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The IPC-IG 'Social Protection Responses to COVID-19 in the Global South' Online Dashboard:

Methodological Note

Version: 17 September 2021

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Introduction

The 'Social protection responses to COVID-19 in the Global South' online dashboard, developed by the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG) and partners, documents government measures using a shock-responsive social protection lens. The dashboard is based on a tracking matrix of social protection responses to COVID-19 with detailed information about several implementation features thereof, including: social protection (SP) components and instruments, linkages with existing programmes, types of change in implementation, main target groups, instruments used to identify beneficiaries, application procedures, programme delivery modalities, coverage estimates and benefit levels, legal framework, dates of announcement and implementation, and financing sources. Moreover, indicators can be disaggregated by region (3), sub-region (6) and country-income group (4), as well as according to the classification of fragile and conflict-affected states (FCAS).

For the **tracking matrix (excel file)**, click [here](#).

For the detailed **guidelines** on how each column of the mapping was completed, click [here](#).

This mapping of social protection responses to COVID-19 aims to support the research on COVID-19 and social protection contributing to the evidence base that will inform governments, development partners, and civil society on innovations, gaps, and challenges that need to be considered to (i) ensure countries' recovery and progress towards the SDG target 1.3 and (ii) to foster preparedness for large covariate shocks in the future.

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This mapping also drew on IPC-IG projects developed in partnership with: UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (MENARO) and the UN Issue Based Coalition for Social Protection for the MENA/Arab Region; UNICEF Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO); UNICEF South Asia Regional Office (ROSA) and UNICEF Country Offices in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

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Version 1.0 of the Online Dashboard

The Version 1.0 of the Online Dashboard presents the current state and latest developments of the research undertaken by the team in a visual manner. **For feedback, comments, or questions please contact the IPC-IG at dashboard@socialprotection.org.**

The Version 1.0 contains data updated until at least November 2020. Last round of updates for each region or sub-region are as follows:

- Latin America and the Caribbean: July 2021
- Middle East and North Africa: March 2021
- Sub-Saharan Africa: June 2021
- East Asia and Pacific: June 2021
- South Asia: November 2020

It includes 18 indicators created based on the variables available in the tracking matrix, and a summary table containing 13 selected variables from the matrix:

- Tab 1: 18 indicators analysing responses across 7 thematic sections
- Tab 2: Summary table with a brief overview of responses containing 13 selected variables from the tracking matrix

Options for visualizing the data

- I. **The left-side bar has three icons that allow navigation between tabs** in the dashboard **and access to filter options**. The top icon returns tab 1 (indicators), the icon in the middle returns tab 2 (summary table), and the bottom icon opens and closes the Filters bar.
- II. **The Filters bar (located in the left-side bar) allows the application of twelve filters across tabs** when selected, namely:
 - A. Country income groups,
 - B. Fragile and Conflict Affected States (FCAS),
 - C. Regions,
 - D. Sub-regions,
 - E. Countries,
 - F. Social protection components and instruments,
 - G. Target groups
 - H. Financing source
 - I. Programme coverage of 1% (of the population or labour force) or higher, which helps to filter out programmes that have not yet been implemented, for which detailed information on their implementation was not found or with too narrow occupation-based benefits

