Household-Level Impact of COVID-19 in Myanmar

Before end of March 2020, 3 out of 4 households had at least one person engaged in a form of employment. However, by May 2020, this figure had dropped to 46%.

55% of those who remained employed were earning less. More than 6 out of 10 workers who were employed in the casual labor force in agriculture have lost their employment.

Half of those main workers engaged in construction, tourism, or transport sectors have also lost their employment.

Among those still employed, income losses are widespread across all sectors of employment, except for those employed in public administration.

75% of rice-growing farmers have not started planting for the monsoon rice season of May 2020.

Food security is an emerging concern as households report reducing their food consumption to cope with income losses.

Since March 2020, most households are still able to buy rice and protein (chicken). Yet at least one adult member in 31% of households has consumed less than usual in the last 30 days.

7.3% of households have actively reduced their food consumption to cope with COVID-19 related shocks, which could threaten food security and human development in the long run.