

Rising food price and the food security of PLHIV

**3rd National AIDS Conference
12 September, 2008
Chaktomuk Conference Hall**



United Nations World Food Programme

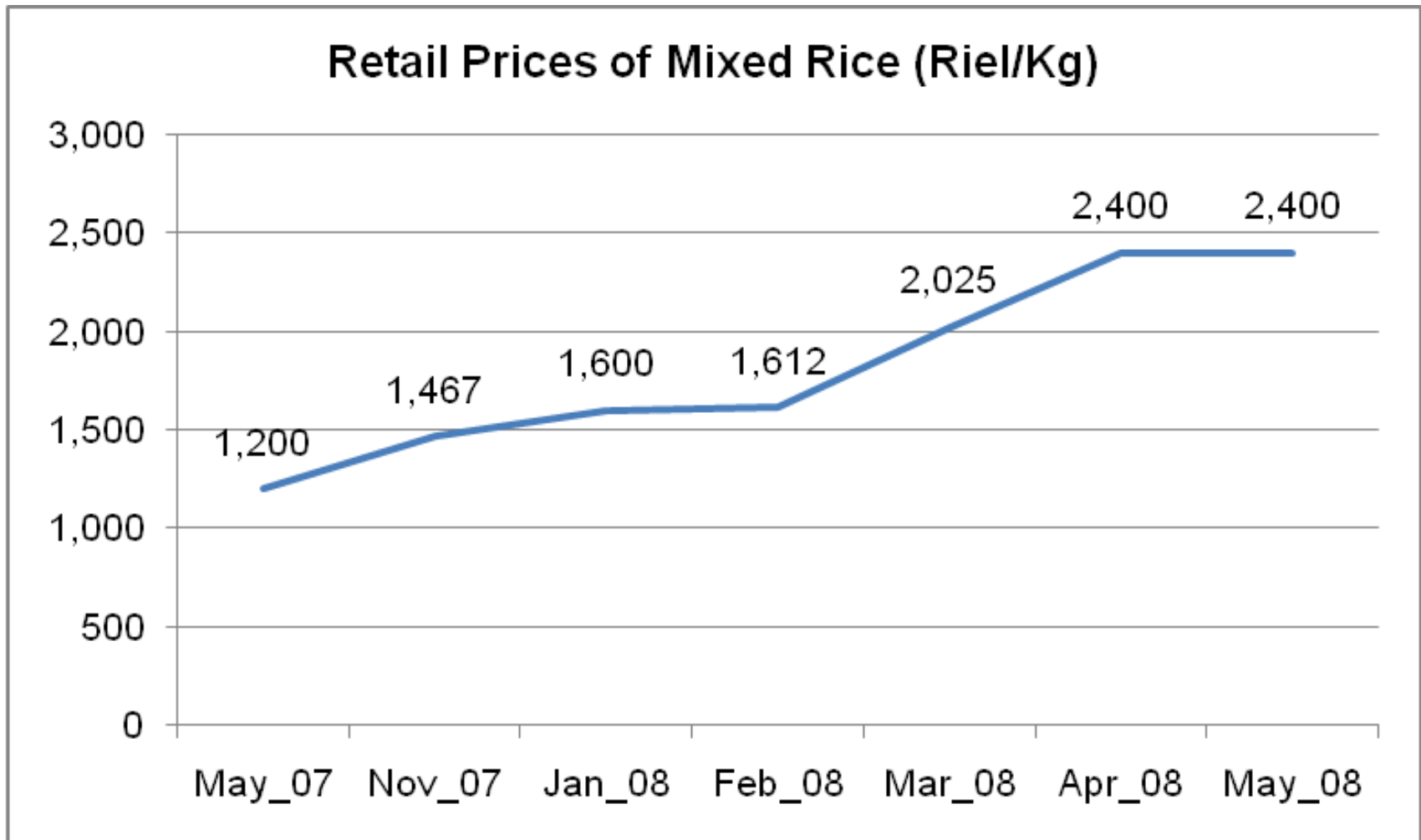
Content of the presentation

- Preliminary findings of WFP Study on Rising Food Prices (2008)
- WFP Cambodia: HIV/AIDS Baseline Survey 2007.

