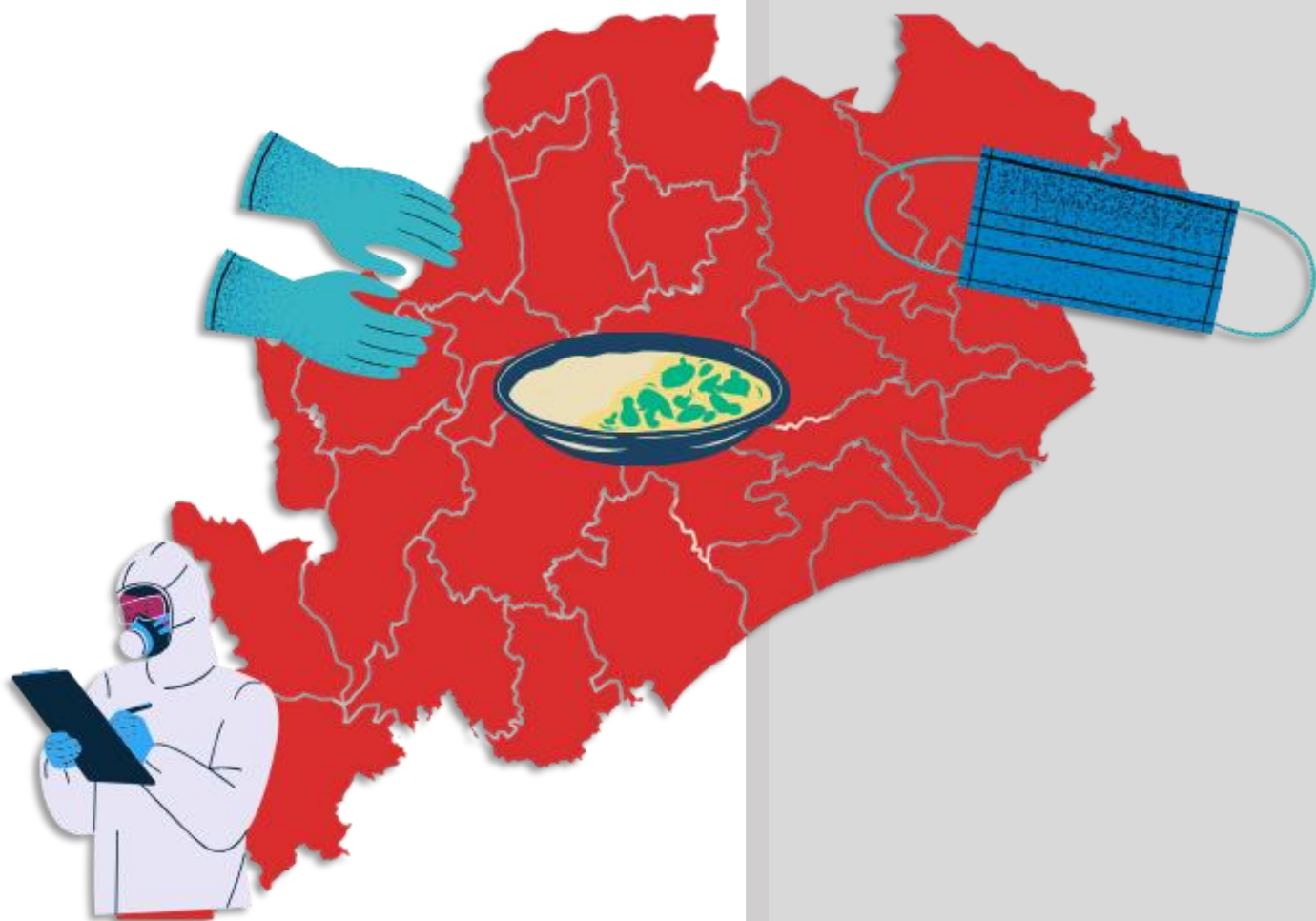


2020



**Joint Rapid Needs Assessment in Odisha, India - A Detailed
Analysis of Food and Nutrition Sector during COVID-19**

**Inter-Agency Group, Odisha &
World Food Programme**

6/19/2020

Foreword

Emerging as a public health crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic also threatened the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations across the country, including those in Odisha. The Inter-Agency Group (IAG), Odisha, which is comprised of lead national and international non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations and UN agencies, conducted a state-wide mobile-phone based survey to gauge the impact of COVID-19 on the vulnerable people of the state. The survey focused on the areas of food security, nutrition, livelihoods, social protection, health, WASH and migration.

The Food Security and Nutrition sector, represented by Oxfam India, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, Caritas India, Help Age India, UNICEF and WFP worked together to develop the data collection tool and, through their respective partners in the field, collected data through phone interviews. The team from WFP India did the analysis and for the section presented in the “Joint Rapid Needs Assessment”. Over 473 households from across 14 districts were interviewed in the first half of April 2020 to produce this report. The report captures early results during the Lockdown 1.0 in the State.

Despite the heavy toll exacted by COVID-19, the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations is maintained across various regions of the state and sections of people. The significant support coming from the Government helped the people in need to navigate the crisis. The succinct findings and the relevant recommendations that follow in the report are still pertinent for helping policy makers to adopt timely and informed decisions and strategies to contain the spread of COVID-19 against the potential negative impact of preventive measures on the economy, employment and income, safety and food security. The strategies will undoubtedly change as the crisis evolves. But the report calls for the key stakeholders to put the right foundation in place now in order to effectively implement the strategies.

We acknowledge the contributions of the team IAG and their network of agencies and CSO and in particular, teams from CRS, Oxfam, World Vision, Caritas India, Help Age India and WFP for their able programmatic insights and support along with dedicated efforts in analysing and presenting the data and preparing this report.

As IAG is committed to the value of wellbeing of the people of Odisha, we hope these efforts will translate into providing food security and nutrition benefits to the population in Odisha.

Lastly, WFP expresses its assurances to continue working with Government of Odisha and providing technical assistance in the joint efforts of the State towards achieving Zero Hunger.

Mr. Akshaya K Biswal
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Executive Summary

The COVID-19 outbreak is affecting all segments of the society and is particularly proving detrimental to the members of social groups who are in a vulnerable situation. Global evidence indicates that poor, people without access to running water, refugees, labours, migrants or displaced persons stand to suffer disproportionately due to the COVID-19.

In order to understand the situation of food and nutritional security among the small/marginal farmers, landless/daily wage labourers and migrant labours during the post COVID-19 period, the Inter-Agency Group, including Oxfam India, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision India, Caritas India, HelpAge India along with UNICEF and WFP commissioned a study in Odisha, India.

The objectives of the study were to:

- assess the impact of COVID-19 on food and nutrition security of vulnerable people such as small/marginal farmers, daily wage earners, migrant families in Odisha.
- communicating to the government about the seriousness of the problem and providing recommendations.
- facilitate in designing short term and long-term responses for most vulnerable community in Odisha

This study adopted the ***mixed-method approach***. Quantitative data was collected at the household level. The forms containing the tools specifically designed for the purpose were filled by volunteers either telephonically with the respondent or through one to one discussion maintaining social distancing norms. Qualitative data was collected from the government officials currently engaged in COVID-19 response, Government websites and local leaders like sarpanch, ward member or Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members. However, this report only includes quantitative findings.

The data were collected from 14 diverse districts of Odisha. To bring diversity, two to three different locations/villages in the districts were covered. The respondents included nearly equal proportion of female and male participants.

Key findings emerged from the study have been discussed below:

Source of food: Respondents were asked about the main source of food in their households. More than half of respondents access their food from the market or grocery store.

Sufficiency of food: More than half of the respondents reported of having insufficient food in last 7 days. In this regard, aspirational districts (54 percent) and female headed households (56 percent) are slightly more vulnerable as compared to non-aspirational districts (47 percent) and male headed households (48 percent).

Reason for shortage of food: The most common reasons for household food shortages were lack of money to buy food and inability to access market due to lockdown. A higher

proportion of respondents from the aspirational district (46 percent) and female headed households (44 percent) mentioned lack of money to purchase food, as compared to non-aspirational districts (33 percent) and male headed households (36 percent).

Change in price of food: It's a matter of concern that two out of every five respondents mentioned that the prices of food commodities increased in their locality. Remarkably, a much higher proportion of respondents residing in the Southern Zone (54 percent) mentioned that the prices increased in their locality, as compared to Central (40 percent) and Northern (31 percent) zones.

Food consumption: Findings shows that overall, all households had eaten cereals, roots and tubers while 89 percent had eaten vegetables/ leaves, 78 percent had consumed pulses and/or nuts and 72 percent had consumed and oil/fat/butter in the last 24 hours. More than half (55 percent) had sugar or sweets. As compared to other food groups, consumption of meat (32 percent), dairy products (25 percent) and fruits (20 percent) were low. Male headed households have better consumption in terms of dietary diversity, as compared to households headed by women. A lower proportion of respondents from aspirational districts reported consumption of more than 4 food groups in the last 24 hours. Male headed households had the highest dietary diversity in terms of different food groups.

Coping during food shortages: Overall, 80 percent of respondents coped with food shortage by relying on less preferred and less expensive foods, while two out of every five households borrowed food, or relied on help from friends or relatives. Slightly more than half limited portion size at mealtimes, 39 percent restricted consumption by adults for small children to eat, and 40 percent reduced the number of meals eaten in a day to cope with food shortages. Residents of Aspirational districts and female headed households use a greater number of coping strategies.

Relation between consumption of food groups and coping strategy: With the increase in the number of food groups consumed in the last 24 hours, number of coping strategies used in the last 7 days decreases.

Change in intra-household food consumption: Due the crisis, adult men and women were the most likely members to reduce their consumption in around two-thirds of the households. Only a few changes in consumption for children and elderly were reported. However, in female-headed households, women and girls were more likely to reduce their consumption than men and boys.

Borrowing of money to meet food needs: Since COVID-19, almost half of the respondents had borrowed any money to help meet their family's food needs. Almost two-thirds of the sample in the Central Zone borrowed money, which is much higher than Northern (46 percent) and Southern (37 percent) zones.

Support from Government and Non-Government Organizations: Four out of five households reported receiving COVID response support. Among those who received

support, almost all mentioned receiving the support from the government. Most common reported form of support received was cash.

Role of PDS during COVID-19 crisis: Almost two-thirds (65 percent) received support from the government's Public Distribution System (PDS), which shows that PDS was a major source of support during the COVID-19 crisis.

Type of support received from the government: A higher percentage of female headed households received support under other schemes like widow pension, old age pension, and Mamata. A much higher proportion of respondents residing in the Aspirational Districts received their support in the form of food, money, school mid-day meals (MDM), dry hot cooked meals (HCM) and 3 months emergency supply.

Information on COVID from the government: The majority of the respondents received information on COVID from the government, with the most often being through the television (61 percent) while the least common was social media (27 percent).

Most important concern under the COVID-19 circumstances: Most common reported concerns were shortage of food (30 percent) and lack of work (28 percent). People were least concerned about disruption of medical services or getting sick (2 percent each), or disruption of education institutes and shortage of medicine (1 percent each).

Households' immediate needs in the next 10 days: Almost three-quarters of the households requested food and money support. The need for hygiene supplies (39 percent) and access to health services/medicines (27 percent) is also high. A higher percentage of respondents from the Aspirational Districts indicated that food and money were the immediate needs over the next 10 days. Female headed households were more likely to mention hygiene supplies as compared to male headed households.

Households' long-term needs in next one month: Almost four out of every five households need food and money over next one month. Need for hygiene supplies (41 percent) and access to health services/medicines (35 percent) is also high. One in ten households need agricultural or livestock inputs. A higher percentage of respondents from the Aspirational District mentioned the need for food (95 percent) and money (87 percent) compared to other groups.

Households' preferences for assistance: It is to be noted that cash and food are the most preferred form of assistance. Preference for food and materials is much higher among the female headed households as compared to those headed by men.