- J. Extended programmes: Identifies programmes that were extended beyond their initial planned duration
 - K. Non-nationals allowed to register
- III. **Filter by clicking:** By directly clicking on a data series in a figure or on a country in the map, a filter for that selection automatically applies to some of the figures and tables in tab 1 of the dashboard.
 - IV. Each indicator has a **question mark icon** that appears when the mouse cursor hovers over a figure/table and where results shown in the figures/tables are exemplified and/or further notes from the author can be obtained.
 - V. **Focus mode** (full-screen) is available for all the figures by clicking on the “Focus mode” button at the top-right of each figure.
 - VI. When the mouse cursor hovers over a figure, a **pop-up box appears with a list of some of the SP Responses** being considered/counted or a tooltip with the name and value of the observation appears. The scroll-down option is not available for the pop-up list box.
 - VII. Default visualization of the colour gradient in the map is for countries; **to change to sub-region visualization** click on the icon with an arrow pointing up, “Drill-up”, located on the top-right corner. To reset, click on one of the following icons located in the top-right corner of the map: “Expand all down one level of hierarchy” or “Go to the next level in hierarchy”.
 - VIII. When using the **‘search’ field in the map**, start typing the name of the country in the default language of your browser, and select it from the options in the drop-down menu that will appear. The searched location is marked with a pin in the map.
 - IX. The ‘search’ field in the map locates countries but does not filter the map or the other indicators, i.e., the colour gradient remains the same when a country is pinned. **To filter the dashboard**, use the options in the Filters tab or click on a country or sub-region in the map. To reset the map after clicking on a location, click on the ocean areas.
 - X. All figures have the **option to be visualised in table format:** by right-clicking on a figure a pop-up window appears with a menu that includes the option.
 - XI. **The filter icon** on the top-right corner of each indicator shows what filters are being applied to the figures or tables.
 - XII. **In tab 2, data can be ordered** for each column of the table by clicking on the triangle in the cells of the first row.

Glossary

The taxonomy used in the IPC-IG mapping of social protection responses to COVID-19 is presented in this section.

Table 1 Taxonomy used in the matrix and dashboard

| Concept | Definition |
|--|--|
| Social protection | “set of policies and programs aimed at preventing or protecting all people against poverty, vulnerability, and social exclusion throughout their life-cycles, with a particular emphasis towards vulnerable groups. Social protection can be provided in cash or in-kind, through non-contributory schemes, providing universal, categorical, or poverty-targeted benefits such as social assistance, contributory schemes with social insurance being the most common form, and by building human capital, productive assets, and access to jobs.” (ISPA, n.d.) |
| Social protection component | There are three SP components: Social assistance, social insurance and labour market. |
| Social protection instrument | Specific instrument used in implementation of each social protection component. |
| Existing interventions, measures or responses | Policies and programmes adopted in response to the COVID-19 crisis related to an existing programme. |
| New interventions, measures or responses | Policies and programmes adopted in response to the COVID-19 crisis not related to an existing programme. These can use the existing structures of the social protection system but are not considered as changes to an existing programme. |
| Horizontal or Coverage expansion | Covering new beneficiaries either through the expansion of an existing SP programme or a new intervention. |
| Vertical expansion | Increase in benefit value, in duration of benefits, or other new programme components targeted at beneficiaries of existing SP programmes. |
| Other implementation change | Changes not classified as vertical or horizontal expansions, such as anticipation of payments, early withdrawal of funds, changes in benefit delivery modality, among others. |

Source: IPC-IG 2017

Tab 1: Indicators

The indicators are divided into seven thematic sections, namely:

- (1) overview of responses, which includes geographical coverage, main target groups, social protection components and instruments, and financing sources,
- (2) type of adaptation,
- (3) timeliness,
- (4) identification of beneficiaries and application/enrolment tools,
- (5) delivery mechanisms,
- (6) coverage, and
- (7) adequacy of benefits.

Overview of responses

1. Number of social protection responses to COVID-19

This indicator, illustrated in the map, yields the total count of all SP responses to COVID-19 at national level mapped by the IPC-IG team and partners. It counts the SP responses implemented by governments of countries in the Global South (see list of countries below) based on information available online. This indicator is available by sub-region and country (for regional and sub-regional classifications see Table 5).

2. Main target groups

This indicator reveals the main target group(s) of the social protection responses and considers that a single response can have more than one target group. The categories included are the following:

- I. Formal workers
- II. Informal workers
- III. Both formal and informal workers
- IV. Vulnerable individuals (categorical targeting not related to work but to vulnerability), e.g., children, elderly, disabled, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- V. Poor and vulnerable households
- VI. Universal

3. Social protection responses to COVID-19 by social protection component and sub-region

This indicator shows the distribution of responses by component for the different sub-regions, and the total count of SP responses by type of SP component overall. The classification used to define SP components is as follows:

