

ECLAC SEMINAR

Impact of COVID-19
on
Household Nutrition & Hunger
in the Caribbean

Fitzroy J. Henry

College of Health Sciences

University of Technology, Jamaica

Funded by IDRC (FaN) & UTECH

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

1. NUTRITION:- CRITICAL IN THE COVID - NCD LINK

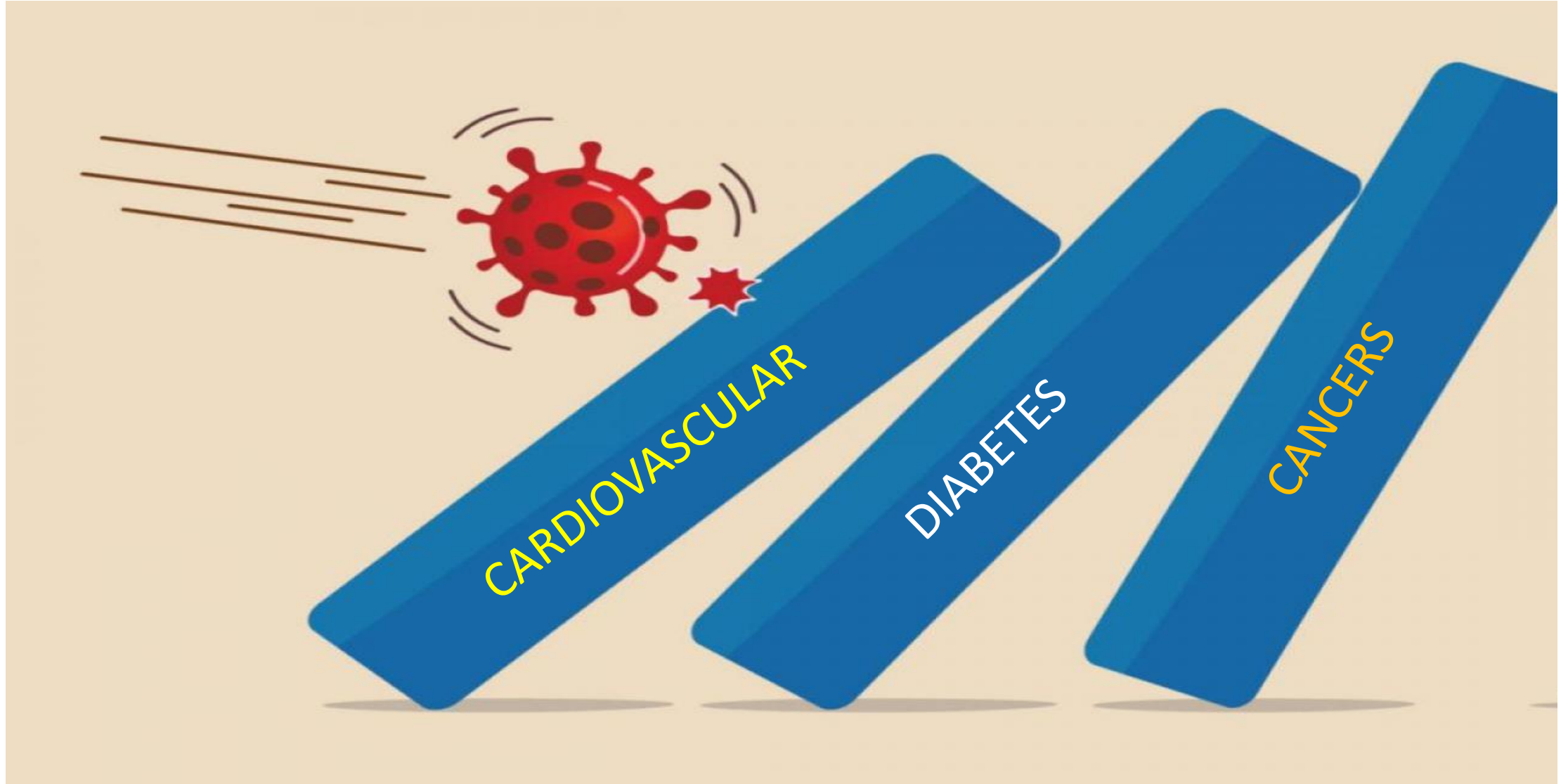
2. STUDIED (8) CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES –JUNE 2020

3. SEVERITY OF IMPACT & COPING STRATEGIES

4. IMPACT ON HH NUTRITION & HUNGER

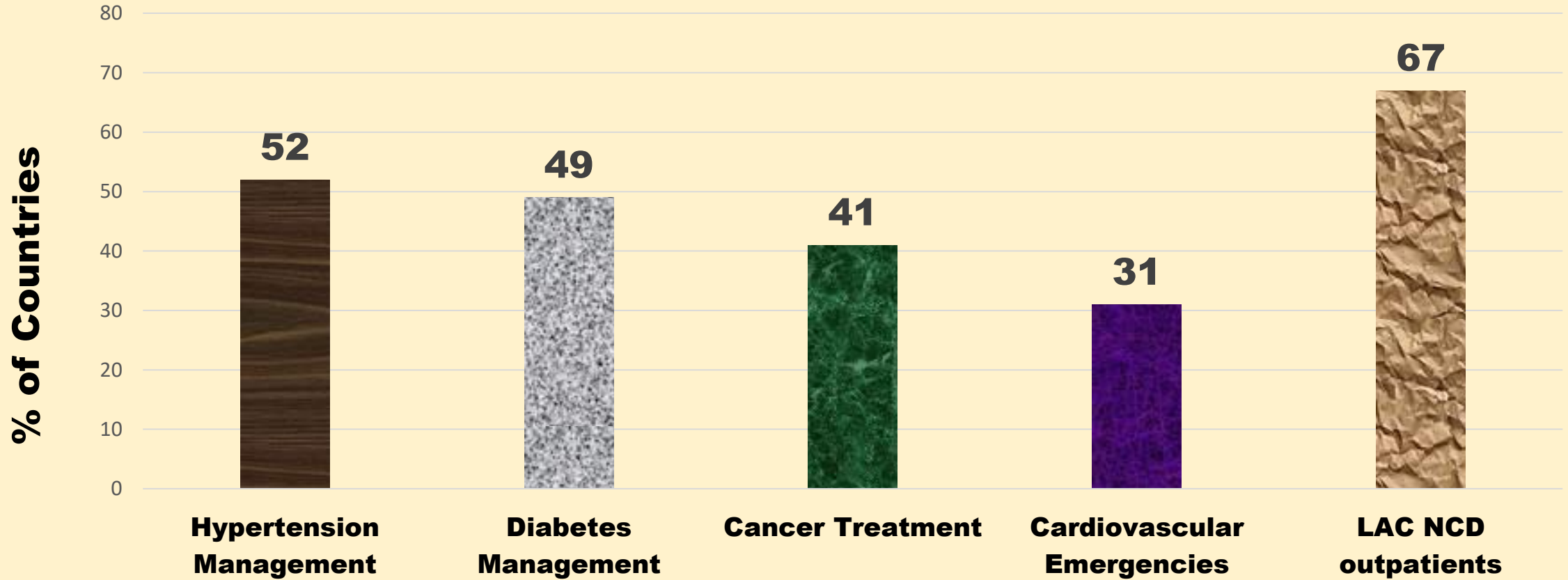
5. KEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

