


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

DREF final report Sudan: Yellow Fever Outbreak

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRSD015
GLIDE n° EP-2012-000184-SDN
Final Report
31 May 2013

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 247,437 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 27 November 2012 to support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to complement the Ministry of Health (MoH) social mobilization efforts and in delivering immediate preventive assistance to 53,359 households in 23 localities affected by yellow fever in five states in Sudan.

During the period from 27 November 2012 to 12 January 2013, SRCS, with support from IFRC and other Movement and non-Movement partners, were able to reach up to 1,686,768 beneficiaries through intensified social mobilization in 34 localities. During the social mobilization campaigns, SRCS was able to create enhanced awareness on basic facts and prevention on and of yellow fever, vector control and other related activities that have complemented the treatment and prevention efforts carried out by the Ministry of Health, WHO and other humanitarian actors at federal and state levels. The outbreak that hit West, Central, North, South and East Darfur states in October 2012 affected over 849 communities across 35 localities, resulting in 171 deaths reported over the past three months.

Through this IFRC DREF allocation, the SRCS was enabled to help improve the resilience of vulnerable communities to yellow fever outbreaks and contribute to minimizing the spread of the outbreak across the 34 localities of Darfur through vector control and other related activities. Moreover, the comparative advantages of the SRCS enabled the National Society to reinforce its presence in the area and take a leading role during the time of emergencies.

All activities planned under this operation have been carried out. An unspent balance of CHF 31,142 has been returned to DREF.



SRCS volunteers mobilize the community and participate in the vaccination campaigns in West Darfur state. Photo: **SRCS**

The Netherlands Red Cross and government contributed to the replenishment of the DREF allocation made for this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, DG ECHO, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions. Details of DREF contributions are found on: http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2012.pdf

On behalf of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, IFRC would like to sincerely thank all partners for their generous contributions and support to this operation and DREF.

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

On 29 October 2012, Sudan's Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) notified WHO of a possible yellow fever outbreak in 17 localities in Central and South Darfur. During that time, a total of 98 suspected cases were reported, including 42 deaths, from the districts of Zalengi, Nertity, Wadisalih, Azoom, Nyala, Mershing, and Kass with 82.6 percent of the reported cases from Central Darfur. The outbreak was later confirmed via laboratory investigations by the Central Public Health in Khartoum who found 11 of 14 blood samples testing positive for yellow fever by RT-PCR. New cases continued to emerge with cases being reported across Darfur States, and by 9 January 2013 the yellow fever cases reached 849 cases, including 171 deaths across 35 of the 64 localities in Darfur. The majority of the reported cases (51.5%) were from Central Darfur, with 17.4 percent from West Darfur, 21 percent from North Darfur, and 9.5 percent from South Darfur¹.

A task force comprising of the MoH, WHO, national and international NGOs and UN agencies was formed at federal and state levels and organized various response activities. These included immunization activities in high risk localities, along with parallel containment measures prior to and after the vaccination campaign. The SRCS was requested by the MoH take the lead in social mobilization and preventive measure campaigns, relying on their volunteer network to implement the vaccination campaigns.

Three phases of immunization commenced in 16 localities in Darfur and reached total of 4,368,000 populations, a coverage of about 91 per cent. Other management measures including establishment of blood banks and refresher training for medical personnel also took place in high risk localities across the five Darfur states.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

From the onset of the yellow fever outbreak, SRCS activated its emergency response action teams at the headquarter level and the three Darfur branches, putting on alert 3,000 volunteers out of its 45,356 volunteer network across the Darfur states. With the first suspected cases reported, SRCS headquarters sent 6 medical doctors to the affected areas to support SRCS field teams to respond. Moreover, SRCS convened a meeting to inform ICRC and IFRC of its response plans and to get their support for these. SRCS and IFRC shared information with all their partners on the emerging outbreak, including the issuance of a DMIS alert.

By the end of the operational period that was extended from 27 November 2012 to 12 January 2013, SRCS reached the targeted beneficiaries and met the major objective to improve the resilience of the vulnerable communities to yellow fever outbreaks through enhancing the knowledge on yellow fever, and to minimize the spread of the outbreak across the 23 targeted localities of Darfur as well through vector control and other related activities.

