

# GENDER IMPACTS ASSESSMENT OF COVID-19 IN ASM COMMUNITIES OF KBK DISTRICTS, ODISHA, INDIA



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## Abstract

The impacts and implications of the COVID-19 are different for men and women for various reasons and may create greater inequalities for people who are in vulnerable positions, particularly those working in the ASM sector. In this context, there is a critical need for gender disaggregated data on COVID-19 to fully understand the virus's transmission and its impacts. Insights from gender disaggregated data will ensure that measures in place will reach those who are highly at risk and most in need. There is an urgent need of gender disaggregated data in ASM communities to understand the existing realities from gender and intersectional lenses that will allow for the identification of these inequalities and, at the same time, incorporate greater protection and assistance to vulnerable ASM populations in strategic and response plans. This study mainly uses data collected in KBK region of India in ASM sector.

The study used both quantitative and qualitative data to increase the reliability and the robustness of data. Purposive sampling method was chosen on the basis of high presence of ASM workers and activity and on the basis of production areas for ASM commodities. For primary data, a sample size of 387 was decided to get a 95 percent confidence level with a margin of error of 5 percentage points. The sample had equal representation of male and female participants. The respondents were reached using snowball sampling technique in which initial interviews and discussions led to referrals to reach the target respondents.

This study examined the gendered impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on the livelihood and health of men and women in ASM communities, has use the data-base and findings to inform, guide and support response planning and address the gendered impact of the pandemic and intends to use it for faster and more gender-sensitive interventions if future outbreaks occur. The recommendations are suggested for future action benefitting ASM communities

# Main Report

## Introduction

The impacts and implications of the COVID-19 are different for men and women for various reasons and may create greater inequalities for people who are in vulnerable positions, particularly those working in the ASM sector. In this context, there is a critical need for gender disaggregated data on COVID-19 to fully understand the virus's transmission and its impacts. Insights from gender disaggregated data will ensure that measures in place will reach those who are highly at risk and most in need. There is an urgent need of gender disaggregated data in ASM communities to understand the existing realities from gender and intersectional lenses that will allow for the identification of these inequalities and, at the same time, incorporate greater protection and assistance to vulnerable ASM populations in strategic and response plans.

### Objectives:

- To examine the gendered impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on the livelihood and health of men and women in ASM communities
- To collect gender-disaggregated data on lives and livelihood in ASM sector
- To use the data-base and findings to inform, guide and support response planning and address the gendered impact of the pandemic.
- To use it for faster and more gender-sensitive interventions if future outbreaks occur.
- To suggest recommendations for future action benefitting ASM communities

## 3. Methodology

The study aimed for collection, analysis and interpretation of primary data from a range of sector stakeholders across all steps of value chains from mine to final market.

Primary data collection consisted of 22 site assessments and 22 communities 11 each from 2 districts Subarnpur and Kalahandi, interviews with 387 participants and focus group discussions by engaging various stakeholders from Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) communities, as well as consultative meetings with traders, private and public-sector stakeholders.

Existing secondary data has been collected and relevant literature reviewed to supplement and validate primary data.

### 3.1. Research Approach

Both quantitative and qualitative data was collected to increase reliability and robustness of data. A total of 4 tools were developed for the collection of primary data from the field. These tools included

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both structured and semi-structured interview guides, each developed according to the variety of contexts that would be encountered during fieldwork. All tools were field tested and refined prior to the commencement of the field research.

- Community Schedule
- Gender impact Assessment survey Schedule
- Semi-structured/open ended Survey Schedule for key informant interviews
- Questions for Focus group discussion

The investigators targeted a variety of stakeholders, including ASM mine site workers, traders, local government representatives, and others.

### 3.2. Field Research

Field research was conducted in 2 districts purposively selected where there are active mines and ASM workers are engaged at least 8 months in a year in extraction of gold and colored stones. The organization and preparation of the fieldwork for primary data collection comprised of the following activities:

- Research team training
- Logistical organization of field work, including accessing vehicles and drivers, setting up initial meetings by local facilitators with community leaders and SHGs of women
- Field testing of the tools
- Refinement of the tools based on results of field testing
- Finalization of team composition
- Finalization of field work implementation plan, the role of local facilitator in facilitating the data collection by reaching the participant for one to one interview by following the standard operating procedure during COVID-19 ( sanitization of hand, use of face mask and maintaining a distance of 3-meter and informed consent from the participant identified in purposive and snow ball sampling). The local facilitators smoothly managed the protocol

### 3.3. Survey Procedures

Four data collection teams, each consisting of four enumerators (2 males and 2 females) and one team leader, completed all data collection for the gender impact assessment study.

Enumerators were responsible for interviewing respondents, while team leaders were responsible for supervision and spot-checking the interviews.

The team leader explained the purpose of the assessment to the respondents and their community leaders, emphasizing the fact that participation was voluntary and that respondents would not receive any material benefits. Community facilitators were engaged to facilitate data collection by the enumerators.

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### 3.4. Sampling & Sample Size

In this survey we took a sample size of 387 respondents to get a 95 percent confidence level with a margin of error of 5 percentage points. With an ASM population of above 100000 we decided a sample size of 387 with equal representation of male and female participants and chose purposive sampling method on the basis of high presence of ASM workers and activity and on the basis of production areas for ASM commodities (Colored Gemstones and Gold) and adopted snowball sampling technique to reach 387 respondents in which initial interviews and discussions led to referrals to reach target female and male respondents which was facilitated by community level facilitator in advance of at least 24 hours.

#### 3.4.1. The reasons for opting Purposive and Snowball techniques:

- Limitation of resources and time to carry out the work in the context of COVID-19 restrictions– these were limitations to data collection in the field, and were taken into account when conducting sampling, in order to ensure that resources were used in the most efficient manner
- At each site, the research team ensured, as far as possible, coverage of the following aspects:
  - Gender, targeting 1:1 gender parity
  - Relative vulnerability, ensuring that those with less ‘voice’ were featured

### 3.5. Focus Group Discussion and Key informant Interviews:

- Self-selection by ASM community members is followed for focus group participation and Key informant interviews– the initial individuals consulted on site were asked to identify 8-12 relevant participants for focus group discussions to mitigate against researcher bias, as well as to promote engaged conversation by ensuring that all participants were taking part in the discussion of their own choice. Finally two groups were organized for focus group discussions involving 11 males and 12 female participants and intensive discussions were held with 12 key informants in the sector – gender impact of COVID-19 in ASM sector.
- The potential risk that self-selective sampling would exclude certain participants, who lacked a strong ‘voice’ in their community, was minimized by supplementation with purposive sampling. Care was taken by the researchers to select additional participants who were excluded, but who the researchers felt would benefit the focus group discussion and key information about the sector.
- The two Focus Groups and the key informants consisted male and female miners representing a variety of roles in the sector and having interest to share their knowledge on gender impact of COVID-19 in ASM sector.

## 4. Data Collection Sites:

The data collection sites were purposively chosen as Bhawani Patna and Junagarh blocks of the Kalahandi District having rich gemstone deposit including cat's eye, sapphire, ruby, garnet, crystal, topaz, moonstone, diamond, tourmoline, aquamarine, beryle, alexandrite, etc.<sup>1</sup> Key informants and

media reports reveal that two out of every three villagers (mostly tribal peasants and dalit castes) in these blocks are connected with the trade.<sup>2</sup>

Mahanadi river basin of Birmaharajapur, Ulunda & Binka blocks of Subarnapur (part of undivided Bolangir district of KBK) have gold and gemstone deposits. Gold extraction from the river basin is done by local ASM communities (Jhara community) for about 8 months in a year except rainy season (Table 1).

## **5. Types of Data Collected:**

The gender impact assessment research collected and compiled demographic information, data on occupations, level of education, household living pattern, knowledge and information about covid-19, access to sources of information on covid-19 risks and prevention, employment and livelihood sources including employment status prior to the spread of covid-19 and during covid-19, changes in the place of work since the spread of covid-19, earning before and during covid-19, change in the number of hours of paid work since the spread of covid-19, the effect of covid-19 on business/mining/livelihood, unemployment benefits or financial support from the government since the spread of covid-19, receipt of in-kind support from the government and non-government sources since the spread of covid-19, the effect of covid-19 on personal resources, changes in the total income of other household members since covid-19, changes in household work participation and time spent by male and female miners including participation in household chores, personal experience of the male and female miners as a result of covid-19, feeling of safety since the spread of covid-19, trend in incidence of crime and gender based violence during the time period of covid-19, coping mechanisms during covid-19, household food production and food security, etc

## **6. Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents:**

### **6.1. Gender and Age group of respondents**

Out of 387 respondents 50.13 percent were males and 49.87 percent were females. About 36.87 respondents belonged to the age group of 18-30 years while 38.24 percent respondents were 31-49 years age group. 18.61 percent respondents were 50-59 years age group and 6.20 percent respondents were 60 years old or above (Table-2 & Table-3)

### **6.2. Marital Status**

26.36 percent respondents were single, 56.85 percent were married, 3.61 percent respondents were living with partners as live-in relationship or cohabiting, 11.11 were widowed and 2.07 were divorced (Table-4).

### **6.3. Level of education**

37.21 percent respondents had no education, 17.05 had some primary education, 13.70 percent had primary level education, 12.15 percent had some secondary level education, 10.59 percent had secondary qualification and 9.30 had tertiary level qualifications (Table 5).

## 6.4. Occupations

In reference to their occupation, 18.86 percent respondents were full time miners, 45.99 percent were pursuing both farming and mining, and 8.79 percent were pursuing farming, mining and small business activities together (Table 6).

## 6.5. Residence Location

Regarding their, current place of residence, 4.65 percent respondents were from towns, 79.59 percent were from villages and 15.76 percent were forest dwellers (Table 6).

## 6.6. Disability Cases

Considering the disability cases, 6.72 percent respondents had some or other forms of disabilities in walking, seeing, hearing, remembering or concentrating, self-caring, or communicating. 93.28 percent respondents were free from such handicaps (Table 7).

## 7. Household Living Pattern

9.30 percent of the respondents were staying alone while 90.70 percent were staying with other family members. Those staying alone in their residence had the privilege of using 1.5 living rooms, 36.95 percent of respondents were sharing one living room with more than one person, and 12.37 percent of the respondents shared a living room with about 3 persons, while 39.18 percent respondents shared one living room with four persons (Table 8 & Table 9).

## 8. Knowledge and information about COVID-19

- Regarding the number of respondents who had information about COVID-19 risks and prevention, 73.90 percent of the respondents had information about COVID-19 risks and prevention.
- While 81.96 percent male respondents had information, 65.80 female were found informed.
- 19.38 percent had no information about risks and prevention although they had heard about the pandemic and 6.72 percent respondents did not know about COVID-19. They were either forest dwellers or not accessible to any source of information as cut off from others during prolonged lock down period (Table 10).

### 8.1. Access to sources of information on COVID-19 risks and prevention

- Regarding the sources of information on risks and prevention of COVID-19, the respondents had

access to multiple sources of information. 26.61 percent had information from Arogya Setu Application (ASA). While 10.82 percent males had downloaded the app, 42.49 percent females had downloaded the app. More number of females had downloaded the App as they had mobile handsets and they were assisted by the community health workers to download the app.

- 57.62 percent of the respondents had information on risks and prevention of COVID-19 from mobile phones, internet & social media (other than ASA).
- 56.19 percent male respondents and 59.07 percent females accessed information from internet & social media (other than ASA). As shared by the respondents, females used mobile handsets to contact friends and relatives and get information on business, health, education, career and employment to help them and their children and males in the ASM communities used it to download games, get information on business and contact friends and relatives.
- 10.59 percent of the respondents had received information on COVID-19 from official government websites and COVID-19 hotline. 24.81 percent had accessed information through radio/television/newspaper. 8.79 percent had accessed information from public service announcement/speaker transmitted by local government institutions, 26.61 percent had got information from their community, including family and friends. 66.15 were informed by primary health facilities and health sub-centres located in their communities. 68.04 percent males and 64.25 percent females accessed information from primary health facilities and health sub-centres.
- 48.45 percent of the male respondents and 59.07 percent of the female respondents had accessed information from front line health workers.
- While more males were accessed to Primary Health Facility and Health Sub-centres located in communities, females due to their preoccupation in household chores were accessed information from front line health workers of ASM communities who contacted the females directly.
- 26.87 percent respondents accessed information by Non-governmental Organizations/Civil society organizations working in ASM communities.
- 19.38 percent had no information at all although they had heard about the pandemic and 6.72 percent respondents did not know about COVID-19. They were either forest dwellers or not accessible to any source of information as cut off from others during prolonged lock down period (Table 11).

## 8.2. Rating the sources of information

Regarding rating of the information they received, 50.13 percent respondents shared that the information they received was clear and helped them to prepare for protection from COVID-19 infection. While 47.43 percent males had accessed complete information, 52.85 percent females had accessed clear and complete preventive information. Females mainly attributed this to their access to female front line community health workers (ASHAs and ANMs) besides other sources. 28.17 percent respondents said that they had clear information but that came too late for them to prepare early which put them in inconvenience to follow norms like using face mask, maintaining social distance, moving without knowing about restriction resulting in being caught by the law enforcement and security agencies (Table 12).

## 9. Impact on Employment and livelihood sources

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### 9.1. Employment status prior to the spread of COVID-19:

- When asked about employment status during a typical week prior to the spread of COVID-19, 22.48 percent respondents informed that they worked in mining. 20.10 percent of the males and 24.87 percent of the female respondents said they were engaged in mining.
- 26.36 percent respondents said that they were engaged in mining, doing own business, farming and had employed other people to assist them. 31.96 percent males and 20.73 females were engaged in mining, doing own business, farming and had employed other people to assist them prior to typical week before the spread of COVID-19 lockdown.
- 45.99 percent respondents shared that they were doing own farming and mining without employing other people. 44.85 percent males and 47.15 percent females were doing own farming and mining but did not employ other people.
- 1.29 percent said that they did not work, as they had a long-term health condition, injury, disability, other sickness. 1.03 percent males and 1.55 percent females did not work, as they had a long-term health condition, injury, disability or other sickness.
- 3.88 percent respondents replied that they did not work but they were planning to start working in mining/ farming/start a business. 2.06 percent of the males and 5.70 percent of the female respondents replied this (Table 13.1).

