WHAT’S NEW

July 30, 2021

Total countries: 64
Total surveys: 209
Total indicators: 135

NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

2 new survey waves
- Kenya
- Malawi

UPDATED INDICATORS

Added new Vaccination topic and indicators in 14 countries:
- Guinea
- Ethiopia
- Burkina Faso
- Congo Republic
- Indonesia
- Uganda
- The Gambia
- Philippines
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Nigeria
- Lao PDR
- Mongolia
- Malawi
WHAT’S NEW?

Geographic coverage and new surveys in the July 30, 2021, data vintage

New Survey Waves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Wave</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Apr 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Feb 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vaccination Indicator Availability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Month Collected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Nov 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Feb 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Dec 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo Republic</td>
<td>Dec 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Mar 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Nov 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gambia</td>
<td>Apr 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Dec 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>Dec 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Oct 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Mar 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Dec 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Nov 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This graph shows the share of high-frequency phone respondents planning to take a COVID-19 vaccine when available. The data was collected between October 2020 to March 2021, when vaccines were not yet available for most people in reporting countries.

The share of respondents planning to take a COVID-19 vaccine available vary among countries, ranging from less than 40% in Democratic Republic of Congo, to over 90% in Ethiopia. On average, around 75% of respondent plan to get a vaccine when available.

The blue bars show the share of respondents from urban area and the orange bars show the share of respondents from rural area. In 9 out of 10 countries with available data, the percentage of respondents planning to take COVID-19 vaccine is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.
General concerns among respondents not planning or unsure about taking a COVID-19 vaccine

This graph shows the reasons for respondents who are unsure or not planning to take the COVID-19 vaccine. The numbers in the graph show the unweighted average from 12 surveys with available data, collected from December 2020 to March 2021.

According to the data, the most common reasons for respondents’ hesitancy to taking a COVID-19 vaccine includes concerns over the safety of the vaccine, as well as the concerns for the vaccine’s side effects.
Papers, Articles and Presentations

- **Examining second-order impacts of covid-19 in urban areas** | A new paper by Laituri et. al | July 6, 2021
- **Financial protection in health: a global perspective pre COVID-19** | World Health Organization | July 2021
- **The pitfalls and potential of high-frequency phone surveys during COVID-19** | World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement | July 2021

Announcements

- The next dashboard update is scheduled for August 2021
June 30, 2021

**WHAT’S NEW**

Total countries: **64**
Total surveys: **206**
Total indicators: **126**

**NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS**

- **8** new countries
  - Lebanon
  - Guinea
  - Sri Lanka
  - Maldives
  - Nepal
  - Gambia
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Pakistan

- **42** new surveys (waves)

**UPDATED INDICATORS**

- Added new topic on Vaccine Hesitancy from Social Media Survey
- Relabeled Income topic indicators for better accuracy and legibility
- Transferred Remittance indicators to Safety Net topic
- A detailed list of changes is available [here](#)
**WHAT'S NEW?**

Geographic coverage and new surveys in the June 30, 2021, data vintage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Survey Wave</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>September 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mar 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>May 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>July 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo Republic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mar 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jul - Oct 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aug 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>7 - 10</td>
<td>Oct 20 – Feb 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>1 - 3</td>
<td>Jul – Nov 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>1 - 6</td>
<td>Aug 20 – Jun 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>3 – 5</td>
<td>Jul 20,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>5 - 6</td>
<td>Dec 20 – Jan 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>July, Nov 20 – Mar 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>1 - 3</td>
<td>Aug – Nov 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jun 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mar 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Apr 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sep 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>5 - 7</td>
<td>Sep – Nov 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>May 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>Jul – Dec 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nov 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Feb 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sep 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Mind, Behavior, and Development (eMBeD) Unit, in partnership with the HNP and DIME at the World Bank, launched the COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Survey, a global survey on social media platforms designed to complement country-tailored COVID-19 vaccination efforts. The project launched in the MNA region in January 2021. Data from two countries (Lebanon and Honduras) will be included in the June vintage of the dashboard. New countries and additional vaccination indicators will be added next month.

