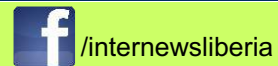


Information Saves Lives

Media Newsletter
Issue #9 - April 18-24



Welcome to the Internews Newsletter for media in Liberia. This newsletter is created with the intent to support the work of local media in reporting about Ebola and Ebola-related issues in Liberia. Internews welcomes feedback, comments and suggestions from all media receiving this newsletter and invites them to forward, share and re-post this newsletter as widely as possible.



Need for stronger community collaboration for ETU shut down

Liberia has proven tough in fighting Ebola and for several weeks now, there have been no new Ebola cases. The country anxiously waits for 9 May 2014 when it will be officially declared Ebola-free if no new Ebola case is identified. However, according to feedback from citizens, Ebola Treatment Units (ETUs) within communities continue to raise fear and mistrust for those fighting the disease.

For example, citizens are asking if the ETUs will be used for other purposes or completely shut down. Others fear that the equipment in those structures could further spread Ebola if used for other purposes. These rumors are coming most especially from all counties where ETUs exist.

But according to the International Migration Organization (IOM) Liberia, the process of transitioning responsibility for Ebola healthcare services to the County Health Teams is underway in Bomi and Grand Bassa Counties, which host IOM-managed Ebola treatment units (ETU) based in Tubmanburg and Buchanan.

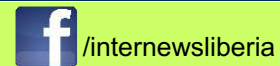
IOM has established a community engagement led by psychosocial and social mobilization staff in the closing process. As per the World Health Organization (WHO) [guidelines](#) on closing down ETUs, IOM met with community leaders and representatives of specific groups, to inform them and discuss the plans for decommissioning, including the reasons and steps involved, and emphasized the safety for workers in the community.

The guideline stresses that the Liberian government must endorse every ETU shut down, and that the agency running the ETU must clearly explain the process to the host community. The process of closing or repurposing treatment facilities opened to address the outbreak is in progress.

For a detailed breakdown of the closing exercise, journalists could check the closing program for their individual counties below:

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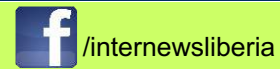
Team Name	Country	Status	Assignment
International Organization for Migration	Liberia	Operational	ETC site Buchanan (GRAND BASSA County)
International Rescue Committee	Liberia	Closed	ETC site SKD Stadium ETU 1 (MONTERRADO County)
International Medical Corps	Liberia	Operational	ETC site Suakoko (BONG County)
Heart to Heart/PAE	Liberia	Shut down in progress	ETC site Tappita (NIMBA County)
International Organization for Migration	Liberia	Shut down in progress	ETC site Tubmanberg (BOMI County)
PAE/Aspen	Liberia	Shut down in progress	ETC site Ghediah (RIVER CESS County)
International Medical Corps	Liberia	Shut down in progress	ETC site Kataka (MARGIBI County)
International Organization for Migration	Liberia	Operational	ETC site Sinje (GRAND CAPE MOUNT County)
United States Public Health Service	Liberia	Closed	ETC site Monrovia Medical Unit (MARGIBI County)
Partners in Health	Liberia	Shut down in progress	ETC site Zwedru (GRAND GEDEH County)
Firestone Company	Liberia	Operational	ETC site Firestone (MARGIBI County)
MoHSW	Liberia	Operational	ETC site ELWA 2 (MONTERRADO County)
MoHSW	Liberia	Closed	ETC site Island Clinic (MONTERRADO County)
China PLA	Liberia	Operational	ETC site SKD Stadium ETU 3 (MONTERRADO County)
MoHSW/African Union	Liberia	Closed	ETC site Congo Town - Old Ministry of Defense ETU 1 (MONTERRADO County)
MoHSW	Liberia	Closed	ETC site Unity Conference Cetnre (MONTERRADO County)
Medicins Sans Frontieres Belgium	Liberia	Closed	ETC site ELWA 3 (MONTERRADO County)

Internews "Information Saves Lives" is a six-month project implemented under the Health Communication Capacity Collaborative (Hc3) project and funded by USAID. The project aims at building the capacity of Liberian journalists to report accurately on the Ebola disease and on the impact of the crisis on the local population.