### 9.2. Changes in the place of work since the spread of COVID-19

- When asked whether there were any changes in their typical place of work since the spread of COVID-19, 79.85 percent respondents replied “Yes” and said that they used to work outside and then they had no work. 79.38 percent males and 80.31 percent females said this.
- 16.02 percent respondents said that they used to work outside and then they were working from home which was told by 17.53 percent males and 14.51 percent female respondents.
- 4.13 percent respondents said that they used to work outside and then they were also going out for work. 3.09 percent males and 5.18 percent females shared this view (Table 23.1.).

### 9.3. Earning before COVID-19:

- 51.94 percent miners said that the money that they used to earn before COVID-19 was more than what their partner earned. 60.31 percent of the male respondents and 43.52 percent of the female respondents said this.
- 26.87 percent respondent miners shared that they had earned less than what their partner earned. 22.68 percent of the male respondents and 31.09 percent of the females shared that they had earned less than what their partner earned.
- 16.02 percent respondents said that the money that they used to earn before COVID-19 was about the same as their partners. 12.37 percent males and 19.37 percent females said this.
- 2.84 respondents replied that they had no earnings prior to the incidence of COVID-19. 2.58 percent of the males and 3.11 percent of the females had no earnings.
- 2.33 percent miners shared that their partners had no earnings. 2.06 of the males and 2.59

percent of the females shared that (Table 13.3).

#### **9.4. Changes in Household Income and Expenditure Pattern: Impact of COVID-19**

- About 60 percent of the miner households had a monthly income ranging US\$ 40 to 125 prior to COVID-19
- Comparison of average household income from different sources calculated prior to COVID-19 and during COVID-19 lockdown period showed that there was a 67.53 percent fall in income from different activities pursued by the miner households (Table 13.4).
- Comparison of average value of household expenditures prior to COVID-19 and during lockdown period showed a drastic fall in expenditure pattern which was about 66.69 percent. As the fall of income was 67.53 percent, miner households had little money at hand to spend (Table 13.5).

#### **9.5. Change in the number of hours of paid work since the spread of COVID-19:**

When asked about any change in the number of hours that they devoted to paid work since the spread of COVID-19, 3.62 percent respondents shared that it increased. 3.09 percent of the males and 4.15 percent of the female respondents said their hours of paid work had increased since the spread of COVID-19.

- 16.02 percent respondents said that there was no change and it was same since the spread of COVID-19. 14.95 percent males and 17.10 percent females had no change in the hours of paid work.
- 15.50 percent respondents shared that since the outbreak of COVID-19, their hours of paid work were decreased but they had not lost their jobs.
- 64.86 percent lost their jobs since the spread of COVID-19 and 64.43 percent of the males and 65.28 percent of the female miners lost their jobs.
- Women's paid labour was hit hard(est). Women had lost their jobs. The pandemic and measures to prevent its spread drove a disproportionate increase in women's unemployment (as compared to men) and also decreasing their overall working time.

#### **10. Impact on ASM activity/business**

It was understood from the response of the miners that the ASM activity/business pursued by the respondent miners was not formally approved by the Government. They were doing this informally and as per law it was illegal mining of gemstones and gold (Table 13.7).

##### **10.1. The impact of COVID-19 on business/mining/livelihood**

When asked about the ways, the spread of COVID-19 affected their business/mining/livelihood, 16.02 percent replied that there was no change. When 22.16 percent male respondents said this, 9.84 percent females said they faced no change.

- 3.62 percent respondents said that the spread of COVID-19 increased or oversized their business/mining/livelihood. 4.64 percent of the males and 2.59 percent of the females said that their

business/mining/livelihood has either increased or oversized or both.

- 15.60 percent miners said that their business/mining/livelihood had either decreased or downsized ever since the spread of COVID-19. 19.07 percent of the males and 11.92 percent of the females had faced this situation.
- 64.86 percent of the respondents said that their business/mining/livelihood stopped totally after the spread of COVID-19. 54.12 percent of the males and 75.65 percent females were affected whose business, livelihood from mining was totally lost.
- Thus a larger number of ASM women pursuing alternative business activities to supplement their household income had lost their jobs, compared to 54.12 per cent of men — a trend that is expected to continue as restrictive measures continues longer (Table 13.8).

## 10.2. Unemployment benefits from the Government since the spread of COVID-19

When asked about the receipt of any unemployment benefits and/or any financial support/relief from the Government – national and local or non-government agencies since the spread of COVID-19, 6.20 percent said yes and 93.80 percent said that they had not availed any unemployment benefits and/or any financial support/relief from the non-government, Government – national and local since the spread of COVID-19. 94.33 males and 93.26 percent females had not received any unemployment benefits and/or any financial support since the spread of COVID-19 Table 13.9.

## 10.3. Coverage by health insurance or health plan

- 56.33 percent miners were covered by health insurance. 48.45 percent of the males and 64.25 percent of the females had health insurance coverage. These were government floated health insurance schemes meant for the economically weaker sections of the population which were Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) and Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana launched by the Government with the objective of establishing an extensive healthcare network across the state,.
- 43.67 percent were not covered by any form of health insurance or health plan. 51.55 percent males and 35.75 percent males had no health insurance coverage as they had no eligibility for these schemes or they were not aware of enrolling them under these schemes as beneficiaries (Table 14).

## 10.4. Receipt of in-kind support from the Government since the spread of COVID-19

When asked about whether they received any in-kind support from the Government since the spread of COVID-19 (food, health supplies, etc.), 65.63 percent miners reported that they had received ration items including groceries from non-government sources. 68.56 percent of the males and 62.70 percent of the females had received in-kind support from the non-government sources.

- 11.63 percent had received food in terms of cooked meals for about a month from the local government sources. 10.81 percent males and 12.44 percent females were the beneficiaries.
- 34.11 percent miners had received supplies for prevention (gloves, masks, sanitizer, etc from both government and non-government sources. 32.47 percent males and 35.75 percent females had availed these supplies.
- 34.11 percent respondents had received personal hygiene supplies including menstrual supplies, baby

diapers, etc who were the females of the ASM communities which was about 68.39 percent of the females had availed this (Table 13.10).

## **10.5. In-kind support received from the non-governmental organization since the spread of COVID-19:**

When asked about receipt of any in-kind support from the non-governmental organization, civil society organization or other non-profit organizations since the spread of COVID-19 like food, health supplies, etc

- 65.63 percent miners said that they had received food items. Food items were received by 68.04 of the males and 63.21 percent of the females.
- 34.11 percent respondents had received supplies for prevention like gloves, masks and hand sanitizer. 32.47 percent males and 30.57 percent females had received these items from non-profit organizations.
- 34.11 percent respondents said that they had received personal hygiene supplies like menstrual supplies, baby diapers, etc for their families. 32.47 percent males and 30.57 percent females had received these items either for their families or for self use
- 34.37 percent respondents had not received any item from non-profit organizations (Table 23.2).

## **11. The Impact of COVID-19 on personal resources**

### **11.1. The Impact of COVID-19 on personal resources of Female Miners:**

- From the Table-14.1 it is observed that in case of 94.30 percent female miners, their personal resources had been decreased as a result of COVID-19.
- In case of 53.89 percent cases income/earnings from own farming or fishing had decreased while in case of 31.60 percent cases it was not a source of income
- In case of 30.05 percent respondent females, income/earnings from family business (other than farming or fishing, mining) had decreased while 58.03 percent had no such business.
- 64.05 percent female respondents faced a decrease in their income from piece or odd jobs.
- In case of 53.89 percent female respondents' food for consumption from own farming/animals/fishing had increased as a disruption of supply chain to sell their produce while 40.41 percent cases food for consumption from own farming/animals/fishing decreased as a result of distress sale at the initial phase of COVID-19 spread to cover other expenses or some of them could not look after their farming or could not harvest due to prolonged lock down, fear of COVID-19 infection, and confinement inside their home.
- 50.26 percent of the respondent families did not receive money or goods from relatives/friends living elsewhere in the country while 49.74 percent had no such source of income.
- Only 1.55 percent families who were getting remittances from relatives/friends could not get it.
- 5.18 percent cases that were getting income from rental properties, investments or savings faced a decrease in such income while 93.26 percent had no such income.
- 6.74 percent cases those had pensions or other social security payments continued to avail these benefits while 93.26 percent cases had no such source to get income.

- In case of 47.67 percent cases support from government increased during the pandemic, in 9.33 percent cases government support remained unchanged, in 6.22 cases government support decreased and 36.78 percent were not getting any such support from government prior to the spread of COVID-19. These support mostly included subsidized rice and other cereals, pulses, oil and other ration items for eligible beneficiaries mostly coming under below poverty line category.
- The cases that were availing charity support from non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, or other non-profit organizations, that increased in case of 47.67 percent cases, remained unchanged in 9.33 percent cases, and decreased in 6.22 percent cases while 36.78 percent respondents had no such source of support.
- In case of 54.40 percent respondents those who had other income sources faced a decrease in their income while 40.93 percent had no such income prior to the spread of COVID-19 (Table-14.1).

## 11.2. The Impact of COVID-19 on personal resources of Male Miners:

- Survey data shows that in case of 94.85 percent male miners, their personal resources had been decreased as a result of COVID-19 (Table-14.2).
- In case of 60.82 percent cases income/earnings from own farming or fishing had decreased while in case of 23.71 percent cases it was not a source of income.
- In case of 22.16 percent respondent males those pursuing family business (other than farming or fishing, mining), their income/earnings from those sources had decreased, income of 4.12 percent had increased and income of 3.61 percent had remained unchanged while 58.03 percent had no such business prior to the spread of COVID-19.
- 63.92 percent male respondents who had income from piece or odd jobs, faced a decrease in their income while 1.55 percent gained income during COVID-19 and in case of 3.61 percent cases it remained unchanged. 30.93 percent respondents had no such income prior to the spread of COVID-19.
- In case of 60.82 percent male respondents' food for consumption from own farming/animals/fishing increased as a disruption of supply chain to market their produce while 6.19 percent cases food for consumption from own farming/animals/fishing decreased as a result of distress sale at the initial phase of COVID-19 spread to cover other expenses or some of them could not look after their farming or could not harvest due to prolonged lock down, fear of COVID-19 infection, and confinement inside their home. In case of 9.28 percent cases it remained unchanged while 23.71 percent respondents had no such income.
- 49.48 percent of the respondent families who used to receive money or goods from relatives/friends living elsewhere in the country did not get it after the spread of COVID-19 while 50.52 percent had no such source of income.
- 2.58 percent families who were getting money or goods from relatives/friends living in another country could not get it after the spread of COVID-19.
- 29.90 percent cases that were getting income from rental properties, investments or savings faced a decrease in such income while 70.10 percent had no such income.
- 5.67 percent cases those had pensions or other social security payments continued to avail these benefits while 94.33 percent cases had no such source of income prior to the spread of COVID-19.
- In case of 52.58 percent cases support from government increased during the pandemic, in 7.22

percent cases government support remained unchanged, in 8.25 percent cases government support decreased and 31.95 percent were not getting any such support from government prior to the spread of COVID-19. These support mostly included subsidized rice and other cereals, pulses, oil and other ration items for eligible beneficiaries mostly coming under below poverty line category.

- Those cases that were availing charity support from non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, or other non-profit organizations, that increased in case of 52.58 percent cases, remained unchanged in 7.22 percent cases, decreased in 8.25 percent cases while 31.95 percent respondents had no such source of support.
- In case of 53.09 percent respondents those who had other income sources faced a decrease in their income while 39.69 percent had no such income prior to the spread of COVID-19 (Table 14.2).

#### **11.4. Changes in the total income of other household members since COVID-19**

90.70 percent respondents reported that there was a decrease in the total income of other household members since COVID-19 started which was uniformly reported by both male and female respondents. While 2.58 percent respondents said no change in income of other household members, 6.72 percent miners reported an increase in income of other household members since COVID-19 started (Table 15).

### **12. Changes in Household Work participation**

#### **12.1. Time spent by Male Miners Prior to COVID-19**

When asked, prior to COVID-19, who spent the most time doing the following household works, the male members replied as follows:

- Regarding, food and meal management and preparation (e.g. cooking and serving meals), 12.37 percent said that they themselves were involved while 58.25 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 22.16 percent said they were equally involved, 7.22 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- Relating to cleaning activities (clothes, utensils and households) 12.37 percent said that they themselves were involved while 58.25 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 22.16 percent said they were equally involved, 7.22 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For decoration, repair and household management (e.g. paying bills), 53.10 percent said that they themselves were involved while 27.32 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 14.43 percent said they were equally involved, 5.15 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- While doing shopping for own household/ family members 29.90 percent said that they themselves were involved while 28.87 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 39.18 percent said they were equally involved, 2.05 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For daily collecting water/firewood/fuel, 4.12 percent said that they themselves were involved while 88.66 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 6.19 percent said they were

equally involved, 1.03 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.

