Tool 1

Community mobilization in major emergencies





Question: What do you see in these pictures?

Disasters that can affect a community such as earthquakes or floods. Response:

Question: What are some other types of disaster?

Monsoon, hurricane, typhoon, drought, tsunami, landslide, war or conflict, collapse of buildings or man-made Responses:

structures, fires, accidents, infections and epidemics.

Question: What are some dangers of disasters?

Injuries, death, diseases, contaminated water sources, loss of housing, lack of food, loss of work and community Responses:

functions, emotional stress and population movement.

Question: Who is most vulnerable in a disaster?

Responses: Orphans, pregnant women, people living alone, the disabled, the old, the sick, the wounded.

- **Key messages:** \rightarrow Community members and volunteers can prepare for disasters.
 - → Working together, volunteers and community members can reduce bad effects caused by disasters.
 - → Disasters can cause injuries as well as cause epidemics and diseases.
 - Learning first aid and psychological support can help save lives in a disaster.
 - → Practise hygiene, use clean water and good sanitation, use mosquito nets and receive vaccinations to overcome the effects of disasters.

Take action:

What is one thing you will agree to DO to prepare for a disaster?

What is one thing you will agree to DO to help respond during a disaster?

Tool 2

Community response to disaster



Question: What do you see in these pictures?

1. Members of a community helping to clean up after a disaster. Responses:

2. Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers providing assistance after a disaster.

Question:

How do Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers help during a disaster?

Responses:

- 1. They distribute relief items, assist health officials, give basic first aid, help people in temporary shelters and help to organize transport of the injured to medical facilities.
- 2. Volunteers promote health and hygiene and help prevent epidemics.
- 3. Volunteers help provide clean water and sanitation.

Question:

What can you do to reduce the bad effects of disasters?

Responses:

- 1. Practise good hygiene, use clean water and good sanitation.
- 2. Use mosquito nets and receive vaccinations.
- 3. Provide emotional support to others.
- 4. Learn first aid
- 5. Get trained in disaster response.
- 6. Cooperate with rescue teams and disaster relief volunteers during a disaster.

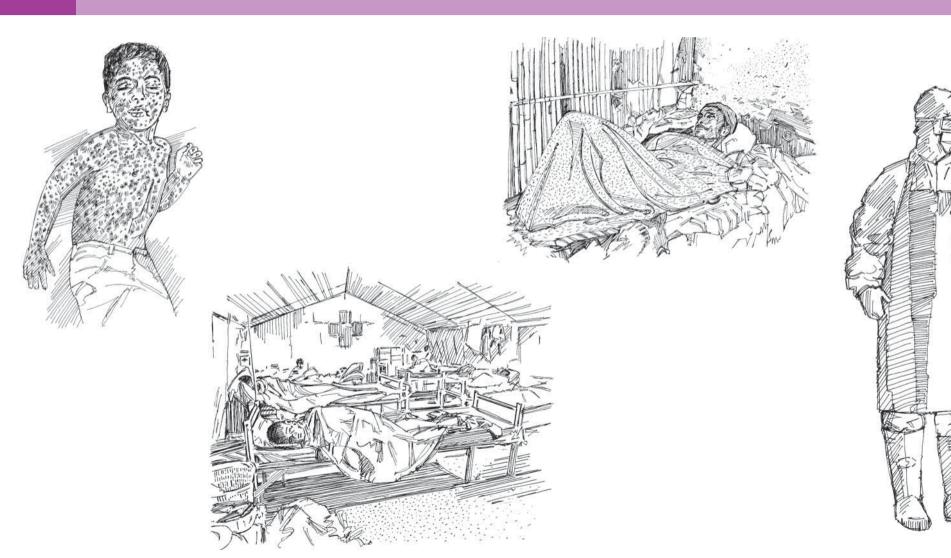
- **Key messages:** → Community members and volunteers can prepare for disasters.
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Take action:

What is one thing you will agree to DO to prepare for a disaster?

What is one thing you will agree to DO to help respond during a disaster?

Preventing and responding to epidemics



Question: What do you see in these pictures?

Responses: 1. People who are sick.

2. People who have infections such as measles, tuberculosis and malaria.

3. Many people who are sick in a hospital tent.

4. A person dressed in personal protective equipment to protect him/her from infection.

Question: What is an infection?

Response: An infection is a disease that is spread by germs.

Question: How do people get infections?

Responses: Infections are spread by germs in unsafe water, food, soil or air. Infections can be passed from one person to

another or from animals and insects.

Question: What are some examples of diseases caused by infections?

Responses: Polio, yellow fever, measles, malaria, dengue, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, respiratory infections, bird flu, diarrhoea.

Question: What is an epidemic?

Response: An epidemic happens when many people in the community have the same infection at the same time.

Key messages: → Epidemics can be prevented.

⇒ Epidemic prevention begins with:

■ practising good hygiene and proper sanitation

■ using safe water

■ having good shelter

■ vaccinating children

■ NOT getting mosquito bites

Take action: What is one thing you will agree to DO to prevent infection and epidemics in your community?

Preventing and responding to epidemics



Question: What do you see in these pictures?

Responses: 1. Ways to prevent the spread of infection.

- 2. Covered food.
- 3. Water stored in clean and covered containers.
- 4. A child being vaccinated.
- 5. A woman covering her mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.
- 6. Bed nets hung up.

Question: What are some ways you can prevent infections and epidemics in your community?

Responses: 1. Practise good hygiene, such as washing hands. 2. Drink safe water.

- 3. Store water in clean and covered containers.
- 4. Eat safe food by washing vegetables and fruit, store food in sanitary conditions and reheat food before eating.
- 5. Keep toilet and latrine areas clean.
- 6. Cover the mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.
- 7. Refer children with cough or difficulty breathing to the health centre.
- 8. Sleep under bed nets.
- 9. Spray houses and tents with insecticides.
- 10. Avoid contact with sick persons.
- 11. Avoid contact with sick animals.
- 12. Get vaccinations for diseases that can cause epidemics.

Key messages: → Epidemics can be prevented.

- ⇒ Epidemic prevention begins with:
 - practising good hygiene and proper sanitation
 - using safe water
 - having good shelter
 - vaccinating children
 - NOT getting mosquito bites

Take action: What is one thing you will agree to DO to prevent infection and epidemics in your community?