For more information contact: Tapang Ivo Tanku, Health Communication Liaison Officer – 0770461348

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<u>Team Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Project Concern International	Liberia	Operational	ETC site Ganta (NIMBA County)
PAE/Aspen	Liberia	Shut down in progress	ETC site Bopulu (GBARPOLU County)
PAE/Aspen	Liberia	Operational	ETC site Barclayville (GRAND KRU County)
Heart to Heart/PAE	Liberia	Shut down in progress	ETC site Tappita (NIMBA County)
International Medical Corps	Liberia	Operational	ETC site Suakoko (BONG County)

Source: World Health Organization, Available at:

https://extranet.who.int/ebolafmt/teams?field_deployment_country_tid=All&field_team_status_tid=All&populate=&order=field_deployment_country&sort=asc

More information can be found here:

FMT for Ebola

https://extranet.who.int/ebolafmt/teams?field_deployment_country_tid=All&field_team_status_tid=All&populate=&order=field_deployment_country&sort=asc

Rapid Guidance on the Decommissioning of Ebola Care Facilities

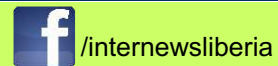
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/160198/1/WHO_EVD_Guidance_Strategy_15.1_eng.pdf

Engaging the Community in Decommissioning of Ebola Treatment Units

<http://liberia.iom.int/2015/04/27/engaging-the-community-in-decommissioning-of-ebola-treatment-units/>

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Liberia's road to basic health care restoration

Liberia's Acting Minister of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW) Bernice Dahn has described the country's transition plan as a "connective tissue" between efforts employed to combat the Ebola outbreak and a continuation of the pre-Ebola health investment plan towards the national development agenda.

MOHSW now has a 6-month plan for the immediate transition from the Ebola virus disease (EVD) response to the restoration of basic health services that were crushed by the Ebola epidemic that started in March 2014. The disease claimed a huge number of lives in affected communities, including an unprecedented number of healthcare workers.

According to MOHSW, 179 of the 340 health care workers who were confirmed to be infected with EVD died, eroding public confidence in the health sector.

Liberia has effectively rolled back Ebola and the country started counting down to 42 days when it will be declared Ebola-free on 9 May if no other new case is identified.

In reference to the March 2015 revised Social and Mobilization pillar, Rev. John Sumo has been tasked with heading the Health Promotion Division that further breaks down into the Ministry of Information and Culture (MICAT) also charged with media relations. At the base of the pillar, there exist Field Operations headed by WHO, Messages and Materials by UNICEF and Research, Monitoring and Evaluation by the Health Communications Capacity Collaborative (HC3).

The pillar maps out areas selected for immediate action towards restoration of basic health services including the building of a good human resource capacity, laboratory services at health facilities, EVD funds realignment and infrastructure such as ETUs and Community Care Centers (CCC). Others are logistics and supplies, surveillance, preparedness and response, community engagement and coordination.

On 1 April 2015, President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf officially told the nation in an address that her administration would embark on the ten-year plan because Ebola had exposed the weaknesses in the health sector. She named several priority areas including the training of health care professionals, improving and expanding services at primary and secondary healthcare centers, upgrading county hospitals and establishing three regional referral hospitals in the country.

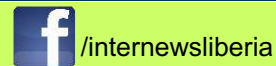
Besides other life-threatening diseases, recent efforts to combat Measles prove that the outbreak of Ebola in March 2014 further crippled the health care system and deepened fear and mistrust among citizens.

Regarding logistics and supplies, MOHSW says it hopes to conduct assets transfer and transition to support restoration of basic services. It will take stock of EVD and non-EVD supplies, medicines, non-medical supplies, nutritional supplements and food supplies and align them for the restoration of health services and strengthening the delivery and storage of pharmaceutical and medical supplies.

The Ministry said in order to have effective surveillance, to be prepared and ready to respond, it intends to maintain the current health referral structures (community health facilities, Ebola Treatment Units and schools) and transfer surveillance responsibilities including case detection, investigation, contact tracing, etc. to the County Health Teams (CHTs). It also wants to integrate the call center and dispatch center and transition the unit to the JFK Memorial Hospital.

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Communities advised to continue respecting warnings on bushmeat

The consumption of bushmeat is a nation-wide concern as reflected by people in Grand Gedeh County, where traditional hunting has long been a source of citizens' livelihood. But since the outbreak of Ebola in March 2014, hunting came to a grinding halt following restrictions by the Liberian government on the killing and consumption of bats and nonhuman primates such as monkeys, apes and chimpanzees.

