



---

# CHECKLIST FOR A HUMAN RIGHTS- BASED APPROACH TO SOCIO- ECONOMIC COUNTRY RESPONSES TO COVID-19

---

AN INTERIM VERSION

JULY 2020

**[INTERIM VERSION]**

# **Checklist for a Human Rights-Based Approach to Socio-Economic Country Responses to COVID-19**

**July 2020**

## **Acknowledgements:**

This document is co-authored by the UN Human Rights Office (UN OHCHR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Development Cooperation Office (UN DCO). Comments were gratefully received from the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UN-Women.

For further information please contact: Antonio Cisneros, DCO (email: [cisneros@un.org](mailto:cisneros@un.org)); Marcella Favretto, OHCHR (email: [mfavretto@ohchr.org](mailto:mfavretto@ohchr.org)); Sarah Rattray, UNDP (email: [sarah.rattray@undp.org](mailto:sarah.rattray@undp.org)).

# Checklist for a Human Rights-Based Approach to Socio-Economic Country Responses to COVID-19

## I. Objective

In April 2020, the UN issued the [UN Framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 \(SERF\)](#), which sets out the strategy and blueprint for the UN's urgent socio-economic response to countries and societies in the face of COVID-19. The SERF is a pathway designed to help countries tackle the devastating social and economic dimensions of the pandemic, with a focus on at-risk groups.<sup>1</sup> Responses should aim to protect people and planet; preserve gains across all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); ensure equality; promote transparency, accountability, participation, and collaboration; increase solidarity; and place the voice, rights and agency of people at the center.

The following checklist has been designed as a non-exhaustive list of potential actions, tools and resources organized by the five streams of work that constitute the SERF.<sup>2</sup> Consistent with the UN Secretary General's policy brief [COVID-19 and Human Rights](#), the objective of the checklist is to provide initial guidance to help the UN in examining whether socio-economic impact assessments, responses and recovery plans apply a human rights-based approach, ensuring that no one will be left behind.

## II. Overview

The [SERF](#) requires UN Country Teams (UNCTs) to carry out the following actions as part of the implementation of the response:

- I. Undertake a **mapping** of those most at risk of being left behind according to at-risk groups outlined in the framework<sup>3</sup>;
- II. Make sure the UN's programmatic and non-programmatic interventions **address human rights concerns and advance human rights** and that **international norms, standards and principles are integrated** in the design and implementation of socio-economic responses<sup>4</sup>;
- III. Help countries establish or strengthen inclusive dialogue mechanisms between **civil society** and the State<sup>5</sup>;
- IV. Establish **transparent reporting mechanisms** and other means of verification of information related to the COVID-19 response for civil society (particularly those most marginalized)<sup>6</sup>;
- V. Advise States on how to steer away from policies that could aggravate inequalities and human rights grievances for at-risk groups<sup>7</sup> and keep the focus on **'building back better'** as outlined in the UN Secretary General's [Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity](#) report<sup>8</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> At-risk groups refers to populations experiencing the highest degree of socio-economic marginalization, requiring specific attention. See p. 5 of the [SERF](#)

<sup>2</sup> The checklist is informed by human rights guidance materials on COVID-19 produced by UN entities including the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Organized according to this checklist's sections, the materials are featured in the non-exhaustive list of resources at the end of this document.

<sup>3</sup> pp. 6-7 of the [SERF](#)

<sup>4</sup> pp. 9, 34, 35 of the [SERF](#)

<sup>5</sup> p. 35 of the [SERF](#)

<sup>6</sup> p. 36 of the [SERF](#)

<sup>7</sup> p. 34 of the [SERF](#)

<sup>8</sup> p. 40 of the [SERF](#)

