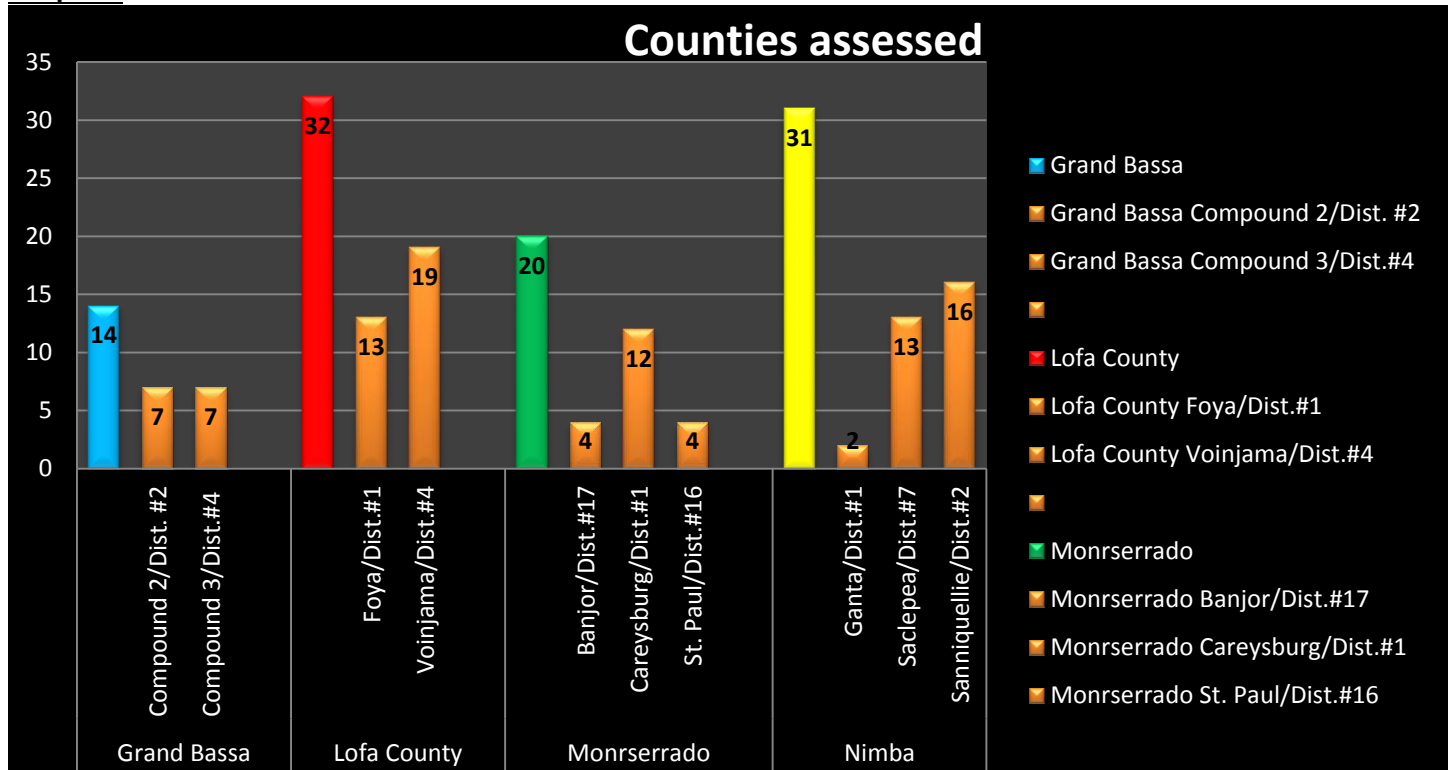


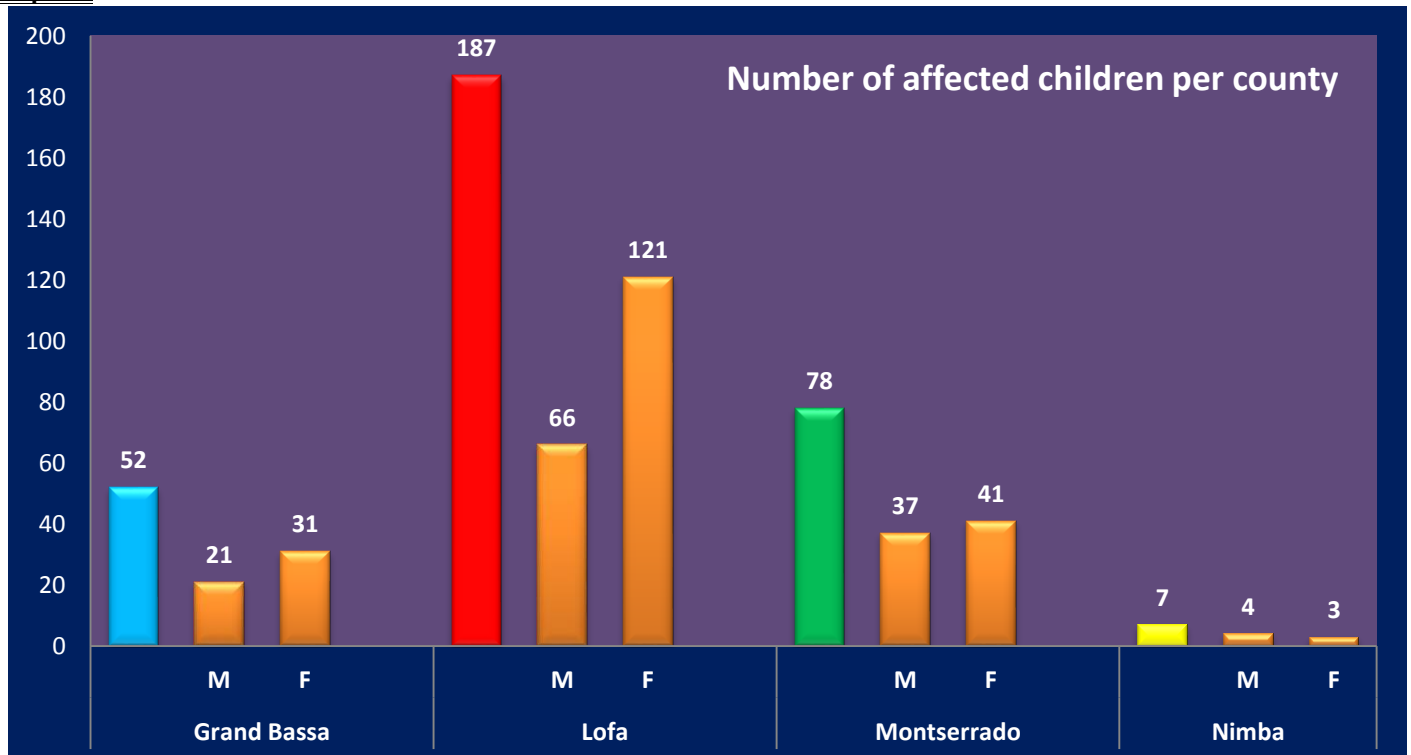
Graph: 1



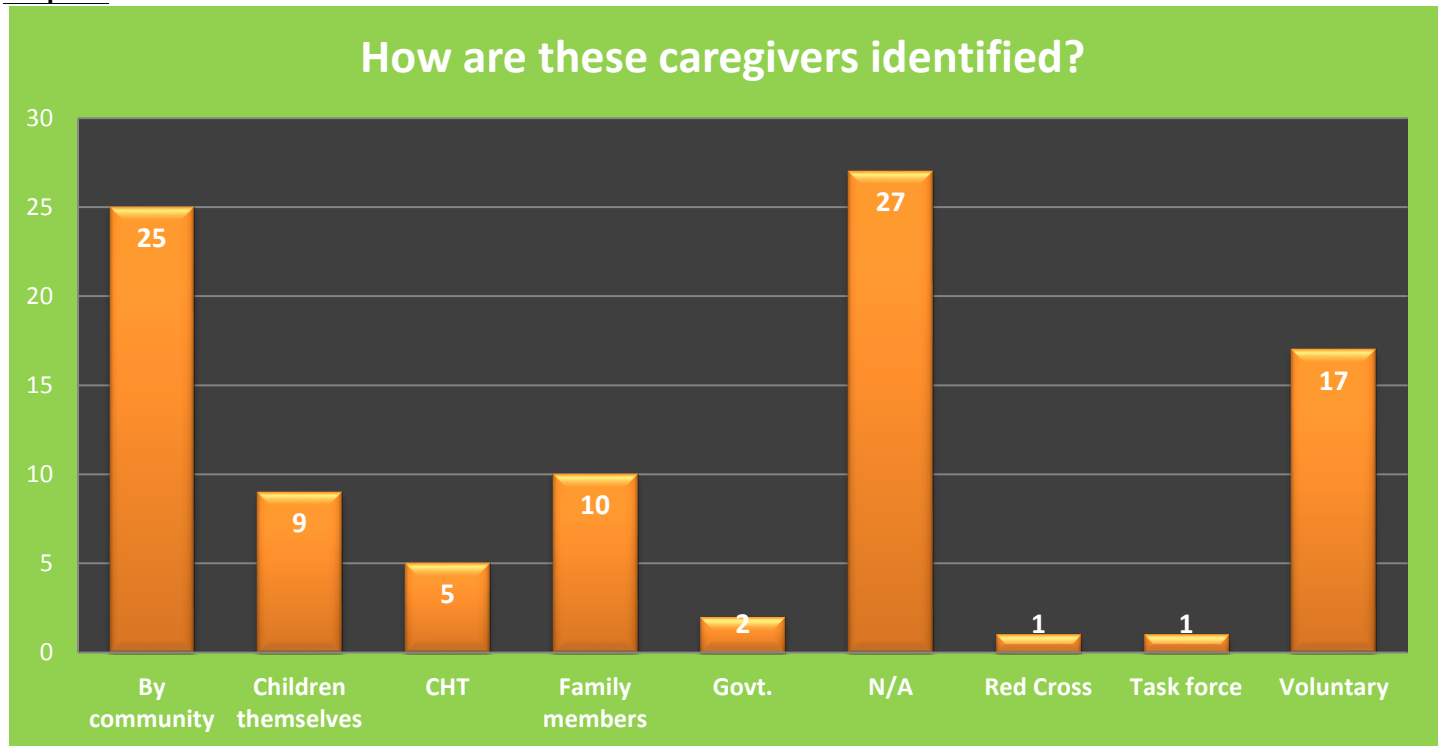
The above graph explains the number of counties and districts within those counties that were reached during the assessment. Also, we can see the number of individuals interviewed per district.

Note: The four (4) graphs in different colours and figures illustrate the four (4) Counties and the total *number of persons interviewed within their districts*. The other graphs in the same colour (brown) illustrate the different *districts and the number of persons met in each*. Adding up those figures in brown will sum up to the figures in the coloured graph.