- For looking after children while doing other tasks (e.g. paid work) 3.10 percent said that they themselves were involved while 36.60 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 6.70 percent said they were equally involved, 53.61 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For activity like playing with, talking to and reading to children, 3.10 percent said that they themselves were involved while 36.60 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 6.70 percent said they were equally involved, 53.61 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For instructing, teaching, training children 3.10 percent said that they themselves were involved while 30.41 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 6.70 percent said they were equally involved, 59.79 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For caring children, including feeding, cleaning, physical care, 3.10 percent said that they themselves were involved while 88.14 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 6.70 percent said they were equally involved, 2.06 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with medical care, feeding, cleaning, physical care, 8.25 percent said that they themselves were involved while 53.61 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 36.08 percent said they were equally involved, 2.06 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with banking/financial matter, 88.66 percent said that they themselves were involved while 5.67 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 5.67 percent said they were equally involved, none else in the household was doing the work for them as financial matter was an issue of trust and possession and an exclusive domain of the head of the household.
- During providing affective/emotional support for adult family members, 8.25 percent said that they themselves were involved while 53.61 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 36.08 percent said they were equally involved, 2.06 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For pet/domestic animal care 8.24 percent said that they themselves were involved while 27.84 percent males replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 36.08 percent said they were equally involved, 27.84 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them (Table 16.1).

## 12.2. Time spent by Female Miners Prior to COVID-19

When asked, prior to COVID-19, who spent the most time doing the following household works, the female members replied as follows:

- Regarding, food and meal management and preparation (e.g. cooking and serving meals), 56.99 percent said that they themselves were involved while 12.44 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 23.32 percent said they were equally involved, 7.25 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.

- Relating to cleaning activities (clothes, utensils and households) 56.99 percent said that they themselves were involved while 12.44 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 23.32 percent said they were equally involved, 7.25 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For decoration, repair and household management (e.g. paying bills), 27.46 percent said that they themselves were involved while 53.37 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 13.99 percent said they were equally involved, 5.18 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- While doing shopping for own household/ family members 27.98 percent said that they themselves were involved while 30.05 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 39.90 percent said they were equally involved, 2.07 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For daily collecting water/firewood/fuel, 87.05 percent said that they themselves were involved while 4.15 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 7.77 percent said they were equally involved, 1.03 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For looking after children while doing other tasks (e.g. paid work) 45.60 percent said that they themselves were involved while 3.11 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 7.77 percent said they were equally involved, 43.52 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For activity like playing with, talking to and reading to children, 34.71 percent said that they themselves were involved while 3.11 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 8.29 percent said they were equally involved, 53.89 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For instructing, teaching, training children 29.01 percent said that they themselves were involved while 3.11 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 8.81 percent said they were equally involved, 59.07 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For caring children, including feeding, cleaning, physical care, 55.44 percent said that they themselves were involved while 3.11 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 8.29 percent said they were equally involved, 33.16 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with medical care, feeding, cleaning, physical care, 48.71 percent said that they themselves were involved while 8.29 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 15.02 percent said they were equally involved, 27.98 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.
- For assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with banking/financial matter, 5.70 percent said that they themselves were involved while 89.12 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 5.18 percent said they were equally involved, none else in the household was doing the work for them as financial matter was an issue of trust and possession and an exclusive domain of the head of the household.
- During providing affective/emotional support for adult family members, 53.89 percent said that they themselves were involved while 8.29 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 35.75 percent said they were equally involved, 2.07 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them.

- For pet/domestic animal care 33.16 percent said that they themselves were involved while 8.29 percent females replied that their spouses were doing the activity, 25.39 percent said they were equally involved, 33.16 percent said that someone else in the household was doing the work for them Table 16.2 .

### 12.3. Time spent by Male Miners attending household works as a result of COVID-19

As a result of COVID-19, when asked how had the time they devoted doing the household works changed, the male members' replies were as follows:

- Regarding, food and meal management and preparation (e.g. cooking and serving meals), 58.25 percent said that they usually do not do that while 22.68 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 11.86 percent said their involvement was unchanged, 7.21 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- Relating to cleaning activities (clothes, utensils and households), 58.25 percent said that they usually do not do that while 23.20 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 11.34 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 7.21 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For decoration, repair and household management (e.g. paying bills), 27.32 percent said that they usually do not do that while 47.94 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 19.59 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 5.15 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- While doing shopping for own household/ family members, 28.87 percent said that they usually do not do that while 40.21 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 28.56 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.06 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For daily collecting water/firewood/fuel, 87.63 percent said that they usually do not do that while 10.31 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 1.03 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 1.03 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For looking after children while doing other tasks (e.g. paid work) 88.14 percent said that they usually do not do that while 8.25 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 1.55 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.06 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For activity like playing with, talking to and reading to children, 88.14 percent said that they usually do not do that while 8.25 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 1.55 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.06 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For instructing, teaching, training children 88.14 percent said that they usually do not do that while 8.25 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 1.55 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.06 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For caring children, including feeding, cleaning, physical care, 88.14 percent said that they usually do not do that while 3.09 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 6.70 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.06 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with medical care, feeding, cleaning, physical care, 53.61 percent said that they usually do not do that while 18.56 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 25.77 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.06 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with banking/financial matter, 5.67 percent said that they usually do not do that while 88.66 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 5.67 percent

said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.06 percent said that their involvement had decreased. No one said that it was decreased as handling finance of elderly persons was an attractive proposition for them and they only do that responsibly.

- During providing affective/emotional support for adult family members, 53.61 percent said that they usually do not do that while 39.18 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 5.15 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.06 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For pet/domestic animal care 53.61 percent said that they usually do not do that while 39.18 percent males replied that their involvement was increased, 5.15 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.06 percent said that their involvement had decreased (Table 17.1).

#### **12.4. Time spent by Female Miners attending household works as a result of COVID-19**

As a result of COVID-19, when asked how had the time they devoted doing the household works changed, the female members' replies were as follows:

- Regarding, food and meal management and preparation (e.g. cooking and serving meals), 12.44 percent said that they usually do not do that while 67.36 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 12.95 percent said their involvement was unchanged, 7.25 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- Relating to cleaning activities (clothes, utensils and households), 12.44 percent said that they usually do not do that while 69.95 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 10.36 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 7.25 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For decoration, repair and household management (e.g. paying bills), 53.37 percent said that they usually do not do that while 37.82 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 3.63 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 5.18 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- While doing shopping for own household/family members, 30.05 percent said that they usually do not do that while 43.52 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 24.35 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.07 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For daily collecting water/firewood/fuel, 4.15 percent said that they usually do not do that while 92.23 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 2.59 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 1.03 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For looking after children while doing other tasks (e.g. paid work) 3.11 percent said that they usually do not do that while 92.75 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 2.07 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.07 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For activity like playing with, talking to and reading to children, 3.11 percent said that they usually do not do that while 91.71 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 3.11 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.07 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For instructing, teaching, training children 3.11 percent said that they usually do not do that while 89.64 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 5.18 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.07 percent said that their involvement had decreased.

- For caring children, including feeding, cleaning, physical care, 3.11 percent said that they usually do not do that while 91.71 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 3.11 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.07 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with medical care, feeding, cleaning, physical care, 8.29 percent said that they usually do not do that while 69.43 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 20.21 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.07 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with banking/financial matter, 42.48 percent said that they usually do not do that while 6.74 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 5.18 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 45.60 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- During providing affective/emotional support for adult family members, 8.29 percent said that they usually do not do that while 69.43 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 20.21 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.07 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- For pet/domestic animal care 8.29 percent said that they usually do not do that while 74.09 percent females replied that their involvement was increased, 15.55 percent said their involvement remained unchanged, 2.07 percent said that their involvement had decreased.
- Thus women found themselves with the double-duty of childcare and work as schools were closed. This was a particular challenge for female-headed households, diminishing women's ability to continue working and with reported knock-on effects on household income and women's economic independence (Table 17.2).

## **12.5. Changes in the time devoted to support non- household members (e.g. community, neighborhood) since the spread of COVID-19:**

Since the spread of COVID-19, the respondents shared their situation about the changes in time they devoted in providing help/support to their community or neighborhood members

- 14.73 percent miners said that they usually did not do that. 8.79 percent said that the time devoted increased, 7.75 percent said that the time remained unchanged while a majority of 68.73 percent respondents said that the time devoted to help /support community or neighborhood members decreased.
- This response came uniformly from both male and female respondents (Table 18).

## **12.6. Participation in typical household chores by Male miners since the spread of COVID-19**

When male miners were asked about their participation in household chores, since the spread of COVID-19

- 87.11 percent replied that their partners participated more with household chores and caring for family, 54.64 percent said their daughters were also involved more with household chores and caring for family.
- 6.70 percent said that their son(s) participated more with household chores and caring for family
- 6.19 percent said that other family/household members participated more with household chores and

caring for family.

- 2.06 percent said that they were of their own; nobody else could help them with household chores and caring (Table 19.1).

## 12.7 Participation in household chores by Female miners since the spread of COVID-19

When female miners were asked about their participation in household chores, since the spread of COVID-19

- 8.29 percent replied that their partners participated more with household chores and caring for family, 57.73 percent said their daughters were also involved more with household chores and caring for family.
- 8.29 percent said that their son(s) participated more with household chores and caring for family
- 17.62 percent said that other family/household members participated more with household chores and caring for family.
- 4.15 percent said that they were of their own; nobody else could help them with household chores and caring (Table 19.2).

## 13. Personal experience of the Miners as a result of COVID-19:

### 13.1. Personal experience of the Male Miners as a result of COVID-19

When asked about their personal experience on certain issues as a result of COVID-19, the male miners replied as follows:

- 37.11 percent said that they experienced personal illness. 52.58 percent shared their experience about the illness of a family/household member
- 2.06 percent talked about their experience on the death of a family/household member
- 54.12 percent shared their experience about the cancellation of school or reduction of school hours of their children
- 23.71 percent shared about their hardship due to migration/movement to current geographical location as they were working in a different block prior to COVID-19.
- 73.20 percent shared that their psychological/mental/emotional health was affected due to stress, anxiety.
- 76.29 percent said that they were unable to perform usual personal care/health routines (Table 20.1)

### 13.2. Personal experience of the Female Miners as a result of COVID-19:

When asked about their personal experience on certain issues as a result of COVID-19, the female miners replied as follows:

- 43.52 percent said that they experienced personal illness. 60.10 percent shared their experience

about the illness of a family/household member

- 2.59 percent talked about their experience on the death of a family/household member
- 54.40 percent shared their experience about the cancellation of school or reduction of school hours of their children
- 23.83 percent shared about their hardship due to migration/movement to current geographical location as they were working in a different block prior to COVID-19.
- 78.76 percent shared that their psychological/mental/emotional health was affected due to stress, anxiety.
- 81.35 percent said that they were unable to perform usual personal care/health routines (TABLE 20.2).

### **13.3. Personal experience of Male Miners about accessing basic goods and services including health care as a result of COVID-19:**

As a result of COVID-19, the male miners shared their personal experience about difficulties in accessing different essential basic goods and services

- 93.30 percent faced difficulties in accessing food products/supply
- 94.85 percent could not access medical supplies/PPEs (e.g., gloves, masks, etc.)
- 93.81 percent could not access hygiene and sanitary products (e.g., sanitizer, baby diapers, soap)
- 53.61 percent those needed family planning commodities (e.g., female or male condoms) could not access the products.
- 53.61 percent could not access reproductive or maternal or child health services most needed for their families
- 2.58 percent could not avail HIV treatment services and commodities
- 2.58 percent could not access HIV prevention services (e.g., testing and counseling)
- 94.85 percent experienced longer wait times to visit doctors/seek general medical care
- 96.91 percent were unable to seek general medical care
- 6.19 percent faced problem of regular drinking and cooking water supply
- All the respondents faced the problem of public transport, as those were cancelled during the prolonged lockdown period..
- 93.81 could not get social services/assistance for them and/or their family members (TABLE 21.1)

### **13.4. Personal experience of Female Miners about accessing basic goods and services including health care as a result of COVID-19:**

As a result of COVID-19, the female miners shared their personal experience about difficulties in accessing different essential basic goods and services including health

- 97.41 percent faced difficulties in accessing food products/supply
- 97.93 percent could not access medical supplies/PPEs (e.g., gloves, masks, etc.)
- 97.41 percent could not access hygiene and sanitary products (e.g., sanitizer, baby diapers, soap)
- 53.89 percent those needed family planning commodities (e.g., female or male condoms) could not

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**Project Title:** “Mitigating the impacts of COVID-19 in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) communities in KBK regions of Odisha, India is supported by Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS) and administered by the World Bank Group ([www.worldbank.org/egps](http://www.worldbank.org/egps)).

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access the products.

- 53.89 percent could not access reproductive or maternal or child health services most needed for them and their families
- 0.52 percent could not avail HIV treatment services and commodities
- 1.04 percent could not access HIV prevention services (e.g., testing and counseling)
- 95.88 percent experienced longer wait time to visit doctors/seek general medical care
- 97.41 percent were unable to seek general medical care
- 7.25 percent faced problem of regular drinking and cooking water supply
- All the female respondents faced the problem of public transport, as those were cancelled during the prolonged lockdown period..
- 95.34 could not get social services/assistance for them and/or their family members (TABLE 21.2)

## 14. Feeling of Safety

### 14.1. Feeling of Safety since the spread of COVID-19

- When asked whether the respondents felt safe **when walking alone in their community during the day**, since the spread of **COVID-19**, 74.23 percent male miners said yes while 88.60 female miners said they did not feel safe (Table 22.6).
- When asked whether they felt safe when walking alone in their community at night, 77.84 percent males said no while all female respondents also said that they felt unsafe when walking alone in their community at night.
- Feeling of safety since the spread of COVID-19:
- When asked whether they felt safe at home during the pandemic period 26.36 percent respondents said no and 52.85 percent of the females said they did not feel safe since the spread of COVID-19 (Table 22.1 and Table 22.2)

### 14.2. Trend in incidence of crime during the time period of COVID-19

- During the time period of COVID-19, when asked about the state of crime in their communities, 44.85 percent males said it was decreased while 9.33 percent females said so.
- 38.14 percent males said that incidence of crime was same as before while 46.11 percent females had the same opinion.
- 17.01 percent males said that crimes in their communities increased during the time of COVID-19, while 44.56 percent females said the rise in crimes in the same period (Table 22.3).

