

Intervention	Activities (how this was done and supported)	Evaluation (what was learned)
Health education + House inspection campaign by community volunteers (HE+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four rounds of the HE+ campaign were carried out in the whole city to: • develop recognition of aquatic stages and explain methods of source reduction (378 female volunteers from the Red Crescent, 120 male volunteers from community guards). • address control of key productive containers. • The following activities were carried out. • Pamphlets were distributed to households (34 000 in total). • Daily radio messages were broadcast. • Written messages and video clips were advertised on the streets. • Lectures of HE were conducted in 28 social and sport clubs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entomological surveys showed no significant impact by HE+ (reduction rates were 1%–5% between pre- and post-campaigns) • Check on community volunteers showed the following. • Shortened message was delivered to households (drinking containers instead of water storage containers were targeted). • Pamphlets were delivered to households without training household member (only 20%–30% of houses checked after the campaigns). • About 10%–30% of the houses were locked during the campaign (residents at work or away). • The radio broadcast had low audibility in the city (5/90 persons asked).
House inspection by health workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine programme of inspection by 80 health workers was done according to a coverage timetable and in areas of reported dengue cases (Table 1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good performance of health workers was assured by: • having 2 supervisors for each 15–25 health workers • sending filtrated specimens to the national health laboratory. • Entomological surveys showed significant reduction impact in targeted area (60%–70%).
Space spraying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rounds of space spraying were carried out (each for 7 days) (Table 1). • Indoor and outdoor thermal fogging was carried out daily. • Permethrin (Agniban 25% EC) was applied in a dosage 0.11 mg/L. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check supervision for space spraying campaign operations showed the following. • Many windows/doors were locked during the ultra-low-volume spraying. This was addressed using horn loudspeakers in the targeted districts. • Maintenance problems regularly caused fogging machines to be out of order. • Neither the efficacy of permethrin nor susceptibility of <i>Aedes</i> were tested before operations.
Larviciding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temephos (Abate) was applied in outdoor containers. Main outdoor containers were water drums of steam diesel engines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aedes</i> mosquito rarely breeds outdoors in Port Sudan and <i>Culex</i> spp. predominate outdoor containers.