

Date: September 14, 2001

From: WHO Collaborating Center for
Research, Training and Eradication of Dracunculiasis

Subject: GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP # 116

To: Addressees

Detect Every Case (within 24 hours), Contain Every Worm (immediately)!

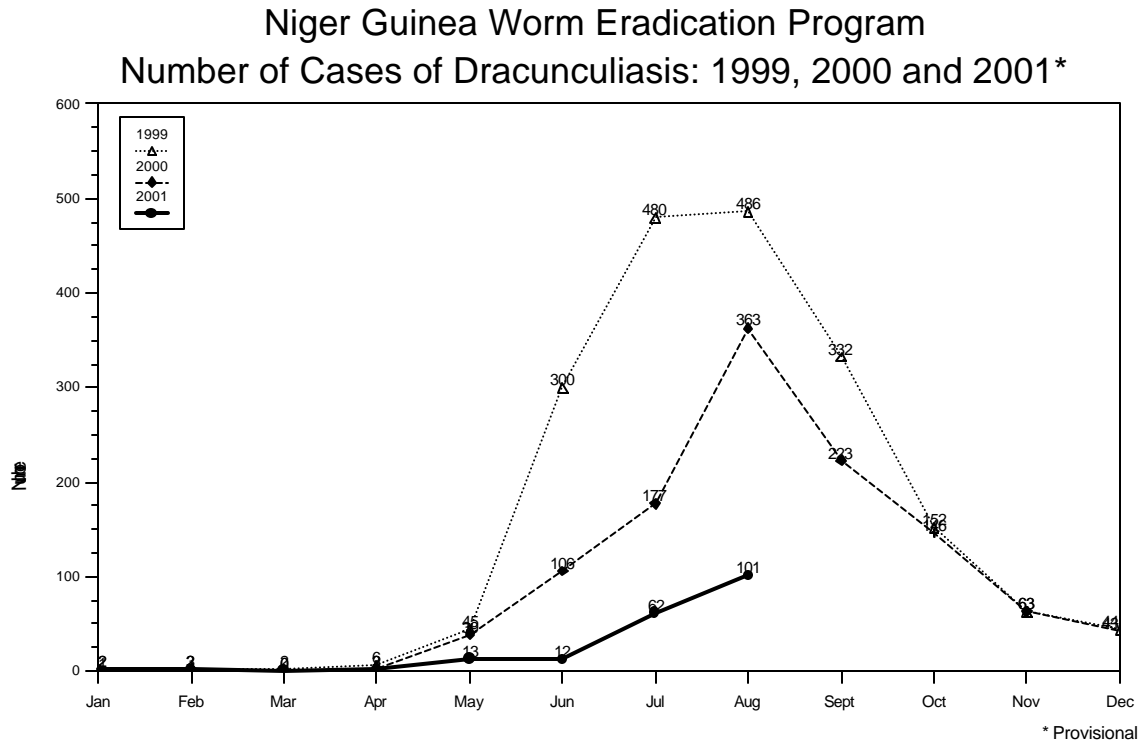
GHANA HOLDS THIRD BI-ANNUAL NATIONAL PROGRAM REVIEW

About 80 persons participated in the national review of Ghana's Guinea Worm Eradication Program (GWEP), which met at the Miklin Hotel in Accra on September 6-7. This was the third national review held at six monthly intervals, following the previous reviews held at Tamale, Northern Region in September 2000, and at Ho, Volta Region in March 2001. The Minister of Local Government and Rural Development, the Honorable Mr. Kwado B. Wiredu, chaired the opening ceremony of the Accra meeting, which also was addressed by the Minister of Health, the Honorable Professor Richard Anane; the Deputy Minister of Works and Housing, the Honorable Ms Theresa Tagoe; and the Deputy Minister of Health, the Honorable Dr. Moses D. Baah. The minister of local government and rural development said his ministry will urge local District Assemblies in endemic districts to prioritize support for eradication measures. The representative of the ministry of works and housing indicated that Guinea worm eradication is also a priority of his ministry under the new administration. The minister of health said Guinea worm eradication is a major concern to the government, and he appealed to Ghana's development partners for assistance,

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eleventh well donated by the contractor, Heisa Engineering Company LTD. These 11 villages had 238 of Atebubu District's 1,009 cases in 2000. A subcommittee of the ICC is also developing a comprehensive strategy for intensifying health education and comm