### 14.3. Trend in incidence of conflict/violence in family

- During the time period of COVID-19, when asked about the state of conflict/violence in their family/household, 18.61 percent respondents said that it had decreased. 28.87 males said that it had decreased while 8.29 percent females said so.
- 46.25 percent respondents said that conflict/violence in their family/household had remained same.

32.99 percent males and 44.04 percent females said that occurrence of conflict/violence in their family/household had remained same.

- 35.14 respondents said that conflict/violence in your family/household had increased. 22.68 percent males and 47.67 percent females said that conflict/violence in their family/household had increased (Table 22.4).

#### **14.4. The reasons of conflict/violence in family during the period of COVID-19**

- When asked about the reasons of conflict/violence in their family/household during the period of COVID-19, 44.70 percent attributed it to unemployment and lack of earning; 33.51 percent male respondents and 55.96 percent females gave same opinion.
- 23 percent respondents cited the shortage of food in households was the reason of conflict/violence which was expressed by 19.59 percent males and 26.42 percent females.
- 44.96 percent respondents said the shortage of space as the reason of conflict/violence in family/household. 28.87 males and 61.14 percent females said about shortage of space leading to conflict/violence in family/household during the period of COVID.
- 42.34 respondents viewed increased workload during COVID-19 on family members was the reason of conflict/violence in family/household. While 9.28 percent males gave this view a majority of 73.58 percent females shared increasing workload due to closure of schools and confinement of members due to lockdown in limited space as the reason of conflict/violence in family/household.
- 14.99 percent respondents said that the presence of alcoholic spouse were the cause of conflict and violence in family. 1.03 percent males and 29.02 percent females cited this as the reason of conflict and violence.
- 17.31 percent said that demand for money from saving by spouse was the reason of conflict and violence in family. While 7.22 percent males expressed this, 27.46 percent females proposed this as the main reason.
- 16.80 percent said refusal to surrender saving, especially by female members is the cause of conflict or violence. While 6.29 percent males gave this view about 27.46b percent females cited this as the reason of conflict and violence in their families.
- 14.47 percent said that often conflict and violence erupts on the issue of child care. 6.19 percent males and 27.46 percent females cited child care as one of the reasons for conflict and violence in families.
- 31.52 percent respondents cited depression and stress due to COVID-19 confinement resulted into conflict and violence in families which was shared by 27.84 males and 35.23 percent females.
- Neglect of conjugal responsibilities was the reason of conflict and violence in families as cited by 34.63 percent respondents. 28.28 percent males and 40.41 percent females gave this response.
- Increased verbal abuse by either of spouse during lockdown and confinement period of COVID-19 was cited as the reason of conflict and violence in families by 39.79 percent of respondents. 40.72 percent males and 38.86 percent females expressed this as one of the reasons.
- Women, girls and vulnerable groups were at increased risk of GBV during the epidemics due to limited involvement and control in decision-making on a household's response, and shifts in social safety nets, mobility and access to information/services. School closures and quarantines further contributed to exacerbate these risks.

- Experiences demonstrated that where women were primarily responsible for procuring and cooking food for the family, increasing food insecurity as a result of the crises placed them at heightened risk, for example, of intimate partner and other forms of domestic violence due to heightened tensions in the household (Table 22.5).

## 15. Coping Mechanisms

### 15.1. Perceived impact of continuation of restrictive measures on financial situation

#### of Male Miners:

- When asked if restrictive measures related to spread of COVID-19 continue, what would most likely happen to their financial situation, the replies of male miners were as follows:
- 80.41 percent said that it would be difficult for self and their families to keep up with basic expenses (food, hygiene products, etc.), 12.37 percent said it would be somehow difficult, 7.22 percent said it would not affect them
- 91.75 percent males said that the situation would be difficult for them and their families to pay for rent and utilities. 6.19 percent said it would somehow affect them while 2.06 said that they would not be affected.
- 93.30 percent said that if restrictive measures continue, they would have to save on food, 90.21 percent said that they would have to stop seeking health services/assistance, 84.54 percent replied that they would have to ask for help from relatives and friends, 89.18 percent said that they would have to seek help from the local authorities, 93.82 percent said they would have to take out a loan if restrictive measures related to spread of COVID-19 continue longer (Table 24.1.).

### 15.2. Perceived impact of continuation of restrictive measures on financial situation

#### of Female Miners:

- When asked if restrictive measures related to spread of COVID-19 continue, what would most likely happen to their financial situation, the replies of female miners were as follows:
- 96.37 percent said that it would be difficult for self and their families to keep up with basic expenses (food, hygiene products, etc.), 2.07 percent said it would be somehow difficult, 1.56 percent said it would not affect them
- 97.41 percent males said that the situation would be difficult for them and their families to pay for rent and utilities. 1.55 percent said it would somehow affect them while 1.04 said that they would not be affected.
- 94.82 percent said that if restrictive measures continue, they would have to save on food, 90.67 percent said that they would have to stop seeking health services/assistance, 90.16 percent replied that they would have to ask for help from relatives and friends, 94.82 percent said that they would have to seek help from the local authorities, 94.30 percent said they would have to take out a loan if restrictive measures related to spread of COVID-19 continue longer.
- The economic ramifications of COVID-19 have been particularly acute for women and girls. Existing gender inequalities were deepened in its wake, especially for women and girls who were already marginalized (Table 24.2.).

## 16. The Impact on Household Food Production and Supply

### 16.1. Household production of crops/ livestock/poultry:

- 96.39 percent respondents replied that they produced crops/ livestock/poultry irrespective of male and female respondents (Table 25.1).

The extent the food produced by the household meet household food needs:

- When asked to share the extent the food produced by the household provided for their household food needs 25.06 percent miners said that the food produced by the household provided for all their food needs, 21.19 percent said that the produce met most of their food needs while 53.75 percent said that the household production fulfilled some of their food needs. There was a more or less uniform response from both male and female miners (Table 25.2).

### 16.2. The impact on the ability of participants to buy Agriculture Inputs:

Since COVID-19 started, the ability of the peasant miners was impacted in different extent to buy seed and other inputs to plant crops. 14.47 percent replied that COVID-19 had no effect on their ability to buy seed and other inputs to plant crops, 2.07 percent mostly males said that their ability was increased but a majority of 83.46 percent said that their ability to buy seed and other inputs to plant crops decreased. The ability of 78.35 percent males and 88.60 females was decreased to buy seed and other inputs to plant crops being impacted by COVID-19 (Table 25.3.).

### 16.3. The impact on production of food crops and or livestock since COVID-19:

Since COVID-19 started, 14.47 respondents said that the amount of food crops and livestock produced by them had stayed the same, 2.07 percent said that the amount had increased while a majority of 83.48 percent shared that the amount of food crops and livestock production had decreased. 78.35 males and 88.60 percent female respondents were severely affected due to the decline of amount of food crops and livestock production as expressed by them.

Since COVID-19 started, 14.47 respondents said that their ability to market the crops/livestock/non-farm items had stayed the same, 2.07 percent said that their ability to market the crops/livestock/ non-farm items had increased while a majority of 83.48 percent shared that their ability to market the crops/livestock/ non-farm items had decreased. 78.35 males and 88.60 percent female respondents were severely affected due to the decline of marketing opportunity as expressed by them (Table 25.4).

### 16.4. Incidence of theft of crops from the fields since COVID-19:

Since the start of COVID-19, 14.47 respondents said that theft of crops from the fields stayed the same as that was prior to the pandemic, 57.62 percent said that theft of crops from the fields had increased. 52.58 percent males and 62.69 percent female respondents were severely affected due to the theft of crops from the fields during COVID-19 lockdown period as expressed by them. 27.91 percent shared that theft of crops from the fields had decreased during the lockdown period (Table 25.6).

## 16.5. COVID-19 effect on the food supplies in the local Markets:

Since COVID-19 started, 14.47 respondents said that food supplies in the local market/shops had stayed the same, 2.07 percent said that food supplies in the local market/shops had increased while a majority of 83.48 percent shared that food supplies in the local market/shops had decreased. 78.35 males and 88.60 percent female respondents were severely affected due to the decline of food supplies in the local market/shops as expressed by them (Table 25.5)

## 16.6. Household Level Food Stress during COVID-19:

- Recalling about the last 7 months, 82.69 percent respondents replied that there was a time when they or others in their households ate less than they thought they should because of a lack of money or other resources. 76.81 percent males and 88.60 females shared their experience about food stress situation during COVID-19 lockdown leading to skipping their meals.
- 15.24 percent respondents did not experience this situation while 2.07 percent could not exactly recall.
- In some cases, there were a time some or other members in households were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food.
- Recalling about the last 7 months, 21.19 percent respondents replied that there was a time when they or others in their households were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food. 14.95 percent males and 27.46 percent females shared their experience about a time when they or others in their households were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food.
- 78.81 percent respondents did not experience this situation (Table 25.8 and Table 25.9.).

## 17. Major Findings

- Women who were poor and marginalized faced a higher risk of COVID-19 transmission and fatalities, loss of livelihood, and increased violence. COVID-19 contributed to the worsening of gender-poverty gap in ASM sector.
- The pandemic-induced poverty surge widened the gender poverty gap – meaning, more ASM female workers would be pushed into extreme poverty than the male ASM workers. This is especially the case among those aged 25 to 30 years, at the height of their productive and family formation period.
- For the ASM workers in India, the pandemic meant no work and no wages or other protection.
- For countless ASM females, along with losing income, unpaid care and domestic work burden exploded. While everyone was facing unprecedented challenges, female ASM workers were bearing the brunt of the economic and social fallout of COVID-19.
- Food insecurity is a growing concern in ASM communities. Our results show a significant increase in reported food insecurity compared with before COVID-19. This trend worsened over time, with nearly twice as many respondents reporting that they skipped meals as the pandemic went

on. Incidences of skipping meals were significantly higher from women than from men, with the disparity between the two increasing over time.

- Sustained reductions in household income were cited as the primary cause of food insecurity, followed by food price inflation. Respondents with access to land for farming reported lower levels of food insecurity than those without.
- Rising food price inflation during COVID-19 had a disproportionate impact on women in ASM communities, who tend to be primarily responsible for household food expenditure. Combined with widespread closure of schools – resulting in a reported increase in food expenditure for households by respondents – and lower incomes, the strain on household resources could be catastrophic for many of ASM’s most vulnerable families.
- An increase in gender-based violence (GBV) had put women at risk. Respondents reported that sustained reductions in household income were affecting both men and women, resulting in increased stress and frustration and manifesting itself in rising levels of domestic violence against women.
- COVID-19 and related social restrictions had a negative effect on women’s health. Respondents reported a reduction in women’s ability to travel to local markets, due both to government-imposed movement restrictions and reductions in household income. This increased the difficulty for many women of ASM communities obtaining family planning tablets, sanitary items and essential medicines. Prior to COVID-19, most of the ASM females were relying on door-to-door provision of these items by front line community health workers no longer operating because of COVID-19.

## 18. Recommendations:

Here are the steps that need to be taken to mitigate the negative economic impacts of COVID-19 on ASM miners.

- Direct income support to female ASM workers: Introduce economic support packages, including direct cash-transfers, for vulnerable ASM women particularly single women with children. Direct cash-transfers to marginalized ASM women can be a lifeline for those struggling to afford day-to-day necessities during this pandemic. These measures will provide tangible help that women need right now.
- Support for ASM women-owned and women-led businesses: Businesses owned and led by ASM women which are impacted by COVID-19 should receive financial support in a subsidized rate and grants from financial institutions, government and non-government agencies to mitigate the impact of the pandemic.
- Support for women ASM workers: Gender-responsive social protection schemes should be introduced to support income security for ASM women. For instance, expanded access to affordable social security payments for ASM workers in the informal sector will enable ASM women to cope up with the pandemic situation.
- Social, cultural and gender norms, roles and relations influence women’s and men’s vulnerability

to infection, exposure and treatment. COVID-19 responses must therefore be informed by strong analysis of gender inequalities and informed by sex and age-disaggregated data, as far as possible.

- Women and men should be consulted from needs assessments to the design of interventions, and the monitoring of effectiveness – including in relation to unintended impacts of physical distancing on men and women.
- The disease-related health vulnerabilities faced by women from poor, marginalized and excluded ASM communities must also be recognized and addressed as a matter of priority.
- Prioritize prevention and redress of violence against women and girls in COVID-19 responses and ensure that services for survivors are deemed essential and remain accessible and adequately funded.
- Information and communication technology use needs special focus as the COVID-19 pandemic has made it clear that communications technology has to be well developed in the days ahead. Therefore, investment in ICT training for small holder ASM producers will enhance their coping capacity in pandemic situation: benefit in term of accessing to information for awareness building, prior preparedness, managing online supply chain, communicating health care providers and suppliers of essential health care, hygiene, household necessities and seeking legal help as a protection against GBV.
- In relation to gender and ASM, policy-makers must ensure high-quality, gender responsive and context-specific policy and programming that allows for the empowerment of marginalized ASM males and females.
- COVID-19 emergency policy has failed to take gender impacts into account resulting in unintentional outcomes that discriminate against and disadvantage women. A study respondent in Kalahandi, for example, noted that a lockdown was enacted with limited notice to community groups, disadvantaging poorer women who are responsible for household expenditure, but did not have the cash flow to stockpile essential items such as food and medication, including family planning tablets.
- Women in ASM communities have an important role to play in post-COVID recovery. Our data highlights how women have already been playing critical local roles in COVID-19 response, for example generating income through alternative livelihood activities. Policy-makers must look for ways to support and strengthen these existing responses by identifying and addressing ASM women’s needs in each context.