WFP Study on Rising Food Prices

- **Conducted by** Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) on behalf of WFP, NGO Forum on Cambodia, Oxfam America, UNDP, World Bank and FAO
- **Methodology:**
 - Secondary data
 - Primary data (2,235 HH randomly selected from 24 provinces)
- **Time period for field data collection**
31 May – 15 June 2008
- **The study aims at:**
 - Analyzing current food prices
 - Assessing the current and foreseen impact of high market prices on food security and vulnerability
 - Assessing coping strategies of the poor households

Evolution of price of milled rice (PhnomPenh)



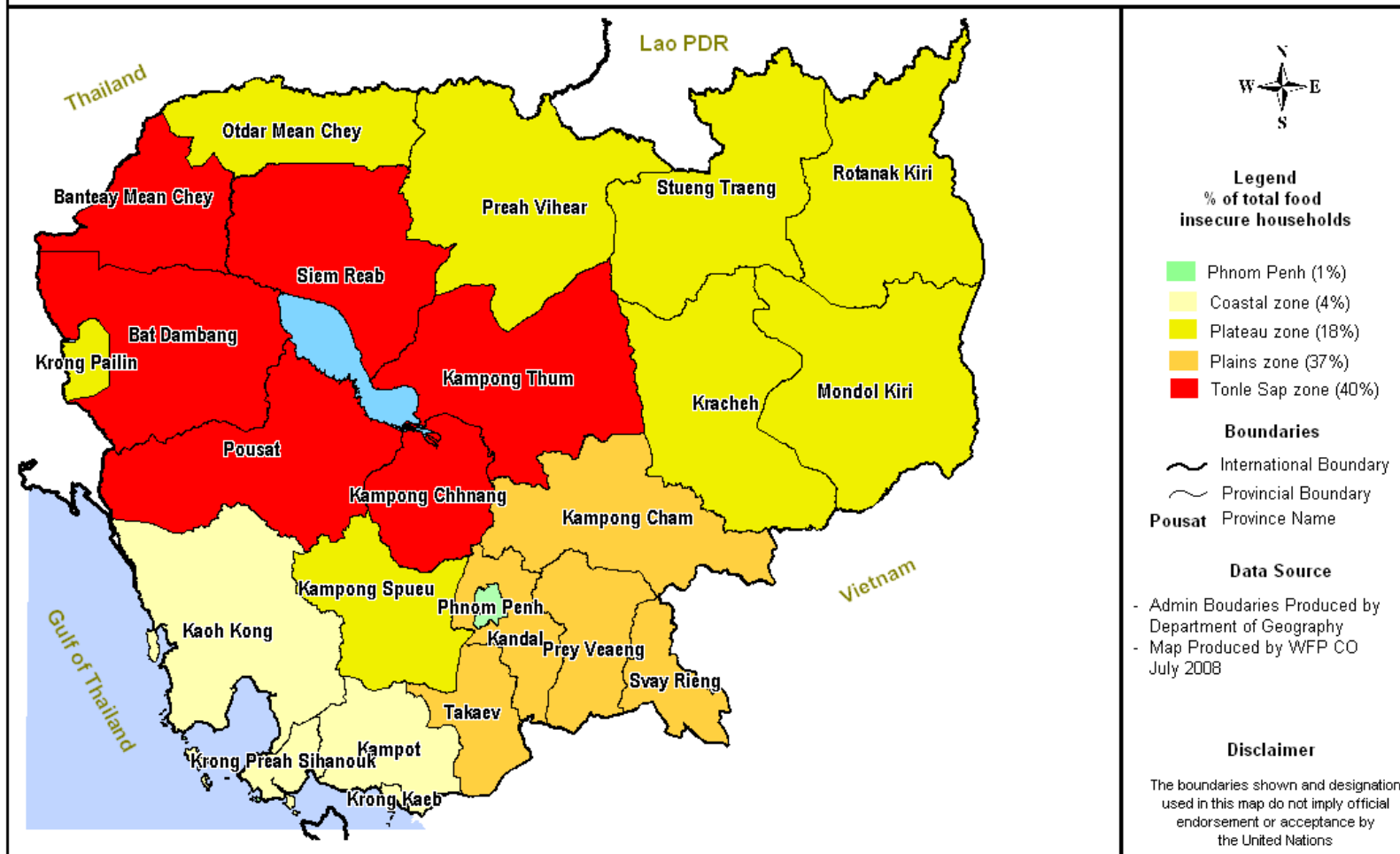
Source: Ministry of Commerce

Change in purchasing power of daily wages