Graph: 2



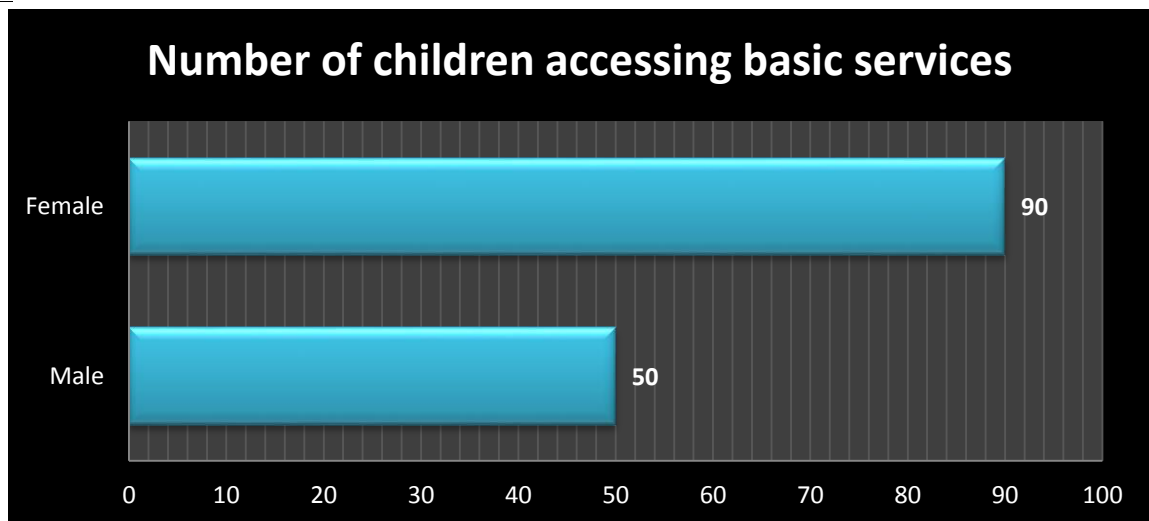
Graph: 3



The above graph also illustrates how caregivers are identified for the affected children within the four (4) Counties. Breaking it down:

- In **Grand Bassa County** - **By the Community**=3, **Family members**=4, **N/A**=7.
- In **Lofa County** - **By the Community**=11, **Children themselves**=2, **CHT**=3, **N/A**=4, **Red Cross**=1, **Voluntary**=11.
- In **Montserrado County** – **By the Community**=6, **Children themselves**=2, **Family members**=3, **N/A**=7, **Task force**=1, and **Voluntary**=1.
- In **Nimba** – **By the Community**=5, **Children themselves**=5, **CHT**=2, **Family members**=3, **Govt.** =2, **N/A**=9 and **Voluntary**=5.

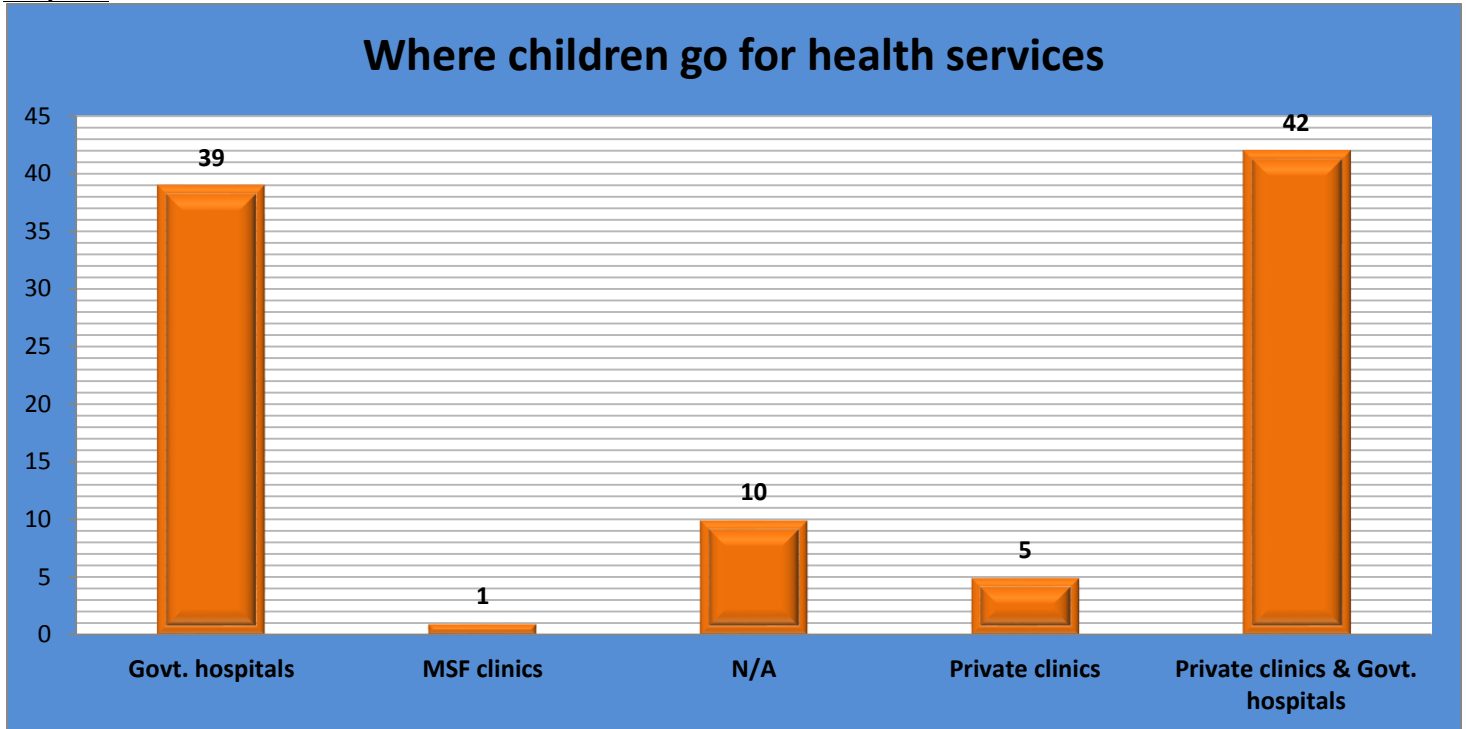
Graph: 4



This graph explains how many children are accessing the basic services from the total number of affected children in the Counties assessed.

Note: *Thirteen (13) out of the ninety-seven (97) respondents said ALL the children do have accesses to basic services, nineteen (19) persons responded, while the sixty-five (65) persons did not give any response.*

Graph: 5

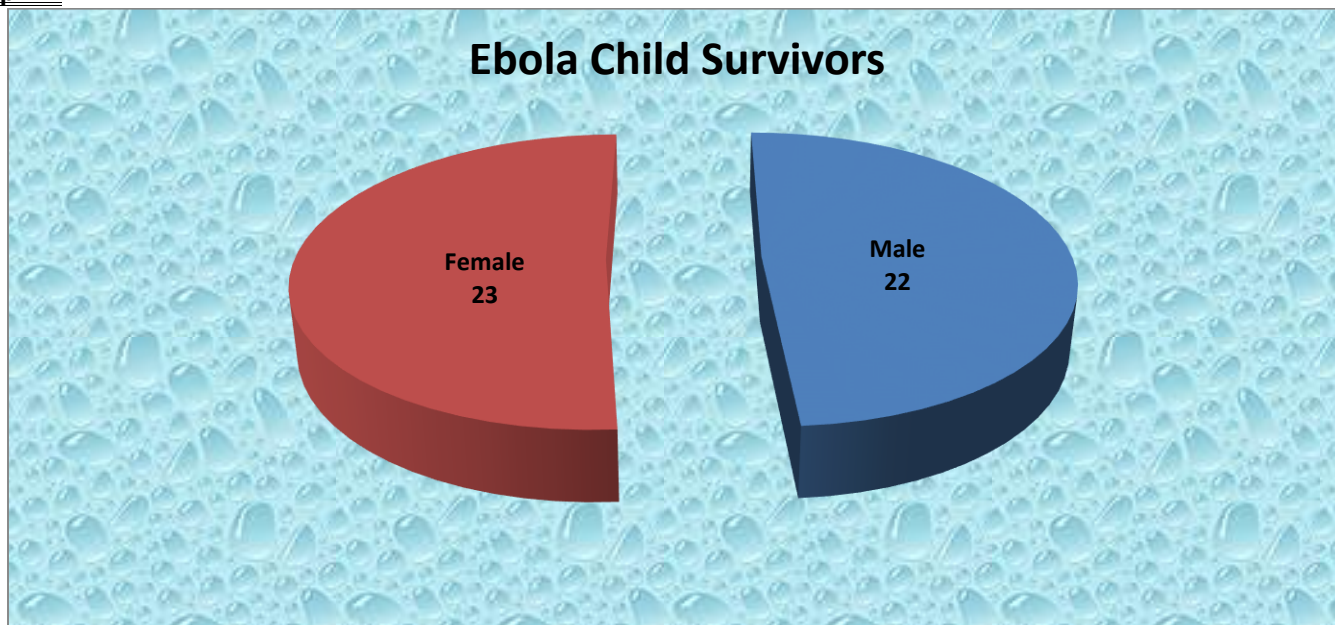


Amongst the 97 persons interviewed, the above graph shows what each of the respondents has to say about where the children go, to get health services. Some of those who said “private clinics” gave reasons like; people have the fear of going to the government hospitals least they get infected with the virus. Yet a good number of them said children go to both as shown above.