### III. Checklist

ACTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS	CHECK?																																																			
	Yes	Not yet																																																		
<p><b>A. MAPPING OF THOSE MOST AT RISK OF BEING LEFT BEHIND</b></p> <p>1. Have you undertaken a <b>quick but comprehensive mapping of the at-risk groups</b> experiencing the highest degree of socio-economic marginalization and/or discrimination, requiring specific attention? <i>(for additional checklists to guide considerations on some of the at-risk groups, use the links included below)</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="271 526 1133 1478"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>N/A</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Women <a href="#">[LINK TO SPECIFIC CHECKLIST]</a></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Older persons</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adolescents, children and youth, especially girls and young women</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Persons with disabilities, persons with mental health conditions <a href="#">[LINK TO SPECIFIC CHECKLIST]</a></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indigenous peoples</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Migrants, refugees, stateless and internally displaced persons, conflict-affected populations</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minorities</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Slum dwellers, people in informal settlements, homeless persons</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>People living with HIV/AIDS and other people with pre-existing medical conditions</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small farmers, fishers, pastoralists, rural workers in informal and formal markets, and other people living in remote rural areas as well as urban informal sector and self-employed who depend on markets for food</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The food insecure, particularly in countries affected by prolonged conflict and crisis</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>People in extreme poverty or facing insecure and informal work and incomes</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groups that are particularly vulnerable and marginalized because laws, policies and practices do not protect them from discrimination and exclusion (e.g. LGBTI people)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Persons in detention or in institutionalized settings (e.g. persons in psychiatric care, drug rehabilitation centres, old age homes)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specific populations as relevant in the national context</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. Has a <b>gender analysis</b> been applied to the mapping?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have you mapped different impacts experienced by girls, boys, women, men and LGBTI persons for each at-risk population identified?</li> <li>• Have you mapped out not only male-dominated sectors, but also female dominated sectors (e.g. domestic care workers, micro-, small-, medium enterprises (MSMEs), sex industries, etc.)?</li> <li>• Have you applied a gender analysis to the following questions 3 and 4?</li> </ul> <p>3. Have you used the <b>UN guiding questions</b> listed in the SERF to ensure that those most at risk of being left behind are protected and included in the response to the COVID-19 crisis?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who has been targeted when devising the country's health and socio-economic response measures? What is the demographic and where do they reside? Where are the gaps?</li> </ul>				Yes	N/A	Women <a href="#">[LINK TO SPECIFIC CHECKLIST]</a>			Older persons			Adolescents, children and youth, especially girls and young women			Persons with disabilities, persons with mental health conditions <a href="#">[LINK TO SPECIFIC CHECKLIST]</a>			Indigenous peoples			Migrants, refugees, stateless and internally displaced persons, conflict-affected populations			Minorities			Slum dwellers, people in informal settlements, homeless persons			People living with HIV/AIDS and other people with pre-existing medical conditions			Small farmers, fishers, pastoralists, rural workers in informal and formal markets, and other people living in remote rural areas as well as urban informal sector and self-employed who depend on markets for food			The food insecure, particularly in countries affected by prolonged conflict and crisis			People in extreme poverty or facing insecure and informal work and incomes			Groups that are particularly vulnerable and marginalized because laws, policies and practices do not protect them from discrimination and exclusion (e.g. LGBTI people)			Persons in detention or in institutionalized settings (e.g. persons in psychiatric care, drug rehabilitation centres, old age homes)			Specific populations as relevant in the national context				
	Yes	N/A																																																		
Women <a href="#">[LINK TO SPECIFIC CHECKLIST]</a>																																																				
Older persons																																																				
Adolescents, children and youth, especially girls and young women																																																				
Persons with disabilities, persons with mental health conditions <a href="#">[LINK TO SPECIFIC CHECKLIST]</a>																																																				
Indigenous peoples																																																				
Migrants, refugees, stateless and internally displaced persons, conflict-affected populations																																																				
Minorities																																																				
Slum dwellers, people in informal settlements, homeless persons																																																				
People living with HIV/AIDS and other people with pre-existing medical conditions																																																				
Small farmers, fishers, pastoralists, rural workers in informal and formal markets, and other people living in remote rural areas as well as urban informal sector and self-employed who depend on markets for food																																																				
The food insecure, particularly in countries affected by prolonged conflict and crisis																																																				
People in extreme poverty or facing insecure and informal work and incomes																																																				
Groups that are particularly vulnerable and marginalized because laws, policies and practices do not protect them from discrimination and exclusion (e.g. LGBTI people)																																																				
Persons in detention or in institutionalized settings (e.g. persons in psychiatric care, drug rehabilitation centres, old age homes)																																																				
Specific populations as relevant in the national context																																																				