Citizens' now cast hopes that they could start consuming all the initially banned animals, as they look forward to 9 May 2015 when the country will be declared Ebola, should no other new case come up.

However, that is absolutely wrong and should not be encouraged, says Dr John Ly, a medical doctor working with Tiyatien Health in Zwedru, Grand Gedeh. He says that bats, monkeys, apes and chimpanzees must at all times be avoided even if the country is declared Ebola-free.

People become infected with Ebola through contact with an infected animal, such as a fruit bat or nonhuman primate, explains Dr Ly. Another real danger, he adds, lies with hunters who pick up dead infected animals in the forest. If this should happen in future, it is possible that a new Ebola outbreak among humans could begin.

While bats and monkeys always carry a higher risk than other species of bush meat, it will be a national policy whether these should be avoided or not. All meat (bush and farm) carries risk of pathogens. Safe food preparation is therefore much more important than which species to eat and which to avoid. Unsafe food preparation is much more dangerous than any species of bush meat. Therefore, Dr Ly advises that all bushmeat must be well cooked and that people should avoid picking up dead animals. The risk of contracting Ebola from bushmeat is not in the killing - apart from the incidental bite and resulting blood-blood contact. The main risk is in handling the fresh kills and particularly in food preparation. Handling raw and

under-cooked meat carries risk for disease. Hence, even buying meat (bush or farm) one has to be as hygienic as possible. Proper cooking kills all viruses, bacteria and parasites and attention should be given to avoid contamination of areas during meat preparation and avoid re-infecting the meat once it is cooked.

Liberia's Deputy Health Minister and Chief Medical Officer Dr. Bernice Dahn also warned Liberians to avoid eating bushmeat and to constantly chlorinate their water before drinking. Regular hand washing before and after eating as a way of preventing the spread of the Ebola virus must be encouraged, she insists.

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) says the natural reservoir host of Ebola virus remains unknown. However, on the basis of evidence and the nature of similar viruses, researchers believe that the virus is animal-borne and that bats are the most likely source.

Need for community collaboration

Communities could continue resisting the consumption of banned animals, by sharing best practices with their County Health Teams and wildlife officials fighting Ebola. The local media could also step up their actions on the fight against Ebola because some citizens are increasingly becoming complacent and are abandoning Ebola prevention measures.

Although the country could be declared Ebola-free on 9 May 2015, it still remains vulnerable to the disease that could bounce back through illegal activities (trade in bushmeat, illegal crossings) with neighboring Guinea and Sierra Leone that continue to suffer from the same outbreak. Strict vigilance and community collaboration is essential to ending Ebola.

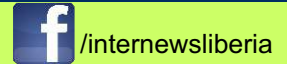
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Citizens' Feedback



ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION

Traditional rulers in Lofa County are educating members in their communities on how to differentiate between the Ebola and routine vaccines. They are also encouraging parents to take their children to centers where they could be given the routine vaccine for free.

Lofa

SCHOOLS

Citizens say Ebola prevention measures are being respected in all schools.

Lofa

EBOLA PREVENTION MEASURES

Nimba County residents say the traditional ruler of Flumpa, a local district in their County, initiated the free distribution of chlorine and other Ebola preventive materials to all families in a bid to encourage continuous prevention measures.

Nimba

Residents in Grand Bassa County say all schools are respecting Ebola prevention measures. But within most communities, there is complacency given that there has not been any confirmed Ebola case for several weeks.

Bong, Grand Geedeh, Grand Kru, Grand Bassa, Nimba & River Cess

Citizens say they are no longer following Ebola prevention measures because their County is Ebola-free.

Margibi & Gbarpolu

The Ebola prevention measures are being respected in the County, according to what the people say.

Sinoe, Grand Cape Mount & Montserrado

BURIAL SITES

Citizens say they now carry on safe burials as recommended by partners fighting Ebola in Liberia.

