

One Crisis May Hide Another: Food Price Crisis Masked Deadly Child Malnutrition

**Time for Refocus at Madrid Food Summit
26-27 January 2009**

A Briefing Paper by
Action contre la Faim (ACF-IN) and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
on the occasion of the UN High Level Meeting on Food Security For All

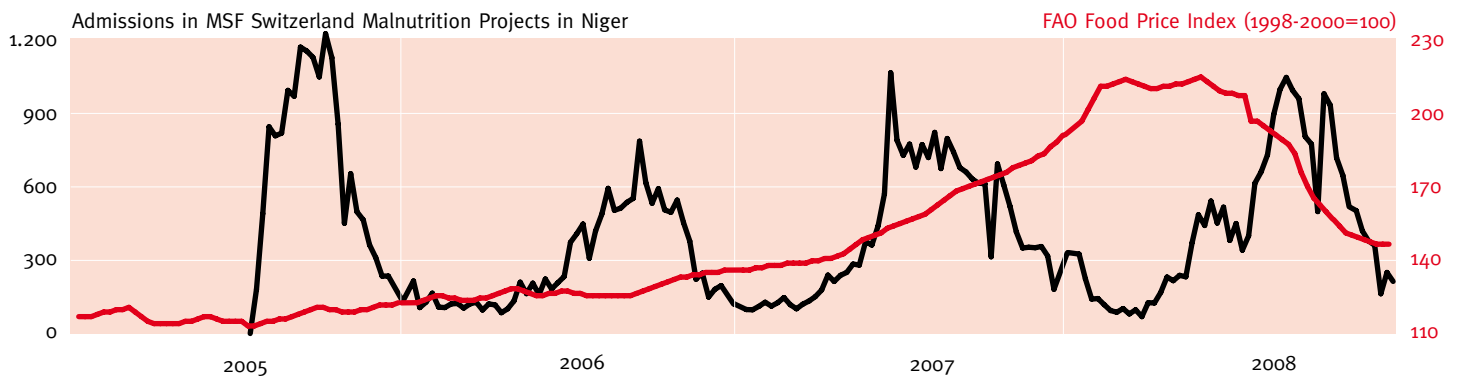


Malnutrition and the food price crisis: Still urgent need to act to prevent child deaths and disability

In April 2008, when riots in many places brought into sharp relief the impact soaring food prices had on disadvantaged communities around the world, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon established a Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis composed of the heads of the United Nations specialised agencies, funds and programmes, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB).¹ In July 2008, this Task Force released an Action Plan, the Comprehensive Framework for Action. This roadmap contains specific strategies to address both “Immediate Needs” of people facing life-threatening or debilitating food deficits as well as “Long-Term” change to end the vicious cycle of food insecurity. Six months on, it is not clear what real progress has been made:

- What has the UN accomplished since the publication of the Action Plan?
- What funding needs have donors committed to pay for?
- Have the governments of the 50 most impacted countries started to write up national plans to reduce malnutrition?

While the global prices for basic commodities like flour, milk, and corn have fallen back to the levels of end 2006, deaths and crippling lifelong handicaps caused by malnutrition have not decreased in the most affected countries where malnutrition is a recurrent, seasonal phenomenon with only very limited links to global food price developments. The reason lies in the specific needs of very young children for a diverse and nutrient-rich diet.



Every year, during the so-called “hunger-gap” in the months preceding the harvest, families in resource-poor communities cannot afford to provide their rapidly developing young children with an adequate, nutrient-rich diet. Whereas food deficits and lack of access to nutritious food may have negative impact on older children and adults, for young children between six months and three years of age it can be catastrophic both immediately because of the risk of death and illness and also in the long run in terms of poor health, disability and poor educational and development outcomes.

As the malnutrition crisis continues unabated, implementation of the UN High Level Task Force Action Plan remains critical. The gathering in Madrid will have betrayed children in need unless the participants leave with a clearer idea of how the UN Action Plan will be implemented and who will pay for it.