- Which barriers keep people beyond the reach of infrastructure, employment, services, jobs and other socio-economic response measures?
- How can those who are excluded, marginalized and vulnerable come into the fold? How can they be made more resilient to shocks and crises?
- How can the responses help remove and avoid exacerbating structural drivers of exclusion, inequalities and discrimination?

4. Have you taken into account **certain considerations** to guide our action for a comprehensive response?

- Personal situation and status
- Occupation and location
- Legal status
- Social norms and gender stereotypes
- Trust – between authorities and the population and among groups by ensuring inclusivity, dialogue and grievance mechanisms

## B. INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS NORMS AND STANDARDS

5. Have you consulted the **following sources of information** throughout the response?

- The latest country-specific recommendations including from the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), UN Special Procedures, and UN Treaty Bodies.
- Nationally available information on human rights and COVID-19.
- The country’s Voluntary National Review (VNR) report to examine its commitments and progress on the SDGs and related human rights.

6. Have you integrated the **COVID-19 Human Rights Indicators framework in Annex I of the SERF** by:

1. Integrating the COVID-19 human rights indicators into the workplan/strategy of existing UNCT structures or processes (e.g. working groups, task forces, Common Country Analysis (CCA)/UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (CF))?
2. Selecting country-relevant thematic (TI) and complementary indicators (CI), including priority at-risk groups for data disaggregation and/or qualitative analysis (see below indicators checklist)?
3. Identifying lead agencies under each selected indicator?
4. Populating all selected indicators through quantitative and/or qualitative information/analysis and integrating them in the UN socio-economic response?

Indicator	Selected/ prioritized (yes/no)	If a lead agency has been identified, please specify:	Quantitative and/or qualitative data available (yes/no)
TI1: COVID-19 Country Response Plans containing systematic mapping of and special measures for vulnerable and marginalized groups			
CI1.1: Rapid human rights impact assessment of country preparedness and response			
CI1.2: Participation of vulnerable/marginalized groups participating in COVID-19 policy responses			

CI1.3: Health measures pursuant to International Health Regulations (2005)				
CI1.4: Ethical/human rights guidelines on use of intensive care units				
<b>TI2: Extent to which the health system has been impacted by COVID-19 and is impeding access to other essential health services</b>				
<b>TI3: Cases of physical, sexual or psychological violence against women, girls and boys, elderly and LGBTI persons, and proportion of these victims that have access to appropriate services</b>				
<b>TI4: Proportion of vulnerable groups receiving relevant COVID-19 information</b>				
<b>TI5: COVID-19 related censorship, digital shutdown, violence against human rights defenders, journalists, trade unionists, medical and other experts, and whistle-blowers</b>				
<b>TI6: Acts of discrimination, harassment, racism or xenophobia relating to COVID-19</b>				
CI6.1: Campaigns to eliminate COVID-19 associated stigma, discrimination, racism and xenophobia				
<b>TI7: Measures to ensure occupational health and safety</b>				
CI7.1: National occupational safety and health plans				
CI7.2: Number of COVID-19 cases among health workers				
<b>TI8: Measures to ensure equal access to social protection floors to victims of COVID-19 crisis</b>				
CI8.1: Addressing housing-related impacts				
<b>TI9: Alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, in particular in situations of overcrowding</b>				
CI9.1: Monitoring by independent bodies				
CI9.2: Detainees' access to treatment				
CI9.3: Identified overcrowded detention centres				
<b>TI10: State of emergency proclaimed through proper legal procedures</b>				
CI10.1: Emergency measures that are unlawful, disproportionate, unnecessary, etc.				