Through funding from this DREF and support from other partners SRCS was able to mobilize its extensive network of volunteers to implement yellow fever containment activities in the targeted sites in Darfur within the proposed timeframe. These activities were carried out parallel to the case management and prevention

¹DREF [Operational Update no. 1](#)

measures taken by MoH and WHO. SRCS interventions focused on the social mobilization and awareness activities including household visits, public awareness sessions and distribution of related key health messages, besides the implementation of vector control activities such as insecticide spraying campaigns and cleaning of breeding sites, in addition to participation in immunization activities. SRCS regularly shared information and coordinated with various key stakeholders including line ministries such as the Federal and State Ministry of Health, ICRC, IFRC, other Red Cross Red Crescent partners, UN agencies such as WHO, national and other international NGOs present in-country.

The SRCS volunteers by the end of this operation were able to implement the yellow fever prevention and control interventions activities in the targeted sites by intensifying social mobilization campaigns through household visits (10,950 households), conducting 146 public awareness sessions and distributing 9,615 yellow fever related health messages. In addition the volunteers participated actively in immunization activities in the target states and carried out vector control activities such as insecticide spraying campaigns and cleaning of breeding sites.

As a result of the increase in total number of volunteers mobilized and increased hours to carry out the activities to support this operation, volunteer costs subsequently increased, resulting in an overspend of CHF 30,230 on this budget line. However, a strong gain in foreign exchange rates enabled these costs to be covered, as well as to meet the requested assistance from the ministry of health.

Achievements against outcomes

Emergency health	
Outcome: Most vulnerable communities in the 23 yellow fever affected localities have increased their resilience to yellow fever outbreaks through enhanced awareness of the basic facts including the need for early treatment.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive measures at individual level in place and the population are aware of the epidemics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 10 SRCS staff (From headquarters and Darfur branches) on epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) tool kit including case surveillance and case referral. Mobilize and train 300 volunteers in basic facts of yellow fever outbreak including contact tracing and case referral. Conduct house to house awareness campaign to raise the community a awareness on the basic facts of yellow fever and the related preventive measures Conduct public awareness campaigns on yellow fever through public service announcements approaches relevant to specific context. Procure and distribute Insecticide Mosquito nets to 30,300 households (2 nets per family). Continue the collaboration and coordination with the MoH, WHO and other stakeholders including Movement partners responding to the epidemic prevention activities such as sensitization,

Impact: Through this operation, the SRCS was able to increase the resilience to yellow fever outbreaks in the most vulnerable communities across 34 localities in Darfur. This was achieved through enhanced community awareness on yellow fever including the need for early treatment.

SRCS managed to reach a total of 113,705 beneficiaries in the affected states, especially West and Central Darfur, with health awareness activities such as public education sessions, distribution of key health messages, and conduct house to house visits.

Under this DREF operation, SRCS mobilized and trained over 400 volunteers in knowledge and information on yellow fever, including contact tracing and case referral. A total of four SRCS staff also took part in the regional vector control training of trainers (ToT) organized by IFRC in Nairobi in order to build up the knowledge of SRCS volunteers in yellow fever epidemiology, transmission and vector biology and to enable them to plan and design a roll-out of yellow fever prevention interventions and control strategies. They later transferred that knowledge to an additional 118 volunteers in five localities.

The key messages passed through these activities included basic facts of yellow fever and prevention measures such as clearing of the breeding sites such as the backyard containers and clutter like tires,

buckets and water cans of the *Aedes egpti* vector, in addition they advised the community to seek medical treatment and vaccination in their respective areas.

Specifically, volunteers across 18 localities in West and Central Darfur managed to reach a total of 63,324 beneficiaries through 11,950 households' visits. Of the total people reached, 14,306 of these beneficiaries were reached through public awareness sessions. During the same period, the volunteers in West and Central Darfur reached distributed 9,615 education materials (leaflets and brochures) about yellow fever and its prevention by the volunteers in the target areas including markets, households and markets.

