



World Health
Organization

Disability considerations during the **COVID-19** outbreak

COVID-19

[www.who.int/emergencies/
diseases/novel-
coronavirus-2019](http://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019)

NCDs and mental health

www.who.int/ncds
www.who.int/mental_health

Disability

[www.who.int/health-topics/
disability](http://www.who.int/health-topics/disability)

In March 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus disease, COVID-19, to be a pandemic, due to the speed and scale of transmission.

WHO and public health authorities around the world are taking action to contain the COVID-19 outbreak. Certain populations, such as those with disability, may be impacted more significantly by COVID-19. This impact can be mitigated if simple actions and protective measures are taken by key stakeholders.

Why are additional considerations needed for people with disability during the COVID-19 outbreak?

Actions need to be taken to ensure that people with disability can always access the health-care services and public health information they require, including during the COVID-19 outbreak.

People with disability may be at greater risk of contracting COVID-19 because of:

- Barriers to implementing basic hygiene measures, such as hand-washing (e.g. handbasins or sinks may be physically inaccessible, or a person may have physical difficulty rubbing their hands together thoroughly);
- Difficulty in enacting social distancing because of additional support needs or because they are institutionalized;
- The need to touch things to obtain information from the environment or for physical support;
- Barriers to accessing public health information.

Depending on underlying health conditions, people with disability may be at greater risk of developing more severe cases of COVID-19 if they become infected. This may be because of:

- COVID-19 exacerbating existing health conditions, particularly those related to respiratory function, immune system function, heart disease or diabetes;
- Barriers to accessing health care.

People with disability may also be disproportionately impacted by the outbreak because of serious disruptions to the services they rely on.

The barriers experienced by people with disability can be reduced if key stakeholders take appropriate action.

Considerations for actors

Actions for people with disability and their household

Reduce your potential exposure to COVID-19

Everyone with disability and their household should follow the WHO guidance on basic protection measures during the COVID-19 outbreak.¹ If you have any difficulty following these basic protection measures (for example, you are not able to access a handbasin or sink to wash your hands regularly), work with your family, friends and caregivers to identify adaptations. In addition:

- Avoid crowded environments to the maximum extent possible and minimize physical contact with other people. Consider making necessary visits outside of peak time periods. Take advantage of special opening hours for people with disability where these are offered.
- Make purchases online or request assistance from family, friends, or caregivers to avoid needing to access crowded environments.
- Consider gathering urgent items you need such as food, cleaning supplies, medication or medical supplies to reduce the frequency with which you need to access public places.
- Work from home if possible, especially if you typically work in a busy or crowded environment.
- Ensure that assistive products, if used, are disinfected frequently; these include wheelchairs, walking canes, walkers, transfer boards, white canes, or any other product that is frequently handled and used in public spaces.

Put a plan in place to ensure continuation of the care and support you need

- If you rely on caregivers, consider increasing the pool of those you can call upon, in preparation of one or more becoming unwell or needing to self-isolate.

¹ <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public>

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- If you organize caregivers through an agency, find out what contingency measures they have in place to compensate for a potential workforce shortage. You may want to talk to family and friends about what additional support they can provide, and the scenarios in which you may need to call upon them.
- Identify relevant organizations in your community that you can access if you need help.

Prepare your household for the instance you should contract COVID-19

- Make sure those in your household, including the friends and family you trust, know of any important information they would need should you become unwell. This may include information about your health insurance, your medication, and the care needs of any of your dependants (children, elderly parents or pets).
- Make sure everybody in your household knows what they should do should you contract COVID-19 or require assistance.
- If they are not already connected, introduce people in your support network so that they can communicate effectively should you become unwell.
- Know the telephone number of relevant telehealth² services and hotlines, should you have questions or require non-urgent medical assistance.

