

Relationship Between Health and Urban Food (In) Security: Insights from Blantyre, Manzini, Maputo and Johannesburg

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Introduction

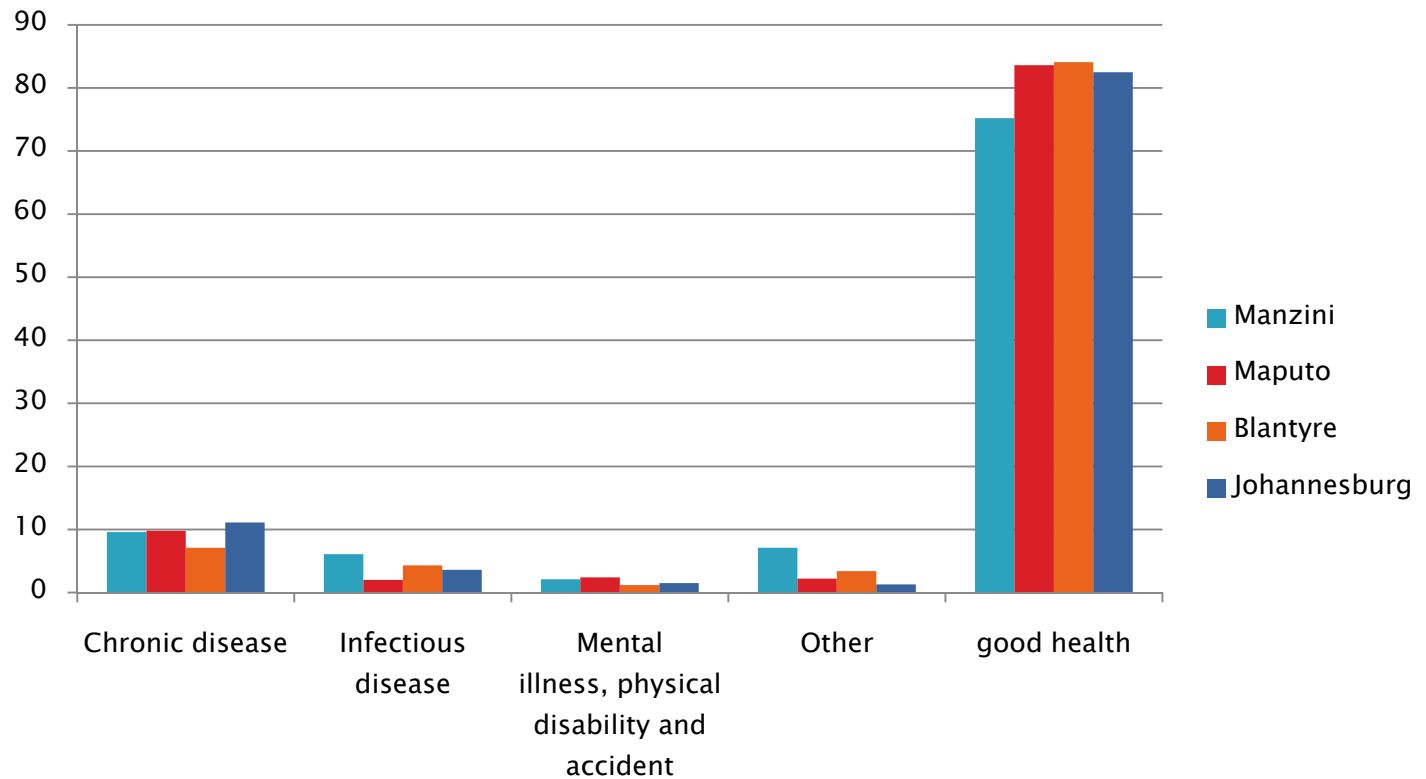
- It is generally believed that health status of a population has direct consequence for food security by limiting (or raising) the productive potential of the unhealthy (or healthy) members (Dodoo & Ezeh 2009).
- Periods of ill health and mortality of household providers reduce household labor and income (van Donk 2008).

- What can we learn from the Urban Food Security Study concerning the relationship between health and food security?