Based on the results of the assessment, following recommendations have been suggested:

Recommendation 1: Increase diversity of food consumption, especially amongst the more vulnerable households as the analysis of household consumption, showed low diversity which can lead to malnutrition and poor health outcomes. This can be done by diversifying foods provided in assistance, through information, education and

communication (IEC) campaigns and by ensuring availability of fresh foods in the markets.

Recommendation 2: Increase the quantity of food support and expand the coverage of COVID response systems to reach more vulnerable people, due to the high reliance on coping mechanisms by the sample of households.

Recommendation 3: Cash assistance should be continued and feasibility of increasing the amount of money and coverage of vulnerable households should be explored, as many households reported having cash shortages due to lack of work and loss of income during the lockdown.

Recommendation 4: Distribution of assistance through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) should be expanded since most households in the survey reporting relying heavily on the programme.

Recommendation 5: Households in Aspirational Districts and those headed by women have emerged to be the most vulnerable, thus it is recommended that the government should place more emphasis on the food and nutritional needs of these groups both during and after the COVID crisis.

Recommendation 6: Continue providing food and cash assistance to the vulnerable while exploring creative longer-term solutions, including strategies to reach the most vulnerable more efficiently and effectively.

1. Background

Globally, the number of people facing acute food insecurity stands to rise to 265 million in 2020, up by 130 million from the 135 million in 2019, as a result of the economic impact of COVID-19, according to a WFP projection. The estimate was announced alongside the release of the Global Report on Food Crises, produced by WFP and 15 other humanitarian and development partners. In this context, it is vital that food assistance programme be maintained.

In order to understand the food security and nutritional problem among the small/marginal farmers, landless/daily wage labourers and migrant labours in the post COVID-19 situation, the Inter-Agency Group, including Oxfam India, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision India, Caritas India, HelpAge India along with UNICEF and WFP commissioned a study in Odisha. This study was conducted in the 14 districts of Odisha.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the study were to:

- assess the impact of COVID-19 on food and nutrition security of vulnerable people such as small/marginal farmers, daily wage earners, migrant families in Odisha.
- communicating to the government about the seriousness of the problem and providing recommendations.
- facilitate in designing short term and long-term responses for most vulnerable community
-

3. Method

This study adopted the ***mixed-method approach***. Quantitative data were collected by volunteers through interviews with a household key informant, using a structured questionnaire, either telephonically with the respondent or through one to one discussion, while maintaining social distancing norms. The respondents included, small/marginal farmers, landless/daily wage labourers and migrant labours. The household tool captured information on basic household profile, food consumption pattern, coping strategy adopted, support received from government, NGO, civil society and the future requirements of the affected family.

For collection of qualitative data, Key Informant Interviews (KII) tools were used to collect information from government officials currently engaged in COVID-19 response and local leaders such as sarpanch, ward member or Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members.

The data was collected from 14 diverse districts of Odisha, including those in the different livelihood zones and including Aspirational Districts. A total of 30-60 household interviews were conducted in each district and, to bring diversity, two to three different

locations/villages in the districts were covered. The respondents included nearly equal proportion of female and male participants. KIIs were conducted from the two samples in each category per district.

4. Results

4.1. Background characteristics

Respondents were from the 14 districts of Odisha and around 80 percent of the interviews were collected from the Southern and Northern divisions. Around two of every five respondents were living in Aspirational Districts while one in five interviews were with households in districts with a high concentration of tribal groups. The highest number of respondents are from the Eastern Ghats (40 percent), followed from Central Land Table (31 percent), Coastal Plains (22 percent) and Northern Plateau (7 percent).

By agro-climatic zone, respondents were from East & South Eastern Coastal Plains (16 percent), North-Eastern Coastal Plains (16 percent), North-Central Plateau (7 percent), Western Central Table Land (16 percent), Mid-Central Table Land (7 percent), North-Western Plateau (9 percent), North-Eastern Ghats (17 percent) and Western Undulating Zone (13 percent).

Over one-quarter of the households were headed by women while around half of the respondents were 25-44 years of age. In order to maintain the gender parity, almost half (46 percent) of the respondents were female. Regarding the presence of vulnerable person in the household, 38 percent of households had elderly person (60+ years), 11 percent had disabled person and 22 percent had chronically ill person. Details of background have been presented in the annexure (Annexure Table A.1)

4.2. Food and market accessibility

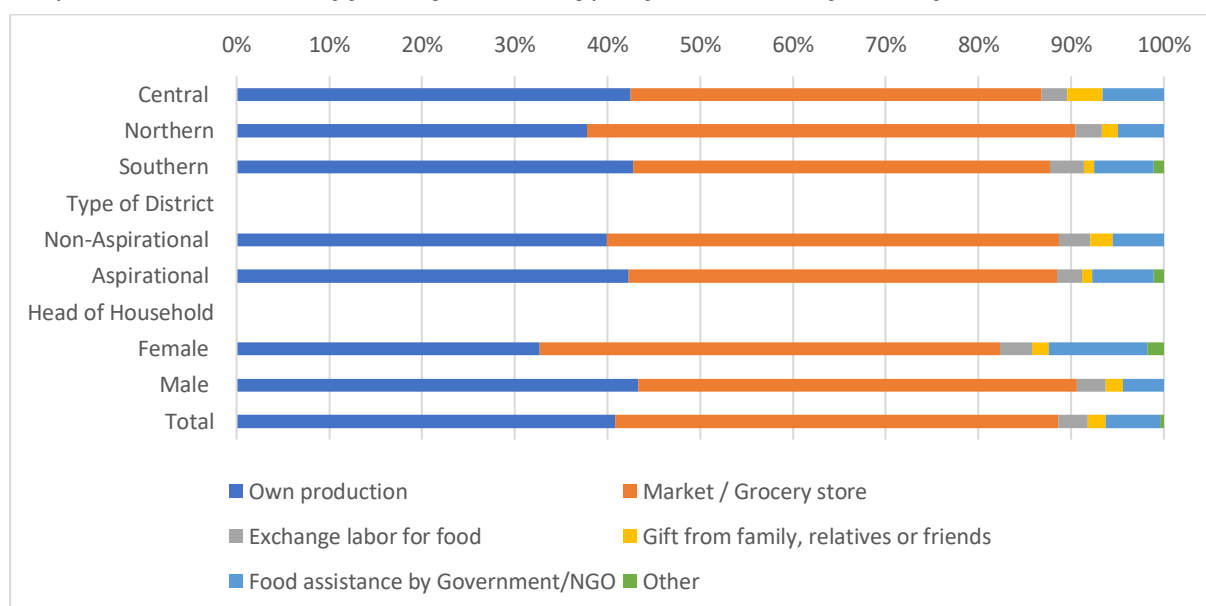
This section covers the important aspect of food security- food availability and market accessibility. In addition, this section covers the main causes of food insecurity under the prevailing pandemic condition.

4.2.1. Main source of food

Respondents were asked about the main source of food in their households. More than half (53 percent) of respondents get their food from market or grocery store while 38 percent rely on their own production to access their food.

The main source of food is similar across agro-climatic zones and Aspirational status. Market or grocery store (50 percent) is the main source for female headed household, followed by own production (33 percent). Details of main source of food by background characteristics are presented in the Annexure.

Graph 4.1: Main source of food by division, type of district, sex of head of household and total



4.2.2. Sufficiency of food

Respondents were asked that in the past 7 days, has there been any time when their household did not have sufficient quantities of food needed for the household. **More than half of the respondents reported of having insufficient food in last 7 days.** A higher proportion of households in the Northern and Southern zones reported of having insufficient food in last 7 days, as compared with Central zone. In this regard, households in Aspirational Districts (54 percent) and female headed households (56 percent) are slightly more vulnerable as compared to non-aspirational districts (47 percent) and male headed households (48 percent).

Among the households with recent shortage of food, most mentioned that they had no money to buy food or were not able to access market/lockdown. As expected, a higher proportion of households from the Aspirational Districts (46 percent) as well as female headed households (44 percent) mentioned lack of money to purchase food, as compared to non-aspirational districts (33 percent) and male headed households (36 percent). Annexure Table A.4 contains findings of main reason for insufficient quantities of food in the past 7 days by the background characteristics.

4.2.3. Access to the market

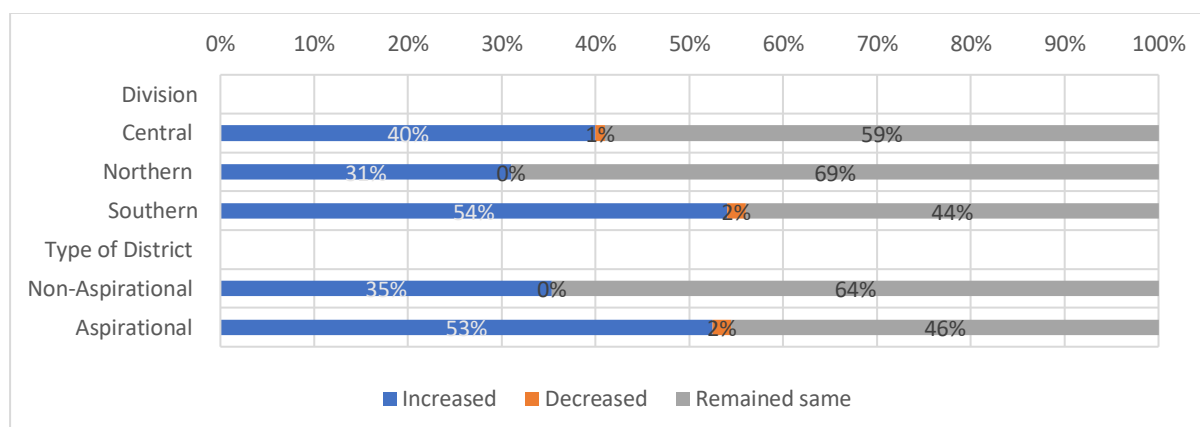
Households were asked that, in the past 7 days, whether there was a time when they could not access the market or grocery store. Overall, half of the respondents indicated they faced this problem, with a much higher proportion of respondents from the Southern zone (60 percent) compared to households in the Central (43 percent) and Northern (39 percent) zones. (Annexure Table A.5)

Among those households who could not access the market or grocery store in the past 7 days, the main reasons were: travel restrictions (43 percent), followed by lack of money (27 percent). There were no reports of illness or quarantine as a reason for not accessing the market. For female headed households lack of money (42 percent) was the main reason for inability to access the market, whereas for male headed households it was travel restrictions. (Annexure Table A.6)

4.2.4. Change in price of food items

On asking the households about any changes in the price of essential commodities in their locality in the last one month preceding the survey, two out of every five households mentioned that the prices increased in their locality. A higher proportion of households in the Southern zone (54 percent) mentioned price increases, as compared to Central (40 percent) and Northern (31 percent) zones. Households in Aspirational districts were more likely to report price increases, as compared to those in non-aspirational districts. (Annexure Table A.7)

