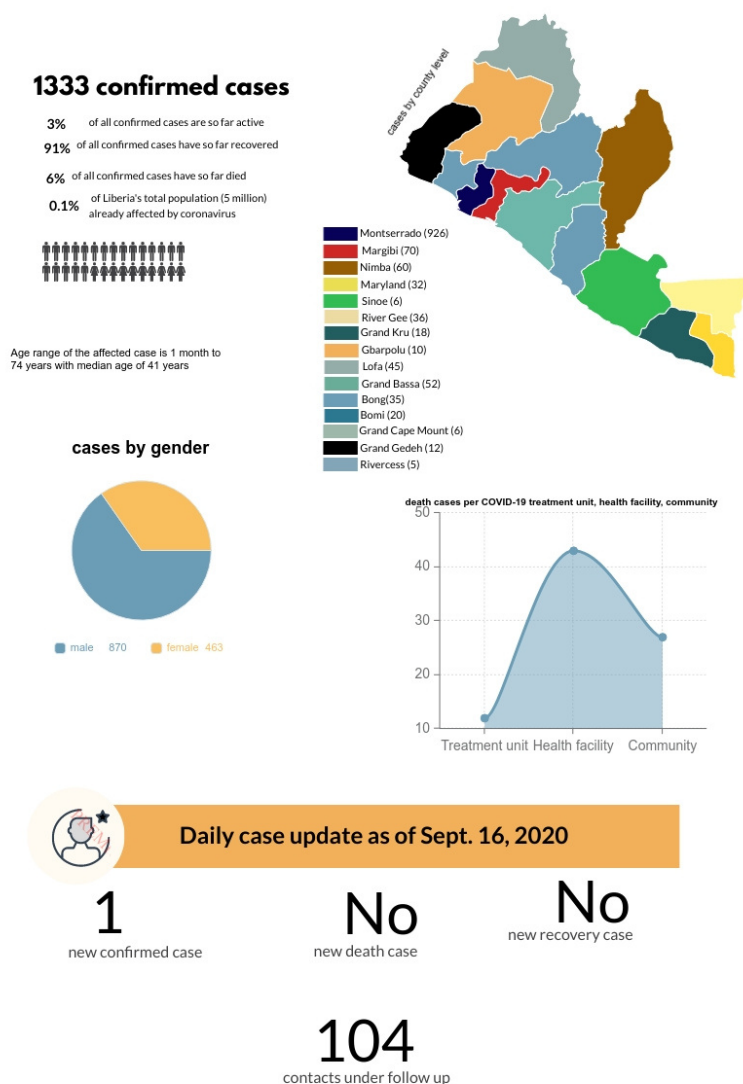


Situations like the coronavirus pandemic can quickly become a catalyst for social conflict due to misinformation, rumours and fake news, as we've seen in the past. Every day we continue to see more false information shared throughout our communities, confusing citizens and leaving them unsure where to ask their questions.

The Liberia Coronavirus CivicActs Campaign (CCC) captures rumours and perceptions among communities to eliminate information gaps and debunk rumours before they can do more harm.

COVID-19 Stats for Liberia



Active mobile hotlines: 4455 & +23177 763 8190

Questions → Facts

Is it true that President George Manneh Weah and the entire Liberian Government have taken no bold steps in the fight against the increase of rape cases in Liberia?

During the National Anti-Rape & Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Conference held on September 8-9, 2020, President Weah declared rape a “National Emergency”. Under the National Rape Emergency, the president will appoint a Special Prosecutor for rape, set up a National Sex Offender Registry, establish a National Security Task Force on SGBV and allot an initial amount of USD\$2,000,000 to fund and strengthen the fight against rape in Liberia.

Should the Liberian Government run a midterm senatorial election when the country has not yet been declared Coronavirus free?

Yes, because the midterm senatorial elections are special constitutional events and we must hold them despite the COVID-19 crisis. At the height of the Ebola epidemic in Liberia, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems worked with the National Elections Commission and medical experts to integrate a range of practical health measures, such as social distancing and revised processing, to ensure the safe exchange of ballot papers, ID cards, pens, and other common voting materials. These measures and specific COVID-related health practices will be observed at the forthcoming elections.

Why are we not hearing anything from the COVID-19 survivors? are people really surviving from the Coronavirus in Liberia?

There are 1,214 COVID-19 survivors living in Liberia, according to the National Public Health Institute’s daily case statistics. Some survivors have also shared their stories on the US Embassy’s one-hour radio and online show dubbed “Survivors Spotlight”. The show aims to air the stories of COVID-19 survivors to raise awareness, ease fear and stigmatization, reduce denial, supply advice, and information, and encourage the public to get tested after observing symptoms of COVID-19 and seek early treatment when tested positive.

Frontline Voices



“No Mask, No Ride”

Police officers in Parker Paint have been noted for encouraging travellers to wear nose masks while driving across the busy streets. Being one of the most populated places in Montserrado, the virus can be easily spread from one person to another in Parker Paint. Drivers and passengers are usually sitting close to one another inside the car, and because of that, it is very good for each one to wear a face mask, so they can protect themselves from the infectious coronavirus disease.

