

months, November 2013 – February 2014, with ZERO cases (Figure 1). Reporting rates from the 6,682 villages under active surveillance (VAS) for those four months averaged 100%. In March, the SSGWEP provisionally reported three cases of GWD, and began publicizing a cash reward of 500 South Sudanese Pounds (~

Because of the proximity and of population movements of Darfurians between Kafia Kangi area, El Radon Locality, South Darfur, Sudan and Firkha area, Raja County, South Sudan, both highly militarized zones along the Sudan and South Sudan border, presence of South Sudanese troops recruited from endemic areas of South Sudan, and poor accessibility of safe drinking water, a team visited the Firkha area in Raja county. Under the protection of the United Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Kenyan Battalion (KENBAT), a team consisting of members from UNMISS, WFP, WHO, UNHCR and the Danish Diminution Group along with the Ministry of Health visited Timshah and Firkha in Raja county from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2014. During the eight days assessment, no patent cases of Guinea worm disease were detected. A total of 12 suspected cases (rumors) of GWD were recorded in Raja County in 2013. Three suspects were claimed in September 2013 (Gosinga), one in May 2013 (New-cite), one in August 2013 (Dalieb) and the remaining reported between July and October 2013 (Firkha). In Timshah, only three out of the eleven boreholes

of 75% from the 4 cases reported in 2012 (Figure 2). The three uncontained cases in 2013 occurred in Itang district in April, Gog district in May, and Abobo district in June. All of Ethiopia's cases in 2013 except one occurred in April-June. All 72 villages in Gog district have been under active village-based surveillance since 2012, and all 77 villages in Abobo district began active village-based surveillance by the end of 2013 with assistance to the EDEP by The Carter Center. Twelve of approximately 20 villages at high risk in Itang district (Elia Kebele and adjacent villages) began active surveillance in March 2014 and the remainder will do so in April with assistance by The Carter Center. WHO will assist the EDEP in areas of Itang district that remain under passive surveillance. Of the 2 known endemic villages in Ethiopia as of 2013, both had received cloth and pipe filters, monthly health education sessions, were treated with ABATE@ Larvicide, and both had at least one safe source of drinking water.

EDEP's key indices for 2013 were: 57% case containment rate, 14% source tracing rate, and 15% reward awareness in passive surveillance areas (Figure 3). A later survey of 78 persons in Oromia Region and 577 persons in SNNPR in December 2013 found reward awareness rates in passive surveillance areas of 0% and 32%, respectively. Ethiopia's cash reward for reporting a case of GWD is 1000 birr (~US \$54).

### **MALI: SECURITY IMPROVING?**



Mali's GWEP reported 11 cases in 8 villages in 2013, of which 7 cases were contained. These 8 villages each reported zero cases or made no report at all in 2012. All 11 patients (8 black Tuaregs; the others white Tuaregs or Arab) were admitted to a Case Containment Center. This was an increase of 57% over the 7 cases reported in 2012. The largest cluster of 6 cases, 5 of which were contained, occurred in and near Tanzikratene village in Ansongo district of Gao Region in October - November 2013. One case that occurred in Djenne district of Mopti Region in May 2013 had 6 worms, was uncontained, Abate was not used, and the source of infection of that case is unknown. Three cases, one of which was contained, occurred in Kidal Region in May-June 2013; no Abate was used. One of the cases in Kidal had 5 worms, one had 3 worms, and the other had 1 worm. One case, contained, occurred in Gourma Rharous district of Timbuktu Region in September 2013. Four of Mali's 8 regions reported zero cases in 2013. Six (75%) of the 8 endemic villages in 2013 received full coverage with cloth filters and 80% coverage with pipe filters; 75% were treated with Abate; 50% had at least one safe source of drinking water, but only 2 (25%) received monthly health education sessions, the latter owing largely to inaccessibility due to insecurity. A total of 101 villages are under active surveillance. Two new water points are planned for the village of Tanzikratene in 2014.

Mali GWEP's key indices for 2013 were: 64% case containment rate, 91% source tracing rate, and 43% reward awareness rate in passive surveillance areas (Figure3). Mali's cash reward for reporting a case of GWD is 20,000 CFA francs (~US \$40).



Table 2

CHAD GUINEA WORM ERADICATION PROGRAM  
Villages Reporting Cases of Dracunculiasis: 2010-2014\*