Graph: 6



Graph: 7

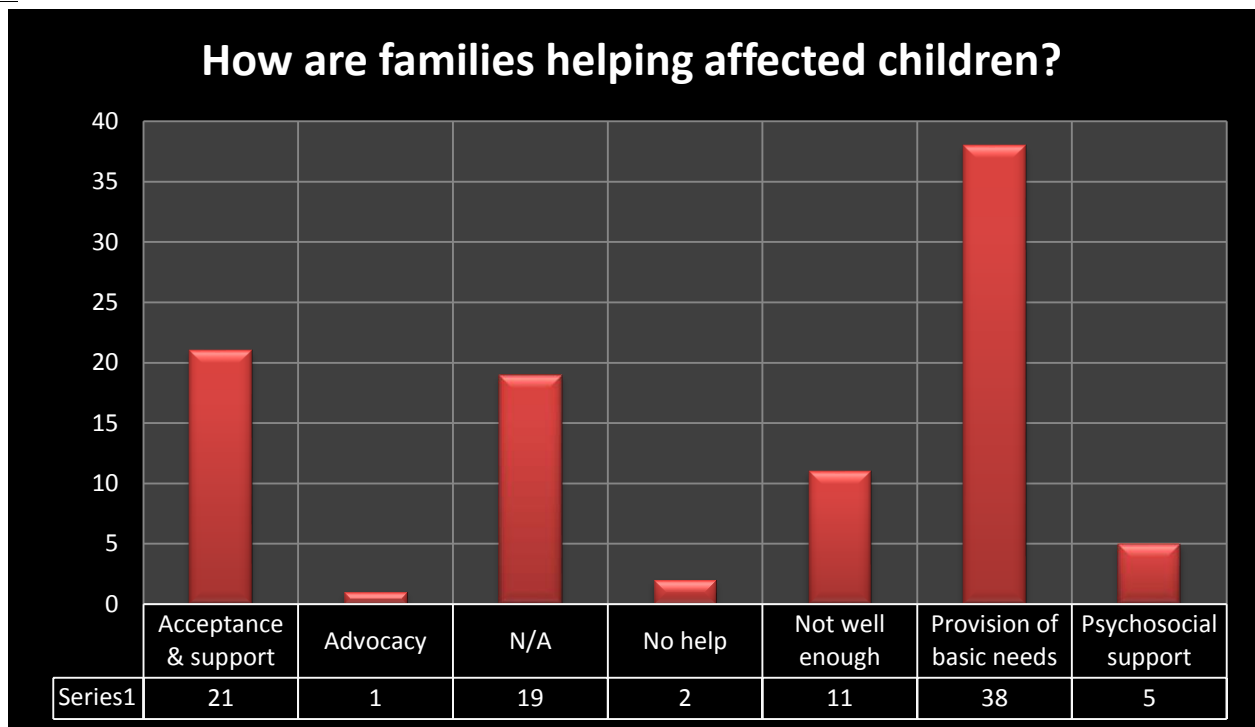


The graph above shows the total number of Ebola child survivors within the four (4) Counties. The breakdown is as follows: **Grand Bassa:** M=2 F=2; **Lofa:** M=7 F=8; **Montserrado:** M=12 F=12; **Nimba:** M=1 F=1

Graph: 8



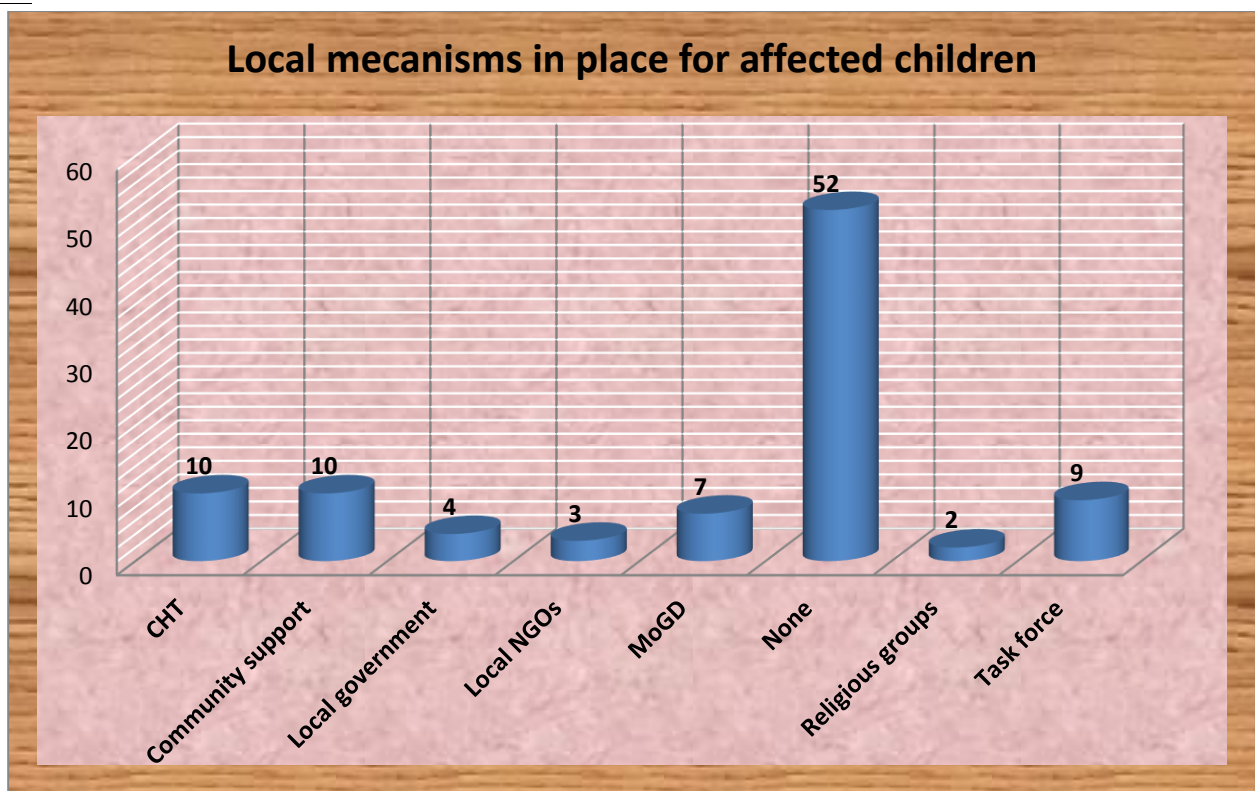
Graph: 9



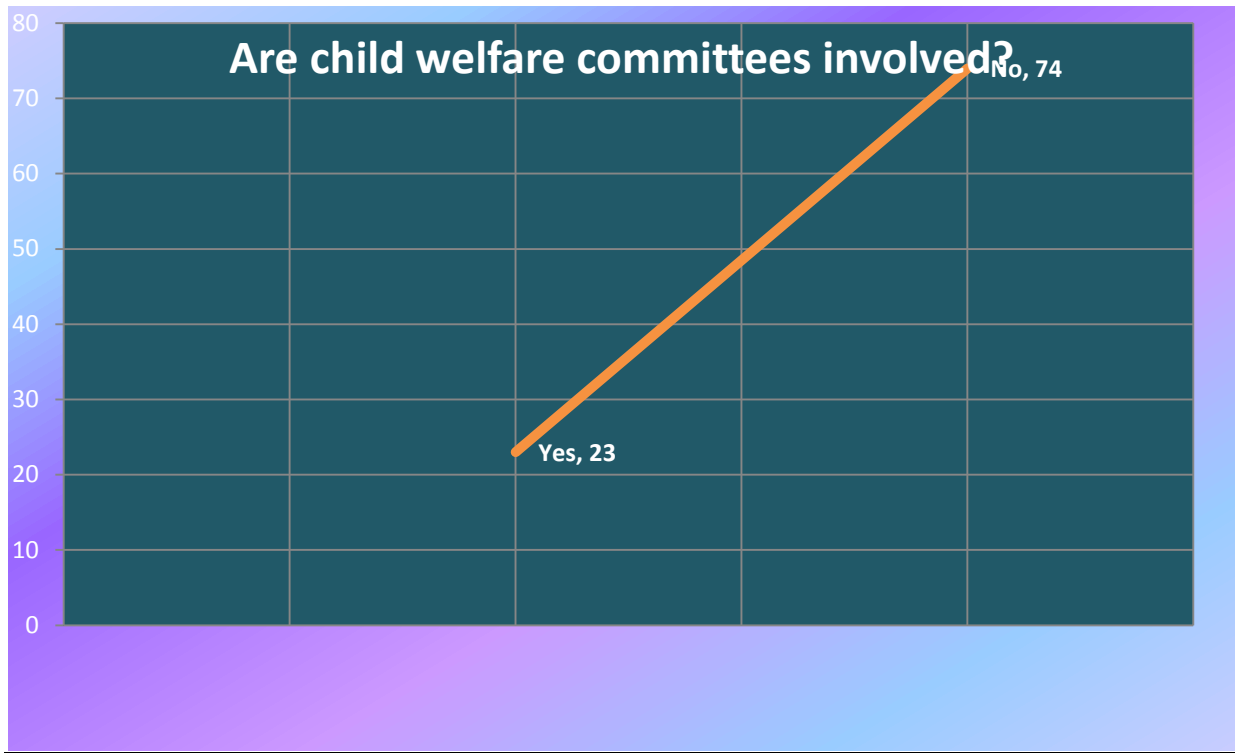
The graph above shows how families are assisting affected children.

Note: The N/A means either the question was not answered or the respondent does not know. Also, advocacy is talking about parents asking INGOs, local NGOs and other local bodies for help. Provision of basic needs includes: food, shelter and clothing.

