



## PARAGUAY: DENGUE OUTBREAK

**Final Report**  
**DREF Bulletin**  
**no. MDRPY001**  
**GLIDE no.**  
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The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.

### In Brief

Period covered by this Final Report: 29 January to 29 April, 2007.

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History of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)-funded operation:

- CHF 68,000 (USD 54,530 or EUR 42,060) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 29 January 2007 to respond to the needs in this operation. Unearmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.
- This operation was expected to be implemented over a 3 month period, and was completed by 29 April 2007; a Final Report was due three months after the end of the operation (by 29 July 2007).

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Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- In Paraguay: Dr. Luis Fernando Díaz de Bedoya, President of the Paraguayan Red Cross, email [crppcia@uninet.com.py](mailto:crppcia@uninet.com.py), phone (595) 2120 8199
- In Lima: Giorgio Ferrario, Head of Lima Regional Delegation, email [giorgio.ferrario@ifrc.org](mailto:giorgio.ferrario@ifrc.org), phone (511) 221-8151, fax (511) 441- 3607
- In Panama: Stephen McAndrew Head, Pan American Disaster Response Unit, Panama, email: [stephen.mcandrew@ifrc.org](mailto:stephen.mcandrew@ifrc.org); phone (507) 316 1001; fax (507) 316 1082
- In Panama: José García -Lozano, Head of Zone, Americas, Panama, email: [jose.garcialozano@ifrc.org](mailto:jose.garcialozano@ifrc.org); phone (507) 317 1300; fax (507)317 1304
- In Panama: Maria Alcázar, Zone Relationship Management Coordinator, Americas; e-mail: [maria.alcazar@ifrc.org](mailto:maria.alcazar@ifrc.org); phone (507) 317 1300; fax (507) 317 1304

- *In Geneva: Linda Stops, Operations Coordinator, e mail: [linda.stops@ifrc.org](mailto:linda.stops@ifrc.org); phone (41) 227304300*

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*For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

## Background and summary

In January 2007, Paraguay experienced an alarming increase in the number of cases of classic dengue fever due to an unusually high presence of the *Aedes Aegyptis* mosquito, the vector of the virus that causes dengue. Although dengue has been present in Paraguay and other neighbouring countries in the South American cone in recent years, the number of cases rapidly reached alarming proportions from December 2006 through to March 2007.

From the beginning of the year to the close of the operation at the end of April, the total number of cases registered by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MoH) stood at approximately 28,000 confirmed cases of classic dengue fever. However, it was widely documented during the outbreak that real figures were far greater than official cases registered by the MoH, and that the actual number of suspected cases may easily have exceeded 100,000. 13 deaths were officially claimed by the virus, with six deaths attributed to hemorrhagic dengue/shock, five to classic dengue/visceral, and two with serotype unknown. The capital city of Asunción and the Central Department held the highest number of cases; however, the virus was detected nation-wide. The outbreak escalated rapidly from January to March, with the greatest number of cases detected early March and a reduction of cases registered towards the end of March and throughout April.

The rapid spread of the dengue virus, the large numbers of people susceptible to contracting the disease for a second time and a high density of the transmitter mosquito, led the Government to declare a nation-wide epidemiological alert on 12 January 2007, followed by a declaration of a national state of emergency on 27 February 2007. The MoH worked with a number of government agencies, including the Secretariat for the Environment (SE), to carry out preventative measures, such as fumigating neighbourhoods with insecticide, collecting rubbish and mobilizing teams of health promoters to work on dengue prevention at community level.

The Paraguayan Red Cross (PRC) worked since the onset of the emergency, and to respond to the worsening situation presented a 3-month Plan of Action designed with technical assistance from the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), with the aim of improving the conditions of the communities affected by the dengue outbreak, as well as working on the containment of the virus through prevention and awareness-raising actions supporting actions undertaken by the Government.

With the support of emergency funds from the Spanish Red Cross, the PRC was able to extend the operation and continue with its community awareness-raising activities throughout the months of May and June 2007. The Swiss Red Cross also supported the PRC Plan of Action in providing additional funding to both phases of the operation.

Within the framework of the project 'Safer communities: Disaster risk reduction in the Americas' supported by the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID), the PRC will continue to carry out awareness-raising talks on the prevention of dengue, supported by the distribution of educational materials until November 2007. In addition, given the likelihood of future outbreaks of the disease, regional branches continue to implement dengue prevention talks as part of their daily activities to ensure the sustainability of actions carried out during the operation.