Survey design
- **Chat bot** through FB ads and messenger
- **Sampling** based on stratified clusters using age, gender and region. Population weights using latest available national data
- **Timing** – 2 weeks
- **Reach** – 1 to 2 million
- **Sample** – average of 5,000 participants / country
- **Cost** – <$1 per survey
- **To-date** – 70,000 respondents in 8 countries (MNA-centric), 22 more underway and scaling

---

**Fig. 1 Preliminary survey results (% of respondents)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intend to get the COVID-19 vaccine when available to them</th>
<th>Hesitant to get the COVID-19 vaccine when available to them</th>
<th>Vaccine side effects is the biggest concern with regards to the COVID-19 vaccine</th>
<th>Low trust in health and pharmaceutical institutions is the biggest concern with regards to the COVID-19 vaccine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results: Many types of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy, targeting persona is key

Preliminary results show that tailoring messages to hesitancy type is effective at increasing vaccination intentions significantly. Moreover, using different messages for each group is an efficient way to address differences in vaccine hesitancy.

**Vaccine Resistant**

**Low Trust**

**Safety Concerns**

**Uninformed**

**Vaccine Champions**

**Low Trust Framing Message:** If a COVID-19 vaccine is considered safe and effective by national and international experts, and religious leaders in your community get it themselves, would you plan to take the vaccine?

**Uninformed + Social Norm Framing:** Your community is getting vaccinated against COVID-19! More than [X] have done it so far in [Country]. You need the vaccine even if you already had COVID-19. Find out how you can get yours!
BLOGs

• **GRID: Child Inequality Tracker** | A new tool by Save the Children uses harmonized dashboard indicators in health and education to monitor children’s wellbeing | June 28, 2021

• **World Bank-UNICEF Survey Finds Inequality Has Likely Increased in PNG, with Bottom 40% Hit Hardest by Latest Outbreak** | June 17, 2021

• **A year into the COVID-19 pandemic: what rounds 4 and 5 of Uganda High-Frequency Phone Survey tell us** | June 10, 2021

• **A year after patient zero: Essential health services and systems in MENA** | June 11, 2021

• **Latin America and the Caribbean’s pandemic dilemma: Lives or livelihoods?** | June 2, 2021

ANNOUNCEMENTS

• The next Dashboard update is scheduled for July 2021
WHAT’S NEW

MAY 17, 2021

Total countries: **56**
Total surveys: **164**
Total indicators: **126**

NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

- **3** new countries
- **6** new surveys (waves)

- São Tomé and Principe
- Armenia
- Georgia

UPDATED INDICATORS

- Temporarily suppressed Papua New Guinea country data to complete representativeness check
- Added new survey recall period to income, labor, food security, and other indicators
- A detailed list of changes is available here
WHAT’S NEW?

Geographic coverage and new surveys in the May 17, 2021, data vintage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Survey Wave</th>
<th>Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo Republic</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries. All collection months in 2020 unless otherwise specified.
The COVID-19 crisis caused a large initial impact on employment in Tunisia.

- The scatterplot figure shows the rates of respondents who are currently employed, and the rates of people who stopped working. As expected, these two indicators are negatively correlated.

- In Tunisia, we observe a dire employment situation at the very beginning of the pandemic. Nearly 65 percent of respondents reported “stopped working,” while only slightly more than 20 percent of respondents reported “currently working.”

- In other countries in MNA for which we have data, data collected later in the pandemic also show high rates of people who stopped working, but not as bad as Tunisia.
Gradual recovery in employment over time across MNA region

- The figure shows the time trend of percentage of respondents who are currently employed or working.

- Tunisia shows one of the lowest rates of current employment among countries in the dashboard, second only to Bolivia, followed by gradual improvement through October 2020.

- In other countries cross the region with multiple rounds of data, current employment levels have grown since the onset of the pandemic.

