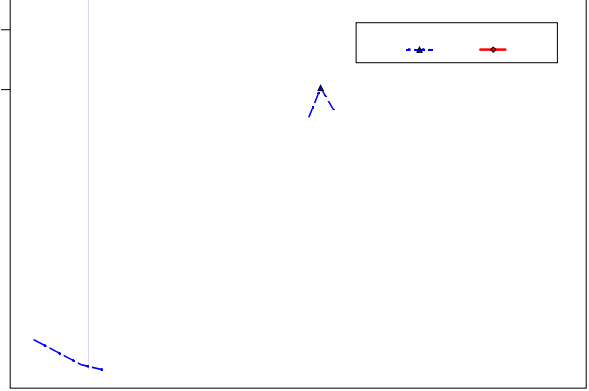




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More than half of the cases in 2007 (53%) were reported from Eastern Equatoria State, which achieved a 94% reporting rate and 55% case containment, and where three counties (East, North and South Kapoeta) alone reported 3,115 (53%) cases. Jonglei State reported 1,025 (17%) cases, Warrap State 929 (15%) cases, and Lakes State 414 (7%) cases.

Program indicators for interventions in 2006 and 2007 are shown in Table 1. A total of 503,941 cloth filters and 1,123,832 pipe filters were distributed in 2007. 33% of endemic villages have established geographic coordinates. The SSGWEP Task Force, which was established in 2006, met quarterly throughout 2007. Bishop Emeritus Paride Taban was designated as Eminent Person for the SSGWEP. He will emphasize advocacy for the program, beginning in three Kapoeta Counties. Magwe County, which borders Uganda and had been inaccessible to the program because of insecurity, is now accessible. In 2008, the program aims to contain at least 80% of cases and achieve 100% reporting rate.

“You get what you supervise.” (Steven Becknell)

Table 1

SOUTHERN SUDAN GUINEA WORM ERADICATION PROGRAM

Parameters	2006	2007	Program indicators	2006*	2007
Endemic Villages	3137	1881	Reporting Rate	63%	75%
Villages Under Surveillance	19152	15190	Containment Rate	49%	49%
Cases of Guinea Worm Disease	20582	6060	Trained Village Volunteer	82%	93%
Volunteer Village Workers	10745	18169	1+ Health Education Session	71%	92%
Volunteer Area Supervisors	896	2152	Full H/H cloth Filter Coverage	47%	72%
Field Officers	87	136	Full Pipe Filter Coverage	22%	41%
State Guinea Worm Coordinators	6	6	Abate	6%	15%
Technical Advisors**	16	26	1+ Safe Water	16%	17%

