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

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.