- I. Social assistance
- II. Social insurance
- III. Labour market intervention

4. Social protection responses to COVID-19 by type of support

Types of social protection support were identified according to the classification of social protection instruments used in the tracking matrix. The types of support are the following (see also Table 2):

- VII. Cash
- VIII. In-kind
- IX. Cash and in-kind
- X. Liquidity alleviation
- XI. Health insurance
- XII. Training, ALPM and child protection
- XIII. Resilience of the health sector
- XIV. Other

Table 2 Type of support according to social protection instruments

| Type of Support | Social Protection Instrument |
|------------------------------|---|
| Cash | · Emergency cash transfer |
| | · Unconditional cash transfer |
| | · Conditional cash transfer |
| | · Public works |
| | · Wage subsidy |
| | · Unemployment benefits |
| | · Sick leave, maternity, invalidity, and work-related injury benefits |
| | · Contributory pensions |
| | · Severance pay and other benefits |
| In-kind | · Emergency in-kind transfer |
| | · Unconditional in-kind transfer |
| | · Conditional in-kind transfer |
| | · School-feeding programme |
| Cash and in-kind | Emergency cash and in-kind transfer |
| Liquidity alleviation | · Subsidies |
| | · Subsidised credit for self employed |
| | · Cash support for micro, small and medium businesses |
| | · Subsidised credit for payroll |
| | · Flexibility in payment of social security contributions to employees and employers: reduction or deferral |
| | · Flexibility in payment of social security contributions to self-employed workers: reduction or deferral |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Flexibility in rent, loan, and tax payments for employees: waiving or deferring rent and loans · Flexibility in rent, loan, and tax payments for self-employed workers: waiver or deferral of rent, loan or tax payments |
| Health insurance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Non-contributory health insurance · Health insurance |
| Training, ALMP and childcare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training and other active labour market policies (ALMP) · Childcare to support workers who need to work during COVID-19-related restrictions measures |
| Resilience of the Health Sector | Insurance or other financial incentives to frontline/health workers |

5. Social protection responses to COVID-19 by type of instrument

This indicator shows the total count of social protection responses by type of social protection instrument. A single measure can use multiple instruments/mechanisms. The classification used to define instruments is as follows:

Social assistance:

- I. Emergency cash transfer
- II. Emergency in-kind transfer
- III. Unconditional cash transfer, e.g.: Social pension, disability grant, poverty alleviation
- IV. Unconditional in-kind transfer
- V. Conditional cash transfer
- VI. Conditional in-kind transfer
- VII. School-feeding programme
- VIII. Subsidies to food, housing, utilities bill, loan and credit
- IX. Non-contributory health insurance
- X. Public works, i.e.: Cash for work or food for work
- XI. Emergency cash and in-kind transfer (combined)
- XII. Other

Social Insurance:

- I. Unemployment benefits
- II. Sick leave, maternity, invalidity and work-related injury benefits
- III. Health insurance
- IV. Contributory pensions
- V. Severance pay or other wage benefits, e.g.: 13th or 14th wage, family allowance
- VI. Other

Labour Market:

- I. Flexibility in rent, loan, and tax payments for employees, e.g., waiver, reduction, and deferral

- II. Wage subsidy in the context of contract/work suspension, reduction of working hours, or sick leave (paid to employers, employees and/or self-employed/own account workers)
- III. Flexibility in payment of social security contributions to employees and employers, e.g., waiver, reduction, and deferral
- IV. Subsidised credit for payroll
- V. Flexibility in payment of social security contributions to self-employed workers, e.g., waiver, reduction, and deferral
- VI. Subsidised credit for self-employed workers
- VII. Flexibility in rent, loan, and tax payments for self-employed workers, e.g., waiver, reduction, and deferral
- VIII. Cash support for micro, small, and medium businesses
- IX. Training and other active labour market policies (ALMP)
- X. Childcare to support workers who need to work during COVID-19-related restrictions measures
- XI. Insurance or other financial incentives to frontline/health workers (LM)
- XII. Other

To see all programmes in the figure, scroll-down the screen using the bar on the right. For a more detailed explanation on the categories listed above, consult the [mapping guidelines](#).

