

TOPLINE FINDINGS OF

COVID-19 RAPID ASSESSMENT SURVEY

ROUND-1, APRIL 2020

Introduction

Study Background

Study Objective:

- To understand most important distress and need of most marginalised families under lockdown
- Observe the change in priority over a period of time (over 4 rounds)

Need of Study:

- Findings will be used to align SC India's programme preparedness and response strategy localised to the area specific needs

Study Methodology:

- Longitudinal study design.
- Cohort prepared from Save the Children supported project beneficiaries' database.
- Phone-based; 4 rounds of surveys on a gap of 10-12 days. 1st round from 5th April to 18th April 2020.
- Telephonic data collection by PNGO teams or Save the Children project staff in KOBO

Areas of Enquiry:

- Vulnerability status, distress factors, migration, livelihood & food security, service delivery, and WASH behavior, awareness of COVID, symptoms, children continue learning, child protection.

Study Limitations: Purposive sampling, and high refusal rate

Background Findings

Coverage & Response Context

Response Category	Count	Remarks
Respondent Approached	7455	Project Beneficiaries approached to get response under Covid Rapid Survey
Refusal	60	Respondents did not give their consent in Survey participation
Consent Given	7395	Respondents gave their consent to participate in Survey
Full Interview completed	6791	Respondents participated in full survey (responded all questions)
Partial Interview completed	604	Respondents terminated the survey in between (did not respond to all questions)

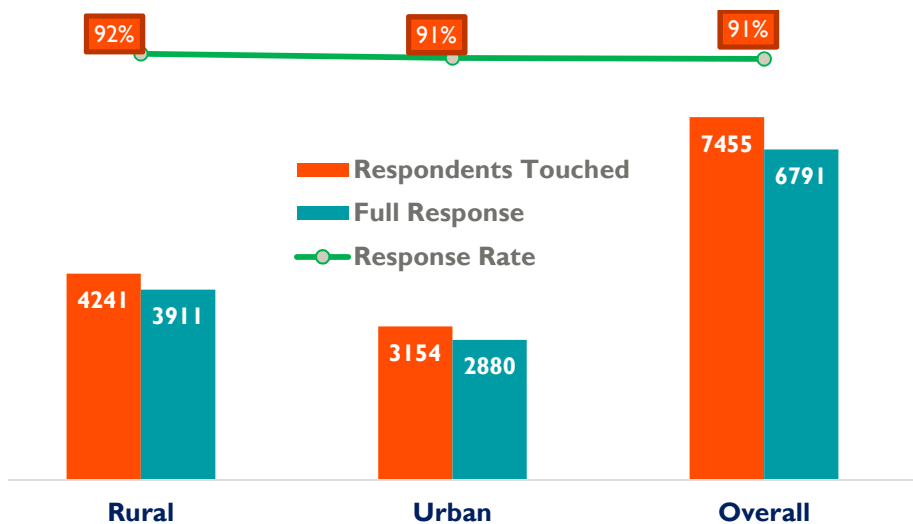
EAST HUB			NORTH HUB			WEST HUB			SOUTH HUB		
STATES	DISTRICTS	SAMPLE	STATES	DISTRICTS	SAMPLE	STATES	DISTRICTS	SAMPLE	STATES	DISTRICTS	SAMPLE
Assam	3	262	NCT Delhi	11	1851	MP	3	125	TN	3	100
WB	5	887	HP	4	185	Maha	9	350	Telangana	4	101
Bihar	4	193	J&K	5	402	Rajasthan	11	270	AP	1	30
Jharkhand	2	1271	UP	8	1022				Karnataka	3	63
									Odisha	7	283
4	14	2613	4	28	3460	3	23	745	5	18	577

Coverage: Overall 16 States, 83 Districts and 7395 Respondents

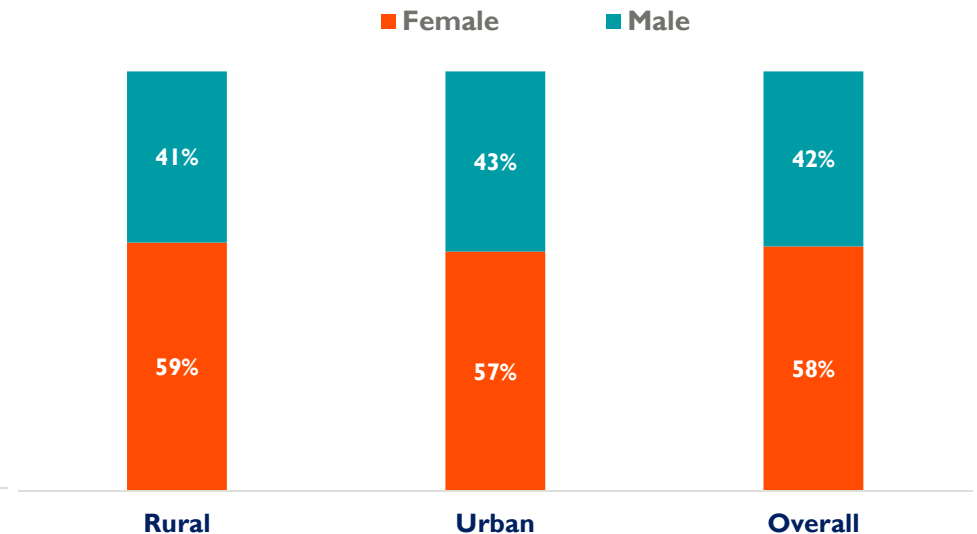
Background Findings

Response Analysis

Response Rate



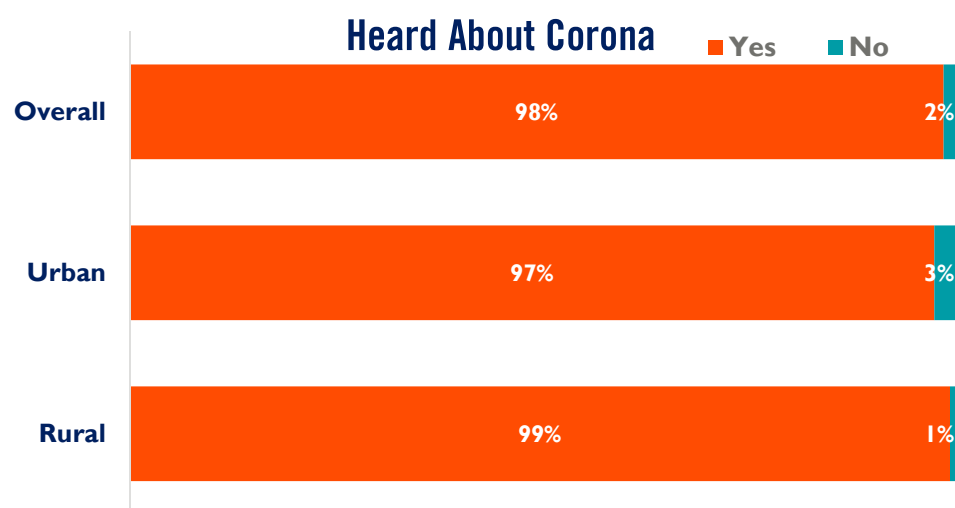
Gender Wise Respondents (Approached)