Graph 4.2: Change in price of food commodities by division and type of district



4.3. Food Consumption

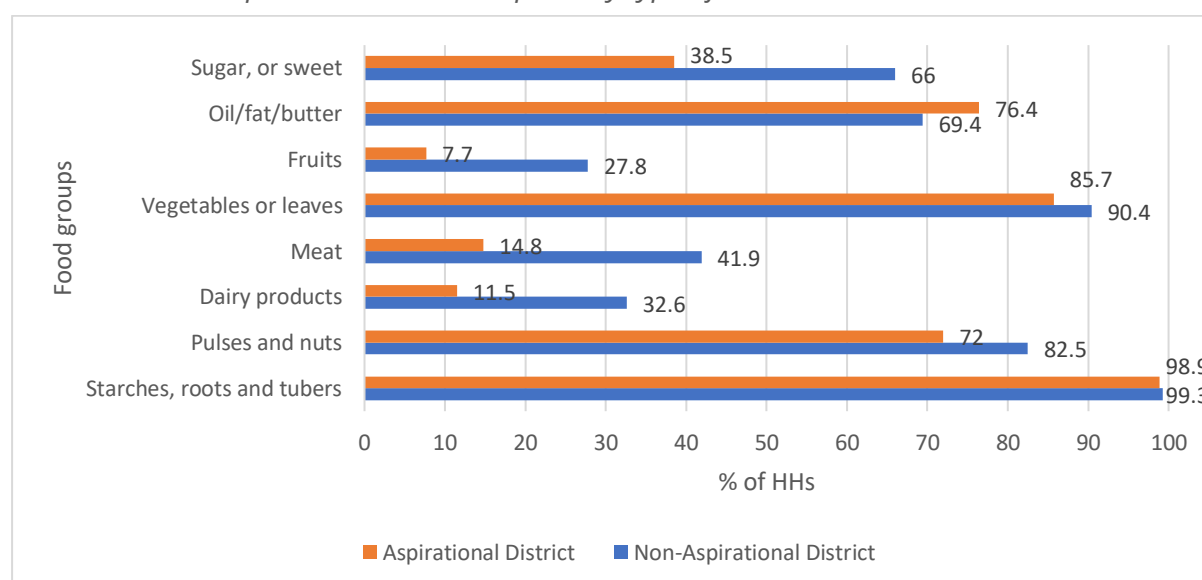
In order to assess the effect of COVID-19 on household dietary diversity, respondents were asked about the various foods and food groups consumed by household members the last 24 hours. Food items were categorized under 8 groups:

- i. **Starches, roots and tubers** such as rice, maize, pasta, bread, sorghum, millet, potato, yam, cassava, white sweet potato
- ii. **Pulses and nuts** such as beans, lentils, cowpeas, soybean, pigeon peas and peanuts or other nuts
- iii. **Dairy products** like fresh milk, sour milk, yogurt, cheese or other dairy products

- iv. **Meat** [Beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, duck, other birds, insects, liver, heart and / or other organ meats], eggs or fish [Including fresh fish, canned fish, and / or other seafood] as a main dish, so not as a condiment
- v. **Vegetables or leaves** such as carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes, spinach, cassava leaf, okra, and/or other leaves/vegetables
- vi. **Fruits** such as banana, apple, mango, papaya, pineapple and/or other fruits
- vii. **Oil/fat/butter** such as vegetable oil, palm oil, groundnut oil, margarine, other fats / oil
- viii. **Sugar, or sweet** such as sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, cakes and other sweets and sugary drinks

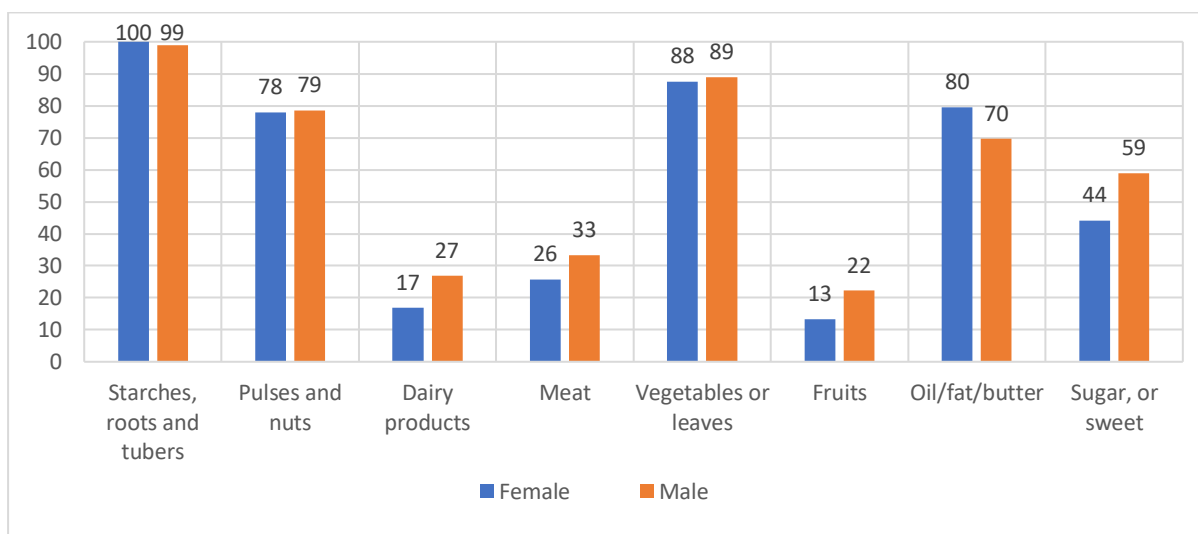
Findings shows that all households had consumed starches, roots and tubers while only 20 percent of households had consumed fruits. The majority of households had eaten vegetables/ leaves (89 percent), pulses or nuts (78 percent) and oil/fat/butter (72 percent) in the last 24 hours. More than half (55 percent) had sugar or sweets. As compared to other food groups, consumption of meat (32 percent) and dairy products (25 percent) was low. Compared to households from the Central and Northern zones, households from the Southern zone had a lower consumption of meat. Except for oil/fat/butter, respondents residing in Aspirational districts were less likely to consume all other foods/food groups than those from non-aspirational districts.

Graph 4.3: Food consumption by type of district - 24 hours recall



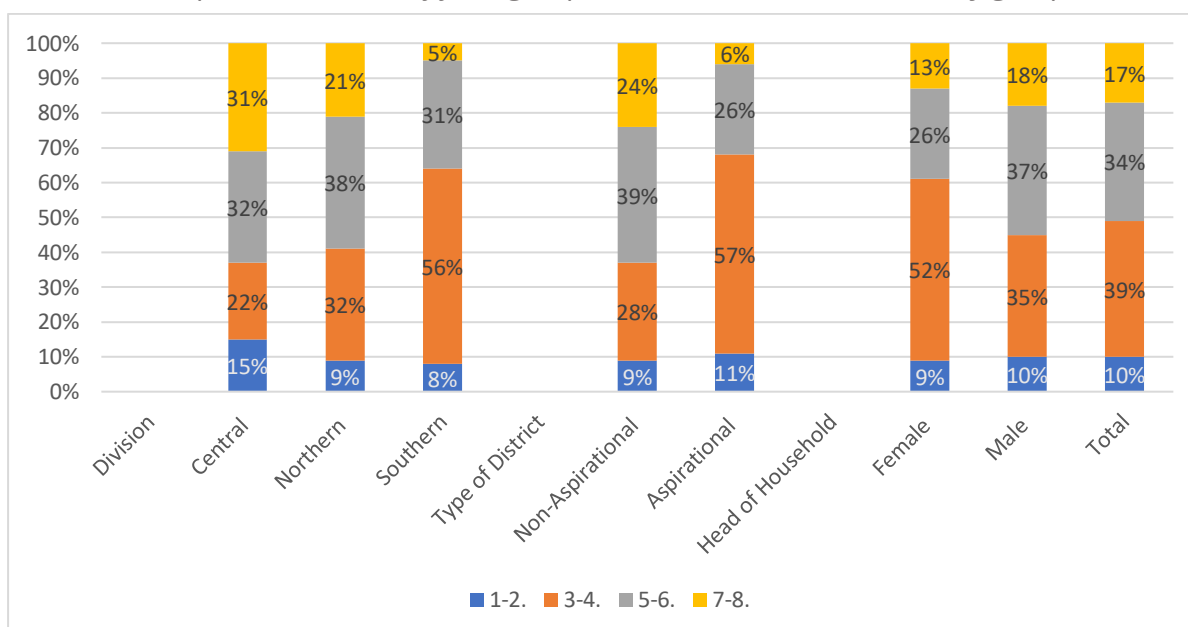
Households from districts with a high concentration of tribal population (13 percent) and from the North-eastern Ghats (3 percent) have low consumption of fruits. Male headed households have better consumption as compared to female headed households. Details of food consumption are provided in Annexure Table A.8.

Graph 4.4: Food consumption by sex of head of household - 24 hours recall



Further analysis shows that households with low dietary diversity, the greater their vulnerability to food insecurity. Available studies prove that consumption of diverse diet contributes to better nutrition and is a proxy index of household food security. Analysis by type of district and sex of head of household, only 5 percent of households from Southern zone and 6 percent from Aspirational districts had high dietary diversity (7-8 food groups). In general, households headed by men were more likely to have better dietary diversity than those headed by women. (Annexure Table A.9)

Graph 4.5: Number of food groups consumed in last 24 hours by group



4.4. Coping Strategies

As per the WFP documents/manuals on analysis and interpretation of coping strategies, food insecure households typically employ any of four types of consumption coping strategies.

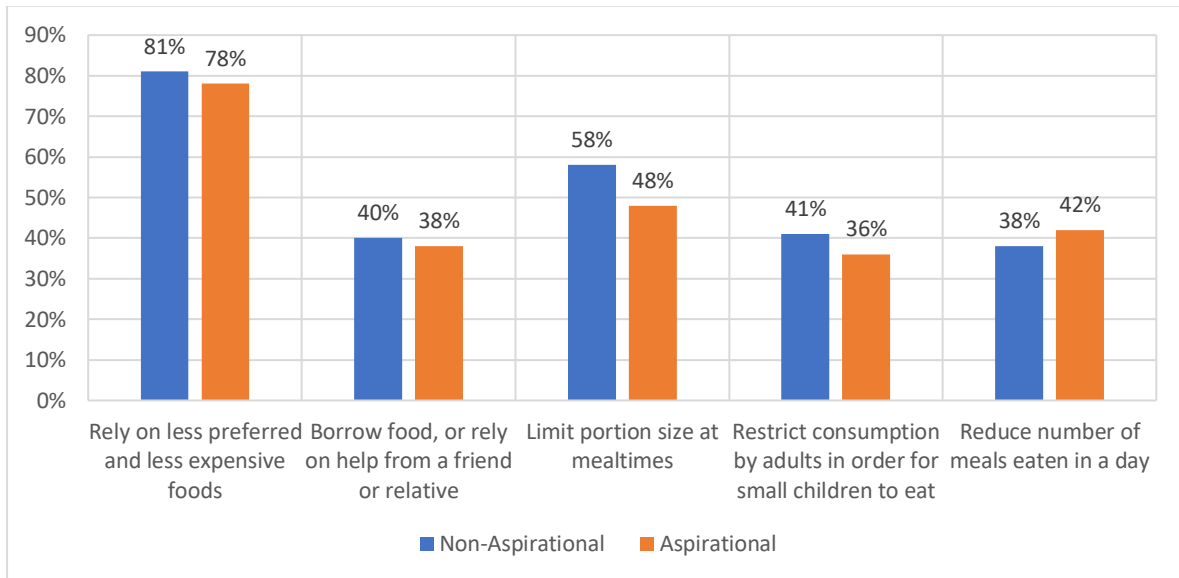
1. Change of diet such as switching from preferred foods to cheaper, less preferred substitutes.
2. Increase food supplies using short-term strategies that are not sustainable over a long period of time such as borrowing or purchasing on credit or more extremely, sending members to beg or consuming wild foods or even seed stocks.
3. Reduce the number of people in the household by sending a member/members elsewhere such as sending the children to the neighbour's house when they are eating, or in more complex situations, using a medium-term migration strategies.
4. Attempt to manage the shortfall by rationing the food available to the household such as reducing portion sizes/amount each person eats, or reduction in the meals eaten per day. Others include strategies such as favouring certain household members over other members or skipping whole days without eating.

All these strategies are used to manage times when the household cannot access enough food using their normal strategies. In terms of understanding severity, a household that does not eat for an entire day is evidently more food insecure than one that has simply switched consumption to a less preferred option.

