not allowed to follow them to the grave yard. |
| 17 | Ad2 | 40 | Elder | Farming rice | How do you feel about the burial? | It is not good the way they bury. |
| 18 | Aj2 | 41 | Quarter head | Farmer | What is bad about the Ebola burial team? | No washing of corpse, no dressing as we used to do before Put it in a plastic and send it into the grave. |
| 19 | Aa3 | 75 | Elder | Farmer | What is bad about the Ebola burial team? | The bereaved family is not allowed to see the corpse, they will not be allowed to see where or how she/he is buried |
| 20 | Aj3 | 41 | Quarter head | Farmer | What do you want government to do about the burial team? | Let the government help us bury our own people. |
| 21 | Ak2 | 55 | Town elder | Farmer | What do you want government to do about the burial team? | We want the government to provide the protective gear used by the burial team so that we can bury the corpse without been infected. |

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| | | | | | | [We have seen that since the burial team [members] have been in this process none of them has been infected. |
| 22 | Ag3 | 55 | Town speaker | Farmer | How did you previously bury people? | Report to the chief, quarter head or religious heads. Muslims takes care of Muslims. The same with Christians. The body will be prepared; washed, dressed, and taken to the grave. After washing if [a woman] was not with a husband, or not married, they will order the [man] to marry her before burying. If it is the burial of a husband, the bereaved family will marry the wife before burying the corpse (husband) If he was a societal person, the societal members will perform their ceremony before burying. The corpse will be taken to the grave. If a Muslim, the Muslims bury him/her, if a Christian the Christians will bury him/her too. |
| 23 | Ab4 | 46 | Elder | Farmer (tree crop) | How do people bury the first child? | When the first child dies, it is referred to as <i>Borloi</i> The elderly women will do the burial process. The grave will be dug by men The women put the corpse into the grave. The father will be called upon to sit at the grave side and push the soil with his <i>wes</i> [buttocks] The mother will do the same thing. |
| 24 | Af2 | 55 | Imam | Farmer (oil palm) | How do people bury the first child? | After burying, they will wash the father and the mother. They take them to the stream; the mother will wear white, the husband wears any type of cloth, during the washing |

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| | | | | | | process. |
| 25 | Aa4 | 75 | Elder | Farmer (tree crop) | What causes TB (tuberculosis)? | Dust from the ground. |
| 26 | Ag4 | 55 | Town speaker | Farmer (oil palm) | What are the symptoms of TB? | The person will get thin, loss of appetite, vomiting, coughing with blood. |
| 27 | Ai3 | 38 | Elder | Farmer | How was TB treated in time past? | They made a thread with the feather of a bird called <i>kpuloi</i> and tied it on the neck of the patient. They cooked frog soup and gave it to the sick person to drink, and he/she will recover from tuberculosis. |
| 28 | Aa5 | 75 | Elder | Farmer (tree crop) | Did they quarantine people with tuberculosis? | There was no quarantine. They ate and drank with other people. Now if someone is affected we will take him or her to the hospital. |
| 29 | Ai4 | 38 | Elder | Farmer | What are the diseases that affect your animals? | Goats catch cold when they sleep outside. This exposure causes them to catch cold. They also get skin disease |
| 29 | Ai5 | 38 | Elder | Farmer | What are Signs and symptoms of goat sickness (skin rash) | Water will run out of the nose of the goat. Skin gets rash, sore and thick white hard skin |
| 29 | Ai6 | 38 | Elder | Farmer | How do we treat skin rash? | Rub [palm] wine (<i>pooyo</i>) on the goat skin, rub palm oil on the body Rub lime all over the body. |
| 29 | Ai7 | 38 | Elder | Farmer | How do we treat skin rash? | Wash the goat with black soap. Note: somebody came and injected our goats and they all died. [possibly against PPR, but too late] |
| 30 | Ak3 | 55 | Town elder | Farming (tree crop) | What would you do if a rescue center is built in your community in future? | We will give land to build the center There will be volunteers We will help in building the centers |
| 30 | Ak4 | 55 | Town elder | Farming (tree crop) | What would you want? | Let them train our community members to work in the center |
| 30 | Ak5 | 55 | Town elder | Farming (tree crop) | Constraints for those from other villages | Poor road network No means of transportation (vehicle). |
| 31 | Aj4 | 41 | Quarter head | Farmer (oil palm and rice) | If you see a helicopter land here and you see only white men what will you do? | We will go closer and see what they brought. If it is beneficial to us we will cooperate with them. |
| 31 | Aj5 | 41 | Quarter | Farmer | If you see one of your | We will be happy to go |

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| | | | head | (oil palm and rice) | brothers there? | closer to hear from him. |
|--|--|--|------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|

WOMEN, ELDERS: MOBAI_KAMAJEI, INTERVIEWER: IDRISSE SESAY, DATE: 19/12/14

| No. | Card | Age | Status | Economic activity | Question | Responses |
|-----|------|-----|--------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Ba1 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | What serious sicknesses have you experienced in this village over the past 12 months? | Headache, joint pains, fever |
| 2 | Bb1 | 55 | Elder | Farmer | What serious sicknesses have you experienced in this village over the past 12 months? | Measles (<i>ngengelie</i>), malaria (<i>gbelui</i>) |
| 3 | Bc1 | 60 | Elder | Farmer | What serious sicknesses have you experienced in this village over the past 12 months? | Waist bone pain, Newcastle disease (<i>gbegbe</i>), mange (skin disease of goat and sheep), smallpox |
| 3 | Bc2 | 60 | Elder | Farmer | What are the signs of Newcastle (<i>gbegbe</i>) disease? | Standing alone, water discharge from the mouth and nostrils, lose weight |
| 3 | Bc3 | 60 | Elder | Farmer | What are the signs of mange (skin disease of goat and sheep)? | Loss of hair, itching and scratching of the skin (<i>sugbuie</i>) sore on skin and discharge from the skin of the animal, dry white skin. |
| 4 | Bb2 | 55 | Elder | Farmer | What serious sickness have you heard about or that has affected you? | Ebola |
| 4 | Bb3 | 55 | Elder | Farmer | Where did you hear about Ebola? | I heard about Ebola on the radio. |
| 4 | Bb4 | 55 | Elder | Farmer | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | The symptoms of Ebola are vomiting, bleeding, frequent stool, fever and severe headache. |
| 4 | Bb5 | 55 | Elder | Farmer | Has Ebola affected anyone in this village? | No it has not yet affected anyone in this village. |
| 4 | Bb6 | 55 | Elder | Farmer | Did people prevent themselves from catching this sickness? | Yes, [by] not eating bush animals like bat and monkey [Not] touching the body of someone who has the sickness Not allowing strangers in your house or the village. |
| 4 | Bb7 | 55 | Elder | Farmer | How can people buried a person who died of Ebola? | If someone died of Ebola, no one is allowed to touch that individual until you call the medical people on 117, so the |

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| | | | | | | Ebola burial team will come and take that body. |
| 4 | Bb8 | 55 | Elder | Farmer | Have you ever seen how the Ebola burial team buried people? | We have not yet seen how they can do burial but we heard that they will put the body of that individual into a plastic bag and put him into a hole. |
| 5 | Ba2 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | Which other sickness has led to the death of someone in this village? | Malaria (<i>gbelui</i>) |
| 5 | Ba3 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | What are the symptoms of malaria? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swollen foot, 2. Urine is yellow 3. Eyes become dark 4. Joint pain |
| 5 | Ba4 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | What was the name of the person who died of this sickness? | She was called DH, aged 95 |
| 5 | Ba5 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | How many children did she have? | She was had 4 children (3 boys and one girl). |
| 5 | Ba6 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | Who took care of her when she died? | SM [daughter] was the one who took care for her. I was the one who was feeding, clothing her, and giving her medicine. |
| 6 | Bd1 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | When she died what happened next? | When she died we were all outside the house but when we entered we met her lying on the bed with all parts closed. |
| 6 | Bd2 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | When she died what happened next? | SM covered the death, as she was the daughter of the deceased. |
| 6 | Bd3 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | How many people took her outside for washing? | She was taking to the place where she was washed by six youths. |
| 6 | Bd4 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | What was the step used in washing the corpse? | Before the washing, we warmed the water in private pots and private kitchens. We did not use our own cooking pot because she is a Muslim. We have to use someone else's pot. The water was measured by using a big cup. For every 10 cups, one cup is removed as zakat. |
| 6 | Bd5 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | How many people took her for washing? | Before the washing, one man in the community went to the tailor and prepared satin during the washing, the washers use a traditional glove that was prepared by the tailor. |
| 6 | Bd6 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | How many | Four people washed her; two |

