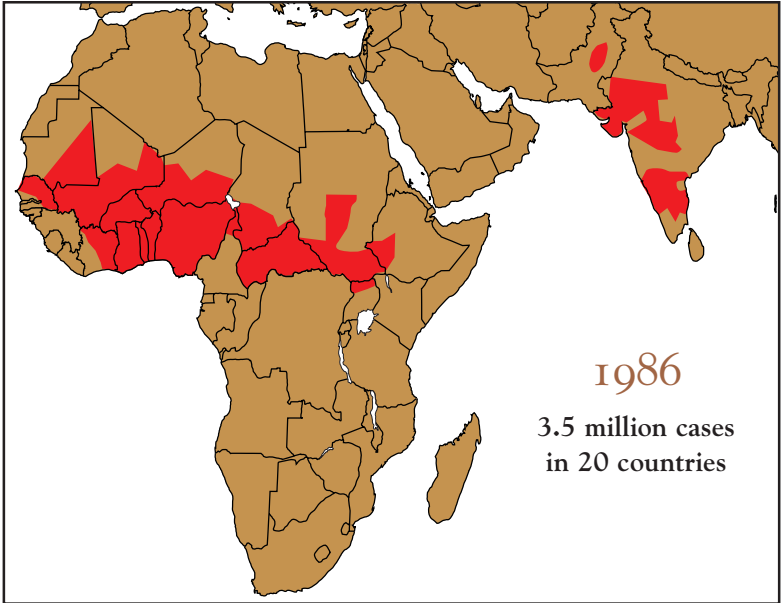


GUINEA WORM DISEASE

OVERVIEW OF THE ERADICATION CAMPAIGN

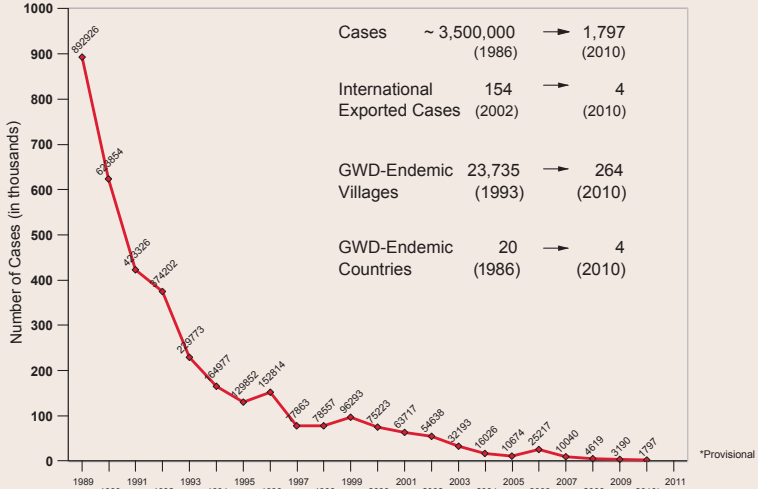


For more information and to follow the progress of the Guinea worm campaign, go to www.cartercenter.org/guinea-worm

GLOBAL CAMPAIGN

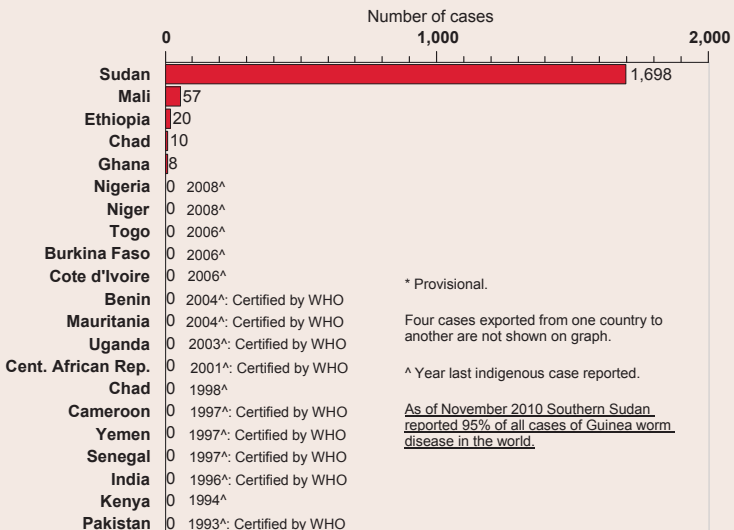
When The Carter Center and its partners first engaged the campaign to eradicate Guinea worm disease, there were an estimated 3.5 million cases in 20 countries. Almost 25 years later, the number of cases has been reduced by more than 99 percent to about 1,800 in four countries in 2010.