Vill #	Village	District	Cases				
			Number Contained / Number Reported				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1	Nanguigoto	Guelendeng	0 / 2	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1
2	Mouraye	Massenya	0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/
3	Matassi	Mandalia	0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/
4	Abba Limane	Guelendeng	0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/
5	Aborgui	Massenya	0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/
6	Molkou**	Guelendeng	0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/
7	Kakoua	Sarh	0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/
8	Sila	Melfi	0 / 2	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 0
11	Mailao marba	Mandelia		1 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	/
12	<b>Mossio Massa</b>	Bouso		0 / 1	2 / 2	0 / 0	/
13	Goudoumgudoum**	Bouso		0 / 2	0 / 0	0 / 0	/
14	Darkou	Mandelia		0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	/
15	<b>Akoum/Mabaye</b>	Mandelia		1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 0	/
16	Camp Sara Matassi	Mandelia		0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	/
17	Manglarie	Bouso		1 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	/
18	Mourgagué	Guelendeng			0 / 1	0 / 0	/
19	Hilele (Amberaan)	Aboudeia/Salamat			0 / 1	0 / 0	/
20	Bouram Foulbe**	Massenya			1 / 1	0 / 0	/
21	Dangabo	Mandelia			0 / 1	0 / 0	/
22	Kouno Centre	Bouso			0 / 1	0 / 0	/
23	Kamanga 2 Camp	Kyabe			0 / 1	0 / 0	/
24	Sarh Town	Sarh			1 / 1	0 / 0	/
25	Miskine Banana	Mandelia				1 / 1	/
26	Koutoungolo	Massenya				1 / 1	/
27	Gasse	Massenya				1 / 1	/
28	Gourlong	Guelendeng				1 / 1	/
29	Djarbou Choufou	Mandelia				0 / 1	/
30	Bogomoro	Bouso				1 / 1	/
31	Madoubou Route	Masenya				1 / 1	/
32	Médegué	Guelendeng				1 / 1	/
33	Bougeméne	Mandelia				1 / 1	/
34	Maimou						

7Vill.

Table 3

**Number of Reported Cases of Guinea Worm Disease Contained and Number Reported by Month during 2014\***  
(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2013)

COUNTRIES WITH ENDEMIC TRANSMISSION	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED													% CONT.
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL*	
SOUTH SUDAN <sup>^</sup>	0/0	0/0	3/3	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	3/3	100
CHAD	1/1	1/1	1/1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	3/3	100
MALI <sup>§</sup>	0/0	0/0	0/0	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0/0	
ETHIOPIA	0/0	0/0	0/0	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0/0	
TOTAL*	1/1	1/1	4/4	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	6/6	100
% CONTAINED	100	100	100										100	

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	0%

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1/1</b>	<b>1/1</b>	<b>4/4</b>	<b>0/0</b>	<b>0/0</b>	<b>0/0</b>	<b>0/0</b>	<b>0/0</b>	<b>0/0</b>	<b>0/0</b>	<b>0/0</b>	<b>0/0</b>	<b>6/6</b>	<b>100</b>
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\*Provisional

Cells shaded in black denote months when zero indigenous cases were reported. Numbers indicate how many imported cases were contained and reported that month.

Cells shaded in yellow denote months when transmission of GWD from one or more cases was not contained.

<sup>^</sup> The SSGWEP evacuated expatriate staff on Dec. 16, 2013 because of armed conflicts and insecurity, but local volunteer and supervisory staff kept operating. Expatriate staff returned in February-March 2014.

<sup>§</sup> Since April 2012 reports include only Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso, and Mopti Regions; the GWEP was not fully functional in Timbuktu, and Gao Regions throughout 2013, and not at all in Kidal Region.

**Number of Reported Cases of Guinea Worm Disease Contained and Number Reported by Month during 2013\***  
(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2012)

COUNTRIES WITH ENDEMIC TRANSMISSION	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED													% CONT.
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL*	
SOUTH SUDAN <sup>^</sup>	0/0	1/2	1/4	18/25	19/24	13/19	8/14	7/11	7/11	2/3	0/0	0/0	76/113	67
CHAD	0/0	0/0	0/0	3/3	1/1	0/1	3/3	1/1	0/0	0/0	0/3	0/2	8/14	57
MALI <sup>§</sup>	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/3	1/1	0/0	0/0	1/1	1/2	4/4	0/0	7/11	64
ETHIOPIA	1/1	0/0	0/0	0/1	3/4	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	4/7	57
TOTAL*	1/1	1/2	1/4	21/29	23/32	14/22	11/17	8/12	8/12	3/5	4/7	0/2	95/145	66
% CONTAINED	0	50	25	72	72	64	65	67	67	60	57	0	66	

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	/	/	/	/	/	0/2	/	/	0/1	/	/	/	0/3	0%

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1/1</b>	<b>1/2</b>	<b>1/4</b>	<b>21/29</b>	<b>23/32</b>	<b>14/24</b>	<b>11/17</b>	<b>8/12</b>	<b>8/13</b>	<b>3/5</b>	<b>4/7</b>	<b>0/2</b>	<b>95/148</b>	<b>64</b>
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\*Provisional

Cells shaded in black denote months when zero indigenous cases were reported. Numbers indicate how many imported cases were contained and reported that month.

Cells shaded in yellow denote months when transmission of GWD from one or more cases was not contained.

<sup>^</sup> The South Sudan GWEP ceased operations on December 16, 2013 as a result of armed conflicts and insecurity. Zero cases of GWD were reported during December 1-16, 2013.