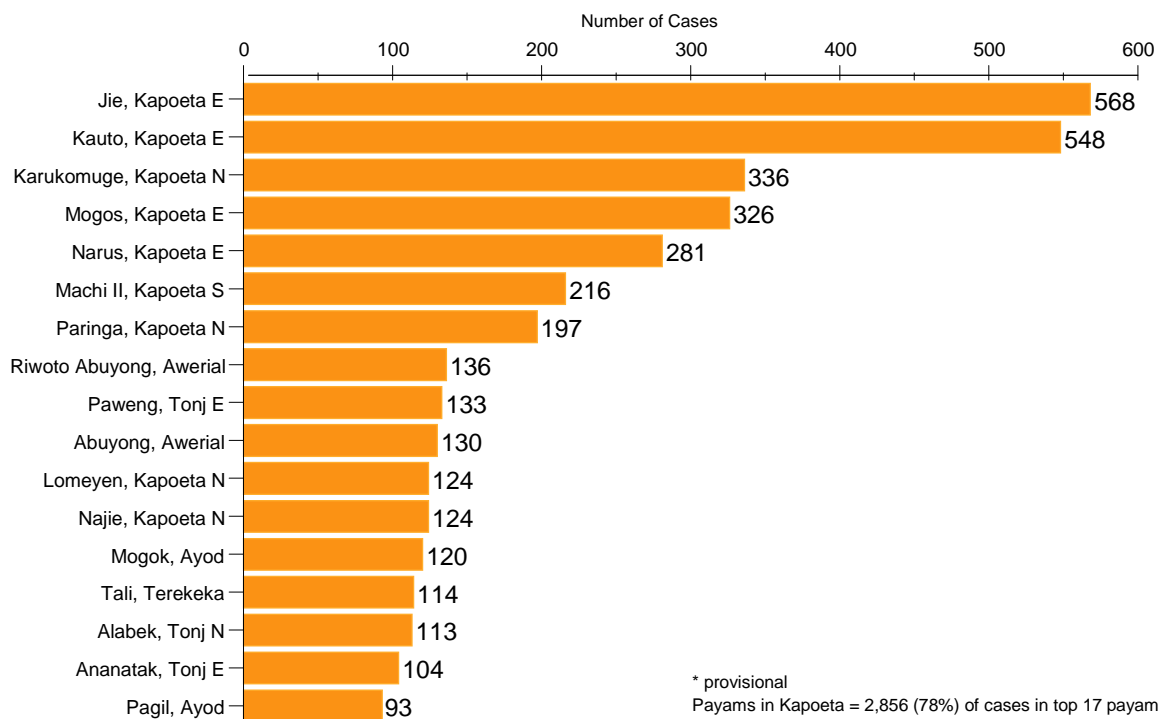
* 3,137 Endemic Villages

** Includes Sudanese and expatriate Technical Advisors

Figure 2

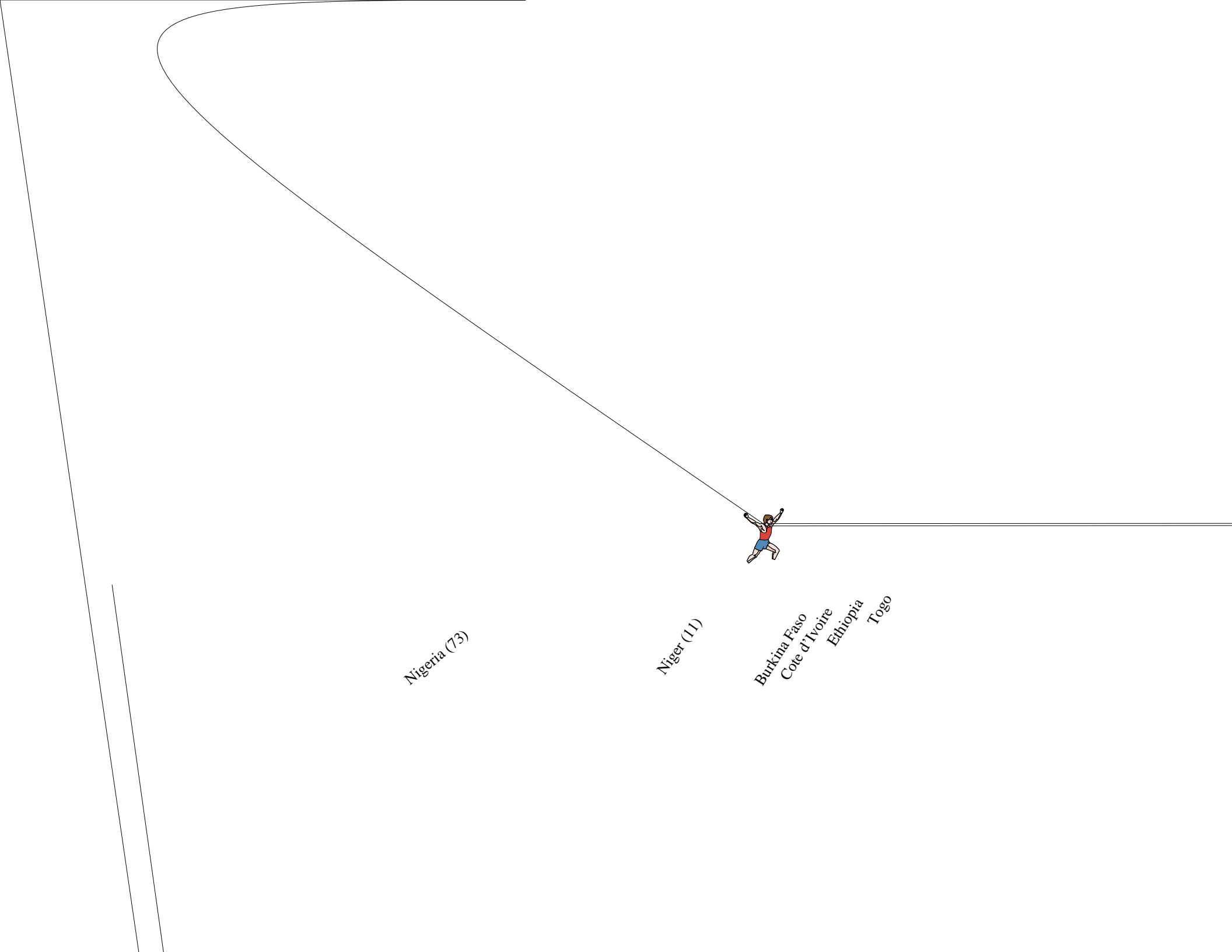
Southern Sudan Guinea Worm Eradication Program