The ongoing crisis of childhood malnutrition

Acute malnutrition is a medical and humanitarian emergency that accounts for 11 percent of the global burden of disease, contributes to the deaths of between 3.5 million and five million children younger than five each year, and leads to long-term poor health, disability and poor educational and development outcomes.² Just like children, lactating and pregnant women suffer serious consequences if they do not get the nutrients they require.

Acute malnutrition is a phenomenon that at any given moment impacts roughly 55 million children with about 19 million of them suffering from the most deadly form of severe acute malnutrition. According to UNICEF, undernutrition is actually getting worse in 16 high-burden countries, while many more are not progressing towards meeting the Millennium Development Goal target of reducing undernutrition by half between 1990 and 2015.³

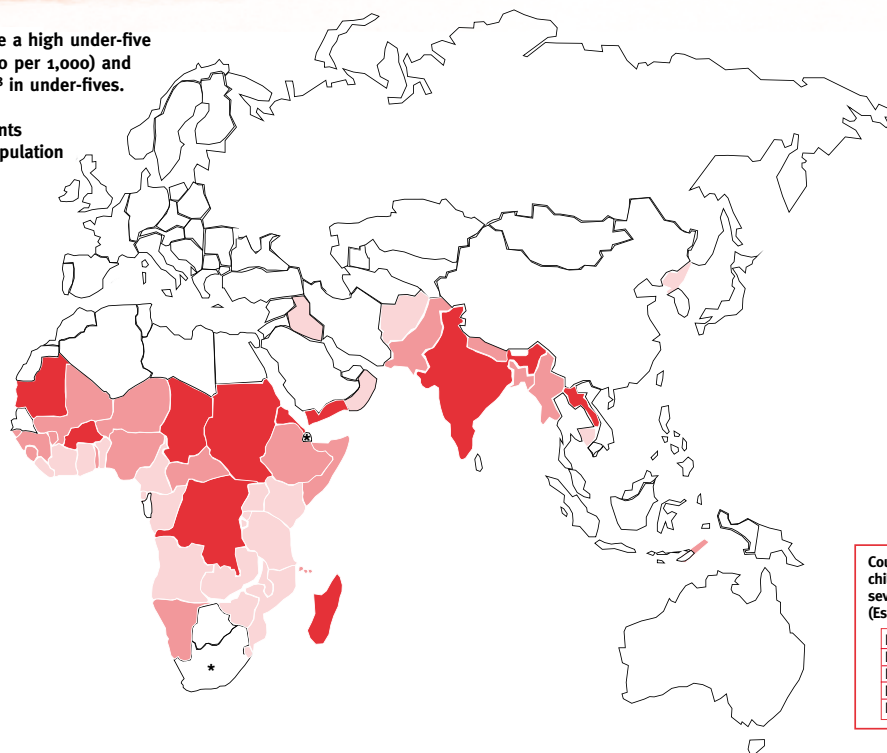
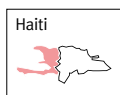
While combating hunger depends on having access to food in sufficient quantity, conquering malnutrition also means assuring foods of adequate nutritional quality. There are new proven strategies to treat and prevent the most dangerous kinds of malnutrition – strategies which will take pressure off overburdened health systems in the affected countries. For young, malnourished children, foods rich in nutrients, vitamins, and minerals are essential to survival and development. Without access to a wide range of essential nutrients, nine children will continue to die every minute of causes related to malnutrition.

Malnutrition Hotspots

The 50 shaded countries have a high under-five mortality rate (greater than 50 per 1,000) and greater than 30% of stunting⁸ in under-fives.

The following legend represents wasting⁹ in the under-five population of these countries.

- Countries with more than 15% acute malnutrition¹⁰
- Countries with more than 10% acute malnutrition¹¹
- Countries with more than 4% acute malnutrition¹²
- * No data



Countries with the most children under-five with severe acute malnutrition. (Estimates in millions)

India	8.0
DRC	1.3
Pakistan	1.2
Nigeria	1.1
Ethiopia	0.6

⁸ Stunting – Growth retardation, indicated by low height for age (height for age <-2 Z according to WHO 2005 Growth Standards).

