

Prediction of acute malnutrition in Somalia and South Sudan.

ESARO

3 March 2021

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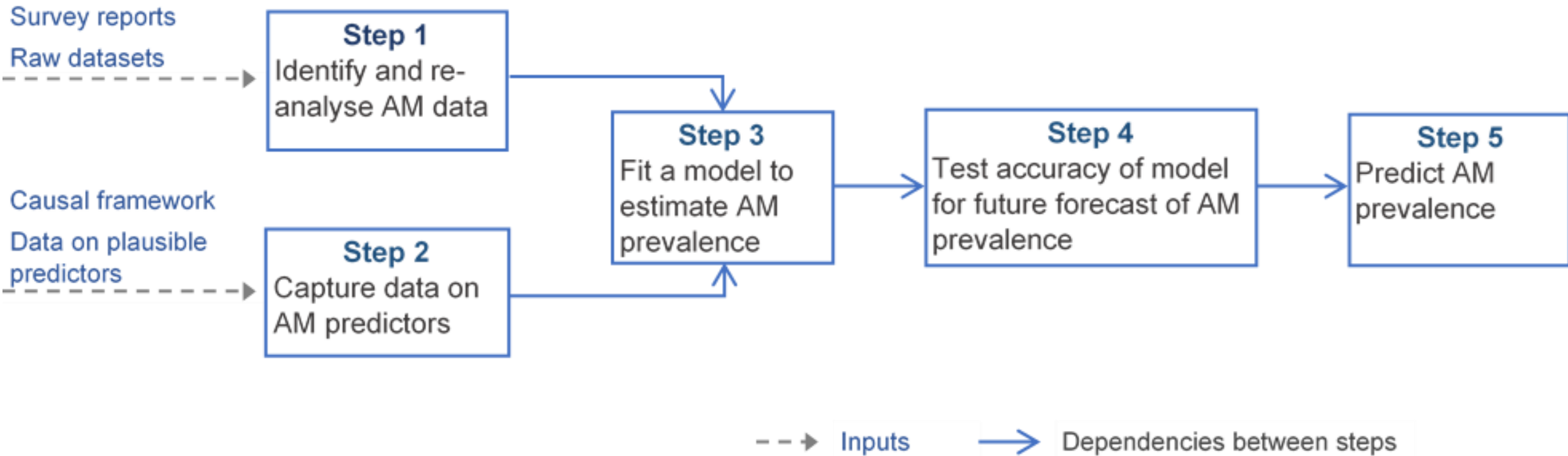
unicef 

for every child



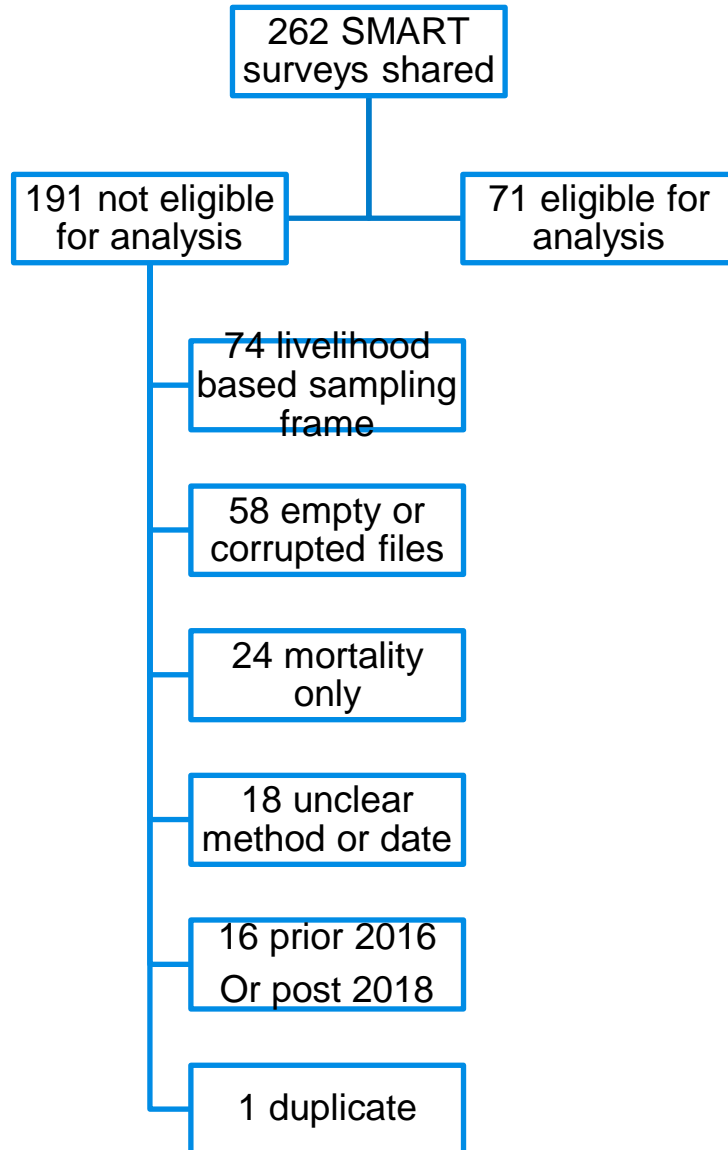
- Information on the nutritional status of a population needed for M&E, programme planning, early warning systems
- Prevalence estimates through population-based surveys is resource intensive (cost, time)
- In ESA region, nationally representative surveys are infrequent & do not have geographic disaggregation necessary to enable targeted interventions

