

Abstract: This study estimates the impact of conflicts in northern Mali on child health using two anthropometric variables -height-for-age and weight-for-height Z-scores- at different timings of exposure (in-utero and after-birth). The intensity of conflict exposure is measured by the total of deaths as a result of a conflict that broke out within a 100-km radius of each community. The estimation results show that the more severe the exposure of the children and their mothers, the greater the negative impact on child health. In conclusion, the timing of conflict exposure plays a critical role in child health outcome: the exposure to conflict in utero, not after birth, negatively impacts child health.