## 19. Conclusion:

- As the COVID-19 pandemic lays bare gender and other enduring fault lines of inequality, the collection of gender disaggregated data is key to answering upcoming questions faced by development planners in the changing context.
- The study provides insights on the gendered impacts of the pandemic on artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) communities.

- From a rise in gender-based domestic violence to decreased access to essential health services, rises in unpaid work and the increased burden (and risk) of caring for the sick, women and girls have paid a heavy toll. Gender sensitive and evidence based decision-making will ensure that existing inequalities and vulnerabilities affecting women and other marginalized groups are not exacerbated. In addition, the role already played by women in ASM communities in responding to the crisis should be harnessed into meaningful participation in decision-making, creating opportunities for the rebuilding of a more equitable post-COVID ASM sector.

## Annexure-1

# Data Tables

Table 1 Breakdown of the distribution of sites by district and commodity.

Districts	Blocks	Commodity
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Kalahandi	Bhawani Patna & Junagarh	Colored Stones
Subarnpur	Birmaharajapur, Ulunda & Binka	Colored Stones and Gold

### Demographic Information:

Table-2: Gender of respondents N=387

Gender	Count -N	Per cent
Male	194	50.13
Female	193	49.87
Total	387	100

Table-3: Age of respondents N=387

Age in year	Males	Females	Total	Per cent
18-30	67	76	143	36.95
31-49	83	65	148	38.24
50-59	34	38	72	18.61
≥60	10	14	24	06.20

Table-4: Marital Status N=387

Marital status	Count -N	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Single	102	26.36	58 (29.90)	44 (22.80)
Married	220	56.85	114 (58.76)	106 (54.92)
Living with partner/cohabiting	14	3.61	4 (2.06)	10 (5.18)
Widowed	43	11.11	17 (8.76)	26 (1.35)
Divorced	08	2.07	01 (0.52)	07 (3.63)

Table 5: Level of education: N=387

Level of education	Count -N	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
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None	144	37.21	69 (35.57)	75 (38.86)
Some Primary	66	17.05	34 (17.53)	32 (16.58)
Primary	53	13.70	26 (13.40)	27 (13.99)
Some Secondary	47	12.15	25 (12.89)	22 (11.40)
Secondary	41	10.59	21 (10.82)	20 (10.36)
Tertiary or higher	36	09.30	19 (9.79)	17 (8.81)
Total				

Table 6: Occupations

Occupations	Count N=387	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Miner	073	18.86	43 (22.16)	30 (15.54)
Farmer-Miner	178	45.99	96 (49.48)	82 (42.49)
Miner – Business	034	8.79	03 (1.55)	31 (16.06)
Farmer-Miner- Business	102	26.36	52 (26.80)	50 (25.91)

Table 6: Current place of residence N=387

Place of residence	Count -N	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Town	18	04.65	11 (5.67)	7 (3.63)
Village/small town	308	79.59	157 (80.93)	151 (78.24)
Forest village	61	15.76	26 (13.40)	35 (18.13)
Total				

Table 7: Disability cases – walking, seeing, hearing, remembering or concentrating, self-caring, or communicating? N=387

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Disability	Count – N=387	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Yes	26	6.72	11 (5.67)	15 (7.77)
No	361	93.28	183 (94.33)	178 (92.23)

Table 8: Number of respondents living with other people N=387

Live with other people	Count -N	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Yes	351	90.70	173 (89.18)	178 (92.23)
No	36	09.30	21 (10.82)	15 (7.77)

Table 9: Number of people live with you (do not count yourself) and living rooms in HH N=387

No of people Live with you	Average number of Rooms in HH	Rooms per person in HH	Count - N	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Self (0)	1.5	1.5	036	9.30	21 (10.82)	15 (7.77)
1-3	1.5	0.6	143	36.95	73 (37.63)	70 (36.27)
4-6	1.25	0.25	150	38.76	76 (39.18)	74 (38.34)
7 and above	3.0	0.38	058	14.99	24 (12.37)	34 (17.62)

### Knowledge and information about COVID-19

Table 10: Number of respondents who got information about COVID-19 risks and prevention: N=387

Got Information about COVID-19 risks and prevention	Count – N=387	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Yes	286	73.90	159 (81.96)	127 (65.80)

No	75	19.38	27 (13.92)	48 (24.87)
Do not know about COVID-19	26	6.72	08 (4.12)	18 (9.33)

Table 11: Main source of information regarding COVID-19 risks and prevention – multi-choice

Main source of information	Count – N=387	Percent	Male – N=194	Female – N=193
Arogya Setu Application (ASA)	103	26.61	21 (10.82)	82 (42.49)
Mobile Phone, Internet & Social Media (other than ASA) (Text, call, WhatsApp, etc)	223	57.62	109 (56.19)	114 (59.07)
Official Government websites & COVID-19 hotline	41	10.59	19 (9.79)	22 (11.40)
Radio/Television/Newspaper	96	24.81	49 (25.26)	47 (24.35)
Public service announcement/speaker	34	8.79	16 (8.25)	18 (9.33)
Community, including family and friends	103	26.61	61 (31.44)	42 (21.76)
Health Facility/Health sub-centres	256	66.15	132 (68.04)	124 (64.25)
Front line community health care worker	208	53.75	94 (48.45)	114 (59.07)
Non-governmental organization/Civil society organization	104	26.87	33 (17.01)	71 (36.79)
Know but did not access any source	75	19.38	27 (13.92)	48 (24.87)
Do not know about COVID-19	26	6.72	8 (4.12)	18 (9.33)

Table 12: How would you rate the information you received? N=387

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Rating the information	Count – N=387	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Clear and helped me prepare	194	50.13	92 (47.43)	102 (52.85)
Clear but it came too late for me to prepare	109	28.17	61 (31.44)	48 (24.87)
Confusing/contradictory	058	14.98	33 (17.01)	25 (12.95)
No information to prepare for COVID-19 prevention	26	06.72	8 (4.12)	18 (9.33)

### Employment and livelihood sources

Table 13.1: Employment status during a typical week prior to the spread of COVID-19 N=387

Employment status prior to COVID-19	Count – N=387	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Worked in mining	87	22.48	39 (20.10)	48 (24.87)
My own business, mining, farming and employed other people	102	26.36	62 (31.96)	40 (20.73)
My own farming and mining but I did not employ other people	178	45.99	87 (44.85)	91 (47.15)
I did not work, as I have a long-term health condition, injury, disability	05	1.29	02 (1.03)	03 (1.55)
I did not work, but I am planning to start working in mining/ farming/start a business	15	3.88	04 (2.06)	11 (5.70)

Table 13.2: Response on the amount of money that they used to earn BEFORE COVID-19 (N=387)

The money that they used to earn before COVID-19	Count -N	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
More than what my partner earns	201	51.94	117 (60.31)	84 (43.52)
Less than what my partner earns	104	26.87	44 (22.68)	60 (31.09)

About the same	62	16.02	24 (12.37)	38 (19.69)
I have no earnings	11	02.84	05 (2.58)	06 (3.11)
Partner has no earnings	09	02.33	04 (2.06)	05 (2.59)

Table 13.3: Income per month (Household) in normal time prior to COVID-19 pandemic

Income per month in INR and US\$	Nos N=387	Per cent	Male N=194	Female-N=193
3000 or less US\$ 41.67 or less	78	20.15	36 (18.56)	42 (21.76)
3001-6000 US\$ 41.68 – 83.33	82	21.19	28 (14.43)	54 (27.98)
6001-9000 US\$ 83.34 -125	77	19.90	45 (23.20)	32 (16.58)
9,001-12,000 US\$ 125.01 -166.67	59	15.24	32 (16.49)	27 (13.99)
12001-15,000 US\$ 166.68 – 208.33	38	9.82	22 (11.34)	16 (8.29)
15001 -30,000 US\$ 208.34 -416.67	39	10.08	21 (10.82)	18 (9.33)
More than 30000 More than US\$ 416.67	14	3.62	10 (5.15)	04 (2.07)

Table 13.4: Comparison of average household Income from different sources calculated prior to COVID-19 and during COVID-19 Lockdown Period

Activities	Product	The period from 1st July 2019 to 28th February 2020, prior to COVID-19 lockdown			The period from 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 to 30 <sup>th</sup> October, 2020 during COVID-19 lockdown			Percentage fall/increase in income	Percentage increase/decrease in number of HH
		Average Income in INR and US\$ equivalent*	No of Households practicing	Per cent	Average Income in INR and US\$ equivalent**	No of Households practicing	Percent		

ASM activities	Color stone/gold	36000 (498.96)	387	100	9760 (131.89)	208	53.75	73.57	46.25
Agriculture	Paddy-vegetables	28600 (396.40)	376	97.16	9300 (125.67)	206	53.23	66.78	43.93
Livestock – milk and small animals like goat/sheep and poultry	Milk-meat	4600 (63.76)	266	68.73	2400 (32.43)	105	27.13	42.83	41.6
Hunting of Game (Animals)	Meat	240 (3.33)	104	26.87	3240 (43.78)	197	50.90	92.59** *	24.03
Fishing	Fish	850 (11.78)	84	21.70	450 (6.08)	47	12.14	47.06	9.56
Non-timber Forest Produce	Bamboo shoot, Mahua flower, Sal and Siali leaves for plate making	1560 (21.62)	312	80.62	3540 (47.84)	352	90.96	55.93** *	10.34
Other Common property Resources	Mutha Kand, fuel wood	4300 (59.60)	141	36.43	2200 (29.73)	129	33.33	48.84	3.10
Other (wage)	MGNREGA, wage from seasonal agriculture	25000 (346.50)	248	64.08	2800 (37.84)	28	7.24	88.88	56.84
Total/average		101150 (1401.94)	240		33690 (455.27)	156		67.53	35.00

\*Exchange rate 1US\$ = INR 72.15 (February 2020)

\*\*Exchange rate 1US\$ = INR 74.00 (November 2020)

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Table: 13.5: Average Estimated value of household expenditures prior to COVID-19 and During Lockdown Period

Expenditure Type	The period from 1st July 2019 to 28th February 2020, prior to COVID-19 lock down		The period from 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 to 30 <sup>th</sup> October, 2020 during COVID-19 lockdown		Percentage fall/increase in expenditure
	No of HH	INR	No of HH	INR	
Food purchases (vegetables, milk, bread, sugar, etc) –per day	387	8300	387	5685	31.51
Bulk foods (rice, grains, dal etc)	387	25000	387	11590	53.64
Buying of animal feed	292	4000	292	1680	58.00
Luxury foods (e.g. fish and meat, coffee, tea, sweets)	387	3800	387	1750	53.95
Clothing	387	3970	387	1550	60.96
Medicine and doctor consultation	298	3760	298	1640	95.74
Transport fuel/transport	149	7850	149	1480	81.15
Buying of farm gadgets	247	1650	247	230	86.06
Buying of mining gadgets	278	2100	278	125	94.05
Electric bill	296	2100	296	1460	30.48
Insurance premium	22	340	296	200	41.18
Shoes	188	400	22	180	55.00
Home improvement	297	1400	188	340	75.71
Household items (e.g. kitchen utensils, furniture) - 3	301	2280	297	540	76.32
Education (school fees, books)	152	1870	301	880	52.94
Marriages, births, and burials	98	8750	152	2760	68.46
Selected religious celebrations	387	6700	98	1600	74.78

Savings in cash & kind	387	16880	387	0	-
Total	274	101150	269	33690	66.69

\*Exchange rate 1US\$ = INR 72.15 (February 2020)

\*\*Exchange rate 1US\$ = INR 74.00 (November 2020)

Table 13.6: Any change in the **number of** hours that they devoted **to paid work** since the spread of COVID-19. (N=387)

Change in work hours in paid work since the spread of COVID-19	Count -N	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Increased	14	3.62	06 (3.09)	08 (4.15)
No change/It is the same	62	16.02	29 (14.95)	33 (17.10)
Decreased, but I didn't lose my job	60	15.50	34 (17.53)	26 (13.47)
I lost my job	251	64.86	125 (64.43)	126 (65.28)

Table 13.7: Is your ASM activity/business formally approved by the Government? (N=387)

Business formally registered	Count-N	Percent	Male –	Female-
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with the Government			N=194	N=193
Yes	0	0	0	0
No	387	100	194 (100)	193 (100)

Table 13.8: The ways, the spread of COVID-19 affected their business/mining/livelihood (N=387)

The spread of COVID-19 affected the business	Count	Percent	Male	Female
No change	62	16.02	43 (22.16)	19 (9.84)
Increased/oversized	14	3.62	9 (4.64)	05 (2.59)
Decreased/downsized	60	15.50	37 (19.07)	23 (11.92)
Stopped totally	251	64.86	105 (54.12)	146 (75.65)

Table 13.9: Number of people those received any unemployment benefits and/or any financial support from the Government – national and local – since the spread of COVID-19 (N=387)

Any unemployment benefits and/or any financial support/relief from the non-government, Government – national and local – Since the spread of COVID-19 received	Count -N	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Yes	024	6.20	11 (5.67)	13 (6.74)
No	363	93.80	183 (94.33)	180 (93.26)

Table 13.10: Number of persons who received any in-kind support from the Government – national and local – SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 (food, health supplies, etc.) (N=387) **multiple**

In-kind support from the Government – national and local – Since the spread of COVID-19 (food, health supplies, etc	Count-N	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Ration items including groceries	254	65.63	133 (68.56)	121 (62.70)

Yes, food	45	11.63	21 (10.82)	24 (12.44)
Yes, supplies for prevention (gloves, masks, sanitizer, etc.)	132	34.11	63 (32.47)	69 (35.75)
Yes, personal hygiene supplies (menstrual supplies, baby diapers, etc.)	132	34.11	-	132 (68.39)
No	38	9.82	18 (9.28)	20 (10.36)

Table 14: Number of persons currently covered by any form of health insurance or health plan (N=387)

