Tool 1
Community mobilization in major emergencies

Community-based health and first aid in action (CBHFA) / International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies //
Question: What do you see in these pictures?
Response: Disasters that can affect a community such as earthquakes or floods.

Question: What are some other types of disaster?
Responses: Monsoon, hurricane, typhoon, drought, tsunami, landslide, war or conflict, collapse of buildings or man-made structures, fires, accidents, infections and epidemics.

Question: What are some dangers of disasters?
Responses: Injuries, death, diseases, contaminated water sources, loss of housing, lack of food, loss of work and community 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:
- 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?
Responses:
1. Members of a community helping to clean up after a disaster.
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.
- 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 1
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?
Tool 2

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.

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?