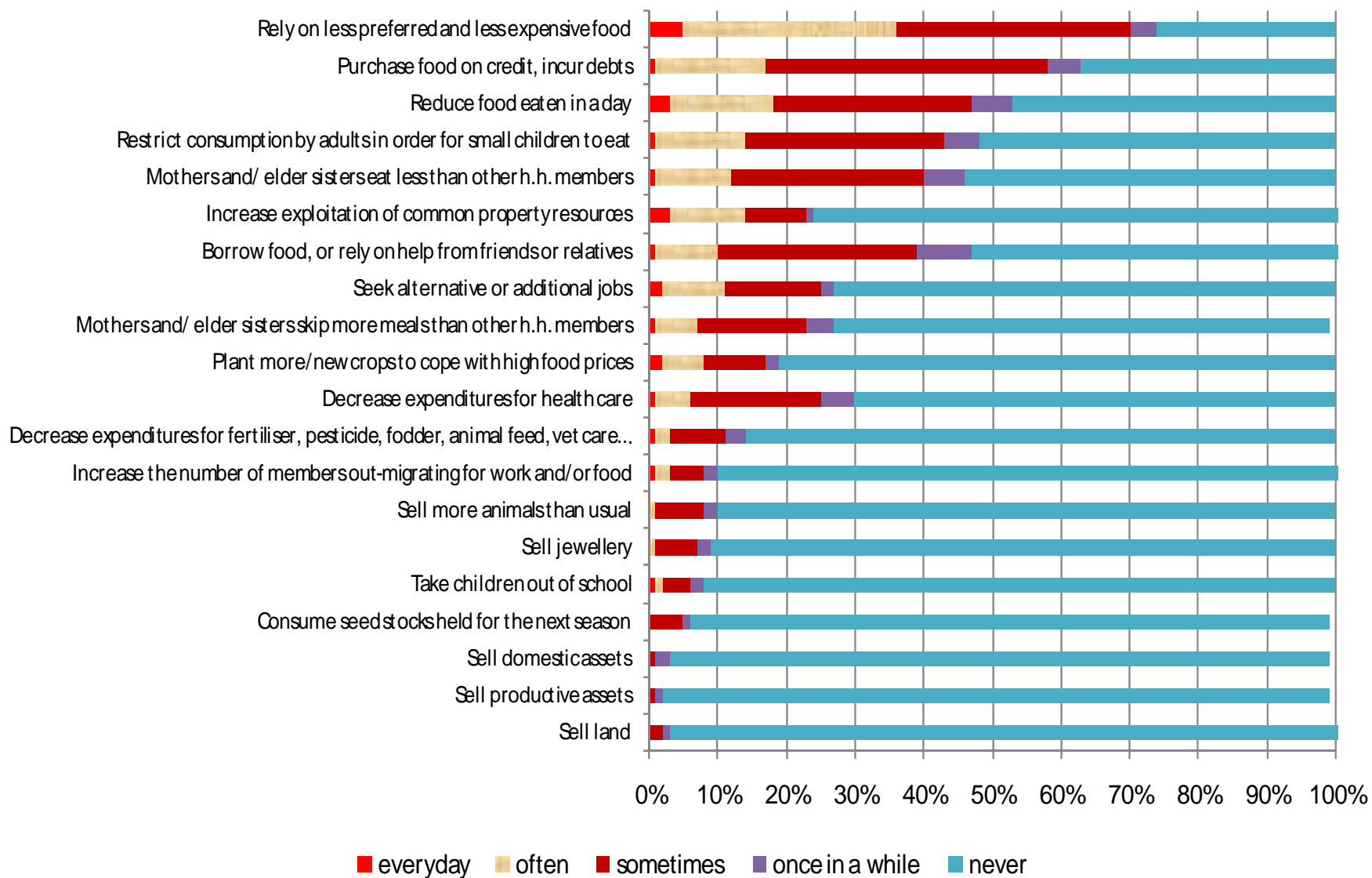
Ecological Zones		June 2007 daily earning/milled rice price in Kg*	June 2008 daily earning/milled rice price in Kg*	Term of trade worsening (% change in purchasing power of milled rice)
Coastal	Rural	4.67	3.84	-17.78
	Urban	5.6	5.66	0.92
	Total	5.03	4.53	-9.8
Plains	Rural	5.75	4.77	-17.06
	Urban	4.85	3.3	-32.03
	Total	5.56	4.47	-19.73
Plateau/ mountain	Rural	5.86	5.65	-3.72
	Urban	2.1	2.44	16.49
	Total	5.63	5.45	-3.25
Tonlesap	Rural	4.43	3.99	-10.03
	Urban	5.75	3.68	-36.06
	Total	5.01	3.85	-23.08
Phnom Penh	Rural	6.49	5.94	-8.52
	Urban	5.38	4.59	-14.83
	Total	5.41	4.62	-14.64
Cambodia	Rural	5.09	4.43	-12.98
	Urban	5.43	4.51	-16.92
	Total	5.26	4.47	-15.04