To reduce the need for nutrition surveys while enhancing the availability of information, we are aiming to develop and validate a statistical approach that can predict GAM and SAM in real-time, at sub-national level for small geographical units.

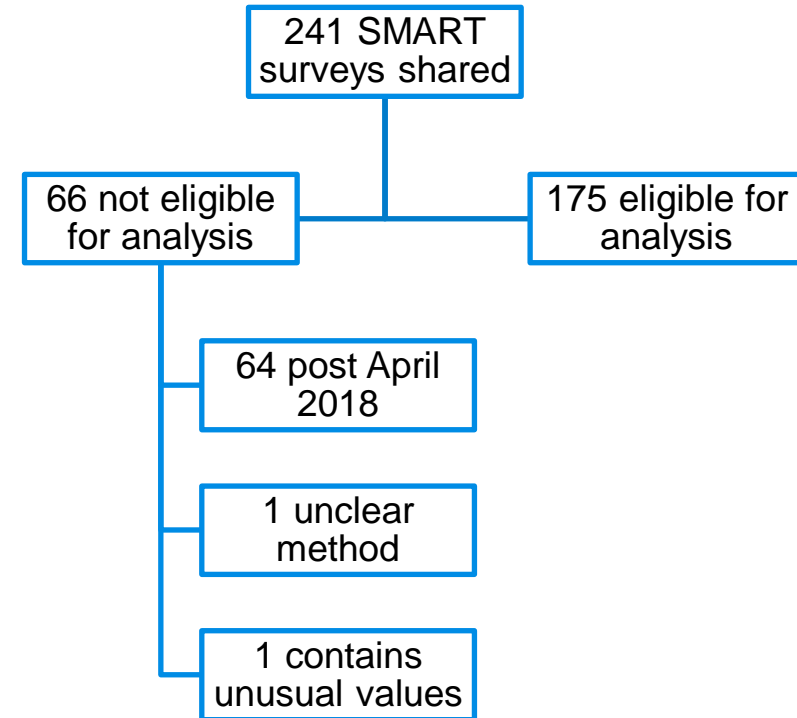


- Nutrition surveys – reports and data
- OTP / SC / SFP admission and discharge data, burden
- Population census (EPI/Polio micro planning pop. or other reliable pop figures)
- Demographic data (fertility rate, family size, nb of children & under5, literacy of women & men, main religion & ethnic group)
- Livelihood zones reports / information
- Causal analysis reports
- IPC analysis reports
- IYCF practices reports
- 5 Ws
- Altitude
- Rainfall
- Proportion of IDPs
- Cereal harvest
- Market prices
- Water access
- Health care access
- Vaccine uptake (measles, DTP, Polio)
- Morbidity incidence (measles, IRA, malaria, cholera)