4.4.1. Coping strategies during food shortages

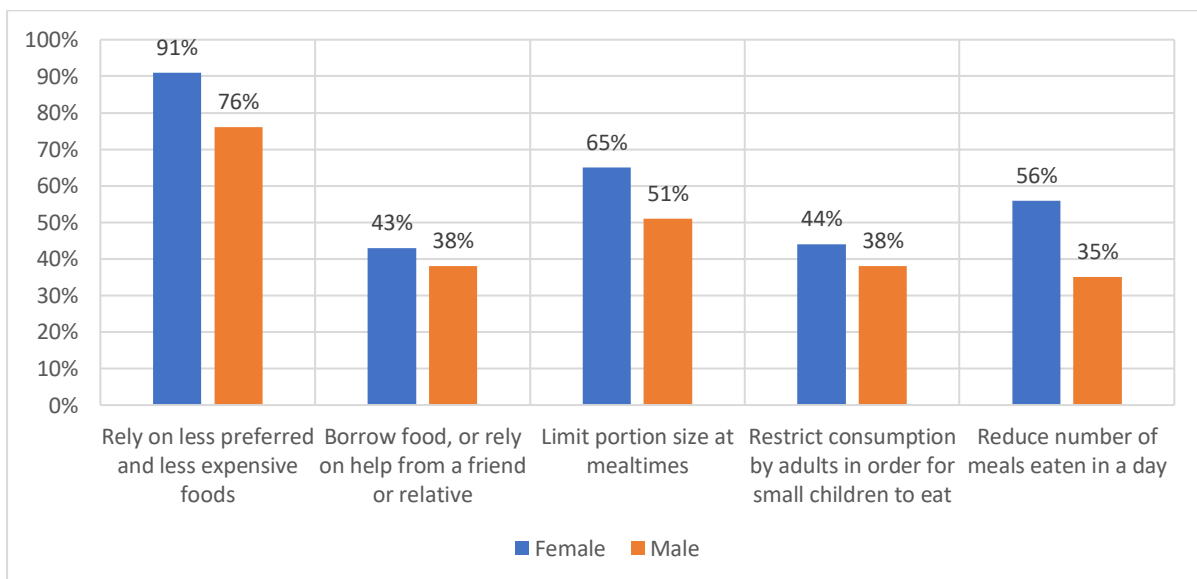
In this assessment, respondents were asked whether in the past 7 days, their household did not have enough food or money to buy food, and what did they do to cope with the situation. The most frequently used coping strategy was relying on less preferred and less expensive foods (80 percent), whereas least used coping strategies were: restricting consumption by adults in order to save food for small children, and borrowing food, or relying on help from a friend or relative (both 39 percent). It is worrisome that 40 percent, or 2 in 5 households, reduced the number of meals eaten in a day to manage household food insecurity. (Annexure Table A.10)

Graph 4.6: Type of coping strategies by type of district (aspirational and non-aspirational district)



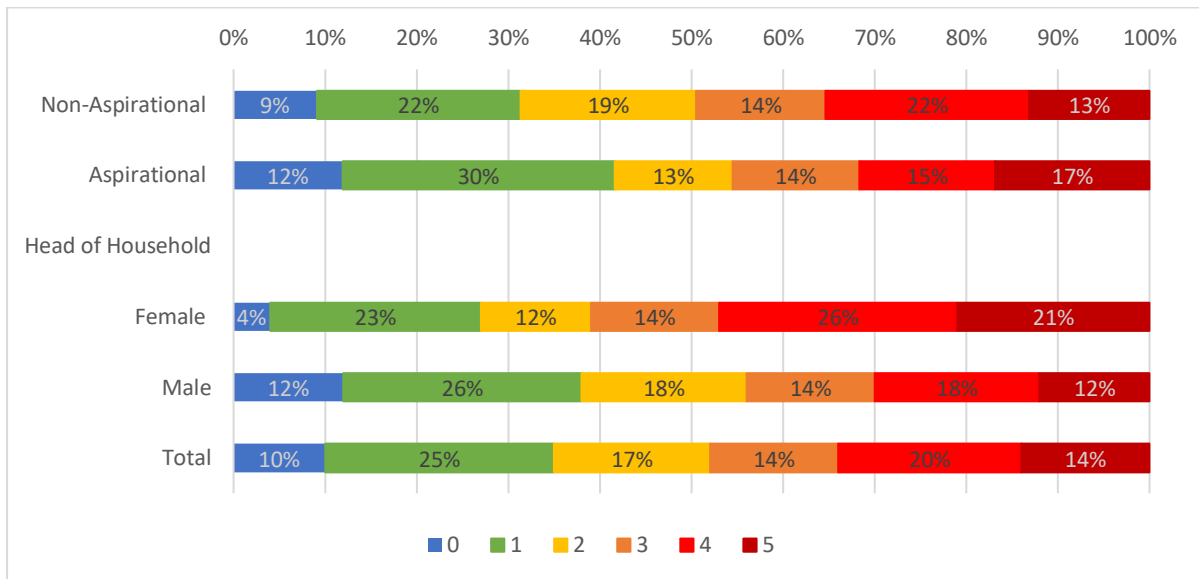
Findings clearly shows that female headed households were significantly ($p < 0.001$) more likely to rely on less preferred and less expensive foods, limiting portion size at mealtimes, and reduce number of meals eaten in a day when compared to households headed by men (Graph 4.7)

Graph 4.7: Type of coping strategies by sex of head of household



Further analysis has been conducted to assess the number of coping strategies by the background characteristics. The greater the number of coping strategies employed by a household, higher the level of food insecurity in the household. Households in Aspirational Districts and female headed households were using more coping strategies which is reflective of higher levels of food insecurity and stress. (Annexure Table A.11)

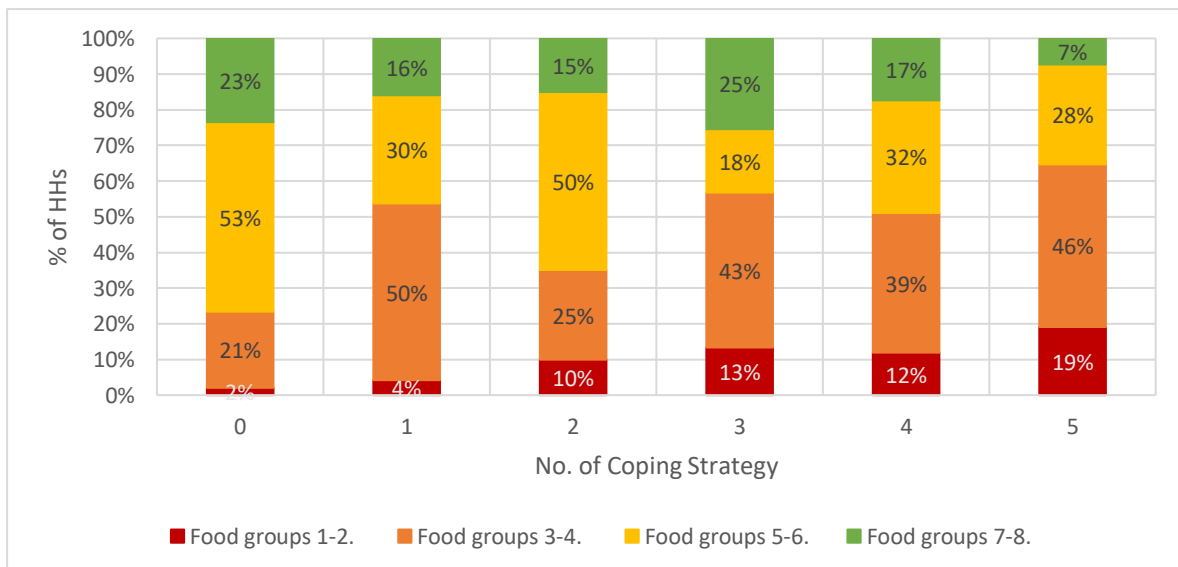
Graph 4.8: Number of coping strategies by sex of head of household and type of district



4.4.2. Relation between dietary diversity and coping strategies

As expected, with the increase in the number of food groups consumed in the last 24 hours, the number of coping strategies used in last 7 days decreases. Households in which members have consumed 1-2 food groups are the most vulnerable, as more than one fourth (28 percent) are using all 5 coping strategies. (Annexure Table A.12)

Graph 4.9: Food groups consumed in last 24 hours by number of coping strategies

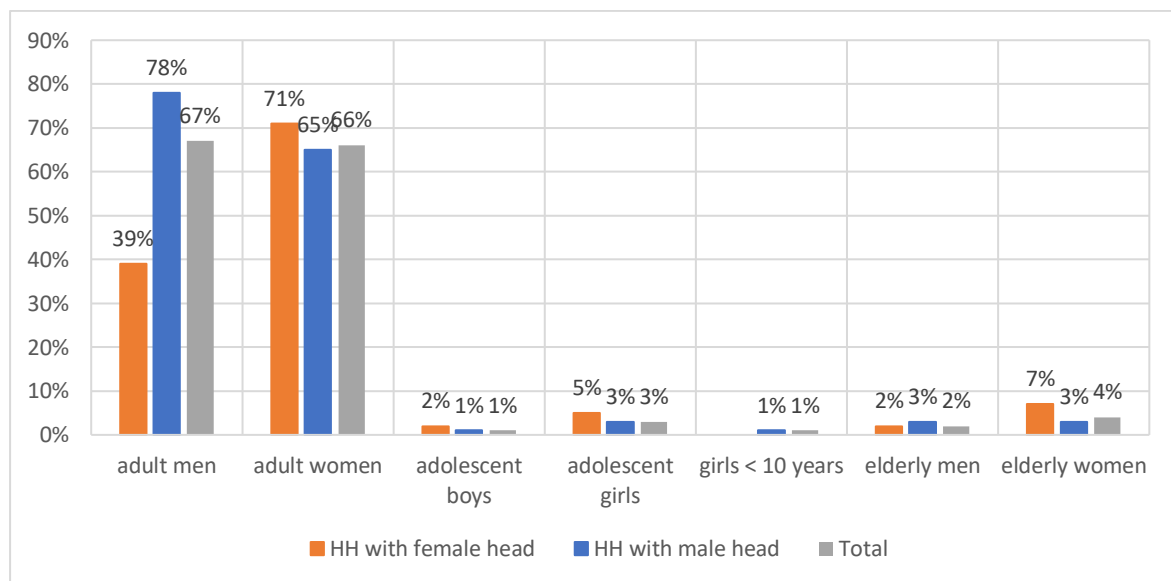


4.4.3. Effect on intra-household food consumption

Within the household during the lockdown, 45 percent of households reported change in the amount of food consumed by individual household members. As expected, this was more common amongst members in female headed households. (Annexure Table A.13)

Overall, in around two-thirds of the households, adult men and women reduced their consumption, as compared to children and elderly. In female headed households, women and girls in all age groups were more likely to have changed their consumption, compared to boys and men. This reflects the vulnerability of all female members residing in the female headed households. In the Aspirational districts, female adults were more likely to change their consumption as compared to male adults. (Annexure Table A.14)

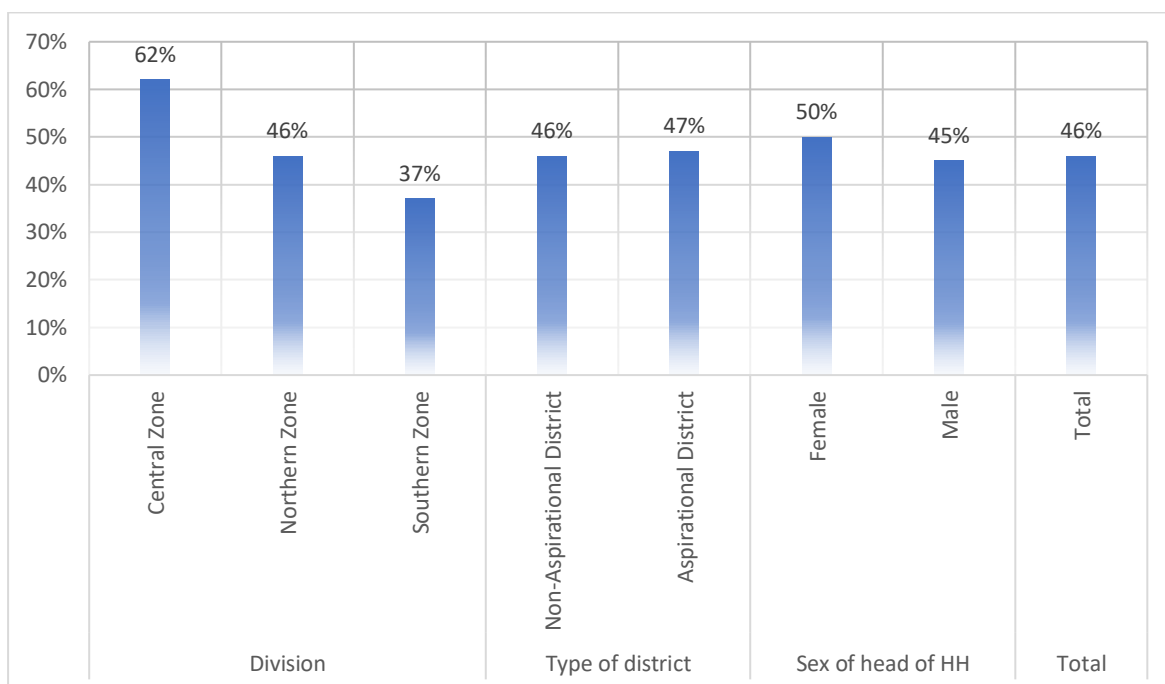
Graph 4.10: Changes (reduction) in individual member consumption, due to lockdown, by sex of head of HH