Where are the food insecure?

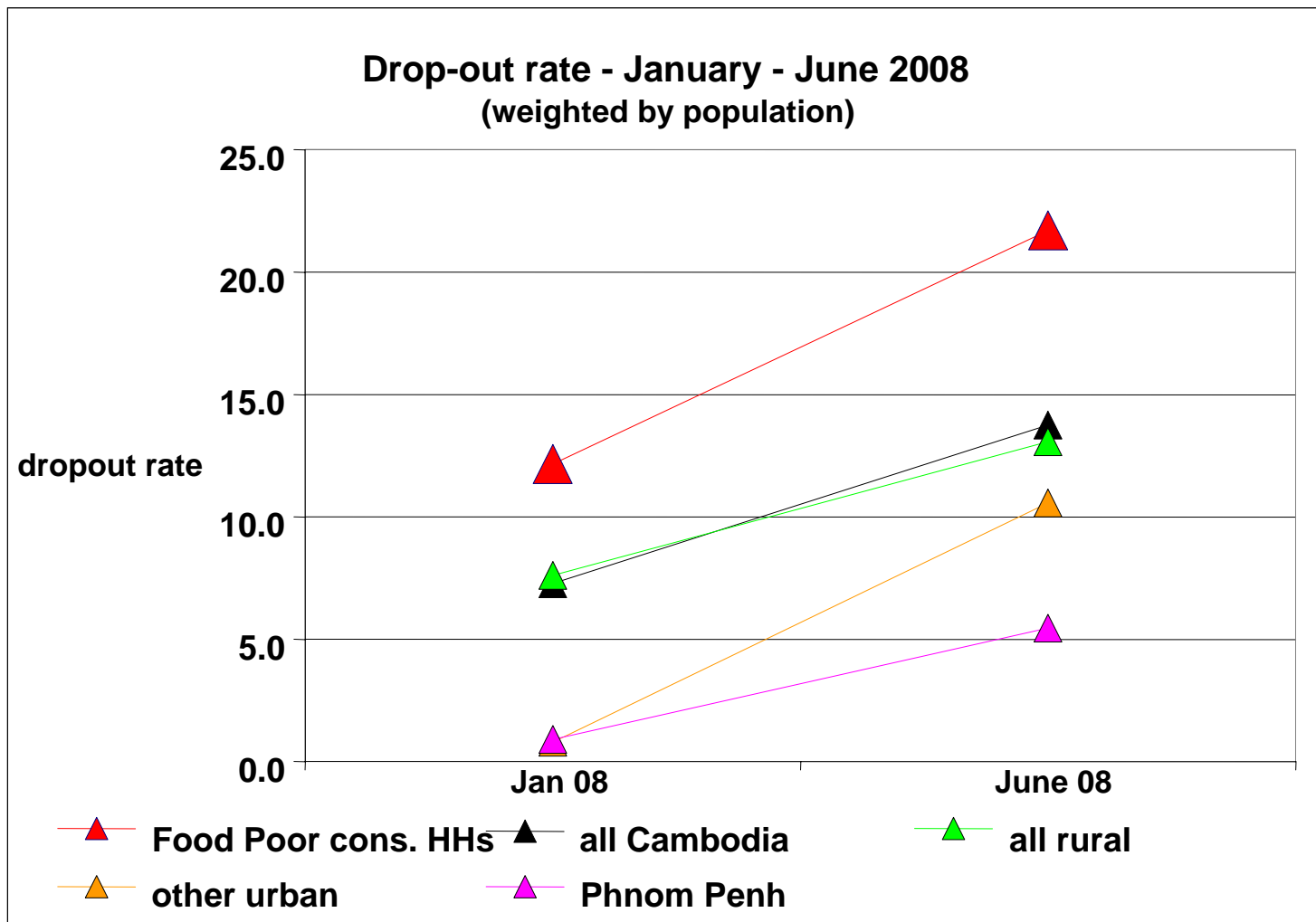
Percentage of Total Food Insecure Households by Ecological Zones