6. Financing sources

This indicator shows the distribution of responses by financing sources, classified as follows:

- I. Public
- II. Private
- III. Social security
- IV. International

In Table 3, the types of financing sources mapped are further detailed.

Table 3 Detail of financing sources

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Public | · State budget |
| | · Budget reallocation |
| | · COVID extrabudgetary fund |
| | · Contingency funds or reserves |
| | · Central Banks |
| Private | · Extra-budgetary funds (with private sources of financing. when an extrabudgetary fund received both public and private funding it was counted twice) |
| | · Zakat funds |
| | · Individual or NGO donations |
| | · Private sector donations |
| | · Other |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Social Security | Public/private social security funds |
| | · IMF/ WB |
| International | · Regional banks |
| | · Donor country(ies), e.g., GIZ, FCDO, EU |
| | · International organisations, e.g., UN etc |

Type of adaptation

7. Key implementation features of social protection responses to COVID-19 (excluding subsidies)

The social protection responses by governments to the COVID-19 crisis, except for subsidies, were classified according to three different types of programme implementation and four combinations thereof, as follows:

- I. Coverage expansions only:
 - a. Increased coverage through existing programme
 - b. Increased coverage through new intervention
- II. Vertical expansions only:
 - a. Increased value of existing programme
 - b. New components for benefits of existing programmes
- III. Other implementation changes only:
 - a. Anticipation of payments or early withdrawal of funds
 - b. Changes in delivery modality
 - c. Waiver of conditionality
 - d. Flexibilization of payment duties
 - e. Other, detail
- IV. Coverage and vertical expansions
- V. Coverage expansion and other implementation changes
- VI. Vertical expansion and other implementation changes
- VII. Coverage expansion, vertical expansion, and other implementation changes

Vertical expansions can refer to an increase in the benefit value, in the duration of benefits, or other new programme components, such as additional benefits, targeted at beneficiaries of existing SP programmes. Coverage expansions refer to the inclusion of previously uncovered individuals (and /or families) either through the expansion of an existing SP programme or a new SP intervention. Other implementation changes refer to the sub-categories listed in item III above.

Note that one programme can potentially entail various changes, e.g.: a programme that increases coverage of an existing SP programme, i.e., coverage expansion, while simultaneously increasing the value of the grant for existing beneficiaries, i.e., a vertical expansion. Hence, in addition to “pure” horizontal or vertical expansions and implementation changes, four

additional mixed-type programmes are presented. Note that subsidies are not included in the charts of this indicator but of indicator 6b.

The indicator further disaggregates vertical expansions, coverage expansions, and other implementation changes by type, showing the distribution of the sub-categories under them as listed above in items I to III.

8. Key implementation features of subsidies

This indicator details the main characteristics of subsidies adopted in response to COVID-19. First, it shows the types of subsidies according to the classification below:

- I. Public utility: deferral of payment (payment obligation remains)
- II. Public utility: reduction or waiver of payment
- III. Food subsidy/voucher/staples, price control or freeze in food items
- IV. Other subsidies, e.g., fuel, transport
- V. Housing subsidies or rent reduction/waiver
- VI. Rent /tax deferral or loan moratorium (payment obligation remains)
- VII. Tax/loan reduction or waiver
- VIII. Fee waiver on mobile money or internet subsidies (increase in connectivity)

The type of change undergone in the implementation of subsidies is also displayed based on the following classification:

- I. Coverage expansion
- II. Subsidy level increase
- III. Coverage expansion and subsidy level increase (1 and 2 combined)
- IV. Other change

Finally, the indicator also shows the type of targeting approach used in the delivery of subsidies to their intended beneficiaries:

- I. Universal
- II. Targeted
- III. Consumption based, e.g., the social tariffs, or for those consuming below a certain threshold

Timeliness

9. Number of days between first COVID-19 case in the country and implementation of social protection responses (excluding subsidies) (click on the legend option to change the series)

This indicator provides a comparison between a benchmark of the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of the social protection response by calculating the number of days between the first registered COVID-19 case in the country and the date of implementation of the response.

