

ACAPS Secondary Impacts of COVID-19 Dataset

Readme

Version 1.2 BETA

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ReadMe paper to provide methodology and data coding insight to the ACAPS #COVID19 Secondary Impacts Dataset.

For any further inquiry please reach out to info@acaps.org

Introduction

This readme provides technical guidance to the ACAPS Secondary Impacts of COVID-19 dataset. This is a global dataset that attempts to understand the secondary impacts of COVID-19. The objective of the dataset is to provide information to the humanitarian community that enables decision makers to better direct their efforts in addressing the wider effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Secondary impacts refer to indirect consequences arising from the COVID-19 outbreak, caused by either behavioural changes of the population or government measures implemented in response to the pandemic. Impacts are considered as effects that are either caused by the COVID-19 outbreak or to which COVID-19 has significantly contributed and that would have probably not occurred without the outbreak of COVID-19.

Methodology

Analytical Framework

The COVID-19 Analytical Framework and the data collected for the Government Measures dataset, provided a foundation from which the Secondary Impacts Analytical Framework was built. The framework is structured to cover secondary impacts across a wide range of relevant themes: economy, health, migration, human rights, to name a few.

A set of 80 indicators anticipated to be impacted by COVID-19 have been identified and organised across 4 pillars and 13 thematic blocks.

Dataset structure

Every different type of secondary impacts identified as a result to COVID-19 corresponds to a data point in the dataset. If more information around the specific type of impact or a change in the situation is identified then a new data point is added.

InfoGap: An information gap occurs when there is reason to believe that a given indicator is applicable in a country, however, there is not sufficient evidence to support logging it. This is common in countries where public information is limited or considered highly sensitive by authorities. In this case, the indicator is logged as an infogap, which tells users that there is not enough information to substantiate or disprove the claim that the indicator exists in a given country.

Duplicate Indicators (Qualitative and Quantitative): There are several cases, where there are both quantitative and a qualitative indicator types that refer to the same indicator. This is in order to capture changes where a specific numerical value may not be available. For example, food prices has both a quantitative and qualitative indicator, as there may be reports indicating food price increases but without providing actual numerical values. The inclusion of a qualitative indicator does not exclude the quantitative, and vice versa. If possible, both the quantitative and qualitative data points are logged. If only the qualitative is applicable (i.e. reports indicate rising prices but not a specific number) the qualitative is logged as an impact and the quantitative an InfoGap.

This structure has been chosen for a variety of reasons, including the possibility to trace chronologically the evolution secondary impacts. Utilising different datapoints for every type of impact or information gap, allows a deeper and more accurate analysis.

Table 1: Analytical Framework

Pillar	Block	Indicator name	Indicator Type	Definition
Health	Health Sector	% Most recent mortality rate in 2020	Quantitative	Most recent national mortality rate in 2020 since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Health	Health Sector	Access to immunisation campaigns	Qualitative	Changes in the delivery, availability, or access of people to immunisation campaigns (led either by local, national, or international actors).
Health	Health Sector	Access to other preventive, curative, and emergency health services	Qualitative	Changes in the ability of the population to access non-essential surgeries, preventative, curative health services, and/or maternal health services. Access is defined as the ability of the people to use and benefit from these services as well as the provision of these services. It does not refer to immunisation campaigns, which are tracked by a specific indicator.
Health	Health Sector	Availability of non-COVID-19 related medical supplies	Qualitative	Changes in availability of medical supplies, equipment, or medications. This includes medical supplies or medications that are not consider priorities by the WHO for COVID-19 case management.
Health	Health Sector	Mortality rate	Qualitative	Changes in mortality rate in the country since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Health	Mental Health	Alcohol consumption and/or other substance use	Qualitative	Changes in reported consumption or use of alcohol or other substances.
Health	Mental Health	Mental health of the population	Qualitative	Changes the reported cases of mental illness or usage of mental health and psychosocial support services.
Living Conditions	Economy	Household disposable income	Qualitative	Reported changes to household disposable income levels in the country since the pandemic was declared. Disposable income is the maximum amount that a household can afford to spend on the consumption of goods or services without having to reduce its financial or non- financial assets or by increasing its liabilities.
Living Conditions	Economy	Inflation	Qualitative	Reported changes to the monthly inflation rate.
Living Conditions	Economy	Personal remittances	Qualitative	Reported changes in the amount of personal remittances being received in the country.
Living Conditions	Economy	Poverty rate	Qualitative	Changes to the poverty rate within the country since the pandemic was declared.