- In spite of the steady recovery, Tunisia’s employment levels are still the lowest in the region.
MENA High-Frequency Phone Survey Team

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Senior Economist

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Economist

Joseph Green
Data Consultant

Gildas Bopahbe Deudibe
Data Consultant
BLOGs

- **GRID: Child Inequality Tracker** – Uses harmonized dashboard indicators in health and education | Save the Children | May 14

- **The Impact of COVID-19 on Sudanese Households Reveals Growing Hardship, Social Despair** | May 12, 2021

- **Ensuring continuity in survey operations while mitigating risk of COVID-19 transmission: New guidance available** | April 16, 2021

- **In developing countries, the COVID-19 crisis has not affected everyone equally** | April 6, 2021

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- The next Dashboard update is scheduled for June 2021
WHAT’S NEW

APRIL 22, 2021

Total countries: 54
Total surveys: 156
Total indicators: 98

NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

4 new countries
Republic of Congo
Mozambique
Iraq
Palestinian Territories

51 new surveys (waves)

UPDATED INDICATORS

• Added new survey recall period to income, labor, food security, and other indicators
• A detailed list of changes is available here
### Geographic coverage and new surveys in the April 22, 2021, data vintage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Survey Wave</th>
<th>Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>1 - 3</td>
<td>Aug - Oct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>4 - 7</td>
<td>Sep – Jan 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>Oct – Jan 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>3 - 4</td>
<td>Oct - Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>2 - 6</td>
<td>Jul - Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Territories</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>5 - 7</td>
<td>Nov – Jan 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>Jun - July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td>Oct - Jan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Congo</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>Sep - Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lucia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>3 - 10</td>
<td>Jun – Jan 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>2 - 4</td>
<td>Aug - Nov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. New countries in red
A sign of recovery but income loss continues even in Q3 2020

• This graph shows the share of households that reported experiencing a decline in total income.

• The blue bars show the share of households that reported declines since the start of the pandemic, in surveys taking place in Q2 (April – June 2020). The red bars show the average share of households that reported income declines since the previous survey, reported in Q3 (July – September 2020).

• Fewer households experienced a decline in income in Q3, particularly in some Latin American countries.

• Nonetheless, a large share of households, ranging from 33 to 71 percent, continued to report that their income declined during this period, showing that economic recovery is still elusive for many.
Between Q2 and Q3 2020, the share of households that reported receiving government assistance increased in just 6 out of the 16 countries presented.

Chile and Uganda stand out as countries where receipt of public assistance significantly increased.

The share of households receiving public social assistance generally remained low, particularly in low and lower middle-income countries.

Continued efforts to expand access to public social assistance programs in many developing countries would contribute to households’ economic recovery.
BLOGs

- **Ensuring continuity in survey operations while mitigating risk of COVID-19 transmission: New guidance available** | April 16, 2021
- **In developing countries, the COVID-19 crisis has not affected everyone equally** | April 6, 2021
- **Virus Shrank Global Middle Class for First Time Since 1990s** | Bloomberg | March 18, 2021
- **Tackling Uncertainty with Real-Time Data: Tracing COVID-19’s Impact on Households and Firms in Armenia** | February 22, 2021

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- The next Dashboard update is scheduled for mid-May 2021
WHAT'S NEW

MARCH 16, 2021

Total countries: 50
Total surveys: 105
Total indicators: 96

NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

2 new countries
- Mauritius
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa)

5 new surveys (waves)
- Burkina Faso
- Mongolia

UPDATED INDICATORS

- Added Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa) indicators after a review of the harmonized data
- Added need for, and access to medical care in multiple countries
- A detailed list of changes is available here
Overview of geographic coverage and new surveys added to the dashboard in the March 16, 2021 data vintage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Survey Wave</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td>September, December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Red Bold refers to new countries.
In South Asia, nearly half of the economically active population experienced some sort of labor market deterioration related to COVID in 2020.

The COVID-19 outbreak in SAR was accompanied by lockdowns and mobility restrictions, affecting many businesses and daily work routines. With a high prevalence of informal wage work and self-employment, a large share of South Asia’s workforce was adversely affected by the restrictions and decline in consumer demand. Consequently, workers faced job losses, temporal absence from work, earning losses, job changes, discouragement and decreased expectations of finding work.

- In Afghanistan and Bangladesh, half of the population currently in the labor force or who worked in 2020, experienced some sort of labor market deterioration related to COVID. This share was one-third in Bhutan.
- Earning and wage losses were the most common deterioration, in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Bhutan.
- Income losses were more prevalent among non-wage workers, while wage workers were more likely to report job losses or temporary absences.
- One-third of the unemployed experienced discouragement or decreased job prospects.

