

Global/regional projections on the impact of COVID-19 on poverty

April 20th 2020

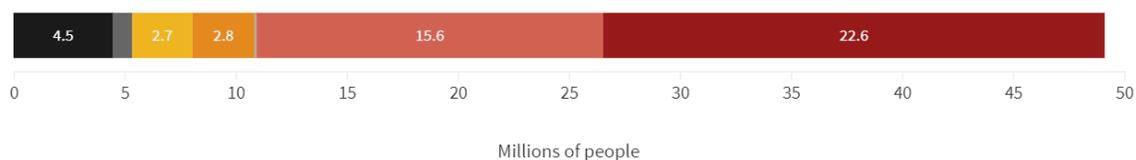
The impact of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) on global poverty: Why Sub-Saharan Africa might be the region hardest hit.

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/impact-covid-19-coronavirus-global-poverty-why-sub-saharan-africa-might-be-region-hardest>

Using household survey data using household survey data and growth projections for 166 countries, available on [PovCal net](#) the authors extrapolate forward using the growth projections from the recently launched [World Economic Outlook](#), the authors estimate that argue that COVID-19 is pushing about 40-60 million people into extreme poverty, with the best estimate being 49 million.

Millions pushed into extreme poverty due to COVID-19

■ East Asia & Pacific ■ Europe & Central Asia ■ Latin America & Caribbean ■ Middle East & North Africa ■ North America
■ South Asia ■ Sub-Saharan Africa



April 16th 2020

Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on children

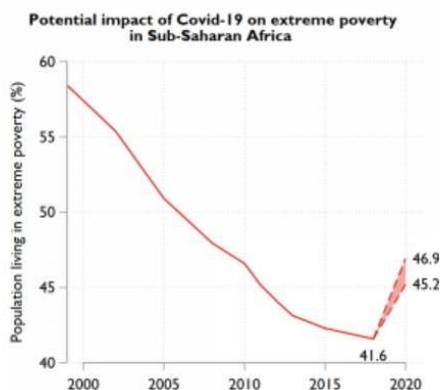
<https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children>

Inputting the forecasts from the IMF optimistic scenario into an IFPRI poverty model indicates an increase in extreme poverty (PPP\$1.90 a day) this year of 84 to 132 million people, approximately half of whom are children, compared to a pre-pandemic counterfactual scenario: **an estimated 42-66 million children could fall into extreme poverty as a result of the crisis this year.**

9th April 2020.

COVID-19 COULD PUSH 30 MILLION AFRICAN CHILDREN INTO POVERTY

<https://blogs.savethechildren.org.uk/2020/04/covid-19-could-push-30-million-children-in-poverty/>



Save the Children based on World Bank's PovcalNet database.
Reduction in consumption based on World Bank's 'Africa's Pulse', April 2020

The authors estimate the effects of changes in consumption levels on poverty, using data from the World Bank's PovcalNet dataset. Poverty headcount could increase to as much as 47% of the population, levels last seen in Sub-Saharan Africa at the beginning of the last decade. More than 40 million people in the region could be pushed into extreme poverty (optimistic scenario), adding up to a total of 495 million. In the more pessimistic scenario, 514 million people could live in extreme poverty, an increase of 59 million. With more than half of all people in extreme poverty being children, those estimates suggest that **between 22 and 33 million children will be pushed into poverty by the economic consequences of Covid-19.**