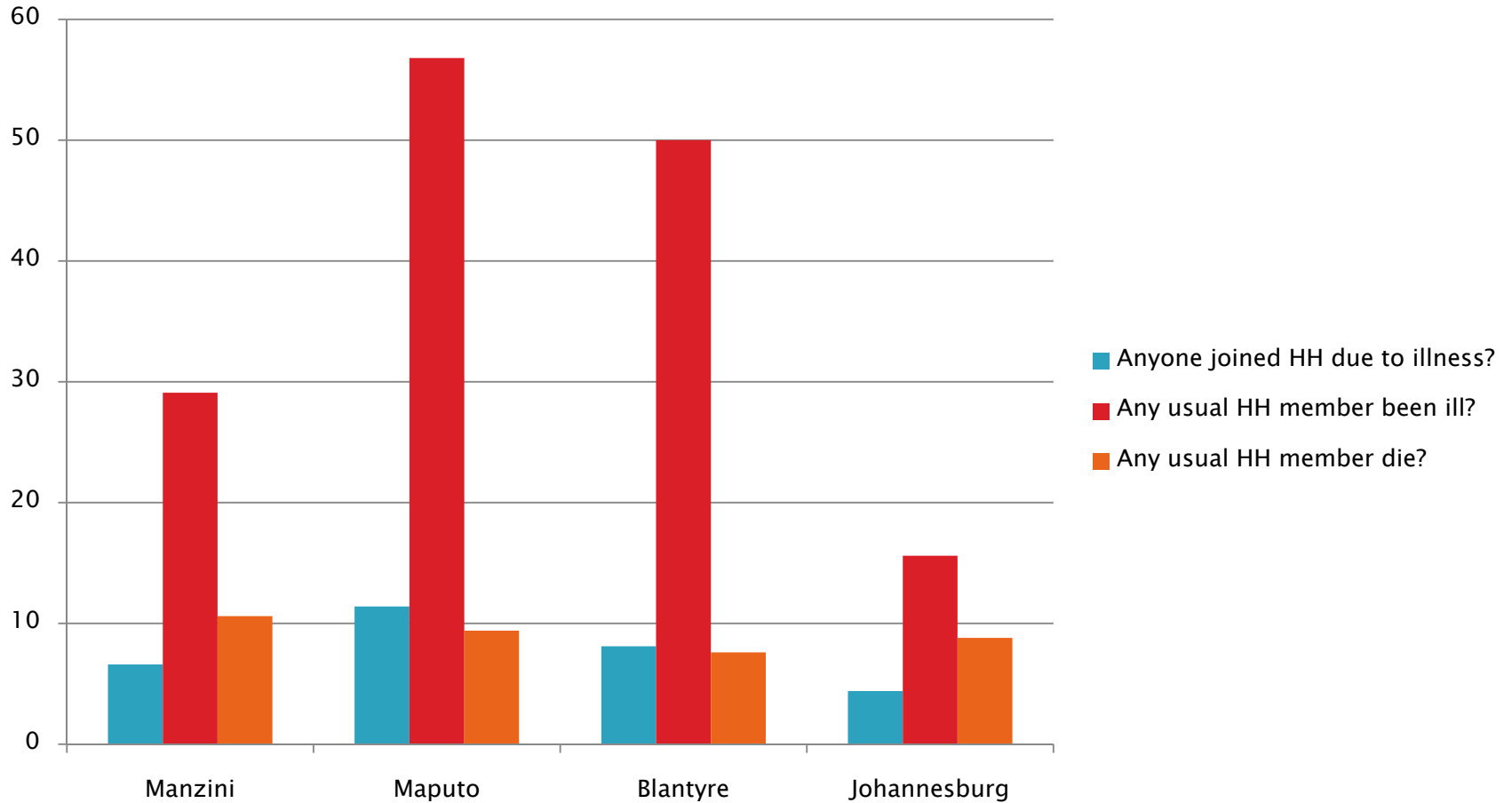
Key areas of focus

- ▶ Mortality and morbidity levels
- ▶ Gender and Morbidity and Mortality
- ▶ The relationship between morbidity and mortality with food security using the HFIAP measure.