⁹ Wasting – Emaciation or thinness as measured by low weight for one's height (weight for height <-2 Z according to WHO 2005 Growth Standards)

¹⁰ Burkina Faso, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mauritania, Sudan, Yemen.

¹¹ Bangladesh, Central Africa Republic, Comoros, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Mali, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Togo.

¹² Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Sources for map: Population Reference Bureau 2007 World Population Data. WHO Analyses of national nutritional surveys done 2001-2006.

UNICEF – The State of the World's Children 2008

**Addressing Malnutrition:
Put national plans and
international support
behind the Action Plan to
be discussed in Madrid.**

In order to make a difference in Madrid, government representatives, UN leaders and donors must make a commitment to:

1. Treat all children suffering from the most deadly form of severe acute malnutrition with the UN-recommended nutrient-dense treatment by 2012. Today, MSF estimates that at most nine percent of the 19 million severely malnourished children get the treatment they need.*

* Estimation based on the 2008 total production of therapeutic feeding products (F 100 and RUF) which represent 1.8 million treatments.

2. Raise the standards of international food aid as well as government food programmes to ensure that children between six months and three years of age receive essential nutrients. Today, much of the food aid delivered does not meet young children's nutritional needs.

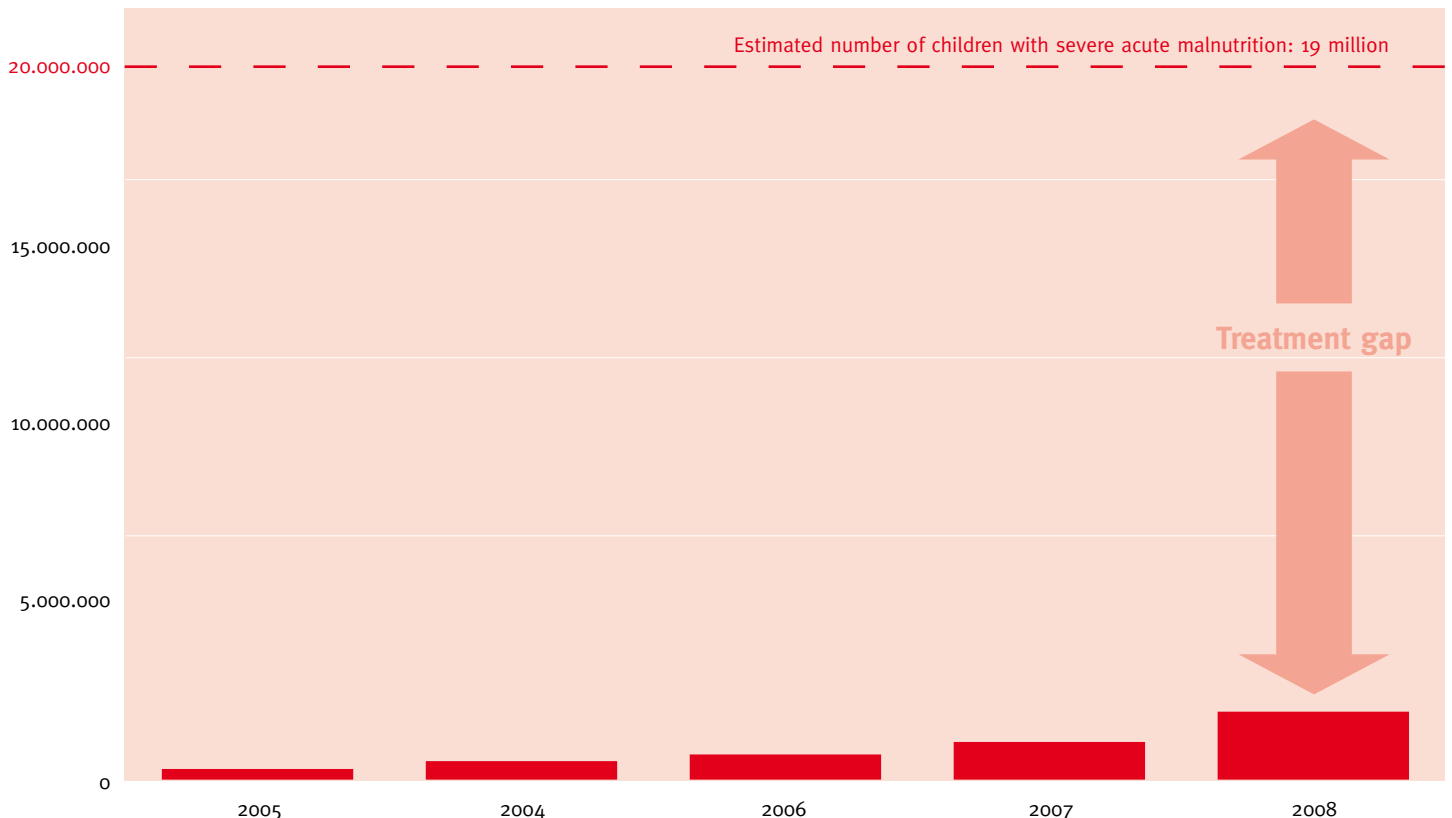
3. Provide at least 2.7 billion Euros immediately and create a global mechanism for nutrition so the most-affected countries have sufficient resources and support to create national nutrition safety nets that prevent children from falling into terminal stages of malnutrition and ensure they receive life-saving treatment when needed.

