

60 second review of

Socio economic impact assessment of COVID-19 in Cambodia - Oct 2021

In the month of October '21...

Re-vitalization of economic activity is in sight as most restrictions on movement and quarantine have been lifted.



52% households faced income reductions & 16% lost jobs - slightly better than July 2021.

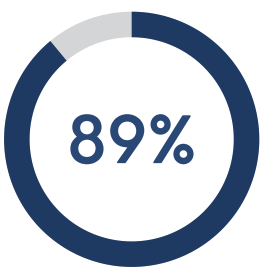
11% lesser households adopted crisis or emergency level coping strategies to meet essential food needs.



The number of households with incomes in the 0-150 USD (lowest bracket) has **doubled** since March 20.

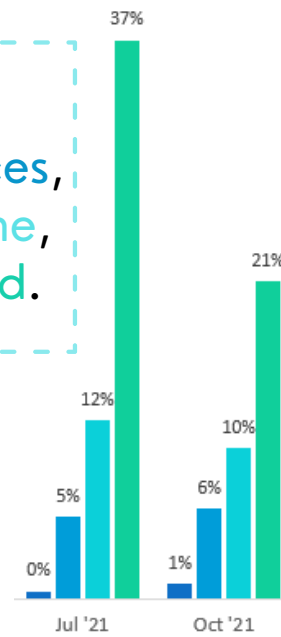


60% of respondents have a loan at a median value of USD 3,000



89% pregnant women had access to and used **ANC/PNC** services

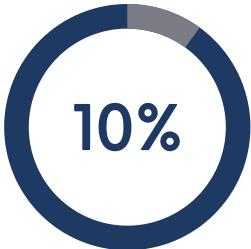
6% had trouble accessing **health services**, 10% accessing **medicine**, and 21% accessing **food**.



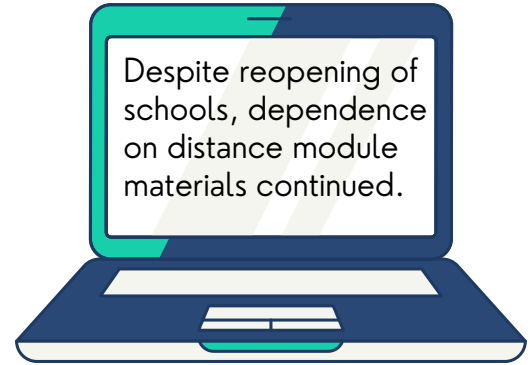
Respondents reported feeling anxious **more often** than in July '21 but were also, in general, **more optimistic** about the future.



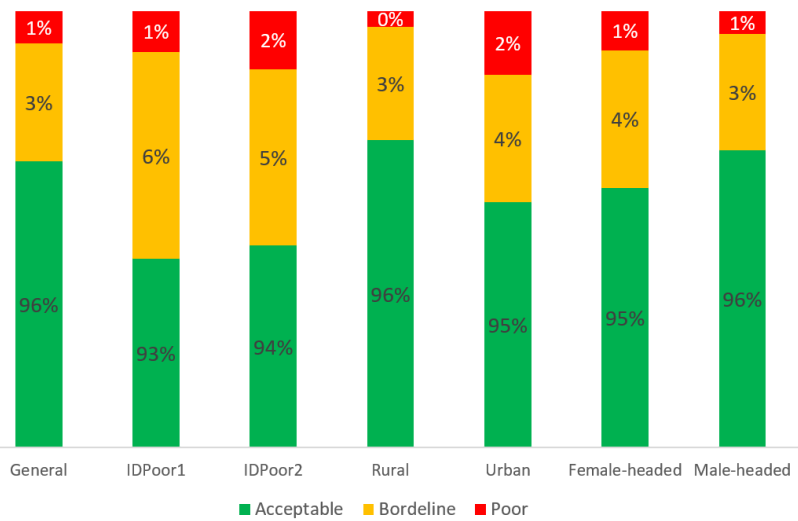
As schools reopened (for **47%** of the respondents' children), there was a **14%** decrease in violent methods of child discipline, **decrease** in number of children engaged in work outside the house, and **lower levels** of depression/sadness reported amongst children.



10% more households are spending time daily to support their children's education, than in July.

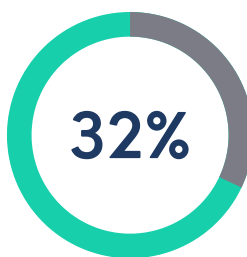


Food Consumption in urban areas has **steadily worsened** since Mar'21. In October, with food price spikes in urban areas, urban households reported **worse FC scores** than rural households. Despite that, Dietary Diversity remains **slightly better** in urban areas due to better access to diverse foods.



Vitamin A intake **plummeted** in October 2021. The percentage of HHs not consuming protein regularly also increased to **9%**. Diets mostly consist of rice, fish/meat, and green leafy vegetables.

The **gap** between females and households consuming minimum acceptable diets (more than 5 food groups) **increased** to an all time high of



- **Improvements** are seen from July to October '21, with **fewer wage reductions** and job losses, slightly **improved household incomes**, and **better access to goods and services**.
- The **quality of diets** has also **deteriorated** since July '21, seen by a reduced HH intake of Vitamin A and protein, likely due to HHs prioritizing cheaper food commodities due to October price spikes.
- While food consumption levels and dietary diversity has moderately improved since July, food consumption in **urban areas** has **steadily worsened** since March '21 and is now **worse** than in **rural** areas.

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