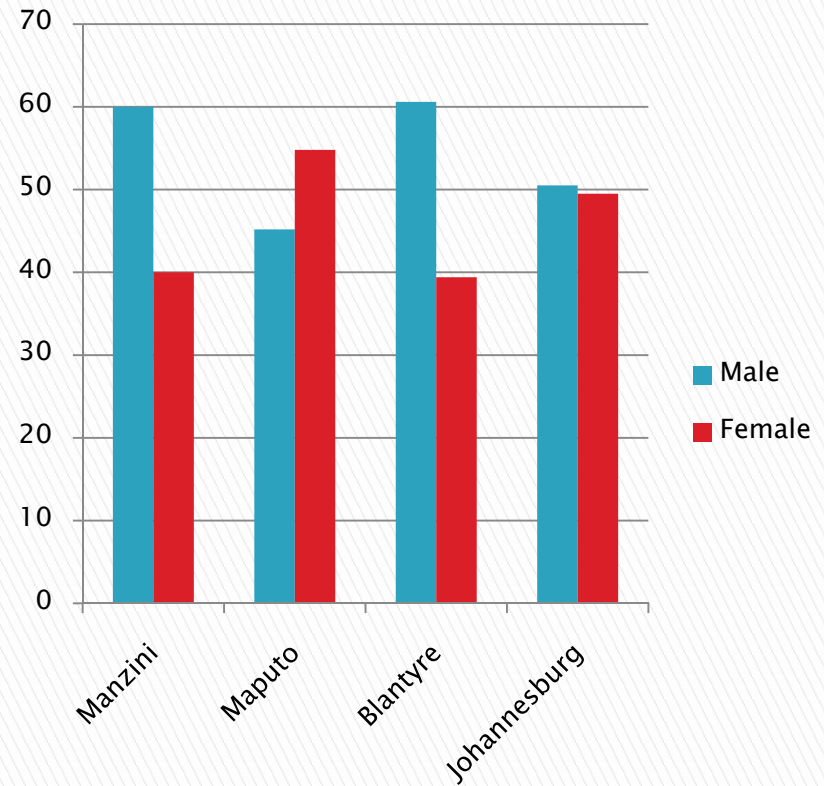
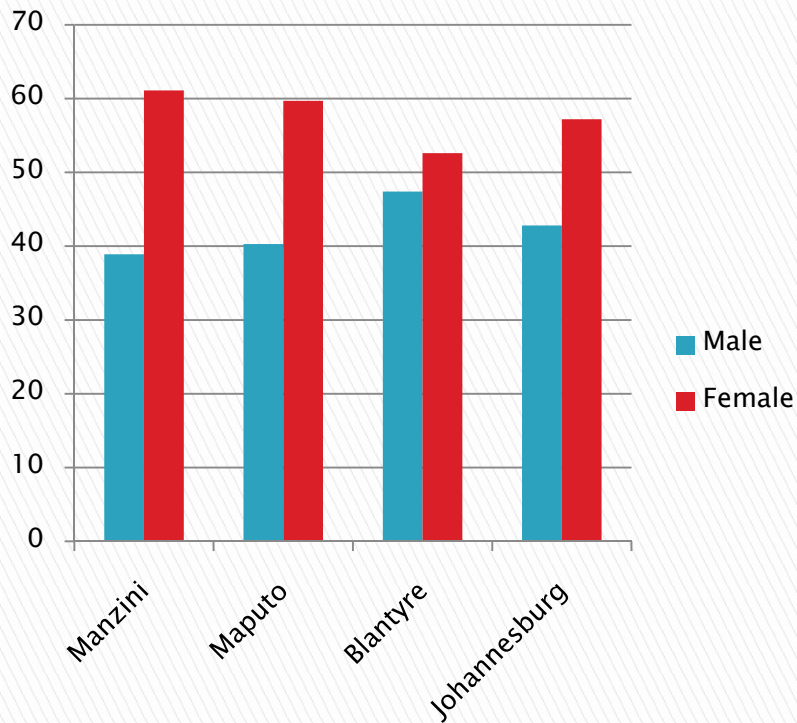
Burden of disease



Morbidity and Mortality (past twelve months)