### C. CROSSCUTTING ELEMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL FIVE PILLARS

- Have you ensured that the **assessments and analyses carried out under Sections A and B** have been utilized in order to identify the positive and negative human rights impact of the programmatic and non-programmatic interventions?
  - Will the combined interventions contribute to the elimination of the structural drivers of exclusion, inequalities and discrimination identified in Section A?
  - Will the combined interventions contribute to the implementation of the UPR, UN Special Procedures, and UN Treaty Body recommendations identified in Section B?
  - Will the interventions contribute to the transformative changes necessary for the realization of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs, its targets and its central promise to leave no one behind?
- Have you ensured that the interventions are informed by the tracking of **disaggregated data for the at-risk groups identified in Section A** as integrated into the COVID-19 Human Rights Indicators framework?
- Have you ensured that a **gender analysis** informs interventions, including the differential impacts experienced by girls, boys, women, men and LGBTI persons, for each at-risk population identified in Section A?
- Have you ensured that the interventions include **efforts by the UNCT to help the country establish or strengthen inclusive dialogue mechanisms between civil society and the State?** Were the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) and diverse groups of civil society (including organizations representing the at-risk groups in Section A) meaningfully involved in the assessments and analyses?
- Are mechanisms put in place **to provide information to and gather timely feedback from at-risk groups** in the context of COVID-19?

### D. NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERATIONS FOR EACH PILLAR

#### 1. HEALTH FIRST: PROTECTING HEALTH SERVICES AND SYSTEMS DURING THE CRISIS

- Are health facilities, goods and services (including early testing and treatment for COVID-19 and other essential services, such as immunization, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), HIV, TB, non-communicable disease such as cancer and diabetes treatments, and medical and psychological support to survivors of gender-based violence) available, physically accessible, culturally acceptable, and affordable to all, without discrimination, including to groups most at-risk of being left behind?
- Are measures put in place to ensure that health services and hygiene goods (such as clean water and soap) reach marginalized groups, to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on them and to address structural, legal and administrative barriers to access?
- Do measures take into account the particular risks faced by older persons and persons with disabilities, including isolation and neglect resulting from physical distancing, age-based or other discrimination in access to medical treatment and other support?
- Is the occupational health and safety of those working during this crisis, including their mental health needs, particularly of health workers, support staff, and care workers at all levels, assessed and addressed?
- Is anonymized disaggregated data (at a minimum by sex, age, ethnicity, race, and disability) related to the pandemic collected and made public, in order to inform health responses and identify those most at risk of being left behind?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have protections been put in place to ensure that the right to privacy is respected, especially in relation to tracing and tracking of COVID-19 cases?</li> <li>• Are affected communities involved in designing the health response and in implementing measures?</li> <li>• Are financial barriers for essential health services and treatment reduced, including through regulatory measures to prevent profiteering on hygiene products and essential medicines and supplies?</li> <li>• Do measures facilitate access to health care by reducing out-of-pocket payments for patients, including by introducing and expanding health insurance schemes or health care-specific components of social assistance programmes?</li> <li>• Are budget allocations for the health and health-supporting sectors increased, with resources deployed towards the strengthening of the health workforce, including women health care workers and those supporting SRH and rights services, and the acquisition of additional intensive care units, ventilators, personal protective equipment (PPE) and medications to treat secondary infections associated with COVID-19?</li> </ul>		
<p><b>2. PROTECTING PEOPLE: SOCIAL PROTECTION AND BASIC SERVICES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are social protection measures developed to ensure universal coverage of all basic goods and services under a transparent management with participation of all relevant stakeholders, non-discrimination of any of its users and a specific lens on gender equality?</li> <li>• Are targeted social protection measures adopted to protect and mitigate the impact of the pandemic on each of the relevant at-risk groups in Section A?</li> <li>• Are social protection measures developed and implemented through a participatory process that respects the right of individuals to seek, receive and impart information on all social security entitlements in a clear, accessible and transparent manner, including for children, adolescents, youth and persons with disabilities?</li> <li>• Are social protection benefits easily accessible by beneficiaries? Administratively and physically?</li> <li>• Are social protection measures gender-sensitive? Do they recognize women’s unequal burden of unpaid care work and their over-representation in the informal economy? Do the measures aim to redistribute the unequal burden more equally between women and men (e.g. parental leave, public care services)?</li> <li>• Do measures protect girls and women from harmful practices, including female genital mutilation (FGM) and child, early and forced marriage that may occur more frequently due to economic constraints and disruptions to education caused by the pandemic response?</li> <li>• Is a contingency funding mechanism integrated in the national education finance system to ensure continuity of learning, in particular for compulsory education, of all learners without discrimination?</li> <li>• Do measures ensure that people are not evicted, displaced or rendered homeless because of lack or late payment, or underpayment of rent or of a mortgage, due to the virus and the pandemic response?</li> <li>• Do measures ensure that adequate standards of living are upheld and that no essential services are suspended or denied because of the informality of settlements, due to the pandemic response, including water, electricity, heating, phone, internet and tele-communications (e.g. a moratorium on public utilities)?</li> <li>• Are there measures that ensure that at-risk groups who are unable to reach their homes or may need to leave a household due to violence, including gender-based violence, do not fall into homelessness and are provided with adequate alternative accommodations, including shelters, that ensure safety and provide access to water/sanitation, food, social support, health services and testing for COVID-19?</li> </ul>		