Living Conditions	Economy	% Household disposable income (most recent in 2020)	Quantitative	The most recent real household disposable income figure available since the pandemic was declared. Disposable income is the maximum amount that a household can afford to spend on the consumption of goods or services without having to reduce its financial or non-financial assets or by increasing its liabilities.
Living Conditions	Economy	% Monthly inflation rate (most recent in 2020)	Quantitative	The most recent monthly inflation rate available since the pandemic was declared.
Living Conditions	Economy	% Personal remittances (percent of GDP 2020)	Quantitative	The total amount of personal remittances received, expressed as a percentage of the country's GDP. Most recent figure available since the pandemic was declared.
Living Conditions	Economy	% Poverty rate (most recent in 2020)	Quantitative	The most recent poverty rate available since the pandemic was declared.
Living Conditions	Education	Implementation of distance / remote learning programmes	Qualitative	Implementation of widespread distance or remote learning programmes where traditional learning has historically taken place. Applicable at all levels of education: primary, secondary, tertiary.
Living Conditions	Education	Rate of primary school enrolment	Qualitative	Changes to the national rate of enrolment in primary schools. Net enrolment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age.
Living Conditions	Education	# Number of primary and secondary students affected by disruptions to education facilities.	Quantitative	Most recent number of primary and secondary students affected by disruption of school facilities since the COVID-19 pandemic was declared, including closures or instances of remote learning, as determined by UNESCO.
Living Conditions	Education	# Number of tertiary students affected by disruptions to education facilities.	Quantitative	Most recent number of tertiary students affected by disruption of school facilities since the COVID- 19 pandemic was declared, including closures or instances of remote learning, as determined by UNESCO.
Living Conditions	Education	% Primary school enrolment rate 2020 (net)	Quantitative	The national enrolment rate for 2020 (since the pandemic began).

Living Conditions	Food & Nutrition	Ability of international food supply chain to support domestic food availability	Qualitative	Changes to the international food supply chain that impact domestic food availability. Could refer to import issues or transportation issues.
Living Conditions	Food & Nutrition	Domestic food supply chain (available labour force)	Qualitative	Changes in the available labour for the domestic food supply chain to the extent that food availability in the country is affected. Food supply chain labour could include harvesters and agricultural labour, employees in food packaging facilities, or transportation workers specific to the food industry.
Living Conditions	Food & Nutrition	Domestic food supply chain (logistics)	Qualitative	Changes to the ability of the international food supply chain to support domestic supply chain. Impact of COVID-19 might refer to logistical constraints, such as road closures, the closure of processing plants etc.
Living Conditions	Food & Nutrition	Food security of the population	Qualitative	Reported changes to food insecurity, especially the number of food insecure people in the country. Food insecurity in this case involves reporting that that food has become less available and more difficult to access across a given country.
Living Conditions	Food & Nutrition	# Most recent number of food insecure people (>IPC 3)	Quantitative	Most recent number of food insecure people, (> IPC) in IPC analyses since the pandemic began. This is only considered for countries where IPC Analysis is conducted.
Living Conditions	Food & Nutrition	People's access to markets	Qualitative	Changes to the ability of people to access (local) markets in a way that impacts their ability to access essential goods (food, hygiene items, etc) or sell their own products and make a living (vendors).
Living Conditions	Food & Nutrition	School feeding programmes	Qualitative	Changes to school feeding programmes, such as reduction in number of programmes or geographic reach. It refers to feeding programmes implemented by state, national, or international aid actors as part of an education response.
Living Conditions	Food & Nutrition	Staple food prices	Qualitative	Reported changes in the price of staple food items in the country which might impact the availability of food. Staple foods are considered those that are eaten routinely and constitute a large portion of the standard diet in a given country.
Living Conditions	Food & Nutrition	% Change in staple food prices	Quantitative	Most recent percent change in national average staple food prices since the pandemic was declared. Staple foods are considered those that are eaten routinely and constitute a large portion of the standard diet in a given country.

