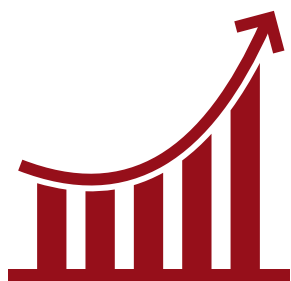


60 second review of

# Socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19 in Cambodia

## Dec 2021

### In the month of December '21...



**Fewer** households faced income reductions (44%) and job losses (13%) due to COVID-19 compared to Oct '21. Female-headed households were more likely to experience negative employment changes.

Borders re-opening and other such measures to re-vitalize the economy has translated into better socio-economic outcomes at the household level.

Compared to Oct '21, **20% greater** households received increased wages. However, income reductions in Dec '21 disproportionately impacted ID Poor households.

**48%** of households now have a monthly income above USD 150 compared to **30%** in Oct'21 but **67%** of ID Poor households still receive an income lower than 150 USD.



**57%** of respondents now have a loan at a median value of **USD 3,000**, mostly from MFIs. **9%** of them took it out the last 30 days.

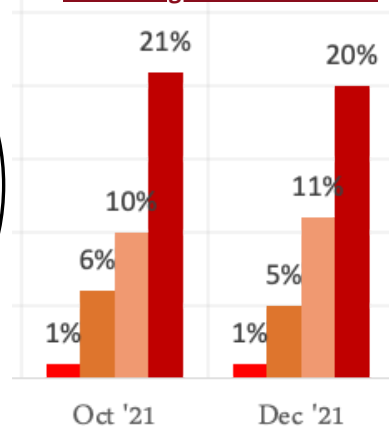


■ Medicine ■ Food  
■ Violence hotlines ■ Health services

**86%** Pregnant women have access to and used **Antenatal and Postnatal** services.

**5%** of households had trouble accessing health services, **11%** accessing medicine, **20%** accessing food, & **1%** accessing violence hotlines

Access to goods and services



Respondents reported feeling anxious **less often** than in Oct '21 and were also, in general, **more optimistic** about the future.



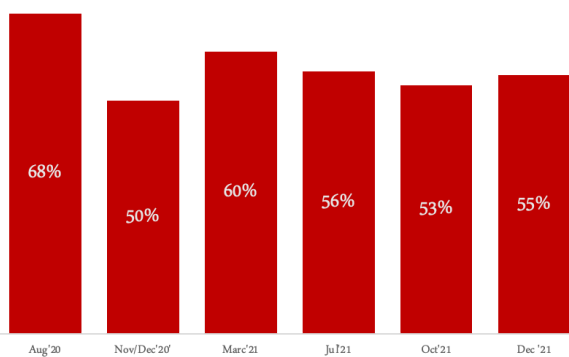
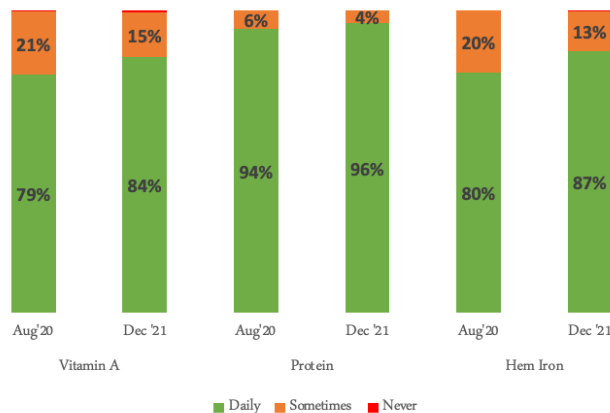
**91%** of households reported that schools were open for all their children. There is a **steady decline** in the number of households (1) using **violent methods** of child discipline, (2) with children engaged in **non-household work**, and (3) with children reporting feeling **anxious/depressed**.

**44%** Households report not spending time to **support** their children with homework (compared to **39%** in Oct'21)

Despite returning to schools, 1/3rd of children are still using online materials prepared by government and schools.

Food Consumption Score- Nutrition

The quality of diets is improving with the **highest reported daily consumption of micronutrient-rich foods** since August 2020 and small overall improvements in Food Consumption levels and Dietary Diversity. The latter is **worse** in rural areas and among IDPoor 2 households.



While the frequency of consumption and diversity of diets, at the household level, are recovering, the percentage of women consuming minimum acceptable diets (more than 5 food groups), has **declined since the onset of the pandemic** (68%), to **55%** women in Dec '21.

- The **household economic situation is continuing to improve** with a significantly lower proportion of respondents losing their jobs and facing wage reductions.
- While fewer households in total are **adopting livelihood and food-based coping strategies**, ID Poor households, those in rural areas and female-headed households were more likely to revert to negative coping mechanisms.
- Intra-household differences in diet are visible with only **55%** of women in the study consuming an acceptable diet.
- The spread of the **Omicron variant** in the country could potentially threaten the socio-economic improvements if new restrictive measures are introduced.

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