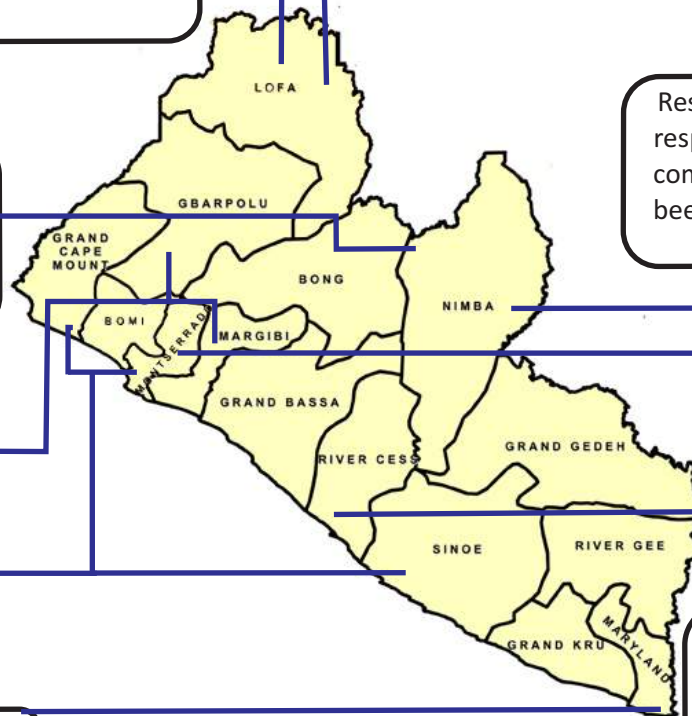
Montserrado

The people confirm that they do not follow Ebola prevention measures because their County is Ebola-free.

Maryland

River Cess County residents are asking how long it could take for them to move into sites where their dead Ebola patients were buried. They say it is a customary practice for Liberians to visit the graves of their relatives and lay flowers on them.

River Cess



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Citizens' Feedback

/internewsliberia

EBOLA VACCINE / FUNDS

Residents rumor that the Ebola vaccine will infect people with Ebola. They add that the government seeks to maintain its spread across Liberia.

Montserrado

Residents suggest that the Liberian government could make a clear distinction between the Ebola and routine vaccines. They add that fear and mistrust are growing in Grand Bassa County because citizens cannot distinguish between the two.

Grand Bassa County

Citizens' rumor that the Ebola vaccine seeks to infect many people with the virus and also sterilize those living in populated countries.

River Cess

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Rumors concerning the WFP food rations being given in a hard-hit area of River Cess County have been spreading. While the local communities are accepting the rice rations, there are rumors that the salt WFP is providing contains the Ebola virus, so the community members are either not accepting (or accepting and throwing away) the salt.

River Cess

HUMANITARIAN AID & EBOLA FUNDS

In Nimba County, the people say that food supplies were donated to healed Ebola patients by the Norwegian refugee Council (NRC).

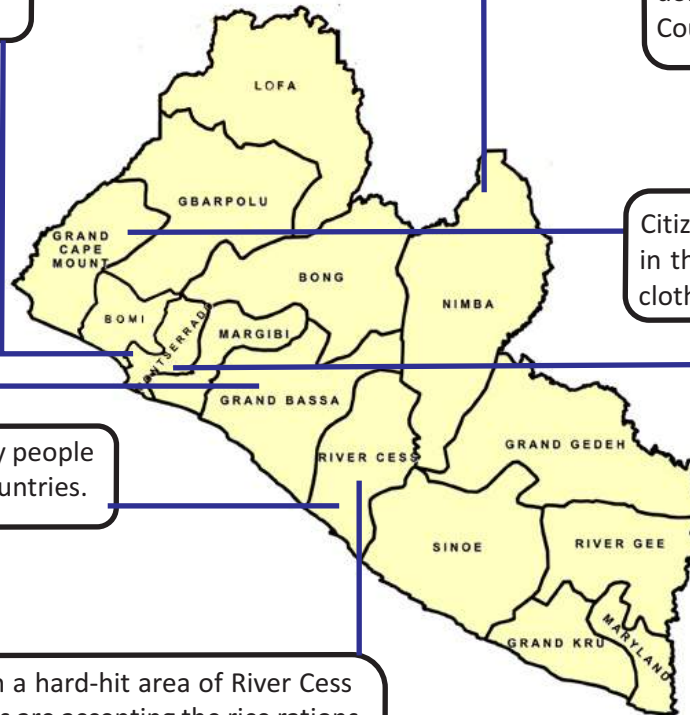
Nimba

Citizens rumor that Ebola orphans in Jenewonde, an orphanage in the Tewor district, are not receiving basic supplies including clothes, food and medicines.