Source: South Asia Phone Survey
Lower quality of jobs are more prevalent in low-income countries where the coverage of the government assistance is limited.

Low-income countries tend to have a smaller proportion of salaried workers, who are more protected from job or income losses, than non-wage workers, like informal sector workers and the self-employed.

In addition to the higher presence of non-salaried workers, households in low-income countries tend to have received less assistance from the government during the pandemic, adding to their vulnerability.

Source: High Frequency Monitoring Dashboard.
South Asia-High-Frequency Phone Survey Team

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Liza Maharjan

Ravindra Shrestha

Shiraz Hassan

Vijayaragavan Prabakaran

Laura Moreno Herrera

Anais Scuitti

Joseph Green

MARCH 16, 2021
BLOGs

- LSMS-supported high-frequency phone surveys on COVID-19: new harmonized datafiles and variables available | March 9, 2021
- COVID-19: The Costly Setback in Latin American Women’s Progress | March 4, 2021
- How livelihoods deteriorated in Sub-Saharan Africa due to COVID-19 | January 07, 2021

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- The next Dashboard update is scheduled for mid-April 2021
FEBRUARY 19, 2021

WHAT’S NEW

Total countries: 48
Total surveys: 100
Total indicators: 96

NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

3 new countries
- Bhutan
- Bangladesh
- Afghanistan

13 new surveys (waves)
- Malawi
- Mali
- Myanmar
- Djibouti
- Ethiopia
- Indonesia

UPDATED INDICATORS

- Added need for, and access to medical care in multiple countries
- Temporarily suppressed select income, labor and government assistance indicators collected after wave 2 surveys for harmonization review
- A detailed list of changes is available here
Overview of geographic coverage and new surveys added to the dashboard in the February 19, 2021 data vintage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Survey Wave</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>5 - 6</td>
<td>September, October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>2 - 4</td>
<td>July, August, September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>3 – 5</td>
<td>July, September, October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries.

Official delimitation of areas and borders are being updated and might not reflect the official position of the World Bank Group. Country borders or names do not necessarily reflect the World Bank Group's official position. This map is for illustrative purposes and does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the World Bank, concerning the legal status of any country or territory or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.
The pandemic hit poor countries the most in terms of children’s access to education.

The proportion of households where children were able to complete assignments is alarmingly low in low-income countries. Children from upper middle-income countries have higher rates of completion (ex: Peru, 81% and Colombia, 71%) as compared to children in low-income countries (ex: Uganda, 14.3% Ethiopia, 4.6%).

There are stark differences in access to any type of educational activities (for children that were enrolled at the onset of the pandemic). While children from almost 100% of households in Costa Rica and Paraguay have access, this is only the case for 20% of households in Malawi.

Source: High Frequency Monitoring Dashboard.
In Latin America, COVID-19 will likely increase inequality in educational attainment.

- In Latin America, Covid-19 will likely exacerbate already high levels of inequality in educational attainment and income across and within countries.

- In countries with high levels of human capital (proxied by the percentage of the +25 population that completed primary education), such as Chile and Costa Rica, children were more likely to continue their learning process (Fig. 3).

- Disruptions in education affect the poor and vulnerable more heavily, which may have grave implications for inequality and inter-generational mobility for all countries.

- This will have long-term consequences for human capital and productivity gaps in the region.

**Fig. 3. Educational attainment vs. children completed assignments**

*Source: High Frequency Monitoring Dashboard, WDI indicators*
Latin America - High-Frequency Phone Survey Team

Paola Ballon
Jonathan Grabinsky
Gabriel Lara-Ibarra

Carolina Mejia-Mantilla
Sergio Olivieri
Ana Rivadeneira

Javier Romero
WHAT’S NEW? | Publications & Announcements

BLOGs

- [What Do We Really Know About COVID-19’s Impact on Essential Health Services?](#) | Center for Global Development | February 18, 2021
- [Figures of the week: Household participation in agriculture on the rise since the outbreak of COVID-19](#) | Brookings Institute | February 3, 2021
- [Phone surveys confirm the widespread effects of COVID-19 on jobs in developing countries](#) | February 2, 2021
- [Monitoring the Impact of COVID-19 on Households in Djibouti Through High Frequency Phone Surveys](#) | January 31, 2021
- [Covid crisis is fuelling food price rises for world's poorest](#) | The Guardian | January 29, 2021