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| | | | | | people washed her? | people were scrubbing her and the others were pouring water. |
| 6 | Bd7 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | How many people dug the grave? | I don't know the exact number of people that dug the grave. The body was later taken to the mosque by village youths. The imam prayed for her, but her husband had died long ago. After prayer the village imam called the community people and asked them who had to pay the woman or who the woman has to pay [about debts]? If she has to pay or someone pay her, let them go later to her family and discuss it with them The women were not allowed to reach the grave site The [women] then collect two buckets of water and put them on the roadside for washing hands [of those at the burial] before they reach the house. |
| 7 | Be1 | 68 | Elder | Farmer | If a helicopter lands, what will be your reaction? | I will run away because since I was born, no helicopter has landed in this village |
| 7 | Be2 | 68 | Elder | Farmer | If you see one of your brothers in the flight what will you do? | I will stand in a distance when he/she calls, I will go there. |
| 8 | Bf1 | 98 | Women's leader | Farmer | What if you see an ambulance in this village? | I will run to the bush and hide for more than one week after it has turned back before I come out. |
| 8 | Bf2 | 98 | Women's leader | Farmer | What if you saw a brother or sister or son in it? | I can come closer only if he/she stands outside the ambulance. |
| 8 | Bf3 | 98 | Women's leader | Farmer | If a community rescue center is constructed within this section or chieftom what are the constraints? | Poor road network. Poor bridge construction |
| 9 | Bg1 | 65 | Elder | Farmer | What will be your own help towards the building of the rescue center? | Provide feeding Provide labor Provide community security. |
| 9 | Bg2 | 65 | Elder | Farmer | What will you do to sustain the running of that rescue center? | Anyone who is sick in this village will be taken to that center. We will also send our children to that center to |

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| | | | | | | learn more about health. |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|

YOUTH: MOBAI_KAMAJEI, INTERVIEWER: SAIDU FAYA & JONATHAN JOHNNY, DATE: 19/12/14

| No. | Card | Age | Status | Economic activity | Question | Responses |
|-----|------|-----|----------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Ca1 | 25 | Youth leader | Farmer | Name diseases affecting your town in the past 12 months? | Headache, joint pain, diarrhea |
| 2 | Cb1 | 40 | Section youth leader | Farmer | Name diseases affecting your town in the past 12 months? | Body rash, cold, headache, |
| 3 | Cc1 | 50 | Youth leader | Farmer | Name diseases affecting your town in the past 12 months? | Headache, malaria, hernia, stomach ache |
| 4 | Cd1 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | Name diseases affecting your town in the past 12 months? | Gonorrhea, side pain, chest pain |
| 5 | Ce1 | 20 | Youth | Student | Name diseases affecting your town in the past 12 months? | Ebola, tuberculosis, HIV, cholera. |
| 6 | Cd2 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | Name diseases affecting your town in the past 12 months? | PPR, diarrhea, body rash on goat and sheep |
| 7 | Cb2 | 48 | Section youth leader | Farmer | Name diseases affecting animals in your town? | New castle disease and mange. |
| 8 | Cd3 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | Name diseases affecting animals in your town? | Skin disease [mange] affects goats and sheep |
| 8 | Cd4 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | Name diseases affecting animals in your town? | We don't know the names, but the hair falls from their skin [mange] |
| 9 | Cf1 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | What are the symptoms of this skin disease? | Hair removal from the skin of goat or sheep Sores on the skin of goat and sheep. |
| 10 | Cb3 | 40 | Section youth leader | Farmer | How do we treat skin diseases of goat and sheep? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rubbing of lime on the skin of animal - Using of burnt oil or diesel on skin of goat and sheep. - Washing goat and rubbing palm oil on the skin. |

| | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|----------------------|---------|---|---|
| 10 | Cb4 | 40 | Section youth leader | Farmer | How do we treat skin diseases of goat and sheep? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rubbing goat with lime - Rubbing with burnt oil - Washing with palm oil |
| 11 | Cf2 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | Has any goat died of skin disease | Yes, many |
| 11 | Cf3 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | How many have died of skin disease? | Eight |
| 12 | Cd4 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | How many have died of skin disease? | Ten |
| 12 | Cd5 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | When the goat or sheep died what did you do with it? | Bury them |
| 13 | Cf4 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | What other diseases have affected your community in the past 12 months? | Ebola |
| 13 | Cf5 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | What causes Ebola? | Eating of bush animal (monkey, chimpanzee) |
| 14 | Ce2 | 26 | Youth | Student | What causes Ebola? | Touching sick people, eating of bush animals (monkey, bat, chimpanzee) |
| 15 | Cb4 | 40 | Section youth leader | Farmer | What causes Ebola? | Touching of the dead people. |
| 16 | Cg1 | 24 | Youth | Farmer | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | High fever, vomiting, cold, body rash, bleeding |
| 17 | Ce3 | 20 | Youth | Student | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Bleeding, headache, yellow eyes |
| 18 | Cd5 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | How do you avoid contracting Ebola? | No eating and sleeping with strangers. No hand shaking during greeting. |
| 19 | Cf6 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | How do you avoid contracting Ebola? | Avoid touching sick people |
| 20 | Cg2 | 24 | Youth | Farmer | How do you avoid contracting Ebola? | Avoid eating bush animals Avoid sick people. |
| 20 | Cg3 | 24 | Youth | Farmer | How do you treat people infected with Ebola? | Call 117 (Ebola team) |
| 21 | Cb5 | 40 | Section youth leader | Farmer | How do you treat people infected with Ebola? | Call 117 (Ebola team) Take patient to hospital |

| | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|--------------|--------|--|--|
| 22 | Cd6 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | Has this disease affected this town? | No |
| 23 | Cf7 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | How do you do normal burial before this time? | Crying and gathering around the dead Report death to the town chief and the chief will ask if the dead is a Muslim or Christian. |
| 24 | Ch1 | 18 | Youth | Farmer | How do you do normal burial before this time? | Take cloth and cover the dead Take the dead outside for washing |
| 24 | Ch2 | 18 | Youth | Farmer | How many people take the dead from the room? | According to the weight of the dead person 4 to 6 people |
| 25 | Cj1 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | How do you wash the dead? | We start with the head and face, then the body Performance of ablution |
| 25 | Cj2 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | How do you wash the dead? | Wear cloth on the dead (<i>kasanka</i>) |
| 26 | Ca2 | 25 | Youth leader | Farmer | What happens next? | Take the dead to mosque for prayer, after prayers we can take the dead to the grave. |
| 26 | Ca3 | 25 | Youth leader | Farmer | What happens at the grave? | A the dead man's wife will be called to say her last word to her husband. |
| 26 | Ca4 | 25 | Youth leader | Farmer | What happens at the grave? | The dead is placed into the grave. |
| 27 | Ci1 | 40 | Youth | Farmer | What happens after putting the body in the grave? | Put sticks over body to prevent the soil reaching body. The soil is placed on the sticks and grave is covered with the dugout soil. |
| 28 | Cf8 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | What role is played by the children of the deceased? | The last child of the deceased will take the cloth from the gravel dug from the grave and will run crying to the stream. |
| 29 | Cg4 | 24 | Youth | Farmer | Why does the child take the cloth to the stream? | For the cloth to be washed and used by the last child. |
| 30 | Cj3 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | Why is the ceremony performed for the last child? | The last child is most loved by the parent. |
| 31 | Cd8 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | What happens next after this ceremony? | A three and a seven days sacrifice is to be performed by the family |
| 32 | Cf9 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | Why cannot this ceremony be performed at the same time? | For other family members to witness the burial ceremony and to know other family members. So those who were not able to come for the three days will come for the seven days. |
| 33 | Cd9 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | How do you | Call Ebola team (117) |