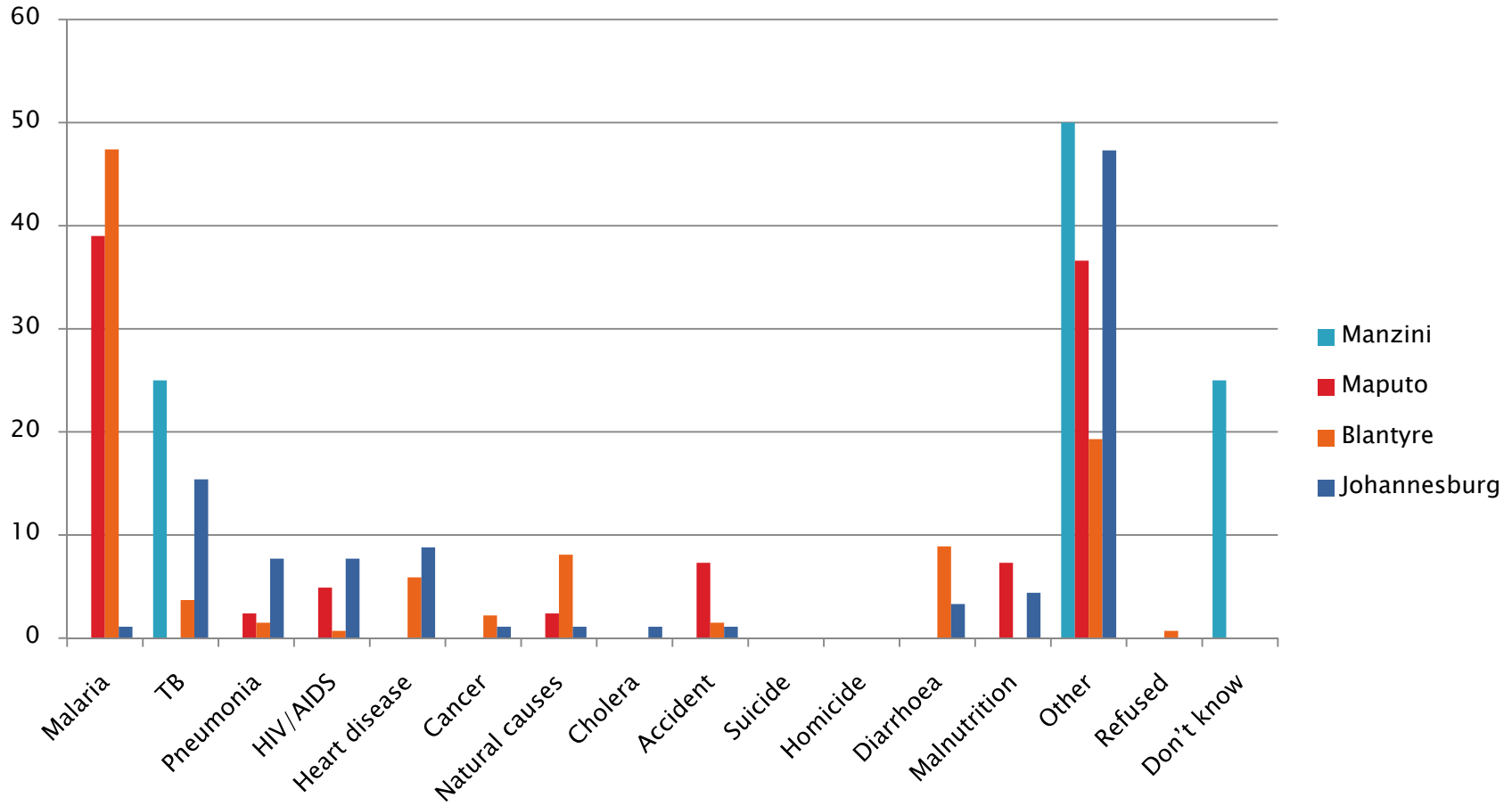
Gender & Morbidity and Mortality