Living Conditions	Livelihoods	# Most recent number of migrant workers leaving to work abroad	Quantitative	The reported number of migrant workers that originated in the country that have left to work abroad in 2020.
Living Conditions	Livelihoods	# Most recent number of migrant workers returned from abroad in 2020	Quantitative	The most recent figure for the number of labour migrants that originated in the coded country that have returned home since the pandemic began. Migrant worker refers to people who migrate from one country to another with a view to being employed.
Living Conditions	Livelihoods	% Most recent unemployment rate in 2020	Quantitative	The most recent unemployment rate (modelled ILO estimate) available since the COVID-19 pandemic began.
Living Conditions	Livelihoods	% Most recent unemployment rate in 2020 (men)	Quantitative	The most recent men's unemployment rate (modelled ILO estimate) available since the COVID-19 pandemic began.
Living Conditions	Livelihoods	% Most recent unemployment rate in 2020 (women)	Quantitative	The most recent women's unemployment rate (modelled ILO estimate) available since the COVID-19 pandemic began.
Living Conditions	Livelihoods	Amendments to labour laws or worker protections	Qualitative	Changes in labour laws, policies, or protections for employees. This could include changes to working hours, wages, or qualifications and requirements for certain professions.
Living Conditions	Livelihoods	Employment or livelihoods (formal sector)	Qualitative	Changes in the formal job sector: employment (including job loss or gain, underemployment, etc.), changes in working hours or income received.
Living Conditions	Livelihoods	Employment or livelihoods (informal sector)	Qualitative	Changes in the informal job sector: employment (including job loss or gain, underemployment, etc.), changes in working hours or income received. Informal sector as defined by the World Bank includes all jobs in unregistered and/or small-scale private unincorporated enterprises that produce goods or services meant for sale or barter. Self-employed street vendors, taxi drivers and home-base workers, regardless of size, are all considered enterprises. However, agricultural and related activities, households producing goods exclusively for their own use (e.g. subsistence farming, domestic housework, care work, and employment of paid domestic workers), and volunteer services rendered to the community are excluded.

Living Conditions	Livelihoods	Migrant workers leaving to work abroad	Qualitative	Changes in the number of workers in the country that are leaving to work abroad. This is the reported number of people that have become migrant workers in another country. Migrant worker refers to people who migrate from one country to another with a view to being employed.
Living Conditions	Livelihoods	Return of migrant workers from abroad	Qualitative	Changes in the number of migrant workers that originated in the country that have returned home since the pandemic began. Migrant worker refers to people who migrate from one country to another with a view to being employed.
Living Conditions	WASH	Availability of personal hygiene and sanitation items	Qualitative	Changes in the availability (supply of or accessibility to) personal hygiene and sanitation items such as clean water, soap, toilet paper, or hand sanitiser.
Living Conditions	WASH	Prices of personal hygiene and sanitation items	Qualitative	Changes in the cost of items related to personal hygiene and sanitation such as soap, toilet paper, or hand sanitiser.
Living Conditions	WASH	Provision of infrastructure related to water, sanitation and hygiene	Qualitative	Changes in the maintenance and provision of infrastructure related to sanitation and hygiene, such as sewage or water treatment services. There is a separate indicator referring to the efficiency of public services in general. This is only related to sanitation and hygiene.
Operational Environment	Humanitarian Access	Humanitarian access to people in need	Qualitative	Changes in the overall access of humanitarian actors to people in need of services or assistance. This applies at a country level and includes impediments to entry, such as visa restrictions, border closures, etc. as well as restrictions of movement within the country due to COVID-19. This only applies to countries with an active humanitarian response.
Operational Environment	Humanitarian Access	Population's access to humanitarian services or assistance	Qualitative	Changes in the ability for people to access humanitarian assistance or services due to COVID-19. This only applies to countries with an active humanitarian response.
Operational Environment	Humanitarian and Development Programming	IO/INGO programming	Qualitative	Changes in IO/INGO programming. This may refer to programming decisions to suspend, cut back or close operations, as well as expand or implement new programs, due to COVID-19.
Operational Environment	Humanitarian and Development Programming	National / local NGO programming	Qualitative	Changes in national or local NGO programming. This may refer to programming decisions to suspend, cut back or close operations, as well as expand or implement new programs, due to COVID-19.