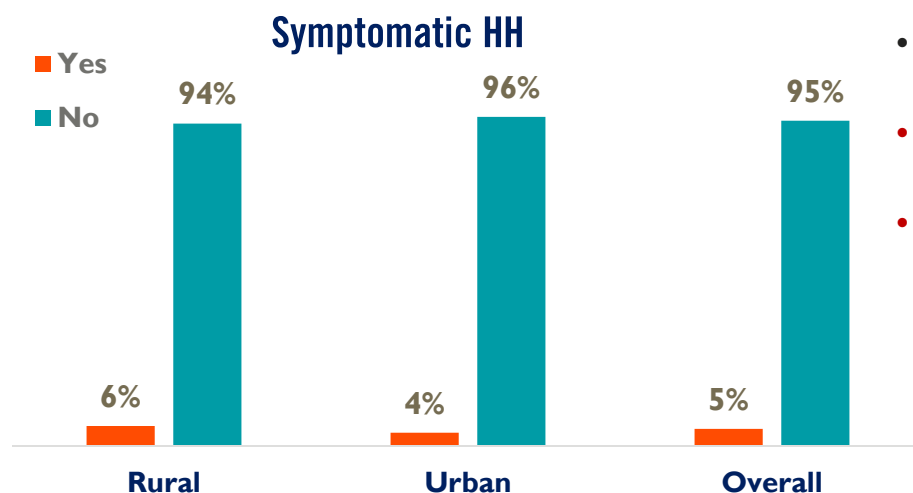
- **Overall, response rate was found to be 91 %**
- Respondent rate in current survey computed comparing to number of respondents who gave full interviews vs. to those who are being asked to participate in the survey.
- Of the total respondents, around 58% were female.

Awareness about Corona

Awareness of Corona and COVID Symptomatic Cases



Government Reported Case	Rural	Urban	Overall
Patient in my family	3%	4%	4%
Patient in my village/Ward	4%	3%	3%
Patient in nearby area	5%	9%	7%
No Patient	78%	74%	76%
Don't Know	10%	10%	10%



- Even in first week of April, overall, **2% respondents did not hear about Corona/Covid-19**
- **Four percent households reported to have corona patient in their family**
- **Around 5 percent reported in affirmation**, when probed regarding: any of the family member suffering from fever, cough (dry), and fatigue or having shortness of breath in last 2 weeks (**probable corona symptom**).

Knowledge about Corona

Knowledge on Prevention Measures

Precautions recommended to prevent Corona Spread

	Rural	Urban	Overall
Social Distancing	78%	88%	82%
Frequent hand wash with soap	73%	84%	77%
Maintain personal hygiene	64%	73%	68%
Home Isolation	43%	57%	48%
Nose and mouth Cover while sneeze or cough	51%	66%	57%
Sneeze in inner side of elbow and into palms of hands	21%	38%	28%
Take temperature regularly	7%	17%	11%
Check for respiratory symptoms	12%	21%	16%
For any fever/flu-like signs/symptoms, call State helpline number	15%	25%	19%
Not touching face, mouth, eyes and ears	28%	41%	34%
Staying away from person having fever, cough, fatigue, breath shortness	23%	31%	26%
Other	3%	2%	2%