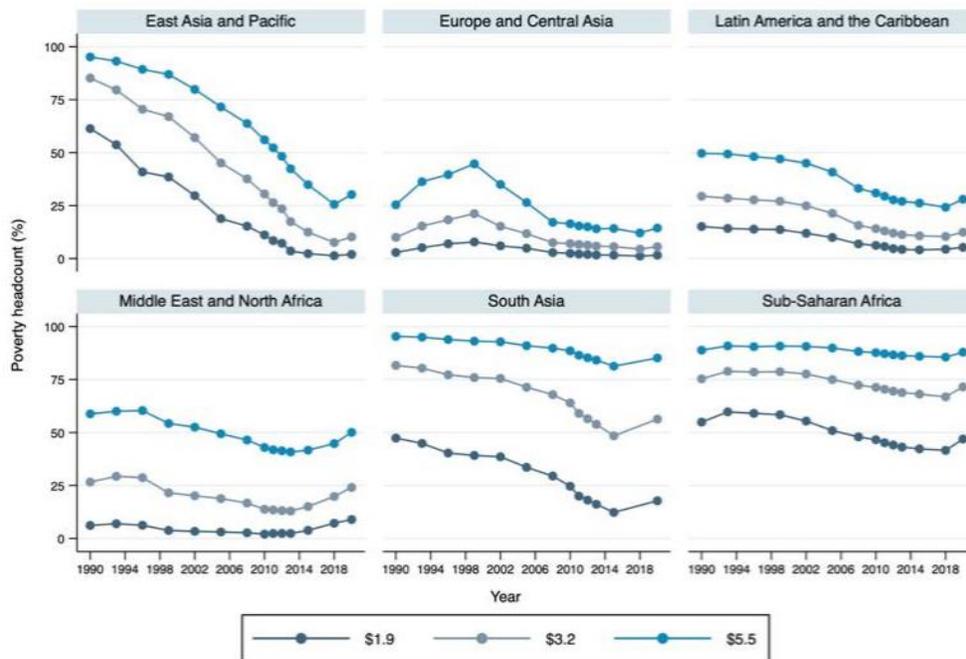
April 8th 2020

Estimates of the impact of COVID-19 on global poverty

<https://www.wider.unu.edu/sites/default/files/Publications/Working-paper/PDF/wp2020-43.pdf>

Exploring what will happen to poverty if all countries' growth rates decline a fixed amount, the authors estimate the potential impact of COVID-19 on global monetary poverty through per capita household income or consumption contraction. They use three scenarios: low, medium, and high contractions of 5, 10, and 20 per cent, and estimate the impact on the poverty headcount using the international poverty lines of US\$1.90, US\$3.20 and US\$5.50 per day (purchasing power parity (PPP) 2011 prices). Global poverty could increase for the first time since 1990. Under the most extreme scenario of a 20 per cent income or consumption contraction, the number of people living in poverty could increase by 420–580 million, relative to the latest official recorded figures for 2018.

Figure 2: Poverty headcount ratio by regions, 1990–2018 and projection under a 10% per capita income or consumption contraction



April 2020

Multidimensional Poverty and COVID-19 Risk Factors: A Rapid Overview of Interlinked Deprivations across 5.7 Billion People

https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/B53_Covid-19_vs3-2_2020_online.pdf

The authors explore deprivations in water, nutrition, and cooking fuel to predict a high risk from COVID-19 in terms of hygiene, weakened immune systems, and respiratory conditions. 3.6 billion people, or 62.6% of the 5.7 billion people living in the 101 countries of developing regions covered are affected by at least one COVID-19-related deprivation. They are 'at risk'. 472 million people are deprived all three COVID-19 risk factors at the same time. They are at 'high risk'.

Table 1. MPI and COVID-19 risk across world regions

	Population*	At risk	At high risk	MPI poor and at risk	MPI poor and at high risk	MPI severely poor and at risk	MPI severely poor and at high risk
Arab States	332,469	110,858 33.3%	12,330 3.7%	47,297 14.2%	11,623 3.5%	22,631 6.8%	9,115 2.7%
East Asia and Pacific	2,023,888	1,135,094 56.1%	136,752 6.8%	108,637 5.4%	36,098 1.8%	20,001 1.0%	7,345 0.4%
Europe and Central Asia	108,074	22,973 21.3%	363 0.3%	1,121 1.0%	245 0.2%	89 0.1%	43 0.0%
Latin America and Caribbean	521,133	141,941 27.2%	13,644 2.6%	35,471 6.8%	7,954 1.5%	9,825 1.9%	3,619 0.7%
South Asia	1,766,945	1,305,490 73.9%	90,743 5.1%	540,089 30.6%	83,045 4.7%	198,952 11.3%	38,724 2.2%
Sub-Saharan Africa	995,297	882,120 88.6%	218,219 21.9%	569,926 57.3%	215,564 21.7%	349,405 35.1%	168,721 17.0%
World	5,747,804	3,598,475 62.6%	472,051 8.2%	1,302,540 22.7%	354,529 6.2%	600,904 10.5%	227,567 4.0%

* All population figures are presented in thousands and are based on 2017 UN DESA population estimates.

** Percentages show regional population shares across countries in the global MPI.

March 20th 2020

How much will global poverty increase because of COVID-19?

<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/how-much-will-global-poverty-increase-because-covid-19>

Drawing upon on a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model and data based on 30 households surveys, mainly from Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, the authors estimate that 1% lower growth in the world economic would translate to an increase in the global extreme poverty rate of between 1.6% and 3%. COVID-19 could increase global poverty by between 14–22 million people. The greatest impact will be in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) where up to half of the new poor will live.

March 18th 2020. **COVID-19 and the world of work: impact and policy responses.**

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_738753.pdf

The authors estimate that there will be between 9 and 35 million new working poor (at the higher World Bank poverty line of US\$3.20 per day) in developing countries in 2020. Most will live in middle-income developing countries.