Operational Environment	Humanitarian and Development Programming	FTS (Humanitarian Aid)	Quantitative	Indicator refers to changes in total humanitarian aid contributions to a country as indicated by the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Changes are relative to pre-COVID-19 data from 2019.
Operational Environment	Humanitarian and Development Programming	ODA (Development Aid)	Quantitative	Changes to total net Official Development Assistance (ODA) as reported by the OECD. Changes are relative to pre-COVID-19 data from 2019.
Operational Environment	Provision of Government Services	Privatisation of public services	Qualitative	Reports of privatisation of essential public services that typically used to be provided by the government.
Operational Environment	Provision of Government Services	Provision of public services	Qualitative	Changes to the quality of essential public services provided by the government due to COVID-19. Quality refers to the capacity to deliver services with efficiency (=capacity to deliver the highest benefits with the least resources and with responsiveness), security (=beneficiary feeling free from danger, risk or doubt including physical safety, financial security and confidentiality), and reliability (=ability to perform the promised service in a dependable and accurate manner).
Operational Environment	Provision of Government Services	Public Services Funding	Qualitative	Changes to essential public services funding due to COVID-19.
Social cohesion and Protection	Governance & Human Rights	Elections taking place as scheduled pre-COVID	Qualitative	Postponement or suspension of elections that were scheduled before COVID-19 or previously unscheduled elections taking place
Social cohesion and Protection	Governance & Human Rights	Hostile language or stigmatisation against a specific group by authorities	Qualitative	Changes in number of instances where authorities use hostile language or the stigmatisation of specific groups, especially groups that are marginalised or minorities. This specifically refers to instances where authorities are using marginalised groups as a scapegoat for COVID-19 or the hostile language is somehow related to the pandemic.
Social cohesion and Protection	Governance & Human Rights	Human rights abuse and violations by enforcement agencies or other authorities	Qualitative	Changes to number of reported human rights abuses and violations committed by authorities in a country in context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Social cohesion and Protection	Governance & Human Rights	Voter turnout in latest national elections that took place since beginning of covid pandemic	Qualitative	Changes in the number of registered voters who actually voted in the latest national elections that took place since beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Social cohesion and Protection	Governance & Human Rights	% Voter turnout in latest national elections that took place since beginning of COVID pandemic	Quantitative	Percentage of registered voters who actually voted in the latest national elections that took place since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Social cohesion and Protection	Inequality & Vulnerability	Access for minorities or specific groups to COVID-19 related support	Qualitative	Changes in the ability of minorities or marginalised groups to access support mechanisms meant to mitigate the impact of COVID-19. Changes to access could include easing or tightening of restrictions or increasing or decreasing discrimination in the delivery of aid or support. Minorities or marginalised groups are specific to the country, but could include refugees, ethnic or religious minorities, indigenous groups, etc.
Social cohesion and Protection	Inequality & Vulnerability	Child labour	Qualitative	Changes in the overall number of children age 5- 17 engaged in child labour.
Social cohesion and Protection	Inequality & Vulnerability	Child, early, and forced marriage	Qualitative	Changes in child, early, and forced marriages (CEFM) in the country. Child marriage or early marriage is understood according to the OHCHR as a marriage where one of the parties is under 18 years old. Forced marriage refers to marriages in which at least one party has not consented.
Social cohesion and Protection	Inequality & Vulnerability	Discrimination or targeted violence against marginalised groups	Qualitative	Changes in numbers of reported cases of discrimination, targeted violence, inflammatory speech, against a specific socially marginalized group (e.g. ethnic or religious minority).
Social cohesion and Protection	Inequality & Vulnerability	Domestic violence	Qualitative	Changes in numbers of reported cases of domestic violence and abuse since the beginning of the pandemic. Domestic violence and abuse are defined by the United Nations as violence in the household by an intimate partner; victims of domestic violence might include children, relatives, or other household members.
Social cohesion and Protection	Inequality & Vulnerability	Human trafficking and migrant smuggling	Qualitative	Human trafficking refers to trafficking of men, women, and children both cross-border or within a country. The indicator refers to trafficking for the purpose of exploitation, e.g. for forced labour or sexual exploitation. The indicator also refers to human smuggling.
Social cohesion and Protection	Inequality & Vulnerability	Internal Displacement and Mobility	Qualitative	Changes in the numbers of people displaced, migrating, or re-locating within the country due to COVID-19 .
Social cohesion and Protection	Inequality & Vulnerability	People's access to sexual and reproductive services	Qualitative	Changes in people's access to sexual and reproductive services.