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| | | | | | now bury the dead? | |
| 34 | Ck1 | 40 | Youth | Farmer | Are you happy with how Ebola teams bury? | No |
| 35 | Cg5 | 24 | Youth | Farmer | What do you not like about the burial team? | They don't wash the dead, say prayer on the dead, and worst of all is when the dead person is placed in a plastic bag. |
| 36 | Cf10 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | Will you be happy if government decides to construct a holding center? | Yes |
| 37 | Cd11 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | If a helicopter just lands in the town here what will you do? | I will be happy. |

**MEN, ELDERS: MOGBUAMA_KAMAJEI, INTERVIEWERS: RAMATU SAMAWOH
and SHEKU MOIFORAY, DATE: 17/12/14 GROUP**

| No. | Card | Age | Status | Economic activity | Question | Responses |
|-----|------|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Aa1 | 40 | Assistant imam | Farmer | What serious sicknesses have been experienced in this village over the past 12 months? | Diarrhea |
| 2 | Ab1 | 56 | Assistant secretary in church | Farmer | What serious sicknesses have been experienced in this village over the past 12 months? | Malaria, Ebola, headache |
| 3 | Ac1 | 45 | Town speaker | Farmer | What serious sicknesses have been experienced in this village over the past 12 months? | Ebola |
| 4 | Ad1 | 52 | Elder | Farmer | What serious sicknesses have been experienced in this village over the past 12 months? | Lassa fever |
| 5 | Ae1 | 50 | Elder | Carpenter | What serious sicknesses of goats in the past 12 months? | PPR (goat) Skin disease, loss of hair on the body. |
| 6 | Af1 | 45 | Section imam | Carpenter | What serious sicknesses of chickens in the past 12 months? | Newcastle (<i>kpekpeh</i>) |
| 7 | Ag1 | 65 | Elder | Farmer (Tree crop) | What sickness do we start with? | Diarrhea |
| 7 | Ag2 | 65 | Elder | Farmer (Tree crop) | What causes diarrhea? | Drinking water where people toilet, when step on vomit of people with diarrhea. When you don't wash your hands properly before eating. |
| 8 | Ah1 | 52 | Elder | Farmer, trader | Signs and symptoms of diarrhea? | Vomiting, frequent stool and cold |
| 9 | Al1 | 54 | Sub-Deacon New | Farmer | Signs and symptoms of diarrhea? | Weakness, deafness |

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| | | | Apostolic Church | | | |
| 10 | Aj1 | 53 | Muslims chief | Farmer (rice and trees crop) | How do you treat diarrhea? | Eat raw cassava, chew <i>togegei</i> leaf and swallow. |
| 11 | Ak1 | 45 | Elder | Farmer (rice and cassava) | How do you treat diarrhea? | Use lime, <i>dokuwuli</i> leaves (smash it and drink the water). |
| 12 | Al1 | 53 | Elder | Carpenter | How do you treat diarrhea? | Eat raw banana and salt, the diarrhea will stop in 30 min. time. |
| 13 | Am1 | 50 | SMC for RC school Mogbuama | Farmer (oil palm and rice farming) | What can you say about Ebola? | I have heard about Ebola |
| 13 | Am2 | 50 | SMC for RC school Mogbuama | Farmer (oil palm and rice farming) | What causes Ebola? | The washing and touching of the dead body of Ebola sufferer can cause the sickness. |
| 14 | Aa2 | 40 | Imam | Farmer | What causes Ebola? | Allowing strangers from areas affected to sleep in your town. Using the same toilet or latrine with Ebola victim. |
| 15 | Al2 | 52 | Elder | Carpenter | What causes Ebola? | Eating the food partly eaten by bat, chimpanzee and monkey, and eating these animals can also cause the sickness. |
| 16 | An1 | 66 | Elder | Carpenter | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Headache, cold, vomiting, frequent stool, high fever; sexual contact with survivor can cause Ebola. |
| 17 | Af2 | 48 | Section imam | Carpenter | Can Ebola be treated? | We don't know any medicine for it yet, except preventing by washing our hands. |
| 17 | Af3 | 48 | Section imam | Carpenter | How can you protect your selves from Ebola? | Washing of hands, no touching of other people. |
| 18 | Ab2 | 56 | Assistant sectary in church | Farmer | How can you protect your selves from Ebola? | To avoid sexual intercourse with strangers. Avoid using same <i>sapo</i> (scrub) with others |
| 18 | Ab3 | 56 | Assistant sectary in church | Farmer | How are bodies prepared for burials? (Ebola) | According to news, the dead bodies are buried by Ebola burial team |
| 18 | Ab4 | 56 | Assistant sectary in church | Farmer | How are bodies prepared for | They dress in overalls to handle the body for burial; after burial |

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| | | | | | burials? (Ebola) | they spray something all over the area where the person died. They will then advise people not to enter that area for some time. |
| 19 | Ad2 | 42 | Elder | Farmer (and charcoal producer) | How do you feel about the burial? | We are not happy about it at all. |
| 19 | Ad3 | 42 | Elder | Farmer (and charcoal producer) | What do you dislike about the burial? | The way they throw the corpses into the grave is the thing that I hate about the burial. These people cannot lay the corpse gently but throw it. They don't even wash the corpse, nor dress it respectfully. |
| 20 | Ab3 | 56 | Assistant secretary in church | farmer | What do you dislike about the burial? | After burial, they stop people from entering into the compound so there will be nowhere for the other people who were in the compound to go. The family of the deceased will never set eyes on the dead body of their relative who passed away. You will not be allowed to go near the corpse. |
| 21 | Aj2 | 53 | Muslim chief | Farmer (rice and tree crops) | What can the husband do when his wife is sick? | When the wife is sick, if I am not able to take care of her, I will call her daughter, I will also be with her, to encourage her. |
| 22 | Ak2 | 45 | Elder | Farmer (rice and cassava) | What will the husband do when the wife dies | The man reports to the chief women and the family of the woman. These people will tell the man to bury. The corpse will be taken for washing They use glove[s] to wash her. After washing they dress her with her own cloth, then we wrap the corpse and bring it into the house. |

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| 23 | Ao1 | 75 | Azan imam | Farmer(groundnut) | What will a man do when the wife dies? | Report to the chief that they have finished washing the corpse. The chief will agree to bury. Imam will pray on the corpse and take it to the grave. Three people get into the grave; those who dig the grave will take the corpse and put it into the grave. Two people get out of the grave. The person [left] inside will arrange the sticks on top of the grave. Those who dug the grave will push the soil on top of it, after the person gets out. Before completing, a cloth (<i>wogulai</i>) will be drawn by an elderly woman and put on the head of the last child. Both will go to the stream and wash the child. Everybody will go back to the burial home and perform [a] ceremony. |
| 24 | Ap1 | 50 | Chieftom speaker | Rice farmer | What will a man do when the wife dies? | A date will be stated for the 7 days ceremony. People will eat and go to their various homes. |
| 25 | Aq1 | 52 | Janitor | Farmer (oil palm and groundnut) | What diseases affect goats in this town? | Skin disease |
| 25 | Aq2 | 52 | Janitor | Farmer (oil palm and groundnut) | Causes of skin diseases? | Early rain: the first rain that falls in the rainy season can cause the disease. |
| 26 | Ae2 | 50 | Elder | Carpenter | What causes skin disease? | An insect called "gorilla" can cause the sickness when eaten by goat. Eating plastic. Dirty water. |
| 27 | Ab4 | 56 | Assistant secretary in church | Farmer | What diseases affect chicken? | Newcastle (<i>kpekpe</i>) Heat from the dust bin. |
| 28 | Ao2 | 75 | Azam imam | Farmer | Causes of <i>kepke</i> ? | Leaving the animals to sleep outside can |