The traffic police officers have played a good role in helping every traveler to wear a facemask during their journey. Throughout the day, the officers carry out routine inspections of cars, which includes checking all the drivers and their passengers to see if there is anyone in the car without a face mask on. If a driver or his passenger is not wearing a face mask in any of the cars, the police will park it aside and demand that person get a face mask from an available vendor. Otherwise, the vehicle will be detained until the concerned passenger or driver can buy himself a face mask.

"The police stop the car and demand us to wear face masks. If we don't have one on, we're forced to buy it. I always ask my passengers to wear their nose masks and if they refuse, I drop them off to avoid a problem with the police," said one taxi driver. Besides passengers and drivers, the police also make sure people who go to the nearby markets are wearing a face mask. Musu, a petty trade vendor told Accountability Lab Liberia Community Frontline Associates that she reminds herself each time to take along a nose mask whenever she visits the market and if she forgets her face mask at home, she will buy one on her way to the market. "No Mask, No Ride" is a campaign approach adopted by the national COVID-19 response team to enforce the practice of face-covering in Liberia. When worn properly, a face mask helps to prevent virus transmission, when a person coughs, talks, and sneezes.

KEY AREAS OF INTERVENTIONS

1 Strengthening Health Systems Supporting efficient functioning of health systems in Liberia to reduce new infection and contain the spread; coordination of actors involved in the response, under the leadership of WHO; contact-tracing and emergency deployment of crisis response surge capacity and logistical capacity of health systems, including fast-track procurement and payment of Health Workers.



2 Inclusive and Integrated Crisis Management and Multi-Sectoral Response Communication of critical risks, strengthening the social contract and mitigation of socio-economic impacts; promoting communication and advocacy to reduce stigma and promote social cohesion; strengthening community mobilization and surveillance, including cross-border surveillance and cooperation; scaling up alternative livelihoods, strengthening community-police relations through community policing; promoting contactless payment systems and solutions; facilitating delivery of basis social services at decentralized levels; contributing to socio-economic impact studies, particularly on MSMEs and vulnerable/marginalized groups and analyses to support expansion of the fiscal space; ensuring human rights and improving access to justice; promoting inclusive socio-economic and political participation.



3 Socio-Economic Impact and Recovery



Facilitate post-recovery operation, working through the early recovery cluster and through its programmes create and scale up opportunities for livelihoods in communities; foster financial inclusion, particularly for women, youth and the rural poor; strengthen cross-border cooperation policy analyses and create the space for stronger private sector engagement in Liberia's recovery and development, including through improving the rule of law, and access to justice; reinforcing the government's ability to delivery basis services in counties; mobilize resources for Liberia's recovery and longer term development.

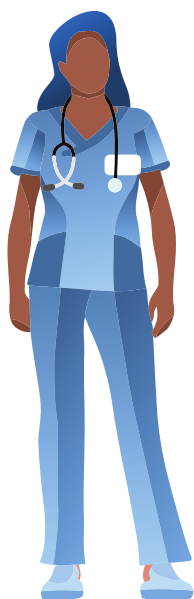
COVID-19 Security Response Liberia National Police Hotlines

Montserrado

- Zone 1 Bushrod Island: 0770800501, 0770800990, 0770800911
- Zone 2 Central Monrovia: 0770800502, 0770800990, 0770800911
- Zone 3 Congo Town: 0770800503, 0770800990, 0770800911
- Zone 4 Garnesville/Barnesville: 0770800504, 0770800911, 0770800990
- Zone 5 Paynesville: 0770800505, 0770800911, 0770800990
- Zone 6 Brewerville: 0770800506, 0770800911, 0770800990
- Zone 7 Corwell: 0770800507, 0770800990, 0770800911
- Zone 8 Paynesville ELWA/Rehab/RIA Highway: 0770800508, 0770800990, 0770800911
- Zone 9 Somalia Drive/Jacob Town: 0770800509, 0770800911
- Zone 10 Vai Town, up to Freeport.: 0770800510, 0770800990, 0770800911
- Zone 11 Mont Barclay - Kakata Highway up to 15 Gate: 0770800511, 0770800990, 0770800911
- Other Senior Police supervisors numbers:
 - 0770800117 - Chief of Patrol and head of Zone and depots
 - 0770800142 - Head of Monrovia Region
 - 0770800125 - ERU Chief
 - 0770800121 - PSU Chief
 - 0770800190 - Chief of Small Arms
 - 0770800109 - Senior Inspector

Follow these steps to help prevent the spread of coronavirus

- Stay at home unless you provide an essential service.
- Keep washing your hands frequently with soap for a minimum of 20 seconds. Use hand sanitizer (with at least 60% alcohol) if soap and water are not available.
- Cover your nose and mouth (with your elbow or a tissue) when sneezing.
- Avoid crowded places and practice physical distancing. If you think you have been exposed to someone with coronavirus, quarantine yourself for a minimum of 14 days and monitor any symptoms.
- The Center for Disease Control (CDC) has confirmed six new possible coronavirus symptoms. They are chills, repeated shaking with chills, muscle pain, headaches, a sore throat,
- new loss of taste and smell. The original reported symptoms remain fever, tiredness and a dry cough.



Do you have any **questions** about coronavirus? Have you heard any **rumors**? Send us your questions at **ccc@accountabilitylab.org** so we can address them!