

PMA COVID PIVOT

January 2021

Performance Monitoring for Action (PMA) and COVID-19: the experience of PMA Core, PMA Ethiopia, and PMA Gender.

Visit <https://www.pmadata.org/technical-areas/covid-19> for more information and survey results.

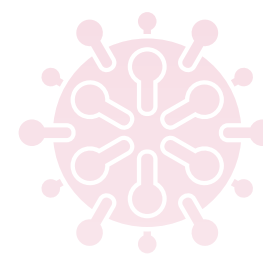
PMA CORE

FOCUS	Examining the effect of COVID-19 on women and their households.
POPULATION	Representative sample of women age 15-49
COUNTRIES	Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, India, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda
DESCRIPTION	In four countries (Kenya, Burkina Faso, DRC, Nigeria), phone follow-up surveys took place in June-July 2020, approximately six months after women participated in face-to-face interviews for the baseline panel survey. For the second set of four countries that had not completed the baseline PMA survey by March 2020 (Uganda, India, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire), a COVID-19 module was incorporated into the baseline survey in late 2020.
SURVEY QUESTIONS	The PMA female survey measures COVID-19 awareness; perceived risk; mitigation behaviors; effect on household economic status; impact on fertility intentions, family planning (FP) use, and health service access and use. The PMA service delivery point survey includes: pandemic-related closures or reductions on facility hours; COVID-19 related impact on the availability of FP personnel and contraceptive supplies; disruption of FP services or support for community health work; disruption of record keeping; and change in demand for FP services.
GOAL	PMA research focuses on the effect of COVID-19 on fertility preference, contraceptive use, method discontinuation and switching, socio-economic status and intra-household decision making, and the service delivery environment.

PMA ETHIOPIA

FOCUS	Examining the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on maternal, newborn, and reproductive health in Ethiopia
POPULATION	A cohort of pregnant and recently postpartum women followed through first year postpartum.
DESCRIPTION	PMA Ethiopia is focused on reproductive, maternal and newborn health (RMNH) indicators and was designed to follow a cohort of women at four time points – during pregnancy and at six weeks, six months and one year postpartum. The COVID-19 pandemic emerged approximately halfway through data collection for the six-week postpartum survey (March 2020).
SURVEY QUESTIONS	PMA Ethiopia paused data collection for approximately two months and during this time updated the survey questionnaires to collect data on the pandemic. All three questionnaires (six-week, six-month and one-year) were updated to include questions on: COVID-19 awareness, personal risk assessment, mitigation behavior, socio-economic impacts, and impact on health seeking behaviors related to delivery, maternal and newborn postnatal care, and vaccine care for infants.
GOAL	This work enables us to describe and assess the impact of COVID-19 and related restrictions on movement on maternal and neonatal health and to compare women who delivered before and after the pandemic in Ethiopia.

FOCUS	Looking at the gendered impact of COVID-19 on youth in Nairobi, Kenya
POPULATION	A panel of young women and men in Nairobi who were enrolled in 2019 at ages 15-24 in a youth respondent-driven sample (YRDS) study of contraceptive awareness and use.
DESCRIPTION	This YRDS COVID-19 work takes advantage of an ongoing planned phone-based follow-up (August-October 2020) with young men and women in Nairobi to add survey questions and also conduct focus group discussions and in-depth interviews that unpack the gendered dynamics of COVID-19. While this work also covers family planning, it expands focus to the socioeconomic and gendered impacts of COVID-19 on health, safety and economic stability of young people.
SURVEY QUESTIONS	The quantitative survey work includes questions on: COVID-19 mitigation behaviors; economic and educational impacts; impact on health services access and use, including for contraception; impact on youth privacy, mobility and autonomy; impact on personal safety; and mental health impacts and social support.
GOAL	This work will shed particular light on the gendered impacts of COVID-19 for young people. Because participants had already been interviewed prior to the pandemic, it will also allow for valuable study of the impact of COVID-19 on trajectories of young women and men as they navigate late adolescence and early adulthood.



ADAPTING THE WAY WE WORK

We aren't just adapting the questions we ask, we are also adapting the way we collect data to ensure the safety of enumerators and respondents. Our approach involves conducting phone-based data collection where feasible, implementing remote and/or socially distanced training procedures, providing fieldworkers with personal protective equipment and infection prevention training, and providing respondents with COVID-19 factsheets containing local resources for additional COVID-19 information.