COVID IMPACT: ON NCD ILLNESS & DEATH



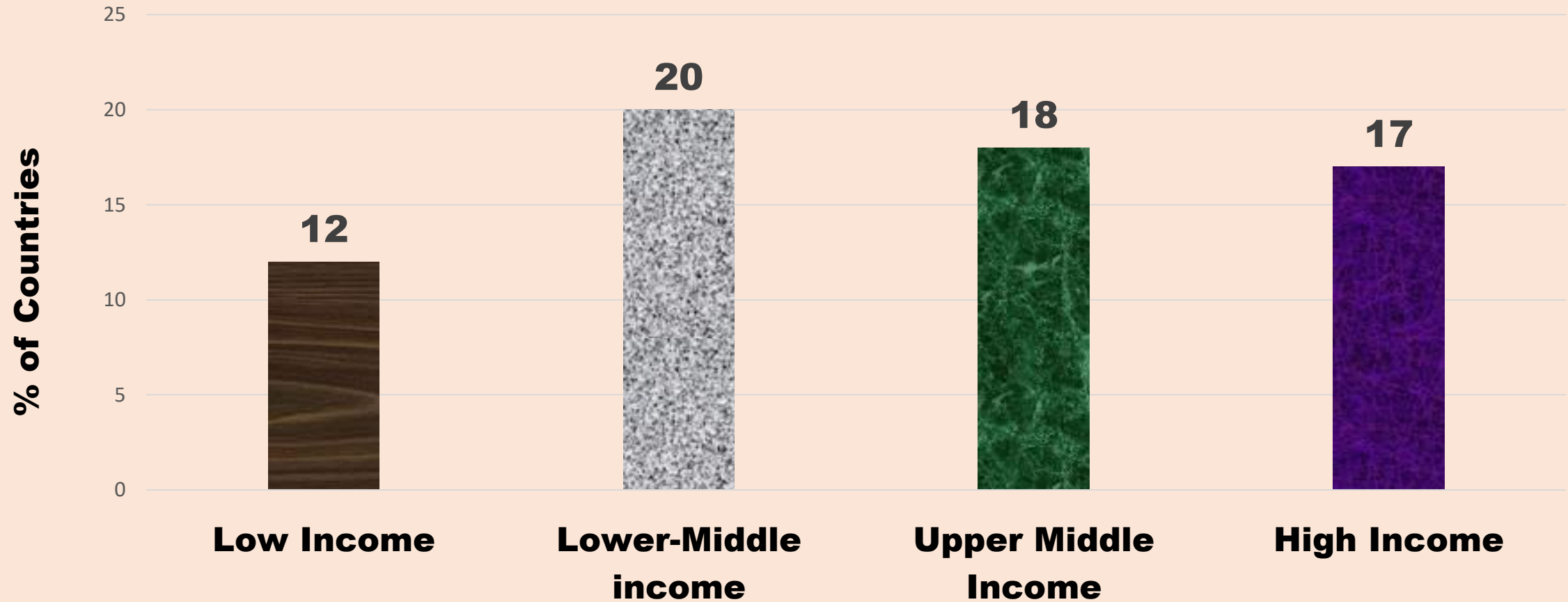
COVID IMPACT

DISRUPTED NCD SERVICES



COVID IMPACT

RE-ALLOCATION OF FUNDING (SOME NCD) TO COVID



COVID IMPACT: via LOCKDOWN

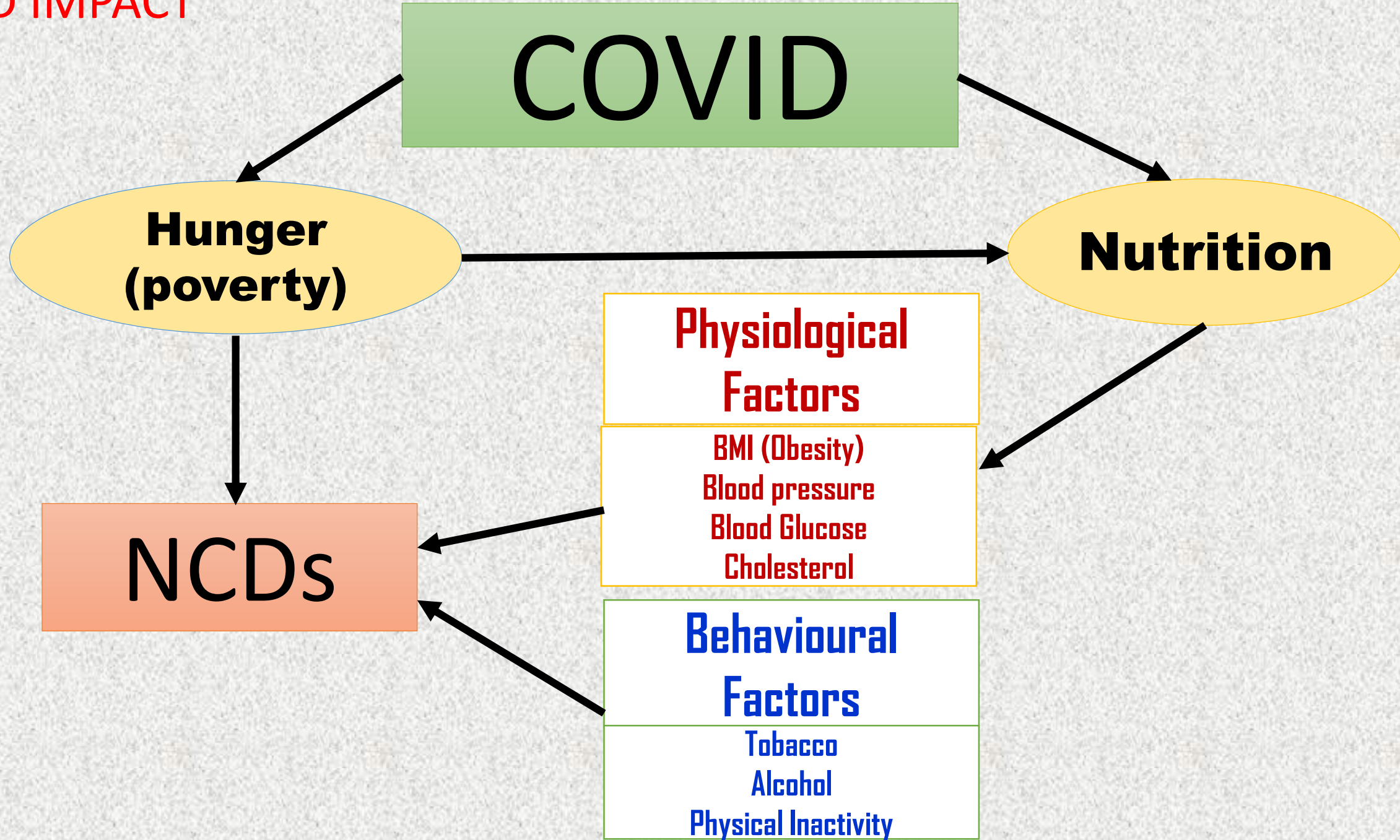
Insufficient Physical Activity

Smoking

Excessive Alcohol

Unhealthy Diets

COVID IMPACT



SAMPLE BY COUNTRY AND GENDER

COUNTRY	N	%	MALE HH %	FEMALE HH %
JAMAICA	402	17.8	61.2	38.8
BELIZE	313	13.9	64.2	35.8
BARBADOS	295	13.1	45.8	54.2
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	295	13.1	60.3	39.7
St. KITTS & NEVIS	269	11.9	46.8	53.2
ANTIGUA	245	10.9	42.9	57.1
GUYANA	228	10.1	56.6	43.4
ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES	210	9.3	41.9	58.1
TOTAL	2257	100	52.5	47.5