Number of Reported Cases of Dracunculiasis by Year: 1989–2010*



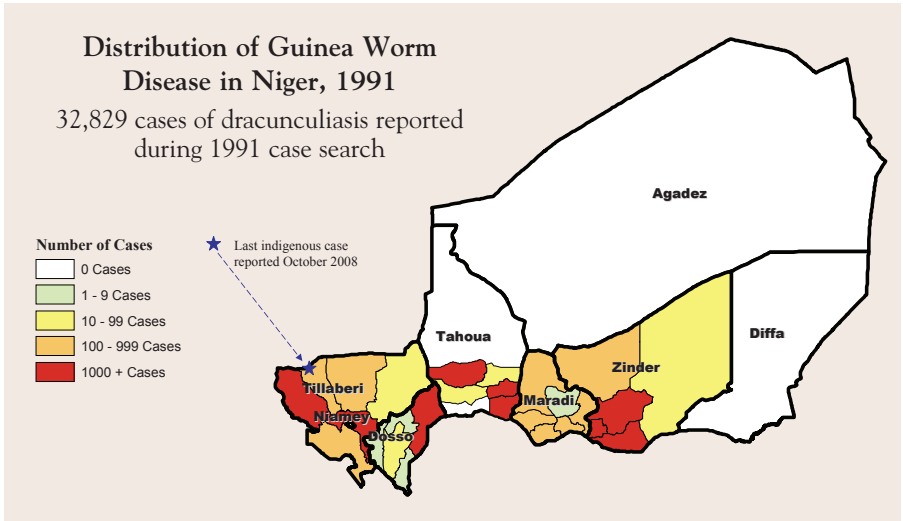
Cases	~ 3,500,000 (1986)	→	1,797 (2010)
International Exported Cases	154 (2002)	→	4 (2010)
GWD-Endemic Villages	23,735 (1993)	→	264 (2010)
GWD-Endemic Countries	20 (1986)	→	4 (2010)

Distribution of 1,797 Cases of Dracunculiasis Reported During 2010*

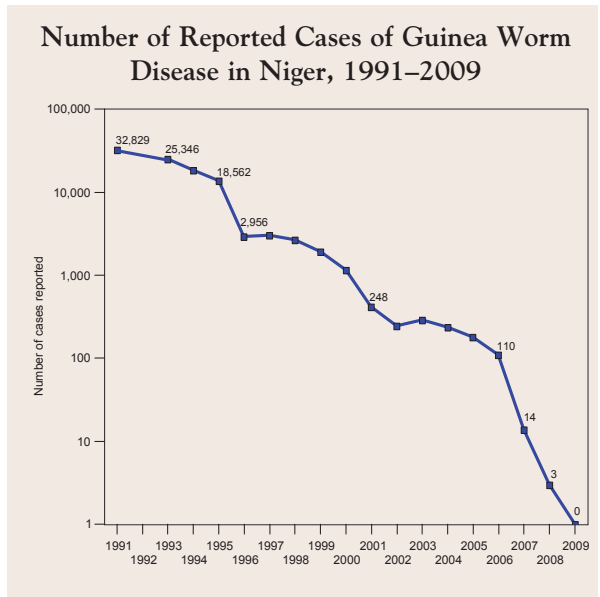


NIGER

Niger established its national Guinea Worm Eradication Program in 1991, when a nationwide village by village search found 32,829 cases of Guinea worm disease in 1,687 villages. The last indigenous case of the disease was detected and contained in the village of Tintihoune, Tillaberi district, Tillaberi region, in October 2008.