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- A newly launched COVID-19 Business Pulse Survey Dashboard shows how firms and workers continue to be deeply impacted by the pandemic. Learn more [here](#).
- The next Dashboard update is scheduled for mid-March 2021
WHAT'S NEW

Total countries: 45
Total surveys: 88
Total indicators: 93

NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

1 new country
Zimbabwe

4 new surveys (waves)
Ethiopia
Zimbabwe

UPDATED INDICATORS

✓ Added and updated health indicator data in several countries
✓ Temporarily suppressed labor employment indicators in Ethiopia to address data harmonization issues
✓ Temporarily suppressed Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa) indicators to review the harmonization process
✓ Re-included Zimbabwe data and indicators after a review of the harmonization process
✓ A detailed list of changes is available here

PAST EDITIONS | Dec 1 | Dec 22
Overview of geographic coverage and new data added to the dashboard in January 15, 2021 vintage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Survey Wave</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Third</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries.
The job stoppage rate is low in both low and high-income countries.

Job stoppages since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak vary widely across countries:

- There is an inverse-U shape relationship between job stoppages and GDP per capita.
- Low and high-income countries exhibit the lowest rates, whereas middle-income countries exhibit the highest rates.
- Some regional patterns also emerge. In sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia & Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia regions, the job-stoppage rates tend to be lower. Whereas in the Latin America & the Caribbean region, the rates tend to be higher.
Income losses since COVID-19 outbreak vary across countries

- Low and middle-income countries exhibit higher rates of income losses whereas high-income countries exhibit lower rates of income losses.

Job-stoppage rates are a good predictor for job losses in middle and high-income countries but not in low-income countries.

- In high-income countries, both low job-stoppage and income-loss rates are low.
- In middle-income countries, both job-stoppage and income-loss rates are high.
- In low-income countries, the job-stoppage rate is low, but the income-loss rate is high.
BLOGs

- Monitoring COVID-19 impact on households in Kenya | Relief Web UNOCHA | January 8, 2021
- How livelihoods deteriorated in Sub-Saharan Africa due to COVID-19 | January 7, 2021
- Monitoring COVID-19 Impacts on Households in Mongolia | December 18, 2020
- Capturing the impact of the pandemic in Burkina Faso: results from the third round of the high-frequency phone survey | December 16, 2020

UPCOMING EVENTS

COVID-19 Data Tools hosted by Humanitarian Data Exchange
The World Bank’s Poverty and Equity Global Practice, OCHA’s Centre for Humanitarian Data, and the Blavatnik School of Government at the University of Oxford will be hosting a webinar on COVID-19 data and tools on Wednesday, 27 January 2021. Register here

ANNOUNCEMENTS - The next Dashboard update is scheduled for late January 2021
WHAT'S NEW

DECEMBER 22, 2020

Total countries: 45
Total surveys: 85
Total indicators: 93

NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

2 new countries
- Cambodia
- St. Lucia

5 new surveys (waves)
- Tunisia
- Kenya
- Cambodia
- St. Lucia

UPDATED INDICATORS

- Added and updated health indicator data in several countries
- Temporarily suppressed firm and non-firm employment indicators in some countries to address data harmonization issues
- Temporarily suppressed Zimbabwe indicators to review the harmonization process
- A detailed list of changes is available here
WHAT’S NEW?

Overview of geographic coverage and new data added to the dashboard in December 22 data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Survey Wave</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lucia</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries
Social protection responses to COVID-19 have been uneven, but very high in East Asia Pacific Countries

Countries in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) have led the way in the developing world in scaling up their COVID-19 responses quickly, achieving high coverage:

- In the Philippines, the government authorized incremental spending of around 1.5 percent of GDP compared to a total of 0.5 percent of GDP pre-COVID.
- Indonesia, Mongolia, and Vietnam more than doubled their pre-crisis social protection spending levels as a share of GDP.