SOURCE OF INCOME (ALL COUNTRIES)

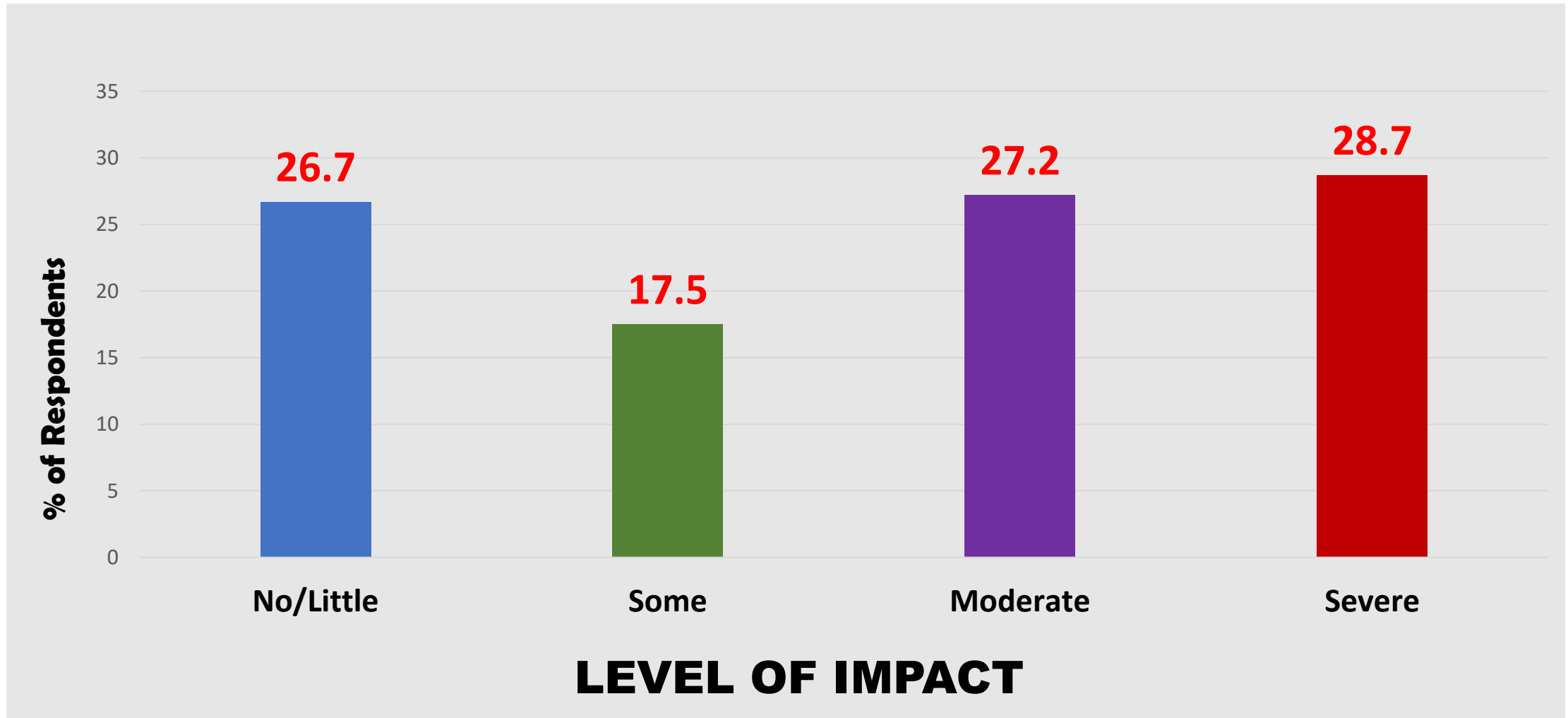
MAIN SOURCE	% of sample
Salaried worker / Civil Servant	29.7
Unskilled (domestic, taxi, petty trader)	21.8
Professional / Business owner / Manufacturing	11.2
Safety net / Retired / Remittances	9.1
Farmer (crop / livestock) / Fishing	6.6
Other	21.6
TOTAL	100

SEVERITY OF COVID-19 IMPACT

&

HH COPING STRATEGIES

IMPACT OF COVID ON HH LIVELIHOODS



IMPACT OF COVID ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME (JUNE 2020)