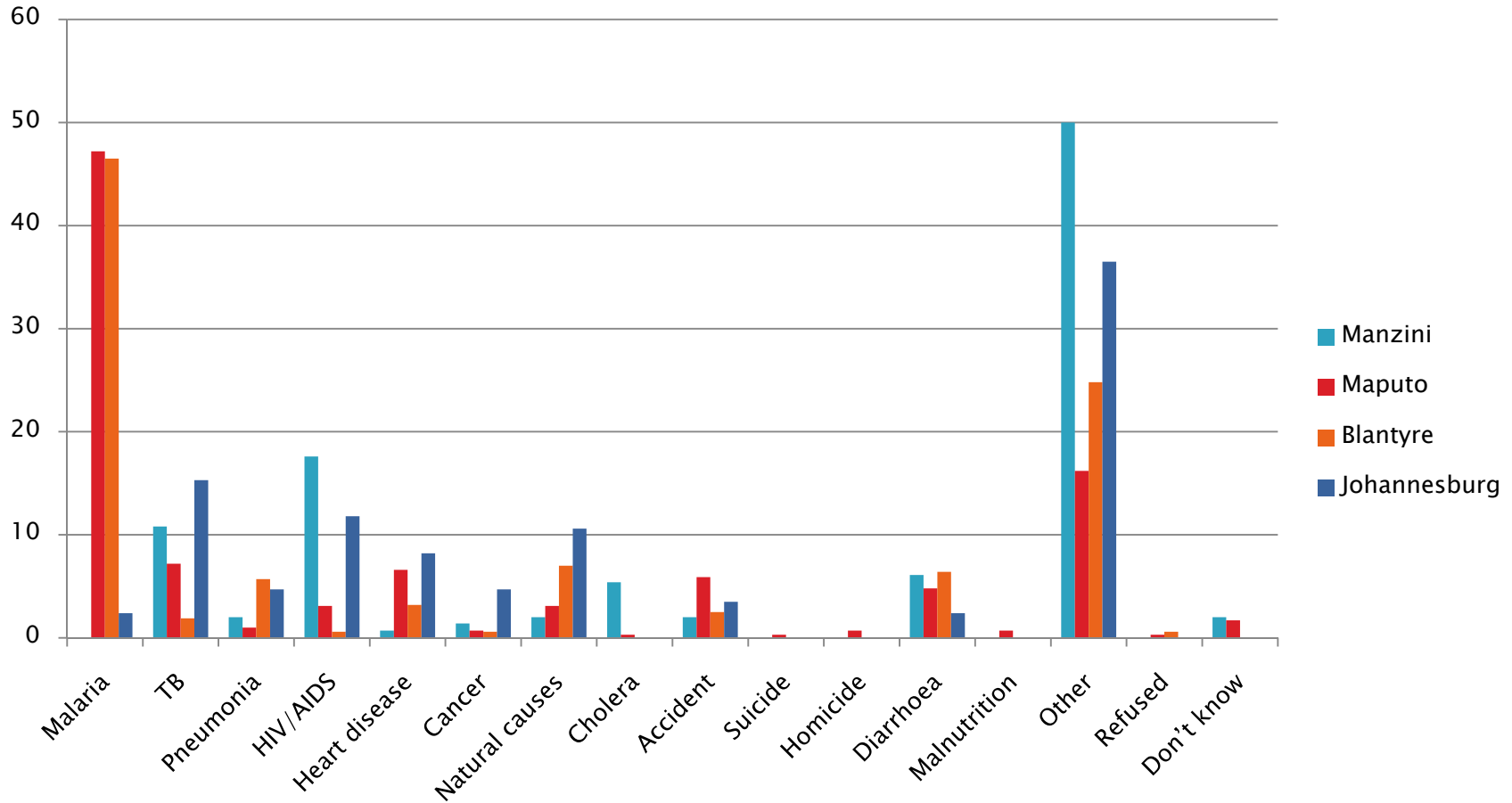
Morbidity

Mortality

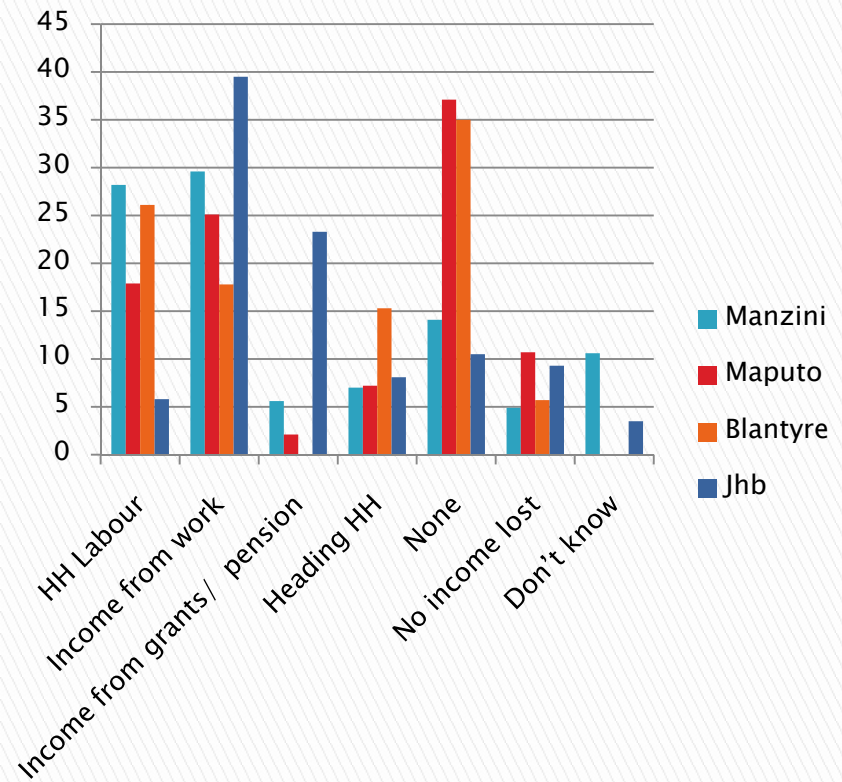