1. Treat all children with severe acute malnutrition by 2012

At any given moment an estimated 19 million children are suffering from severe acute malnutrition. Until recently, treatment of this most deadly form of malnutrition has been restricted to facility-based approaches, greatly limiting its coverage and impact. In recent years, however, great advances in nutritional therapies for this most deadly form of malnutrition have been made: The majority of severely malnourished children can recover rapidly by taking a course of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) that mothers can provide at home. These energy-dense dairy-containing pastes and biscuits are high-quality foods that deliver the nutrition children need for catch-up growth and to ward off infection.

The WHO's 2007 "Joint statement on the community-based management of severe acute malnutrition" made this treatment a standard policy to which the whole UN system and its member states are supposed to adhere. The number of children treated worldwide has increased from an estimated 260,000 in 2004 to an estimated 1.8 million in 2008. MSF and ACF treated more than 380,000 children during 2006 and 2007. But much more needs to be done to reach the nine out of ten children affected by severe acute malnutrition who remain untreated.

Number of children with severe acute malnutrition who receive UN-recommended treatment.



Estimation of the total number of children treated is based on the yearly total production of therapeutic feeding products (F 100 and RUF) and the number of treatments which this total yearly production represents.

What the UN Action Plan says:

“Support management of under-nutrition, including therapeutic feeding to treat severe acute malnutrition of children.” (Comprehensive Framework for Action, page 8)

Current status:

Community-based and outpatient feeding programmes have the potential to save acute malnourished children using RUTFs. Yet, today, nine out of ten children affected by severe acute malnutrition remain untreated. We urge the High Level Task Force to adopt a goal of reaching 100% of children in need by 2012.

Community-based and outpatient therapeutic feeding programmes have the potential to treat acute malnourished children using RUTFs, but now it must become a reality. In the past two years, the treatment coverage has doubled each year. We urge the UN High Level Task Force to adopt an objective of full coverage by 2012.

2. Unacceptable Double Standard: Improve Food Aid Quality

Malnutrition is an issue of diet quality as much as quantity. For young children, the principles of good nutrition are well established. They centre on good maternal nutrition and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months followed by the introduction of a nutritious and diverse complementary diet containing some animal source foods, such as milk, meat, or eggs while breast feeding is continued.

But in the areas most chronically devastated by malnutrition such as South Asia, the Sahel, and the Horn of Africa, many families simply cannot afford to provide the nutritious – and more expensive – food young children need for good health.⁴

Rural families in these malnutrition hotspots regularly face seasonal periods of food scarcity during the “hunger gap” between two harvests.⁵ This leads

to poor diet variety that particularly affects young weaning children who need rich nutritious foods to assure their healthy development. Many families struggle to survive on a diet of little more than cereal porridges, millet, maize, or rice, a diet that lacks many essential nutrients that young children need.⁶

International food aid and government food programs can provide an essential nutrition safety net to prevent the immediate and long-term health, educational, and developmental consequences of undernutrition. Children between the ages of six months and three years of age should not have to wait until they are at the brink of death before receiving effective nutritional assistance. But to date many international or national nutrition assistance programmes have had limited impact in preventing the downward spiral into life-threatening malnutrition.