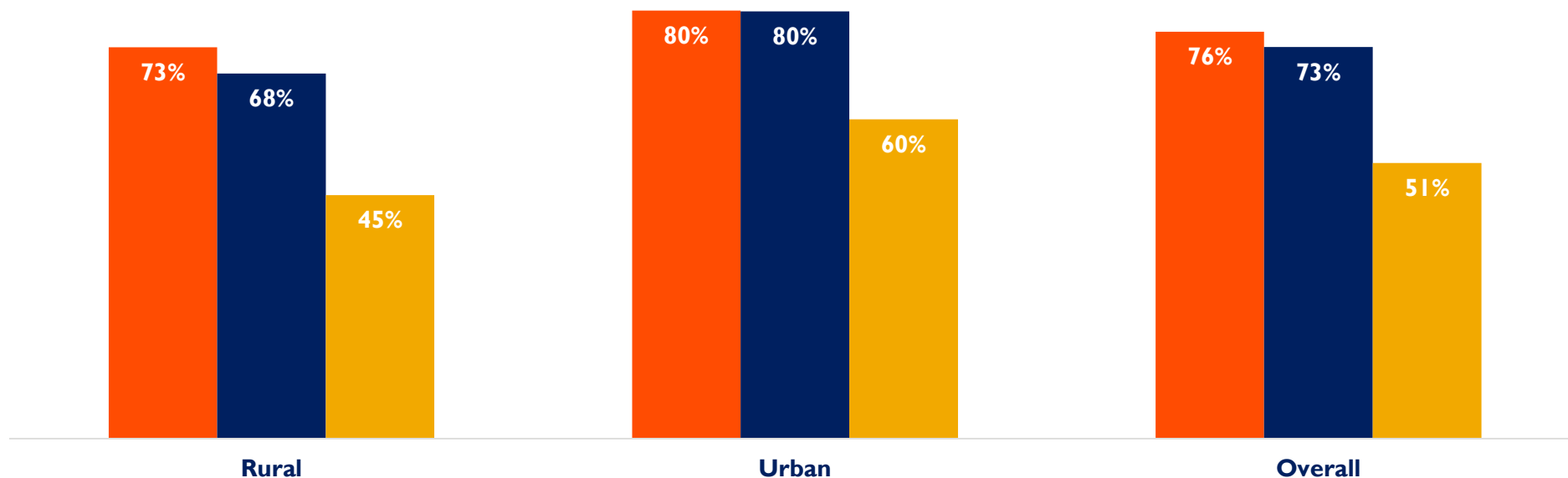
Challenges under Corona

Key Challenges under Lockdown

■ Lack / limited cash for day to day expenses

■ Lack of livelihood opportunities

■ Lack of sufficient food supplies

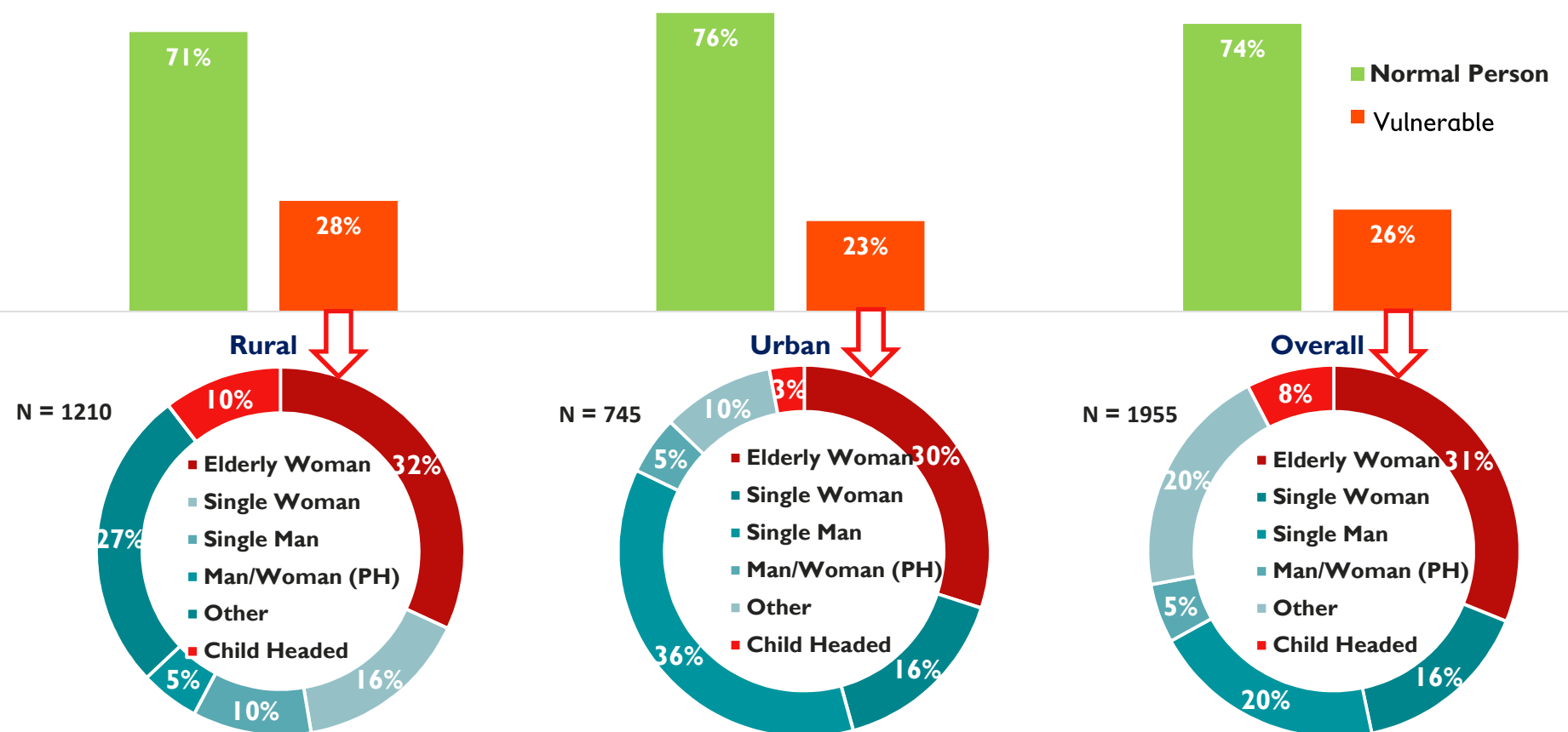


In response to query regarding **3 most crucial challenges** respondent or her/his family faced during lockdown:

- Overall, **76% households'** (urban=80%, rural=73%) reported **lack/limited cash** to meet day to day expenses
- **Lack of livelihood opportunities** was reported by nearly three-fourths (**73%**) of the households (urban=80%, rural=68%)
- Overall, half (**51%**) (urban=60%, rural=45%) of households reported **lack of sufficient food supply**

Vulnerability of Household

Head of the Household and Vulnerable Ones....

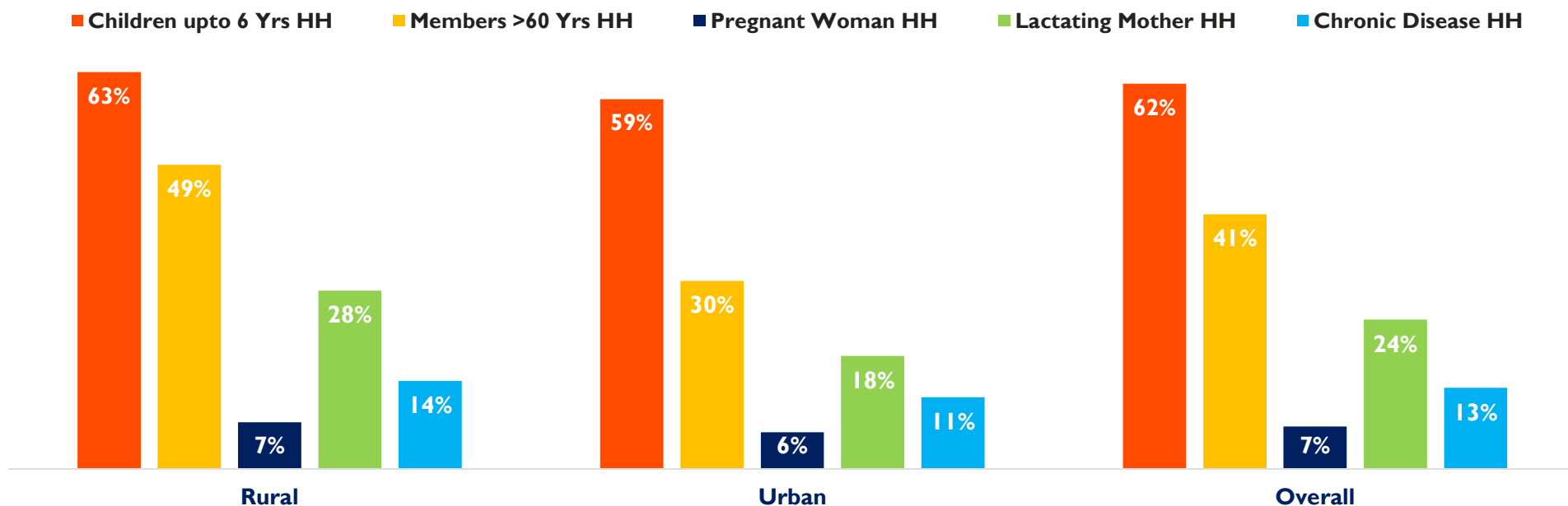


- **One fourth (26%) (urban=23%, rural=28%) of the household heads were vulnerable** [e.g., Elderly Woman, Single Woman (widow/separated/alone), Single Man (widower/separated with children and without support), Man/Woman (differently abled) or a Child]
- What was more alarming that **of these vulnerable head of households, 31% and 8 percent were elderly woman and a child respectively**