The mental and physical health of household members and caregivers

Follow the WHO guidance on mental health considerations and guidance on managing existing noncommunicable diseases (forthcoming) during the COVID-19 outbreak..³

If anyone in the household is symptomatic of the virus, the person needs to be isolated and instructed to wear a mask, and to access testing as soon as possible. All surfaces need to be disinfected, and everyone in the household needs to be monitored for symptoms. If possible, anyone with an underlying health condition or reduced immunity needs to be moved to a separate location until the completion of isolation periods.

2 Telehealth involves the use of telecommunications and virtual technology to deliver health care outside of traditional health-care facilities

3 https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/mental-health-considerations.pdf?sfvrsn=6d3578af_2

Actions for governments

Ensure public health information and communication is accessible

- Include captioning and, where possible, sign language for all live and recorded events and communications. This includes national addresses, press briefings, and live social media.
- Convert public materials into “Easy Read” format so that they are accessible for people with intellectual disability or cognitive impairment.
- Develop accessible written information products by using appropriate document formats, (such as “Word”), with structured headings, large print, braille versions and formats for people who are deafblind.
- Include captions for images used within documents or on social media. Use images that are inclusive and do not stigmatize disability.
- Work with disability organizations, including advocacy bodies and disability service providers to disseminate public health information.

Undertake targeted measures for people with disability and their support networks

Work with people with disability and their representative agencies to rapidly identify fiscal and administrative measures, such as:

- Financial compensation for families and caregivers who need to take time off work to care for loved ones. This could include paying, for a time-limited period, family members for support provided during normal working hours.
- Financial compensation for families and caregivers who are part of the casual and self-employed disability workforce, who may need to self-isolate, and where coming to work would place people with disability at greater risk of infection.
- Adoption of flexible, work-from-home policies, along with financial compensation for the technology required to do so.

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- Financial measures (commonly within a broader-based economic stimulus package) that include people with disability, such as lump sum payments for qualifying individuals, tax relief, subsidization of items and/or leniency and allowable deferral of common expenses.
- Appropriate action by schools and other educational facilities to ensure continued education for students with disability who may be required to study from home for longer periods.
- Provision of a hotline in multiple formats (e.g. telephone and email) for people with disability to communicate with the government, ask questions, and raise concerns.

Undertake targeted measures for disability service providers⁴

Work with the disability service providers to identify actions for the continuation of services and priority access to protective equipment:

- Ensure that agencies providing disability caregivers have continuity plans for situations in which the number of available caregivers may be reduced.
- Work with disability service providers to reduce bureaucratic recruitment barriers while still maintaining protection measures, such as police checks for caregivers.
- Consider short-term financial support for disability services to ensure they remain financially sustainable if they experience a downturn in their operations.
- Provide a hotline for disability services to communicate with government and raise concerns.
- Prioritize disability caregiver agencies for access to no-cost personal protective equipment, including masks, aprons, gloves and hand sanitizers.
- Ensure that caregivers of people with disability have access to COVID-19 testing alongside other identified priority groups.

⁴ Disability service providers may include agencies that provide residential accommodation, caregiver services, specialized employment opportunities, or specialized therapies and consultation to people with disability.

Actions for health-care workers

Ensure COVID-19 health care is Accessible, Affordable and Inclusive

- Follow the WHO guidance to health workers⁵ during the COVID-19 outbreak.
- Work to ensure all clinics providing testing and services related to COVID-19 are completely accessible. Address physical barriers (such as uneven pathways, stairs, hard-to-reach spaces or hard-to-use equipment); attitudinal barriers (such as social stigma against disability and the denial of essential services); and financial barriers (such as high costs related to treatment or accessing the facility). Ensure that information about the accessibility of COVID-19 health services is disseminated to people with disability and their caregivers.
- Deliver information in understandable and diverse formats to suit different needs. Do not rely solely on either verbal or written information, and adopt ways to communicate that are understandable to people with intellectual, cognitive and psychosocial impairments.
- Deliver home-based consultations for people with disability, including for their general health needs and, where appropriate, for COVID-19 related needs.
- Develop and disseminate information to health workers so that they are aware of the potential health and social consequences of COVID-19 for people with disability.
- Deliver sufficient support for people with disability with more complex needs, particularly if quarantined or isolated. When needed, coordinate care between health and social services, families, and caregivers.