Currently covered by any form of health insurance or health plan	Count-N	Percent	Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Covered by health insurance	218	56.33	94 (48.45)	124 (64.25)
Not covered by health insurance	169	43.67	100 (51.55)	69 (35.75)

Table-14.1. **No & Percentage** of females, the manner their personal resources had been affected as a result of COVID-19, (N=193)

Personal resources affected by COVID-19	No & Percentage			
	Increased 1	Unchanged 2	Decreased 3	Not a source of income/ SUPPORT 4
1. Income/earnings from mining	0 (0)	11 (5.70)	182 (94.30)	0 (0)
2. Income/earnings from own farming or fishing	17 (8.81)	11 (5.70)	104 (53.89)	61 (31.60)
3. Income/earnings from family business (other than farming or Fishing, mining)	11 (5.70)	12 (6.22)	58 (30.05)	112 (58.03)
4. Income from a piece/odd jobs	2 (1.04)	5 (2.59)	124 (64.25)	62 (32.12)
5. Food for consumption from own farming/animals/fishing	104 (53.89)	11 (5.70)	78 (40.41)	-
6. Money or goods received from relatives/friends living elsewhere in the country	0	0	97 (50.26)	96 (49.74)

7. Money or goods received from relatives/friends living in another country	0	0	03 (1.55)	90 (46.63)
8. Income from rental properties, investments or savings	0	2 (1.04)	10 (5.18)	181 (93.78)
9. Pensions or other social payments	0	13 (6.74)	0	180 (93.26)
10. Support from Government	92 (47.67)	18 (9.33)	12 (6.22)	71 (36.78)
11. Support/Charity from non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, or other non-profit organizations	92 (47.67)	18 (9.33)	12 (6.22)	71 (36.78)
12. Other income sources	8 (4.15)	1 (0.52)	105 (54.40)	79 (40.93)

Table 14.2. AS A RESULT OF COVID-19, how have the following PERSONAL RESOURCES been affected (men)? (N=194)

PERSONAL RESOURCES affected by COVID-19 (men's response)	No & Percentage			
	Increased 1	Unchanged 2	Decreased 3	Not a source of income / SUPPORT 4
1. Income/earnings from mining	08 (4.12)	02 (1.03)	184 (94.85)	0 (0)
2. Income/earnings from own farming or fishing	18 (9.28)	12 (6.19)	118 (60.82)	46 (23.71)
3. Income/earnings from family business (other than farming or fishing)	04 (4.12)	07 (3.61)	43 (22.16)	139 (71.65)
4. Income from a piece/odd jobs	3 (1.55)	7 (3.61)	124 (63.92)	60 (30.93)
5. Food for consumption from own farming/animals/fishing	118 (60.82)	18 (9.28)	12 (6.19)	46 (23.71)
6. Money or goods received from relatives/friends living elsewhere in the country	0	0	96 (49.48)	98 (50.52)

7. Money/goods received from relatives/friends living in another country	0	0	05 (2.58)	189 (97.42)
8. Income from rental properties, investments or savings	0	0	58 (29.90)	136 (70.10)
9. Pensions or other social payments	0	11 (5.67)	0	183 (94.33)
10. Support from Government	102 (52.58)	14 (7.22)	16 (8.25)	62 (31.95)
11. Support/Charity from non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, or other non-profit organizations	102 (52.58)	14 (7.22)	16 (8.25)	62 (31.95)
12. Other income sources	13 (6.70)	1 (0.52)	103 (53.09)	77 (39.69)

Table 15: Changes in the total income of other household members since COVID-19 started (N=387)

Changes in the total income of other household members since COVID-19 started	Count-N	Percent	Male N=194	Female N=193
No change in income	10	2.58	04 (2.06)	06 (3.11)
Increased income	26	6.72	14 (7.22)	12 (6.22)
Decreased income	351	90.70	176 (90.72)	175 (90.67)

#### Time Spent for activities of own household

Table 16.1: Prior to COVID-19, who spent the most time doing the following household works (Male respondents) (N=194)

Spending the MOST TIME doing the following (Male respondents)	No & Percentage			
	Me 1	My spouse/ partner 2	Equal 3	Someone Else 4

1. Food and meal management and preparation (e.g. cooking and serving meals)	24 (12.37)	113 (58.25)	43 (22.16)	14 (7.22)
2. Cleaning (e.g. clothes, household)	24 (12.37)	113 (58.25)	43 (22.16)	14 (7.22)
3. Decoration, repair and household management (e.g. paying bills)	103 (53.10)	53 (27.32)	28 (14.43)	10 (5.15)
4. Shopping for own household/ family members	58 (29.90)	56 (28.87)	76 (39.18)	04 (2.05)
5. Collecting water/firewood/fuel	08 (4.12)	172 (88.66)	12 (6.19)	02 (1.03)
6. Minding children while doing other tasks (e.g. paid work)	06 (3.10)	71 (36.60)	13 (6.70)	104 (53.61)
7. Playing with, talking to and reading to children	06 (3.10)	71 (36.60)	13 (6.70)	104 (53.61)
8. Instructing, teaching, training children	06 (3.10)	59 (30.41)	13 (6.70)	116 (59.79)
9. Caring for children, including feeding, cleaning, physical care	06 (3.10)	171 (88.14)	13 (6.70)	04 (2.06)
10. Assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with medical care, feeding, cleaning, physical care	16 (8.25)	104 (53.61)	70 (36.08)	04 (2.06)
11. Assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with banking/financial matter	172 (88.66)	11 (5.67)	11 (5.67)	0
12. Affective/emotional support for adult family members	16 (8.25)	104 (53.61)	70 (36.08)	04 (2.06)
13. Pet/domestic animal care	16 (8.24)	54 (27.84)	70 (36.08)	54 (27.84)

Table 16.2: Prior to COVID-19, in the household, the person who spends the most time doing the following works (Female respondents) (N=193)

spends the MOST TIME doing the following (Female respondents)	No & Percentage			
	Me	My spouse/ partner	Equal	Someone Else
1. Food and meal management and preparation (e.g. cooking and serving meals)	110 (56.99)	24 (12.44)	45 (23.32)	14 (7.25)

2. Cleaning (e.g. clothes, household)	110 (56.99)	24 (12.44)	45 (23.32)	14 (7.25)
3. Decoration, repair and household management (e.g. paying bills)	53 (27.46)	103 (53.37)	27 (13.99)	10 (5.18)
4. Shopping for own household/ family members	54 (27.98)	58 (30.05)	77 (39.90)	04 (2.07)
5. Collecting water/firewood/fuel	168 (87.05)	08 (4.15)	15 (7.77)	02 (1.03)
6. Minding children while doing other tasks (e.g. paid work)	88 (45.60)	06 (3.11)	15 (7.77)	84 (43.52)
7. Playing with, talking to and reading to children	67 (34.71)	06 (3.11)	16 (8.29)	104 (53.89)
8. Instructing, teaching, training children	56 (29.01)	06 (3.11)	17 (8.81)	114 (59.07)
9. Caring for children, including feeding, cleaning, physical care	107 (55.44)	06 (3.11)	16 (8.29)	64 (33.16)
10. Assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with medical care, feeding, cleaning, physical care	94 (48.71)	16 (8.29)	29 (15.02)	54 (27.98)
11. Assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with banking/financial matter	11 (5.70)	172 (89.12)	10 (5.18)	0
12. Affective/emotional support for adult family members	104 (53.89)	16 (8.29)	69 (35.75)	04 (2.07)
13. Pet/domestic animal care	64 (33.16)	16 (8.29)	49 (25.39)	64 (33.16)

Table 17.1: As a result of COVID-19, how has the time they devoted to the following activities changed? (Male Respondents) (N=194)

Spending the most time doing the following (Male Respondents)	No & Percentage			
	I do not usually do it 1	Increased 2	Unchanged 3	Decreased 4
1. Food and meal management and preparation (e.g. cooking and serving meals)	113 (58.25)	44 (22.68)	23 (11.86)	14 (7.21)
2. Cleaning (e.g. clothes, household)	113 (58.25)	45 (23.20)	22 (11.34)	14 (7.21)

3.	Decoration, repair and household management (e.g. paying bills)	53 (27.32)	93 (47.94)	38 (19.59)	10 (5.15)
4.	Shopping for own household/ family members	56 (28.87)	78 (40.21)	56 (28.86)	04 (2.06)
5.	Collecting water/firewood/fuel	170 (87.63)	20 (10.31)	02 (1.03)	02 (1.03)
6.	Minding children while doing other tasks (e.g. paid work)	171 (88.14)	16 (8.25)	03 (1.55)	04 (2.06)
7.	Playing with, talking to and reading to children	171 (88.14)	16 (8.25)	03 (1.55)	04 (2.06)
8.	Instructing, teaching, training children	171 (88.14)	16 (8.25)	03 (1.55)	04 (2.06)
9.	Caring for children, including feeding, cleaning, physical care	171 (88.14)	06 (3.09)	13 (6.70)	04 (2.06)
10.	Assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with medical care, feeding, cleaning, physical care	104 (53.61)	36 (18.56)	50 (25.77)	04 (2.06)
11.	Assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with banking/financial matter	11 (5.67)	172 (88.66)	11 (5.67)	0
12.	Affective/emotional support for adult family members	104 (53.61)	76 (39.18)	10 (5.15)	04 (2.06)
13.	Pet/domestic animal care	104 (53.61)	76 (39.18)	10 (5.15)	04 (2.06)

Table 17.2: As a result of COVID-19, how has the time they devoted to the following activities changed? (Female Respondents)? (N=193)

Spends the MOST TIME doing the following (Female Respondents)	No & Percentage			
	I do not usually do it 1	Increased 2	Unchanged 3	Decreased 4
1. Food and meal management and preparation (e.g. cooking and serving meals)	24 (12.44)	130 (67.36)	25 (12.95)	14 (7.25)
2. Cleaning (e.g. clothes, household)	24 (12.44)	135 (69.95)	20 (10.36)	14 (7.25)
3. Decoration, repair and household management (e.g. paying bills)	103 (53.37)	73 (37.82)	07 (3.63)	10 (5.18)
4. Shopping for own household/ family members	58 (30.05)	84 (43.52)	47 (24.35)	04 (2.07)

5. Collecting water/firewood/fuel	08 (4.15)	178 (92.23)	5 (2.59)	02 (1.03)
6. Minding children while doing other tasks (e.g. paid work)	06 (3.11)	179 (92.75)	4 (2.07)	04 (2.07)
7. Playing with, talking to and reading to children	06 (3.11)	177 (91.71)	6 (3.11)	04 (2.07)
8. Instructing, teaching, training children	06 (3.11)	173 (89.64)	10 (5.18)	04 (2.07)
9. Caring for children, including feeding, cleaning, physical care	06 (3.11)	177 (91.71)	6 (3.11)	04 (2.07)
10. Assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with medical care, feeding, cleaning, physical care	16 (8.29)	134 (69.43)	39 (20.21)	04 (2.07)
11. Assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with banking/financial matter	82 (42.48)	13 (6.74)	10 (5.18)	88 (45.60)
12. Affective/emotional support for adult family members	16 (8.29)	134 (69.43)	39 (20.21)	04 (2.07)
13. Pet/domestic animal care	16 (8.29)	143 (74.09)	30 (15.55)	04 (2.07)

Table 18: Since the spread of COVID-19, how has the time they devoted to help/support provided to non-household members (e.g. community, neighborhood) changed? (N=387)

SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19, Change in the time devoted to help/support provided to non-household members (e.g. community, neighborhood)	Count-N=387	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male N=194	Female N=193
I do not usually do it	57	14.73	14 (7.22)	43 (22.28)
Increased	34	08.79	18 (9.28)	16 (8.29)
Unchanged	30	07.75	16 (8.25)	14 (7.25)
Decreased	266	68.73	146 (75.25)	120 (62.18)

Table 19.1: Since the spread of COVID-19, participation in household chores (Male response) (N=194)

Participation of different members in household chores (Men's response)	No & Percentage		
	Yes 1	No	Not applicable 3
1. My partner participates more with household chores and caring for family	169 (87.11)	08 (4.12)	07 (3.61)
2. My daughter(s) participates more with household chores and caring for family	106 (54.64)	81 (41.75)	07 (3.61)
3. My son(s) participates more with household chores and caring for family	13 (6.70)	174 (89.69)	07 (3.61)
4. Other family/household members participate more with household chores and caring for family	12 (6.19)	175 (90.21)	07 (3.61)
5. We hired a domestic worker/babysitter/nurse	00	194	0
6. Domestic worker/babysitter/nurse works longer hours with us	00	0	194
7. Domestic worker/babysitter/nurse no longer works with us	00	0	194
8. I am on my own; nobody can help with household chores and caring for family	4 (2.06)	0	190

Table 19.2: Since the spread of COVID-19, participation in household chores in HH (Female response) (N=193)

Participation of different members in household chores (Women's response)	No & Percentage		
	Yes 1	No 2	Not applicable 3
1. My partner participates more with household chores and caring for family	16 (8.29)	169 (87.56)	08 (4.15)
2. My daughter(s) participates more with household chores and caring for family	112 (57.73)	73 (37.82)	08 (4.15)

3. Myson(s)participatesmorewithhouseholdchoresand caring for family	16 (8.29)	169 (87.56)	08 (4.15)
4. Other family/household members participate more with household chores and caring for family	34 (17.62)	151 (78.24)	08 (4.15)
5. We hired a domestic worker/babysitter/nurse	0	193 (100)	00
6. Domestic worker/babysitter/nurse works longer hours with us	0	00	193 (100)
7. Domestic worker/babysitter/nurse no longer works with us	0	00	193 (100)
8. Iam on my own;nobody can helpwithhouseholdchores and caring for family	8 (4.15)	0	186

TABLE 20.1. As a result of COVID-19, personal experience in any of the following (Male respondents) (N=194)