Vulnerability of Household

Composition of Household

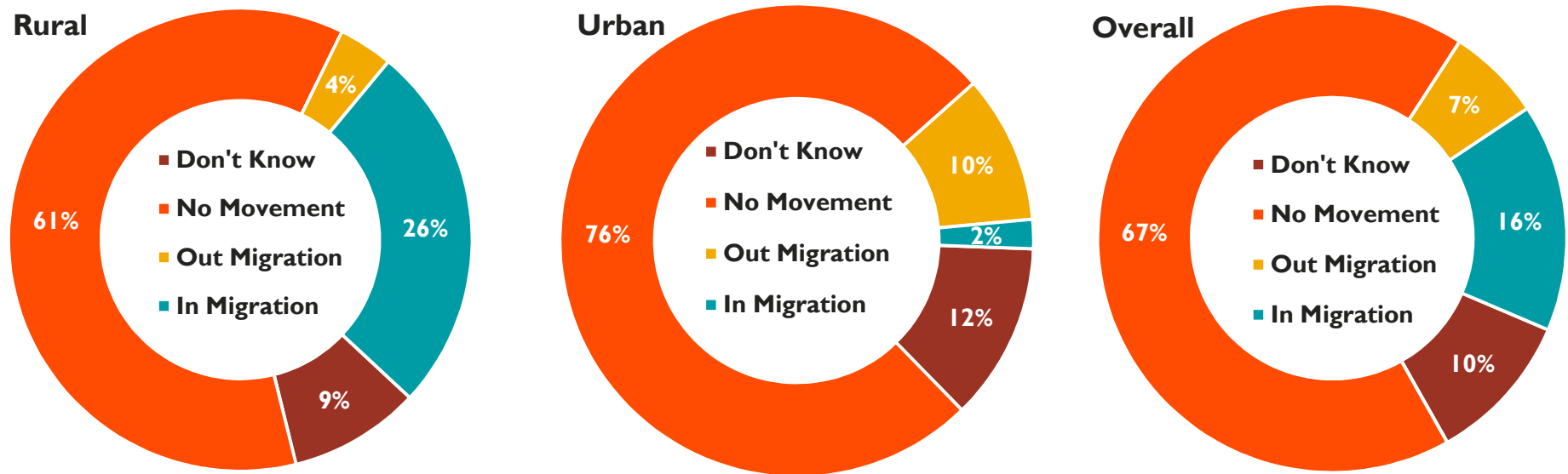


Vulnerability is reflection of risk exposure and coping capacity of households. On vulnerability due to family composition of the surveyed households indicate that:

- More than three-fifths **(62%) (urban=59%, rural=63%)** of households **have child less than 6 years at their home**
- Availability of any **member >60 Years was found in 41% (urban=30%, rural=49%)**
- **Seven percent of households reported to have pregnant women** at their home and **24% having a lactating mother (urban=18%, rural=28%)**
- **Thirteen percent (urban=11%, rural=14%)** of the households reported having atleast one family member suffering any chronic disease

Vulnerability of Household

Mass Migration Before Lockdown...



With respect to query regarding mass movement of people in their areas just before lockdown, the findings reveals that:

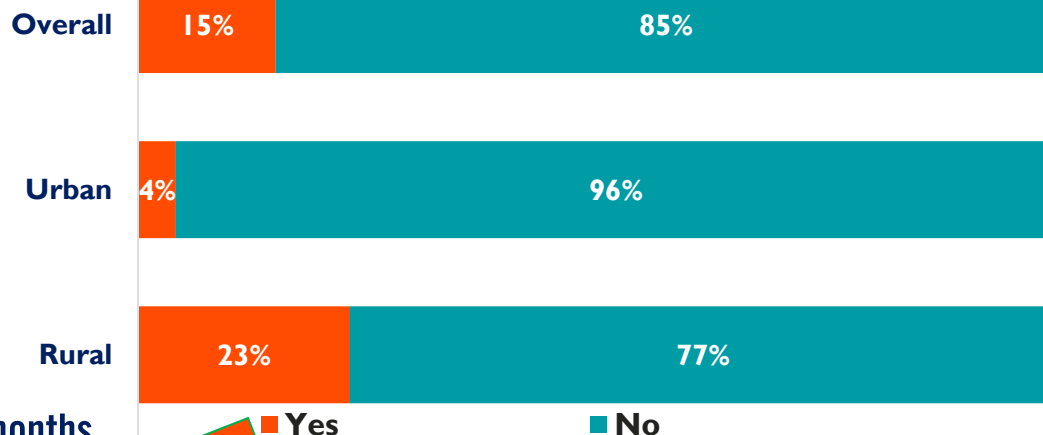
- In rural areas, more than **one-fourth (26%) the respondents reported “inward migration” in their** area (and what is worrying that there could be possibility that these migrated people may be the carrier of corona virus.)
- Second in urban context, **10% reported outward migration in their areas** but it quite possible that people struck during lockdown will definitely move to their native places with relaxation in movement (increasing vulnerability)

Vulnerability of Household

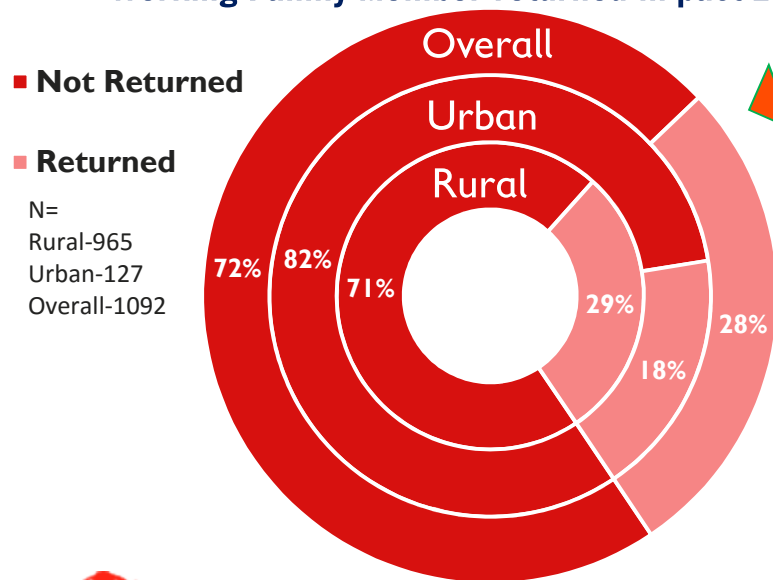
Working Away from Native Place and Migration

Around 15 percent (urban=4%, rural=23%) households replied in affirmation when probed “if any of **their family member work outside** of village, outside of city or even outside of India” for **livelihood generation**”

Family Member works outside of Native Place



Working Family Member returned in past 2 months

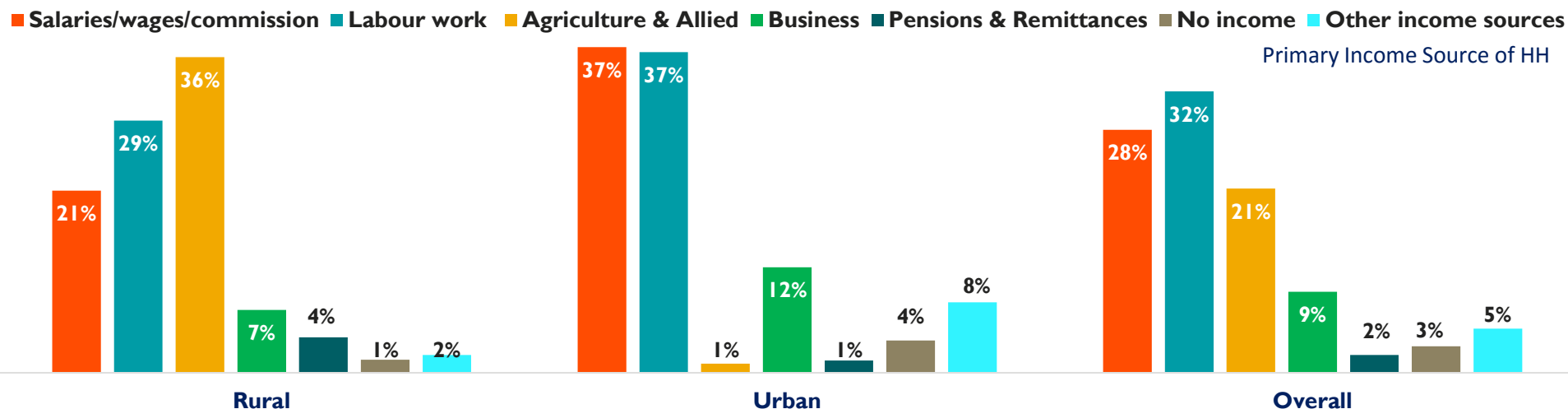


On inward migration (for those who were working outside) in past two months, findings reveals that 28% (urban=18%, rural=29%) could return to their households before lockdown. Since Corona has been stigmatized, a large chunk of 72% who are struck out of their homes would definitely try to arrive their households as soon as lockdown stringent conditions get relaxed.