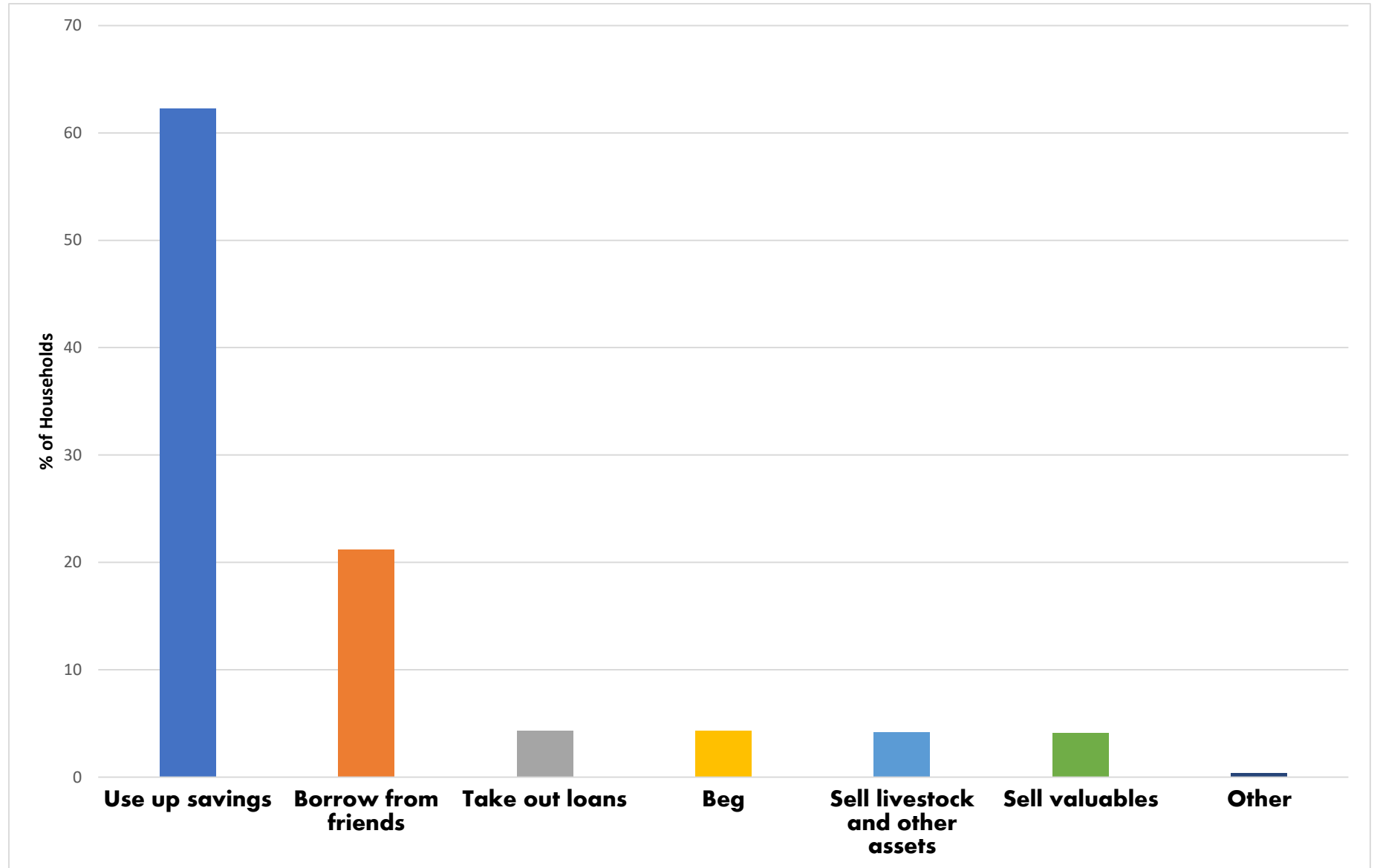
US\$346 => US\$255 / month >>26%

HH INCOME US\$/WEEK	BEFORE %	DURING %	CHANGE %
>125	75.1	57.0	24.1
86 – 125	15.9	18.9	3.0
45 – 85	6.5	13.3	6.8
<44	2.5	16.8	14.3
	100	100	

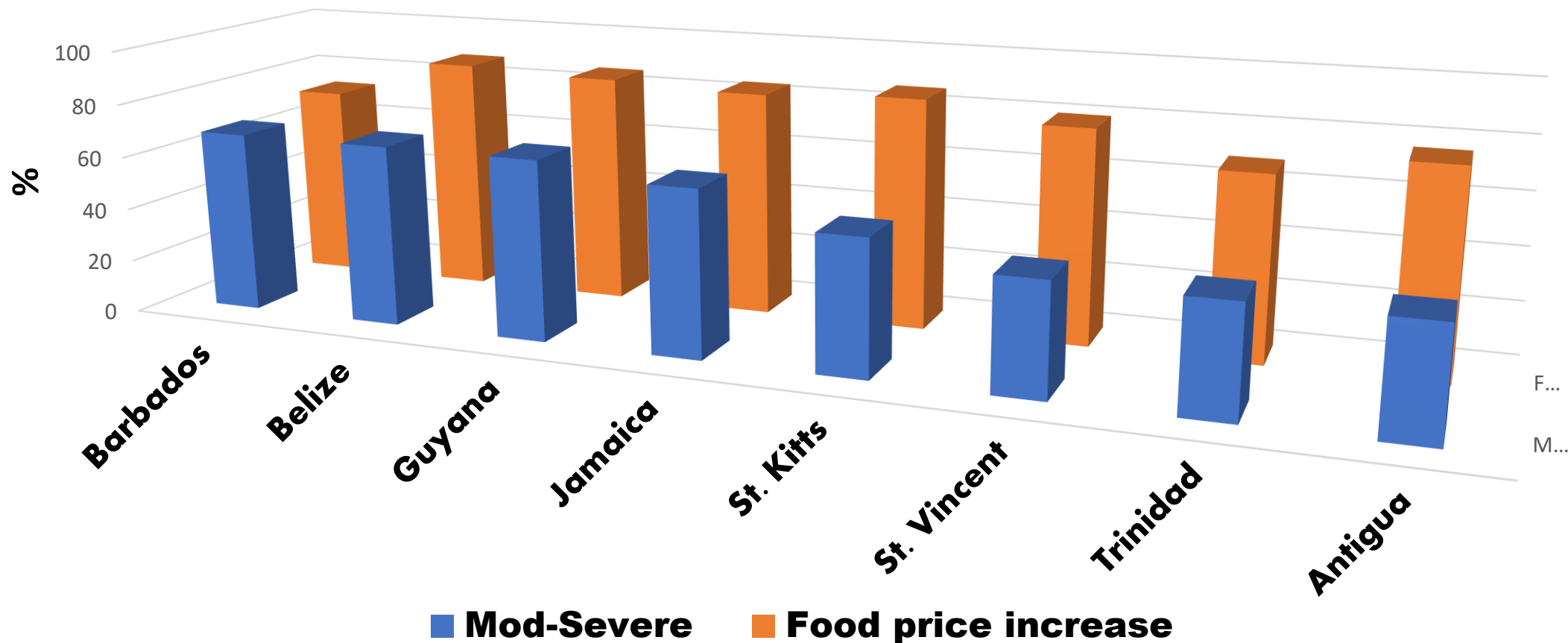
FACTORS RELATED TO HHs WITH SEVERE IMPACT