Social cohesion and Protection	Inequality & Vulnerability	# Most recent total number of IDPs in 2020	Quantitative	Total number of IDPs for conflict and violence plus total number of IDPs for disasters in the country as of 2020 as reported by IDMC.
Social cohesion and Protection	Inequality & Vulnerability	# Most recent total number of refugees in 2020	Quantitative	The total number of refugees as reported by UNHCR's Operational Portal for countries with a current emergency (limited to countries reported by UNHCR).
Social cohesion and Protection	Inequality & Vulnerability	% Percentage change in reported domestic violence cases	Quantitative	The percentage change of reported cases of domestic violence and abuse since the COVID-19 pandemic began, relative to pre-COVID-19 prices or the prices at the last data collection. Domestic violence and abuse are defined by the United Nations as violence in the household by an intimate partner; victims of domestic violence might include children, relatives, or other household members.
Social cohesion and Protection	Safety & Security	# Most recent incarceration rate (number of prisoners per 100,000 population) (since COVID-19)	Quantitative	Most recent imprisonment rate (in number of prisoners per 100,000 population) since the beginning of COVID-19.
Social cohesion and Protection	Safety & Security	Authority of non-state armed groups	Qualitative	Changes in the level of authority of non-state armed groups (NSAG). The COVID-19 impact may refer to NSAG implementing and governing measures in response to the pandemic.
Social cohesion and Protection	Safety & Security	Demonstrations/civil unrest unrelated to COVID-19 response	Qualitative	Changes in the presence or occurrence of demonstrations, protests, or riots that are directly related to the COVID-19 response (e.g. increasing or decreasing occurrence). This indicator refers to demonstrations or civil unrest directly related to the COVID-19 response e.g. demonstrations supporting or against containment measures, COVID-19 aid measures or response, etc.
Social cohesion and Protection	Safety & Security	Demonstrations/civil unrest unrelated to COVID-19 response	Qualitative	Changes in the presence or occurrence of political protests, demonstrations, or riots that are not directly related to the COVID-19 response or situation (e.g. increasing or decreasing occurrence). This includes all forms of economic, political, social grievances.
Social cohesion and Protection	Safety & Security	Incarceration/imprisonment	Qualitative	Changes in the number of prisoners across the country since the beginning of COVID-19.
Social cohesion and Protection	Safety & Security	Violence against health workers	Qualitative	Reported occurrence of violence and attacks targeting healthcare workers. This includes public or private hospital staff and humanitarian health workers.

Data collection

Data is collected and uploaded real-time by ACAPS analysts and volunteers from different universities. Data collectors are trained on the Secondary Impacts analytical framework, the dataset structure, and the data collection workflow. The intended coverage of the dataset is global, with data available for 193 countries and territories. The information comes from a variety of publicly available sources from the internet. Analysts navigate the web looking for information on secondary impacts, utilising sources from: governments, media, United Nations agencies, and other organizations.

Data coding

Data is added in the dataset according to the following structure and coding system.

Table 2: Quantitative Table Structure

Column	Variable	Label	Format	Codes	Missing Values	Comments
A	ID	ID	Number	None	Not allowed	Unique entries
B	ISO 3	ISO3	Text	iso3 code	Not allowed	Country ISO 3 code
C	Country	Country	Text	<i>See Annex 1</i>	Not allowed	
D	Data Type	Data Type	Text	<i>Qualitative, Quantitative</i>	Not allowed	
E	Pillar	Pillar	Text	<i>See Table 1</i>	Not allowed	
F	Block	Block	Text	<i>See Table 1</i>	Not allowed	
G	Indicator	Indicator	Text	<i>See Table 1</i>	Not allowed	
H	InfoGap	InfoGap	Text	<i>checked</i>	Allowed	
I	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Text	<i>checked</i>	Allowed	This only occurs when there is no possibility that an indicator is currently applicable to the country under review.
J	Field Type	Field Type	Text	<i>Number, Percent,</i>	Allowed	This refers to the type of value of the indicator
K	Values	Values	Text, Number	<i>None</i>	Allowed	The value of the indicator. For indicators with Indicator Type = Quantitative, this represents the value of the indicator as a number. For indicators with Indicator Type = Qualitative, a "yes" represents an impact reported.
L	Number Value	Number Value	Number	<i>None</i>	Allowed	The value of the indicator represented as a number
M	Percentage Value	Percentage Value	Percentage	<i>None</i>	Allowed	The value of the indicator represented as a percentage