Vulnerability of Household

HH Income Source...



Economic Activities of Women Family Member	Rural	Urban	Overall
No income	35%	58%	44%
Labour work	24%	10%	18%
Salaries/wages/commission	15%	17%	16%
Agriculture	26%	1%	16%
Other income sources	3%	11%	6%
Business	4%	4%	4%
Sales of farming products & services	6%	1%	4%
Pensions Grants	3%	1%	2%
Remittances	2%	0%	1%

- Agriculture and allied activities (36%) and engagement in **labour work (29%)** were reported as two leading primary sources of income **by rural households**
- Salaries/wages/commission (37%) and **labour work (37%)** were reported as the primary sources of income by households in **urban context**
- Overall, 42% and 65% of the urban and rural households respectively reported economic engagement of female family members' thereby contributing to their household income

Effect of Corona

Accessibility to Market and Price Rise of Essentials

In current situation, overall, **72% households**

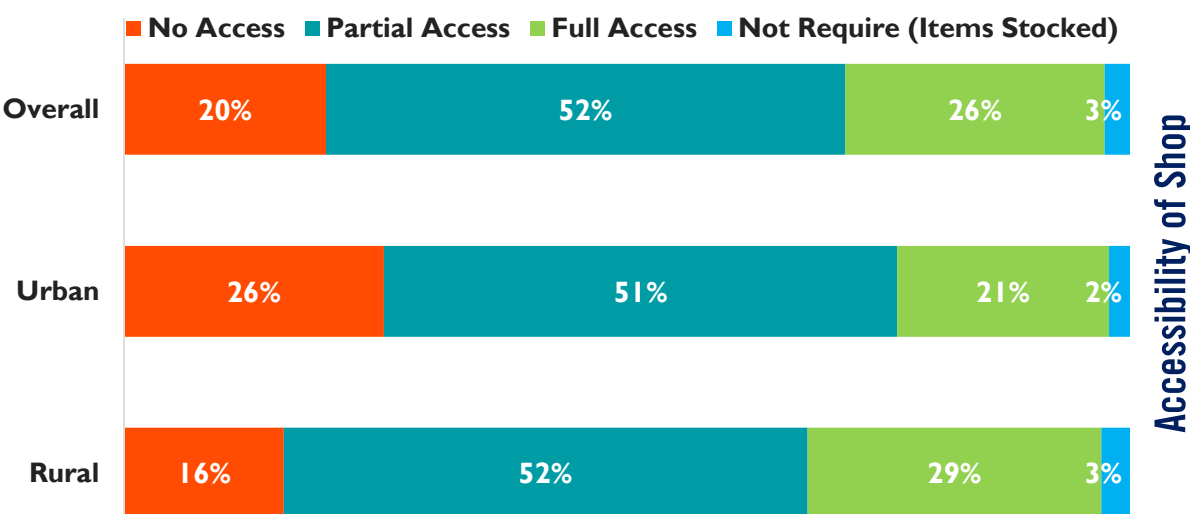
are either “unable or partially able” to

buy essential food items of , cooking fuel

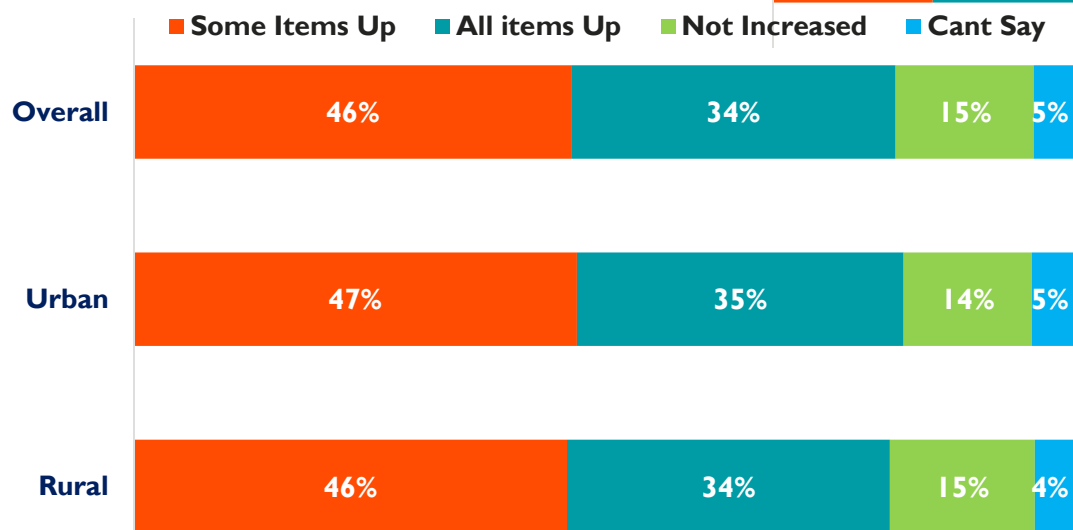
items etc in comparison to their usual time.

“No access” was higher in urban (26%)

as compared to rural (16%)



Increase in Prices of Essentials



One of the immediate and most visible side effect of lockdown is the prices on essential items. **Overall, 80% households reported (urban=82%, rural=80%) price increase in some or all items post announcement of lockdown.**