4.4.4. Borrowing money to meet food needs

Since COVID-19, almost half of the households had borrowed money to help meet their family's food needs. Almost two-thirds of households in the Central Zone borrowed, which is much higher than households in the Northern (46 percent) and Southern (37 percent) zones. (Annexure Table A.15)

Graph 4.11: Share of households borrowing money by division, district, and HH head sex

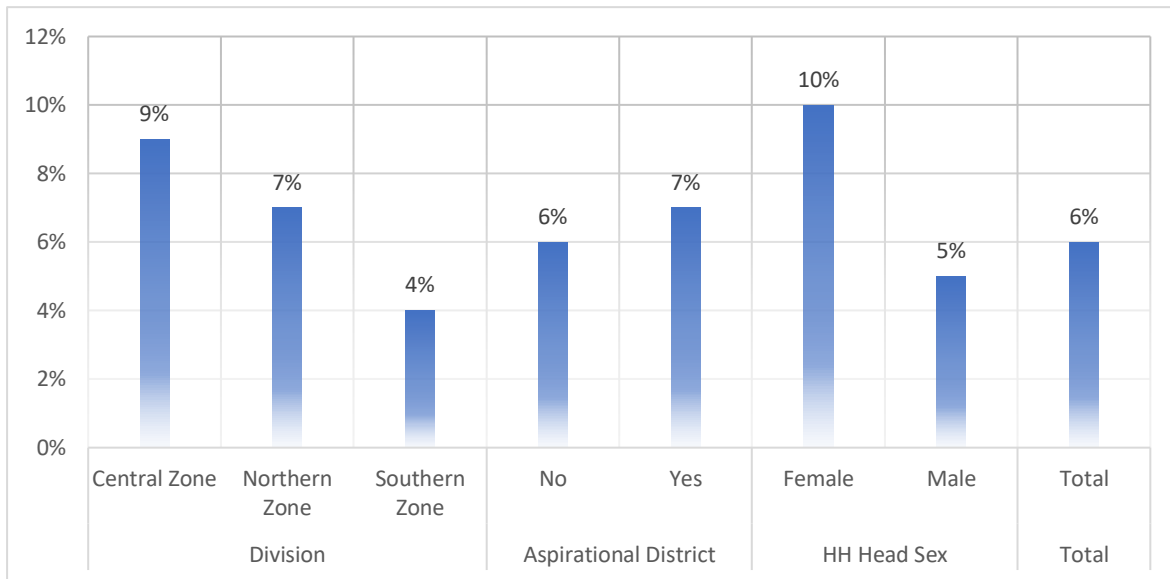


When asked about the source of borrowing, most households borrowed money from their neighbours/relatives (66 percent), followed by local money lenders (24 percent) and saving groups (17 percent). Only 4 percent of households borrowed from the MFI/bank. Households in Aspirational districts (84 percent) and female headed households (74 percent) were more likely to borrow from their relatives, as compared to households in non-aspirational districts (55 percent) and male headed households (64 percent). (Annexure Table A.16)

4.4.5. Selling or mortgaging of assets

Since the COVID-19 crisis, only a few households (6 percent) reported of selling or mortgaging any household assets to help meet their family's needs. One in ten female headed households had to sell/mortgaged assets, as compared to only one in twenty of male headed households. Among those households selling or mortgaging their assets, the most reporting assets were cooking utensils or jewelry or other ornaments (23 percent). One-tenth mentioned about land. (Annexure Table A.17)

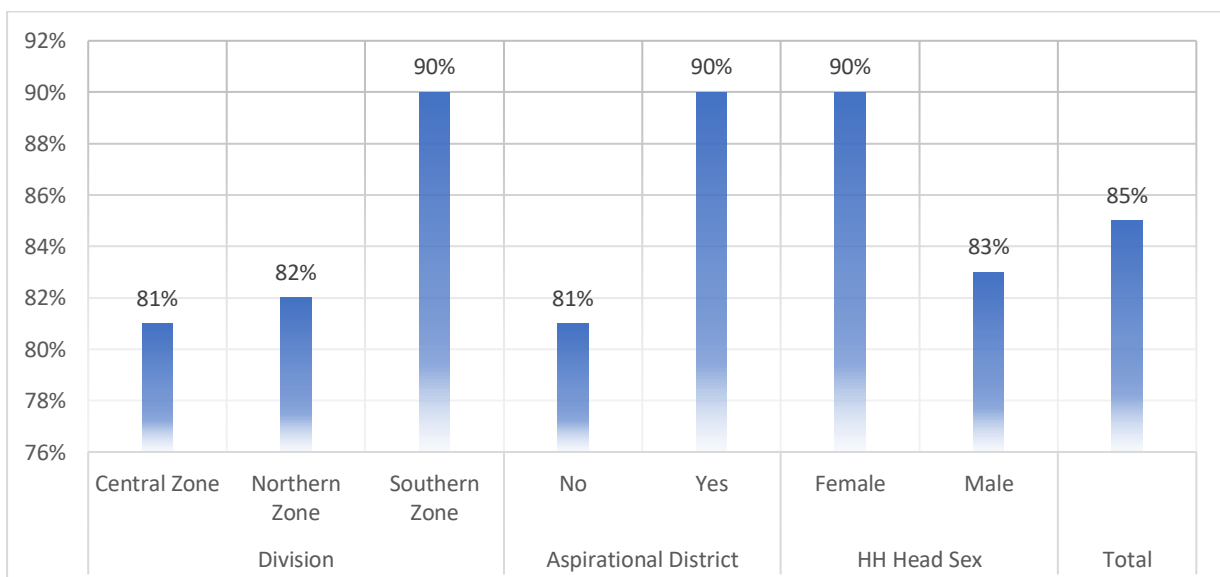
Graph 4.12: Share of households selling or mortgaging assets, by division, district, and HH sex



4.5. Government or Non-Government Organization Support

Households were asked if they had received any support from NGOs or government as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. Four out of five households had received the support with a higher percentage of female headed households and households from the Aspirational districts receiving support. Among those receiving support, most had received from the Government. (Annexure Table A.18)

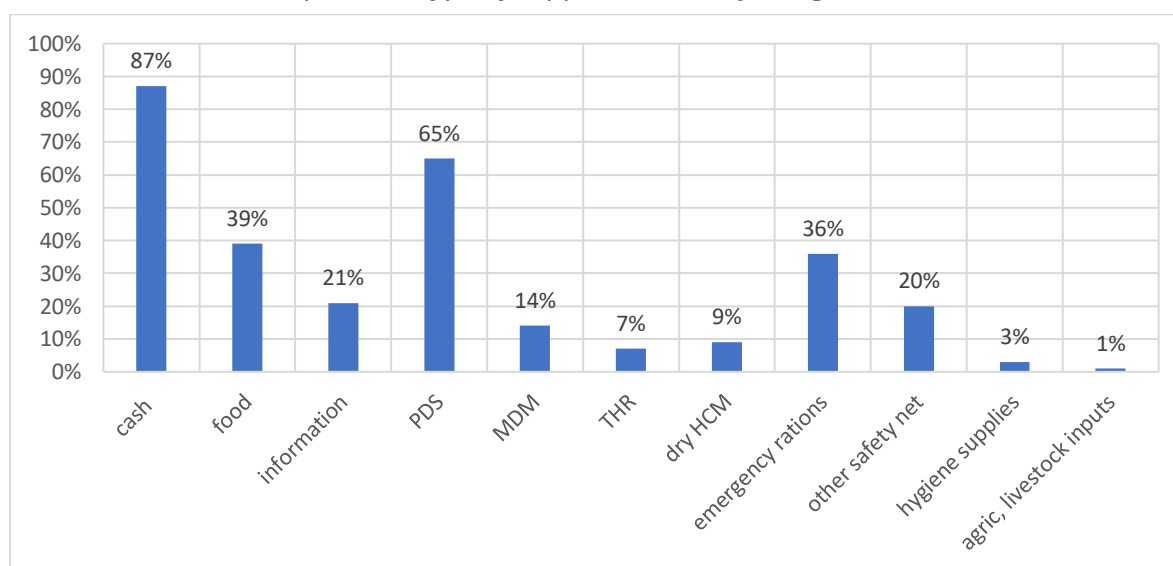
Graph 4.13: Share of HH receiving support from government or NGOs by, district, sex of HH head



4.5.1. Government Support

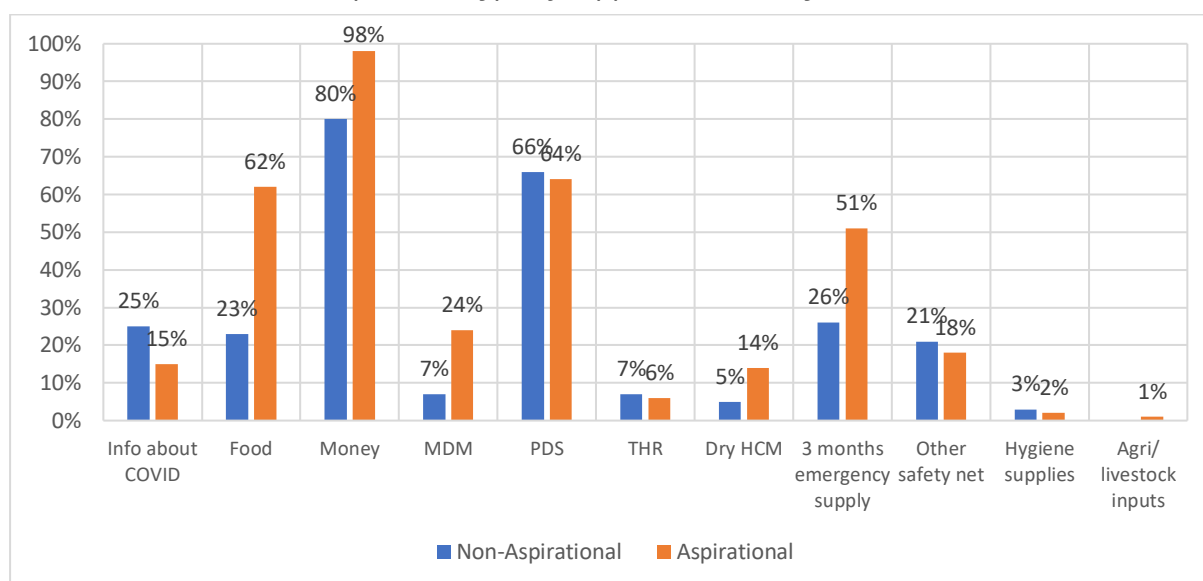
On enquiring about the type of support they received from the government. Most common type of support was cash: 9 out of every 10 households reported of receiving financial support. Around two-thirds of the households received support from the government's Public Distribution System (PDS). Another 39 percent of households reported receiving food assistance. Households were also assisted with 3 months emergency supply of food (36 percent), information (21 percent), assistance from other safety nets (20 percent), Mid-Day Meals (14 percent), dry HCM (9 percent), THR (7 percent) Only a few households had received hygiene supplies or agricultural/livestock inputs. (Annexure Table A.19)

Graph 4.14: Type of support received from government



In order to examine the type of support received from the government by the various background characteristics, additional analysis has been performed. Female headed households more often received support under other schemes like widow pension, old age pension, and Mamata. In addition, a higher proportion of households in the Aspirational districts received food, money, MDM, dry HCM and 3 months emergency supply support. (Annexure Table A.20)

Graph 4.15: Type of support received by district



Most of the households received information on COVID from the government which was higher amongst households in Aspirational districts, the Southern Zone and female headed households. (Annexure Table A.21)

Overall, most common source of information was television (61 percent) and least common was social media (27 percent). Other sources were announcement from the government (53 percent), friends/relatives (50 percent), followed by front line functionaries (38 percent) and district/block officials (29 percent). (Annexure Table A.22)

4.5.2. Non-Government Organization (NGO) Support

Only 7 percent of households mentioned receiving support from NGOs, and mostly around information on COVID, hygiene supplies, food, money and agricultural/livestock inputs.