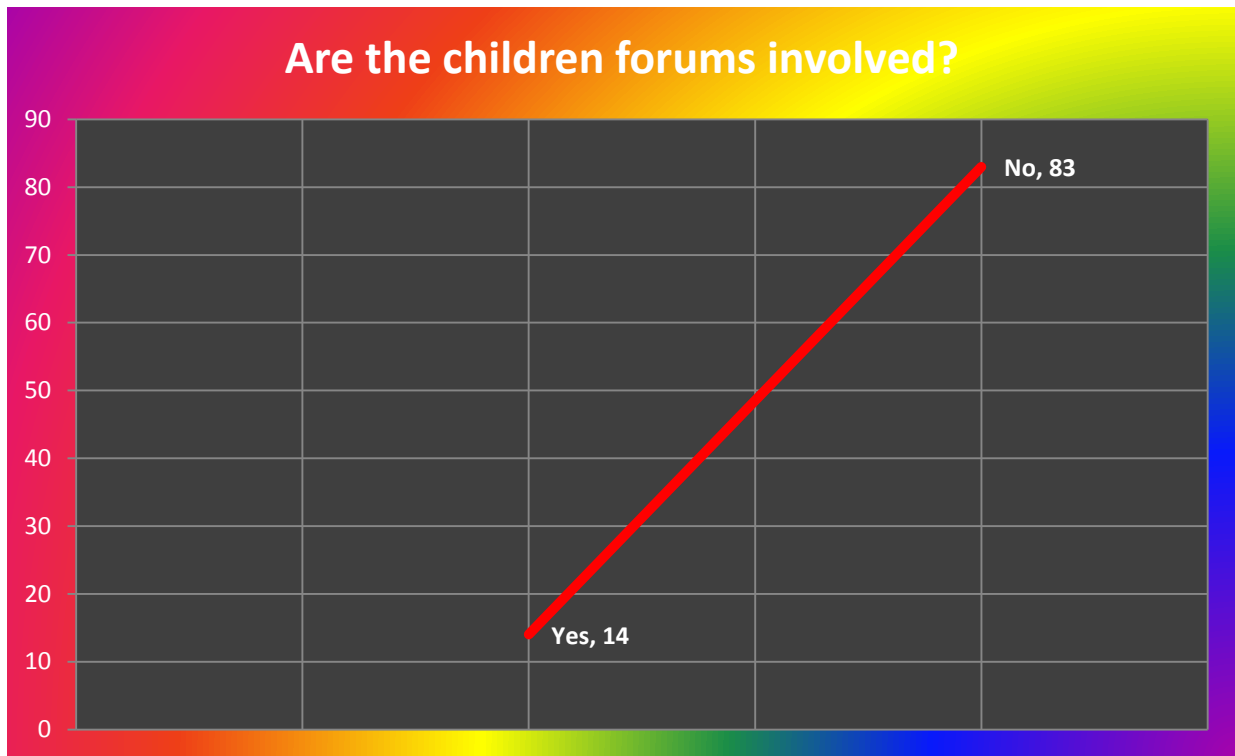
Graph: 10



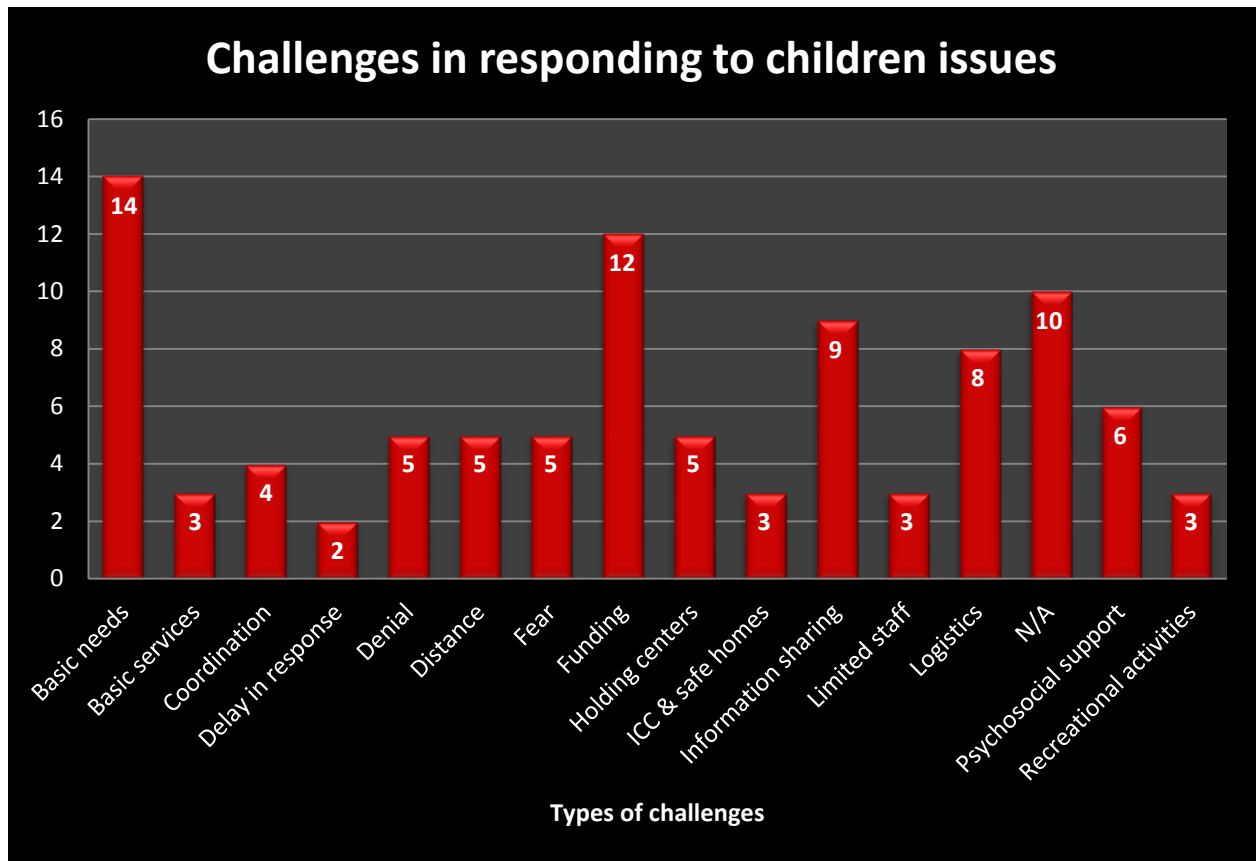
Graph: 11



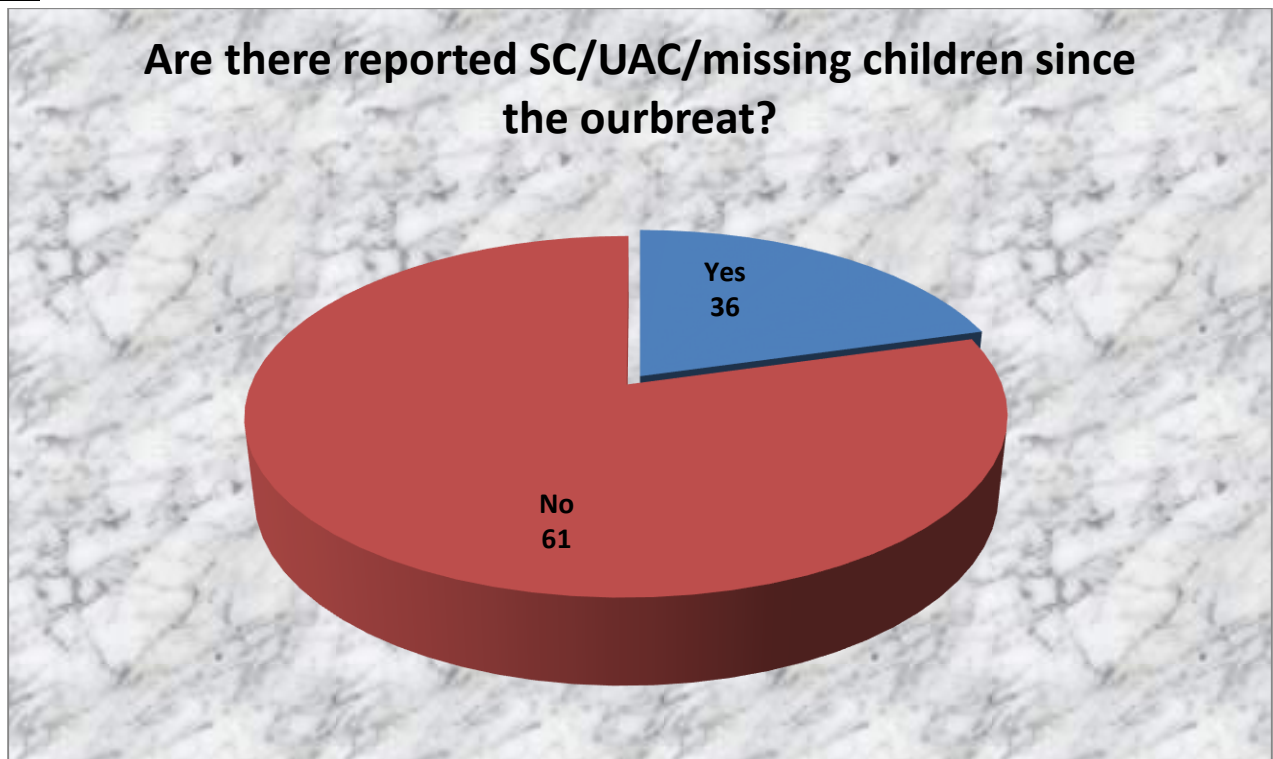
Graph: 12



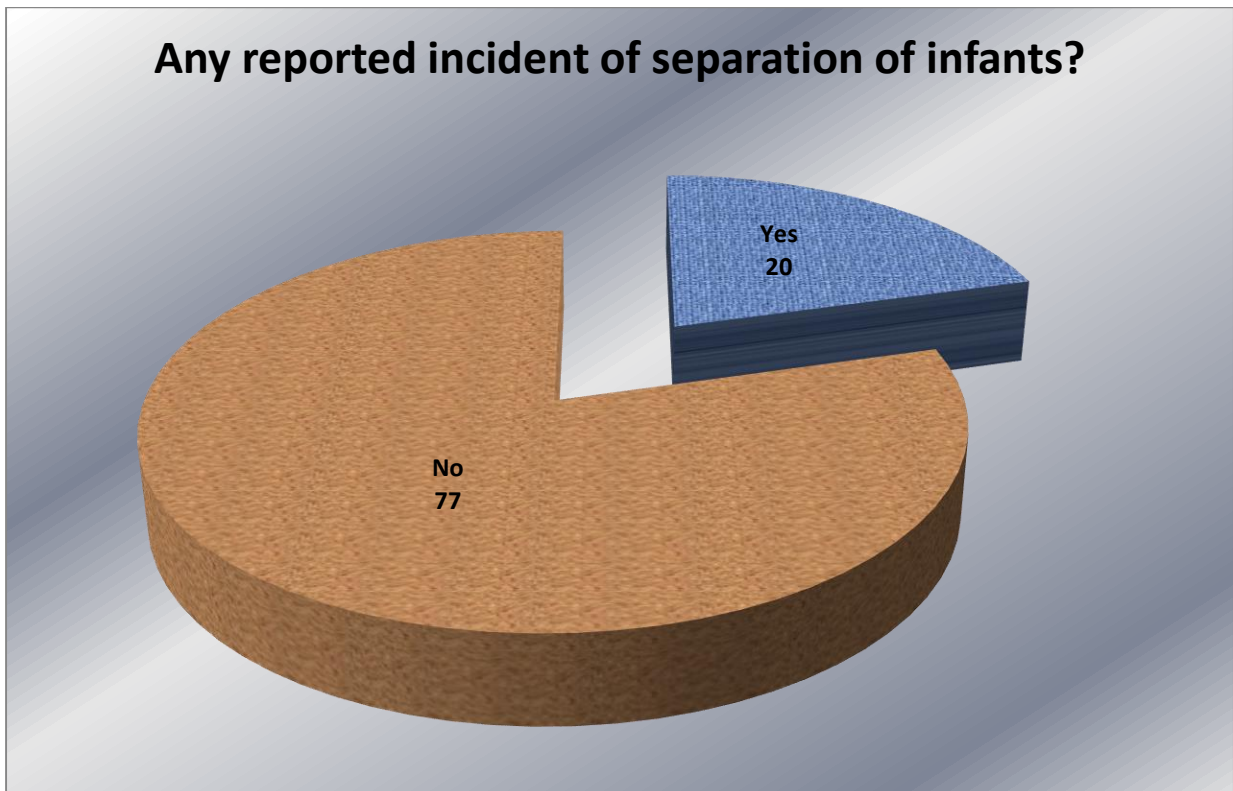
Graph: 13



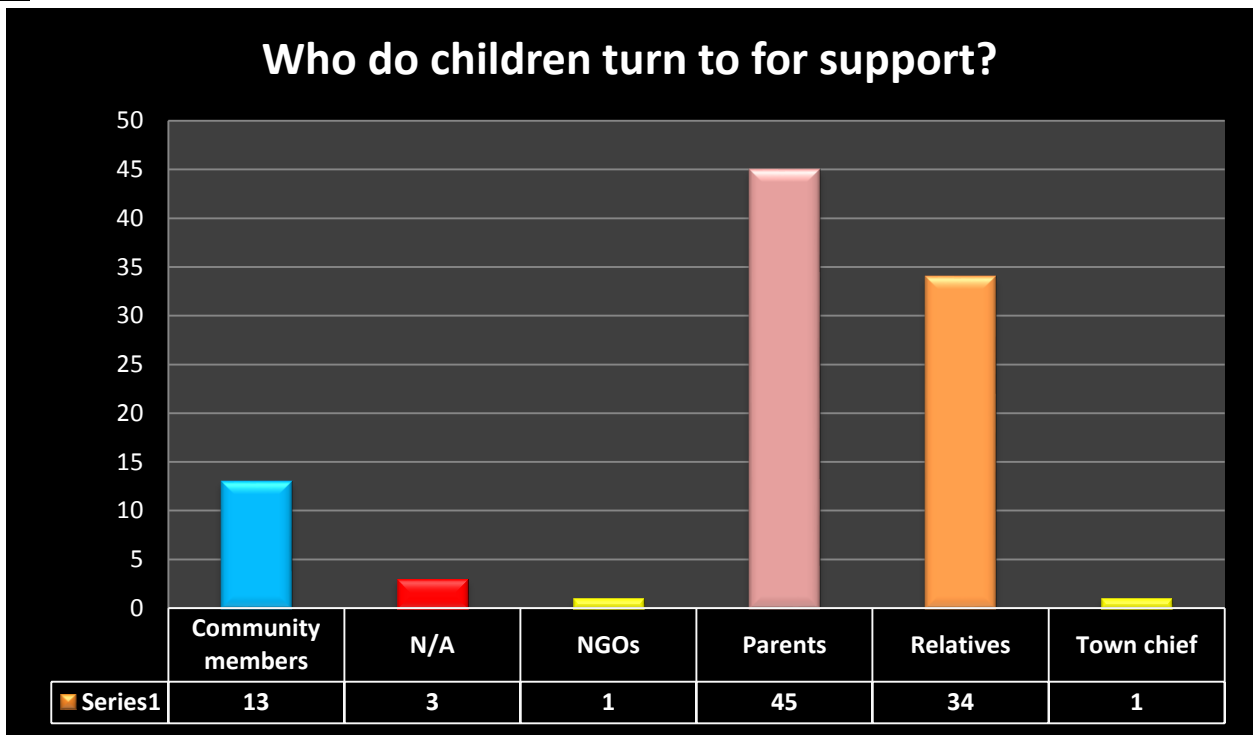
Graph: 14



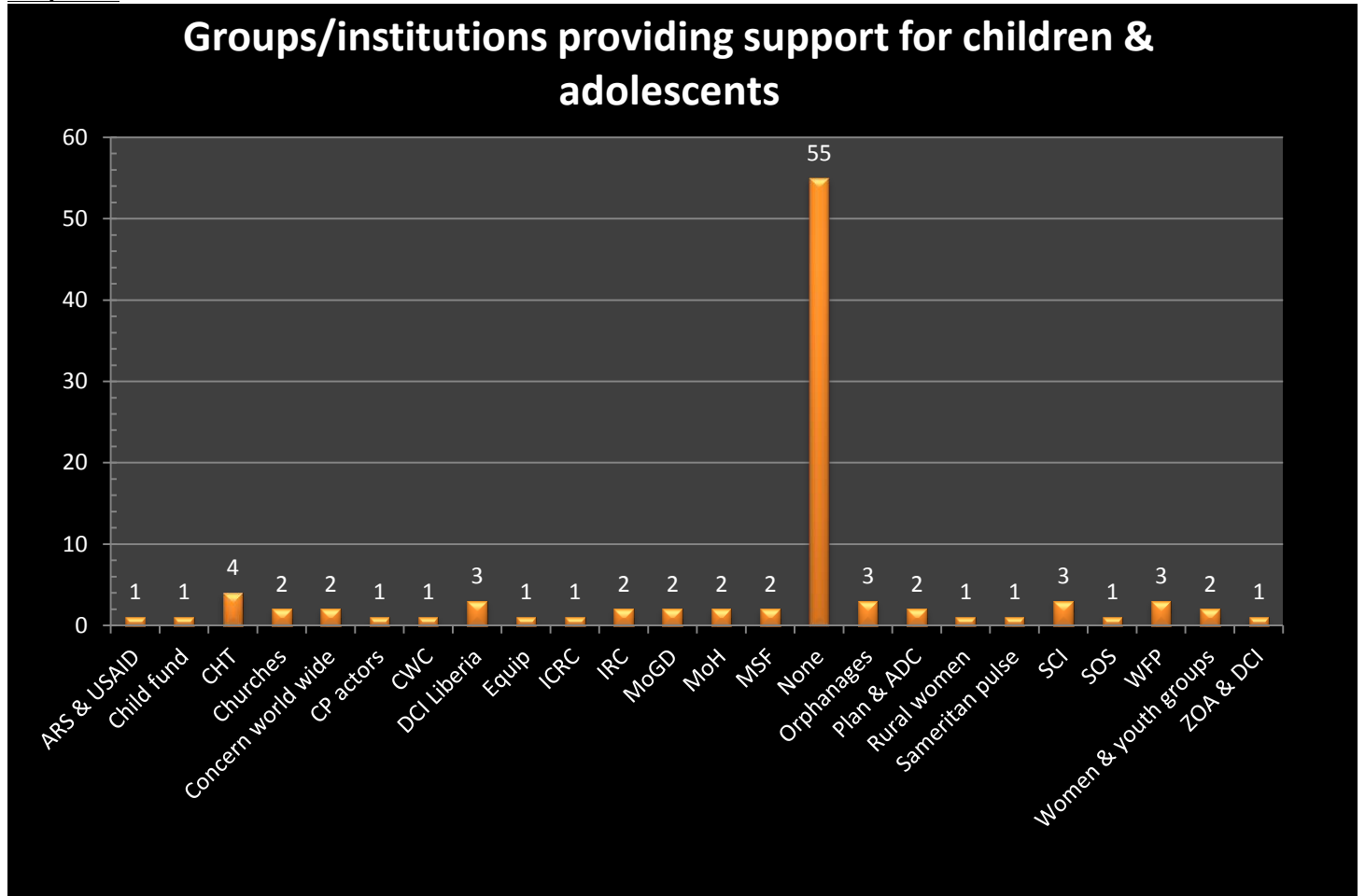
Graph: 15



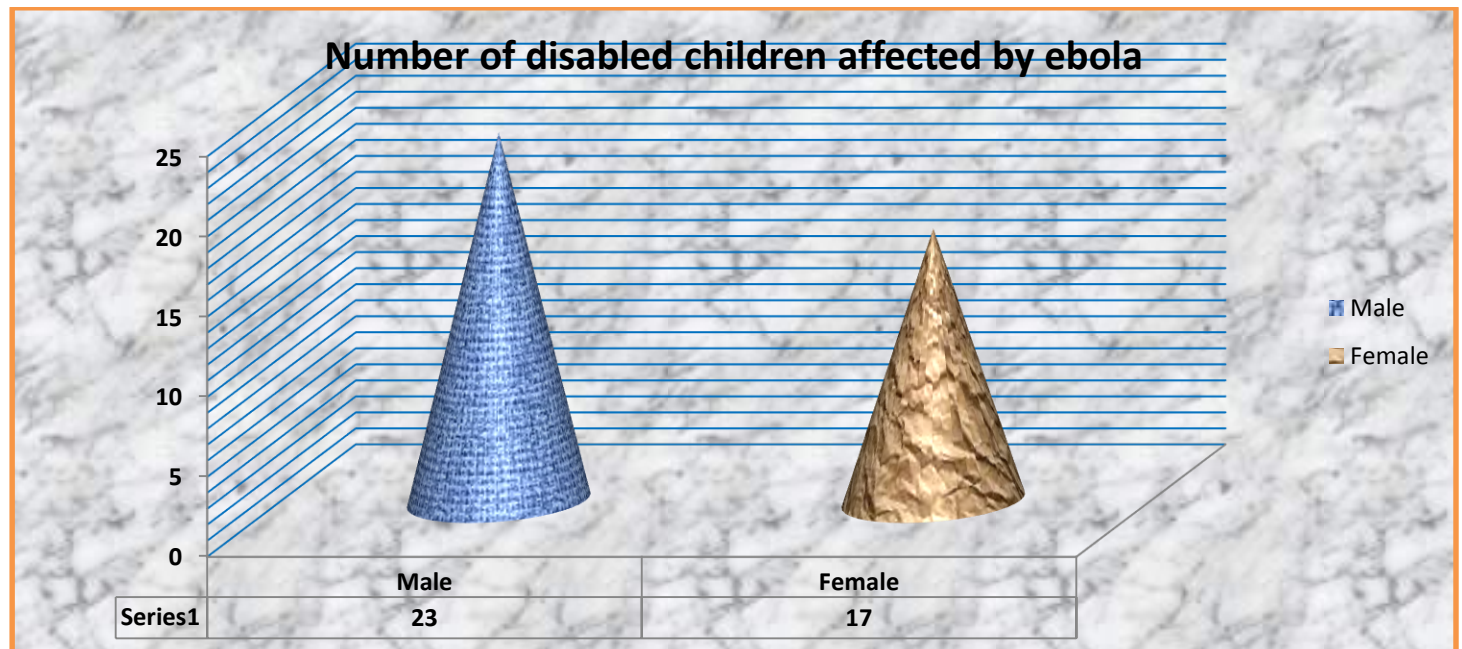
Graph: 16



Graph: 17

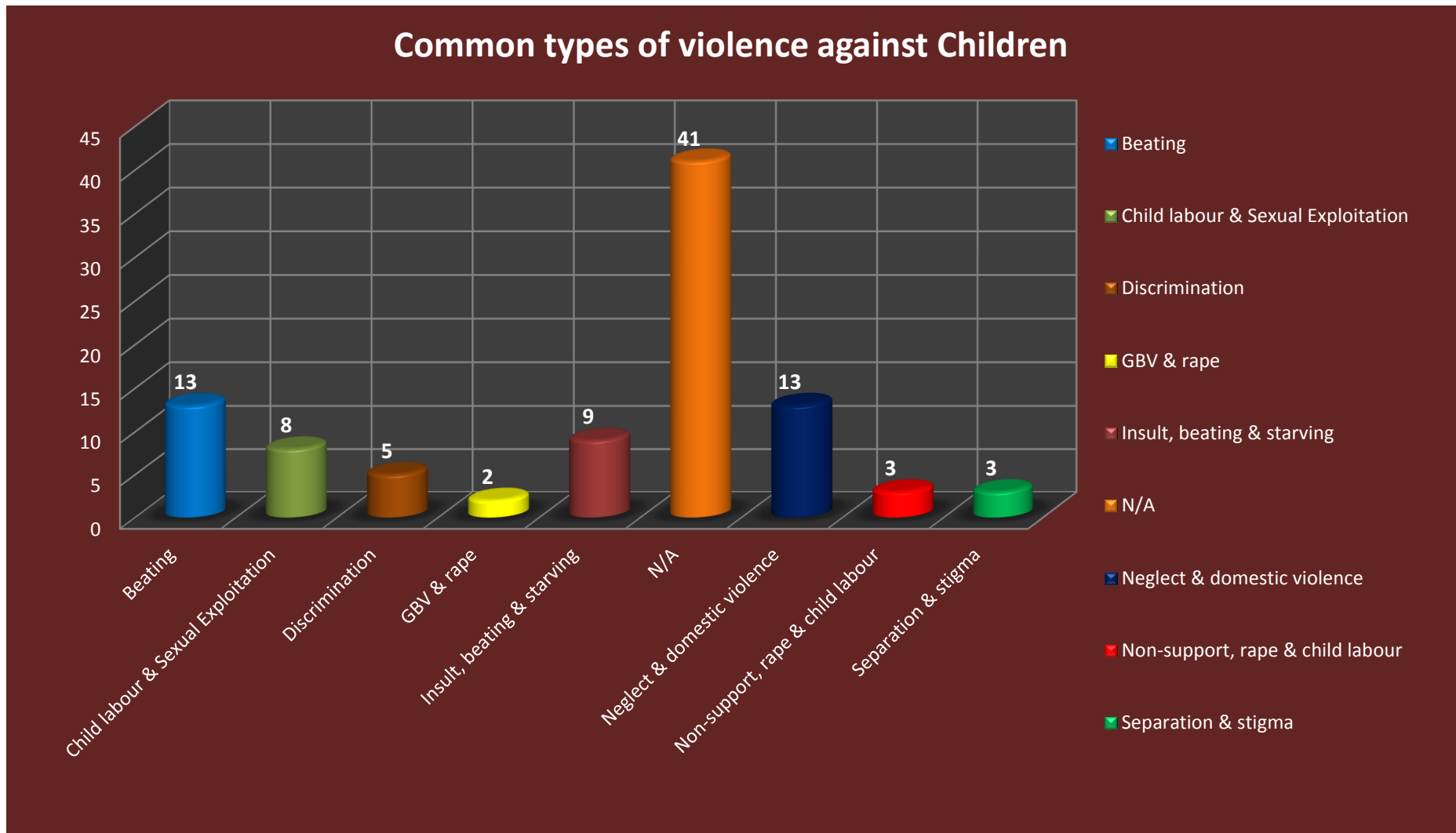


Graph: 18



The above graph shows the total number of disabled children who are affected by the Ebola