N	Value Date	Value Date	Date (MMM-YY)	None	Allowed	
O	Drivers of COVID19 Impact	Drivers of COVID19 Impact	Text	<i>Government measures- Behavioural changes- Undetermined</i>	Allowed	
P	Localised Geographic Impact	Localised Geographic Impact	Text	checked	Allowed	
Q	Justification	Justification	Text	None	Allowed	This is a comment section related to the indicator
R	Source	Source	Text	None	Not allowed	
S	Source Type	Source Type	Text	Academic/Research Institution, Government, Media, NGO, United Nations, Other	Not allowed	
T	Source Date	Source Date	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	None	Not allowed	
U	Link	Link	Text	None	Not allowed	
V	Alternative Source	Alternative Source	Text	None	Allowed	
W	Entry Date	Entry Date	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	None	Not allowed	

Data structure may be modified over time, following emerging new trends, and new analysis needs. After the cleaning process, the dataset is uploaded on ACAPS website and on HDX and it is also available to be accessed through an API.

Limitations

ACAPS relies on the open-sources and on the expert judgment of trained analyst in selecting the most reliable sources. This means that some secondary impacts might not be recorded immediately in the dataset. Linguistic barriers also might have prevented ACAPS to identify all the available information. Some measures are “nuanced”, so the data coding in some cases relies again on the judgement of the analyst or the data collector. However, in most cases, an analytical discussion is put in place to reach a common agreement for coding some ambiguous information.

Annexes

Country list, ISO codes and region

Country name	ISO3	REGION
Afghanistan	AFG	Asia
Albania	ALB	Europe
Algeria	DZA	Africa
Angola	AGO	Africa
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	Americas
Argentina	ARG	Americas
Armenia	ARM	Asia
Australia	AUS	Pacific
Austria	AUT	Europe
Azerbaijan	AZE	Asia
Bahamas	BHS	Americas
Bahrain	BHR	Middle East
Bangladesh	BGD	Asia
Barbados	BRB	Americas
Belarus	BLR	Europe
Belgium	BEL	Europe
Belize	BLZ	Americas
Benin	BEN	Africa
Bhutan	BTN	Asia
Bolivia	BOL	Americas
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	Europe
Botswana	BWA	Africa
Brazil	BRA	Americas
Brunei Darussalam	BRN	Asia
Bulgaria	BGR	Europe
Burkina Faso	BFA	Africa
Burundi	BDI	Africa
Cabo Verde	CPV	Africa
Cambodia	KHM	Asia
Cameroon	CMR	Africa
Canada	CAN	Americas
Central African Republic	CAF	Africa
Chad	TCD	Africa
Chile	CHL	Americas
China	CHN	Asia
Colombia	COL	Americas
Comoros	COM	Africa
Congo	COG	Africa
Congo DR	COD	Africa
Costa Rica	CRI	Americas
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV	Africa
Croatia	HRV	Europe
Cuba	CUB	Americas
Cyprus	CYP	Europe
Czech Republic	CZE	Europe

