

Effects of Conflict on Child Health: Evidence from the 1990–1994 Northern Mali Conflict

Takahiro Tsujimoto and Yoko Kijima*

University of Tsukuba, Japan

Abstract

This study estimates the impact of conflicts in northern Mali on child health using three anthropometric variables: height-for-age, weight-for-age, and weight-for-height Z-scores. The estimation results show that the longer the exposure and the closer the conflict area is to the children and their mothers, the larger the negative impact on child health. In addition, not only the duration but also the timing of exposure is a critical factor affecting child health. More specifically, when children are exposed to conflicts in utero, both long-term and short-term health outcomes are negatively affected. By contrast, after-birth exposure negatively impacts only long-term health.

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*Corresponding author:

University of Tsukuba, Graduate School of Systems & Information Engineering

1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba, 305-8573, Japan

Phone: (+81) 29-853-5092; Fax: (+81) 29-853-5070; E-mail: kijima@sk.tsukuba.ac.jp