SRCS also supported the MoH in immunization activities during the three phases of the vaccinations. Support from SRCS to government actions include the following:

- Transportation: SRCS assisted FMoH in the transportation of the vaccine from Khartoum to West Darfur state and contributed to the running costs during the campaigns including vaccine transportation such as car rent and fuel, and volunteers 'incentives.
- Social mobilization: the volunteers first received one day refresher training on social mobilization prior to the action.
- Support training of vaccinators: SRCS participated in the training of the vaccinators prior to the campaigns, more specifically West Darfur branch contribute in the refresher training of 150 volunteers for one day in Kulbus, Jabal Moon and Serba localities. The training was supported with 10 trainers and two vehicles for 12 days. In Aljenena locality, five SRCS volunteers participated with the vaccination campaigns and vaccinated 8,230 individuals.

The intervention complemented the treatment and containment efforts by MoH and other actors at federal and state levels, and as a results had brought improvements to the people lives and contributed to minimized the epidemic and spread of the outbreak across Darfur localities.

The budget line for consultants, to enable an external trainer to be mobilized to train SRCS staff and volunteers, saw an underspend as a result of the timeliness of an IFRC training of trainers (ToT) conducted within this operation timeframe.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The spread of the outbreak is minimized through the provision of vector control activities in 23 localities.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vector control measures at community level in place, community sensitized and mobilized in 21 localities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize and provide refresher training for 50 volunteers in the safe use of spraying equipment. • Train 260 SRCS volunteers from 23 Darfur localities on hygiene and sanitation. • Procure 50 insecticide spraying equipment • Procure safety clothing and other material for use by the volunteers during spraying campaigns • Conduct insecticide spraying campaigns including treating existing standing water in 23 localities.

Impact: Through this DREF operation, SRCS contributed to coordinated efforts by the government and other humanitarian actors to minimize the spread of the outbreak through the provision of vector control activities in 23 localities in Darfur. SRCS with the support from this DREF and other partners managed to reach 1,640,280 beneficiaries with vector control activities; mobilization and sensitization of the community in affected localities where SRCS and other key actors operate.

In this operation, SRCS mobilized and provided refresher training for 75 volunteers in the safe use of spraying equipment with technical facilitation from MoH (Malaria department). A total of 74 insecticide spraying machines were procured and distributed to the volunteers to carry out insecticide spraying campaigns. There was an increase in the total number of sprayers procured (planned for 60 units, with final total procured at 74) due the quick spread of the outbreak and need to contain it, which led to an overspend on the utensils and tools budget line. However, as a result of the increased capacity, the volunteers managed to conduct insecticide spraying campaigns for about 109,401 households (547,005 beneficiaries).

They also mobilized the community to treat existing standing water in the districts and markets. Moreover, during the same period total of 252 SRCS volunteers conducted Entomological survey for the Aedes egpti vector and were able to inspect about 210,471 households in central and West Darfur where about 165,571 households found to has positive for Aedes egpti vector. These households had been given awareness messages in regards to treat standing water and breeding sites to compact the larva stages.

In response to MoH's request, SRCS contributed to the vaccination campaigns through support in vehicle rents, volunteers incentives, and fuel for 13 days during the campaigns in the five localities in West and Central Darfur. More than 178 volunteers participated in the campaigns, contributing to the vaccination of 219,972 people.

Outside of this DREF operation and with support from non-Movement partners, 27 SRCS volunteers participated with MoH in the entomological survey for the Aedes egpti vector conducted with 8,184 households in Aljenena locality in West Darfur.

Logistics	
Outcome: Provision of logistical support in line with the operational priorities to reinforce and facilitate timely delivery of humanitarian assistance	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated mobilization of goods, reception of all incoming goods and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the procurement and mobilization of emergency stocks and control supply movements to distribution points. Provide logistical support in transportation of supplies, staff and volunteers in the response sites of the crisis as required.

Impact: Under this operation SRCS was able to procure 74 sprayers and 1,387 insecticides at federal level and these were shipped to the distribution points according to priorities. The total amount of sprayers procured were higher than the originally targeted total of 60 sprayers, contributing to an overspend on the utensils and tools budget line.

In addition, in response to a request from the ministry of health, SRCS also supported in the transportation of vaccines to West Darfur, in addition to its planned support under social mobilization. This activity was recorded under other supplies and services, resulting in the subsequent overspend of CHF 36,602 on that budget line.