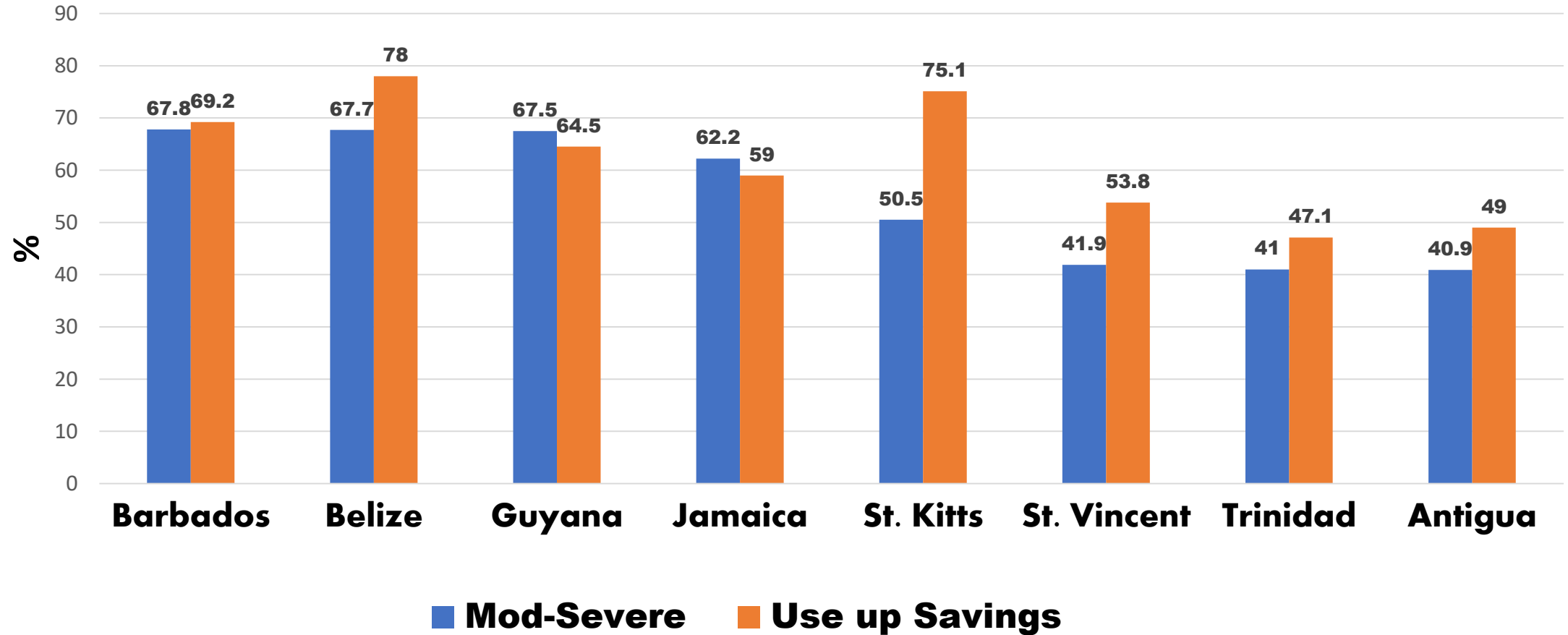
Coping Strategy



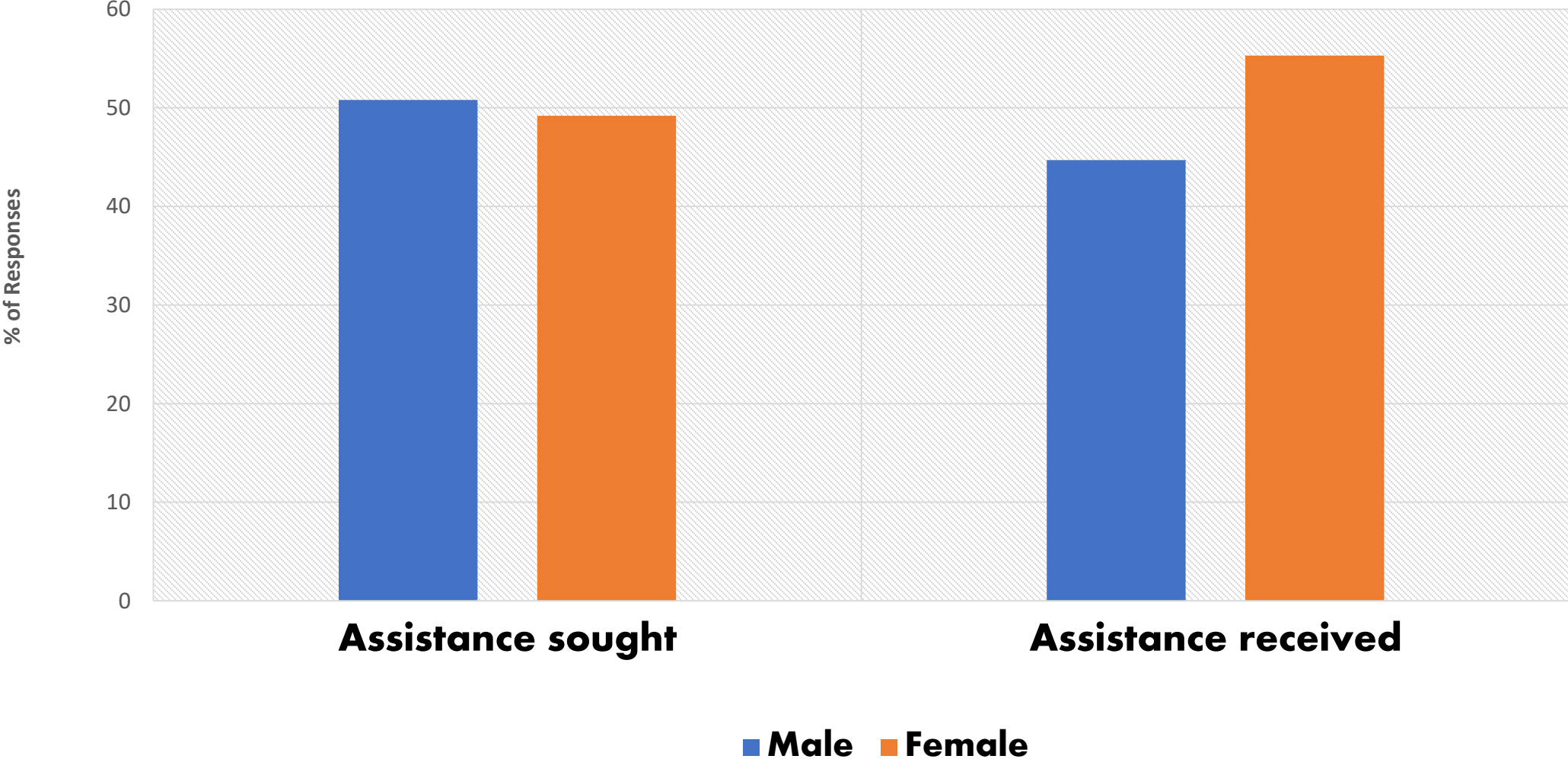
MODERATE-SEVERE IMPACT – FOOD Price Increase



COPING WITH MODERATE-SEVERE IMPACT - PERSONAL



Assistance for COVID-19 by Gender of Household Head



VALUE OF ASSISTANCE BY **GENDER** OF HH

GENDER	% Who got	Mean (US\$)
MALE	46.1	167.75
FEMALE	53.9	163.61

VALUE OF ASSISTANCE BY **INCOME**

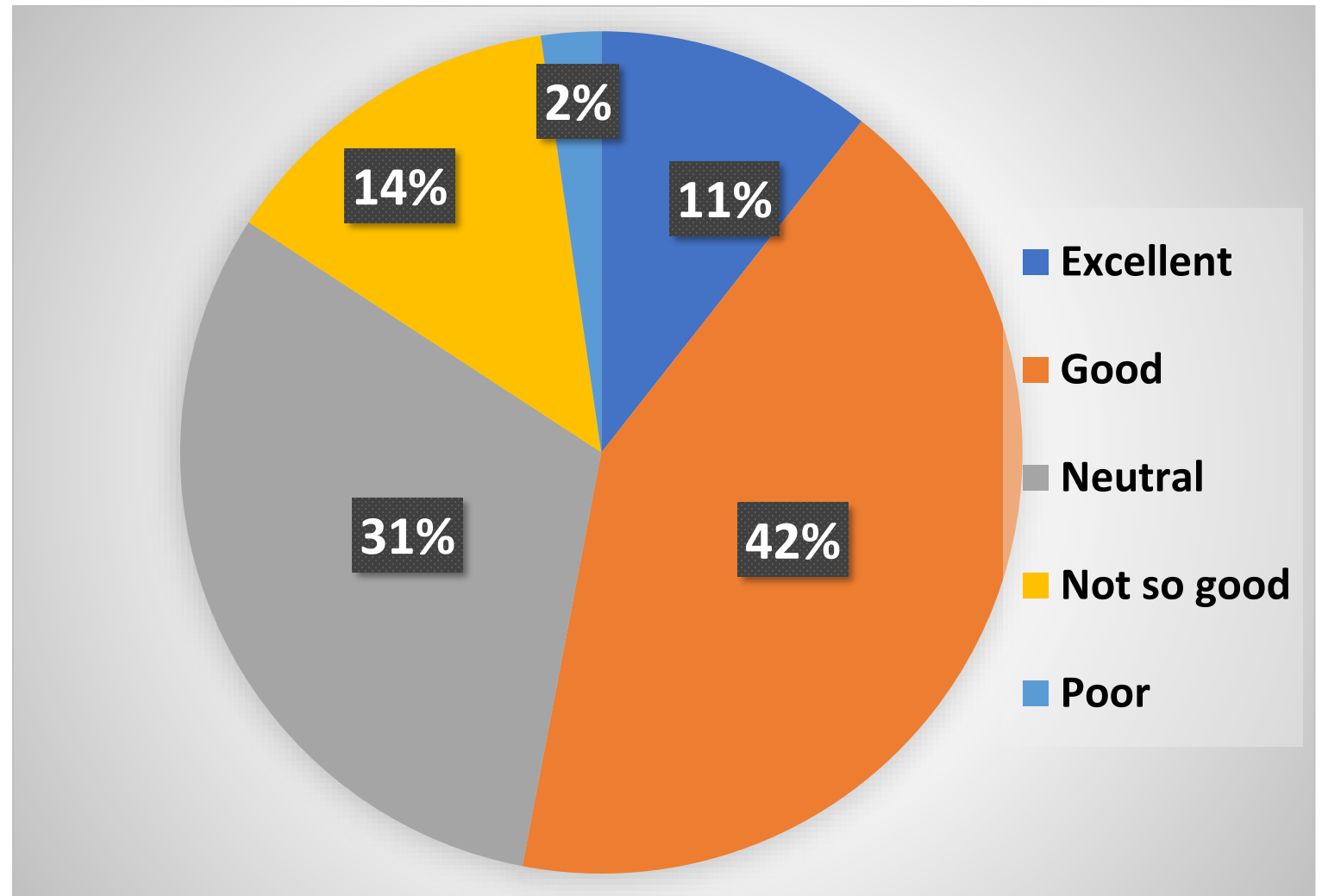
HH INCOME US\$ /WEEK	% Who got	Mean (US\$)
<44	3.4	80.48
45-85	11.2	127.94
86-125	19.8	155.00
>125	65.5	179.29