Household coping strategies



Drop-out rate between January and June 2008



How many are food insecure?

Current Food Insecurity Status (End of May to early June 2008)

- At the time of survey, around **1.7 million** individuals were estimated to be food insecure.

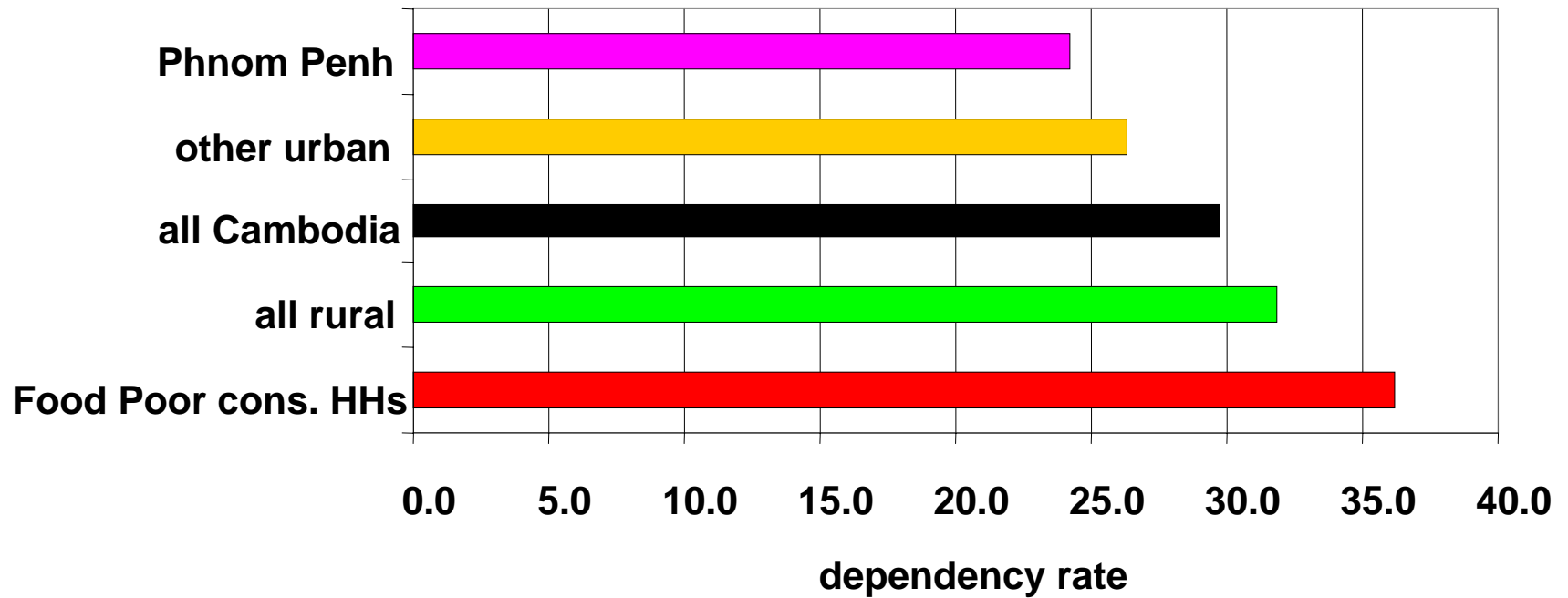
Food Insecurity Status in Lean Season (August – November)