Source: Adapted from The World Bank (2020) “EAP Economic Update October 2020”

Prepared by Ikuko Uochi, Economist, EFI-POV, EAP Region
While most social protection in EAP countries is reaching the poor, targeting the newly poor or vulnerable remains a challenge.

- The governments’ responses in EAP have been largely in the form of cash transfer programs.
- To enable rapid mobilization, EAP countries have utilized existing social assistance platforms, e.g., the Program Keluarga Harapan in Indonesia, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino CCT program in the Philippines, and the Child Money Program in Mongolia.
- Phone survey data indicate that the bottom 40% of households (pre-COVID status) are more likely to receive government assistance than those in the top 60%. However, targeting by current welfare status (like food insecurity) is not as accurate.
- A critical challenge has been how to reach the “new poor” — those affected by COVID-19 who were outside existing social protection programs, particularly those working in the informal sector.

**Coverage of cash transfers under the pandemic (pre-COVID-19, new COVID-19 related coverage)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>pre-COVID-19 coverage</th>
<th>New coverage (Only COVID-19)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Share of households receiving government assistance under the pandemic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Receipt of public assistance for households by whether a household member did not eat due to lack of money**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLOGs

- How COVID-19 affects households in poorest countries – insights from phone surveys | December 10, 2020
- Figure of the week: Sub-Saharan Africa shows resilience to the effects of COVID-19, according to high-frequency phone surveys | Brookings Institute | December 11, 2020
- The labor market impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Mauritius: Evidence from three rounds of high-frequency surveys | December 10, 2020
- Monitoring the Impact of COVID-19 on Households in Cambodia | November 23, 2020

BRIEFs/NOTEs

An updated dashboard Technical Note now includes detailed information on the calculation of individual weights for indicators in the Latin America Caribbean region

ANNOUNCEMENTS - The next Dashboard update is scheduled for January 2021
WHAT’S NEW

Could not receive medical attention due to:
✓ Lack of money
✓ Full medical facility
✓ Not enough supplies
✓ No medical personal available

DECEMBER 1, 2020

Total countries: 44
Total surveys: 80
Total indicators: 93

NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

4 new countries
- Chad
- Zimbabwe
- Solomon Islands
- Philippines

7 new surveys (waves)
- Burkina Faso
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Nigeria
- Philippines
- Solomon Islands
- Zimbabwe

NEW INDICATORS

4 new countries
7 new surveys (waves)
Overview of geographic coverage and new data added to the dashboard since the last vintage (November 17, 2020)

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Survey Wave</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Poorer countries faced greater food insecurity during the COVID-19 crisis

Respondents were asked whether during the last 30 days there was a time when an adult in the household had to skip a meal due to lack of money or resources.

According to this indicator, food insecurity in the immediate aftermath of the outbreak tended to be more severe in poorer countries.

Nigeria, Malawi, Gabon, Chad, Kinshasa (DRC) and Zimbabwe had the highest share of households with members skipping a meal.

The graph shows data from the first wave of phone surveys, collected between April and June.
This graph shows that the share of households in which a member skipped a meal declined in all 13 countries.

The **largest improvements** occurred in Peru and Guatemala, and the **smallest improvements** in food security were in Nigeria and the Dominican Republic.

Multiple waves of data are available for 13 countries in the dashboard. In these countries, the first survey wave was collected in April - June and the last wave in June - August.
WHAT’S NEW? | Publications & Announcement

BLOGs

- The welfare of Mauritian households during the COVID-19 pandemic: Evidence from three rounds of high-frequency surveys | November 19, 2020
- Tracing COVID-19’s impact on households across the world | November 13, 2020
- Uganda High-Frequency Phone Survey on COVID-19: Results from round 2 | November 13, 2020

BRIEF/NOTE

An updated dashboard Technical Note now includes detailed information on the calculation of individual weights for indicators in the Latin America Caribbean region

ANNOUNCEMENT

The next Dashboard update is scheduled for December 15