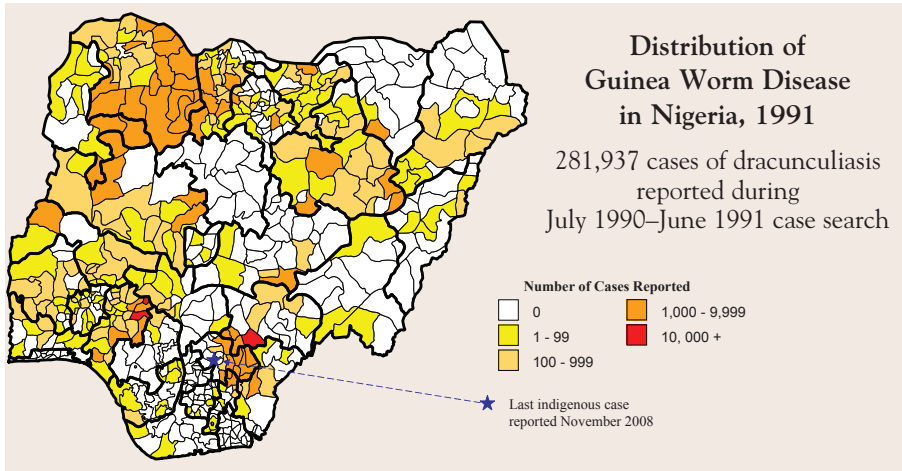


The Carter Center recognizes national coordinators of the Niger Guinea Worm Eradication Program Mr. Salissou Kane, Mr. Sadi Moussa, and Mr. Oumarou Harou. In addition, the Center thanks resident technical advisers Ms. Leslie Chase, Dr. James Zingeser, and Mr. Salissou Kane. Finally, the Center thanks the 21 technical advisers, all program staff, and thousands of village volunteers. All of these individuals who assisted the program since 1991 made the eradication of Guinea worm disease from Niger possible.

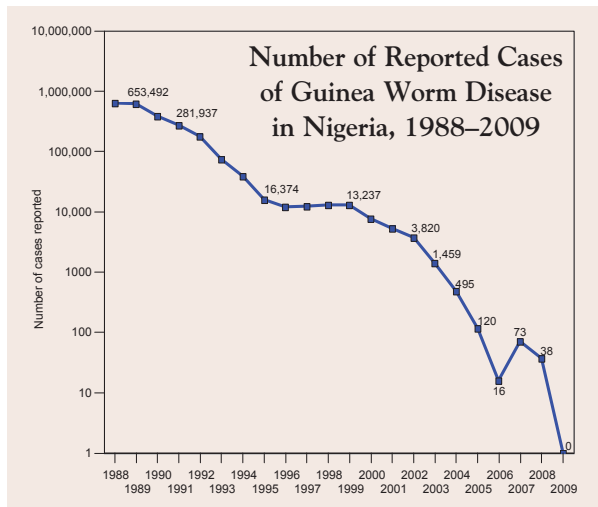


NIGERIA

Nigeria established its national Guinea Worm Eradication Program in 1987. A six-month nationwide village by village search from August 1988 through February 1989 found 653,492 cases of Guinea worm disease in 5,872 villages—by far the highest number of cases found among the endemic countries. The last indigenous case of the disease was detected and contained in the village of Ezza Nkwubor, Enugu East Local Government Area, in Enugu State on November 11, 2008.



The Carter Center recognizes national coordinators of the Nigeria Guinea Worm Eradication Program Dr. Lola Sadiq, Dr. Kamorudeen Ojodu (deceased), and Mrs. Ifeoma Anagbogu. In addition, the Center thanks resident technical advisers Mr. Craig Withers, Mr. Patrick McConnon, Mr. Michael Street, Mr. Wayne Duncan, and Dr. Emmanuel Miri; and zonal coordinators Professor Eka Braide, Professor Luke Edungbola, Dr. Cephas Ityonzughul, Dr. Mohammed Jabril, Professor Oladele Kale, Mrs. Chinyere U. Maduka, Mr. Ben Nwobi, Dr. Joshua Ologe, and Mr. Adamu Sallau. Finally, the Center thanks the 26 technical advisers, all program staff,



and the thousands of village volunteers. Special recognition also goes to General (Dr.) Yakubu Gowon, former head of state of Nigeria and formidable Guinea

worm warrior since 1998. All of these individuals who assisted the program over the years made the eradication of Guinea worm disease from Nigeria possible.