As information available on responses' dates of implementation was not always consistently available across sources, responses or countries, the dates of implementation recorded in the tracking matrix can refer to one of the following:

- Exact date of first payment announced by government
- Exact date of first payment announced by press
- Proxy date of first payment, i.e., only month is known
- Date when applications/registration started
- Date of disbursement of the budget

Data on first COVID-19 confirmed case in each country was obtained from the [Oxford Government Response Tracker](#).

Identification of beneficiaries and application instruments (excluding subsidies)

10. a. Identification of potential beneficiaries by type of mechanism

In the context of horizontal expansions of the number of beneficiaries of SP programmes (existing or new) implemented in response to COVID-19, the main mechanisms used to identify (ex-ante) potential beneficiaries were recorded. This indicator gives a comparative overview of the mechanisms used to identify potential beneficiaries according to the classification below and considers that one response can entail more than one of these mechanisms listed.

- I. Social registry or existing beneficiary databases
- II. Waiting lists or list of persons graduated in existing beneficiary databases
- III. Civil registry
- IV. Social security, employee records or tax database
- V. Informal workers or self-employed workers registry
- VI. Open registration
- VII. Other

Note that this indicator does not include subsidies.

10. b. Application and enrolment by type of mechanism

The frequency of different application and enrolment mechanisms for coverage expansions is shown in this indicator. The available instruments for beneficiary application or enrolment in the SP responses were mapped following the classification below:

- I. Manual self-registration by applicant and potential beneficiary via paper-based registration form and hard copies of personal documents
- II. Manual registration through outreach or enrolment campaign by, for example, programme staff
- III. Manual self-registration by applicant and potential beneficiary via web portal or e-mail registration

- IV. Manual self-registration by applicant and potential beneficiary via mobile platforms, e.g.: SMS, USSD, WhatsApp, etc.
- V. Other
- VI. No application needed

Delivery mechanisms

11. For cash-based measures: Benefit payment/delivery by type of mechanism

The frequency of payment/delivery mechanism for cash-based coverage expansions is shown in this indicator. The mechanism was, if applicable, recorded for each measure, according to the classification below:

- I. Manual cash payment
- II. Cheque
- III. Paper-based voucher
- IV. Electronic voucher or payment cards
- V. Electronic transfer into personal bank account
- VI. Mobile money, including one-time PIN sent to mobile phones
- VII. Other

Coverage

12. Social assistance estimated coverage expansions

13. Social insurance and labour market interventions estimated coverage expansions

Indicators 12 and 13 show coverage expansion estimates as share of the population or labour force. For all coverage expansions (excluding subsidies), the number of new SP beneficiaries was compiled (new coverage) together with the latest available data on countries' total population and labour force. In addition, if a new (emergency) programme encompasses an existing programme, such that beneficiaries of this programme benefit from a temporary vertical expansion (benefit increase), the previous number of beneficiaries and coverage share of that programme were also compiled (previous coverage). Auxílio Emergencial in Brazil, for example, covered beneficiaries of the existing programme Bolsa Família, and additional beneficiaries previously uncovered under Bolsa Família.

In the case of social assistance programmes targeting individuals rather than households, for which no estimate of the number of households reached was available, coverage was calculated assuming that each beneficiary was from a different household, and that the benefit equally benefited all household members. Thus, population coverage estimates were calculated as the number of individual beneficiaries multiplied by the average household size and divided by the total population of the country, which corresponds to an upper-bound estimate of actual coverage. For this calculation, the latest available data on average household size and total population were compiled for each country.

When compiling data on the number of beneficiaries of SP responses to COVID-19, data was also collected on whether the coverage estimate was only an announcement by the government, or an actual observed number of beneficiaries reported after implementation. This information is available in the [tracking matrix excel file](#).

The programmes in the figure are ordered from the largest increase in coverage in response to COVID-19 to the smallest. To see all programmes included in the chart, scroll-down the screen using the bar on the right or use 'focus mode'.

14. Social assistance coverage versus adequacy

The chart shows the relationship between coverage and adequacy for responses with both data available in the tracking matrix. Coverage of the response as share of the total country population is in the x-axis, and maximum monthly household benefit amount as share of GDP per capita, in monthly units, is in the y-axis.