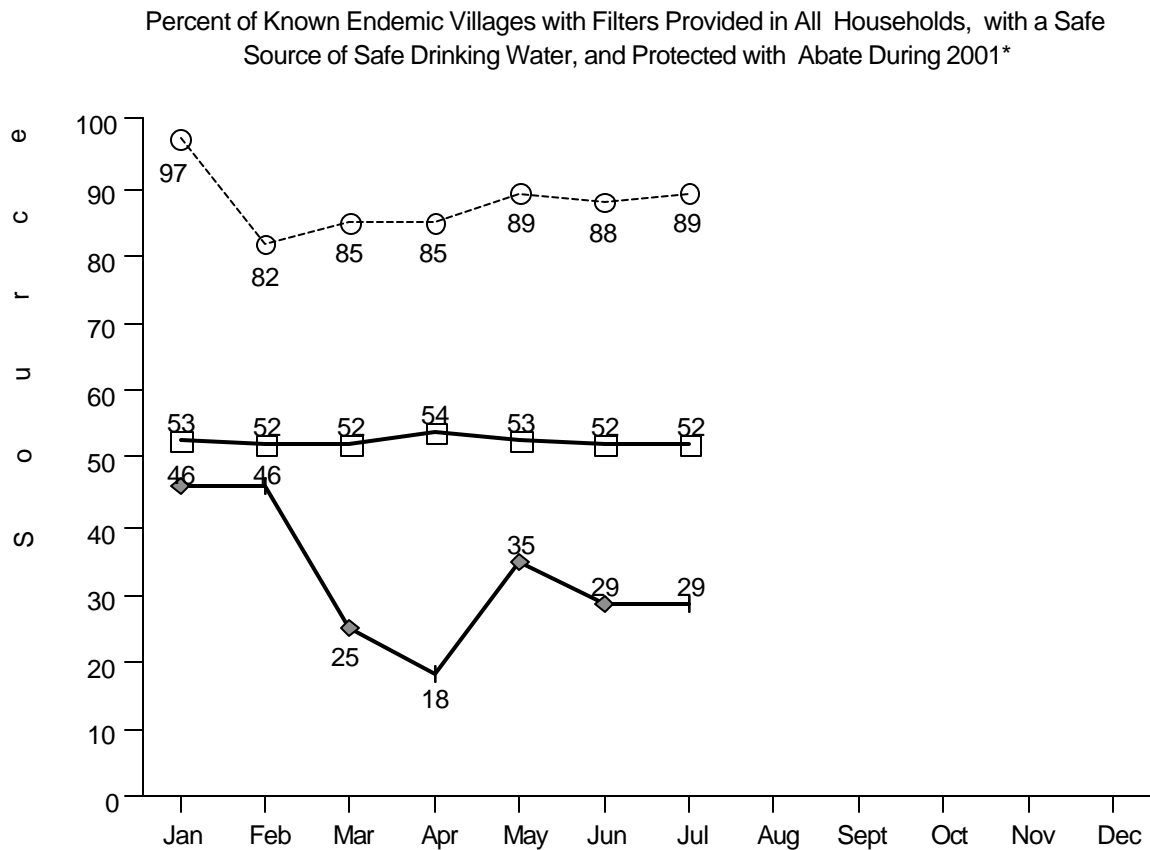
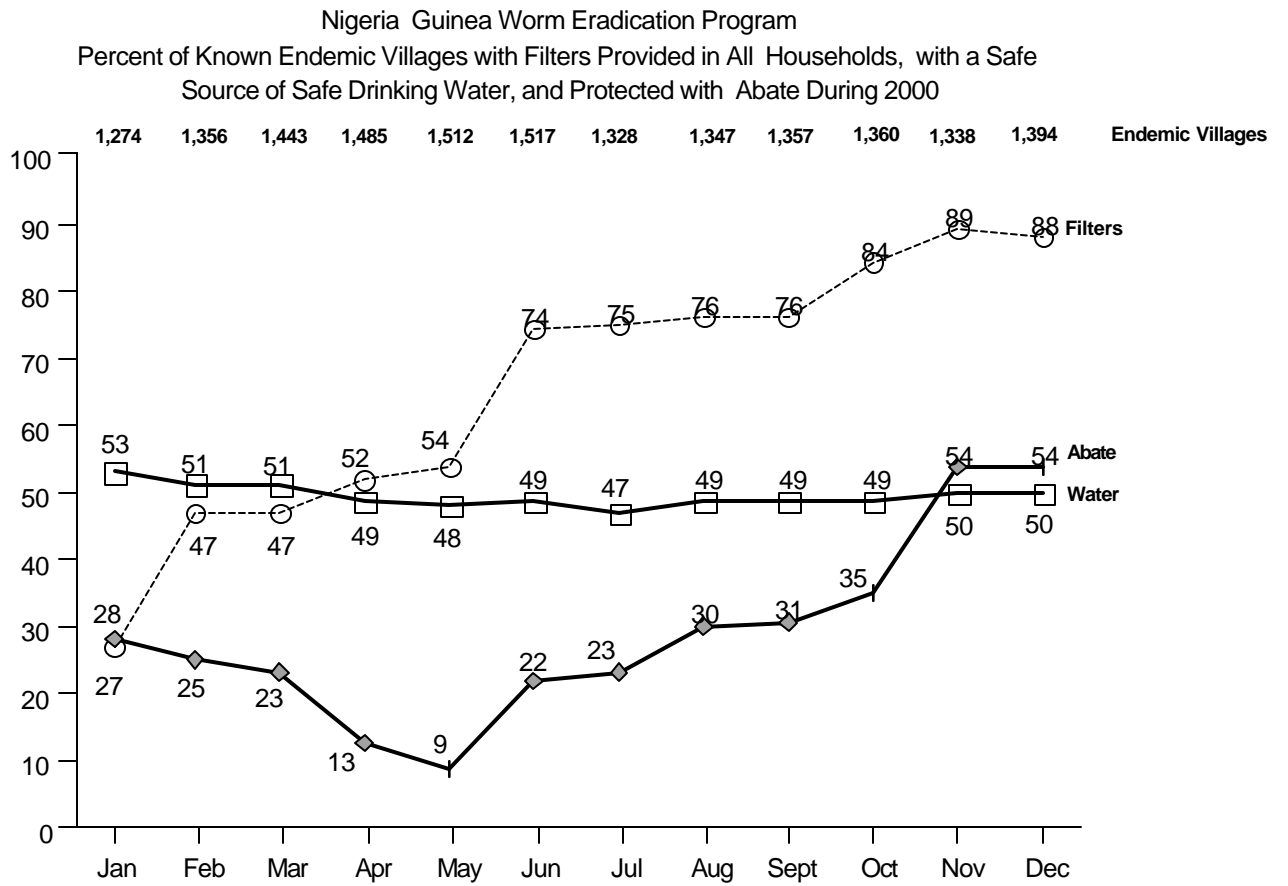
Figure 3