This failure is due to assistance programmes built on foods that are not nutritionally appropriate for young rapidly developing children. The main foods—fortified blended flours made from either corn or wheat plus soya—do not meet the minimum nutritional needs of the most vulnerable children between six and 24 months.⁷

What the UN Action Plan says:

“Assistance can be provided in the form of food aid, vouchers or cash transfers, taking into account the nutritional and dietary needs of recipients.

(...)

Scale up nutritional support through safety nets to meet specific food and nutrition needs of vulnerable groups and prevent longer-term health consequences.” (Comprehensive Framework for Action, page 8)



Current status:

Today, most food aid does not contain nutrient-rich food that responds to the needs of children between six months and three years of age. Donors and governments need to change policies to ensure that food aid and programming meets adequate nutritional standards.

In other words, programmatic restrictions and cost considerations have created a glaring and unacceptable double standard: people in donor countries would never give their own children the food sent to children in the developing world.

Experts agree that quality needs to be raised

There is growing scientific evidence that current food aid is sub-standard for small children.⁸ Nutrient fortified milk based spreads (or ready-to-use supplemental foods, RUFs) are an example of a new generation of highly effective nutritional supplements specifically designed to address dietary deficiencies prevalent in high-burden, resource-limited settings.

In Malawi and Ghana, children who received formulations of these products grew better and achieved critical developmental milestones faster in comparison to children who did not.⁹ MSF was able to show a significant reduction in the incidence of wasting and severe wasting through distribution of RUFs to non-malnourished children in Niger in 2006 and 2007.¹⁰

Major agencies start to change food basket

MSF has committed to reforming its own practices to make sure nutritionally appropriate foods for children are included whenever the organisation distributes family rations. ACF is currently implementing a number of projects

in countries such as Kenya, Sudan and Myanmar, which aim at improving the quality of nutritional rations for blanket feeding programmes targeting malnourished children.

In addition, some major organisations like UNICEF in Somalia¹¹ and the World Food Programme (WFP) in Burkina Faso are beginning to provide child-appropriate supplemental RUFs in the rations provided to families.¹²

But ensuring that food aid and national food programmes meet minimum nutritional requirements must become the norm, not the exception. To this end, the WHO must move swiftly to issue clear nutritional standards and implementing agencies and national programmes must urgently change the composition of their food aid baskets to ensure that children receive essential nutrients.

3. Provide 2.76 billion Euros annually and create a global mechanism for nutrition

Some agencies and governments are willing to adopt new standards that include adequate food for young children but they depend on the creation of a new initiative to support and fund programmes.

Funding needed

Funding needed to address the crisis of malnutrition has so far not been comprehensively evaluated. Thorough assessments are needed urgently to help governments and donors in budgeting mid- and long-term nutrition programmes.

MSF estimates that at least 2.76 billion Euros are immediately needed to treat the roughly 55 million children worldwide most affected by severe acute malnutrition. While seemingly large, such a figure represents a tiny fraction of the sum developed countries are planning to provide in economic stimulus packages in 2009.

What does it cost to eliminate malnutrition?

Number of children suffering from...	Cost per treatment course (programme plus product, based on MSF costs)	Total
... severe acute malnutrition: 19 million	60 EUR	1.14 billion EUR
... moderate acute malnutrition: 36 million	45 EUR	1.62 billion EUR
		TOTAL : 2.76 billion EUR

What the UN Action Plan says:

“Ensure that emergency needs are fully met, including by scaling up food assistance, nutrition interventions, and safety net programs, (...) to address hunger and malnutrition in the most vulnerable populations.” (Comprehensive Framework for Action, page 8)



Current status:

So far, funding to address childhood malnutrition has not been committed to the UN Action Plan.