Cape Mount

Locals rumor that the Liberian government is deliberately enriching its top officials with Ebola funds that is meant to assist families that were directly affected by the disease.

Montserrado



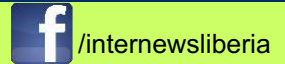
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Citizens' Feedback



ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION

The citizens of Gbarpolu County rumor that there is an on-going Ebola campaign that has been disguised as a malaria prevention campaign, targeting all women and children. They add that the campaign will start on 25 April 2015 and will be conducted by the County Health Team.

Gbarpolu

Citizens' rumor that the Ebola vaccine has been disguised as the routine vaccine. They say it will infect their children with the disease that could also spread to all parts of their County.

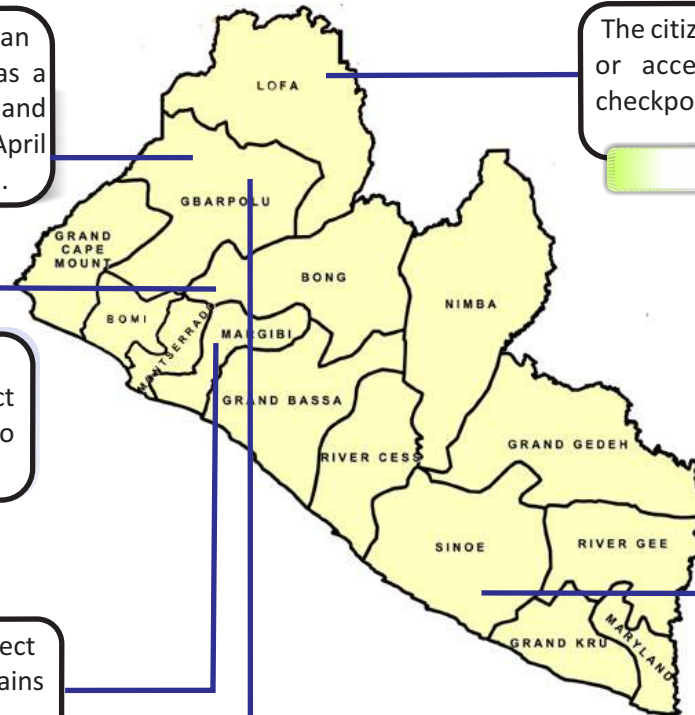
Bong

It is being rumored that the routine vaccine will infect many more people with Ebola because it contains portions of the Ebola virus.

Margibi County, Maryland & Lofa

The citizens of Gbarpolu County rumor that there is an on-going Ebola campaign that has been disguised as a malaria prevention campaign, targeting all women and children.

Gbarpolu



The citizens say top government officials do not wash their hands or accept temperature checks at the Salega immigration checkpoint in Lofa.

Lofa

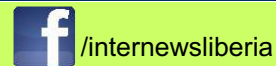
MALARIA

People rumor that the free distribution of mosquito bed nets in their County is a new way of spreading Ebola. They claim that the bed nets have been impregnated with the Ebola virus and are not insecticides. They say that the same nets were used by Ebola patients in Ebola Treatment Units (ETUs).

Sinoe

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Rumors Reporting

Border

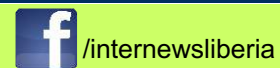
Rumors from local people	Well-sourced and accurate responses
<p>Lofa County</p> <p>The citizens say top government officials do not wash their hands or accept temperature checks at the Salega immigration checkpoint in Lofa.</p>	<p>The social mobilization supervisor in Lofa County, Jammie Kekula, says stringent measures have been put in place to ensure that all persons, irrespective of their titles and positions, respect the Ebola prevention measures. Kekula says that there are several partner agencies fighting the disease in Lofa, and that security measures have been heightened especially along the borders in recent weeks. The police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN) have been stationed at the borders to stop unruly behaviors.</p> <p>Liberia has not been declared Ebola-free. Citizens are advised to remain vigilant and report any suspected case of illegal crossing at the Lofa borders to authorities fighting the disease. It could be suggested that, community members in Lofa County and their local media quickly report any suspected Ebola case.</p> <p><i>*For more information or interviews, Internews strongly recommends journalists/communicators to contact:</i></p> <p>Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) Jammie Kekula, Social Mobilization Supervisor, Lofa County Phone: 0777856835</p> <p>Projects Concern International (PCI) Liberia Jolene M. Mullins, Country Representative, Health & Nutrition Manager Phone: 0880711148 jmullins@pc-lib.org</p>