virus for the four counties assessed. However, the break-down of the above graph per county is as follows: **Grand Bassa County** – Male=8, Female=3; **Lofa County** – Male=12, Female=8; **Monrerrado County** – Male=2, Female=5; **Nimba** – Male=1, Female=1.

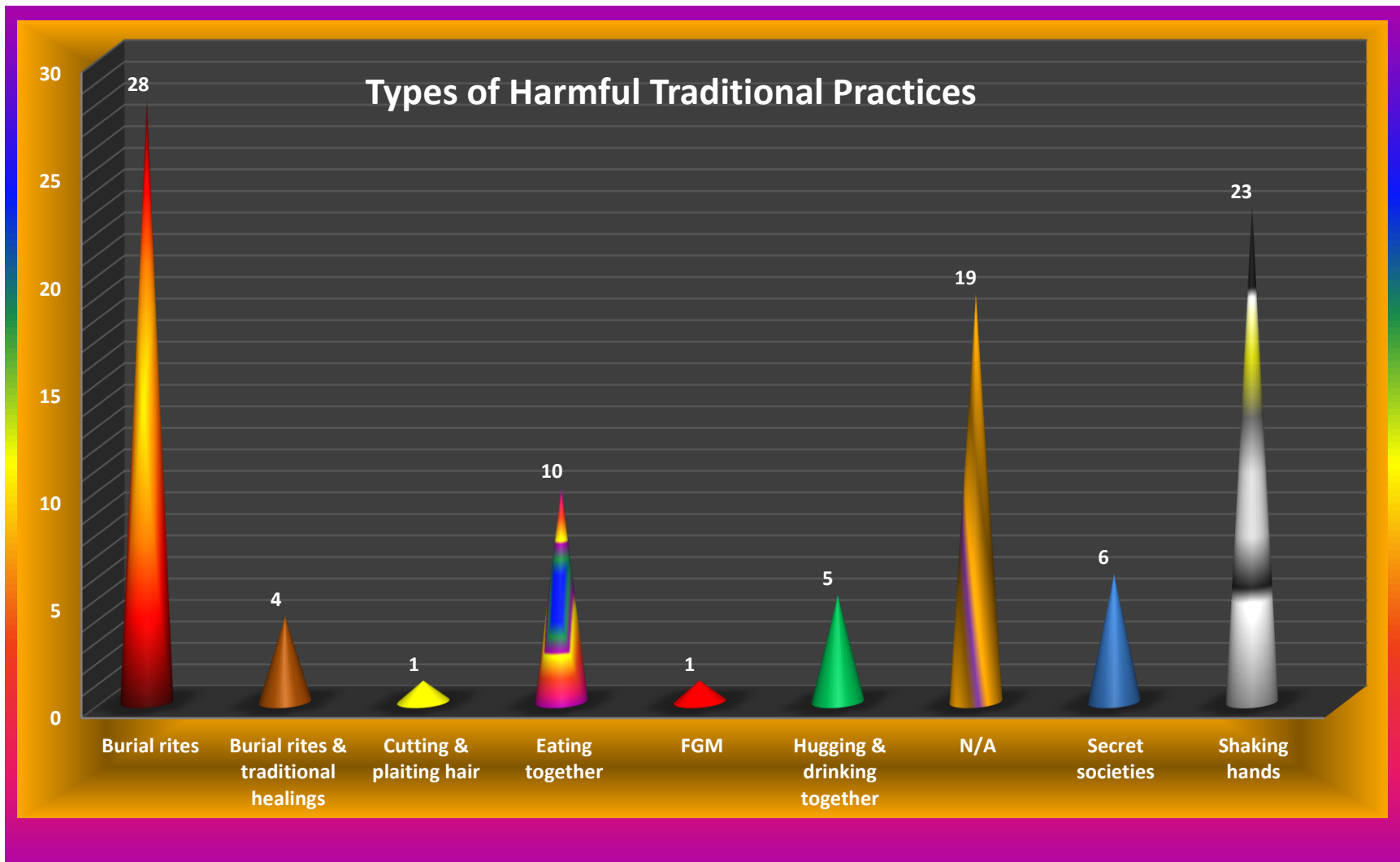
Graph: 19



The above graph shows the different types of violence that are directed against children in those different communities according to the respondents.

Note: The Non Applicable (N/A) denotes two things: **1)** The answer column was blank, or **2)** The respondent had no idea.