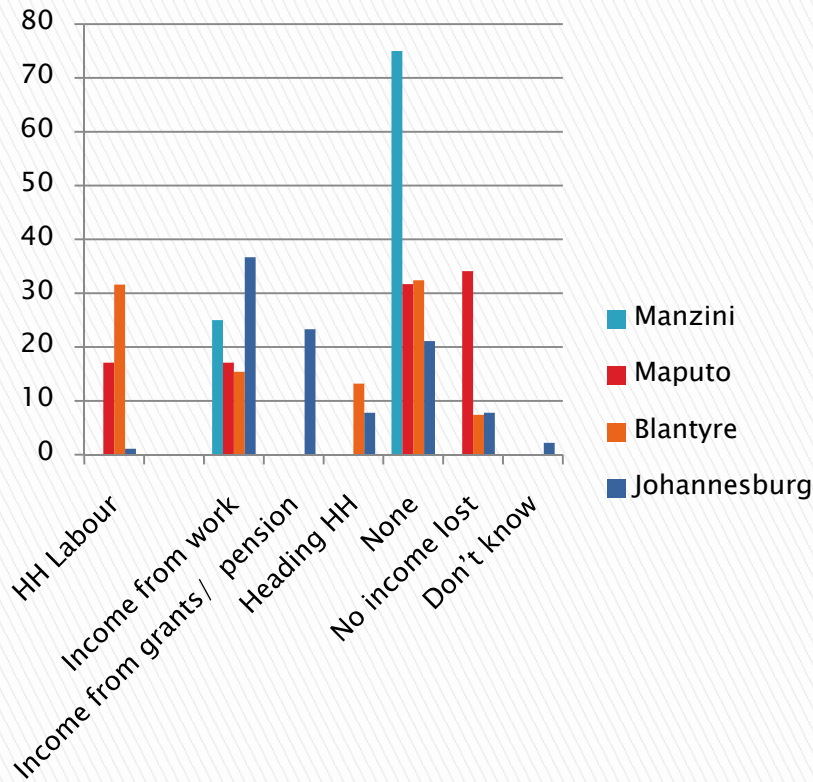
Type of illness by HFIAP– Food Secure