Save the Children

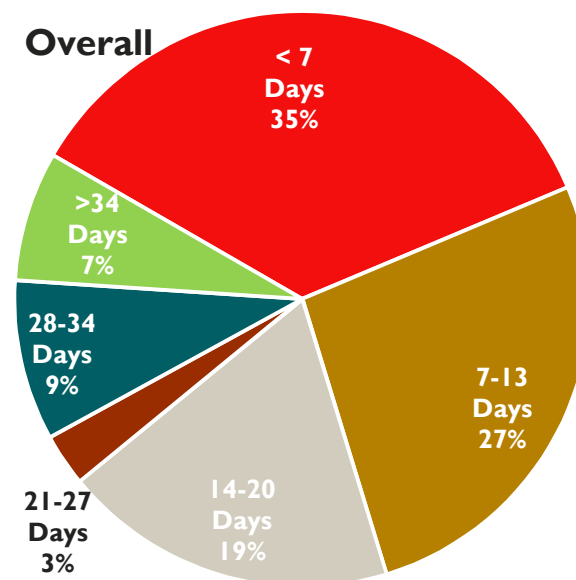
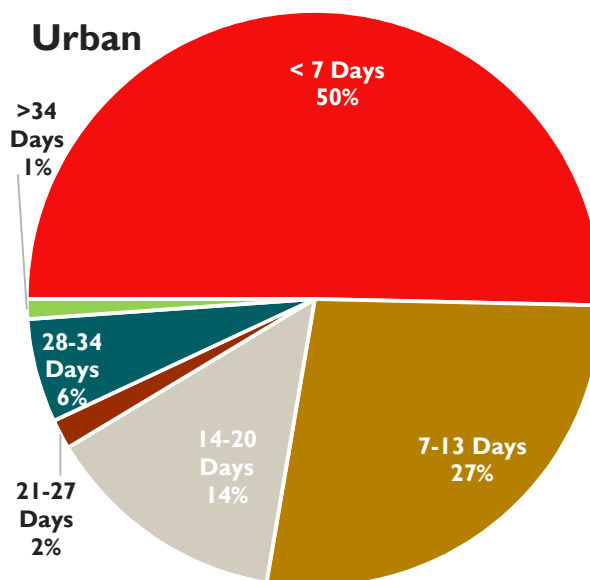
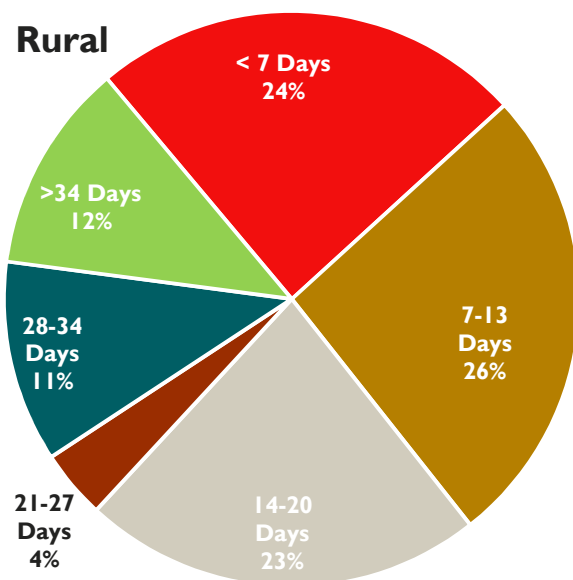
Covid Rapid Assessment- Round 1

28 April 2020

13

Distress Due to Corona

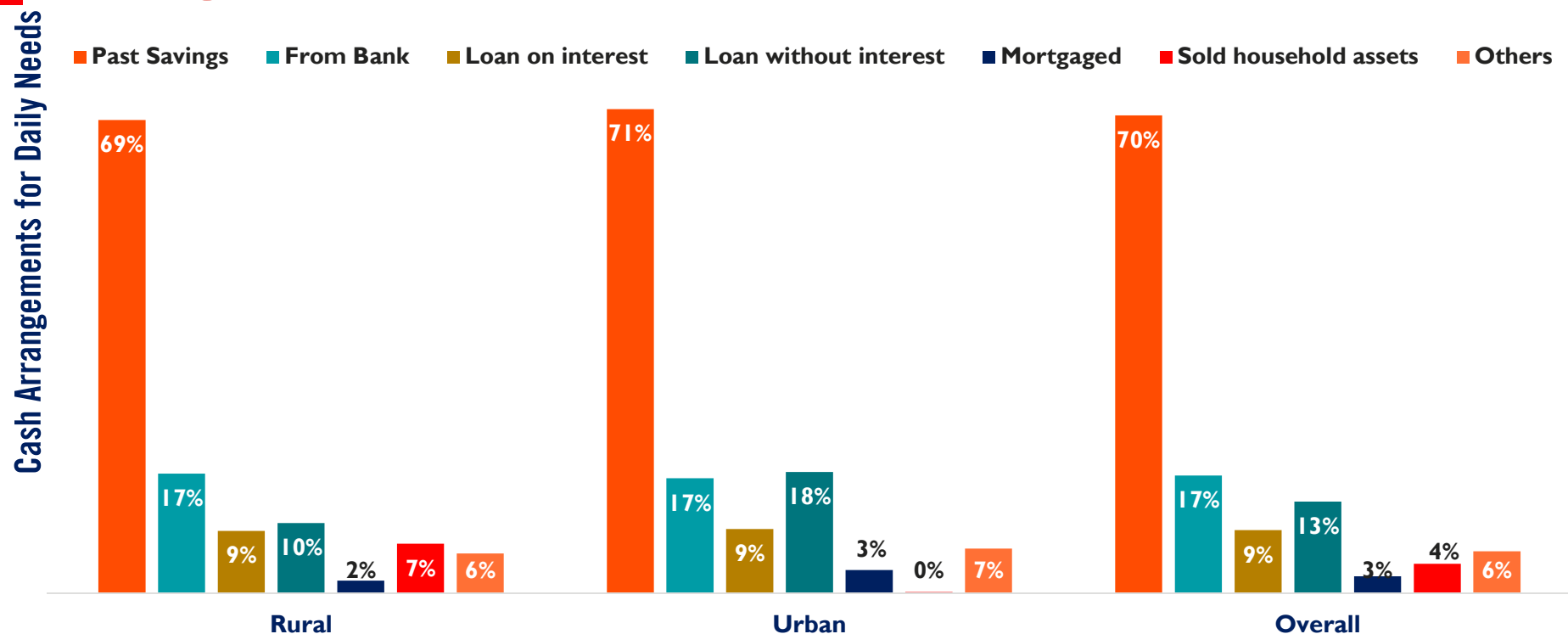
Food Sufficiency under Lockdown



- Food sufficiency seems to be a cause of concern across households as **half of the urban households and almost one-quarters (24%) of the rural households were reportedly having ration for less than 7 days**
- Slightly more than one-quarters (urban=27%, rural=26%) of the surveyed households reportedly had food stock lasting between 7-13 days