4.6. Future Support Needs

The following sections present households' concerns, immediate needs, long-term needs and preferred mode of assistance.

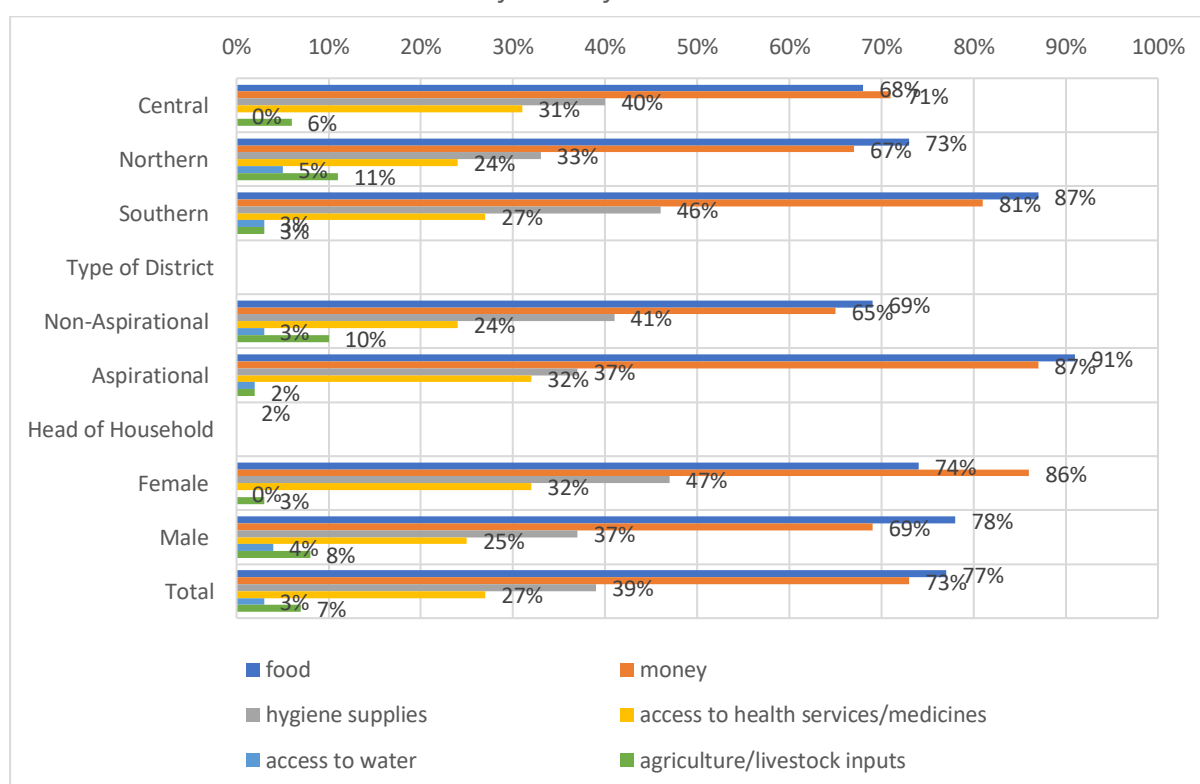
4.6.1. Concern under the current circumstances

Respondents were asked about their main concern regarding the COVID crisis. Households were worried about shortage of food (30 percent), lack of work (28 percent), disruption of livelihoods (16 percent), increase in food prices (13 percent), disruption of medical services (2 percent), getting sick (2 percent), disruption of education institutes (1 percent) and shortage of medicine (1 percent).

4.6.2. Immediate needs in the next 10 days

Further respondents were asked about their household's immediate needs in the next 10 days. Household's immediate needs mostly included food support (77 percent) and money (73 percent). Other moderate needs are hygiene supplies (39 percent) and access to health services or medicines (27 percent). Households from the Aspirational districts were more likely to name food and money as their immediate need while female headed households were more likely to mention hygiene supplies as an immediate need, compared to male headed households. (Annexure Table A.23)

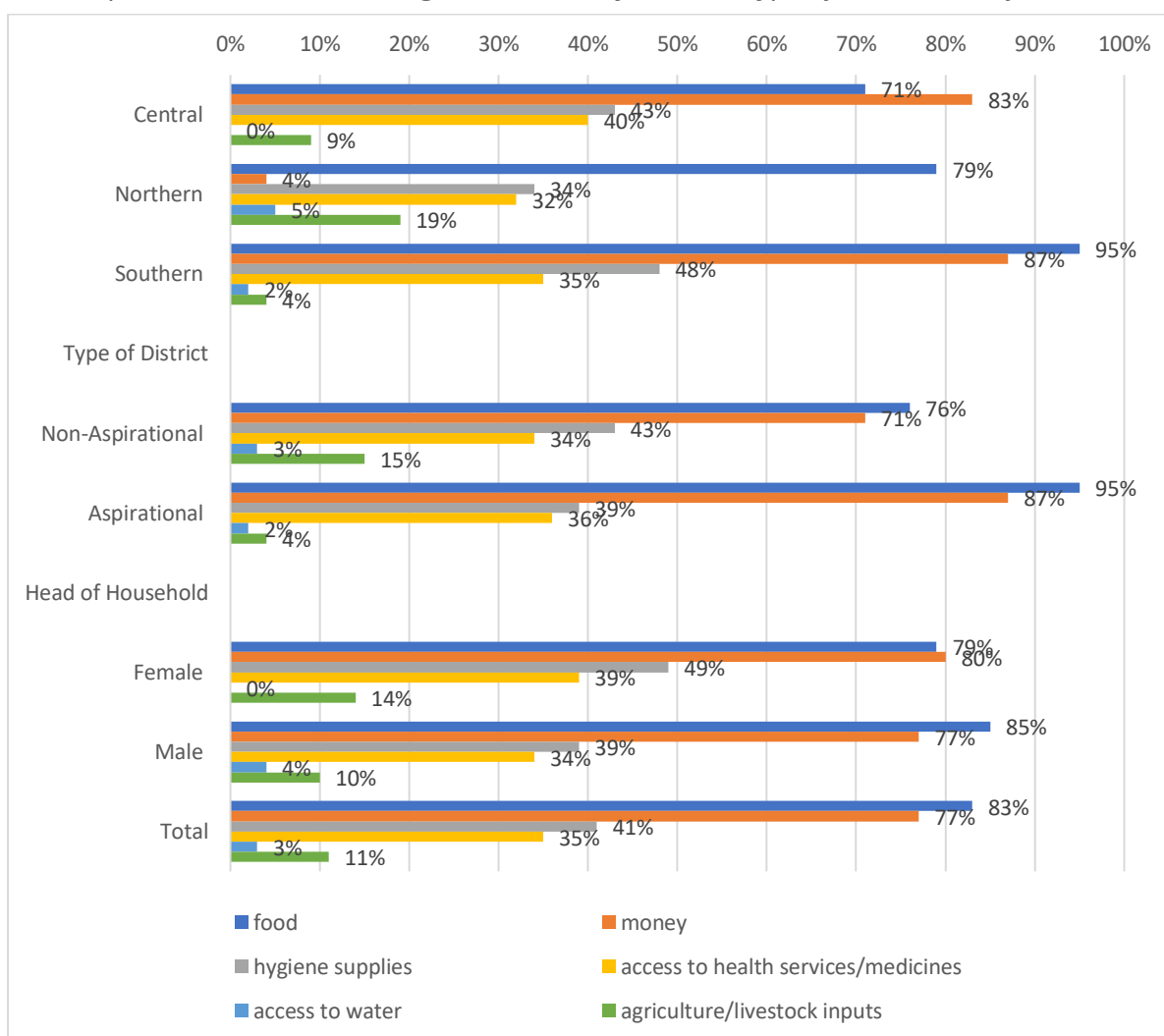
Graph 4.16: Household's immediate needs (over the next 10 days) by division, type of district, sex of head of HH and total



4.6.3. Long-term needs - next one month

Households were also asked about their long-term needs over the next one month. As with their immediate needs, food and money are the most often reported needs by nearly four out of every five households. Just over 40 percent of households reported the need for hygiene supplies while 35 percent reported needing access to health services/medicines. One in ten households reported the need for agricultural or livestock inputs. Households from Aspirational districts were more likely to report food (95 percent) and money (87 percent) needs. (Annexure Table A.24)

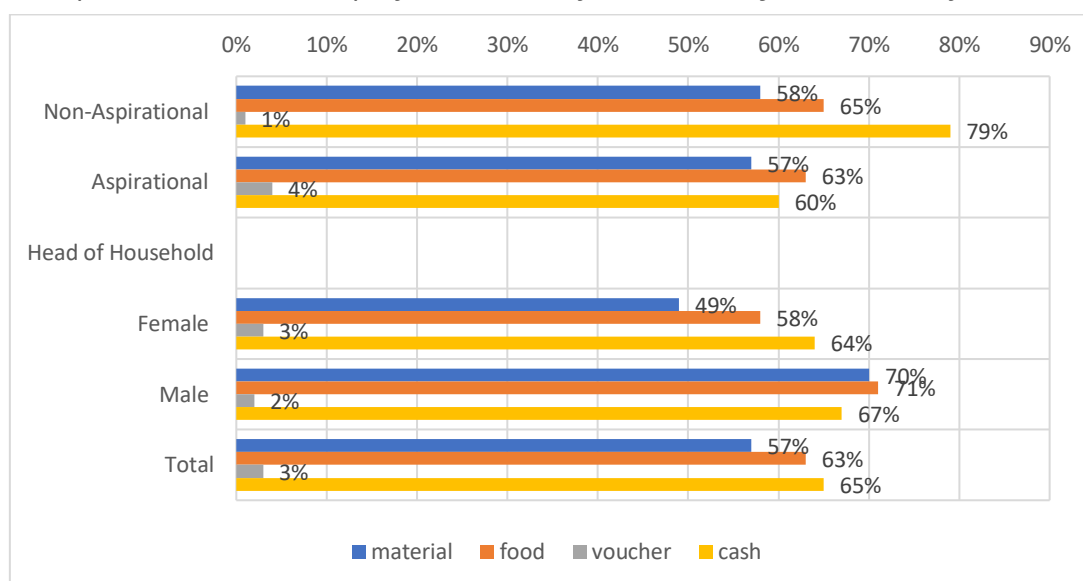
Graph 4.17: Households' long-term needs, by division, type of district, sex of HH head



4.6.4. Preferences for assistance

Households were enquired about their preferences for assistance. It is to be noted that cash, and food were the most preferred form of assistance, with vouchers being the least preferred mode. Female headed households were more likely to request food and materials, as compared to the male headed households. (Annexure Table A.25)

Graph 4.18: Households' preferred mode of assistance, by district, sex of HH head



5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusions

Overall, findings of the study show that COVID-19 has had an effect on the ability of vulnerable households to access enough quality food for their families. More than half of the households reported of not having enough food with households in Aspirational districts and female-headed households being slightly more vulnerable than the other groups. The main reasons for not being able to access enough food were lack of money to purchase as well as the inability to access market, due to the lockdown.