- During the lean season, the food consumption is expected to worsen.

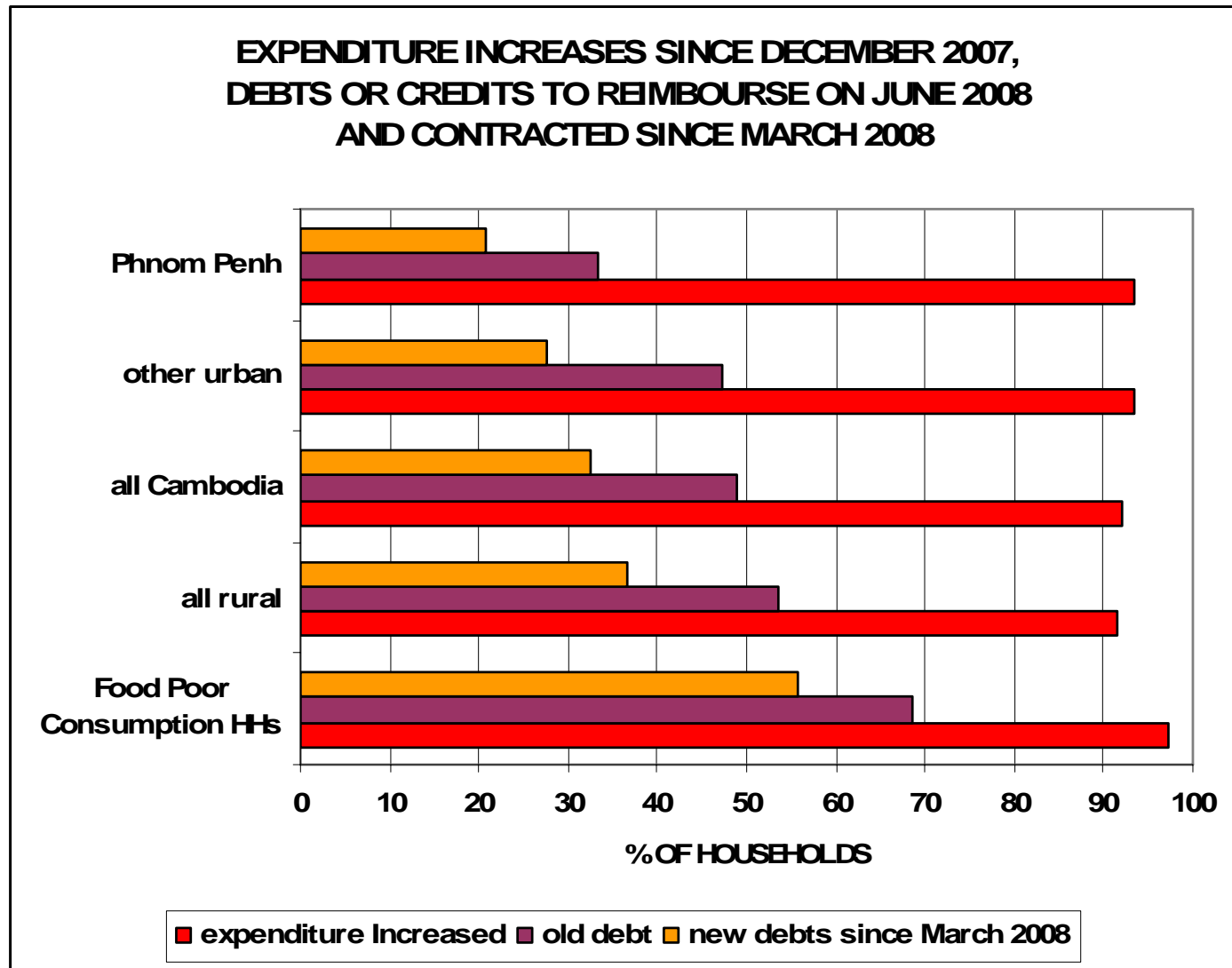
At the end of August, figure is **2.8 million** people, about **20%** of the country's population.