Management Under Corona

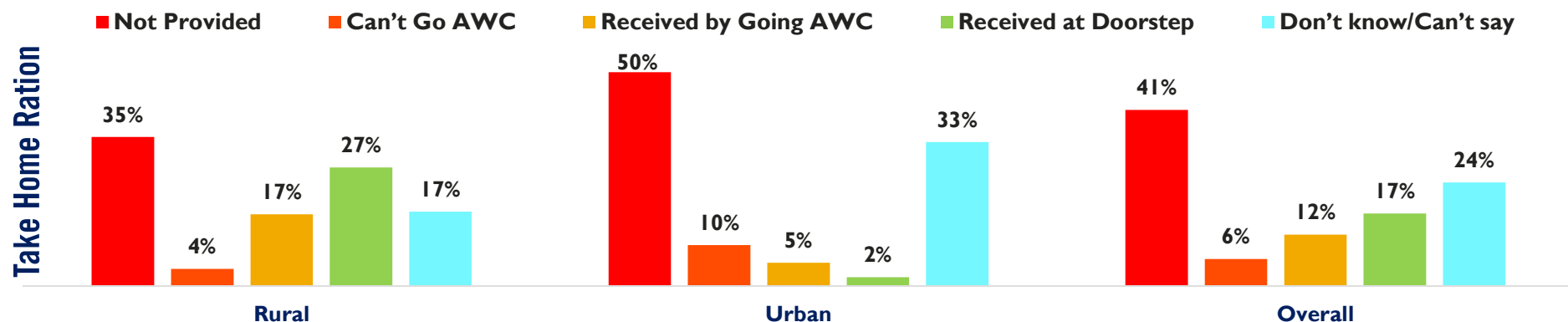
Meeting Cash Needs



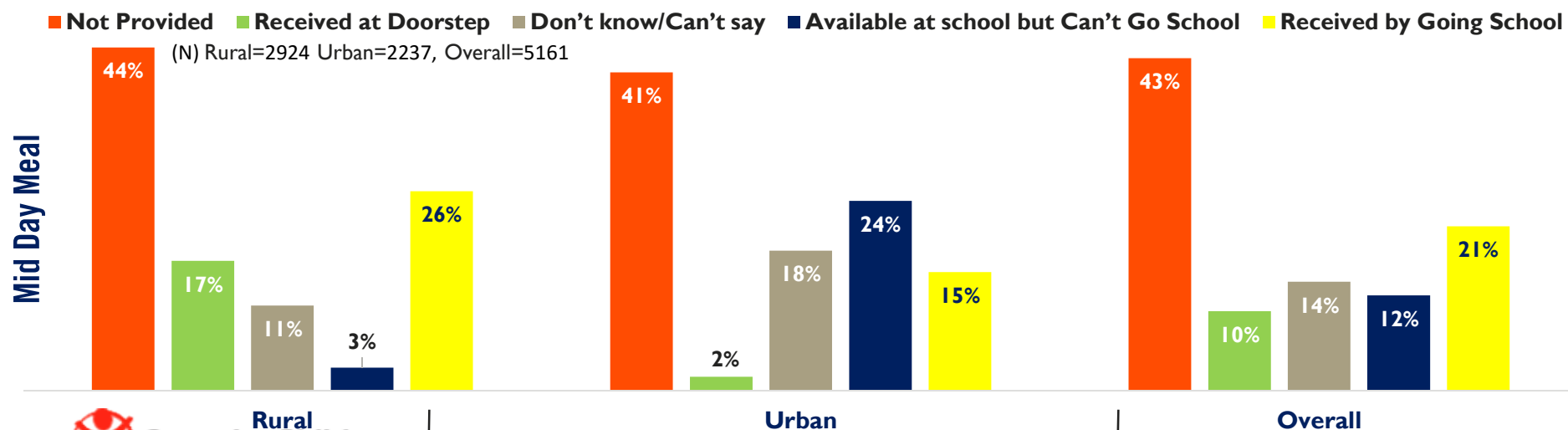
- Three out of ten households have started taking **distress measures (loan with interest=9%, loan without interest=13%, by mortgaging=3% or through selling HH asset=4%)** to manage their family needs.
- Loan with interest was reported by 9% each of urban and rural households
- **Overall, urban households faced more financial hardships** and restored to distress measures as compared to rural

Service Delivery Under Corona

Take Home Ration & Mid Day Meal Delivery



- Overall, 17% (urban=2%, rural=27%) received Take Home Ration (THR) at their doorsteps while another 12% (urban=5%, rural=17%) received THR by visiting AWC.
- More than two-fifth (43%) percent of households' (urban=41%, rural=44%) children are deprived of MDM post closure of schools. One in ten households received MDM at doorstep (urban=2%, rural=17%)



Save the Children

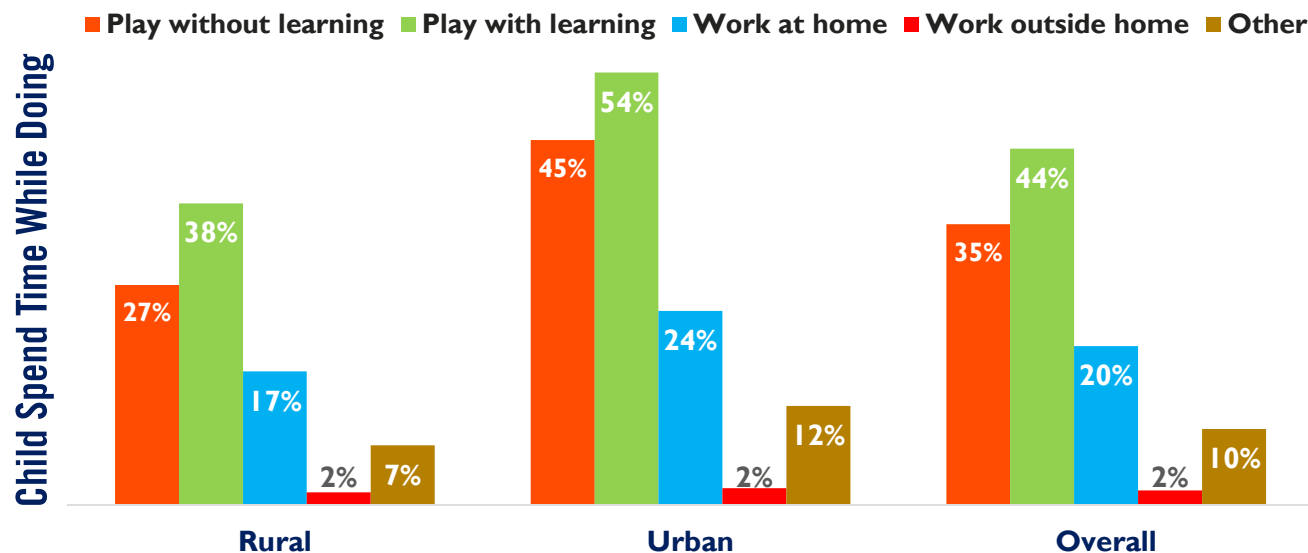
Covid Rapid Assessment- Round 1

28 April 2020

16

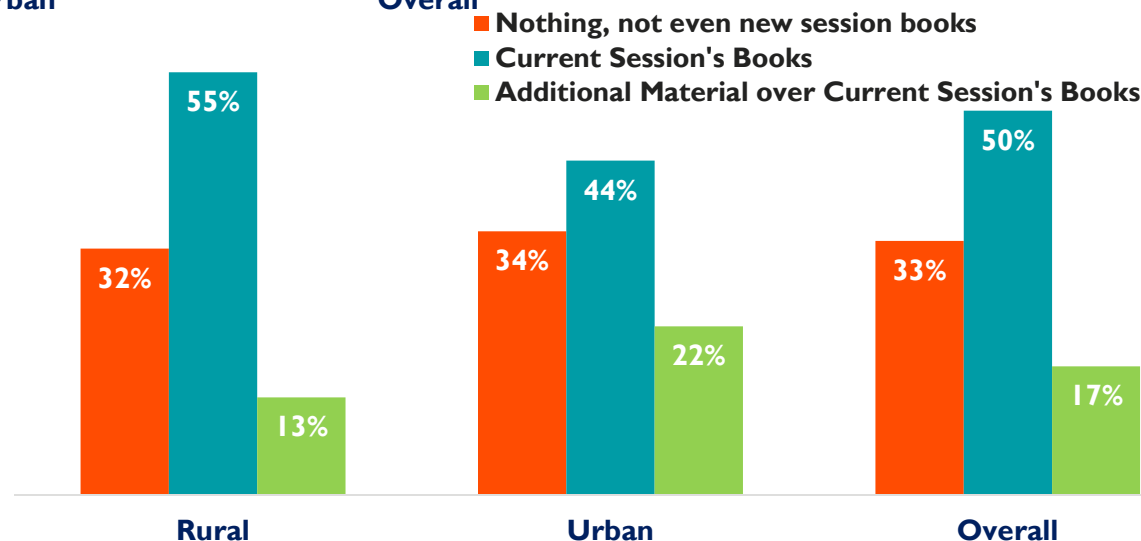
Children Under Corona

Time Spent & Learning Material @ Home



Overall, **one thirds (35%)** (urban=45%, rural=27%) of the households reported that children are “**playing without learning**”, while **20%** (urban=24%, rural=17%) reported that children are engaged in “**work at home**”. This is likely to further dent their learning levels.