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| | | | | | | cause sickness |
| 29 | Ap2 | 50 | Chiefdom speaker | Rice farmer | How do you treat chickens against <i>kpekpe</i> ? | A spice and ginger from the forest can be grind, put some water in it and give it to the chicken. |
| 30 | Aa3 | 40 | Imam | Farmer | What is the treatment for skin disease of goats? | Black soap: wash the goat with black soap and rub it on the body, after three days if there is no improvement, rub burnt oil on it. |
| 31 | Ap3 | 50 | Chiefdom speaker | Rice farmer | Should a rescue center be constructed in this chiefdom or section what are the foreseen constraints? | There will be a need to train volunteers. We will take a sick person to the center voluntarily. Poor road network will limit the number of patients coming to the center. |
| 31 | Ap3 | 50 | Chiefdom speaker | Rice farmer | If you see a helicopter landing in your community how would you feel? | We will be afraid if we are not informed about it. |

**WOMEN ELDERS: MOGBUAMA_KAMAJEI, INTERVIEWERS: IDRISSA SESAY
and FRANCIS JOHNSON, DATE: 17/12/14**

| No. | Card | Age | Status | Economic activity | Question | Responses |
|-----|------|-----|----------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Ba1 | 70 | Elder | Farmer | What are the major diseases affecting you in this community for the past 12 months? | Newcastle (goat) |
| 2 | Bb1 | 71 | Societal head | Farmer | What are the major diseases affecting you in this community for the past 12 months? | Malaria (<i>gbelui</i>) |
| 3 | Bc1 | 80 | Elder | Trader | What are the major diseases affecting you in this community for the past 12 months? | Rheumatism (<i>kaa</i>) |
| 4 | Bd1 | 70 | Elder | Farmer | What are the major diseases affecting you in this community for the past 12 months? | Headache |
| 5 | Be1 | 65 | Elder | Farmer | What are the major diseases affecting you in this community for the past 12 months? | Joint pain |
| 6 | Bf1 | 80 | Elder | farmer | What are the major diseases affecting you in this community for the past 12 months? | Knee pain |
| 7 | Bg1 | 50 | Village singer | Farmer | What are the major diseases affecting you in this community for the past 12 months? | <i>Makru</i> (sugar sickness) |
| 8 | Bc2 | 80 | Elder | Trader | What are the major diseases affecting you in this community for the past 12 months? | Ebola |
| 9 | Bb2 | 71 | Societal head | Farmer | Which major diseases kill people in this village? | Stomach pain |
| 10 | Bh1 | 55 | Quarter head | Farmer | Which major diseases kill people in this village? | Fever, pneumonia |
| 11 | Bb3 | 71 | Societal head | Farmer | What were the sign and symptoms of the stomach pain? | The person was crying with her stomach and later died. |
| 11 | Bb4 | 71 | Societal head | Farmer | What is the name and age of the person who died of stomach pain? | She was called SA, age 70 years; she was an elderly woman with 4 children (one girl and three boys). |

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| 11 | Bb5 | 71 | Societal head | Farmer | Before she died who was taking care of her? | MN was the one who was taking care of her, assisted by her children. |
| 11 | Bb6 | 71 | Societal head | Farmer | Who was taking care of her when she was seriously sick? | I (MN) was the one who was doing all necessary things, when she was so sick, I was assisted by two elderly women in the village for feeding her. One of the women sat behind her and the other fed her. |
| 11 | Bb7 | 71 | Societal head | Farmer | Who was close to her when she died and what happened thereafter? | When she was about to die she was assisted by a woman called M in the village |
| 12 | Bi1 | 60 | Elder | Farmer | When she died what happened with her? | I (M) was the one who covered her with cloth (<i>lappa</i>); in this case her eyes were closed. And I shouted immediately, the community people came; from this point she was taken by 5 women for washing A washing place was prepared for her bathing. |
| 12 | Bi2 | 60 | Elder | Farmer | What happened after taking her to the washing place? | Water was warm and mixed. Two bucket of water was taken to the washing place and zakat was removed from the water, by removing the zakat; in each 10 cups 1 cup is removed. The washing was done by 4 people; 2 of them were there as messengers, responsible for bringing anything needed by the washing team. After washing, the team will call for the white satin, <i>kankei</i>. Before wearing this on the corpse, they will first place a white cloth on the body and spray [perfume]. We then called the youth to take her to the parlor for the burial. Later she was taken to the mosque for final prayers. After praying, we took her to the grave. The Muslims, and family members followed, to show last respect by singing on the way to her grave. |
| 13 | Bh2 | 55 | Quarter | Farmer | How many people | Six (6) young men dug the |

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| | | | head | | dug the grave? | grave, with one pickaxe and three shovels. But I am a woman I cannot explain much about how the grave was dug. |
| 13 | Bh3 | 55 | Quarter head | Farmer | When they reached the grave what other things did they do? | While going to the grave, we were all singing Islamic songs to show her final respect according to our tradition. Because I am a woman I was not allowed to reach the grave but [had to] wait at the roadside. Two buckets full of water was placed at the roadside for the burial team. Before reaching the house, especially those who enter the grave, wash their hands and feet to fulfill tradition. |
| 14 | Bc3 | 80 | Elder | Trader | Have you ever heard about a disease called Ebola | Yes, from my family and my family outside the town like Bo and Sierra Rutile. |
| 14 | Bc4 | 80 | Elder | Trader | What did you hear about Ebola? | It is a disease that can kill people in short time and cannot easily [be] cured. |
| 14 | Bc5 | 80 | Elder | Trader | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Vomiting, headache and vomiting with blood. |
| 15 | Bh4 | 55 | Quarter head | Farmer | What are the causes of Ebola? | Visiting sick people, Touching the body of a person who is suffering with disease, washing the body of a person who died of Ebola. |
| 16 | Bj1 | 30 | Elder | Farmer | What are the ways to prevent this disease? | One should not go to quarantined areas. If someone dies in your community you should not touch that individual but call the 117 medical number. [Not] eating bush animals like monkey, chimpanzee and bats. One should not eat any animal that dies on its own. |
| 16 | Bj2 | 30 | Elder | Farmer | How can you bury a person who died of Ebola? | We heard that if someone dies of Ebola, that individual will be put into a plastic [bag] and [be] buried in a hole |
| 16 | Bj3 | 30 | Elder | Farmer | Is there any person who has died of Ebola in this town? | No one has died of Ebola in this town. |
| 16 | Bj4 | 30 | Elder | Farmer | What type of plastic can they put that individual into? | That individual will be put into a white tarpaulin by the burial team. |
| 17 | Bk1 | 51 | Elder | Farmer | If a community rescue center is built what are the constraints for surrounding villages? | Roads are not well constructed. Lack of labor from villages to the center. Lack of good constructed bridge. |

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| 18 | Bj2 | 51 | Elder | Farmer | What will be your own help (contribution) to the center if it is built in this community? | We will provide family members to participate in the center. If one of our community members is working in that center, that will give other community members confidence in the center. |
| 19 | Bd2 | 70 | Elder | Farmer | If members of this community saw a helicopter without advance notice in what will you do? | We will run into the bush and hide. But if we saw our brother, like Mr. Suluku, we will not run away. |
| 20 | Bd3 | 70 | Elder | farmer | If you are sitting down and unexpectedly saw an ambulance coming, what will you do? | We do not even want an ambulance to come to this town, because we hate the crying of an ambulance. |
| 21 | Bj2 | 30 | Elder | Farmer | How can you protect yourself from Ebola? | Ebola - as people are talking about it - cannot be prevented unless you listen to medical rules. |