NIGERIA SUSTAINS INTENSIFIED INTERVENTIONS, GETS MORE HELP FROM JAPAN

The Nigerian Guinea Worm Eradication Program (NIGEP) reports sustained high levels of its endemic villages having all households covered by cloth filters so far this year. The average filter coverage was 88% in January-June 2001, compared to 50% in the same period of 2000. The percentage of endemic villages using Abate also increased, from 20% to 33% over the same period, while access to safe water increased only slightly (from 50% to 53%). Filter and Abate coverage of endemic villages were also much higher in the second half of 2000 (81%, 38%) than in the first half of that year. The monthly figures for national interventions in Nigeria in 2000 and so far in 2001 are given in Figures 4 and 5.

Analysis of changes in dracunculiasis incidence in the 189 endemic villages of the Northwest Zone between January-July 2000 and the same period of 2001 reveal three important subgroups, which are obscured by the overall total reduction in cases of -49% (from 1,840 to 931) for the zone in that period. Eighty-four (84) villages reduced their incidence from a total of 542 cases to zero (-100%), while 71 other villages reduced their incidence from 1,388 to 545 cases (-61%). These reductions were partly offset by 34 villages, which reported no cases in 2000 but had a total of 386 cases in January-July 2001. Birnin Magaji Local Government Area (LGA) (Zamfara State) is the third-highest endemic LGA of this zone (11th highest in Nigeria), having reported 114 cases of dracunculiasis [81 (71%) of them contained] in January-July 2001. Residents of endemic villages in this LGA have constructed 29 hand-dug wells between June and August this year, with support provided by The Carter Center. This raised the coverage of endemic villages with at least one source of safe water to 88% (21/24) in that LGA. A technical assistant provided by The Carter Center also reports that the program showed a health education video in Hausa language to inhabitants of 12 villages, with a total audience of over 5,700 persons, during the same period.