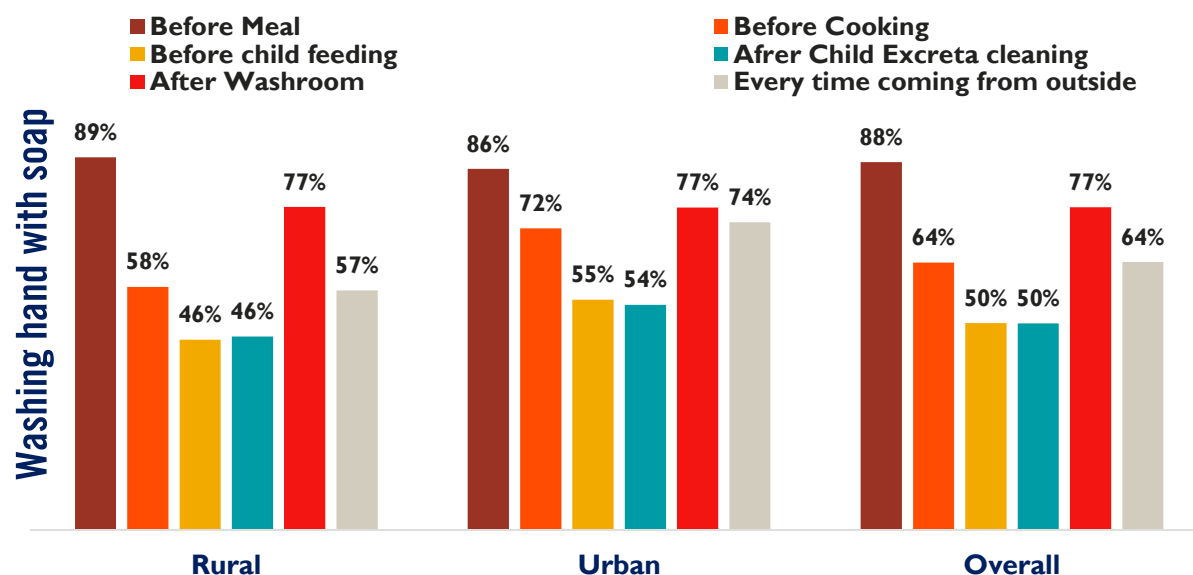
Overall, one thirds (33%) (urban=34%, rural=32%) of the households **reported that children have “nothing to learn, not even new session books”**. Nearly one-fifth (17%) (urban=22%, rural=13%) had “**additional material over current session’s books**”



WASH Under Corona

Hygienic Handwashing & Water Availability

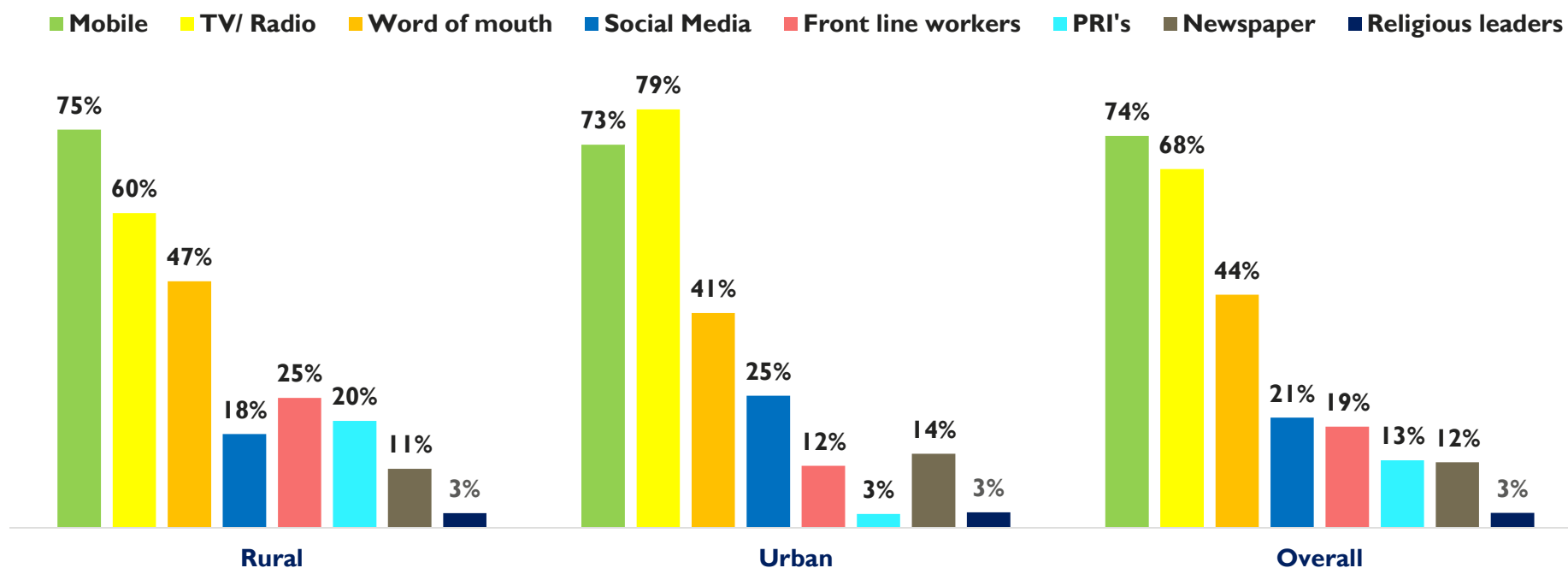
Handwashing	Rural	Urban	Overall	Sufficient Water for Hand Wash	Rural	Urban	Overall
With Soap and water	94%	96%	95%	Yes	95%	93%	94%
Unhygienic Hand-Wash	6%	4%	5%	No	5%	7%	6%



- Close to 6 percent of rural households and around 4 percent of urban households still use unhygienic items (sand, mud, ash , only water) for hand washing.
- Availability of water was found insufficient in 5 percent of rural households and around 4 percent of urban household.
- Overall, almost 9 out of 10 respondents reported hand washing before meal. Only half reported hand washing before feeding child and after child excreta cleaning, which was low for rural areas as compared to urban.

Information Source

Means of Communication to Seek Information



Of all possible means of communication that a household use to seek information:

- Close to three fourth (74%) (urban=73%, rural=75%) reported Mobile followed by TV/Radio (68%) (urban=79%, rural=60%)
- “Word of mouth” was reported by 44% of the households as third top source of information across both: urban (41%) and rural (47%) locations with 3% each of urban and rural households stating “religious leader” as source of information

Thank You !!!