## Coordination

The Secretariat of National Emergencies (SNE) assumed the role of coordinating actions between the various governmental and non-governmental actors involved in the response to the outbreak. The PRC, with permanent representation in this institution, participated in all meetings coordinating actions implemented during the outbreak.

In addition, the PRC held several meetings at central level with the MoH and Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) in order to coordinate and synchronize all of the activities within the Plan of Action. Later, during the outbreak itself, the PRC worked closely with the MoH to coordinate actions to prevent the duplication of efforts, and to share results and findings of the work undertaken.

Coordination also took place to ensure that all activities were developed in accordance not only with community needs, but also in harmony with government actions. For the distribution of mosquito nets, close coordination was maintained with the MoH to identify needs. The development of the national awareness-raising campaign, “Gotas de Amor” (“Drops of love”) and the community awareness-raising campaign “Prevengamos el dengue” (“Let’s prevent dengue”), were developed by the PRC in coordination with the MoH and PAHO to ensure that all actions developed were complementary to the objective of preventing the spread of the virus. Finally, but importantly, the physicians of the medical centre opened by the PRC also worked closely with the MoH to guarantee that all patients were registered and treated in accordance with government standards and regulations.

As the PRC operation and government response were carried out in several key departments across the country, the National Society ensured that coordination also took place at regional and local levels. Each branch worked closely with local community leaders, local and regional branches of the MOH and health assistance centres, as well as with the relevant local authorities. Alliances were also forged with other organizations working in the field, including local voluntary firemen, the Armed Forces and the police.

The PRC received ongoing technical support from the Lima Regional Delegation and Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) in planning and implementing activities. The PRC maintained regular contact and provided regular and up to date information on the operation. At the onset of the emergency, a Disaster Management delegate from PADRU was mobilized to Paraguay to support the PRC in the implementation of its Plan of Action. A Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member with experience in health in emergencies was also deployed at the start of the operation to provide technical assistance to the PRC in implementing its activities.

The Netherlands Red Cross made a contribution of CHF 50,388 to this emergency through its Silent Emergencies Fund towards the Federation’s Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).

## Analysis of the operation – achievements and impact

The PRC prepared a Plan of Action to support communities affected by the dengue outbreak in January 2007 for a period of three months. The Plan focused on three main areas: the provision of impregnated mosquito nets to protect patients in public health centres; community health care through the provision of medical care, medicines and other items to treat patients with the disease at the Mother-Child Hospital of the PRC; and awareness-raising at national and community levels on the prevention of dengue.

The Plan of Action targeted five departments at the regional level: Alto Paraná, Itapúa, Ñeembucú, Concepción and Amambay; and five areas in the Central Department: San Lorenzo, Mariano Roque Alonso, Ñemby, Itá and Capiatá, as well as the capital city of Asunción.

### Locations targeted by the PRC Plan of Action:

Department	Region
Central	Asunción
	Capiatá

	Itá
	Mariano Roque Alonso
	Ñemby
	San Lorenzo
Altó Parana	10 <sup>th</sup> Sanitary Region
Amambay	13 <sup>th</sup> Sanitary Region
Concepción	1 <sup>st</sup> Sanitary Region
Itapúa	7 <sup>th</sup> Sanitary Region
Ñeembucu	12 <sup>th</sup> Sanitary Region

In general, the beneficiaries of this operation were the communities directly affected by dengue, and those who were considered particularly vulnerable, such as single mothers, people with limited economic resources, people with physical or mental disabilities, and people who suffered from dengue or who were most vulnerable to infection. The beneficiary numbers for each individual intervention are indicated under each action.

## Relief

### Objective 1: Distribution of 1,000 impregnated mosquito nets to MoH health centres to protect hospitalized patients.

Following detailed PRC needs assessments undertaken with the MoH, impregnated mosquito nets in line with Federation requirements were procured in Panama with support from PADRU, stored and delivered to regional branches at strategic points throughout the country, and then distributed as required to local assistance centres.

A total of 861 mosquito nets were distributed to PRC branches, of which 816 were delivered to over 47 public health centres according to needs designated by the MoH in the Central Department, Alto Paraná, Itapúa, Ñeembucú, Concepción and Amambay. Mosquito nets were distributed by the PRC headquarters, regional branches and with the support of volunteers from local branches and members of communities themselves.

