



Date: March 10, 2006



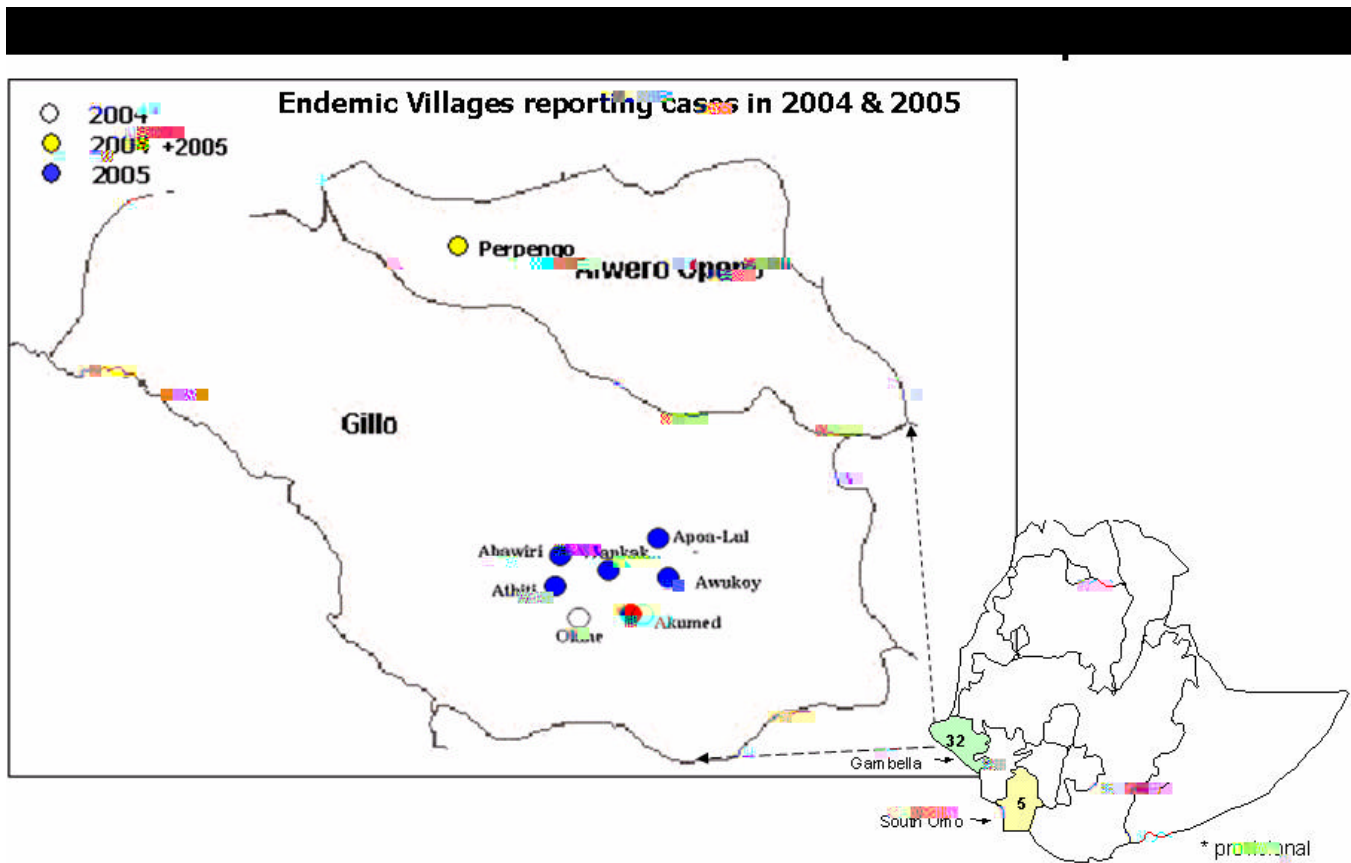
From: WHO Collaborating Center for  
Research, Training and Eradication of Dracunculiasis