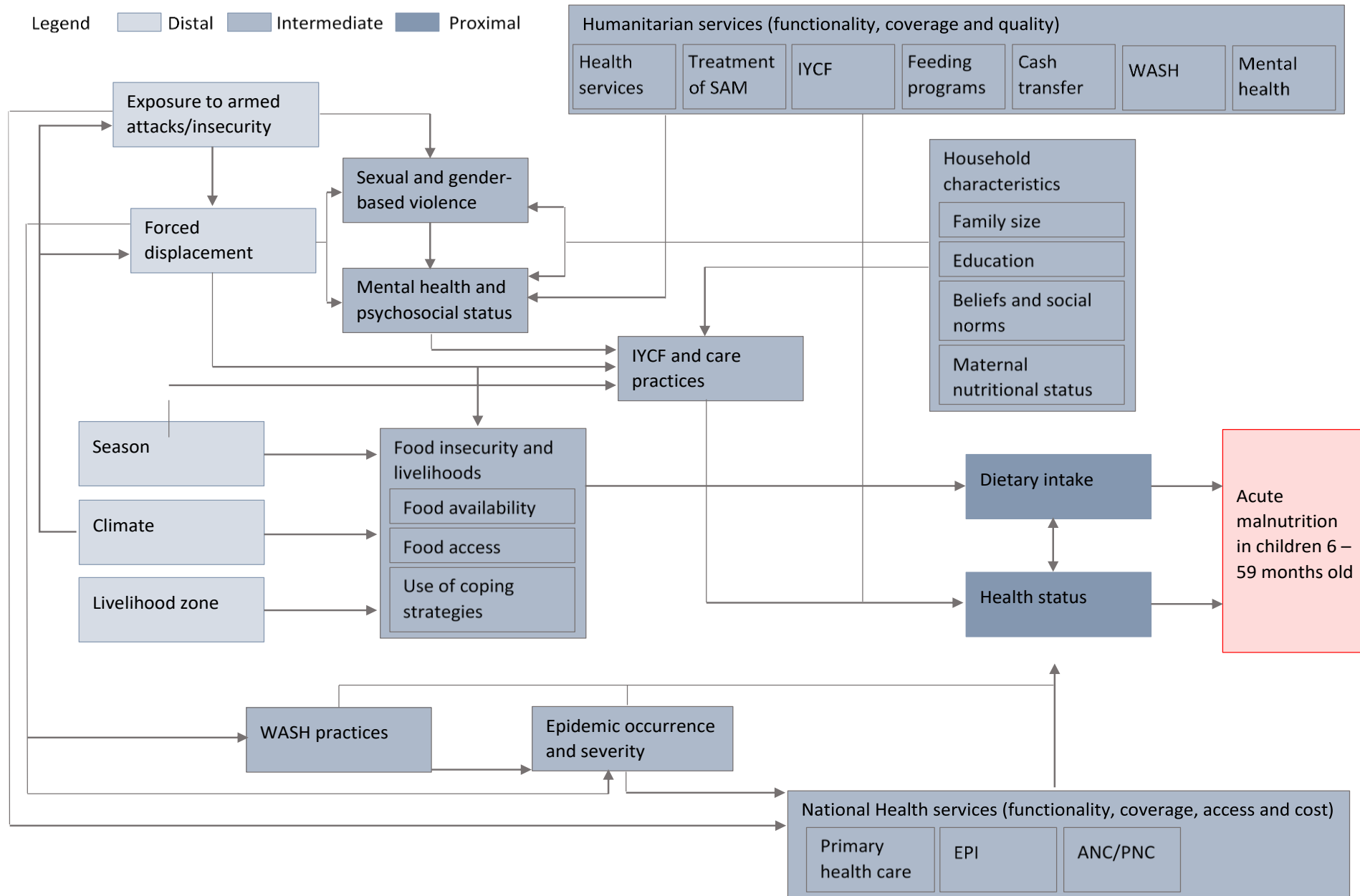
Somalia



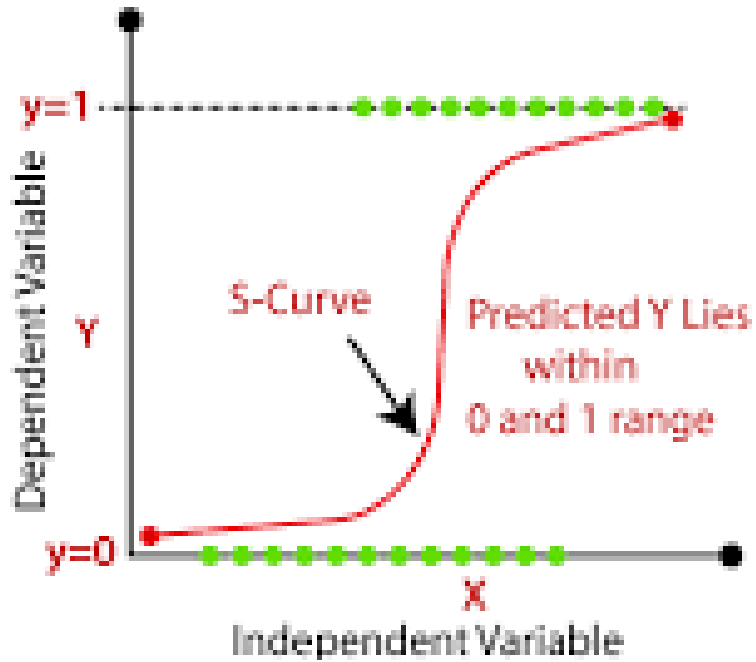
South Sudan



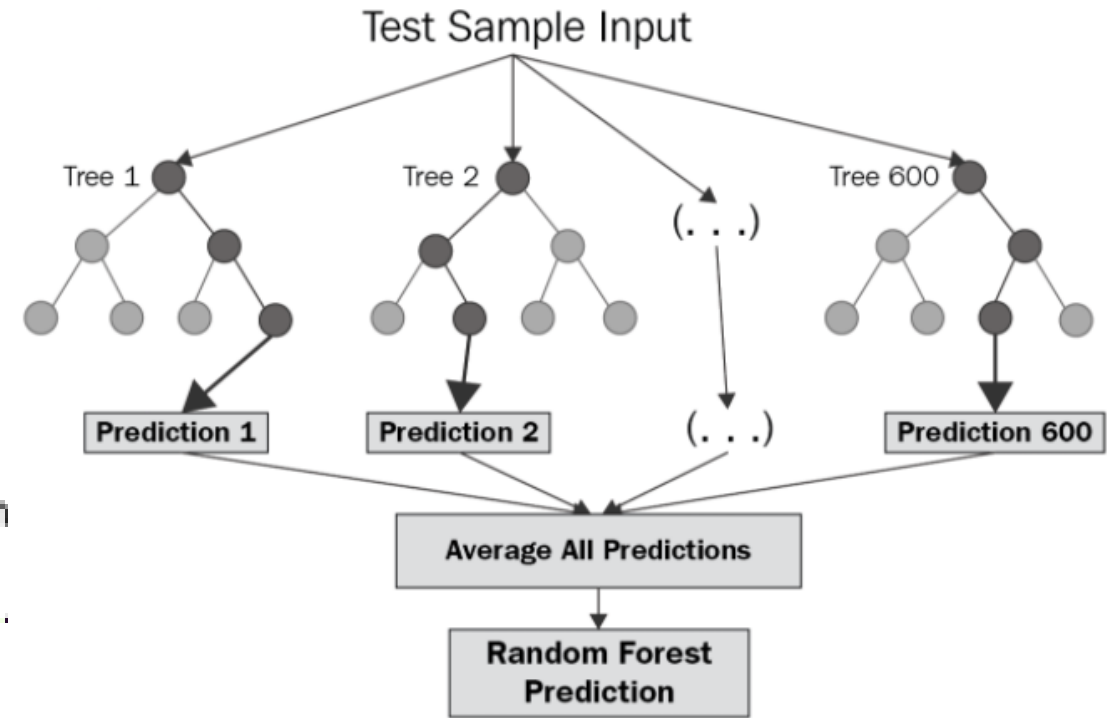
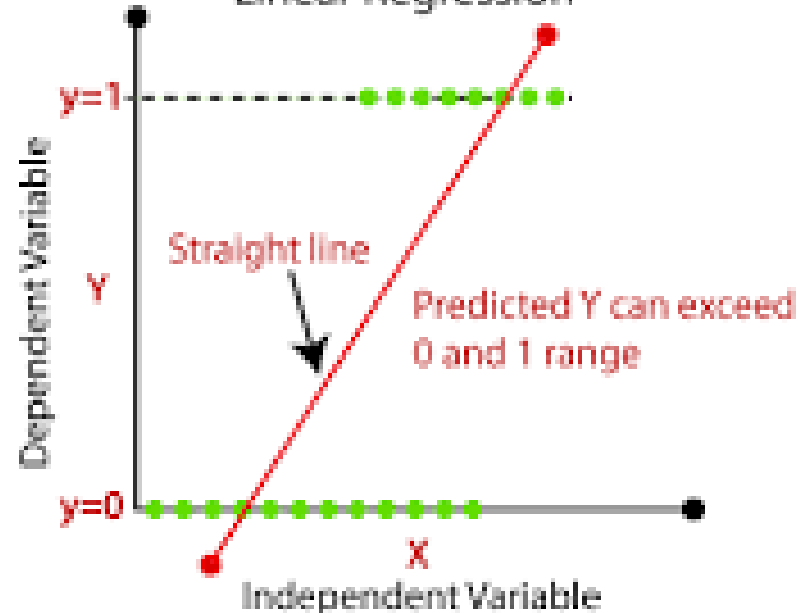
Method: Step 2 – wasting predictors



Logistic Regression



Linear Regression



- To review and revise the statistical approach, in particular adding models with MUAC
- To test the model further
- To document findings

Thank you

Acknowledgements:

Dr. Severine Frison, LSHTM.

Prof. Francesco Checchi, LSHTM.

UNICEF Nutrition Sections, South Sudan, Somalia.

UNICEF ESARO.