



[Learning from and Using Surveys to Assess the Gendered Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19](#)

UN Women & World Bank joint webinar

November 17, 2020, 10:00 – 11:30 a.m. EST

Background and focus

The COVID-19 pandemic is a global health crisis with unprecedented magnitude, and which is adding another layer to the pre-existing global challenges. With more than [46 million confirmed cases around the world](#) as of 02 November 2020 and restraining strategies for containment adopted by governments (including social distancing, lockdowns and quarantines), the consequent human and socio-economic challenges are putting in jeopardy efforts for achieving Agenda 2030, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment.

In the initial months of the pandemic, evidence already revealed the significant health, but also and social and economic consequences of the COVID-19, [particularly for women and girls](#). For example, the surge of domestic violence resulting from global lockdown, the risk in terms of women's participation in paid and unpaid care work, women's employment in the informal economy as well as employment in services, led UN Women to raise concern about the need to consider a gender lens in the COVID-19 response initiatives.

In the efforts to support the response to the pandemic, organizations such as UN Women and the World Bank have designed and implemented surveys – that account for the social distancing measures – to assess the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and track responses to the pandemic.

In line with its commitment to ensure that all the women and girls are accounted for, UN Women and its partners, through the Women Count programme, have initiated primary data collection to provide up-to-date information on trends and analysis on a range of topics related to the gendered impacts of COVID-19. As a result, Rapid Gender Assessment Surveys on the Impacts of COVID-19 (RGAs) have been conducted in almost 40 countries to date and around 30 more planned in the coming weeks.

The World Bank and its partners are monitoring the crisis and the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 through a series of high-frequency phone surveys, as countries move through the pandemic and into economic recovery. In-person surveys are often impossible due to social distancing, making phone surveys an attractive option given its track record for successfully collecting timely data to inform evidence during crises. As part of a global effort by the World Bank, the Poverty Global Practice rolled out the High Frequency Phone Surveys (HFPS) in about 100 countries (and territories). Most of these surveys are household surveys aiming at gauging welfare impacts of COVID-19. The Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) which is the World Bank's flagship household survey program focused on strengthening household survey systems in client countries, is supporting HFPS in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria and Uganda to track responses to and socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.

Within this framework, the UN Women-Women Count programme and the World Bank are organizing a joint webinar to share their experience in conducting rapid assessment surveys and high frequency phone surveys to track responses to and socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. Equally important, the webinar will also provide demonstrations of the relevance of these surveys' results in national policy response.

Webinar Objective

The webinar aims to provide a venue for various government partners of UN Women and the World Bank to share use cases and learning experiences on their different COVID-19 data collection initiatives with focus on gender dimensions. The webinar will benefit from the expertise of speakers with a significant experience on the implementation of the surveys as well as the analysis and use of the results, particularly on the gendered impacts of COVID-19. Specifically, the webinar will feature invited speakers from National Statistics Systems/Offices and Non-Government Organizations to share their country experiences. UN Women and the World Bank, who have been implementing these surveys in partnership with national partners, will likewise serve as speakers.

Webinar set-up

Proposed date: November 17, 2020, 10:00 – 11:30 a.m. EST

Presentations followed by Q&A

Duration: 1h30mn

Technology: Zoom

Why attend?

The UN Women – World Bank webinar will bring together representatives from National Statistics Systems/Offices, Non-Government Organizations, UN Women, and the World Bank to discuss the learnings and challenges of collecting information on the gendered impacts of COVID-19. It will also showcase use cases from and experiences of national partners, UN Women and the World Bank.

Provisional agenda

Webinar: Learning from and Using Surveys to Assess the Gendered Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19 Facilitators: UN Women & World Bank		
Time (EST)	Title	Presenter
10:00	Wait for people to join	
10:02	Welcoming remarks and framing of the webinar	Papa Seck, Chief Statistician and a.i., Research and Data Section, UN Women
10:07	Introduction of speakers for Part I	Kathleen G. Beegle, Lead Economist, Gender, World Bank
Part I. How was the gender analysis integrated in the surveys to track responses to COVID-19? (Moderator: Kathleen G. Beegle, Lead Economist, Gender, World Bank)		
10:09	<i>Setting the stage</i> Learnings from remote data collection and integration of gender in survey data analysis	Kathleen Beegle <i>Lead Economist, World Bank</i>

10:14	<u>World Bank's high-frequency phone surveys</u> Gender differentiated impacts of COVID on households: Evidence from Latin America and Caribbean	Javier Romero <i>Economist, World Bank</i>
10:21	<u>UN Women rapid gender assessments: Afghanistan experience</u> Rapid gender assessment surveys via face-to-face data collection	Vicki Aken <i>Afghanistan Country Director for the International Rescue Committee</i>
10:28	<u>World Bank's high-frequency phone surveys</u> Gender differentiated impacts of COVID on firms	Jesica Torres <i>Economist, World Bank</i>
10:35	Questions from the audience	Kathleen G. Beegle <i>Lead Economist, Gender, World Bank</i>
10:46	Introduction of speakers for Part II	Jessamyn Encarnacion <i>Statistics Specialist, UN Women</i>
Part II. How were the surveys used by governments and decision-makers in their response to the pandemic? (Moderator: Jessamyn Encarnacion, Statistics Specialist, UN Women)		
10:48	<u>Setting the stage</u> Bridging data production and use: UN Women's rapid gender assessment surveys and monitoring its use cases	Jessamyn Encarnacion <i>Statistics Specialist, UN Women</i>
10:53	<u>Maldives' use cases</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income support for those self-employed and in the informal sector Creation of the Office of the President's team on safeguarding the rights of women & girls 	Fathimath Yumna <i>Deputy Minister</i> <i>Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services, Government of the Maldives</i>
11:00	<u>Bangladesh's use case</u> From findings to related World Bank operations	Maria Genoni <i>Senior Economist, World Bank</i>
11:07	<u>Jordan's use case</u> UN Women's response in targeting cash assistance and gender-based violence services	Diya Nanda <i>Programme Management Specialist,</i> <i>UN Women Country Office in Jordan</i>
11:14	Questions from the audience	Jessamyn Encarnacion <i>Statistics Specialist, UN Women</i>
11:25	Closing remarks	Carolina Sanchez-Paramo <i>Global Director, Poverty and Equity, World Bank</i>