VALUE OF ASSISTANCE BY **DEPENDENCE**

DEPENDENCY RATIO	% Who got	Mean (US\$)
1:1	22.3	203.19
2:1	31.1	180.45
3:1	20.1	160.32
4+:1	26.5	126.24

**IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON
FOOD, DIET & HUNGER**

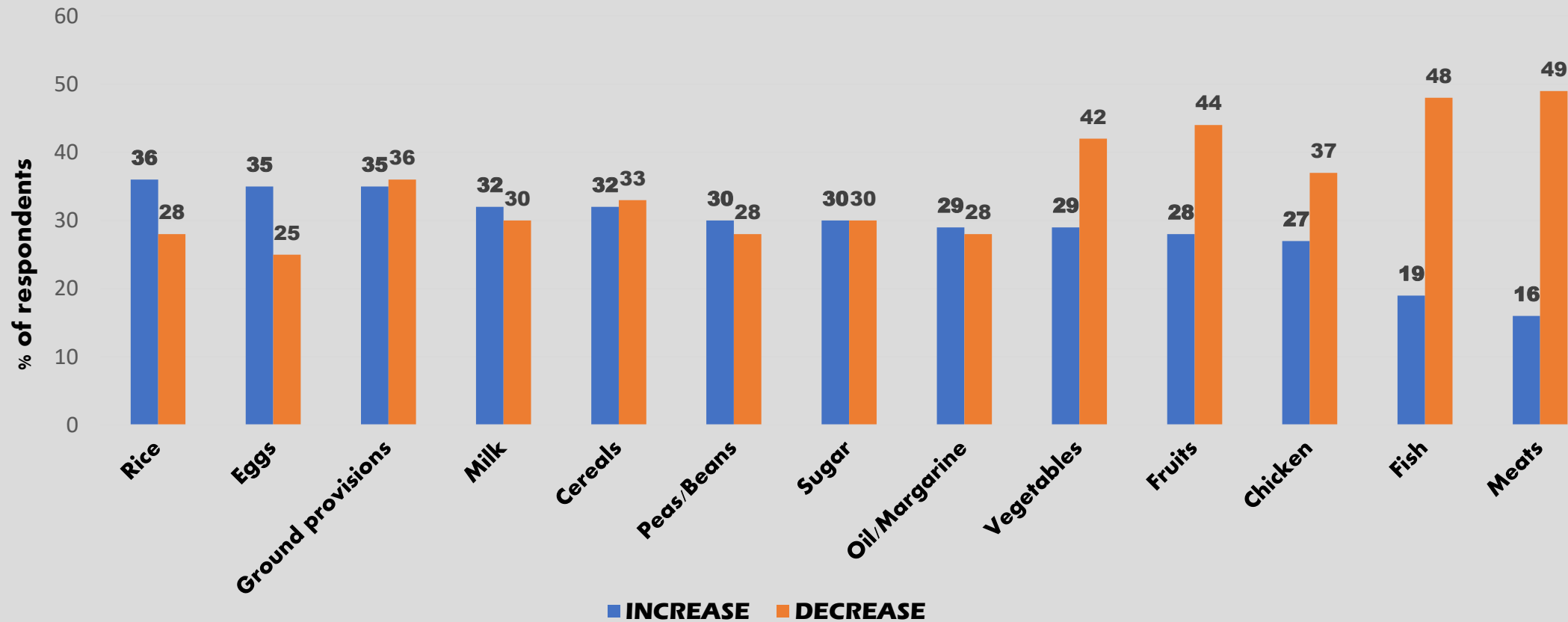
**Diet
Quality
during
COVID**



CHANGE IN FOOD SOURCE BY THOSE SEVERELY AFFECTED



CHANGE IN THE TYPE OF FOOD CONSUMED BY THOSE SEVERELY AFFECTED



HUNGER INDEX

	NEVER	1-2 TIMES DURING CRISIS	ALMOST WEEKLY	ALMOST EVERY DAY
WORRY ABOUT FOOD RUNNING OUT	0	1	1	2
CUT / SKIP MEALS	0	2	2	3
GO WITHOUT FOOD ALL DAY	0	3	4	4