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are measures in place to ensure that sufficient and nutritious food remains available, including through the provision of food and nutrition assistance, especially for the most marginalized?</li> <li>• Are there measures that address the water, sanitation and hygiene needs of populations in vulnerable situations, including those with unequal and inadequate access to water?</li> </ul>		
<p><b>3. ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY: PROTECTING JOBS, SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES, AND THE INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are measures put in place to ensure the occupational health and safety of those who continue to work, in particular in the health, agriculture, food production and transport sectors and sanitation services, including by providing the necessary protective equipment?</li> <li>• Are targeted measures put in place to support small-scale farmers, women especially, in order to secure food production, including through financial support, access to credit, land, seeds, natural resources, technology and markets?</li> <li>• Are measures taken to protect the jobs, pensions and other health and social benefits of workers during the pandemic, including of self-employed workers, workers in non-traditional forms of employment (own-account, temporary, casual workers), workers in the informal economy, and migrant workers?</li> <li>• Are the adverse impact of COVID-19 responses on the employment and the remuneration of workers addressed and mitigated, such as child labour, unfair dismissals and layoffs, reduced working hours, and modifications to employment types?</li> <li>• Are measures being taken to protect employees with disabilities from being dismissed, including through workplace adjustments, including making accessible the occupational, health and safety measures taken to prevent from further infection?</li> <li>• Are measures taken to subsidize wages, provide tax relief and establish supplementary social security and income protection programmes and do they cover groups at-risk of being left behind?</li> <li>• Are there measures for the labour integration of migrant workers trained in health-related sectors to assist in the fight against COVID-19, including by facilitating the necessary procedures for their professional activity and for the homologation and validation of professional degrees of migrants?</li> <li>• Are there measures to mitigate the negative impact of unemployment on youth?</li> <li>• Do effective remedies through both judicial and non-judicial grievance mechanisms exist for employees to address issues that arise out of COVID-19 related measures?</li> <li>• Are there policies to ensure that names and contact information of workers found to have been infected by COVID-19 are not revealed to the workforce or the public at large, unless the worker consents or is required by the government as per applicable laws?</li> </ul>		
<p><b>4. MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have stimulus packages been developed and assessed with a human rights lens? Do the proposed fiscal and economic reforms address the pre-existing inequalities that are accelerating the pandemic's incidence and impact and ensure all people will have access without discrimination to food, essential health care, clean water, adequate housing, and essential levels of social protection?</li> <li>• Do the proposed fiscal and economic reforms aim to deploy maximum available resources (e.g. including through progressive taxation) for medium and long-term investments in social services so that the minimum core obligations<sup>9</sup> are met?</li> </ul>		