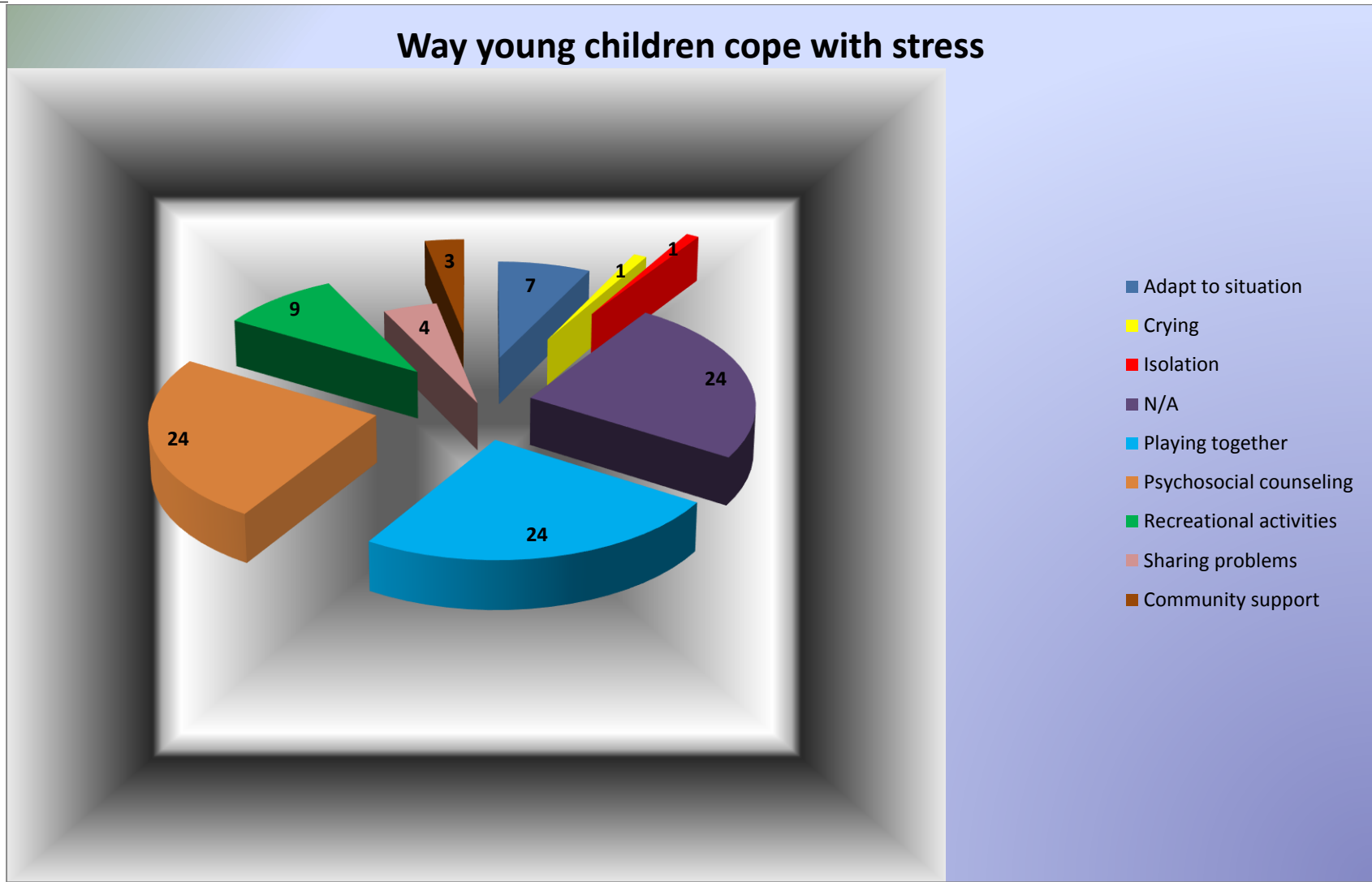
Graph: 20



Graph 20 illustrates the different types of harmful traditional practices that people are engaged in within the assessed areas, which could possibly increase the spread of the deadly virus. We can see that burial rites carry the highest figure. Moreover, the burial rites include but not limited to: Bathing the dead, cutting or plaiting their hair, wake keepings and other practices done to the dead in our African setting.