Type of illness by HFIAP- Food insecure



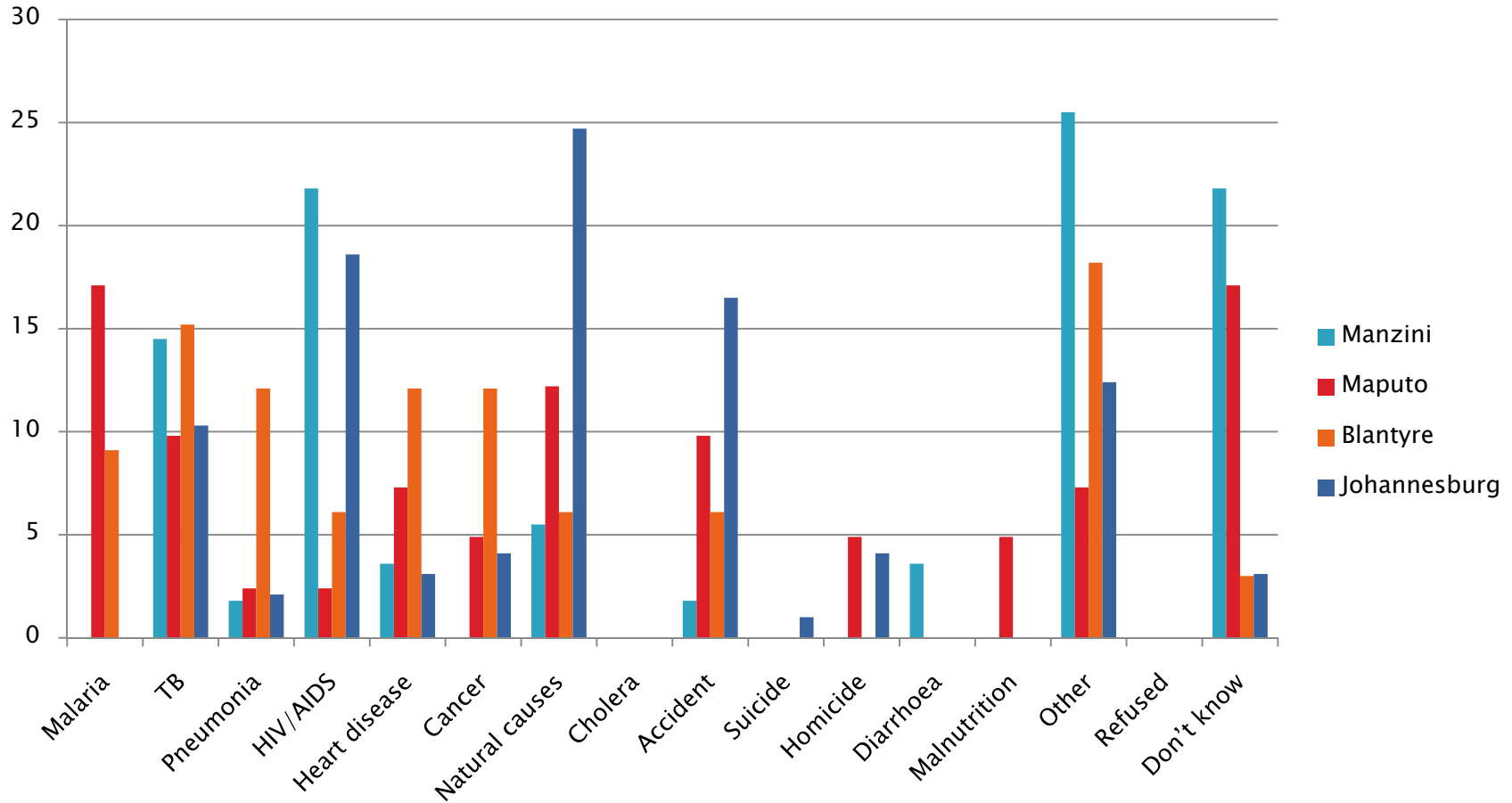
Illness, Primary Contribution to Family by HFIAP