<sup>9</sup> Minimum core obligations include essential health care and social protection, basic shelter and housing, water and sanitation, foodstuffs, and quality education.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If retrogression is unavoidable, are the proposed fiscal and economic policies aiming to ensure that the retrogression is temporary, legitimate, reasonable, proportionate, non-discriminatory, and protective of the minimum core obligations of economic, social and cultural rights, and as designed and adopted, consistent with the requirements of transparency, participation and accountability?</li> <li>• Are the fiscal and economic reform policies contributing to a transition to a no-carbon economy founded on renewable energy and environmentally sound technology?</li> <li>• Are country analyses and strategies addressing debt distress, risks of debt distress and sustainability being undertaken with support of the UNCT? If so, do these incorporate Human Rights Impact Assessments and do they address the issues that arise therefrom? Are they geared towards ensuring that national revenue is sufficient to ensure that the minimum core obligations are met?</li> <li>• Are there measures in place to ensure international financial institutions (IFIs) and donors refrain from attaching conditions to their financing that could undermine the State's ability to respect, protect and fulfil its human rights obligations in the allocation of resources and the design of policies?</li> <li>• Are loans and grants from IFIs and donors monitored, including by NHRIs and civil society organizations, to ensure that they are used to address demonstrated needs, with a focus on those most at risk of being left behind?</li> <li>• In the design of fiscal and economic reform policies, has consideration been given to tax relief and suspension of loan payments for those most at risk of being left behind?</li> <li>• Has support been provided to a fiscal policy review that assesses the impacts of value-added taxes (VATs) on low-income households and adoption of progressive tax policy?</li> <li>• Does the design of fiscal and economic reform policies prevent price gouging for basic food, essential medicines and equipment, water, and ground transport (in order to keep prices at pre-COVID levels), and are fines introduced to facilitate compliance?</li> </ul>		
<p><b>5. SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are states of emergency being used only for legitimate public health goals, not as a means to quash dissent, shrink civic space, ban peaceful protests, postpone elections, silence human rights defenders or journalists or deny other human rights? Are states of emergency being declared in line with international obligations?</li> <li>• Are emergency measures provided by law and regularly reviewed? Is their effectiveness assessed and is there a clear provision about when the emergency measures will come to an end? Can you confirm that non-derogable rights are not being affected?</li> <li>• Are measures in place to support human rights compliant conduct by security services in the context of lockdowns and curfews?</li> <li>• Have measures been taken to protect the right to information and freedom of expression, including freedom of the press (to ensure everyone has access to accurate, clear and evidence-based information)?</li> <li>• Is accurate information about the pandemic available on a regular basis, in an accessible format and in all local and indigenous languages, including to persons with disabilities, to ensure that no particular part of the population is excluded from access to information or stigmatized?</li> <li>• Are most affected groups, as well as society at large, able to effectively participate in the design and delivery of the pandemic response?</li> <li>• Are women and men, including youth, from groups at risk of being left behind consulted and participating in decision-making in relation to the responses to the pandemic at community, regional, and national levels, as well as through special mechanisms to respond to COVID-19?</li> </ul>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are measures being taken to alleviate vulnerability for persons who are outside their country of origin, such as by granting temporary residence to migrants, imposing a moratorium on deportations and other forced returns, and ensuring that individuals are able to return home voluntarily in safety and dignity?</li> <li>• If health monitoring mechanisms are used to track and monitor behaviours and movements of individuals (such as surveillance and monitoring), are these used exclusively to fulfil the specific purpose of managing the COVID-10 pandemic? Do safeguards exist to manage risks of misuse?</li> <li>• Is the UN supporting the NHRI to function in order to monitor and engage the government with targeted advisories and rights-based approaches?</li> <li>• Are diverse civil society and human rights defenders, including women’s rights organizations and women human rights defenders operating freely? Are they consulted in the UN response?</li> <li>• Are measures being taken to ensure the health care of people in closed settings, including places of detention and in institutionalized care, to mitigate the risk of harm and increased vulnerability to infection?</li> <li>• Are public authorities taking immediate steps to address prison overcrowding, such as measures to release individuals, including children, persons with underlying health conditions, persons with low-risk profiles who have committed minor offences, persons with imminent release dates, those in pre-trial detention and those detained for offences not recognized under international law?</li> <li>• Are authorities urgently establishing non-custodial alternatives to migrant detention?</li> <li>• Has a moratorium been put in place on children entering detention and are efforts to release children underway in consultation and partnership with child protection actors and relevant government authorities to ensure adequate care arrangements?</li> <li>• Are oversight and accountability mechanisms, including the judiciary, functioning and being consulted in the UN response? Are judicial services continuing to ensure due process and fundamental rights?</li> </ul>		
---	--	--