Ebola vaccine / Funds

<p>Montserrado County</p> <p>Residents are rumoring that the Ebola vaccine will infect people with Ebola. They add that the government seeks to maintain its spread across Liberia.</p>	<p>The Liberian government chose two vaccines - one manufactured by Merck and another by GlaxoSmithKline (both pharmaceutical companies), after initial studies showed that they were generally safe and produced an <u>immune response</u> against Ebola in human volunteers in the United States and other countries. In early March, researchers finished vaccinating an initial batch of 600 volunteers at Redemption Hospital in the capital Monrovia, which was used as an Ebola holding center a few months ago. To date, at least 1200 volunteers have been vaccinated during the second phase of the trial. Officials say they made sure that participants fully understood the consent forms, and shed more light to volunteers with high illiteracy or low education levels. Explanations of risks and potentially unfamiliar concepts, like placebos and randomized trials, are given in Liberian English, or, if need be, in one of the 16 local languages. Government officials say volunteers are being paid an amount to compensate for their transportation costs and lost wages.</p>
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Ebola vaccine / Funds

River Cess County

Citizens' are rumoring that the Ebola vaccine seeks to infect many people with the virus and also sterilize those living in populated counties.

**For more information or interviews, Internews strongly recommends journalists/communicators to contact:*

The Liberia-US Joint Research Partnership

Stephen B. Kennedy, MD, MPH, FLCP

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kennedys@lpgmc.org

kennedy@pire.org

Routine Immunization

Gbarpolu County

The citizens of Gbarpolu County are rumoring that there is an on-going Ebola campaign that has been disguised as a malaria prevention campaign, targeting all women and children. They add that the campaign will start on 25 April 2015 and will be conducted by the County Health Team.

Although the outbreak in Liberia has decreased to zero-Ebola cases, Ebola is not as contagious as many other infectious diseases. Transmission requires direct contact with infected body fluids. Measles on the other hand, is air borne. It is much more infectious because transmission does not require direct contact with an infected person.

Measles has a very safe and very effective vaccine that has been given for more than 50 years, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It is advised that strong emphasis be laid on the importance of educating communities and reminding them that the measles vaccines are safe and effective and target only children below the age of five. The current study for the Ebola vaccines, however, is targeting adults from 18 and above, and these vaccines are being offered at only one medical centre – Redemption Hospital - in the capital Monrovia.

The CDC advises that parents should try the best they can to take their children for routine immunizations including measles.

Bong County

Citizens' are saying that the Ebola vaccine has been disguised as the routine vaccine. They say it will infect their children with the disease that could also spread to all parts of their County.

**For more information or interviews, journalists/communicators can contact:*

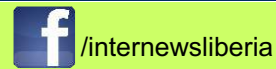
Social and Mobilisation Team (MoHSW)

Flourish Z. Karnue, Supervisor River Gee County

Phone: 886560485

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Routine Immunization

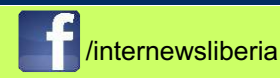
<p>Margibi County, Maryland & Lofa Counties</p> <p>It is being rumored that the routine vaccine will infect many more people with Ebola because it contains portions of the Ebola virus.</p>	<p>Social and Mobilisation Team (MoHSW) Bill Kaloweh, Supervisor River Cess County Phone: 0886525000/0777525000</p> <p>Social and Mobilisation Team (MoHSW) Jammie Kekula, Supervisor Lofa County Phone: 0777856835</p> <p>UNICEF Liberia Rukshan Ratnam Phone: 0770267110 rratnam@unicef.org</p>
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Food distribution