Quite a few households also mentioned that the prices of food commodities had increased in their locality which was more commonly reported by households in the Southern zone.

Household dietary diversity was poor, with male headed households having better consuming a greater variety of foods/food groups than those headed by women. Households in Aspirational districts were less likely to consume 4 or more different types of foods or food groups, when compared to households in other districts.

One way of coping with food shortages was to adapt household eating habits. Households in Aspirational districts and those headed by women reported using a greater number of food-based coping strategies. Use of food coping strategies was inversely proportional to the variety of foods consumed. Households consuming only 1-2 foods/food groups were the most vulnerable. When looking at individuals within households who have adapted their consumption habits, adult men and women were more likely to change their eating habits to cope with food shortages, compared to children and elderly. In female headed households, however, women and girls of all age groups were more likely to change their eating habits, compared to men and boys. This

was not the case in households headed by men. In order to meet household food requirements, households relied on borrowing, and selling and mortgaging assets to meet family requirements. Most of the households received some assistance from the government, mostly in the form of cash and food. A high proportion received assistance through the Public Distribution System (PDS). When comparing by household headship, female headed households were more likely to also receive support under other schemes like widow pension, old age pension, or Mamata. Despite receiving assistance, households were still concerned about food shortages as well as lack of work or livelihood. When asked about their preference of assistance, mostly households mentioned cash, food and materials. Among all the groups, female headed households and those in Aspirational districts have emerged as the most vulnerable.

5.2. Recommendations

Based on the results of the assessment, following recommendations have been prepared:

Recommendation 1: Increase diversity of food consumption, especially amongst the more vulnerable households as the analysis of household consumption, showed low diversity which can lead to malnutrition and poor health outcomes. This can be done by diversifying foods provided in assistance, through information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns and by ensuring availability of fresh foods in the markets.

Recommendation 2: Increase the quantity of food support and expand the coverage of COVID response systems to reach more vulnerable people, due to the high reliance on coping mechanisms by the sample of households.

Recommendation 3: Cash assistance should be continued and feasibility of increasing the amount of money and coverage of vulnerable households should be explored, as many households reported having cash shortages due to lack of work and loss of income during the lockdown.

Recommendation 4: Distribution of assistance through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) should be expanded since most households in the survey reporting relying heavily on the programme.

Recommendation 5: Households in Aspirational Districts and those headed by women have emerged to be the most vulnerable, thus it is recommended that the government should place more emphasis on the food and nutritional needs of these groups both during and after the COVID crisis.

Recommendation 6: Continue providing food and cash assistance to the vulnerable while exploring creative longer-term solutions, including strategies to reach the most vulnerable more efficiently and effectively.

6. Annexures

Annexure Table A.1: Background characteristics of the respondents

S.No.	Background Characteristics	%	S.No.	Background Characteristics (N)	%
1.	Division		8.	Sex of Respondent	
	Central (106)	22%		Female (219)	46%
	Northern (180)	38%		Male (214)	54%
2.	Type of District		9.	Elderly 60+ years in HH	
	Non-Aspirational (291)	62%		No (294)	62%
	Aspirational (182)	39%	Yes (179)	38%	
3.	Tribal Concentrate		10.	Disabled persons in HH	
	Low (208)	44%		No (421)	89%
	Medium (170)	36%	Yes (52)	11%	
4.	Physiographic Zone		11.	Chronically ill person in HH	
	Coastal plains (106)	22%		No (367)	78%
	Northern plateau (33)	7%	Yes (106)	22%	
	Central table land (147)	31%	12.	Districts	
	Eastern Ghats (187)	40%		Angul (31)	7%
Agro-climatic Zone		Balangir (39)		8%	
5.	East & SE Coastal Plain (76)	16%	Bhadrak (60)	13%	
	North-Eastern coastal plain (74)	16%	Cuttack (22)	5%	
	North-central plateau (33)	7%	Gajapati (44)	9%	
	Western Central Table Land (75)	16%	Ganjam (44)	9%	
	Mid-Central Table Land (31)	7%	Jajpur (14)	3%	
	North-Western plateau (41)	9%	Kalahandi (26)	6%	
	North-Eastern Ghats (80)	17%	Keonjhar (33)	7%	
	Western Undulating Zone (63)	13%	Nuapada (37)	8%	
	Head of Household		Puri (10)	2%	
Female (113)	24%	Rayagada (36)	8%		
		Samabalpur (41)	9%		
		Subarnapur (36)	8%		

7.	Male (360)	76%	13.	Household Size	
	Age of the Respondent			1-2 (30)	6%
	15-24 (21)	4%		3 (52)	11%
	25-34 (88)	19%		4 (112)	24%
	35-44 (130)	28%		5 (89)	19%
	45-54 (119)	25%		6 (96)	20%
	55-64 (80)	17%		7+ (94)	20%
	65+ (35)	7%			

Annexure Table A.2: Main source of food for the household by background characteristics

Main source of food for your household						
Background Characteristics (N)	Own production	Market / Grocery store	Exchange labor for food	Gift from family, relatives or friends	Food assistance by Govt. /NGO	Other
Division						
Central (106)	43%	44%	3%	4%	7%	0%
Northern (180)	38%	53%	3%	2%	5%	0%
Southern (187)	43%	45%	4%	1%	6%	1%
Type of District						
Non-Aspirational (291)	40%	49%	3%	2%	6%	0%
Aspirational (182)	42%	46%	3%	1%	7%	1%
Head of Household						
Female (113)	33%	50%	4%	2%	11%	2%
Male (360)	43%	44%	3%	4%	7%	0%
Total	38%	53%	3%	2%	5%	0%

Annexure Table A.3: Share of households with insufficient food in the past 7 days, by the background characteristics

	Zone			Aspirational District		HH Head Sex		Total
	Central	Northern	Southern	No	Yes	Female	Male	N=473

	(N=106)	(N=180)	(N=187)	(N=291)	(N=182)	(N=113)	(N=360)	
Yes	41%	54%	51%	47%	54%	56%	48%	50%

Annexure Table A.4: Main reason for insufficient quantities of food in the past 7 days by the background characteristics

Main reason for insufficient quantities of food								
	no food in market	Access to market	Fear of disease	market closed	Prices too high	No money	No food at home	Too many people at home
Division								
Central (43)	5%	33%	5%	7%	5%	40%	5%	2%
Northern (97)	3%	41%	1%	4%	5%	40%	4%	1%
Southern (96)	6%	32%	6%	5%	7%	35%	5%	2%
Type of District								
Not (137)	2%	44%	4%	6%	5%	33%	6%	2%
Aspirational (99)	9%	25%	4%	4%	7%	46%	3%	2%
Head of Household								
Female (63)	3%	35%	2%	3%	5%	44%	6%	2%
Male (173)	5%	36%	5%	6%	6%	36%	4%	2%
Total (236)	5%	36%	4%	5%	6%	38%	5%	2%

Annexure Table A.5: Share of households who could not access the market/grocery store in the past 7 days by the background characteristics

	Zone			Aspirational District		HH Head Sex		Total
	Central (N=106)	Northern (N=180)	Southern (N=187)	No (N=291)	Yes (N=182)	Female (N=113)	Male (N=360)	
Yes	43%	39%	60%	42%	59%	50%	48%	49%

Annexure Table A.6: Main reason for insufficient quantities of food in the past 7 days by the background characteristics

One main reason for the inability to access the market/grocery								
	Market closed	Market too far	Travel restrictions	Security	Worried about disease	Adults too sick to go	Adults quarantined	No money
Division								
Central (46)	7%	0%	44%	11%	9%	0%	0%	30%
Northern (71)	1%	11%	37%	11%	9%	1%	1%	28%
Southern (113)	4%	1%	46%	6%	19%	0%	0%	25%
Type of District								
Not (122)	4%	4%	41%	12%	15%	0%	0%	24%
Aspirational (108)	3%	4%	44%	5%	12%	1%	1%	31%
Head of HH								
Female (57)	2%	9%	28%	7%	11%	2%	0%	42%
Male (173)	4%	2%	47%	9%	15%	0%	1%	22%
Total (230)	4%	4%	43%	9%	14%	0%	0%	27%

Annexure Table A.7: Changes in the price of essential commodities in the past one month by the background characteristics

Background Characteristics (N)	Changes in the price of essential commodities		
	Increased	Decreased	Remained same
Division			
Central (106)	40%	1%	59%
Northern (180)	31%	0%	69%
Southern (186)	54%	2%	44%
Type of District			
Non-Aspirational (290)	35%	0%	64%
Aspirational (182)	53%	2%	46%

Annexure Table A.8: Share of households consuming the foods in the last 24 hours by background characteristics

	Foods/Food groups							
	Cereals, roots	Pulses, nuts	Dairy	Meat	Vegetables or leaves	Fruits	Oil/fat/butter	Sugar, sweet
Division								
Central (106)	100%	80%	45%	39%	83%	27%	67%	76%
Northern (180)	98%	173%	26%	41%	91%	28%	69%	67%
Southern (187)	100%	83%	12%	18%	89%	8%	78%	33%
Type of District								
Not (291)	99%	83%	33%	42%	90%	28%	69%	66%
Aspirational (182)	99%	72%	12%	15%	86%	8%	76%	39%
Tribal Concentrate								
Low (208)	100%	82%	35%	36%	89%	26%	71%	62%
Medium (170)	99%	68%	19%	27%	83%	12%	73%	57%
High (95)	98%	91%	13%	30%	99%	21%	74%	39%
Physiographic Zone								
Coastal plains (106)	100%	80%	45%	39%	83%	27%	67%	76%
Northern plateau (33)	94%	73%	18%	61%	97%	58%	49%	61%
Central table land (147)	99%	73%	27%	37%	90%	22%	74%	68%
Eastern Ghats (187)	100%	83%	12%	18%	89%	8%	78%	33%
Agro-climatic Zone								
East & SE Coastal Plain (76)	100%	86%	18%	17%	92%	5%	62%	37%
North-Eastern coastal plain (74)	100%	80%	55%	49%	82%	38%	74%	82%
North-central plateau (33)	94%	73%	18%	61%	97%	58%	49%	61%

Western Central Table Land (75)	97%	63%	24%	36%	89%	12%	67%	61%
Mid-Central Table Land (31)	100%	97%	58%	52%	81%	48%	94%	81%
North-Western plateau (41)	100%	73%	10%	27%	98%	20%	71%	71%
North-Eastern Ghats (80)	100%	73%	3%	6%	81%	5%	93%	21%
Western Undulating Zone (63)	100%	92%	21%	33%	94%	13%	65%	57%
Head of Household								
Female (113)	100%	78%	17%	26%	88%	13%	80%	44%
Male (360)	99%	79%	27%	33%	89%	22%	70%	59%
Total (473)	99%	78%	25%	32%	89%	20%	72%	55%

Annexure Table A.9: Number of different food groups consumed in last 24 hours by background characteristics

Background Characteristics (N)	Number of Food Groups consumed in last 24 hours (% HH)			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8
Division				
Central (106)	15%	22%	32%	31%
Northern (180)	9%	32%	38%	21%
Southern (187)	8%	56%	31%	5%
Type of District				
Non-Aspirational (291)	9%	28%	39%	24%
Aspirational (182)	11%	57%	26%	6%
Head of Household				
Female (113)	9%	52%	26%	13%
Male (360)	10%	35%	37%	18%
Total	10%	39%	34%	17%

Annexure Table A.10: Type of coping strategy used (in case of shortage of food or money to buy food) in last 7 days by background characteristics