ETHIOPIA (8)	18	100	52	7
NIGER (8)	95	100	685	186
BENIN (7)	61	95	96	31
BURKINA FASO (7)	297	81	1235	581
GHANA (7)	981	99	6116	3352
UGANDA (8)	39	100	83	46
COTE D'IVOIRE (8)	54	100	259	172
NIGERIA (8)	908	100	6277	4337
SUDAN** (7)	3386	33	26634	20902
TOGO (8)	147	100	442	440
CENT. AFRICAN REP.	22	NR		NR
MAURITANIA (7)	22	100	14	33
MALI (8)	62	85	89	240
TOTAL*	6145	53	41982	30327
TOTAL (without Sudan)*	2759	99	15348	9425

30327

conducted Worm Weeks in Haho/Yoto (July 30-August 4) and Ogou (August 13-18) Districts. They visited over 11,000 houses in 114 villages and farms. Peace Corps Volunteers also sponsored theater groups in 30 villages, video in 7 villages, as well as radio campaigns. They have also recently trained 12

**Nigeria Guinea Worm Eradication Program
Status of Program Interventions**

State	LGA	Village	# Cases	# Contained	# of Households	Est. Population	# Distributed	% Coverage
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Village	Pop.	District	Cases GWD		Est. Cost	Donor/Agency Status
			2000	Needed		
Parembo West	6400	Atebubu	504	rehab 1 BH	\$2,000	WVI/2002
Kom Fourkroum	4000	Atebubu	321	13 BH; piped system recommended	\$151,500	WVI/2002
Parembo East	11000	Atebubu	262	36 BH; piped system recommended	\$201,500	WVI/2002
Pudua	1825	Nanumba	120	4 BH + rehab 1 BH	\$29,015	CWSA/CIDA/ICC/JAPAN/2001 (3 BH)
Osramani	5000	Kete-Krachi	113	piped system recommended	\$150,000	To be complete by Dec 2001 (?)
Gucumpe	5000	Kintampo	95	4 BH + rehab 3 BH	151500?	?
Kukou	1248	Nanumba	76	4 BH + rehab 1 BH	\$29,015	CWSA/CIDA/ICC/JAPAN/2001 (2 BH)
Wusuta	15000	Kete-Krachi?	74	piped system recommended	\$290,000	To be complete by Dec 2001 (?)
Burkina	6705	Atebubu	68	5 BH + rehab 1 BH	\$22,000	TCC/GATES (2 BH)
Kpachiyili	653	Yendi	59	2 BH	?	UNICEF (2 BH) When??
Wantugu	2570	Tolon/Kumbungu	58	rehab 2 BH + provide piped	\$118,378	?
Kukpaligu	1179	Zabzugu/Tatale	56	3 BH	\$17,715	UNICEF; CWSA/CIDA (3 BH) When??
Alopkacha		Kete-Krachi?	54	?	?	?
Kukuo	4370	Tamale	52	pipe	?	?
Kurawura	950	Kintampo	51	2BH, 3HDW		

Mali As a result of active surveillance undertaken recently at the behest of Dr. Ferdinand Dembele, who recently began working in Gao, Mali's program discovered 151 cases of dracunculiasis, mostly in Ansongo and Gao circles (districts), in August. Gao Region reported only 40 cases in August of 2000. In response to this discovery the program has distributed over 1300 pipe filters among the nomadic populations concerned in response to this discovery. Other programs should take note of this painful new illustration of the dangers of passive surveillance and ready assurances. *This is the last trimester of 2001. Do you know where your Guinea worms are?*

Sudan The Seventh Meeting of National Program Coordinators is scheduled to be held in Khartoum, Sudan on March 4-6, 2002. President Omar al-Bashir has agreed to open the meeting. An interview with President Jimmy Carter on the pipe filter project in Sudan was broadcast on the BBC *Focus on Africa* program on Sunday, July 15. This was followed by a related human-interest story on Guinea worm in Sudan that was aired three times on the BBC program *Outlook* on Thursday, July 26. President Carter was also interviewed by CNN on this subject. Funds in the amount of \$121,500 have been provided to The Carter Center from the UN Foundation for the Guinea Worm Eradication Program in Sudan in 2001. Some of these funds have already been used to provide gum boots, raincoats, and 173 bicycles to program staff working in the country. With 99% of their 46 endemic villages reporting, the northern states of Sudan

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