Denmark	DNK	Europe
Djibouti	DJI	Africa
Dominica	DMA	Americas
Dominican Republic	DOM	Americas
Ecuador	ECU	Americas
Egypt	EGY	Africa
El Salvador	SLV	Americas
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	Africa
Eritrea	ERI	Africa
Estonia	EST	Europe
Ethiopia	ETH	Africa
Fiji	FJI	Pacific
Finland	FIN	Europe
France	FRA	Europe
Gabon	GAB	Africa
Gambia	GMB	Africa
Georgia	GEO	Europe
Germany	DEU	Europe
Ghana	GHA	Africa
Greece	GRC	Europe
Grenada	GRD	Americas
Guatemala	GTM	Americas
Guinea	GIN	Africa
Guinea-Bissau	GNB	Africa
Guyana	GUY	Americas
Haiti	HTI	Americas
Honduras	HND	Americas
Hungary	HUN	Europe
Iceland	ISL	Europe
India	IND	Asia
Indonesia	IDN	Asia
Iran	IRN	Middle East
Iraq	IRQ	Middle East
Ireland	IRL	Europe
Israel	ISR	Middle East
Italy	ITA	Europe
Jamaica	JAM	Americas
Japan	JPN	Asia
Jordan	JOR	Middle East
Kazakhstan	KAZ	Asia
Kenya	KEN	Africa
Kiribati	KIR	Pacific
Korea DPR	PRK	Asia
Korea Republic of	KOR	Asia
Kuwait	KWT	Middle East
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	Asia
Lao PDR	LAO	Asia
Latvia	LVA	Europe
Lebanon	LBN	Middle East
Lesotho	LSO	Africa

Liberia	LBR	Africa
Libya	LYB	Africa
Liechtenstein	LIE	Europe
Lithuania	LTU	Europe
Luxembourg	LUX	Europe
Madagascar	MDG	Africa
Malawi	MWI	Africa
Malaysia	MYS	Asia
Maldives	MDV	Asia
Mali	MLI	Africa
Malta	MLT	Europe
Marshall Islands	MHL	Pacific
Mauritania	MRT	Africa
Mauritius	MUS	Africa
Mexico	MEX	Americas
Micronesia	FSM	Pacific
Moldova Republic of	MDA	Europe
Mongolia	MNG	Asia
Montenegro	MNE	Europe
Morocco	MAR	Africa
Mozambique	MOZ	Africa
Myanmar	MMR	Asia
Namibia	NAM	Africa
Nauru	NRU	Pacific
Nepal	NPL	Asia
Netherlands	NLD	Europe
New Zealand	NZL	Pacific
Nicaragua	NIC	Americas
Niger	NER	Africa
Nigeria	NGA	Africa
Norway	NOR	Europe
Oman	OMN	Middle East
Pakistan	PAK	Asia
Palau	PLW	Pacific
Palestine	PSE	Middle East
Panama	PAN	Americas
Papua New Guinea	PNG	Pacific
Paraguay	PRY	Americas
Peru	PER	Americas
Philippines	PHL	Asia
Poland	POL	Europe
Portugal	PRT	Europe
Qatar	QAT	Middle East
Romania	ROU	Europe
Russian Federation	RUS	Europe
Rwanda	RWA	Africa
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA	Americas
Saint Lucia	LCA	Americas
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	Americas
Samoa	WSM	Pacific

Sao Tome and Principe	STP	Africa
Saudi Arabia	SAU	Middle East
Senegal	SEN	Africa
Serbia	SRB	Europe
Seychelles	SYC	Africa
Sierra Leone	SLE	Africa
Singapore	SGP	Asia
Slovakia	SVK	Europe
Slovenia	SVN	Europe
Solomon Islands	SLB	Pacific
Somalia	SOM	Africa
South Africa	ZAF	Africa
South Sudan	SSD	Africa
Spain	ESP	Europe
Sri Lanka	LKA	Asia
Sudan	SDN	Africa
Suriname	SUR	Americas
Eswatini	SWZ	Africa
Sweden	SWE	Europe
Switzerland	CHE	Europe
Syria	SYR	Middle East
Tajikistan	TJK	Asia
Tanzania	TZA	Africa
Thailand	THA	Asia
North Macedonia Republic Of	MKD	Europe
Timor-Leste	TLS	Asia
Togo	TGO	Africa
Tonga	TON	Pacific
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	Americas
Tunisia	TUN	Africa
Turkey	TUR	Middle East
Turkmenistan	TKM	Asia
Tuvalu	TUV	Pacific
Uganda	UGA	Africa
Ukraine	UKR	Europe
United Arab Emirates	ARE	Middle East
United Kingdom	GBR	Europe
United States of America	USA	Americas
Uruguay	URY	Americas
Uzbekistan	UZB	Asia
Vanuatu	VUT	Pacific
Venezuela	VEN	Americas
Viet Nam	VNM	Asia
Yemen	YEM	Middle East
Zambia	ZMB	Africa
Zimbabwe	ZWE	Africa
San Marino	SMR	Europe
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	HKG	Asia