Subject: GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP #160

To: Addressees

### ETHIOPIA'S GOAL: STOP TRANSMISSION IN GAMBELLA IN 2006

Figure 1

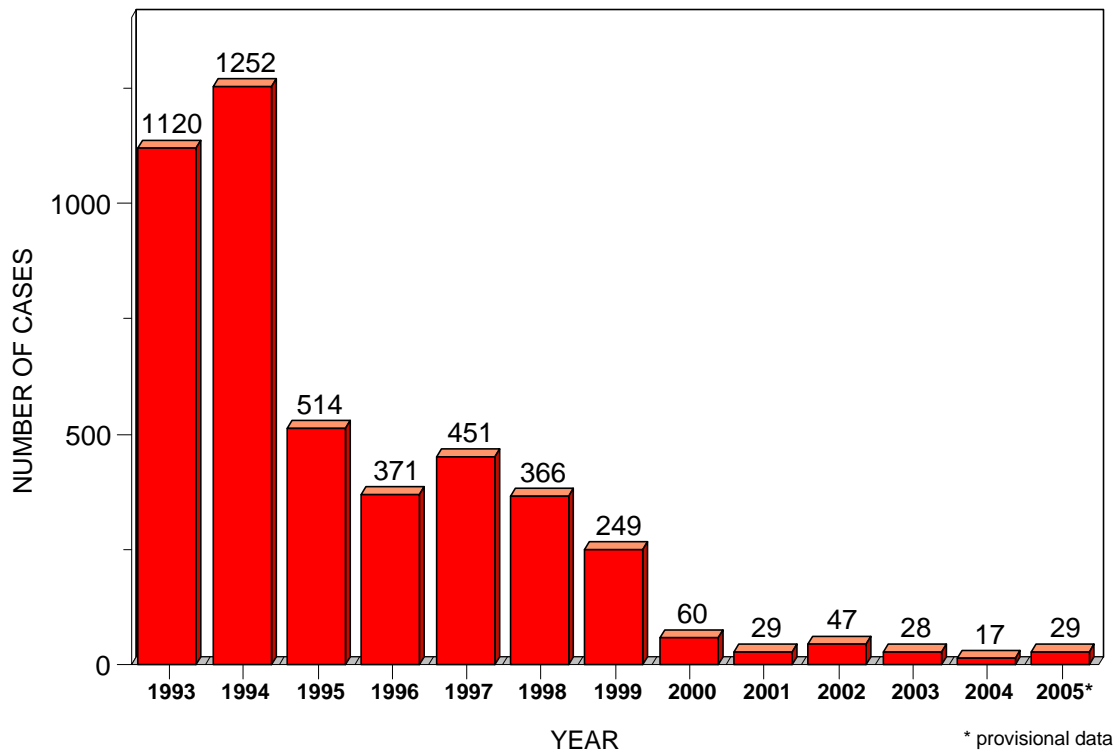


Ethiopia's Dracunculiasis Eradication Program (EDEP) reported 29 indigenous cases in 7 endemic villages, all in Gambella region, in 2005. Another 8 cases were imported from southern Sudan: 5 into South Omo, which stopped indigenous transmission in 2001, and 3 into Gambella Region. All 37 cases were reported in the five-month period April-August, with a peak of 20 cases reported in June. Twenty-three of the indigenous cases were reported in Gillo District (formerly Gog) (17 of them traced to a single village, Awukoy; 6 others in Abawiri village), and 6 occurred in the only endemic village of Alwero Openo District (formerly Abobo District).

Awukoy village was the source of all 13 indigenous cases reported in Ethiopia in 2003. Thirty-two of the 37 cases (86%) were contained, including the 5 cases imported into South Omo, which detected all five cases in the pre-emergent stage and isolated them in a case containment center. All 5 uncontained cases were in Gambella region. Twenty-seven cases and 16 informants each received cash rewards of 100 birr (~US\$11.50) in 2005. All cases in Gambella were Agnuwak ethnicity and all 5 imported cases in South Omo were Nyangatom. These data were reported by the national program coordinator Dr. Kassahum Negash, at the annual Program Review of the EDEP, which was held at the Addis Ababa Hilton Hotel on February 27, 2006.