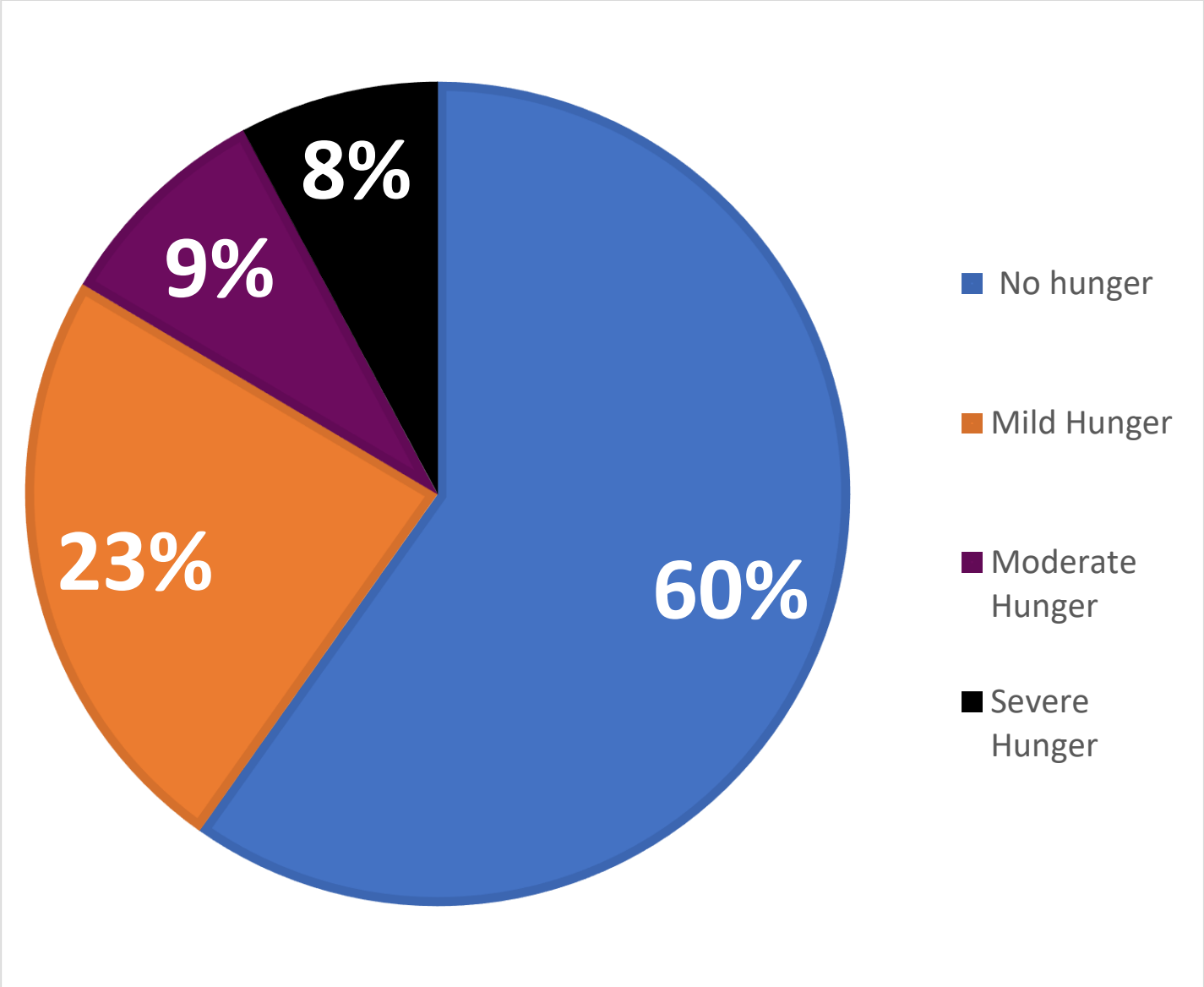
NO HUNGER = 0

MILD = 1

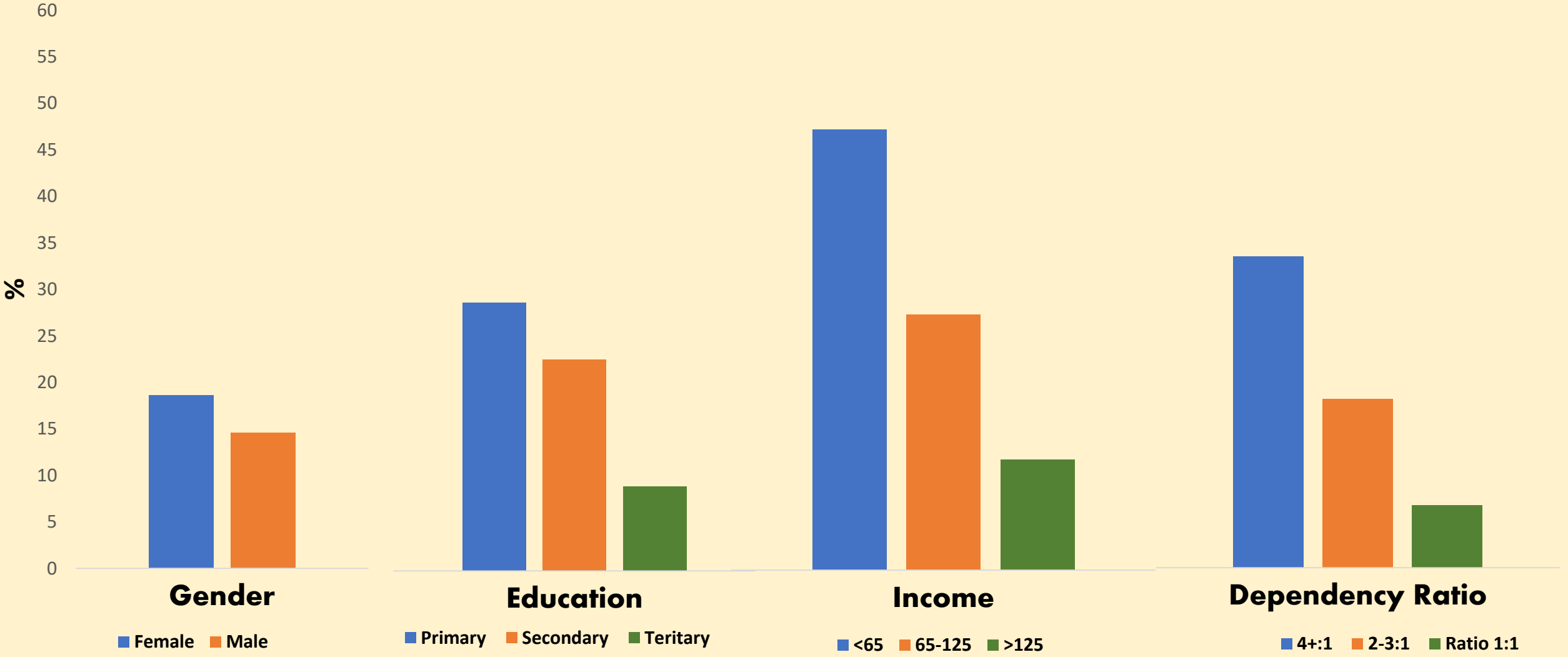
MODERATE = 2

SEVERE = 3/4

HUNGER DURING COVID



FACTORS RELATED TO MODERATE-SEVERE HUNGER

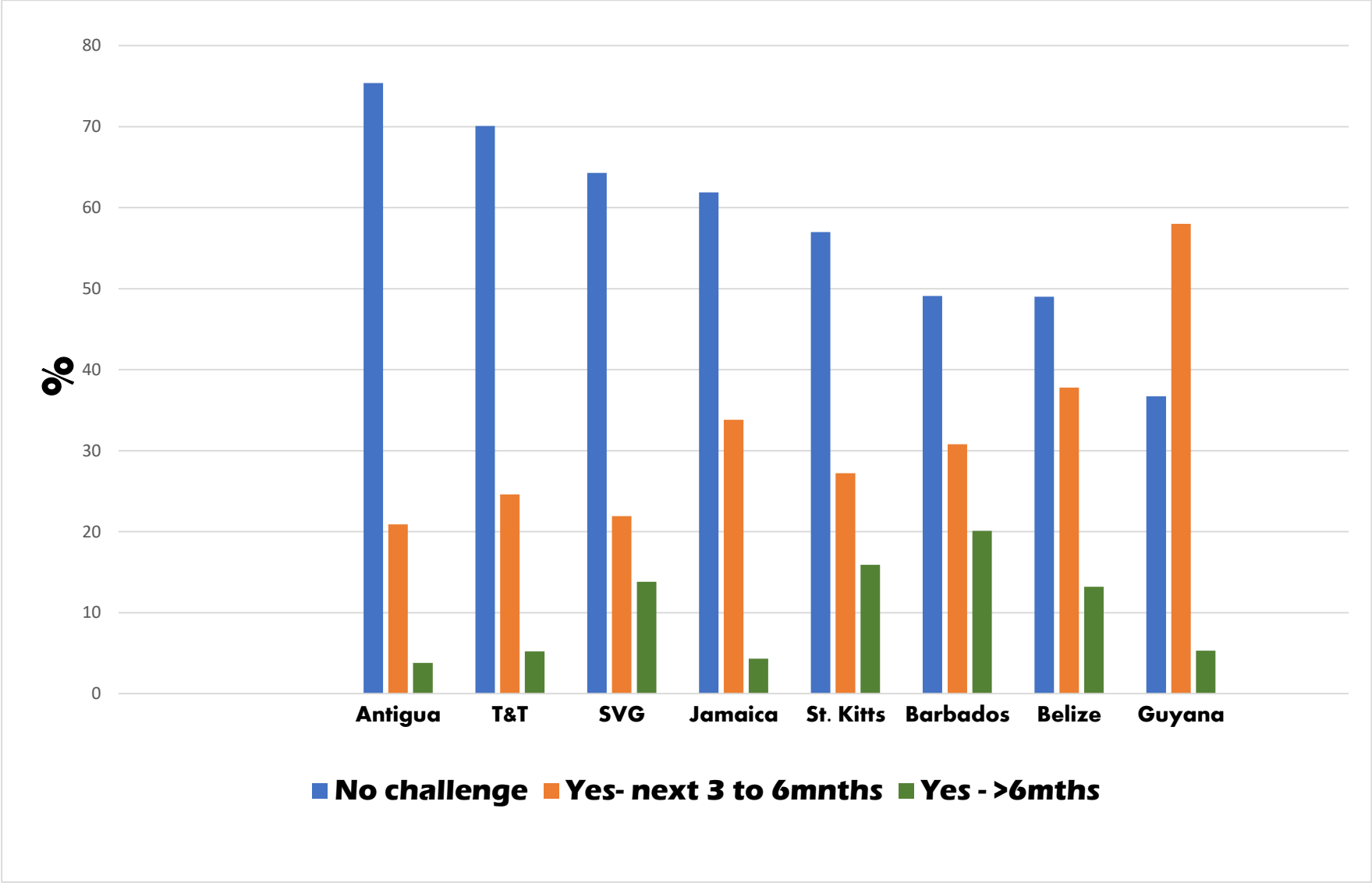


PROJECTED RECOVERY TIME

&

HELP NEEDED

**ESTIMATED
TIME TO
RECOVER**



Type of support required to meet HH Food Needs by **Weekly Income** (US\$)



KEY FINDINGS

30% of HH said impact was moderate to severe

Mean HH Income fell by 26% from US\$346 to US\$255 per month

62% used up savings and 21% borrowed

30% sought official assistance and 29% received

Inverse relationship between need for support and receipt of support

40% experienced some form of hunger and 42% said it was moderate to severe

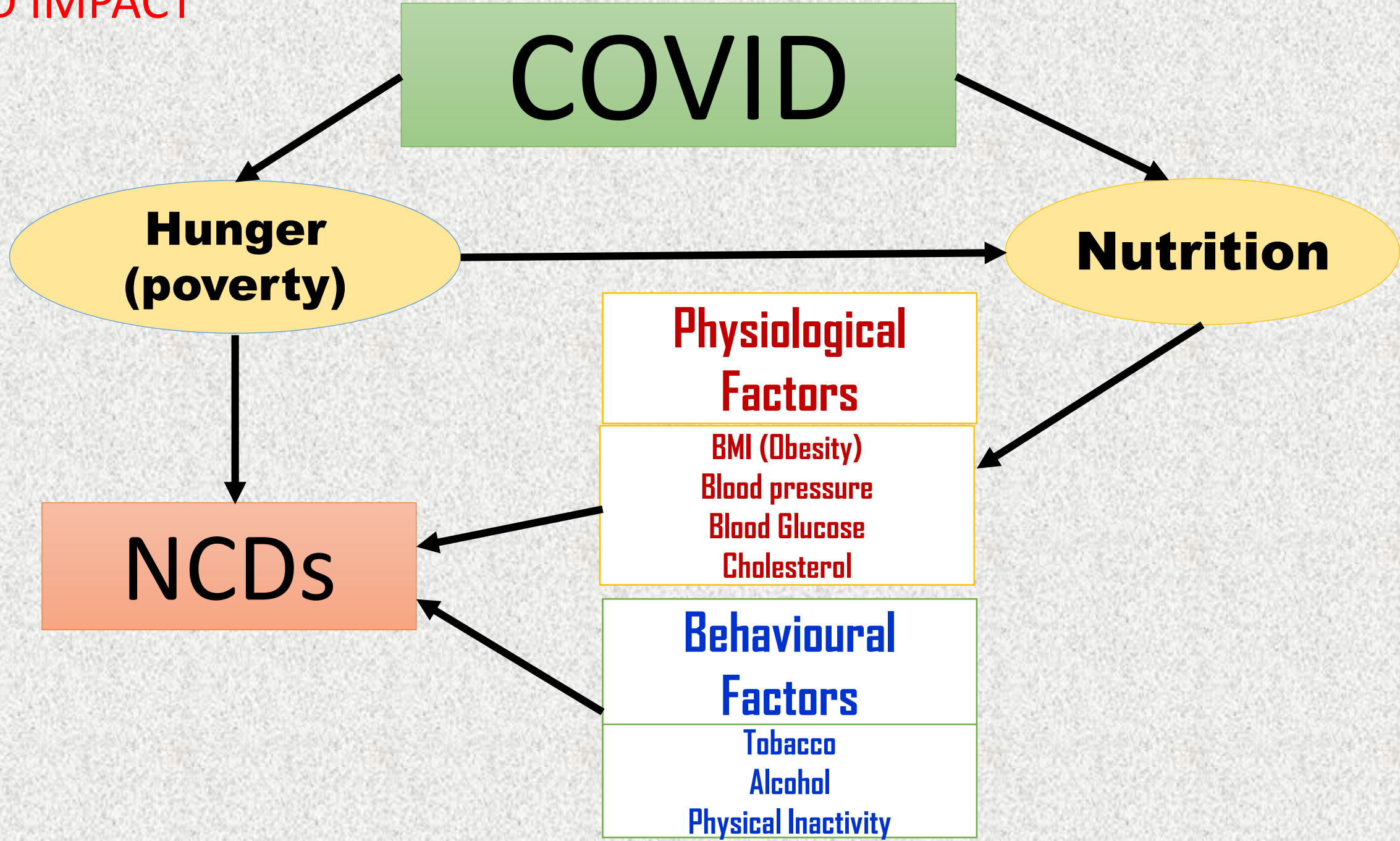
In 16%, diet was not good or poor

Severely affected: >>> intake of fruits, veggies, fish, chicken & meats

For 20% it will take more than 6/12 to reach pre-crisis Food Security status

45% wanted jobs/income; 28% farm support; 18% wanted to open-up.

COVID IMPACT



COVID

**Hunger
(poverty)**

Nutrition

NCDs

**Physiological
Factors**

BMI (Obesity)
Blood pressure
Blood Glucose
Cholesterol

**Behavioural
Factors**

Tobacco
Alcohol
Physical Inactivity

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Food Security Risk Mapping to identify the most needy**
- 2. Fix the allocation problem to ensure the most needy are served**
- 3. Farm support & Farmers markets**
- 4. Nutrition-sensitive social protection to >> risk of NCDs**
- 5. Develop food systems more resilient to future crises (pandemics)**
- 6. Follow-up survey to determine risk to NCDs at HH level**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The 2257 households across the 8 countries

Jamaica – **Rasheed Perry, Lisa Reid**, Shackera Stewart, Tanielle McIntosh, Renelle Aarons

Trinidad & Tobago – Nicole Dedier, Stacy DeCoteau, Brittany Whiteman, Ronique Thomas

Guyana – Diana Gittens

Belize – Dr. Fidel Cuellar, Cathleen Juan, Tabe Besong

St. Kitts & Nevis – Latoya Duncan, Renell David

St. Vincent & the Grenadines – Dr. Natalie Toney, Wendy Michael

Antigua & Barbuda – Susan Gardner, Renee Campbell

Barbados – Nicole Griffith