Each bubble represents one social protection response; when the mouse hovers over the bubbles, a tooltip with the response's name, country and data appears. For better visualization of the chart, use 'focus-mode' (button on the top-right of the chart).

Adequacy of benefits

15. Social assistance (cash transfers) maximum monthly household benefit amounts in USD PPPs by country and programme and number of days beneficiaries are covered against poverty

The blue series in this indicator is derived from the data collected on the benefit levels of coverage expansions in social assistance responses to COVID-19, in each country's respective local currency unit. The local currency units were converted to 2017 USD PPP values for comparison purposes, and results were brought to 2020 values using United States inflation data for 2017 to 2019. Benefit values were also converted to monthly units when benefits were disbursed weekly, fortnightly, or bimonthly, for example, and whenever the benefit was variable over time or for different categories of beneficiaries, the maximum benefit value was considered.

The green series, shows the number of days beneficiaries are protected against poverty based on the following formula:

$$\text{Number of days} = \frac{\left(\frac{(\text{benefit in USD PPP} \times \text{duration (in months)} \times \text{number of beneficiaries})}{(\text{number of beneficiaries})} \right)}{\text{international poverty line for country income group}}$$

International poverty lines:¹

- Low-income countries: \$1,90

¹ See more information here: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/richer-array-international-poverty-lines>

- Lower-middle income countries: \$3,20
- Upper-middle income countries: \$5,50
- High-income countries: \$21,70

To see all programmes included in the chart, scroll-down the screen using the bar on the right or use 'focus mode'.

16. Social assistance (cash transfer) maximum monthly household benefit amounts as share of average monthly household income or consumption by country and programme

Similar to indicator 15, this indicator is also derived from the data collected on the benefit levels of horizontal expansions in social assistance responses, in each country's respective local currency. Benefit values were also converted to monthly units when benefits were disbursed weekly, fortnightly, or bimonthly, for example, and whenever the benefit was variable over time or for different categories of beneficiaries, the maximum benefit value was considered.

However, for this indicator, additional country-level data were compiled to calculate adequacy as follows:

- I. National average monthly household income and consumption expenditure for all households
- II. National average monthly household income and consumption expenditure for households in the bottom quintile

Data from the latest available household survey were used as the basis for this indicator's calculation, and the monetary values were inflated until year 2019. For some countries, these data were not available online. Hence, this analysis could not be performed for all the countries in the same manner.

For countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa sub-region, the calculation of this indicator was not based on the abovementioned household data, due to issues of data availability for some countries, but, instead, on GNI per capita for year 2019, in monthly values.

To see all programmes included in the chart, scroll-down the screen using the bar on the right or use 'focus-mode'.

17. Benefits of cash-based social insurance and labour market interventions as share of average wages by country and programme

This indicator is derived from the data collected on the benefit levels of horizontal expansions in social insurance and labour market interventions, in each country's respective local currency. Additional national household data on wages were compiled for calculating adequacy, as follows:

- I. National average monthly wage/earnings for all workers

As for indicator 16, the monetary values from household survey indicators were inflated until year 2019. For some countries, data on wages/earnings was not found causing a gap in this indicator even when data were available on the level of benefit in local currency units.

To see all programmes included in the chart, scroll-down the screen using the bar on the right or use 'focus-mode'.

Tab 2: Summary table of social protection responses to COVID-19 in the Global South

A few selected variables from the tracking matrix were included in the dashboard to provide an overview or summary of the responses mapped, see their details in Table 4.