Figure 2

ETHIOPIA: INDIGENOUS CASES OF DRACUNCULIASIS  
REPORTED BY YEAR: 1993-2005\*



In April 2005, Akobo District finally became accessible to the EDEP after many years of insecurity, and the program has so far trained 20 village based health workers and two health staff there. UNICEF plans to help improve drinking water supplies in affected areas of Gambella this year with borehole wells and/or rainwater catchment. The long rainy season (April-November) is a major challenge in Gambella Region.

**GHANA MINISTER OF HEALTH OPENS BI-ANNUAL REVIEW MEETING**

TIME REMAINING TO ERADICATE DRACUNCULIASIS FROM GHANA

2005	2006											2007			
Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar

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Table 1

Number of Cases Contained and Number Reported by Month during 2005\*  
(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2004)

NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED

JANUARY    FEBRUARY

%

The table content is almost entirely obscured by large black redaction blocks. Only a few small white rectangular areas are visible within the redacted cells, suggesting that the data has been completely hidden for security or privacy reasons. The structure of the table, based on the headers, would typically include columns for the months of January and February, and a final column for the percentage of cases contained.

Table 2

**Number of Cases Contained and Number Reported by Month during 2006\***  
(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2005)

COUNTRIES REPORTING CASES	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED													% CONT.
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL*	
SUDAN	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	#DIV/0!
GHANA	325 / 607	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	325 / 607	54
MALI	6 / 6	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	6 / 6	100
NIGER	2 / 2	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	2 / 2	100
NIGERIA	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	#DIV/0!
TOGO	1 / 1	2 / 3	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	3 / 4	75
BURKINA FASO	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	#DIV/0!
COTE D'IVOIRE	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	#DIV/0!
ETHIOPIA	1 / 1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1 / 1	100
TOTAL*	335 / 617	2 / 3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	337 / 620	54
% CONTAINED	54	67											54	

\* provisional

Shaded cells denote months when zero indigenous cases were reported. Numbers indicate how many imported cases were reported and contained that month.

**Figure 3**

Number of Indigenous Cases Reported During the Specified Period in 2004 and 2005\*, and Percent Change in Cases Reported

Country	Indigenous Cases Reported	
	2004	2005
Mauritania (12)	3	0
Benin (12)	3	0
Nigeria (12)	495	120
Togo (12)	232	70
Cote d'Ivoire (12)	20	9
Ghana (12)	7268	3977
Burkina Faso (12)	35	24
Sudan (12)	7266	5474
Niger (12)	233	175
Mali (12)	354	657
Ethiopia (12)	3	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>15912</b>	<b>10535</b>

(12)Indicates months for which reports were received, i.e., Jan-Dec 2005

Provisional

Overall % change outside Sudan =-42%

Number of Indigenous Cases Reported During the Specified Period in 2005 and 2006\*, and Percent Change in Cases Reported

Country	Indigenous Cases Reported		% CHANGE 2004 - 2005
	2005	2006	
Nigeria (1)	36	0	-100%
Togo (2)	14	4	-71%
Niger (1)	2	1	-50%
Cote d'Ivoire (1)	0	0	0%
Burkina Faso (1)	0	0	0%
Ethiopia (1)	0	0	0%
Ghana (1)	552	607	10%
Mali (1)	4	6	50%
Sudan (0)	68	NR	
<b>Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>2%</b>

(1)Indicates months for which reports were received, i.e., Jan. 2006

Provisional

Overall % change outside Sudan = -2%

MALI:

DONATIONS:

In January, Mr. Tadahiro Yoshida, president and CEO of the YKK Corporation and a member of The Carter Center Board of Trustees, informed The Carter Center of his corporation