Communications – advocacy and public information	
Outcome: Steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other partners is maintained	
Outputs (expected results)	activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smooth flow of information on the operation is ensured for all concerned stakeholders, including beneficiaries and partners supporting the operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce news releases, public service announcements, fact sheets, video and photographs for publication on all relevant media outlets at local, national and international level as appropriate. Hire competent spokespersons for the operation and link them to the media and key stakeholders Launch a nationwide mass media campaign on yellow fever basic facts. Produce weekly information bulletins for dissemination to key partners and stakeholders Organise media field trips to affected areas as appropriate Monitor media coverage on yellow fever and SRCS response to the emergency informing relevant departments on emerging trends. Produce final documentary and/or conduct a lessons learned workshop on the SRCS response

Impact: Throughout the reporting period SRCS managed to distribute education materials (leaflets and brochures) to the public in the schools, and market areas in Zalengi, Mukjer, Aljenena Kulbus, Jabal moon, bada, Kernik, Sirba, Nertity, Habila and Azoom. SRCS branches and headquarters regularly monitored

media coverage on yellow fever and responded to the relevant emergency trends. The teaching materials and information and public relation budget lines were not utilized due to an error in bookings, where related materials published were booked under communications instead.

Lessons learnt

Based on the preparation and finalization of this final report, it was identified that challenges remain in strengthening and further familiarizing IFRC and National Society programme and support staff on IFRC financial systems and tools as well as the proper utilization of DREF. IFRC's Africa zone and regional offices plan to proactively support to the IFRC country office and National Society in future operations, as a result of this experience, to close the gaps and improve their operational as well as reporting capacity (both narrative and financial) to further strengthen the timeliness, quality and accountability of these future operations and the organization in general.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Sudan:** Osman Gafer Abdalla, Secretary General Sudanese Red Crescent Society; Phone:+249.8.378.48.89 email: srcs_sg@yahoo.com
- **In Sudan:** IFRC Country Representation Office; Aisha Maulana, Country Representative;Khartoum; Phone: +249.9.123.04.023; Email: aisha.maulana@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Finnjarle Rode; office phone +254 202835124; mobile phone:email: finnjarle.rode@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator; phone +254 202835213;email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; Phone:+41.22.730.4529; email: christine.south@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Zone:** Loïc de Bastier, Resource Mobilisation Coordinator; Tel: +251 930034013; email: loic.debastier@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **In IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Africa phone: +254 731 067277; email:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org



[Click here](#)

1. Final financial [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
-



MDRSD015 - Sudan - Yellow Fever

Appeal Launch Date: 26 nov 12

Appeal Timeframe: 26 nov 12 to 26 feb 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2013/5
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2013/2
Appeal	MDRSD015
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	247,437					247,437	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	216,294					216,294	
C4. Other Income	216,294					216,294	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	216,294					216,294	
D. Total Funding = B +C	216,294					216,294	
Coverage = D/A	87%					87%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	216,294					216,294	
E. Expenditure	-216,294					-216,294	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2013/5
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2013/2
Appeal	MDRSD015
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		247,437					247,437	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	11,500						11,500	
Teaching Materials	4,000						4,000	
Utensils & Tools	33,000	48,995				48,995	-15,995	
Other Supplies & Services	32,400	69,002				69,002	-36,602	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	80,900	117,997				117,997	-37,097	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	4,100						4,100	
Distribution & Monitoring	3,600						3,600	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,360	17,410				17,410	-8,050	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	17,060	17,410				17,410	-350	
Personnel								
National Society Staff		2,550				2,550	-2,550	
Volunteers	79,875	110,105				110,105	-30,230	
Total Personnel	79,875	112,654				112,654	-32,779	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	15,000	4,652				4,652	10,348	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	15,000	4,652				4,652	10,348	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	14,000	5,311				5,311	8,689	
Total Workshops & Training	14,000	5,311				5,311	8,689	
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,000	6,491				6,491	1,509	
Information & Public Relations	7,500						7,500	
Office Costs		652				652	-652	
Communications	5,000	6,575				6,575	-1,575	
Financial Charges	2,000	-68,652				-68,652	70,652	
Other General Expenses	3,000						3,000	
Total General Expenditure	25,500	-54,933				-54,933	80,433	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	15,102	13,201				13,201	1,901	
Total Indirect Costs	15,102	13,201				13,201	1,901	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	247,437	216,294				216,294	31,142	
VARIANCE (C - D)		31,142				31,142		