



**COVID-19
RESPONSE**

Inter-Agency Group on Ageing (IGA)

Checklist for the inclusion of Older Persons in COVID-19 Socio-economic Response Plans (SERPs)*

(*) to be used in conjunction with the Checklist for a Human Rights-Based Approach to Socio-Economic Country Responses to COVID-19 available [HERE](#).

| ACTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS | CHECK? | |
|---|--------|---------|
| | Yes | Not yet |
| D. NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERATIONS FOR EACH PILLAR | | |
| <p>1. HEALTH FIRST: PROTECTING HEALTH SERVICES AND SYSTEMS DURING THE CRISIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have protections been put in place to ensure that medical decisions are based on individualized clinical assessments, medical need, ethical criteria and on the best available scientific evidence rather than on factors such as age, life expectancy or chances of survival? • Are there measures to guarantee the continuity of care services for older persons including mental health services and psychosocial support, palliative and geriatric care, and services provided by care givers in homes and communities? • Are there measures to ensure that COVID-19 cases or deaths occurring in care facilities are reported and is there effective monitoring of the situation in residential care facilities? • Are data gathering efforts related to the pandemic removing upper age cut-offs to ensure full older age disaggregation of crucial data, including by tabulating available data on older persons by five year-age groups? | | |
| <p>2. PROTECTING PEOPLE: SOCIAL PROTECTION AND BASIC SERVICES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have socio-economic relief measures and social safety nets been put in place during the COVID-19 crisis for older persons affected by economic hardship, particularly older women? | | |



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| <p>3. ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY: PROTECTING JOBS, SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES, AND THE INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do economic response and recovery measures consider the impact on older persons, including older workers and those in informal sectors, and aim to maximize the potential contributions of older persons towards recovery? • Are there measures to address ageism and age discrimination to ensure equal access by older persons to employment, training and life-long learning opportunities? • Are older persons included in economic recovery initiatives, such as livelihood and job rehabilitation programmes as well as other income generating activities and access to micro credits? | | |
| <p>4. MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the proposed economic and fiscal reforms take into account the changes in demographic trends for medium- and long-term investments in universal health coverage, social protection and services for older persons? • Do the economic responses include immediate socio-economic relief measures and social safety nets, such as guaranteed access to food, water, essential goods and services and basic health care during the COVID-19 crisis for older persons affected by economic hardship? | | |
| <p>5. SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there measures in place to address the impact of the digital divide among older persons by working with communities and using a variety of formats such as radio broadcasts, print notifications and text messages to ensure that critical information related to COVID-19 reaches older persons? • Do the response measures focus on promoting autonomy and independence of older persons, rather than increasing their dependency? • Are there measures to address ageism and promote intergenerational solidarity? | | |