YOUTH: MOGBUAMA_KAMAJEI, INTERVIEWERS: SAIDU FAYIA and JONATHAN JOHNNY, DATE: 17/12/14

| No. | Card | Age | Status | Economic activity | Question | Responses |
|-----|------|-----|----------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | CA1 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting the community | Malaria, diarrhea |
| 2 | Cb1 | 39 | Youth | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting the community | Cholera, high fever |
| 3 | Cc1 | 19 | Youth | Student | What are the diseases affecting the community | Stroke, syphilis, typhoid. |
| 4 | Cd1 | 45 | Youth | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting the community | Foot rot (maggot) |
| 5 | Ce1 | 31 | Youth | Trader | What are the diseases affecting the community | Heart complaint |
| 6 | cf1 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting the community | Newcastle disease, mange, Ebola |
| 7 | cg1 | 23 | Youth | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting the community | Stomach ache, toothache, headache, joint pain |
| 8 | Ch1 | 39 | Youth | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting the community | Hernia, stomach ache. |
| 9 | Cd2 | 45 | Youth | Farmer | What is the disease that is mostly affecting the community? | Malaria |
| 9 | Cd3 | 45 | Youth | Farmer | What causes malaria? | Cold |
| 10 | Ci1 | 17 | Youth | Student | What causes malaria | Mosquitoes, bushy environment. |
| 11 | Cj1 | 46 | Youth | Farmer | What causes malaria? | Cockroach, flies, black flies, rats. |
| 12 | Ce2 | 31 | Youth | Trader | Symptoms of malaria? | Weakness, vomiting, yellow urine, high body temperature, yellow eyes. |
| 13 | Ck1 | 35 | Section youth leader | Bike riding, farming | Symptoms of malaria? | Swelling of the foot, cold, weakness. |
| 14 | Ck2 | 35 | Section youth leader | Bike riding | How do you prevent malaria? | Sleep under bed net, cleaning of the environment. |
| 15 | Cl1 | 30 | Youth | Farmer | How do you prevent | Drinking of local herbs |

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| | | | | | malaria? | |
| 16 | Cf2 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | How do you prevent malaria? | Drinking of local herbs |
| 17 | Cf3 | 35 | Youth | Farmer | How do you treat malaria? | Drink local herbs such as <i>gbangba</i> , use ropes around waist. |
| 18 | Ce3 | 31 | Youth | Trader | How do you treat malaria? | Take patient to hospital. |
| 19 | Cc2 | 19 | Youth | Student | Has malaria affected anyone in this village? | Everyone has at some point been affected by malaria. |
| 20 | Ck3 | 35 | Section youth leader | Bike taxi rider | Has malaria affected anyone in this village? | Yes, everyone. |
| 21 | Ck4 | 35 | Section youth leader | Chieftom bike rider chairman | Has malaria killed anyone in this village? | No. |
| 21 | Ck5 | 35 | Section youth leader | Chieftom bike rider chairman | What other diseases do you know that have affected people within the last 12 months? | Ebola |
| 21 | Ck6 | 35 | Section youth leader | Chieftom bike rider chairman | What causes Ebola? | Body-to-body contact, washing the dead, allowing strangers in your house and town. |
| 22 | Cc3 | 19 | Youth | Student | What causes Ebola? | Eating of bush meat |
| 23 | Ce4 | 31 | Youth | Trader | What causes Ebola? | Body-to-body contact |
| 24 | Ci2 | 17 | Youth | Student | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Fever, frequent stool, vomiting, bleeding, swelling of the body. |
| 25 | Cm1 | 32 | Youth | Civil engineering | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Fever, red eyes, frequent headache, diarrhea, vomiting, sore throat, body rash. |
| 26 | Cc4 | 19 | Youth | Student | How do we prevent people from contracting Ebola? | No washing of the dead Ebola corpses, no sexual intercourse for three month with survivor, avoid quarantined homes, no hand shaking. No eating of bush meat. |
| 27 | Cm2 | 32 | Youth | Civil engineer | How do we prevent people from contracting Ebola? | Washing hands with soap or chlorine, no washing of the dead |
| 28 | Ce5 | 31 | Youth | Trader | How do we prevent people from contracting Ebola? | Don't bury the dead people, and don't touch sick people. |
| 29 | Cc5 | 19 | Youth | Student | What are the treatments for Ebola? | Drinking of ORS |
| 30 | Cm3 | 32 | Youth | Civil | What are the | Call 117 (Ebola team) |

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| | | | | engineer | treatments for Ebola? | |
| 31 | Ce6 | 31 | Youth | Trader | What are the treatments for Ebola? | Call 117 (Ebola team) |
| 31 | Ce7 | 31 | Youth | Trader | Have any one been affected by Ebola in this Town? | No. |
| 31 | Ce8 | 31 | Youth | Trader | Have anyone died of Ebola in this town? | No. |
| 31 | Ce9 | 31 | Youth | Trader | If someone died of Ebola what will you do? | Call 117 (Ebola team) |
| 32 | Cc6 | 19 | Youth | Student | How do you do normal burial? | Crying, straighten the dead and put cloth on the dead |
| 32 | Cc7 | 19 | Youth | Student | Why do you straighten the dead in the bed? | For the dead not [to feel] strain. |
| 32 | Cc8 | 19 | Youth | Student | What do you do next? | Take the dead for washing |
| 32 | Cc9 | 19 | Youth | Student | How many people take the dead from the bed to wash? | Four to 6 people take the dead from the room and bring him/her outside for washing |
| 33 | Co1 | 28 | Youth | Student | What are the steps taken to wash the dead? | Using hot water |
| 34 | Cg2 | Youth | Farmer | Farmer | What are the steps taken to wash the dead? | Wash the down part of the dead (from hand to feet). Wash the left hand side of the body. Wash the right side. Wash the hands. Wash everywhere. Take the dead back inside after washing Dress using white satin (<i>kasankei</i>) |
| 35 | Ce10 | 31 | Youth | Trader | What happens after washing the dead? | Rub oil on the dead. |
| 35 | Ce11 | 31 | Youth | Trader | What do you do with the water that was used to wash the dead? | Before washing of the dead we dig a hole for the water to drain |
| 35 | Ce12 | 31 | Youth | Trader | Why do you drain the water in a hole? | For no one to come in contact with it, because we don't know what killed the dead. |
| 36 | Cc10 | 19 | Youth | Student | What happens when the body is dressed? | Take it to mosque or church for prayers |
| 36 | Cc11 | 19 | Youth | Student | How many people take the dead? | Four people |

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| 36 | Cc12 | 19 | Youth | Student | How many people place the dead in the grave? | Three people; two people in the grave and the one up. |
| 36 | Cc13 | 19 | Youth | Student | What happens next? | An imam or pastor offers a prayer for the dead and soil is put back in the grave. |
| 37 | Co2 | 28 | Youth | Student | Is there any other ceremony to be performed after burial? | Yes, each and every one can take a stone and put it in a bucket to know the number of people present. |
| 37 | Co3 | 28 | Youth | Student | After putting of the stone in the bucket what do you do next? | Washing of the tools and body that was used for burial and we can return back homes. |
| 37 | Co4 | 28 | Youth | Student | What happens when you return back home | Eating of food |
| 37 | Co5 | 28 | Youth | Student | Is there any ceremony to be performed by the children? | Yes, the last child of the dead can take the cloth from the dead and take it to the stream, and the child is washed by the elderly people and we will return home with the child and the cloth can be used as a wearing cloth or cloth for the child, so that the child will not come in contact with the dead. |
| 37 | Co6 | 28 | Youth | Student | Why is this ceremony performed by the last child? | The parents like the last child most |
| 37 | Co7 | 28 | Youth | Student | If the dead is a societal person is it the same way you bury the dead? | No, a fine can be paid by the family for the societal people to hand over the body to the family |
| 37 | Co8 | 28 | Youth | Student | If family refuse to pay what do the society people do? | Seize all the properties that left by the dead until the money is paid, before even burying the dead. |
| 37 | Co9 | 28 | Youth | Student | If the government decided to construct a holding center here will you be happy? | Yes, if the center is to cure us we have no problem [whole community respond] |
| 37 | Co10 | 28 | Youth | Student | Are you pleased with how the Ebola team bury people? | Yes. [This positive answer may reflect the order of the last two questions] |