Food insecure face a heavier demographic burden

Dependency Rates - June 2008



Food insecure more vulnerable to the current shock



WFP HIV/AIDS Baseline survey 2007

- **Methodology:**
- Primary data (342 randomly selected PLHIV/OVC households in 11 provinces)
- **Time period for data collection**
Nov – Dec 2007
- **The study aims at:**
 - Set the benchmarks for WFP HBC programme for 2008-2010
 - Collect data on demographics, livelihoods, food consumption, food gap and food insecurity of PLHIV/OVC households

Livelihood Activities of PLHIV households

Livelihood Activity	%
Agriculture	30
Fishing	6
Petty trade (small business)	9
Daily labor	28
Skilled work	5
Remittances	3
Palm sugar production	1
Fire wood/charcoal cutting/sales	1
Broom making/other crafts	2
Collect/sale of wild foods/mat.	0
Begging/borrowing	5
Others	10
Total	100

Income level of PLHIV households

Monthly Per Capita Income Group	Monthly Per Capita Income (Riel)
Lowers per capita income	4,838
Lower per capita income	11,194
Moderate per capita income	16,286
Higher per capita income	26,061
Highest per capita income	84,726

Weekly food consumption of PLHIV households

Food Group	Food Items	Mean Weekly HH consumption
Cereal and Tubers	Rice	7.0
	Maize	0.1
	Bread	0.3
	Cassava	0.3
	Sweet potato/potato/yam	0.4
Pulses	Bean/groundnut/others	0.3
Meat and Fish	Fish	3.9
	Other aquatic animals	1.4
	Meat (beef, pork, chicken)	0.7
	Wild meat	0.0
	Eggs	0.9
Vegetables	Vegetables	4.6
Fruits	Fruits	0.7
Sugar& Sweets	Sugar&Sweets	1.3
Oils/fats	Vegetable oil/animal oil	2.5
Milk	Milk products	0.1

Coping Strategies

- **60 %** of PLHIV households reported to have experienced **severely food insecurity access** (= graduated to cutting back on meal size or number of meals often and/or experiences running out of food, going to bed hungry, or going a whole day and night without eating even as infrequently as rarely).
- **26 %** reported to have experienced **moderately food insecurity access** (= sacrificed quality more frequently by eating a monotonous diet or undesirable foods sometimes or often, and/or has started to cut back on quantity by reducing size of meals or number of meals rarely or sometimes) .
- **11 %** reported to be considered **mildly food insecurity access** (= worried about not having enough food sometimes or often, and/or is unable to eat preferred foods, and/or eats a more monotonous diet than desired and/or some foods considered undesirable, but only rarely.).

Thank You!