<p>River Cess County</p> <p>Rumors concerning the WFP food rationing in a hard-hit area of River Cess County have been spreading. While the local communities are accepting the rice rations, there are rumors that the salt WFP is providing contains the Ebola virus, so the community members are either not accepting (or accepting and throwing away) the salt.</p>	<p>According to the <u>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</u> (CDC), the transmission of Ebola through eating or handling food other than bushmeat has never been documented. The CDC says there is no evidence that foods produced commercially have ever transmitted the Ebola virus anywhere in the world, and that there has been no evidence in previous Ebola outbreak investigations of the virus spreading through food contaminated with the blood or body fluids of an infected food worker.</p> <p>On their part, the World Food Program (WFP) in Liberia says they ration food to individuals and households that have experienced Ebola cases or have been isolated because of contact with Ebola cases, as well as to communities that experienced wide-spread and intense transmission of the Ebola Virus Disease. They add that salt cannot carry Ebola portions.</p> <p><i>*For more information or interviews, journalists/communicators can contact:</i></p> <p>World Food Programme (WFP) Liberia Amos M. Ballayan, National Programme Officer Phone: 0776500222/0886521795</p> <p>World Food Programme (WFP) Liberia Scott Higgins, Information Mgmt Officer-Food Security Phone: 0886914915 scott.higgins@wfp.org</p> <p>Center for Disease Control (CDC) Liberia Communications Office Phone: 0775090926</p>
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Malaria prevention

Sinoe County

People rumor that the free distribution of mosquito bed nets in their county is a new way of spreading Ebola. They claim that the bed nets have been impregnated with the Ebola virus and are not insecticides. They say that the same nets were used by Ebola patients in Ebola Treatment Units (ETUs).

Gbarpolu County

The citizens of Gbarpolu County are rumoring that there is an on-going Ebola campaign that has been disguised as a malaria prevention campaign, targeting all women and children.

As a result of the troubling Ebola situation in 2014, the country suspended the planned free distribution of 2 million **Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs)**. In its recent Strategic Plan for Liberia, the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative adopted a “universal coverage” goal for ITNs, defined operationally as one long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) for each sleeping space or a maximum of three LLINs per household. The country has set objectives of 90 percent of families receiving at least one LLIN, and at least 85 percent of the general population sleeping under LLINs. Currently, mass campaigns are the main distribution method, reinforced by intense behavior change communication (BCC) at the community level. Routine distribution of nets is also occurring during the first antenatal care (ANC) visit and at delivery in a health care institution.

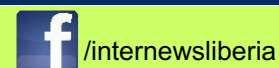
**For more information or interviews, journalists/communicators can contact:*

Tiyatien Health

John Ly, MD, Medical Director
 jly@tiyatienhealthorg
 Phone:0886446122; 0775586946

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Humanitarian aid / Ebola funds

Cape Mount County

Citizens are rumoring that Ebola orphans in Jenewonde, an orphanage in the Tewor district, are not receiving basic supplies including clothes, food and medicines.

Montserrado County

There is a rumor that the Liberian government is deliberately enriching its top officials with Ebola funds that were meant to assist families directly affected by the disease.

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) has been registering and regularly following up on orphans in all Liberian Counties. They have been partnering with aid agencies such as SOS Children's Villages, UNICEF, and Save the Children, among a host of others in identifying and linking up orphans with their heir/foster families. Psycho-social support, referral to specialized services and the provision of cash grants (\$150 USD) are also provided every month to each Ebola orphan.

Save the Children is also collaborating with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOSW) to identify family members of the orphaned children who could facilitate their work. It could be encouraged that also family members, orphanages and relatives hosting Ebola orphans should contact MoGCSP, MOHSW, UNICEF and/or Save the Children to establish official channels for financial incentives and support.

**For more information or interviews, journalists/communicators can contact:*

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Liberia

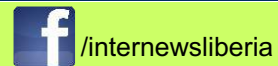
Dominik Koepl, Child Protection Sub-Cluster
Information Management
Phone: 0770 26 7952
dkoppl@unicef.org

