

South Sudan Guinea Worm Eradication Program guinea worm free areas

WHO/MOH supported free areas

Guinea Worm Free villages

Increased needs

- With the TCC plans to hand over the 10,000 former endemic villages to the MOH by January 2009.
- The MOH is expected to support the remaining >10,000 at risk villages
- With WHO support the ministry will strengthen surveillance in guinea worm free areas however this will be done in stage

Needs for at risk states and counties

To be achieved through:

- Training
- close supervision
- regular monthly meetings
- reporting on monthly basis
- support to the county Field Officers (13)
- Support to some state surveillance officer and state GWEP coordinators (6).

To achieve the above needs, priorities to be considered

- Prioritization of guinea worm free areas into: **High risk** and **low risk**
- Maintain good surveillance in Pochalla and Akobo
- Cross-border collaboration between South Sudan and Ethiopia

The rest of guinea worm free areas:

- Reporting to be submitted through the existing health structures (IDSR implementation underway)
- Existing health workers to be trained
- Adhoc and active case search to be conducted periodically
- Rumour investigation be conducted aggressively whenever it occurs

Trainings

- All the field officers will receive a TOT training
- In all the at risk states and counties, all the VV and their Area Supervisors will be trained in their respective areas
- Areas that are not considered to be at risk, existing health workers will be trained and should report through the existing health structures

The military

- Are considered to be the bridging group because of their movement between endemic states and guinea worm free states
- The existing military health staffs will have to be trained and should report to the program

- **Reporting**

- Reports from all the free to be submitted to the GWEP secretariat on monthly basis