### Number of mosquito nets distributed to PRC branches and MoH health centres:

Location	Distributed to Regional branch	Delivered to MoH health centres
Asunción	263	263
Sub Regional branches	432	387
Regional branches	166	166
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>816</b>

Monitoring visits conducted in Asuncion and the five regional sub-branches of the Central Department indicated that whilst the majority of the mosquito nets were used fully, in a few health centres they were under-utilized. Despite conducted needs assessments in the initial planning phases of the operation, and again reconfirming needs at central, regional and local levels, not all of the nets were delivered and installed, or utilized by all of the local health authorities. Initially the PRC and MoH identified 14 health centres as recipients of the nets, but following continuous needs analysis during the operation this figure was increased to 47 health centres in total.

## Impact

At the close of the operation, at least 816 people treated in health centres benefited from the use of the impregnated mosquito nets. Given the fact that the mosquito nets will have been used by more than one patient during the



PRC volunteers distributing mosquito nets to a health centre in Capiatá in the Central Department.  
Source: Paraguayan Red Cross

operation, and that they will continue to be used in the near future, the total number of beneficiaries is potentially greater. In addition, whilst fewer mosquito nets were delivered than originally foreseen, a greater geographical area was reached.

### Constraints

Monitoring the delivery, installation and use of the nets indicates some of the constraints faced. In a few cases, in particular some hospitals in Asunción and Alto Paraná, directors insisted that the nets were not necessary, given the low number of patients hospitalized with the virus. Some health centres did not give a level of urgency to the virus, due to the fact that only patients presenting symptoms of the hemorrhagic strain or those presenting complications were hospitalized. In these centres, the nets were not considered necessary for others who could be at risk, and there was therefore some hesitancy in their use.

In future operations it would be useful to ensure continued communication with local health authorities on the necessity of using mosquito nets in the containment of the virus, as well as providing increased assistance to the MoH in the identification of the health centre necessities. Additional recommendations include extending the geographical area of recipient health centres, and providing additional technical assistance to health centres in the installation of the mosquito nets.

The PRC has distributed a further 112 nets to regional branches in strategic points identified as areas vulnerable to future outbreaks, and the national relief department has retained the remaining mosquito nets in the event of a new dengue outbreak.

### Health

#### **Objective 1: Affected communities benefit and increase their knowledge through national public awareness campaigns and community activities on dengue prevention.**

The PRC organized two national campaigns to work on dengue prevention and containment during the outbreak, supported by a RIT member specialized in health in emergencies who assisted in all technical aspects of the development of the campaigns. The first campaign, “*Prevenemos al dengue*,” promoted dengue prevention at community level with talks organized by PRC volunteers. The second campaign, “*Gotas de Amor*,” worked at national level through the mass media.

#### **Community Education campaign “Prevenemos el dengue” (“Let’s prevent dengue”)**

The PRC developed a national education campaign via the afore-mentioned regional branches to work on the prevention of the disease at community level, with activities carried out by volunteers working on issues such as transmission, detection, patient-care, as well as preventative measures.

Training workshops on health in emergencies and dengue prevention were organized in early February for trainers from regional and sub-regional branches, drawing up action plans in all the regional branches to roll out the campaign in all the regions identified as priority areas. Replica workshops took place shortly afterwards with volunteers at local levels, to build capacity to conduct awareness-raising talks on dengue prevention and community health promotion activities in their communities.

Awareness raising talks during the operation took place in communities of all of the PRC regional and sub-regional branches from 19 February until 30 April. Talks were carried out by volunteers working on a house-by-house, community-by-community basis, as well as in schools and other community focal points, such as neighbourhood commissions and clubs.

Whilst the PRC planned to reach a total of 28 communities in the Central Department, and 21 communities in the Departments of Amambay, Alto Paraná, Concepción, Itapúa and Neembucu, a total of **85 communities** were reached:

Department	Number of communities	Number of communities	Fulfilment of
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	expected to be reached	reached	objective
Asunción	5	5	100%
Central	16	37	231%
Amambay	6	1	17%
Alto Paraná	2	4	200%
Concepción	8	26	325%
Itapúa	4	2	50%
Ñeembucu	8	10	125%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>150%</b>

The PRC mobilized a total of **608 volunteers** (revised from previous figures), exceeding its initial target of 365 volunteers. Of these, 283 were PRC volunteers and 325 were community volunteers who carried out **dengue prevention talks** at community level. Community volunteers also included students formed into school teams who worked in their local communities in order to further disseminate information on the prevention of dengue.



**Left:** Young volunteers carrying out awareness raising talks on the prevention of dengue in communities in Asunción and Mariano Roque Alonso in the Central Department.