Note: The N/A denotes people who responded that burial rites are no longer been done due to the Ebola virus.

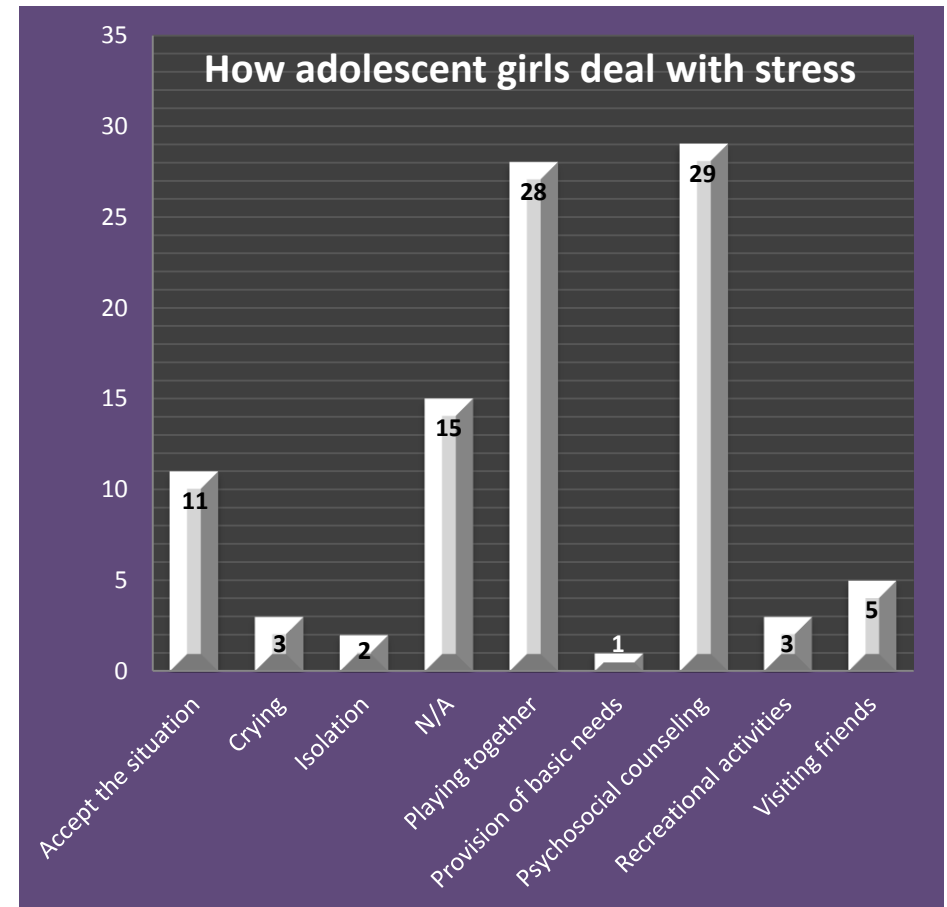
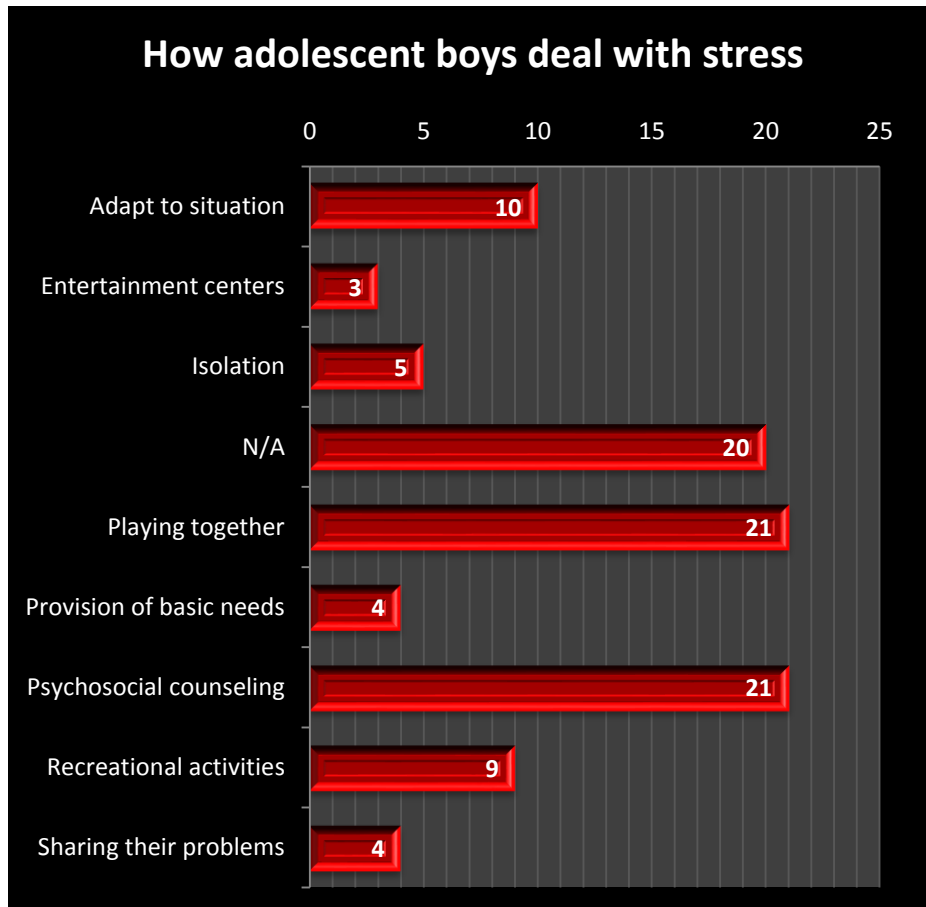
Graph: 21



This Pie chart explains how young children cope with stress in different ways. As seen above, they engage in different activities to help them get over the situation the best way they think can help them.

Note: As usual, the N/A means the interviewee had no idea how the young children cope with stress, or the column was blank.

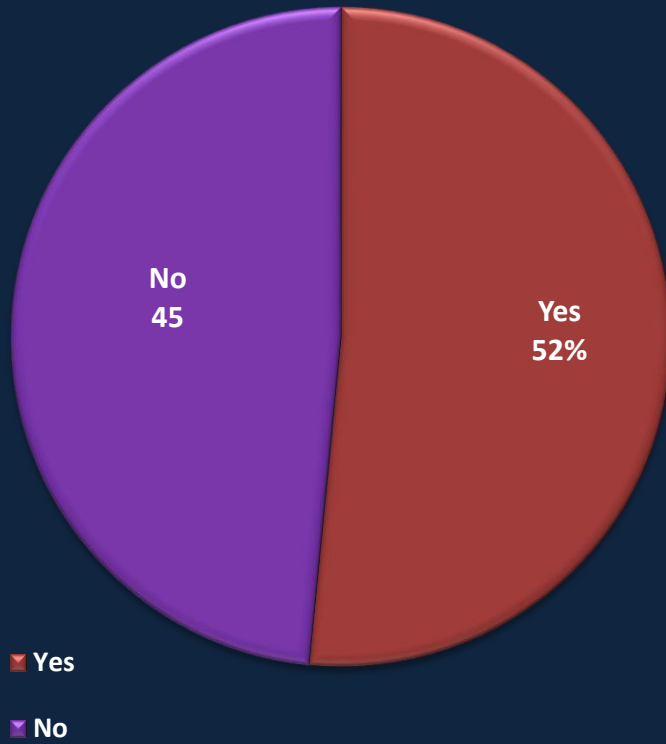
Graph: 22 & 23



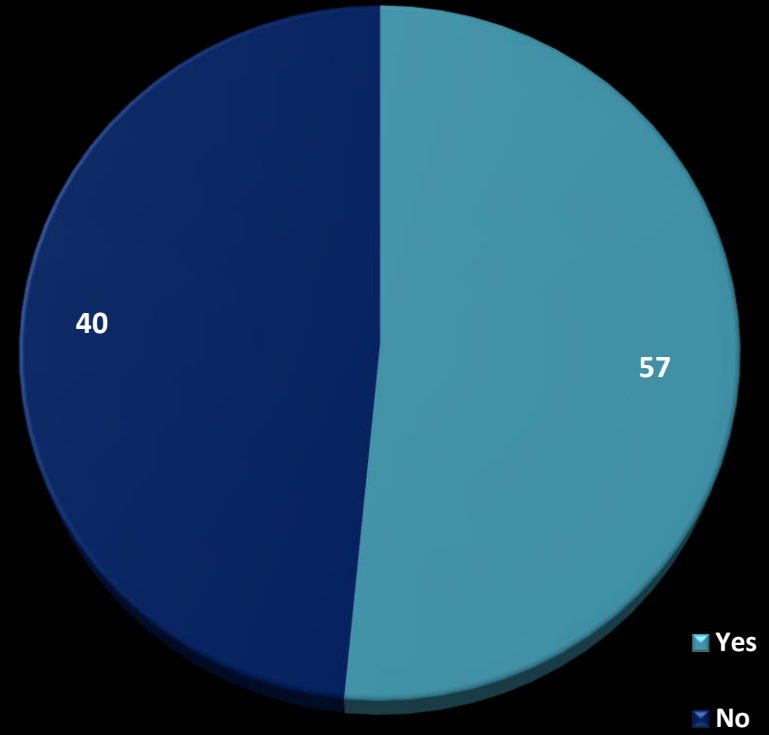
The above graph shows how boys and girls deal/cope with stress. According to the interviewees, and as seen in the two (2) graphs above, there are slight differences in the way boys and girls cope with stress, and there are also similar ways in which they deal with it as shown above. There seems to be more of psychosocial counseling going on, but very little is been done in terms of recreational activities as the survey suggests.