Table 4 Details on variables included in summary table

| Variable name | Description/codebook |
|---|---|
| Region | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asia Pacific 2. Africa and Middle East 3. Latin America and the Caribbean |
| Sub-region | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. East Asia and Pacific 2. South Asia 3. Middle East and North Africa 4. Sub-Saharan Africa 5. South America 6. Central America and the Caribbean |
| Country | See list in Table 5 |
| Name of the intervention or programme | Open field |
| SP Component | See list in indicator 3 |
| SP instrument | See list in indicator 5 |
| Main target group | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal workers 2. Informal workers 3. Both formal and informal workers 4. Categorical, e.g.: children elderly, disabled, refugees, IDPs. 5. Poor and vulnerable households 6. Universal |
| Mechanism of identification of beneficiaries | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social registry or existing beneficiary databases, 2. Waiting lists or lists of persons graduated in existing beneficiary databases, 3. Civil registry, 4. Social security, employee records or tax database, 5. Informal workers or self-employed workers registry, 6. Open registration, 7. Others |
| Application/enrolment mechanism | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manual self-registration by applicant/potential beneficiary via paper-based registration form and hard copies of personal documents, 2. Manual registration through outreach or enrolment drive by, for example, programme staff, |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Manual self-registration by applicant/potential beneficiary via web portal or e-mail registration, 4. Manual self-registration by applicant/potential beneficiary via mobile platforms, e.g.: SMS, USSD, WhatsApp, etc., 5. No application needed 6. Other |
| Duration | For temporary programmes, data were collected for their duration, in months. One-off benefits are coded as 1. Zero indicates information on duration was not found or is not applicable. |
| Frequency of payment | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One off 2. Every 15 days 3. Monthly 4. Bimonthly 5. Quarterly 6. Yearly 7. Ad hoc (irregular frequency) |
| Short description of the programme | Open field |
| Date of last update | DD/MM/YYYY |

For some variables, the codes NA (not applicable) and TBV (to be verified) may also appear in the table accordingly.

List of Countries in the Dashboard by Region, Sub-Region, Country-Income Groups and FCAS

Of the 130 countries included in the mapping, 122 are part of the Global South, defined as developing countries according to the [UN World Economic Situation and Prospects 2020](#). The regions were defined in line with [UNICEF's regional classifications](#). Below, the country classification by income group is detailed according to [the World Bank country classification by income](#), as well as the classification of [fragile and conflict-affected states](#) (FCAS).

Table 5 List of countries

| Region | Sub-Region | Country-Income Group | Country | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Africa and Middle East | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low-income (21) | <i>Burkina Faso, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Uganda</i> | |
| | | Lower-middle income (17) | <i>Angola, Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Zambia, Zimbabwe</i> | |
| | | Upper middle-income (5) | <i>Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Namibia, South Africa</i> | |
| | | High-income (2) | <i>Mauritius, Seychelles</i> | |
| | Middle East and North Africa | Low-income (2) | <i>Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen</i> | |
| | | Lower-middle income (6) | <i>Djibouti, Egypt, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Sudan, Tunisia</i> | |
| | | Upper middle-income (6) | <i>Algeria, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya</i> | |
| | | High-income (6) | <i>Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE)</i> | |
| | Asia Pacific | East Asia and Pacific | Low-income | - |
| | | | Lower-middle income (11) | <i>Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, Viet Nam</i> |
| Upper middle-income (9) | | | <i>China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Samoa, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu</i> | |
| High-income (1) | | | <i>Brunei Darussalam</i> | |
| South Asia | | Low income (1) | <i>Afghanistan</i> | |
| | | Lower-middle income (6) | <i>Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka</i> | |
| | | Upper middle-income (1) | <i>Maldives</i> | |
| | | High-income | - | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Latin America and the Caribbean | South America | Low-income | - |
| | | Lower-middle income (1) | Bolivia |
| | | Upper middle-income (8) | Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, <i>Venezuela</i> |
| | | High-income (2) | Chile, Uruguay |
| | Central America (+Mexico) and the Caribbean | Low-income (1) | <i>Haiti</i> |
| | | Lower-middle income (3) | El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua |
| | | Upper middle-income (11) | Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, St Lucia |
| | | High-income (11) | Anguilla, Antigua e Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Panama, St Martin, St Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Montserrat* |

Notes: Orange font indicates countries that are not classified as developing countries by the UN. Italic font indicates FCAS. *For Montserrat, the UN classification is not available; instead, the income group was estimated by looking at the country's [GNI p.c.](#) numbers and comparing it to the [World Bank income categories](#).

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