



SEE THE CRISIS CHANGE THE OUTCOME

NUTRITION

OVERVIEW Latest update: 05/10/2017

3.4 million people are in need of nutrition assistance as of July 2017, including 1.2 million malnourished children under 5 (SAM and MAM) and pregnant and lactating women needing nutrition assistance in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/25072017_ocha_nga_humanitarian_dashboard_Jan_Jun2017.pdf There were 371,792 reported SAM cases across northeast Nigeria between January and August this year. The number of cases each month has been relatively stable throughout the year, roughly increasing by 35,000 cases a month, but in July and August there were significant spikes of over 64,000 and 77,000 cases respectively. These numbers clearly outline the nutrition emergency in northeast Nigeria, which has exceeded the predicted levels for 2017. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/unicef_nutrition_dashboard_jan-august_2017.pdf http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GHO_2017_publication.pdf

A nutrition emergency was declared in northeast Nigeria in July 2016. <http://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/nigeria-humanitarian-dashboard-18-july-2016> The number of children with SAM could rise to 400,000 over 2017. It is likely that malnutrition figures are vastly underreported, as the worst affected areas remain inaccessible. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GHO_2017_publication.pdf It is estimated that for each malnutrition death, a further five children

will be stunted. <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Save%20the%20Children%20Nigeria%20Briefing%202%20Dec%202016.pdf>

A UNICEF assessment in February 2017 of five LGAs in central Yobe state recorded emergency SAM levels (above 2%), while the remainder of the state and southern Borno state had between 1-2%. No data was available in northern and eastern Borno state, the most conflict affected areas. GAM prevalence was high in all of Yobe and Borno states (between 10 and 14%). http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/nfss_whz_gamsam_0.pdf

Malnutrition screening was reported in 28% of assessed sites in host communities and in 64% of camp/camp-like settings in a June DTM. Assessment found no supplementary feeding for children reported in 83% of host community sites and in 56% of camp/camp-like sites. Supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women was not seen in 70% of camp/camp-like settings assessed or in 88% of host communities. Over 90% of sites assessed in host communities and camp/camp-like sites reported no supplementary feeding for the elderly. https://nigeria.iom.int/sites/default/files/dtm_reports/01_DTM_Nigeria_Round_XVII_Report_June_2017.pdf

ADAMAWA:

As of November 2016, Northern Adamawa reported GAM of 5.3% and Southern Adamawa 5.9%. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/FEWS_NET_Nigeria_Nutrition_Monitor_03.03_Final.pdf

BORNO:

Between 1 and 15 July over 1,700 cases of severe acute malnutrition have been reported with four deaths. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/NE_Nigeria_Health_Sector_Bulletin_%2328_16-31_July_01082017.pdf http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/orno_state_health_sector_bulletin_27_1-15_july_2017_draft_0.pdf In June, 234 (1% of those assessed) children were identified as SAM and 1,207 (3% of children assessed) were identified as MAM. Both the SAM and GAM rates are reported to be above the WHO emergency threshold of 2% and 15% respectively in Guzamala LGA. Higher rates of SAM (above the emergency threshold) were found in Mobbar (4.2%), Ngala (4%), and Magumeri (2.4%) LGAs. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/orno_state_health_sector_bulletin_27_1-15_july_2017_draft_0.pdf

Between January and May, across a number of IDP camps, there has been a high level of reported fatalities of children due to malnutrition. <https://theeagleonline.com.ng/boko-haram-240-displaced-children-die-of-malnutrition-in-borno/> Between June and August, an estimated

289,000 boys, girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women will be affected by malnutrition in locations prone to floods and in areas

of Crisis, Emergency, and Famine food security conditions (IPC Phases 3 to 5). <http://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/nigeria-north-east-humanitarian-emergency-situation-report-no-11-15-may-2017>

There are an average of 30 new SAM cases each week in Muna IDP camp, near Maiduguri, Borno state, according to a January report. <http://alima-ngo.org/nigeria-displaced-children-continue-suffer-malnutrition/>

Rann LGA in January 2017 reported a GAM of 16%, higher than the emergency threshold of 15%. In December 2016, accessible IDPs in Banki had a reported GAM of 13.5%, IDPs in Dikwa 6.5%. Also in December, the Damboa IDP camp reported GAM of 7% and Gwoza IDP camp of 18.7%. As of November, Magumeri LGA reported 29.9% GAM, Magumeri town 6.9%, and Bank IDP camp 1.6%. As of October 2016

Askira Uba LGA reported 10.6% GAM, Bayo 15.6%, Biu 10.4%, Chibok 7.6%, Hawul 4.5%, Jere 12.4%, Konduga 15.2%, Kwaya Kusar 18.4%, Maiduguri Metropolitan Council 9.9%, Ngala 23%, and Shani 16.6%. In terms of areas of the state, or domains, in November, central Borno reported GAM rates of 11.6% and southern Borno 8.9%. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/FEWS NET Nigeria Nutrition Monitor_03.03 Final.pdf

YOBE:

In December 2016, Yunusaru LGA reported GAM rates of 39.4% and Geidam 16.8%. These are considerably higher than the emergency threshold of 15%. By state domains, as of November, Northern Yobe reported GAM of 14.3%, Central Yobe 10.3%, and South Yobe 10.3%. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/FEWS NET Nigeria Nutrition Monitor_03.03 Final.pdf

Map

Malnutrition by state domain in NE Nigeria

https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/datacards/maps/fewsnet_0.png

Source: FEWSNET 06/03/2017