## IV. List of Resources

Section	Resource
<p><b>A. MAPPING OF THOSE MOST AT RISK OF BEING LEFT BEHIND</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pages 5-7 of the <a href="#">UN Framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19</a></li> <li>• Part II of the <a href="#">Interim Draft Operational Guide for UN Country Teams on Leaving No One Behind</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">OHCHR’s Guidance to COVID-19</a>, as well as specific guidance on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Children in detention</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Migrants</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Minorities</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Women</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">LGBTI people</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Persons with disabilities</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Racial discrimination</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Indigenous peoples</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Special Procedures thematic guidance on COVID-19, including:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">“Leave no one behind” – Don’t forget your commitments in your response to the COVID-19 crises, UN expert urges States</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">‘States must include LGBT community in COVID-19 response’: The how and why from a UN expert</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on older persons</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Policy Brief: COVID-19 and People on the Move</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Policy Brief: COVID-19 and the Need for Action on Mental Health</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Policy Brief: A Disability-Inclusive Response to COVID-19</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UNICEF COVID-19 response: Considerations for Children and Adults with Disabilities</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>B. INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS NORMS AND STANDARDS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">UN Secretary General’s policy brief COVID-19 and Human Rights</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Universal Human Rights Index</a> (using the filters ‘Theme’, ‘Affected persons’ and/or ‘SDGs’).</li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Special Procedures Press Releases</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Special Procedures Communication</a></li> <li>• Recent analysis, studies or positions released by the NHRI, civil society or disadvantaged groups on the impacts of the pandemic on marginalized sections of the population</li> <li>• <a href="#">Voluntary National Review report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Table linking Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Initial Guidance for Resident Coordinators and United Nations Country Teams on Implementation of Human Rights Indicators on COVID-19 and COVID-19 Human Rights Indicators Implementation Table</a></li> <li>• Contact the Indicator’s Team of OHCHR’s Methodology, Education and Training Section for additional guidance concerning the 10 Indicators for Monitoring the Human Rights Implications of COVID-19 via <a href="mailto:hrindicators@ohchr.org">hrindicators@ohchr.org</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>C. CROSSCUTTING ELEMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL FIVE PILLARS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">UN Secretary General’s Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UNSDG Common Minimum Standards for Multi-Stakeholder Engagement</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Guidance on a Human Rights-Based Approach to Data</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</a></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">UN COVID-19 Data Hub</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">COVID-19 and Gender Monitor</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>D. NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERATIONS FOR EACH PILLAR</b></p> <p><b>1. HEALTH FIRST: PROTECTING HEALTH SERVICES AND SYSTEMS DURING THE CRISIS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">OHCHR’s Guidance to COVID-19</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Special Procedures thematic guidance on COVID-19, including:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">“COVID-19 is devastating indigenous communities worldwide, and it’s not only about health” – UN expert warns</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Statement by the UN expert on the right to health on the protection of people who use drugs during the COVID-19 pandemic</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">COVID-19 measures must be grounded first and foremost on the right to health</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Treaty Bodies thematic guidance, including:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">CESCR statement on coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and economic, social and cultural rights</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">CESCR General comment No. 14 (2000) on the right to the highest attainable standard of health (E/C.12/2000/4)</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">WHO statement on Addressing Human Rights as Key to the COVID-19 Response</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>2. PROTECTING PEOPLE: SOCIAL PROTECTION AND BASIC SERVICES</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">OHCHR’s Guidance to COVID-19</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Special Procedures thematic guidance on COVID-19, including:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">“Housing, the front line defence