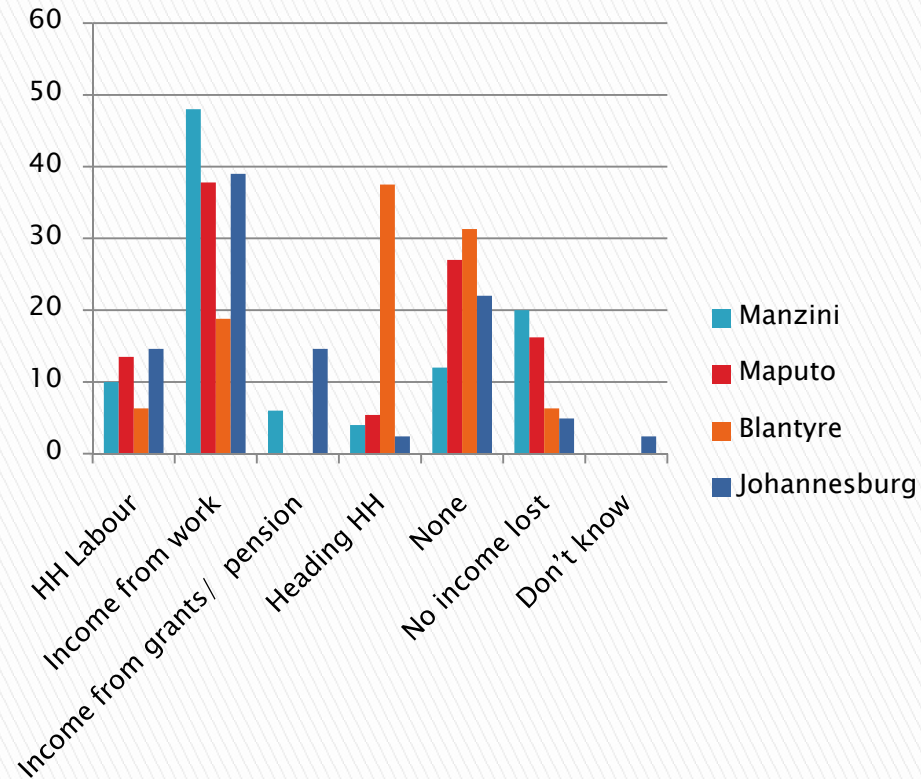
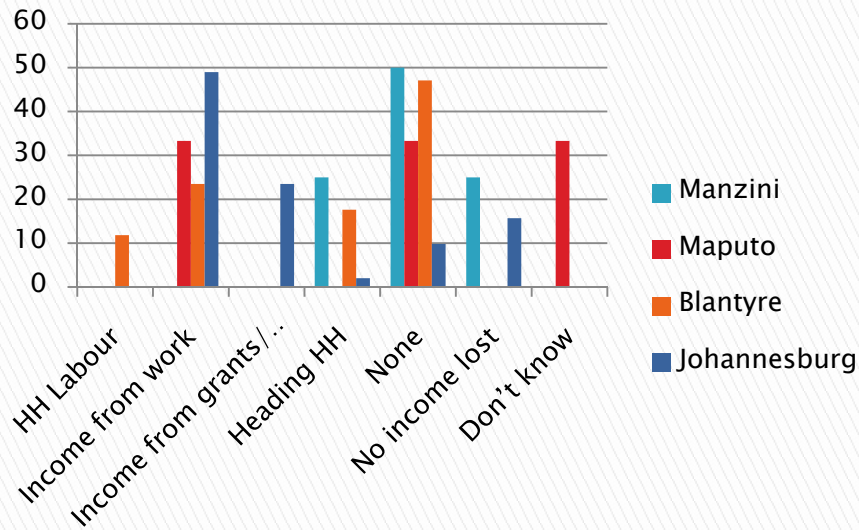
Food Secure HH

Food Insecure HH

Leading cause of death by city



Mortality and primary contribution to family by HFIAP



Food secure

Food insecure

Key issues emerging

- ▶ Levels of illness and types of common diseases vary from one city to the other
- ▶ Food insecure households have higher morbidity incidence
- ▶ Morbidity and mortality have a gender dimension
- ▶ HFIAP indicator reveals that food insecure households are more negatively affected by illness and mortality in terms of labour & income

▶ **THANK YOU VERY MUCH**

▶ **ZIKOMO**

▶ **SIYABONGA**

▶ **OBRIGADO!**