<sup>§</sup> Since April 2012 reports include only Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso, and Mopti Regions; the GWEP was not fully functional in Timbuktu, and Gao Regions throughout 2013, and not at all in Kidal Region.

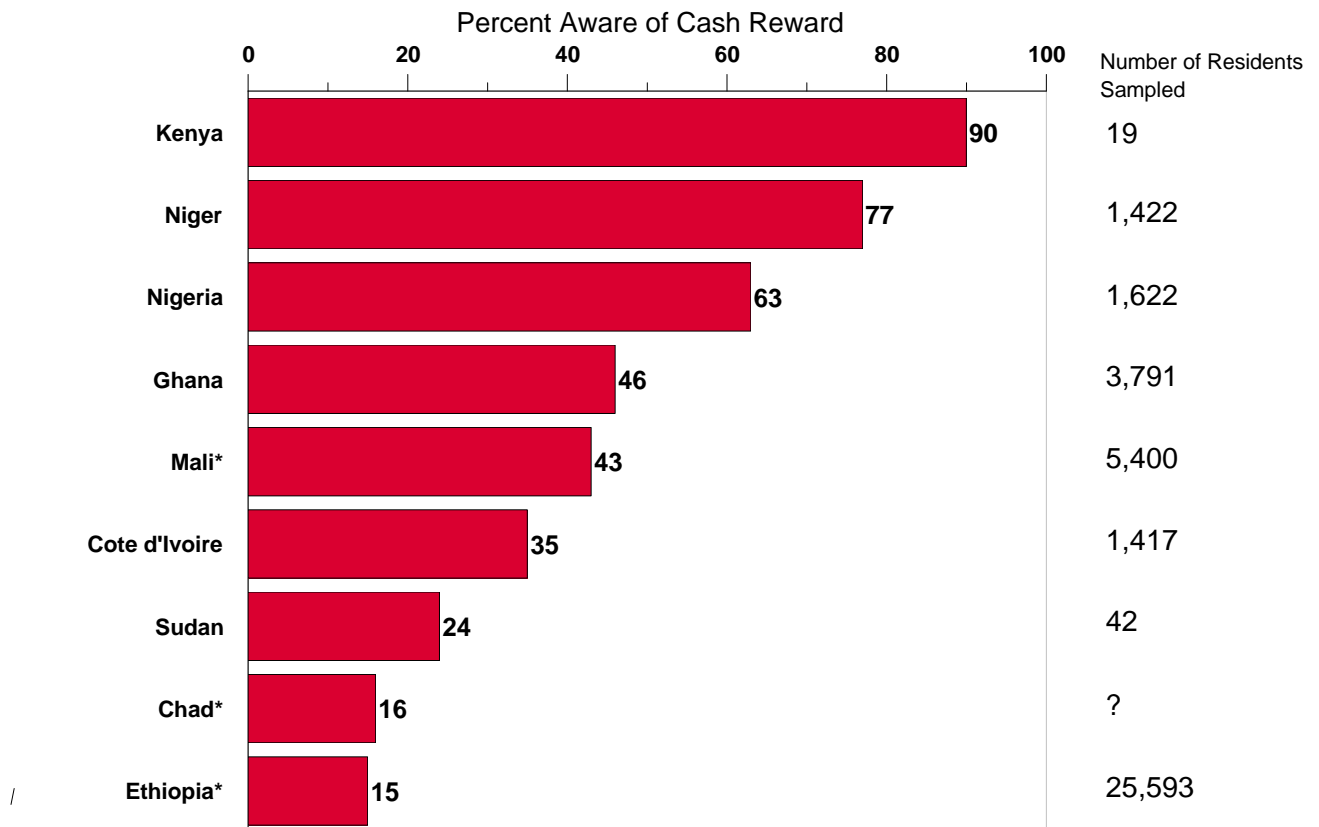
**Figure 2**  
Number of In

Country		
South Sudan (3)		
Ethiopia (3)	1	0
Mali ^ (3)	0	0
Chad (3)	0	3
Sudan (3)	NR	NR
Total	7	6

\* Provisional: Numbers in parentheses denote months for which data received, e.g., (3)= January- March

^ During 2013 reports included Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso, Mopti, Timbuktu, and Gao Regions. The GWEP is currently not operational in Kidal Region.

**Level of Awareness Among Residents Regarding Cash Reward for Reporting Cases of GWD in Areas Free of the Disease, by Country: 2013**



\*Endemic country



## **HAROU OUMAROU PROMOTED**

Mr. Harou Oumarou, who began as a supervisor in Niger's GWEP and eventually rose to become the Director of that national program, was promoted recently to the position of National Director of Hygiene, Sanitation and Health Education in Niger's Ministry of Health. CONGRATULATIONS Harou!! !!!

## **MEETINGS**

The annual Informal Meeting on Dracunculiasis Eradication will be held during the 67<sup>th</sup> World