Experience in any of the following (men's response)	No & Per cent		
	YES 1	NO 2	Not applicabl e 3
1. Personal Physical illness	72 (37.11)		
2. Illness of a family/household member	102 (52.58)		
3. Death of a family/household member	4 (2.06)		
4. Children's school was cancelled or reduced	105 (54.12)	0	89 (45.88)
5. Migrated/moved to different geographical area within the same country	46 (23.71)	0	148 (76.29)
6. Migrated/moved to a different country	0	0	194 (100)
7. Psychological/mental/emotional health was affected (e.g. stress, anxiety)	142 (73.20)	52 (26.80)	0
8. Unable to perform usual personal care/health routines	148 (76.29)	46 (23.71)	00

TABLE 20.2. As a result of COVID-19, personal experience in any of the following (Female respondents) (N=193)

Experience in any of the following (Women's response)	No & Per cent		
	YES 1	NO 2	Not applicabl e 3
1. Physical illness	84 (43.52)		
2. Illness of a family/household member	116 (60.10)		
3. Death of a family/household member	5 (2.59)		
4. Children's school was cancelled or reduced	105 (54.40)	0	88 (45.60)
5. Migrated/moved to different geographical area within the same country	46 (23.83)	0	147 (76.17)
6. Migrated/moved to a different country	0	0	193 (100)
7. Psychological/mental/emotional health was affected (e.g. stress, anxiety)	152 (78.76)	41 (21.24)	00
8. Unable to perform usual personal care/health routines	157 (81.35)	36 (18.65)	00

TABLE 21.1. As a result of COVID-19, personal experience about difficulties in accessing any of the following basic goods and services (Male respondents) (N=194)

Personal experience about difficulties in accessing any of the following basic goods and services (Men's response)	Nos and Per cent		
	YES 1	NO 2	Not applicabl e 3
1. Food products/supply	181 (93.30)	13 (6.70)	0
2. Medical supplies/PPEs (e.g., gloves, masks, etc.)	184 (94.85)	10 (5.15)	0
3. Hygiene and sanitary products (e.g., sanitizer, baby diapers, soap)	182 (93.81)	12 (6.19)	0

4. Family planning commodities (e.g., female or male condoms)	104 (53.61)	0	90 (46.39)
5. Reproductive or maternal or child health services	104 (53.61)	0	90 (46.39)
6. HIV treatment services and commodities	05 (2.58)	0	189 (97.42)
7. HIV prevention services (e.g., testing and counseling)	05 (2.58)	0	189 (97.42)
8. Longer wait time to visit doctors/seek general medical care	184 (94.85)	10 (5.15)	0
9. Unable to seek general medical care	188 (96.91)	06 (3.09)	0
10. Water supply	12 (6.19)	182 (93.81)	0
11. Public transport	194 (100)	0	0
12. Social services/assistance for myself and/or family member	182 (93.81)	12 (6.19)	0

TABLE 21.2. As a result of COVID-19, personal experience about difficulties in accessing any of the following basic goods and services (Female respondents) (N=193)

Personal experience about difficulties in accessing any of the following basic goods and services (Women's response)	Nos and Per cent		
	YES 1	NO 2	Not applicable 3
1. Food products/supply	188 (97.41)	05 (2.59)	
2. Medical supplies/PPEs (e.g., gloves, masks, etc.)	189 (97.93)	04 (2.07)	
3. Hygiene and sanitary products (e.g., menstrual products, baby diapers, soap)	188 (97.41)	05 (2.59)	
4. Family planning commodities (e.g., female or male condoms)	104 (53.89)		89 (46.11)
5. Reproductive or maternal or child health services	104 (53.89)		89 (46.11)
6. HIV treatment services and commodities	01 (0.52)		192 (99.48)
7. HIV prevention services (e.g., testing and counseling)	02 (1.04)		191 (98.96)

8. Longer wait time to visit doctors/seek general medical care	186 (95.88)	07 (3.63)	
9. Unable to seek general medical care	188 (97.41)	06 (3.11)	
10. Water supply	14 (7.25)	179 (92.75)	
11. Public transport	193 (100)	0	
12. Social services/assistance for myself and/or family member	184 (95.34)	09 (4.66)	

### Feeling Safety

Table 22.1: Since the spread of COVID-19 do the respondents feel safe when walking alone in their community during the day? (N=387)

SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19, you feel safe when walking alone in your community during the day	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Yes	166	42.89	144 (74.23)	22 (11.40)
No	221	57.11	50 (25.77)	171 (88.60)

Table 22.2: Do they feel safe when walking alone in their community at night? (N=387)

SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19, you feel safe when walking alone in your community at night	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Yes	43	11.11	43 (22.16)	0
No	344	88.89	151 (77.84)	193 (100)

Table 22.3: During the time period of COVID-19, do you think crime in your area has.. (N=387)

Trend in incidence of crime	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male –	Female-

			N=194	N=193
Decreased	105	27.13	87 (44.85)	18 (9.33)
Remained the same	163	42.12	74 (38.14)	89 (46.11)
<b>Increased</b>	119	30.75	33 (17.01)	86 (44.56)

Table 22.4: During the time period of COVID-19, do you think conflict/violence in your family/household has.. (N=387)

Trend in incidence of conflict/violence in family	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Decreased	72	18.61	56 (28.87)	16 (8.29)
Remained the same	179	46.25	94 (32.99)	85 (44.04)
<b>Increased</b>	136	35.14	44 (22.68)	92 (47.67)

Table 22.5: During the period of COVID-19, what do you think the reasons of conflict/violence in your family/household.. (N=387) – multi-choice

Reasons/causes in incidence of conflict/violence in family	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Unemployment and lack of earning	173	44.70	65 (33.51)	108 (55.96)
Shortage of Food	89	23.00	38 (19.59)	51 (26.42)
Shortage of Space	174	44.96	56 (28.87)	118 (61.14)
Work load	160	42.34	18 (9.28)	142 (73.58)
Alcoholic Spouse	58	14.99	2 (1.03)	56 (29.02)
Demand for money from saving by spouse	67	17.31	14 (7.22)	53 (27.46)
Refusal to surrender saving	65	16.80	12 (6.19)	53 (27.46)
Child Care	56	14.47	12	44

			(6.19)	(22.80)
Depression & Stress	122	31.52	54 (27.84)	68 (35.23)
Neglect of conjugal responsibilities	134	34.63	56 (28.87)	78 (40.41)
Increased verbal abuse by either of spouse	154	39.79	79 (40.72)	75 (38.86)

Table 22.6: Do you feel safe in your home? (N=387)

SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19, do you feel safe in home	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male – N=194	Female- N=193
<b>Yes</b>	285	73.64	194 (100)	91 (47.15)
<b>No</b>	102	26.36	0	102 (52.85)

## Livelihood and Employment Resources

### 23.1. Since the spread of COVID-19, are there any changes in your typical place of work? (N=387)

SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19, any changes in your typical place of work	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male – N=194	Female- N=193
Yes, I used to work outside and now I do not have work	309	79.85	154 (79.38)	155 (80.31)
Yes, I used to work outside and now I am working from home	62	16.02	34 (17.53)	28 (14.51)
No, I used to work outside and now I am still going out for work	16	4.13	06 (3.09)	10 (5.18)

### 23.2. Do you receive any in-kind support from the non-governmental organization, civil society organization or other non-profit organizations SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 (food, health supplies, etc.)? (N=387) multiple-choice

in-kind support received	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent
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from the non-governmental organization, civil society organization or other non-profit organizations			Male –N=194	Female-N=193
Yes, food	254	65.63	132 (68.04)	122 (63.21)
Yes, supplies for prevention (gloves, masks, sanitizer, etc.)	132	34.11	63 (32.47)	59 (30.57)
Yes, personal hygiene supplies (menstrual supplies, baby diapers, etc.)	132	34.11	63 (32.47)	59 (30.57)
No	133	34.37	62 (31.96)	71 (36.79)

## Coping Mechanisms

**Table 24.1. If restrictive measures related to spread of COVID-19 continue, what would most likely happen to your financial situation? (Male respondents) (N=194)**

Financial situation if restrictive measures related to spread of COVID-19 continue (Men's response)	No & Per cent		
	Yes	Somehow	No
1. It will be difficult for me and my family to keep up with basic expenses (food, hygiene products, etc.)	156 (80.41)	24 (12.37)	14 (7.22)
2. It will be difficult for me and my family to pay for rent and utilities	178 (91.75)	12 (6.19)	04 (2.06)
3. I/we will have to save on food	181 (93.30)	9 (4.64)	4 (2.06)
4. I/we will have to stop seeking health services/assistance	175 (90.21)	15 (7.73)	4 (2.06)
5. I/we will have to ask for help from relatives and friends	164 (84.54)	21 (10.82)	9 (4.64)
6. I/we will have to ask for help from the local authorities	173 (89.18)	17 (8.76)	4 (2.06)
7. I/we will have to take out a loan	182 (93.82)	4 (2.06)	8 (4.12)

**Table 24.2. If restrictive measures related to spread of COVID-19 continue, what would most likely**

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### happen to your financial situation? (Women's response) (N=193)

Financial situation if restrictive measures related to spread of COVID-19 continue (Women's response)	No & Per cent		
	Y e s	Somehow	No
1. It will be difficult for me and my family to keep up with basic expenses (food, hygiene products, etc.)	186 (96.37)	4 (2.07)	3 (1.56)
2. It will be difficult for me and my family to pay for rent and utilities	188 (97.41)	3 (1.55)	02 (1.04)
3. I/we will have to save on food	183 (94.82)	9 (4.66)	1 (0.52)
4. I/we will have to stop seeking health services/assistance	175 (90.67)	14 (7.26)	4 (2.07)
5. I/we will have to ask for help from relatives and friends	174 (90.16)	11 (5.70)	8 (4.14)
6. I/we will have to ask for help from the local authorities	183 (94.82)	7 (3.63)	3 (1.55)
7. I/we will have to take out a loan	182 (94.30)	4 (2.07)	7 (3.63)

**Table 25.1. Does your household produce any crops/ livestock/poultry? (N=387)**

Does your household produce any crops/ livestock/poultry	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male -N=194	Female-N=193
<b>Yes</b>	373	96.38	187 (96.39)	186 (96.37)
<b>No</b>	14	3.62	07 (3.61)	07 (3.63)

**Table 25.2. To what extent does the food produced by the household provide for your household food needs? (N=387)**

The extent the food produced by the household provide for your household food needs	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male -N=194	Female-N=193

It provides for <b>all</b> our food needs	97	25.06	51 (26.29)	46 (23.83)
It provides for most of our food needs	82	21.19	42 (21.65)	40 (20.73)
It provides for <b>some</b> of our food needs	208	53.75	101 (52.06)	107 (55.44)

Table 25.3. Since COVID-19 started, has your ability to buy seed and other inputs to plant crops... (N=387)

COVID-19 effect on your ability to buy seed and other inputs to plant crops	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male –N=194	Female-N=193
Stayed the same	56	14.47	34 (17.53)	22 (11.40)
Increased	08	2.07	08 (4.12)	0
Decreased	323	83.46	152 (78.35)	171 (88.60)

Table 25.4. Since COVID-19 started, has the amount of food crops and or livestock you produce (N=387)

COVID-19 effect on the amount of food crops and or livestock you produce	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male –N=194	Female-N=193
Stayed the same	56	14.47	34 (17.53)	22 (11.40)
Increased	08	2.07	08 (4.12)	0
Decreased	323	83.46	152 (78.35)	171 (88.60)

Table 25.5. Since COVID-19 started, has your ability to market the crops/livestock/non farm items you produce... (N=387)

COVID-19 effect on the your ability to market the crops/livestock/non-farm items you produce	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male –N=194	Female-N=193
Stayed the same	56	14.47	34 (17.53)	22 (11.40)
Increased	08	2.07	08	0

			(4.12)	
Decreased	323	83.46	152 (78.35)	171 (88.60)

Table 25.6. Since the start of COVID-19 has there been any theft of crops from the fields? (N=387)

COVID-19 effect on any theft of crops from the fields	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male –N=194	Female-N=193
Stayed the same	56	14.47	34 (17.53)	22 (11.40)
Increased	223	57.62	102 (52.58)	121 (62.69)
Decreased	108	27.91	58 (29.90)	50 (25.91)

Table 25.7. Since COVID-19 started, have food supplies in the local market/shops (N=387)

COVID-19 effect on the food supplies in the local market/shops	Count-N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male –N=194	Female-N=193
Stayed the same	56	14.47	34 (17.53)	22 (11.40)
Increased	08	2.07	08 (4.12)	0
Decreased	323	83.46	152 (78.35)	171 (88.60)

**Table 25.8. Thinking about the last 7and ½ months, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources? (N=387)**

During COVID-19 lock down was there a time when you or others in your <b>household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources</b>	Count - N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male –N=194	Female-N=193
Yes	320	82.69	149 (76.81)	171 (88.60)
No	59	15.24	37	22

			(19.07)	(11.40)
Do not know	08	02.07	08 (4.12)	0

**Table 25.9. Still thinking about the last 7 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food? (N=387)**

During COVID-19 lock down was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food	Count - N	Percent	Count & Percent	
			Male –N=194	Female-N=193
Yes	82	21.19	29 (14.95)	53 (27.46)
No	305	78.81	165 (85.05)	140 (72.54)

## Annexure-2

### Key Research Questions

- What are the primary ways in which women and men have been affected differently by COVID-19 in the ASM sector
- To what extent women's roles were affected in the face of ASM workforce restrictions during lock down and due to indirect result of COVID-19 policy-making
- To what extent COVID-19 and related social restrictions did impact on women's economic and livelihood activities, poverty rates, food security, and accessing essential health care and hygiene products for personal protection (obtaining family planning tablets, sanitary items and essential medicines such as ARVs)
- Whether COVID-19 emergency policy has taken gender impacts into account, and what were the outcomes for marginalized ASM women
- What are the challenges for female-headed households with children during and after COVID-19 lockdown and quarantine measures?
- What were the alternative sources of income for women and men in ASM to compensate for job losses in the ASM sector during and after COVID-19 lockdown?
- What is the gendered difference between women and men in receiving government in-kind support?