Background Characteristics	In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, your household had to:				
	Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative	Limit portion size at mealtimes	Restrict consumption by adults so small children can eat	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day
Division					
Central (106)	80%	52%	55%	35%	32%
Northern (180)	80%	40%	58%	48%	43%
Southern (187)	79%	31%	49%	33%	41%
Type of District					
Not (291)	81%	40%	58%	41%	38%
Aspirational (182)	78%	38%	48%	36%	42%
Tribal Concentrate					
Low (208)	81%	39%	63%	45%	41%
Medium (170)	73%	48%	60%	48%	53%
High (95)	88%	24%	24%	12%	14%
Physiographic Zone					
Coastal plains (106)	80%	52%	55%	35%	32%
Northern plateau (33)	85%	27%	27%	3%	3%
Central table land (147)	79%	43%	65%	58%	52%
Eastern Ghats (187)	79%	31%	49%	33%	41%
Agro-climatic Zone					
East & South Eastern Coastal Plain (76)	90%	43%	76%	53%	61%
North-Eastern coastal plain (74)	76%	51%	49%	30%	23%

North-central plateau (33)	85%	27%	27%	3%	3%
Western Central Table Land (75)	80%	57%	71%	64%	64%
Mid-Central Table Land (31)	94%	13%	55%	48%	29%
North-Western plateau (41)	66%	39%	63%	54%	49%
North-Eastern Ghats (80)	88%	26%	44%	29%	43%
Western Undulating Zone (63)	60%	32%	33%	22%	21%
Head of Household					
Female (113)	91%	43%	65%	44%	56%
Male (360)	76%	38%	51%	38%	35%
Total (473)	80%	39%	54%	39%	40%

Annexure Table A.11: Number of coping strategies used (in case of shortage of food or money to buy food) in last 7 days by background characteristics

Number of Coping Strategies used						
Background Characteristics	0	1	2	3	4	5
Division						
Central (106)	5%	27%	23%	12%	21%	12%
Northern (180)	11%	19%	17%	14%	18%	20%
Southern (187)	12%	29%	14%	15%	20%	10%
Type of District						
Non-Aspirational (291)	9%	22%	19%	14%	22%	13%
Aspirational (182)	12%	30%	13%	14%	15%	17%
Tribal Concentrate						
Low (208)	7%	23%	15%	17%	26%	12%
Medium (170)	14%	15%	15%	14%	18%	25%
High (95)	10%	48%	24%	7%	10%	1%

Physiographic Zone						
Coastal plains (106)	5%	27%	23%	12%	21%	12%
Northern plateau (33)	9%	42%	42%	6%	0%	0%
Central table land (147)	12%	14%	11%	16%	22%	25%
Eastern Ghats (187)	12%	29%	14%	15%	20%	10%
Agro-climatic Zone						
East & South Eastern Coastal Plain (76)	4%	12%	12%	21%	33%	18%
North-Eastern coastal plain (74)	5%	32%	26%	11%	16%	10%
North-central plateau (33)	9%	42%	42%	6%	0%	0%
Western Central Table Land (75)	12%	4%	12%	16%	20%	36%
Mid-Central Table Land (31)	3%	32%	19%	23%	13%	10%
North-Western plateau (41)	17%	20%	2%	12%	34%	15%
North-Eastern Ghats (80)	4%	45%	9%	14%	19%	10%
Western Undulating Zone (63)	27%	24%	24%	10%	11%	5%
Head of Household						
Female (113)	4%	23%	12%	14%	26%	21%
Male (360)	12%	26%	18%	14%	18%	12%
Total (473)	10%	25%	17%	14%	20%	14%

Annexure Table A.12: Number of coping strategies used (in case of shortage of food or money to buy food) in last 7 days by number of Food Groups consumed in last 24 hours

No. of Coping Strategy	No. of Food Groups consumed in last 24 hours			
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8
0 (47)	2%	21%	53%	23%
1 (119)	4%	50%	30%	16%

2 (80)	10%	25%	50%	15%
3 (67)	13%	43%	18%	25%
4 (92)	12%	39%	32%	17%
5 (68)	19%	46%	28%	7%

Annexure Table A.13: Share of households changing food consumption due to lockdown, by the background characteristics

	Zone			Aspirational District		HH Head Sex		Total
	Central (N=106)	Northern (N=180)	Southern (N=187)	No (N=291)	Yes (N=182)	Female (N=113)	Male (N=360)	N=473
Yes	47%	47%	41%	49%	39%	52%	42%	45%

Annexure Table A.14: Household members whose food consumption changed

Whose food consumption has reduced the most							
	adult men	adult women	Adolescent boy	Adolescent girls	girls < 10 years	elderly men	elderly women
Division							
Central (50)	84%	56%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
Northern (85)	72%	61%	4%	5%	1%	0%	0%
Southern (76)	51%	79%	0%	4%	0%	4%	8%
Type of District							
Non-Aspirational (141)	72%	68%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Aspirational (70)	57%	63%	0%	4%	0%	4%	9%
Head of Household							
Female (59)	39%	71%	2%	5%	0%	2%	7%
Male (152)	78%	65%	1%	3%	1%	3%	3%
Total	67%	66%	1%	3%	1%	2%	4%

Annexure Table A.15: Share of households borrowing money, by background characteristics

	Zone			Aspirational District		HH Head Sex		Total
	Central (N=106)	Northern (N=180)	Southern (N=187)	No (N=291)	Yes (N=182)	Female (N=113)	Male (N=360)	
Yes	62%	46%	37%	46%	47%	50%	45%	46%

Annexure Table A.16: Source of money borrowed, by background characteristics

Background Characteristics (N)	Source of borrowing money (% HH)			
	MFI/bank	local money lender	Neighbour, relative	savings groups
Division				
Central (66)	5%	30%	55%	24%
Northern (83)	4%	29%	68%	12%
Southern (70)	3%	13%	76%	17%
Type of District				
Non-Aspirational (134)	5%	34%	55%	22%
Aspirational (85)	2%	9%	84%	11%
Head of Household				
Female (57)	0%	28%	74%	12%
Male (162)	5%	23%	64%	19%
Total (244)	4%	24%	66%	17%

Annexure Table A.17: Share of households selling or mortgaging assets to help meet your family's needs by the background characteristics

	Zone			Aspirational District		HH Head Sex		Total
	Central (N=106)	Northern (N=180)	Southern (N=187)	No (N=291)	Yes (N=182)	Female (N=113)	Male (N=360)	
Yes	9%	7%	4%	6%	7%	10%	5%	6%

Annexure Table A.18: Share of households receiving support from Government or NGOs, by background characteristics

	Zone			Aspirational District		HH Head Sex		Total
	Central	Northern	Southern	No	Yes	Female	Male	
Yes	81%	82%	90%	81%	90%	90%	83%	85%

Annexure Table A.19: Type of support received from government

Type of support received from government (<i>multiple response</i>)	
Information	21%
Food	39%
Money	87%
MDM	14%
PDS	65%
THR	7%
Dry HCM	9%
3 months emergency supply	36%
Other safety net	20%
Hygiene supplies	3%
Agriculture/livestock inputs	1%

Annexure Table A.20: Type of support received from government by background characteristics.

Type of support received from government (<i>multiple response</i>)											
	Info about COVID	Food	Money	MDM	PDS	THR	Dry HCM	Emergency food	Other safety net	Hygiene supplies	Agri, livestock inputs
Division											
Central (106)	13%	21%	85%	14%	61%	4%	5%	23%	22%	0%	0%
Northern (180)	16%	33%	93%	3%	59%	8%	5%	28%	9%	1%	1%
Southern (187)	29%	54%	83%	24%	73%	8%	3%	49%	27%	5%	1%

Type of District											
Non-Aspirational (291)	25%	23%	80%	7%	66%	7%	5%	26%	21%	3%	0%
Aspirational (182)	15%	62%	98%	24%	64%	6%	14%	51%	18%	2%	1%
Head of Household											
Female (113)	17%	35%	89%	14%	64%	6%	8%	36%	35%	0%	0%
Male (360)	22%	40%	87%	14%	66%	7%	9%	36%	14%	4%	1%

Annexure Table A.21: Proportion of households received information from the government by background characteristics

	Zone			Aspirational District		HH Head Sex		Total
	Central (N=106)	Northern (N=180)	Southern (N=187)	No (N=291)	Yes (N=182)	Female (N=113)	Male (N=360)	N=473
Yes	81%	82%	90%	81%	90%	90%	83%	85%

Annexure Table A.22: Main source of information for the household by background characteristics

Source of Information						
	Television	district/block officials	Friends, relatives	social media	frontline functionaries	Announcement from government
Division						
Central (86)	77%	5%	36%	42%	31%	29%
Northern (147)	65%	27%	48%	33%	46%	47%
Southern (168)	49%	44%	60%	14%	35%	71%
Type of District						
Non-Aspirational (237)	64%	14%	41%	35%	43%	40%

Aspirational (164)	56%	51%	63%	15%	32%	73%
Head of Household						
Female (102)	52%	34%	54%	17%	32%	54%
Male (299)	64%	27%	49%	30%	41%	53%
Total (401)	61%	29%	50%	27%	38%	53%

Annexure Table A.23: Over the next 10 days, households' immediate needs, by background characteristics.

Background Characteristics						
Households' immediate needs over the next 10 days						
	food	money	hygiene supplies	access to health services, medicines	access to water	Agriculture, livestock inputs
Division						
Central (106)	68%	71%	40%	31%	0%	6%
Northern (180)	73%	67%	33%	24%	5%	11%
Southern (187)	87%	81%	46%	27%	3%	3%
Type of District						
Non-Aspirational (291)	69%	65%	41%	24%	3%	10%
Aspirational (182)	91%	87%	37%	32%	2%	2%
Head of Household						
Female (113)	74%	86%	47%	32%	0%	3%
Male (360)	78%	69%	37%	25%	4%	8%
Total	77%	73%	39%	27%	3%	7%

Annexure Table A.24: Households needs over next one month by background characteristics.

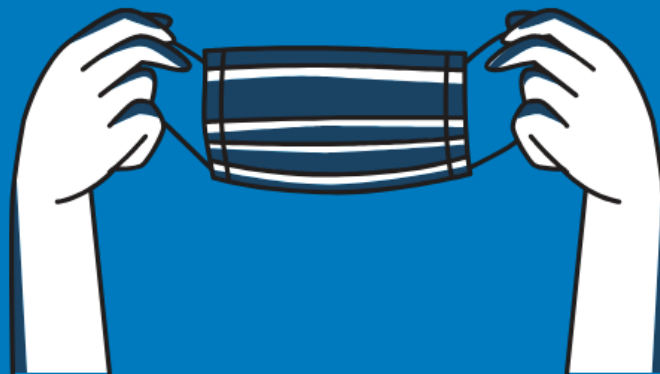
Background Characteristics						
Households' needs over next one month (multiple options)						
	food	money	hygiene supplies	access to health services, medicines	access to water	Agriculture, livestock inputs
Division						
Central (106)	71%	83%	43%	40%	0%	9%
Northern (180)	79%	4%	34%	32%	5%	19%
Southern (187)	95%	87%	48%	35%	2%	4%
Type of District						
Non-Aspirational (291)	76%	71%	43%	34%	3%	15%
Aspirational (182)	95%	87%	39%	36%	2%	4%
Head of Household						
Female (113)	79%	80%	49%	39%	0%	14%
Male (360)	85%	77%	39%	34%	4%	10%
Total	83%	77%	41%	35%	3%	11%

Annexure Table A.25: Households preferred assistance for family by background characteristics.

Preferred assistance for family (multiple options)				
Background Characteristics	n (%)			
	material	food	voucher	cash
Division				
Central (106)	57%	51%	1%	70%
Northern (180)	47%	59%	4%	59%
Southern (187)	68%	74%	3%	67%
Type of District				

Non-Aspirational (291)	58%	65%	1%	79%
Aspirational (182)	57%	63%	4%	60%
Head of Household				
Female (113)	49%	58%	3%	64%
Male (360)	70%	71%	2%	67%
Total	57%	63%	3%	65%

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