**MEN, ELDERS: NJAGBEMA_KAMAJEI, INTERVIEWER: RAMATU SAMAWOH,
DATE: 18/12/14**

| No. | Card | Age | Status | Economic activity | Question | Responses |
|-----|------|-----|------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1 | Aa1 | 30 | Tribal authority (T.A) | Rice faming | What serious sicknesses have you experienced during the past t 12 month? | The first sickness is measles and diarrhea, now it is Ebola |
| 2 | Ab1 | 35 | Ebola task force elder | Bike riding and farming | What serious sicknesses have you experienced during the past t 12 month? | Lassa fever, AIDS and Ebola |
| 3 | Ac1 | 33 | Imam | Tree crops, rice and groundnut farming | What serious sicknesses have you experienced during the past t 12 month? | Malaria, stomach pain and Ebola |
| 4 | Ad1 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crops and rice faming | What serious sicknesses have you experienced on animals during the past 12 month? | Goat diseases: rash on their body, hair lost, mouth flush |
| 4 | Ad2 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crops and rice faming | What serious sicknesses have you experienced on animals during the past 12 month? | Chicken disease: new castle (<i>kpekpe</i>) |
| 5 | Ab2 | 35 | Ebola task force elder | Bike riding and farming | Which of the disease should we start talking about? | Let's start with Ebola |
| 5 | Ab3 | 35 | Ebola task force elder | Bike riding and farming | What causes Ebola? | Ebola is caused by touching an infected person, visiting Ebola burial homes and harboring strangers |
| 6 | Aa2 | 35 | Ebola task force | Bike riding and farming | What causes Ebola? | Touching the dead bodies of Ebola victim, and washing the dead Ebola corpses |
| 6 | Aa3 | 35 | Ebola task force | Bike riding and farming | What causes Ebola? | Living with the sick Ebola person |
| 6 | Aa4 | 35 | Ebola task force | Bike riding and farming | Can animals cause Ebola? | Yes, bat, chimpanzee, monkey can cause the sickness if touched or eaten |
| 7 | Ae1 | 70 | Section elder | Tree crop and rice faming | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | High fever, headache and frequent stool |
| 8 | Af1 | 80 | Temne chief | Weaver and rice farming | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Cold, stomach pain, rash on the skin |
| 9 | Ad2 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crop farming | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Dysentery and vomiting. |

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| 10 | Ab3 | 35 | Ebola task force | Bike riding and farming | How do people protect themselves from Ebola? | Always used protective cloth when riding Honda with passengers After riding wash the cloth. Report sickness immediately |
| 11 | Af2 | 80 | Temne chief | Rice farming and weaving | How do people protect themselves from Ebola? | Stop eating bush meat of all types, don't even touch it |
| 12 | Ac2 | 33 | Imam | Tree crop and rice farming | How do people protect themselves from Ebola? | Avoid keeping sick people at home Call 117 for burial Don't touch the dead bodies |
| 13 | Ag1 | 45 | T.A | Farmer | How do they prepare the bodies of people who died of Ebola? | When somebody dies nobody is allowed to touch it. They call the burial team. The burial team prepared the body. |
| 13 | Ag2 | 45 | T.A | Farmer | How do they prepare the bodies of people who died of Ebola? | They put the corpse in a plastic bag. They go and bury the corpse in a grave that has been dug by the community. After burying they stop people from entering the area for 21 days |
| 14 | Ah1 | 30 | Assistance imam | Rice and groundnut farming | How do they prepare the bodies of people who died of Ebola? | There will be no ceremony People will not be allowed into the house until after 21 days. |
| 15 | Ab4 | 35 | Ebola task force | Bike riding and farming | What will the burial team do before touching the corpse? | The burial team will first spray the room before going into wrap the body |
| 16 | Ad3 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crop and rice farming | How do you feel about this burial | We are not happy about this burial |
| 16 | Ad3 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crop and rice farming | What is bad about this burial? | They don't wash the corpse. No proper dressing of the corpse Burning of properties owned by the diseased |
| 17 | Ac3 | 33 | Imam | Tree crop and rice farming | What is bad about this burial? | No prayer offered for or on the corpse. The burial team threaten people. They don't bury bodies respectfully |
| 17 | Ac4 | 33 | Imam | Tree crop and rice farming | What is bad about this burial? | They throw the body into the grave. They are putting shame on the corpse by giving no fitting burial. |
| 18 | Ad4 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crop and rice farming | How do you want the burial to be done? | We want prayers to be offered for the corpse, ceremony to be |

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| | | | | | | performed let them allow societal people to bury societal person in their own way |
| 18 | Ad5 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crop and rice farming | How do you want the burial to be done? | Train community people on how to bury without affecting them. |
| 19 | Aa3 | 30 | T.A | Rice farming | How do you want the burial to be done? | Let the government and NGOs help us with protective gear that we can use to bury corpse so that we cannot catch the disease |
| 20 | Ab5 | 35 | Ebola task force | Bike riding and farming | Have people died of Ebola in this village? | No, nobody has died in this village, but we only get news of Ebola deaths from outside. |
| 21 | Aa4 | 30 | T.A | Rice farming | What about other diseases affect you in this village? | Malaria is another disease that kills. |
| 21 | Aa5 | 30 | T.A | Rice farming | What causes malaria | Walking with bare feet Exposing oneself to cool water or rain |
| 22 | Ab6 | 35 | Ebola task force | Bike riding and farming | What causes malaria | Mosquito bite; when a mosquito bites an infected person then bite another person, that person get malaria |
| 23 | Ac4 | 33 | Imam | Tree crop and rice farming | What causes malaria? | Black fly (worms) can cause malaria when it hits you. |
| 24 | Ai1 | 96 | Town speaker | Farmer | What are the signs and symptoms of malaria? | High fever, change of the eye color, loss of blood, yellow urine. |
| 25 | Ac5 | 33 | Imam | Tree crop and rice farming | What are the signs and symptoms of malaria? | Swollen body, joint pain and weakness. |
| 25 | Ac6 | 33 | Imam | Tree crop and rice farming | What are the signs and symptoms of malaria? | Dizziness, loss of appetite tiredness |
| 26 | Aj1 | 54 | Town crier | Farmer | How can you treat malaria? | Traditional herbs like <i>gbangba</i> , <i>yumbuyambei</i> , banana and plantain leaves, <i>nyelai</i> leaves, rice straw. These herbs should be cooked and you drink the water. |
| 27 | Ad3 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crop and rice farming | How can you treat malaria? | Country herbal rope (<i>dandai</i>) should be made with thread and tied on the waist |
| 28 | Aa5 | 30 | T.A | Rice farming | How do you prevent malaria? | Sleep under mosquito net Always take <i>gbangba</i> water and drink. |
| 29 | Ai2 | 96 | Town speaker | Farmer | How do you prevent malaria? | To use insecticide. Keep the environment clean. Close the toilet after use |