Deliver telehealth for people with disability

- Provide telephone consultation, text messaging and video conferencing for the delivery of health care for people with disability. This may be for their general health, and include rehabilitation needs and, where appropriate, COVID-19 related needs.

⁵ https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/who-rights-roles-respon-hw-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=bcabd401_0

Actions for disability service providers

Develop and implement service continuity plans

- Plan for a scenario in which the workforce is reduced, and identify actions for scaling up administration and technical staff, as well as caregivers, where appropriate.
- Identify actions and work with government to reduce bureaucratic recruitment barriers, while continuing to maintain protection measures, such as police checks for caregivers.
- Hold additional trainings and if possible, develop online modules to prepare a new workforce and those who will take on expanded roles.
- Work with other local disability and caregiver agencies to undertake the prioritization of the most critically needed disability services and those that are essential to be kept open. Identify the clients most vulnerable to a reduction in services.

Communicate frequently with people with disability and their support networks

- Provide additional targeted information on COVID-19, highlighting information relevant to people with disability and their support networks. This may include information on continuity plans; telehealth and hotline phone numbers; locations of accessible health services; and locations where hand sanitizer or sterilizing equipment can be accessed when their supplies are low, or in situations where they may be required to self-isolate.
- Use a variety of communication platforms such phone calls, text and social media to share information, and convert existing information to accessible formats where necessary.

Reduce potential exposure to COVID-19 during provision of disability services

- Provide training, and rapidly upskill the disability care workforce regarding infection control.
- Ensure the disability caregivers and service providers have access to personal protective equipment including masks, gloves and hand sanitizers; consider increasing orders of these products.

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- Deliver appropriate disability services through home-based consultation or through similar platforms as used in telehealth.
- In residential settings, consider:
 - Modifying visitation hours to reduce infection risk, such as staggering visiting times so that staff can monitor and clean more effectively, while considering the potential impact on the mental health of residents;
 - Implementing additional isolation and infection control measures for residents who are unwell and who are not hospitalized, such as advising the resident wear to a mask and remain in a restricted room, as well as limiting visitation.

Provide sufficient support for people with disability who have complex needs

- Identify people with disability with more complex needs, and work with them, their families, and community support agencies, to identify contingencies for when the number of caregivers is limited or there are none available.
- Identify the potential for increased violence, abuse and neglect against people with disability because of social isolation and disruption to daily routines; support mitigation of these risks, for example providing an accessible hotline to report.

Actions for the community

Basic protection measures to be adopted by the general public

- Follow the guidance prepared by WHO on basic protection measures against COVID-19. Take the risk of COVID-19 seriously; even if you, yourself, may not be at high risk of serious symptoms, you may pass the virus on to someone that is.

Flexible work arrangements and infection control measures to be supported by employers

- Follow WHO guidance on getting your workplace ready for the COVID-19 outbreak.⁶
- Where possible, implement flexible working arrangements that allow people with disability to telework. Ensure they have the technology they need, including any assistive products typically available in the workplace.
- If teleworking is not possible, consider allowing people with disability at high risk of severe symptoms to take leave (including paid leave) until the risk of infection is reduced. Explore government policy and support that may be available to employers to enable the implementation of these measures.
- Ensure the accessibility of workplace infection control measures, such as hand sanitization stations.

Increased access to stores to be provided by store owners for vulnerable populations

- Consider providing allocated hours for people with disability or other potentially vulnerable people to access the store; or consider alternative ways to allow people with disability to shop (e.g. delivery, online).

Extra support to be provided by family, friends and neighbours for a person with disability

- Check in regularly with a person with disability to provide emotional and practical support, respecting social isolation restrictions that may be in place.
- Be cognisant of how you talk about COVID-19, and do not exacerbate any existing stress

6 https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/getting-workplace-ready-for-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=359a81e7_6