Save the Children Liberia

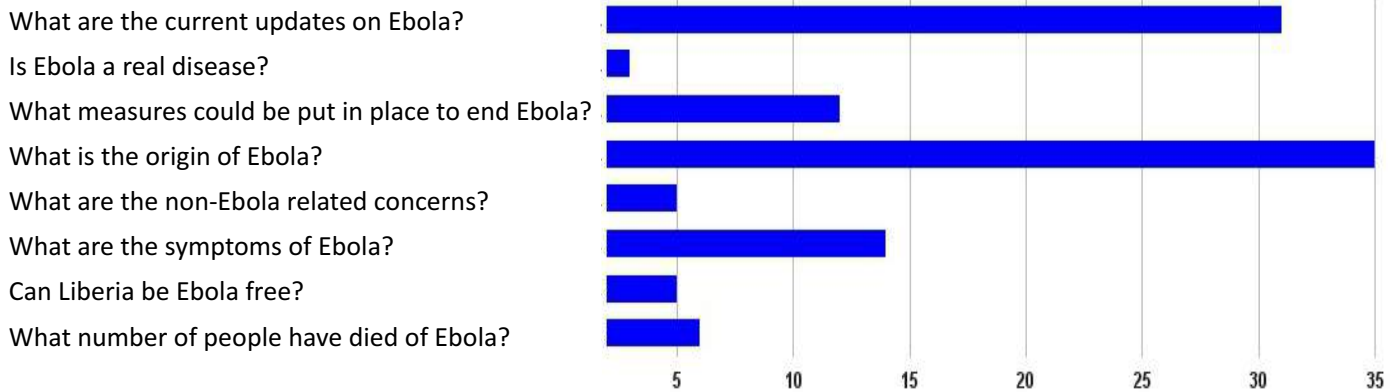
Grariah Walker, Advocacy and Policy Manager
Phone: 0886 556 290
grariah.walker@savethechildren.org

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THE MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS IN THE GEOPOLL SURVEY Information Needs Analysis



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS FROM COUNTIES

Montserrado County

- What is the origin of Ebola in Liberia?
- When will Liberia be Ebola-free?
- Is Ebola still in Liberia?

Bomi County

- What is Ebola?
- When will Liberia be Ebola-free?

Bong County

- Will Liberia be Ebola-free?
- How did Ebola get into Liberia?

Grand Cape Mount County

- When will Liberia be declared Ebola-free?

Nimba County

- When will Ebola be defeated in Liberia?
- Is Liberia still Ebola-stricken?

Grand Bassa County

- When will Liberia be declared Ebola-free?

Margibi County

- When will Liberia defeat Ebola?

Lofa County

- What triggered an Ebola outbreak in Liberia?
- When will Liberia be declared Ebola-free?

Grand Gedeeh County

- In what year was Ebola discovered?

Maryland County

- In what year and month did Liberia record its first Ebola case?

Sinoe County

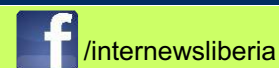
- When will Liberia be Ebola-free?

Gbarpolu County

- How did Ebola get into Liberia, and is there any cure for the disease?

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UNICEF Liberia

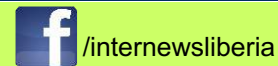
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Resources for the media

President Sirleaf Addresses the Nation; Highlights Health, Education, and Agriculture as Priorities in the Post-Ebola Recovery Period

http://www.emansion.gov.lr/2press.php?news_id=3248&related=7&pg=sp

Health Ministry's Post-Ebola 'Transition Plan'

<http://www.liberianobserver.com/news-development/health-ministry%E2%80%99s-post-ebola-%E2%80%98transition-plan%E2%80%99>

Liberian Ministry of Health trains staff before full resumption of medical services

<https://ebolaresponse.un.org/liberian-ministry-health-trains-staff-full-resumption-medical-services>

Ebola (Ebola Virus Disease)

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/ebola-factsheet.pdf>

Facts about Bushmeat and Ebola

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/bushmeat-and-ebola.pdf>

Health-Ebola Ebola Kills Six In New Kru Town -- Official

<http://www.micatliberia.com/index.php/home/republic-of-liberia/visit-liberia/tourist-attractions/2-uncategorised/628-health-ebola-ebola-kills-six-in-new-kru-town-official.html>

WHO Safer Food Manual

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/43546/1/9789241594639_eng.pdf

Vaccines Face Same Mistrust That Fed Ebola

http://www.nytimes.com/2015/03/14/world/africa/ebola-vaccine-researchers-fight-to-overcome-public-skepticism-in-west-africa.html?_r=0

Why you should worry less about Ebola and more about measles

<http://theconversation.com/why-you-should-worry-less-about-ebola-and-more-about-measles-32981>

Transcript for CDC Tele briefing: Measles in the United States, 2015

<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2015/t0129-measles.html>

Questions and Answers about Ebola and Food Safety in the United States

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/transmission/qas-food-safety.html>