

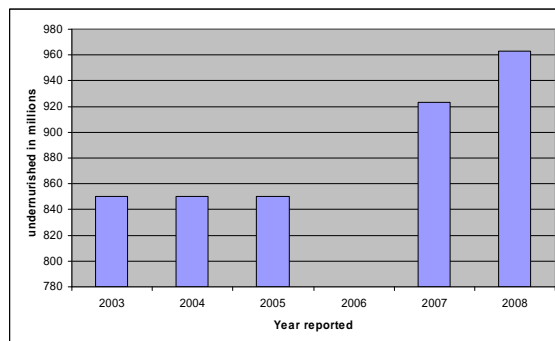


Impact on the local level of high and volatile food commodity prices on malnutrition rates



Global increases & hunger

- Prices remain significantly higher compared to last year and long term average. The impact on the cost of food baskets remains relatively high
- In all but 4 of 36 countries monitored by WFP prices are still raising or remain stable on inflated level (WFP, price watch builtain Dec 2008)



Source: FAO statistic



Evidence of impact on acute malnutrition

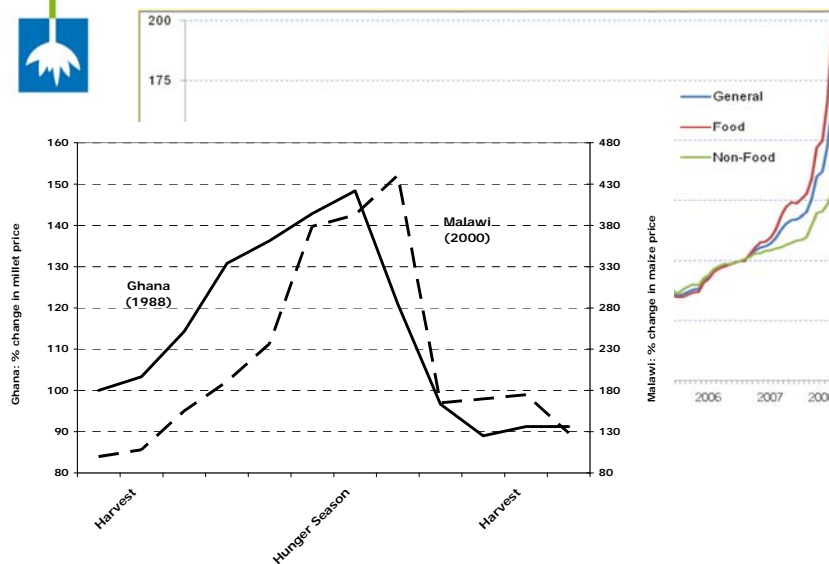
- Evidence of the impact of the food prices on malnutrition rates is still limited and the link is not as strong as that with seasonal price increase.

Case Examples

- An ACF Case study in the **Central African Republic** there was a small non-significant increase in malnutrition rates.
- Survey Data from **Ethiopia** has shown that at the village level an increase in malnutrition and mortality rates since the end of 2007
- **Liberia**
- **Sierra Leone**



Intra annual versus multi annual

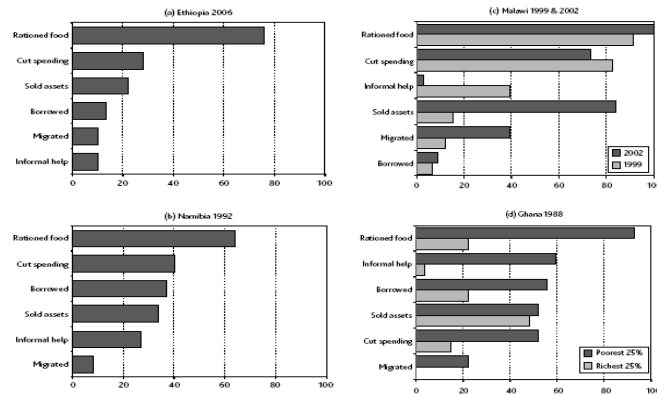


Price fluctuations of millet in northern Ghana 1988/89 and maize in Mchinji district in Malawi in 2000/01. Sources: Devereux (1992) for Ghana data, Government of Malawi (2001) for Malawi data.



Compensate for seasonality

Responses to seasonal hunger in four different African countries

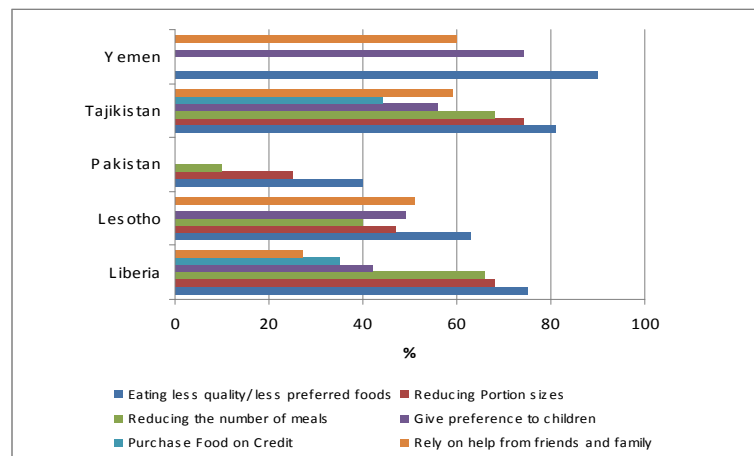


The sequencing of coping strategies - from food rationing to cutting spending to selling assets and so on - is remarkably similar across these very different countries in different time periods.



Compensate for inflated prices

Coping strategies adapted in response to high food prices follow the same pattern to those adapted in response to seasonal price increases.



Source: LVAC 2008, WFP July 2008, FAO 2008, Government of Tajikistan 2008 and WFP 2008



Nutritional consequences

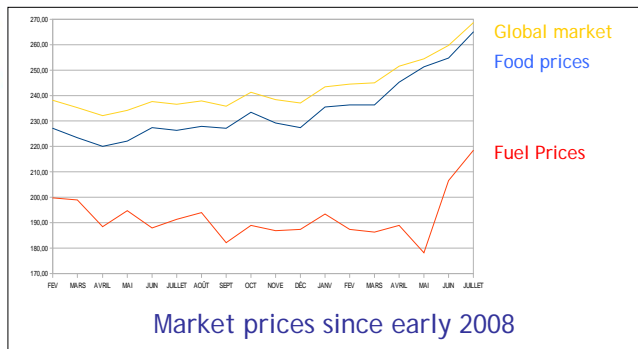
- During food crises the first kind of food to reduce in availability at HH level are those rich in animal proteins (eggs, milk and animal products. ...)
- It is therefore to be expected that an increase in food prices will lead to a deterioration in micronutrient status followed by weight loss and at the cost of a weakened immune system

Food	Winter				Summer			1 st Monsoon			2 nd Monsoon	
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Rice/Pulses												
Vegetables												
Fruits												
Milk												
Eggs												
Fish												
Other Meat												

Seasonal diet diversity in Jaklair. Boxes are shaded if families eat the indicated food group at least 3 times a week (Seasons of Hunger 2008)



Bangui, Central African Republic



Price level in Bangui rose by about 20 percent between April 2007 and July 2008