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| 30 | Aj2 | 54 | Town crier | Farmer | Has anybody died of malaria this village? | This year, nobody has died of malaria |
| 31 | Ab7 | 35 | Ebola task force | Bike riding and farming | How far away is the nearest health center? | It is about five miles [in Gondama] |
| 32 | Ad4 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crop and rice farming | What are the causes of animal sickness? | Chicken disease (<i>Kpekpe</i>) is caused by hot burning sun. Goat - they get it from bush |
| 32 | Ad5 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crop and rice farming | How are these diseases treated? | We treat the goat with lime and old battery (mix the battery with lime and then rub it on the body) |
| 32 | Ad6 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crop and rice farming | Do you have any history about small pox? | Yes, we have a history of it, we call it <i>tetelei</i> |
| 32 | Ad7 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crop and rice farming | What are the symptoms? | Fever, rash, too much sleeping, blocks the eye to open |
| 33 | Aa6 | 30 | T.A | Rice farming | What are the symptoms? | High fever, red mouth, sore in the mouth, stop stooling |
| 34 | Ai3 | 96 | Town speaker | Farmer | What is the treatment for small pox? | Native herbs will be given to the patient to toilet They made thread from native herbs. |
| 34 | Ai4 | 96 | Town speaker | Farmer | How were patients treated? | Stop other children from going close to the victim. Those not infected will be protected by tying a rope (thread) on their waist |
| 35 | Ad5 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crop and rice farming | Were people quarantined for this disease? | The patients were not isolated. As in the case of Ebola, they were asked not to come into close contact |
| 36 | Aa6 | 30 | T.A | Rice farming | If a rescue center is constructed in your chieftom section in future, what would be constraints? | Dwelling accommodation for those that bring the sick people to the center. Poor road network. There are some places where an <i>okada</i> cannot reach. So it will be difficult for people to come to the center. |
| 37 | Ad6 | 50 | Quarter chief | Tree crop and rice farming | What would people need for the center? | Vehicle for sick people's transportation Token payment (kola) for manpower; those who transport patients |
| 38 | Ai4 | 96 | Town speaker | Farmer | What would you do if you see a helicopter trying to land? | We will not be afraid because before this time, helicopters have been coming here. |

**WOMEN, ELDERS: NJAGBEMA-KAMAJEI, INTERVIEWEE: IDRISSE SESAY,
DATE: 18/12/14**

| No. | Card | Age | Status | Economic activity | Question | Responses |
|-----|------|-----|--------------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | BA1 | 70 | Societal Head | Farmer | What serious sicknesses have you experienced in this town? | Cholera, chicken pox, fever, diarrhea. |
| 2 | Bb1 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | What serious sicknesses have you experienced in this town? | Eyes infection, toothache, dysentery |
| 3 | bc1 | 80 | Assistance societal head | Farmer | What serious sicknesses have you experienced in this town? | Malaria, small pox |
| 4 | Bd1 | 60 | Village singer | Farmer | Which sicknesses affect your animals in this village? | Goat sick and Newcastle, <i>kpekpe</i> (fowl sick) |
| 5 | Bb2 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | What are signs of this animal disease? | Goat. Their hair becomes rough (worms) and flush comes out of their mouth (PPR), their body become scratchy (mange) |
| 6 | Be1 | 35 | Elder | Farmer | How can you prevent them from this disease? | If the foot of the goat get a sow, we can apply petrol and some time buy panadol and mix it with water and give the animals that are ill |
| 7 | Bc2 | 80 | Assistance societal head | Farmer | But if this animal died what will you do with it? | We can eat the animal depending on its condition before death |
| 8 | Ba2 | 70 | Societal head | Farmer | Has any disease killed Anyone in this village? | Yea, malaria (<i>gbelui</i>) |
| 8 | Ba3 | 70 | Societal head | Farmer | What is the name of the person who died of this sickness? | BR (f.), age 90 yrs |
| 8 | Ba4 | 70 | Societal head | Farmer | What are the symptoms? | Urine yellow, loss appetite, joint pain, body becomes weak. |
| 8 | Ba5 | 70 | Societal head | Farmer | What happens two days before she dies and who was taken care of her? | Three people were taking care of her, they were those who are feeding her, clothing her and responsible for her birth |
| 8 | Ba6 | 70 | Societal head | Farmer | After she died who first notice and enter her room? | BS (f.) who was sleeping with her was the one who first noticed. She died at 5:00 am that is in morning. |
| 8 | Ba7 | 70 | Societal | Farmer | After she died who | I was the one who |

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| | | | head | | first noticed and entered her room? | covered her eyes and mouth immediately after her the dead. |
| 8 | Ba8 | 70 | Societal head | Farmer | If she was lying on the bed how many people put her on the mat? | I was standing outside when about 6 people (women) took her to the mat, and I covered her with the <i>lappa</i>. |
| 9 | Bf1 | 67 | Elder | Farmer | What did they do before washing? | The women went to rent a board for us to lay her on it before washing. Someone went to the tailor to sew the <i>kasanka</i> (white certain) While the other people were busy boiling the water In a temporal kitchen After boiling the water, no one is allowed to put his or her hand in it. |
| 9 | Bf2 | 67 | Elder | Farmer | What did they do before washing? | The boil water is measure in a cup, for each 10 cups one cup is removed as a <i>zakat</i> according to Islamic tradition. |
| 10 | Bg1 | 64 | Societal head | Farmer | How many people took her to the washing site? | Four people took her from the house to the washing site. Three people washed her. |
| 10 | Bg2 | 64 | Societal head | Farmer | How many people took her to the washing site? | The washing took place in the societal bush because she was one of the societal heads in the village. |
| 10 | Bg3 | 64 | Societal head | Farmer | Was she buried in the societal bush? | No she was buried inside the village by the women in the community The grave was dug by the youth in the village She gave birth to 5 children one boy and four girls |
| 10 | Bg4 | 64 | Societal head | Farmer | What did you do with the cloth that was used to cover the corpse? | I (MS f.) was the one who drew the cloth (<i>lappa</i>) and ran with it to the stream and fell into it. She was crying and at the same time running and saying my mother is the dead! My mother is the dead! |
| 11 | Ba3 | 70 | Societal head | Farmer | What are the processes that you perform after burial? | The woman was buried by the societal women in the village, but the family later came to the house of the woman, because she was a Muslim. The family then called the imam to |

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| | | | | | | say final prayers for the family. |
| 12 | Bf2 | 67 | Elder | Farmer | What other serious sicknesses that have affected you in the past 12 months? | Ebola is the serious sickness that we are hearing about and is disturbing us in this community. |
| 13 | Bg2 | 64 | Societal head | Farmer | How did you heard about Ebola? | I heard it from the radio that it is an infectious disease that can kill in a short time |
| 13 | Bg3 | 64 | Societal head | Farmer | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Vomiting of blood, high fever, and serious headache |
| 14 | Ba4 | 70 | Societal head | Farmer | Is there any way to prevent this disease call Ebola? | We heard from the radio that one should not lodge strangers. One should not greet one another with his or her bare hands. One should not eat bush meat like monkey, or bat According to radio one should wash his/her hands regularly |
| 15 | Bh1 | 55 | Elder | Farmer | What can you do to prevent yourself from getting the virus? | I cannot eat bush meat I cannot lodge a stranger I cannot [make] love [to] a stranger |
| 16 | Bb3 | 50 | Elder | Farmer | What can you do to prevent yourself from getting the virus? | We were told in this village that one should always wash his/her hands after toilet. One should not sleep with a stranger. One should not go to another person's house, or touch a person who died of Ebola. I cannot wash a sick person. I cannot visit quarantined home |
| 17 | Bi1 | 90 | Societal head | Farmer | What action does the community take to prevent the village from getting Ebola? | The community implements laws I.e. anyone who has left this village for one year is not allowed to sleep here. All strangers must be reported to the chief. The community provides rubbers (pump rubber [local buckets]) for hand washing |
| 18 | Bc3 | 80 | Assistant societal head | Farmer | Has anyone died here of Ebola? | No one has died in this village of Ebola |
| 19 | Bh2 | 55 | Elder | Farmer | What happens when someone died of Ebola? | I have not seen someone who died of Ebola, but according to what I heard |

