

Epidemiology

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) 2020.

Today's data on the geographic distribution of COVID-19 cases worldwide. <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/download-todays-data-geographic-distribution-covid-19-cases-worldwide> Accessed: < April 30, 2020 >.

Data is updated daily and contains the latest available public data on COVID-19. Each row/entry contains the number of new cases reported per day and per country. National updates are published at different times and in different time zones. Data are subject to retrospective corrections; corrected datasets are released as soon as processing of updated national data has been completed. This, and the time ECDC needs to process these data, might lead to discrepancies between the national numbers and the numbers published by ECDC.

Public Health Social Measures

ACAPS. COVID19 Government Measures Dataset. <https://www.acaps.org/covid19-government-measures-dataset> Accessed: < April 30, 2020 >.

The COVID19 Government Measures Dataset compiles all the measures implemented by governments worldwide in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Data collection includes secondary data review. Every action taken by governments in response to COVID-19 corresponds to a data point. This means if a measure is extended or phased out, another data point is added. Some measures might be not recorded yet in the dataset. Linguistic barriers also might have prevented ACAPS from identifying all available information. Some measures are also extremely nuanced, so ACAPS relies on expert judgement for coding.

Ipsos polling

Ipsos. "Public Reactions to COVID-19: A 20-Country Survey Across Africa. April 2020"

Ipsos conducted 20,990 interviews with adults aged 18+ in 28 cities across 20 countries. Fieldwork was conducted by telephone (16 countries) and face-to-face interviews (4 countries: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia and Mozambique) prior to most PHSMs being introduced. Respondents were sampled by random digit dial incorporating landline and mobile phones for telephone fieldwork and by random walk and in-household Kish-grid sampling methods for face-to-face fieldwork. Data are representative of the populations of the urban area (s) included and are unweighted. The original questionnaire was developed by Charney Associates LLC. Fieldwork took place between March 29 and April 17, 2020. All responders consented to join the study.

Security incidents

Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). Coronavirus-Related Events in the ACLED Dataset" <https://www.acleddata.com> Accessed: < April 30, 2020 >.

These data include all "directly related" events to coronavirus. ACLED defines "directly related" as all events for which the word 'coronavirus' is included in the 'Notes' column of the ACLED dataset to specifically indicate that the pandemic was an explicit factor. ACLED Researchers include this tag only when an incident report makes obvious that the coronavirus motivated the event.

Economic impact and relief measures

International Monetary Fund (IMF). Policy Responses to Covid-19 <https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/Policy-Responses-to-COVID-19> Accessed: < April 30, 2020 >.

The data summarizes the key economic responses 193 governments are taking to limit the human and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It focuses on discretionary actions and might not fully reflect the policies taken by countries in response to COVID-19.

Overseas Development Institute. Supporting Economic Transformation (SET). Coronavirus economic vulnerability economic impact and economic policy response tracker. <https://set.odi.org/coronavirus-economic-vulnerability-economic-impact-and-economic-policy-response-tracker> Accessed: < April 30, 2020 >.

Repository that examines the vulnerability of countries to the coronavirus outbreak, the economic impacts and policy responses using six different sources: vulnerability assessments and impacts, policy trackers, policy suggestions, country analyses, selected ODI blogs and media coverage.

Weekly Social Protection Links. A newsletter on latest research and practices from the world of social protection. <https://www.ugogentilini.net> Accessed: < April 30, 2020 >.

Repository of weekly updated links on how countries are using social protection programs for responding to COVID-19. The information curates and discusses a selection of social protection resources, from academic articles to podcasts.

World Food Programme (WFP). HungerMap <https://hungermap.wfp.org> Accessed: < April 30, 2020 >.

The platform covers 94 countries. WFP conducts continuous food security monitoring via computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) through call centers. Data is collected on a rolling basis, spread evenly over a past 28/30 calendar days or over a three-month period. Responses are likely to be biased towards younger, somewhat better-off households who live in urban areas and have better access to electricity and phone-charging services. The questionnaire includes questions on household demographics, households' food consumption and minimum dietary diversity for women, coping strategies used, food assistance received, and access to water. Where daily updated survey data is not available, the prevalence of people with poor or borderline food consumption (FCS) and the prevalence of people with reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) ≥ 19 is estimated with a predictive model.

Economic impact and relief measures

BFA Global. Impact of COVID-19 on Financial Lives in Eight Countries (Wave 1 - Mar 25-26; Wave 2 - Apr 11-12) <https://datastudio.google.com/reporting/1-T5e174z7670AygBH3ptmiA51ghFJd-D/page/kjOKB> Accessed: < April 30, 2020 >.

BFA Global conducted two waves of quick "dipstick" surveys on March 25 and 26, and Apr 11 and 12 across eight countries, including Kenya, South Africa, Nigeria and Ghana. Survey questions are built on BFA Global's financial health framework and used SurveyMonkey's Audience tool. Respondents were selected for the lower and lower-middle income segment and samples were balanced by gender and age only.

Testing

Our World in Data. "To understand the global pandemic, we need global testing – the Our World in Data COVID-19 Testing dataset" by Joe Hasell, Esteban Ortiz-Ospina, Edouard Mathieu, Hannah Ritchie, Diana Beltekian, Bobbie Macdonald and Max Roser. <https://ourworldindata.org/covid-testing> Accessed: < April 30, 2020 >.

Testing data are based on test for the presence of the virus, aiming to establish whether an individual is currently infected. Because the reporting of tests can take several days, for some countries figures for the last few days may not yet be complete. Countries are reporting testing data in different ways: some report the number of tests, others report the number of people tested. This distinction is important – people may be tested many times, and the number of tests a person has is likely to vary across countries. This is crucial for meaningful comparisons between countries and over time.

Mobility

Google LLC "Google COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports." <https://www.google.com/covid19/mobility> Accessed: < April 30, 2020 >.

The dataset shows how visits and length of stay at different places change compared to a baseline. The baseline is the median value, for the corresponding day of the week, during the 5-week period Jan 3–Feb 6, 2020. The data is from users who have opted-in to Location History for their Google Account, this may or may not represent the exact behavior of a wider population. The category for **Retail and Recreation** includes mobility trends for places like restaurants, cafes, shopping centers, theme parks, museums, libraries, and movie theaters.