Leaving no-one behind in national covid surveys: Inclusion of forcibly displaced in nationwide phone surveys

Evidence guided by the international recommendations on refugee and IDP statistics

Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators
June 15, 2022
High Frequency Phone Surveys on COVID19

• World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC), the World Bank and UNHCR (in collaboration with other international organizations worked together, in close collaboration with select National Statistical Offices, to identify countries that conducted COVID19 high-frequency phone surveys on the national/host populations, to monitor welfare and behavioral changes during the pandemic.

• Expanded these to also cover refugees or IDPs, in a representative and disaggregatable manner (leave no-one behind!)

• Supported the analysis of the data that was collected
The socioeconomic impact of the pandemic – inclusion of the forcefully displaced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Refugees: Cox's Bazar camps. Host: Cox's Bazar district residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>IDPs: national. Host: non-IDP nationals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Refugees: in camps. Host: national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Refugees: camps and urban non camp. Host: national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Refugees: camps and urban non camp. Host: national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>IDPs, Returnees: KRI, North. Host: Nationals from KRI, North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>IDPs: national. Host: non-IDP nationals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Refugees: in camps. Host: national</td>
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<td>Uganda</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The socioeconomic impact of the pandemic – key dimensions

COVID 19-INDUCED SOCIOECONOMIC SHOCKS

INCOME LOSS

Limited coping strategies

LOWER LIVING STANDARDS

LABOR INCOME
- FDPs were largely active in the informal economy (related to de jure and de facto lack of right to work) and other sectors highly impacted by lockdowns

NON-LABOR INCOME
- Remittances have decreased and pandemic assistance is generally insufficient to offset losses

FOOD SECURITY
- Income loss and increases in food prices result in contracted access to food. Households often borrow or reduce food consumption as coping strategies

HEALTH CARE
- Vulnerable populations are among the least-served when health systems are strained

HUMAN CAPITAL

EDUCATION
- School closures and limited access to technology cripple displaced children’s academic progress
Key achievements

• Inclusion of refugees, IDPs and returnees in nation-wide surveys
• Data on refugees, IDPs and returnees
  • Data is publicly available on the World Bank and UNHCR Microdata Libraries
• Briefs and reports of key findings on the conditions of refugees, IDPs and returnees during the pandemic
  • Published on the World Bank and the JDC website
• Joint work with NSO in the data collection and analytical work
• Collaboration between different organizations (WB, UNHCR,
• Understanding the socio-economic impact of the pandemic on FDPs compared to their host
• Implementing the IDP recommendations from IRIS and the IRRS
Thank you!

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