**Right:** PRC volunteers carrying out awareness raising talks.

**Source:** Paraguayan Red Cross

Informative materials, including a six-page leaflet produced by the PRC, were distributed to families and throughout communities to facilitate awareness-raising. The design of the leaflet linked elements from the national awareness-raising campaign (outlined below) to ensure continuity of information within both campaigns organized by the PRC. In order to increase visibility, official Red Cross t-shirts were designed and distributed to the volunteers who supported the activities within communities.

#### **National awareness raising campaign: “Gotas de Amor” (“Drops of love”)**

The national campaign was developed in coordination with the MoH and the PAHO, with the aim of raising the general public’s awareness on voluntary blood donation, and addressing common myths and fears prevalent in Paraguay regarding blood donation, in part due to a lack of appropriate information on the subject.

The nation-wide awareness-raising campaign started on 20 March via publicity spots on national television channels, radio stations and the press. The publicity campaign was broadcast by the following different mass media channels until the end of April:

- **Radio:** 60 second radio spots on 3 AM radio stations and 7 FM radio stations with national and local coverage.
- **Television:** 45 second spots on 4 national channels (Channels 2, 4, 9 and 13) and 2 cable channels.

- **Press:** graphic spots in 2 magazines and 5 newspapers.

The PRC was in constant contact with the different media channels to negotiate increased coverage and reach a maximum number of beneficiaries. Whilst the PRC was able to successfully negotiate a significant number of donated emissions, in general, this tactic was more successful with local media, such as local television channels and community radio stations, than with the national media.

### **Impact**

Through the **community education campaign**, the PRC conducted a total of 11,238 visits, and reached 10,591 families or 52,955 people (based on five people per family) during the operation. A further 6,853 visits reaching 23,029 people were carried out during the second phase of the operation, with funding from the Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.

Volunteers managed to gain access to 91 percent of the 11,238 houses visited; the remainder were either closed or abandoned. In general, field coordinators noted that families were very receptive to the talks and that this greatly facilitated the work undertaken. The information available from other sources to communities during the outbreak varied and not everything was accurate; the talks have therefore served to clarify doubts and dispel commonly held myths on the disease, as well as providing clear information on how to prevent dengue or how to identify symptoms of the disease.

Thanks to the commitment of volunteers carrying out visits, a far greater number of houses were visited and communities reached than originally planned. The national education campaign therefore had a much greater impact than was initially foreseen. The active and dynamic contribution of volunteers was of vital importance to reach this high number of people, which besides dengue prevention also addressed other health and hygiene topics, and therefore potentially had additional positive impacts on the quality of life of the populations visited.

During the house-by-house visits, volunteers detected potential mosquito breeding areas and potential cases of dengue patients. The talks also served to highlight community needs and requests for government action such as the need for further fumigation, effective waste-collection and disposal systems, cleaning regulations for abandoned or empty plots of land, increased medical assistance to diagnose and transfer patients to local health care centres, and the provision of more health care workers, medical supplies and overall support from local health care centres. These community requests and the information collected by the volunteers were shared with the local authorities during and after the campaign in the attempt to ensure an improved response to future outbreaks.

The campaign also had a significant impact at an institutional level, increasing visibility not only in the communities, but also in the public domain in general. Activities also had positive impacts within the institution promoting increased coordination within the different departments to implement the campaign, and promoting links with other external actors working in the field, including governmental and non-governmental organisations.

### **Constraints**

Through the **national awareness raising campaign**, the PRC hoped to reach the population of the whole country, living in both urban and rural areas, targeting all age groups. To this end, the campaign was disseminated via mass media channels in both Spanish and Guaraní, and targeted all age groups to ensure dissemination of the campaign's message to a maximum number of people possible.

Despite the considerable efforts to negotiate an increased number of transmissions per media channel, the national awareness raising campaign had a low impact overall, given the high unit cost of implementing such a campaign in the mass media, and the dependence of the PRC strategy on securing reduced cost and/or donated transmissions. Although the PRC successfully negotiated a significant number of free publicity spots with mainly local channels, little free space was granted by the key national channels and thus the campaign was not disseminated as widely as hoped. Furthermore, although the campaign was disseminated during the outbreak, given the cycle of the virus and the reduction in the number of cases towards the end of March and beginning of April, the message of promoting voluntary blood donation in reality was disseminated late and did not have such an impact as a result.

In retrospect, it is clear that in order to develop future high-impact mass-media campaigns, a revised strategy will be required, taking into account an optimum number of transmissions, and perhaps including the consolidation of strategic alliances with governmental and/or corporate partners to ensure that messages are disseminated effectively.