Graph: 24 & 25

Percentage of children who have not been reached

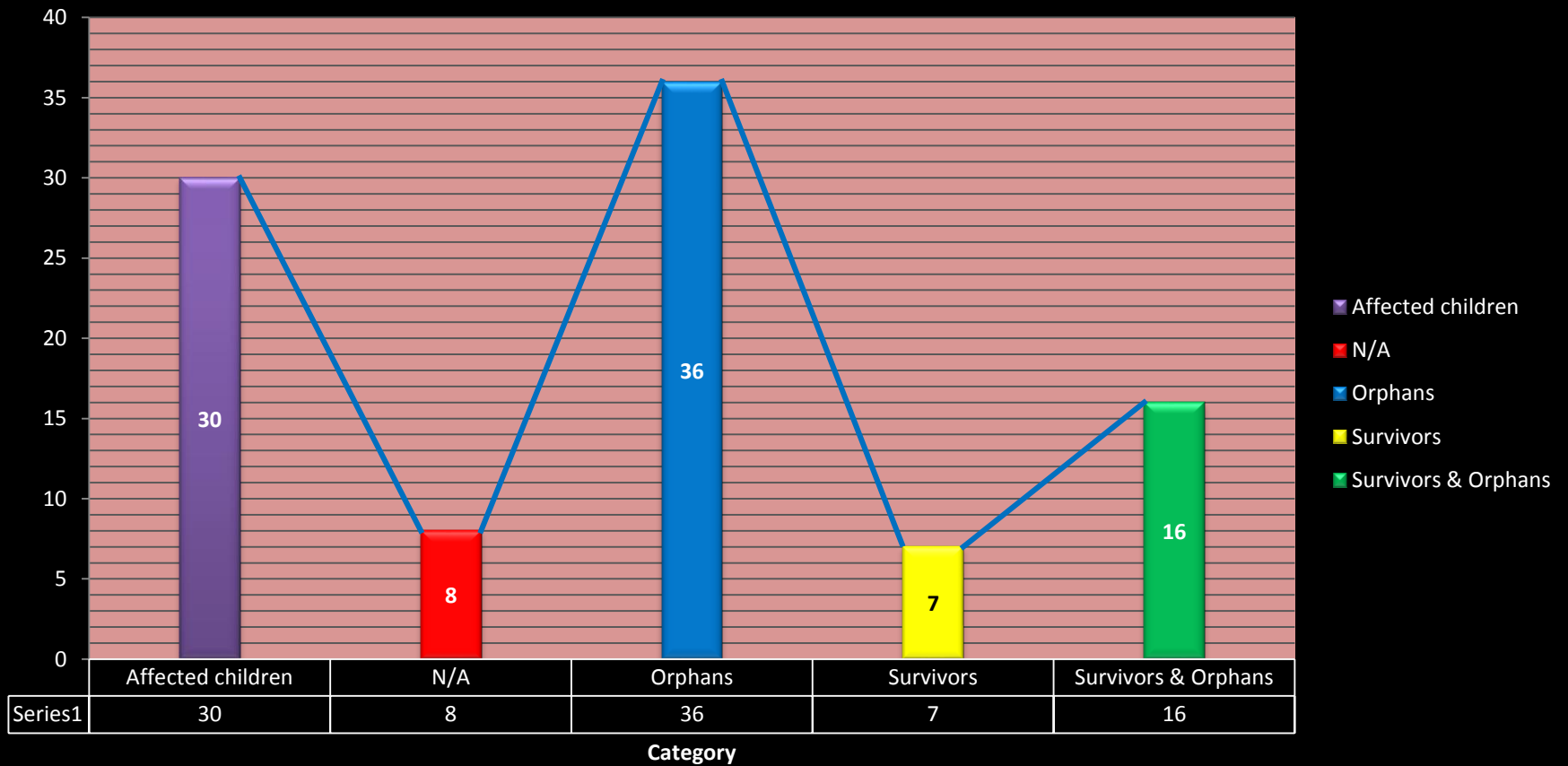


Affected children that have not benefited from services

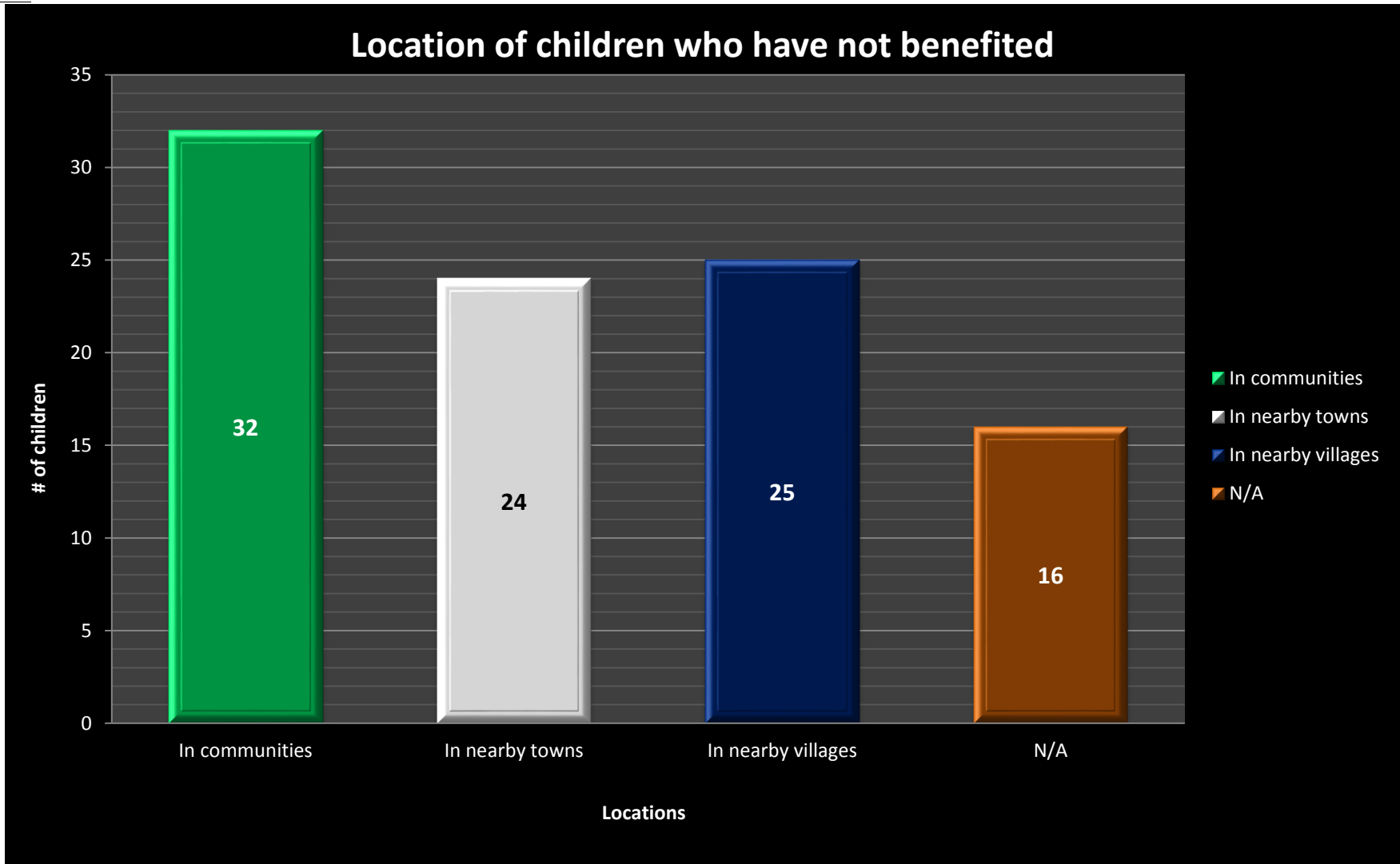


Graph: 26

Who are those children that have not benefited?

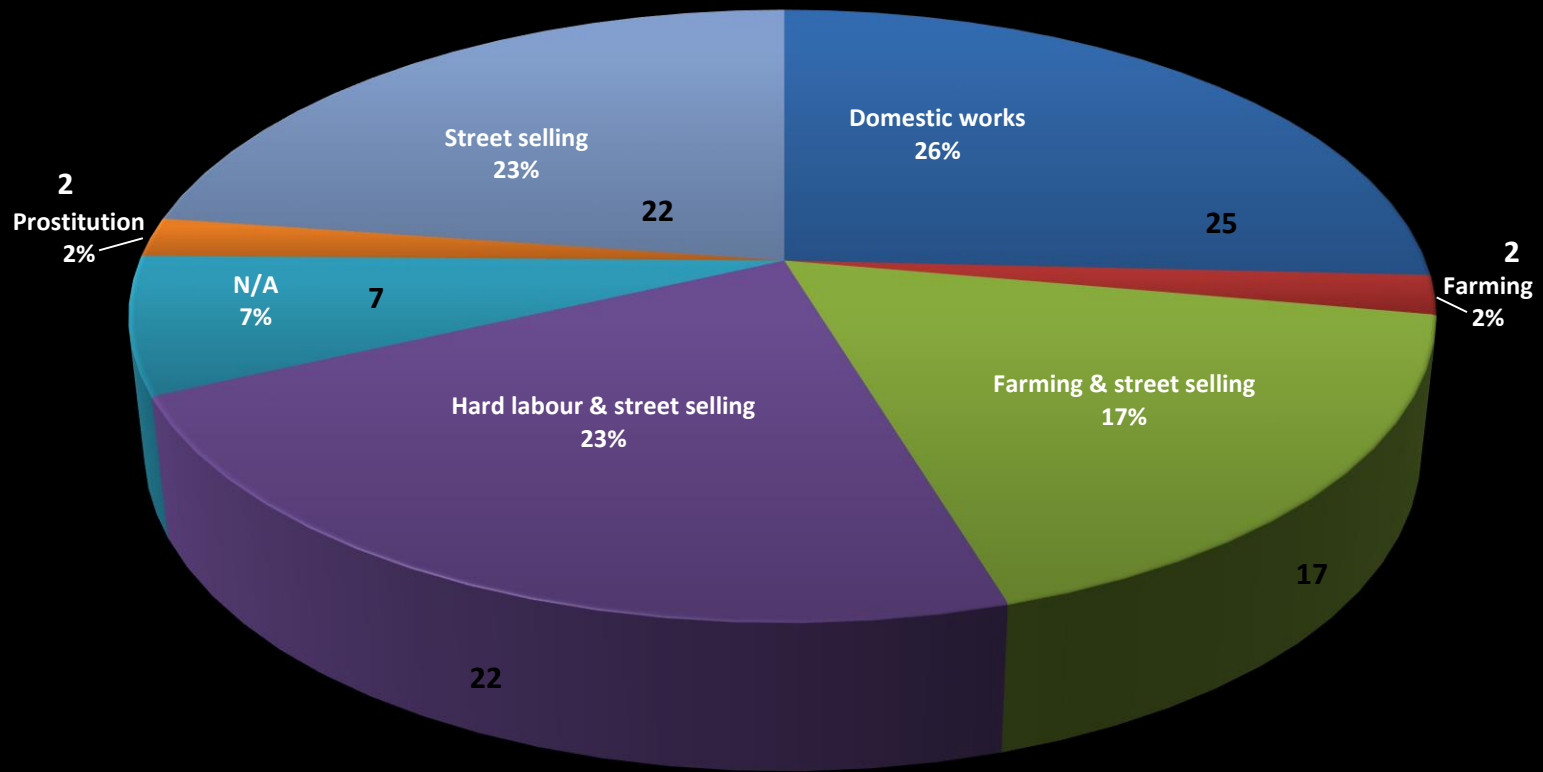


Graph: 27



Graph: 28

Works/activities that children are engaged in



Graph: 29

How many of the children have caregivers?