All developed nations as well as Latin American countries such as Brazil or Mexico have shown how malnutrition and the deaths and handicaps associated with it, can be successfully overcome.

The US, for example, allocated 6.2 billion USD in 2008 for the Women, Infants and Children programme which provides more than 8.7 million recipients from disadvantaged families with direct food assistance so they are not condemned to poor health, poor educational outcomes, and lower income earning potential.

Support mechanism needed

So far, despite the UN Action Plan, donor governments and national governments from the 50 most impacted countries have not yet embarked on implementing strategies to eliminate acute malnutrition. One key problem has been the lack of a mechanism to support countries in setting up effective nutrition programmes. For example, if a developing country wants to address HIV/AIDS or malaria, it knows where to go to for both financial and technical support. No such support exists today for malnutrition. Therefore, a support mechanism is needed which could be hosted by an existing institution.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 1 and 4 will never be reached by 2015 without a strong commitment on nutrition in order to reduce child mortality and the number of people currently affected by hunger.

¹ <http://www.un.org/issues/food/taskforce/>

² Black RE, Allen LH, Bhutta ZA, Caulfield LE, de OM, Ezzati M, Mathers C, Rivera J & Maternal and Child Undernutrition Study Group (2008) Maternal and child undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences. *Lancet* 371, 243-260. See: <http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140673607616900/abstract?pubType=related>

³ Progress for Children: A Report Card on Nutrition (No. 4), UNICEF, 2006

⁴ Save the Children: “The Minimum Cost of a Healthy Diet Findings from piloting a new methodology in four study locations”. June 2007 http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/The_Minimum_Cost_of_a_Healthy_Diet_Final.pdf

⁵ Devereux, S., Vaitla, B. and Hauenstein-Swan, S. 2008. Seasons of hunger: fighting cycles of quiet starvation among the world’s rural poor. A Hunger Watch Publication, ACF IN’s research and advocacy department

⁶ Association of Household Rice Expenditure with Child Nutritional Status Indicates a Role for Macroeconomic Food Policy in Combating Malnutrition Harriet Torlesse, Lynn Kiess and Martin W. Bloem, 2003 *The American Society for Nutritional Sciences J. Nutr.* 133:1320-1325, May 2003

⁷ Poor quality protein, low energy and nutrient densities, and high fiber and anti-nutrients are some of the major deficiencies identified. See: World Food Programme: Ten Minutes to Learn About Corn Soya Blend, Vol 1, No. 5, October 2007.

⁸ The PLoS Medicine Editors (2008) Scaling up international food aid: Food delivery alone cannot solve the malnutrition crisis. *PLoS Med* 5(11): e235. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.0050235; In October 2008, World Health Organisation (WHO) experts agreed that animal source food such as dairy products is the first and most

effective choice to treat moderately malnourished children. Summary of meeting to be posted soon on WHO website.

⁹ Phuka, John. Kenneth Maleta, Chrissie Thakawalakwa, Yin Bun Cheung, Andre Briend, Mark Manary and Per Ashorn. "Complementary Feeding with Fortified Spread and Incidence of Severe Stunting in 6- to 8- Month-Old Rural Malawians." ARCH PEDIATR ADOLESC/MED. July 2008; 162 (7):619-626 <http://archpedi.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/short/162/7/619?rss=1>

¹⁰ Sheila Isanaka et al.: Effect of Preventive Supplementation With Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food on the Nutritional Status, Mortality, and Morbidity of Children Aged 6 to 60 Months in Niger. A Cluster Randomized Trial, JAMA. 2009; 301[3]:277-285

¹¹ "Somalie: l'Unicef fait appel à un nouveau produit contre la malnutrition", depeche AFP du 01/01/2009 13:20:00

¹² The WFP states that the current composition of CSB (Corn Soya Blend) is "not ideal for children under two years old and moderately malnourished children" and that there is "an urgent need to develop new, affordable, effective, products to address malnutrition among children in this age group." Quoted from: World Food Programme: Ten Minutes to Learn About... Improving Corn Soya Blend and other fortified blended foods, Why and How. Vol 1, No. 4, September 2008.

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