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| | | | | | | from the radio, they said that the individual will be put into a plastic bag and buried. I heard that if someone died, the people will call the government people together, with the chief, and that individual's house will be quarantined for 21 days. |
| 20 | Bj1 | 36 | Elder | Farmer | If you are here unexpectedly saw an ambulance without coming to collect a corpse here what will you do? | I will run and enter the bush. |
| 21 | Bk1 | 35 | Elder | Farmer | If you are sitting and unexpectedly a helicopter lands in this village, what will you do? | I will call the villagers and run away |
| 22 | Bk2 | 35 | Elder | Farmer | But if you saw the chief of this village will you run away? | If we saw our chief we will not run away |
| 23 | Ba5 | 70 | Societal head | Farmer | If a community rescue center is constructed within this sections what are your constrains for the local communities? | Labor Lack of good roads |
| 24 | Bk2 | 35 | Elder | Farmer | What will be your own community contribution if a rescue center is constructed in your community? | We the community people will provide food. We will also fetch water for the contractors |
| 25 | Be2 | 35 | Elder | Farmer | What will be your own community contribution if a rescue center is constructed in your community? | We will fetch water for the contractors to wash |
| 26 | Bf4 | 67 | Elder | Farmer | What will be your own community contribution if a rescue center is constructed in your community? | We can contribute some amount of money and give the contractors for appreciation and do the work to perfection. |

YOUTH: NJAGBEMA_KAMAJEI, INTERVIEWERS: SAIDU FAYA & JONATHAN JOHNNY, DATE: 18/12/14

| No. | Card | Age | Status | Economic activity | Question | Responses |
|-----|------|-----|----------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Ca1 | 35 | Section Youth Leader | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting your community in the past 12 months? | Newcastle disease, dysentery, headache, joint pain and stomach ache |
| 2 | Cb1 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting your community in the past 12 months? | Goat disease, hernia and eye scratch |
| 3 | Cc1 | 30 | Youth | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting your community in the past 12 months? | Newcastle disease and malaria |
| 4 | Cd1 | 32 | Youth | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting your community in the past 12 months? | Body rash, chicken pox, coughing and makru |
| 5 | Cb2 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting your community in the past 12 months? | Ebola. |
| 6 | Ce1 | 20 | Youth | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting your community in the past 12 months? | Child body rash |
| 7 | Ca2 | 35 | Section youth leader | Farmer | What are the diseases affecting your community in the past 12 months? | Ebola |
| 8 | Cf1 | 25 | Youth leader | Farmer | What causes Ebola? | Eating of partly eaten fruit, eating of bush meat (monkey) Eating of the dead animal |
| 9 | Chi | 15 | Youth | Farmer | What causes Ebola? | Greeting of sick people, body-to-body contact. |
| 10 | Cg1 | 19 | Youth | Farmer | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Weakness, joint pain, frequent stool and vomiting. |
| 11 | Ci1 | 21 | Youth | Farmer | What are the symptoms of Ebola? | Cold, headache, vomiting and bleeding |
| 12 | Cg2 | 19 | Youth | Farmer | How do we Prevent Ebola? | No hand shaking, no washing of the dead bodies, and no touching of sick people. |
| 13 | Cb3 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | How do we Prevent Ebola? | No eating of bush animals |
| 15 | Cf2 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | How do we Prevent Ebola? | Avoid visiting sick homes, avoid visiting Ebola places or |

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| | | | | | | patients |
| 16 | Cf3 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | What is the treatment of Ebola/ | Call 117 (Ebola team) |
| 17 | Ca3 | 35 | Section youth leader | Farmer | Have any one been affected by Ebola? | No. |
| 17 | Ca4 | 35 | Section youth leader | Farmer | Before Ebola how were your the dead buried? | Crying and touching the dead Take the dead to mosque or church, and family can be called to wash the dead. Put the dead on a board for washing with hot and cold water |
| 17 | Ca5 | 35 | Section youth leader | Farmer | What do you do with the water that was use to wash the dead? | Before washing the dead a pit can be constructed for the water to run into the pit. |
| 17 | Ca6 | 35 | Section youth leader | Farmer | Why do you dig a pit for the water to run in? | Because we don't know which disease killed the dead |
| 17 | Ca7 | 35 | Section youth leader | Farmer | After washing of the dead what do you do next? | Take the dead in a room for dressing. Take the dead to church or mosque |
| 18 | Cf4 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | After praying in the mosque or church, what do you do next? | Take the dead to the grave Call the name of God before digging the grave. Putting of stick in the grave for the soil not to touch the dead. |
| 19 | Cn1 | 20 | Youth | Farmer | Do you do anything before burying the dead? | Take the first soil that we remove from the grave and take the dead and put in the grave for burial and prayer offered for the dead. A bucket will be filled with water and each member from the burial drop a stone. |
| 20 | Cf5 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | Why do you put stones in the bucket? | To know the number of people present for burial. |
| 21 | Ci2 | 21 | Youth | Farmer | Do children play any role during the burial? | Yes, tying of thread around the body for seven days before the burial |
| 22 | Ci2 | 21 | Youth | Farmer | Why do you put white thread around their body? | For other people to know that they have lost their loved ones. Secondly the child takes the cloth from the dead and runs to the water for it to be washed and used by the child, for the dead not to come in contact with the child again. |
| 23 | Ch3 | 15 | Youth | Farmer | How do you bury now? | Call 117 (Ebola team) |
| 24 | Ch4 | 15 | Youth | Farmer | Are you happy with how the Ebola team buries people? | We have not seen it yet |

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| 25 | Cb4 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | Will you be happy if the government decides to construct a holding center? | Yes |
| 26 | Cb5 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | What are the constraints? | Carrier for the sick Transportation |
| 27 | Cg3 | 19 | Youth | Farmer | If a helicopter comes will you be happy about it? | Yes, because they are humans and we don't know what they came for |
| 28 | Ci3 | 21 | Youth | Farmer | Is there any other disease affecting the community? | Yes, makru |
| 29 | Ce2 | 20 | Youth | Trader | What causes makru? | When pregnant women don't drink herbs |
| 30 | Cf6 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | What causes makru? | Cold |
| 31 | Ca5 | 35 | Section youth leader | Farmer | What causes makru? | Eating sugar foods, cold, high body temperature. |
| 32 | Cd2 | 32 | Youth | Farmer | What are the symptoms of makru? | Redness of legs, mouth frequent stool, body rash. |
| 33 | Cb7 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | What are the symptoms of makru? | Splitting of the head. |
| 34 | Ca6 | 35 | Section youth leader | Farmer | How do we prevent makru? | Take patient to hospital for test |
| 35 | Cd3 | 32 | Youth | Farmer | How do we prevent makru? | Drinking of herbs (<i>jigoku</i>) Avoid breastfeeding child with makru. |
| 36 | Ci4 | 21 | Youth | Farmer | How do you prevent makru? | Don't breast feed child below six month. |
| 36 | Ci5 | 21 | Youth | Farmer | How do you treat makru? | Take patient to hospital |
| 37 | Ck1 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | Has this diseases affected anyone? | Yes, many |
| 37 | Ck2 | 25 | Youth | Farmer | Has this disease killed anyone | Yes, many (six people) |
| 38 | Cg4 | 19 | Youth | Farmer | Names of the people who died of makru? | 1. EK (f.) 2. AK (m.) 3. KL (m.) 4. IF (m.) 5. MB (f.) 6. TS (f.) |
| 38 | Cg5 | 19 | Youth | Farmer | Who cares for people with makru? | Family (mother) |
| 38 | Cg6 | 19 | Youth | Farmer | Did makru affect the mother caring for the child? | No |
| 38 | Cg7 | 19 | Youth | Farmer | How do you bury people who died from makru? | Normal burial. |