against the COVID-19 outbreak,” says UN expert</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">“Leave no one behind” – Don’t forget your commitments in your response to the COVID-19 crises, UN expert urges States</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Treaty Bodies thematic guidance, including:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">CESCR General Comment No. 19 (2008) on the right to social security (E/C.12/GC/19)</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">CESCR Statement on the social protection floor (E/C.12/2015/1)</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Guidance Note on CEDAW and COVID-19 (22 April 2020)</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Gender Responsive Social Protection during COVID-19</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">COVID-19: Protecting Children from Violence, Abuse and Neglect in the Home</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UNESCO COVID-19 Education issue notes</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>3. ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY: PROTECTING JOBS, SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES, AND THE INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">OHCHR’s Guidance to COVID-19</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Special Procedures thematic guidance on COVID-19, including:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Ensuring that business respects human rights during the Covid-19 crisis and beyond: The relevance of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Treaty Bodies thematic guidance, including:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">CESCR’s General Comment No. 23 (2016) on the right to just and favourable conditions of work (E/C.12/GC/23)</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Joint Guidance Note on the Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Human Rights of Migrants</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Policy Brief: The World of Work and COVID-19</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UNDP Human Rights Due Diligence and COVID-19: Rapid Self-Assessment for Business</a></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">ILO Standards and COVID-19 as well as:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">A policy framework for tackling the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">A safe and healthy return to work during the COVID-19 pandemic</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">In the face of a pandemic: Ensuring Safety and Health at Work</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">COVID-19 and the World of Work: Ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities at all stages of the response</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>● <a href="#">How Business Can Help Reduce the Impact of COVID-19 on Children and Families</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">COVID-19 and Child Labour: A time of crisis, a time to act</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>4. MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">OHCHR’s Guidance to COVID-19</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">UN Special Procedures thematic guidance on COVID-19, including:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Debt standstill for distressed countries must go beyond 2020, urges UN expert</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">COVID-19 crisis highlights urgent need to transform global economy, says new UN poverty expert</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>● <a href="#">UN Treaty Bodies thematic guidance, including:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">CESCR statement on public debt, austerity measures and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/2016/1)</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>● <a href="#">Guiding Principles on Human Rights Impact Assessments of Economic Reforms</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Debt and COVID-19: A Global Response in Solidarity</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>5. SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">OHCHR’s Guidance to COVID-19</a>, as well as <b>specific guidance</b> on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Emergency measures</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Civic Space</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Detention</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>● <a href="#">UN Special Procedures thematic guidance on COVID-19, including:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">“States responses to COVID-19 threat should not halt freedoms of assembly and association” – UN expert on the rights to freedoms of peaceful assembly and of association, Mr. Clément Voule</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Responses to the COVID-19 could exacerbate pre-existing and deeply entrenched discrimination against women and girls, say UN experts</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>● <a href="#">UN Treaty Bodies thematic guidance, including:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">HRC Statement on derogations from the Covenant in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>● <a href="#">COVID-19: Working with and for young people</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">DISINFOEMIC: Deciphering COVID-19 disinformation</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">DISINFOEMIC: Dissecting responses to COVID-19 disinformation</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">UNODC and UNDP Guidance Note on Ensuring Access to Justice in the Context of COVID-19</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">UNDP Strengthening social cohesion: conceptual framing and programming implications</a></li> </ul>