**Objective 2: The PRC medical-attention centre opened to treat those affected by the virus, benefits from the provision of medication and other supplies required to effectively treat the disease.**

Two 24-hour medical attention centres for adults and children located in the Mother-Child Hospital of the PRC in Asunción were opened on 19 February, to diagnose, treat and transfer potential dengue patients. Treatment was provided free of charge to both adults and children, in order of urgency, and particular attention was provided to those from the most vulnerable sectors of society.

In order to set up the medical attention centres, a number of preparatory activities took place, including the seeking of quotations and the purchasing of medicines and other medical items in line with Federation standards (blood bags for extraction and transfusion, test kits, syringes etc.), as well as the structuring of vital human resources to facilitate the consultancy of patients, and visibility of the action in the capital's media to advise potential patients of the service provided. Close coordination was required with the MoH in the setting up of the medical centres, primarily to coordinate actions in the provision of health care, in clarifying clinical issues and throughout the development of the outbreak, in providing information on potential and confirmed cases of dengue. Close collaboration with local laboratories and other medical centres was both efficient and invaluable in the service provided to potential dengue patients.

**Consultations at the Dengue Medical Centres at the PRC's Mother-Child Hospital:**

Period covered	Total consults	Total confirmed cases of Classic Dengue	Total suspected cases of Classic Dengue
19/02/07 - 04/05/07	194	51	79

Of the total number of consultations, 72% were women, 28% were men and 21% were children under the age of 14. In addition to the diagnosis, treatment and transfer of patients, the personnel of the centres also provided information on dengue prevention to potential dengue patients and the general public requiring information on the subject.

Thanks to support from Swiss Red Cross, medicines and other medical items were made available to treat 400 dengue patients if required depending on the development of the outbreak and to run a 100-person blood-donor programme to treat potential hemorrhagic patients.

**Impact**

This objective was met as patients treated at the medical attention centres received medical attention, free medication and the provision of valuable information on the diagnosis and care of dengue patients, and on the prevention of the virus.

Although fewer patients were treated than originally provided, the number of consultations directly correlates to the number of cases of dengue registered by the MoH during the outbreak. It can be noted therefore, that if the outbreak had continued to evolve as projected, the PRC would have been in a position to cover the needs of all potential patients seeking medical assistance at the centre.

Due to the development of the outbreak and the existence of sufficient dengue services, the planned establishment of a programme of blood donation did not prove to be necessary.

**Constraints**

The fact that the medical centres reached approximately 50% of the planned intake of patients could be attributed to a series of different factors. Whilst it is possible that families and the government took the necessary measures to reduce cases of dengue; this appears unlikely given the development of the outbreak and the government's limited

resources in health. More plausible is the fact that during the outbreak there was a very high incidence of self-medication for potential symptoms of the disease which directly affected the number of consultations made at the centres.

## Communications

Communications played a major role in the operation, via the two awareness-raising campaigns, firstly, on the risks and the prevention of dengue at community level, and secondly, a nation-wide mass media campaign on the necessity of voluntary blood donation. The second campaign required a series of intense negotiations with the national media channels to attain reduced rates for spots, and in some cases, free spots were provided and additional announcements made. Local and community channels were particularly receptive to supporting the PRC in the awareness-raising campaign.

A communications plan to promote the PRC's actions in dengue prevention was developed and addressed five main target audiences: directly affected communities, populations vulnerable to contracting dengue, government authorities, donors and the Red Cross Movement. Several articles and interviews were published and broadcast to promote individual lines of action, including, the distribution of impregnated mosquito nets, the opening of the medical centres, the community awareness raising campaign, and the operation as a whole.

In terms of sharing information, several situation reports were issued through the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) on the global Federation website to ensure timely updates. In addition, the PRC and Federation regional and global websites published information on the operation, with special sections created on the Federation's regional website – [www.cruzroja.org](http://www.cruzroja.org) – and on the PRC website [www.cruzroja.org.py](http://www.cruzroja.org.py).

## Lessons learned

Although the different actions undertaken have clearly varied in their impact, an analysis of the operation's results indicates that the operation had a substantial impact overall in supporting the containment of the virus and in improving the conditions of those affected.