Seventeen Endemic Payams Reporting 3,663 (60%) of 6,068 Cases of Dracunculiasis in 2007*



* provisional

Payams in Kapoeta = 2,856 (78%) of cases in top 17 payams



Nigeria (73)

Niger (11)

Burkina Faso
Cote d'Ivoire
Ethiopia
Togo

Figure 4

Distribution of 9,823 Indigenous Cases of Dracunculiasis Reported during 2007*

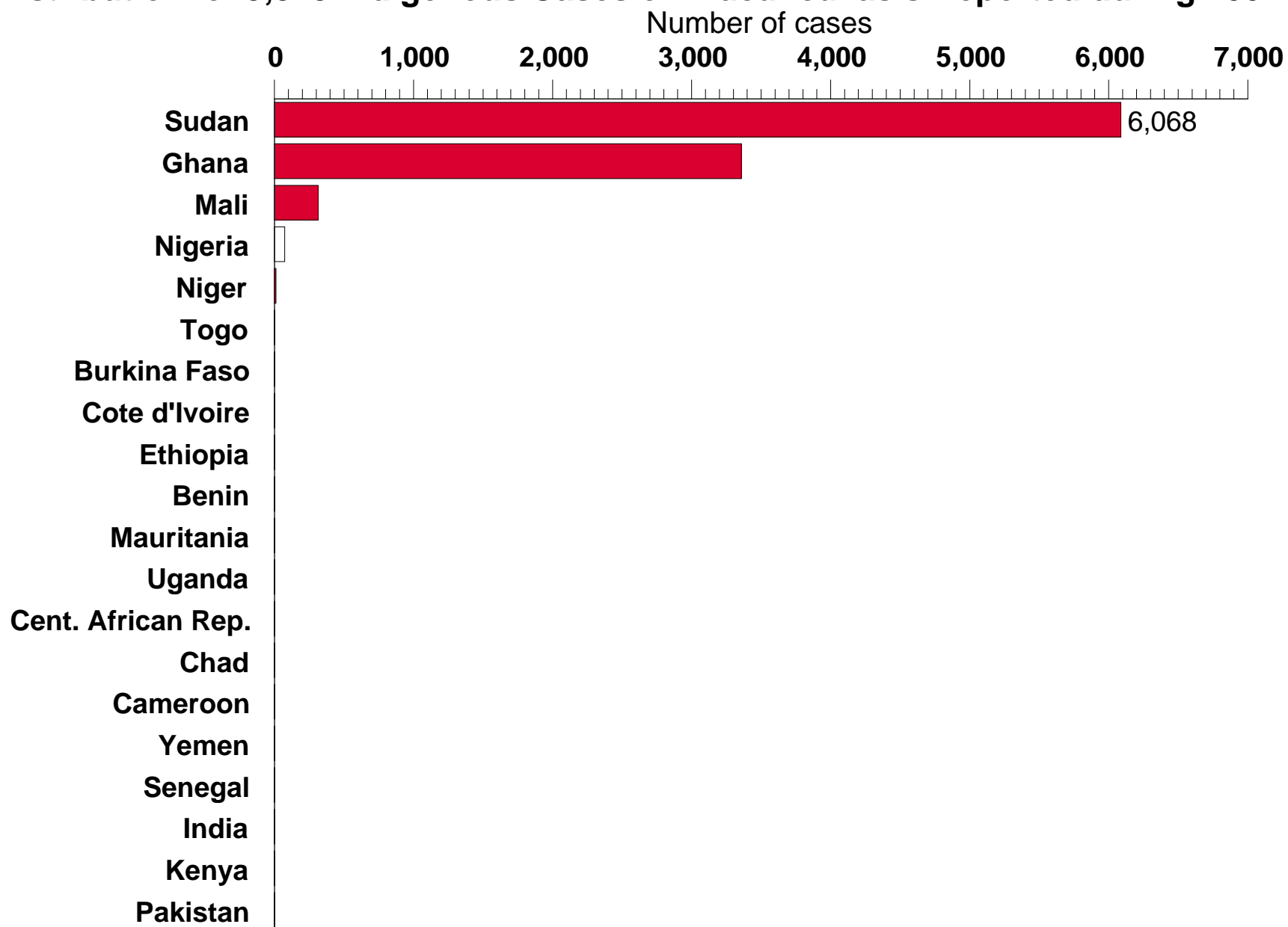
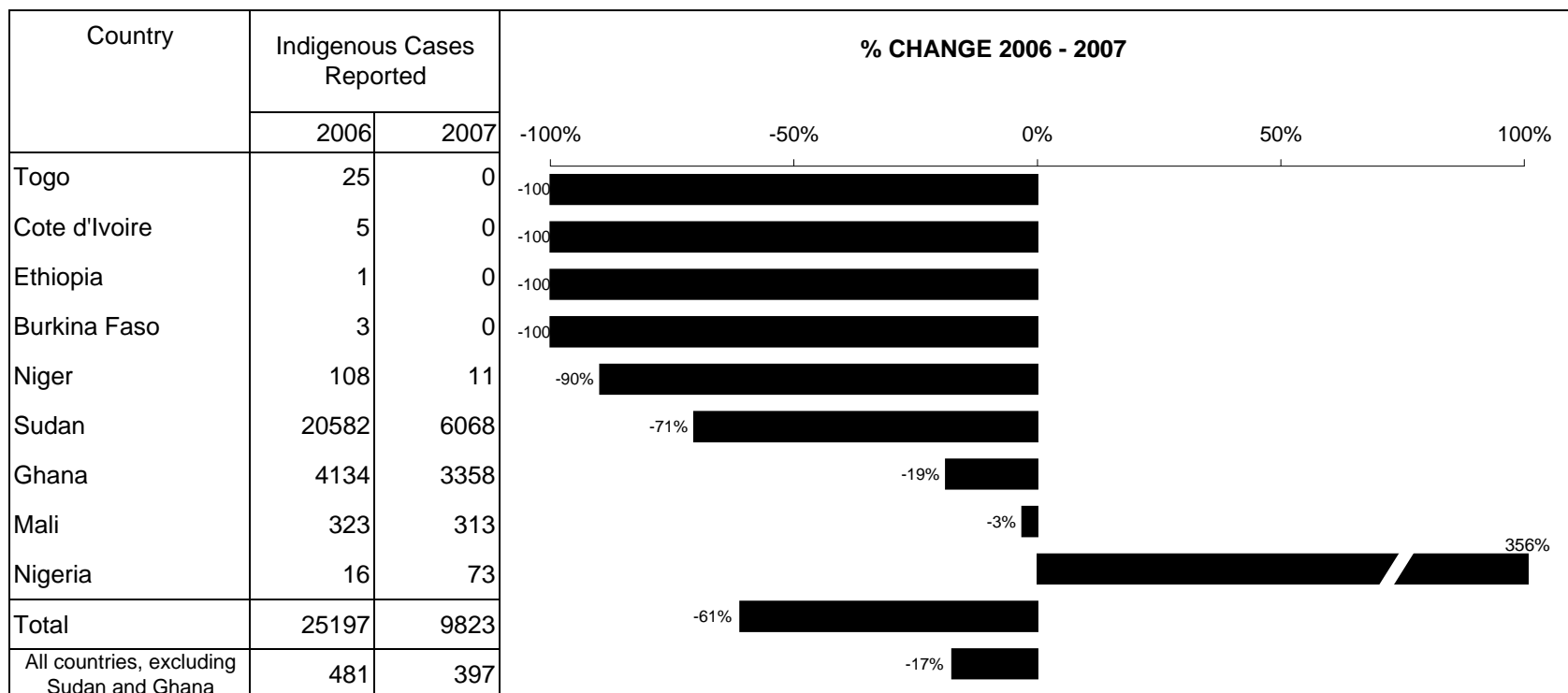


Figure 5

Number of Indigenous Cases Reported During the Specified Period in 2006 and 2007*, and Percent Change in Cases Reported



Overall % change outside of Sudan = -19%

* Provisional

Dr. Margaret Chan emphasized WHO's commitment to eradicating both polio and Guinea worm disease, and promised to redouble efforts to help mobilize the remaining external resources that are required.

WHO will convene the next meeting of the International Commission for the Certification of Dracunculiasis Eradication (ICCDE) at its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland on October 7-9, 2008.

IN BRIEF

Niger has reported no indigenous cases since November 2007, and no uncontained cases since September 2007 (Figure 6). The program is intensifying surveillance and sensitizing local officials to be alert for Guinea worm disease along all known routes used by Malians and/or Nigeriens traveling into Niger from Mali. The program held its National Program Review Meeting in Tillaberi on 29-31 January.

At a ceremony on February 14, 2008, Niger's Minister of Public Health invested the National Committee for Certification of Dracunculiasis Eradication. Present at the ceremony were

Mali reported one contained case of GWD during January 2008 from the locality of Tadjimart,

HOPKINS WINS 2007 FRIES PRIZE

Dr. Donald R. Hopkins was awarded the 2007 Fries Prize for Improving.2sIm