SELF-HELP GROUPS: A POTENTIAL PIVOT OF BIHAR’S RESPONSE TO COVID-19

BACKGROUND

- More than 10 million women in Bihar are members of women self-help groups (SHGs), JEEVIKA, run by Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society, Government of Bihar. The SHGs play a crucial role in the community by providing livelihood support and income-generating activities to their members.

- This study’s key objectives are to document SHGs’ engagement in the community awareness and infection prevention activities and the extent of support they give to their members through different funds and loans for their livelihoods and income generation during this pandemic.

METHODS

- Data was collected between May 17–20, 2020 through telephone interviews with 179 SHG leaders from three selected districts in Bihar. All results presented in this brief are based on full sample (N=179), unless otherwise specified.

RISK PERCEPTION

- 82% of SHG leaders had no/low-risk perception of COVID-19 in their village/community.

- Major reasons for no/low-risk perception: no positive case in the area (47%), people wash hands/use sanitisers more frequently (47%), use mask (37%), stay at home (33%), keep distance of at least 2 meters (29%), avoid going to public places (25%), nobody returned from outside the village (22%), people follow government guidelines (17%).

- Those with medium- or high-risk perception believe so because people returned from urban area/other states.

SHG ENGAGEMENT

- 49% SHG leaders reported that they were engaged in COVID-19 related community awareness and infection prevention activities in their community.

- 17% SHG leaders coordinated with gram panchayat (GP)/frontline health workers (FLWs)/block development office (BDO) in preventing the spread of COVID-19.

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY OF SHG MEMBERS

- 6% SHG leaders reported that food security fund was given to their members and almost all members from those groups availed the benefit.

- 5% SHG leaders informed that at least one member from their group took a loan during lockdown to buy food items, to manage ‘no income’ or for survival.

LIMITATIONS

Given the limited sample size, the results should be interpreted with caution, and the estimates may not be generalised. The constraints on the number of questions and time for a telephone survey restricted collecting additional information on economic vulnerability, which could help us gain more insights into the coping mechanisms.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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