The main recommendations for future actions include:

- **Donation of impregnated mosquito nets to MoH health centres:** The operation revealed that in future operations it would be useful to coordinate more closely with the MoH in conducting accurate needs assessments in health centres, and possibly an extension of the geographical area of such interventions. In addition and perhaps most importantly, there is a need for increased communication via official channels on the usefulness and necessity of using the nets to effectively contain the spread of the virus.
- **Community education campaign 'Prevenamos al Dengue:'** Efficient coordination between the PRC headquarters, local branches, local authorities, local community leaders and the strong commitment of the volunteers was paramount to the successful development, implementation and reach of this campaign.
- **National awareness raising campaign 'Gotas de Amor:'** In order to develop a national campaign by mass media, at least a month of intense broadcasting is needed followed by 2-3 weeks of repetition of spots at a less intensive level. Although the impact of the campaign was limited, it opened up opportunities for future campaigns through the forming alliances with different media channels, governmental or corporate partners to promote key PRC messages. The PRC offices for Resource Mobilisation and Communication are establishing links to consolidate alliances for future projects.
- **Provision of medicine and other supplies to the PRC medical attention centres:** Given the significant number of people self-medicating for symptoms of the virus, continued awareness-raising is required on the importance of the diagnosis, registration and care of patients.

Beyond the impact of the operation's individual objectives, the operation also had positive effects on the PRC as a whole:

- **Continued public and media relations:** It is hoped that the public developed a better understanding of the mission of the National Society through the visibility gained from actions undertaken by the operation, and in the activities the organization undertakes as a whole in serving affected communities.
- **Recruitment of new volunteers:** The operation served to attract a significant number of new volunteers many of which had also been affected by the virus. This is of particular importance in the regional branches, where activities served to capture, train and stimulate volunteers.
- **Strengthening of inter-departmental links:** The operation united volunteers and personnel from different departments of the PRC, not only strengthening the links between the different areas, but also consolidating different operational practices and training human resources in the implementation of the activities undertaken.
- **Formation of strategic alliances:** The operation required close coordination with government actors and other organizations working in the prevention of the virus and therefore served to strengthen links with a number of external actors, including the MoH, SEN, regional and local authorities, voluntary fire brigades, the police, the Armed Forces, community leaders and local education centres. Such links were not only vital in the effective implementation of this operation, but also serve as the basis for enhanced cooperation in future outbreaks and other PRC actions.

Although the operation has come to a close, the PRC recognises the need to continue its work on awareness-raising in dengue prevention, given the nature of the virus and the likelihood that the virus will emerge in the not too distant future. Awareness raising activities therefore continue in regional branches and also through disaster risk reduction projects currently being implemented in Asunción, and the Departments of Concepción, Itapúa and Neembucu, reprinting and distributing the materials produced during the operation. The PRC also continues close coordination with the MoH in the monitoring of new cases of dengue, as well as developing joint plans for community work in dengue prevention.

*Final financial report below;*

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**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRPY001 - PARAGUAY - DENGUE OUTBREAK

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/9
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2007/12
Appeal	MDRPY001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Response to Appeal**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>		68,000				68,000
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				0
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		67,994				67,994
<b>C6. Other Income</b>		67,994				67,994
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>		67,994				67,994
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		67,994				67,994

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				0
<b>C. Income</b>		67,994				67,994
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-67,994				-67,994
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		0				0

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

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Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/9
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2007/12
Appeal	MDRPY001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>68,000</b>					<b>68,000</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Clothing & textiles	9,080		5,846				5,846	3,234
Medical & First Aid	9,656		2,338				2,338	7,318
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>18,736</b>		<b>8,184</b>				<b>8,184</b>	<b>10,552</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring			2,166				2,166	-2,166
Transport & Vehicle Costs			605				605	-605
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>			<b>2,771</b>				<b>2,771</b>	<b>-2,771</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Regionally Deployed Staff	10,000							10,000
National Staff	8,841							8,841
National Society Staff			10,904				10,904	-10,904
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>18,841</b>		<b>10,904</b>				<b>10,904</b>	<b>7,937</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training			1,031				1,031	-1,031
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>			<b>1,031</b>				<b>1,031</b>	<b>-1,031</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	2,154		7,416				7,416	-5,262
Information & Public Relation	23,849		24,429				24,429	-580
Office Costs			5,744				5,744	-5,744
Communications			2,050				2,050	-2,050
Professional Fees			308				308	-308
Financial Charges			730				730	-730
Other General Expenses			8				8	-8
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>26,003</b>		<b>40,686</b>				<b>40,686</b>	<b>-14,683</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	4,420		4,420				4,420	0
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>4,420</b>		<b>4,420</b>				<b>4,420</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>68,000</b>		<b>67,994</b>				<b>67,994</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>6</b>				<b>6</b>	