## Annexure-3

## Gender Assessment – Survey Schedule

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

**Q1. What is your sex?**

[Please select one]

1. Male
2. Female

**Q2. What is your age, in years?**

[Age in YEARS]

**Q3. What is your marital status?**

[Please select one]

1. Single
2. Married
3. Living with partner / Cohabiting
4. Married but separated
5. Widowed
6. Divorced

**Q4. What is the highest level of education you attended?**

[Please select one]

1. No education
2. Some primary
3. Primary
4. Some secondary
5. Secondary
6. Tertiary or higher
7. Other

**5. What is your occupation:**

1. Miner
2. Farmer-Miner
3. Miner Business-
4. Farmer-Miner-Business
5. Any other - specify

**Q6. What is your current nationality?**

Indian/Any other

**Q6.1 Where are you living/residing currently?**

- 1 City or metropolitan area
- 2 Town
- 3 Outside urban area/farm/nature reserve

**Q7. Do you have difficulty doing any of the following – walking, seeing, hearing, remembering or concentrating, self-caring, or communicating?**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**Q8. Do you live with other people?**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No -

**Q9. How many people live with you (do not count yourself)?**

[Please select one]

- 1 Number of children 0–5
- 2 Number of children 6–17
- 3 Number of adults 18–64
- 4 Number of elderly 65 or above
- 5 Number of living rooms in HH

***KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION ON COVID-19***

**Q9. Did you get information about COVID-19 risks and prevention?**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 I do not know about COVID-19

**Q10. What is your MAIN source of information regarding COVID-19 risks and prevention? [Please select one]**

- 1 Internet and social media
- 2 Official Government websites or other communication platforms (e.g. COVID-19 hotline)
- 3 Radio/Television/Newspaper
- 4 Public service announcement/speaker
- 5 Phone (text, call, Viber, WhatsApp)
- 6 Community, including family and friends
- 7 Health centre/Family doctor
- 8 Non-governmental organization/Civil society organization
- 9 Other

**Q11. How would you rate the information you received?**

[Please select one,]

- 1 Clear and helped me prepare
- 2 Clear but it came too late for me to prepare
- 3 Confusing/contradictory

### **EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD RESOURCES**

**Q12. How would you best describe your employment status during a typical week PRIOR to the spread of COVID-19?**

[Please select one]

- 1 I worked for a person/company/household
- 2 I had my own business/freelanced and I employed other people
- 3 I had my own business/freelanced but I did not employ other people
- 4 I helped (without pay) in a family business
- 5 I did not work (I was not looking for a job and I was not available to work)
- 6 I am retired/a pensioner
- 7 I did not work because I am studying full-time
- 8 I did not work, as I have a long-term health condition, injury, disability
- 9 I did not work, but I am looking for a job and I am available to start working
- 10 Other

**Q 12.1. Would you say that the money that you used to earn BEFORE COVID-19 was:**

[Please select one]

1. More than what my partner earns
2. Less than what my partner earns
3. About the same
4. I have no earnings
5. Partner has no earnings
6. I don't know

**Q 12.2. SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19, has the number of hours that you devote to paid work changed?**

[Please select one]

1. Increased
2. No change/It is the same
3. Decreased, but I didn't lose my job
4. I lost my job
5. I don't know

**Q 12.3. Does your employer pay contributions toward pension and health insurance on your behalf?**

[Please select one]

66

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1. Yes
2. No
3. I don't know

**Q 12.4. Is your business formally registered with the Government?**

[Please select one]

1. Yes
2. No
3. I don't know

**Q 12.5. How has the spread of COVID-19 affected your business?**

[Please select one]

1. No change
2. Increased/oversized
3. Decreased/downsized
4. Stopped totally
5. I don't know

[FOR SELF-EMPLOYED]

**Q 12.6. Do you receive any unemployment benefits and/or any financial support from the Government – national and local – SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19?**

[Please select one]

1. Yes
2. No
3. I don't know

**Q 12.7 Do you receive any in-kind support from the Government – national and local – SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 (food, health supplies, etc.)? [Multiple response]**

1. Yes, food
2. Yes, supplies for prevention (gloves, masks, sanitizer, etc.)
3. Yes, personal hygiene supplies (menstrual supplies, baby diapers, etc.)
4. No
5. I don't know

**Q13. Are you currently covered by any form of health insurance or health plan?**

[Please select one]

1. Covered by health insurance
2. Not covered by health insurance
3. I don't know

**Q14. AS A RESULT OF COVID-19, how have the following PERSONAL RESOURCES been affected?**

	Increased 1	Unchanged 2	Decreased 3	Not a source of income/ SUPPORT 4
1. Income/earnings from own farming or fishing				
2. Income/earnings from family business (other than farming or fishing)				
3. Income/earnings from a paid job				
4. Income from a piece/odd jobs				
5. Food for consumption from own farming/animals/fishing				

	Increased 1	Unchanged 2	Decreased 3	Not a source of income/ SUPPORT 4
6. Money or goods received from relatives /friends living elsewhere in the country				
7. Money or goods received from relatives /friends living in another country				
8. Income from rental properties, investments or savings				
9. Pensions or other social payments				
10. Support from Government				
11. Support/Charity from non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, or other non-profit organizations				
12. Other income sources				

**Q15. Any changes in the total income of other household members SINCE COVID-19 STARTED?**

[Please select one]

- 1 No change in income
- 2 Increased income
- 3 Decreased income

**TIME SPENT ON ACTIVITIES FOR OWN HOUSEHOLD**

**Q16. PRIOR TO COVID-19, in your household, who spends the MOST TIME doing the following... NEXT**

	Me 1	My spouse/ partner 2	Equal 3	Someone Else 4
1. Food and meal management and preparation (e.g. cooking and serving meals)				
2. Cleaning (e.g. clothes, household)				
3. Decoration, repair and household management (e.g. paying bills)				
4. Shopping for own household/ family members				
5. Collecting water /firewood /fuel				
6. Minding children while doing other tasks (e.g. paid work)				

	<b>Me</b> 1	<b>My spouse/ partner</b> 2	<b>Equal</b> 3	<b>Someone Else</b> 4
7. Playing with, talking to and reading to children				
8. Instructing, teaching, training children				
9. Caring for children, including feeding, cleaning, physical care				
10. Assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with medical care, feeding, cleaning, physical care				
11. Assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with administration and accounts				
12. Affective/emotional support for adult family members				
13. Pet care				

**Q17. AS A RESULT OF COVID-19, how has the time you devoted to the following activities changed?**

	<b>I do not usually do it</b> 1	<b>Increased</b> 2	<b>Unchanged</b> 3	<b>Decreased</b> 4
1. Food and meal management and preparation (e.g. cooking and serving meals)				
2. Cleaning (e.g. clothes, household)				
3. Decoration, repair and household management (e.g. paying bills)				
4. Shopping for own household/ family members				
5. Collecting water/firewood/fuel				
6. Minding children while doing other tasks (e.g. paid work)				
7. Playing with, talking to and reading to children				
8. Instructing, teaching, training children				

	I do not usually do it 1	Increased 2	Unchanged 3	Decreased 4
9. Caring for children, including feeding, cleaning, physical care				
10. Assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with medical care, feeding, cleaning, physical care				
11. Assisting elderly/sick/disabled adults with administration and accounts				
12. Affective/emotional support for adult family members				
13. Pet care				

**Q18. SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19, how has the time you devoted to help/support provided to non-household members (e.g. community, neighbourhood) changed?**

[Please select one]

- 1 I do not usually do it
- 2 Increased
- 3 Unchanged
- 4 Decreased

**Q19. SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19...**

[Select YES, NO, or NOT APPLICABLE for each statement, then NEXT]

	Yes 1	No 2	Not applicable 3
1. My partner participates more with household chores and caring for family			
2. My daughter(s) participates more with household chores and caring for family			
3. My son(s) participates more with household chores and caring for family			
4. Other family/household members participate more with household chores and caring for family			
5. We hired a domestic worker/babysitter/nurse			
6. Domestic worker/babysitter/nurse works longer hours with us			
7. Domestic worker/babysitter/nurse no longer works with us			
8. I am on my own; nobody can help with household chores and caring for family			

**ACCESS TO BASIC GOODS AND SERVICES****Q20. AS A RESULT OF COVID-19, did you (personally) experience any of the following?**

	YES 1	NO 2	Not applicable 3
1. Physical illness			
2. Illness of a family/household member			
3. Death of a family/household member			
4. Children's school was cancelled or reduced			
5. Migrated/moved to different geographical area within the same country			
6. Migrated/moved to a different country			
7. Psychological/mental/emotional health was affected (e.g. stress, anxiety)			
8. Unable to perform usual personal care/health routines			

**Q21. AS A RESULT OF COVID-19, did you (personally) experience difficulties in accessing any of the following basic goods and services:**

	YES 1	NO 2	Not applicable 3
1. Food products/supply			
2. Medical supplies/PPEs (e.g., gloves, masks, etc.)			
3. Hygiene and sanitary products (e.g., menstrual products, babydiapers, soap)			
4. Family planning commodities (e.g., female or male condoms)			
5. Reproductive or maternal or child health services			
6. HIV treatment services and commodities			
7. HIV prevention services (e.g., testing and counseling)			
8. Longer wait times to visit doctors /seek general medical care			

	YES 1	NO 2	Not applicable 3
9. Unable to seek general medical care			
10. Water supply			
11. Public transport			
12. Social services/assistance for myself and/or family member			

## Q. 22. FEELINGS OF SAFETY (FS)

SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19...

### .22.1 Do you feel safe when walking alone in your community during the day?

[Please select one]

1. Yes
2. No

### 22.2 Do you feel safe when walking alone in your community at night?

[Please select one]

1. Yes
2. No

### .22. 3 During the time period of COVID-19, do you think crime in your area has..

[Please select one]

1. Decreased
2. Remained the same
3. Increased

### 22. 4. During the time period of COVID-19, do you think conflict/violence in your family/household has..

1. Decreased
2. Remained the same
3. Increased

22.5: During the time period of COVID-19, what do you think the reasons of conflict/violence in your family/household.. **multi-choice**

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1. Unemployment and lack of earning
2. Shortage of Food
3. Shortage of Space
4. Work load
5. Alcoholic Spouse
6. Demand for money from saving by spouse
7. Refusal to surrender saving
8. Child Care
9. Neglect of conjugal responsibilities
10. Increased verbal abuse by either of spouse

22.6: Do you feel safe in your home?

1. Yes
2. No

Q. 23. QUESTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD RESOURCES (ELR)

**23. .1 SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19, are there any changes in your typical place of work?**

[Please select one]

- 1 Yes, I used to work outside and now I am working at my own home
- 2 No, I used to work outside and now I am still going out for work
- 3 No, I still work from my own home, as previously

**23.2. If you could not work for at least two weeks because of COVID-19 what would most likely happen to your earnings?**

[Please select one]

1. I would likely continue to get paid full salary
2. I would likely continue to get paid a partial salary
3. I would likely expect not to get paid
4. I do not know

**23. 3 Do you receive any in-kind support from the non-governmental organization, civil society organization or other non-profit organizations SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 (food, health supplies, etc.)?**

[Multiple response]

- 1 Yes, food
- 2 Yes, supplies for prevention (gloves, masks, sanitizer, etc.)
- 3 Yes, personal hygiene supplies (menstrual supplies, baby diapers, etc.)
- 4 No

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5 I don't know

## 24. COPING MECHANISMS (CM)

24.1 If restrictive measures related to spread of COVID-19 continue, what would most likely happen to your financial situation?

	Please mark ✓ appropriate box		
	Yes	Somehow	No
1. It will be difficult for me and my family to keep up with basic expenses (food, hygiene products, etc.)			
2. It will be difficult for me and my family to pay for rent and utilities			
3. I/we will have to save on food			
4. I/we will have to stop seeking health services/assistance			
5. I/we will have to ask for help from relatives and friends			
6. I/we will have to ask for help from the local authorities			
7. I/we will have to take out a loan			

## Q. 25. HOUSEHOLD FOOD PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY (FPS)

25.1. Does your household produce any crops/ livestock/poultry?

[Please select one]

1. Yes
2. No

25.2. To what extent does the food produced by the household provide for your household food needs?

[Please select one]

1. It provides for **all** our food needs
2. It provides for **most** of our food needs

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3. It provides for **some** of our food needs

**25.3. The next few questions find out whether your household food supply has been affected by COVID-19.**

**25.4. Since COVID-19 started, has your ability to buy seed and other inputs to plant crops...** [Please select one]

1. Stayed the same
2. Increased
3. Decreased

**25.5. Since COVID-19 started, has the amount of food crops and or livestock you produce ...** [Please select one]

1. Stayed the same
2. Increased
3. Decreased

**25.6. Since COVID-19 started, has your ability to market the crops/livestock you produce...** [Please select one]

1. Stayed the same
2. Increased
3. Decreased

**25.7. Since the start of COVID-19 has there been any theft of crops from the fields?** [Please select one]

1. Stayed the same
2. Increased
3. Decreased

*For all respondents:*

**26. Since COVID-19 started, have food supplies in the local market/shops ...** [Please select one]

1. Stayed the same
2. Increased
3. Decreased

**27. Thinking about the last MONTH, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?**

[Please select one]

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know

**28. Still thinking about the last MONTH, was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry**

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**but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?**

[Please select one]

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know

**29. Still thinking about the last MONTH, was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?**

[Please select one]

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know

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