

# COVID-19 rapid needs assessment of older people

## Context

Jordan hosts over 650,000 Syrian refugees. 80% live in urban areas among the host population and 78% outside of the camps and live below the poverty line. The influx of refugees to Jordan over the past nine years has exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities and overstretched basic social services, affecting refugees, Jordanians, and Palestinians alike, among the most vulnerable in the community. Older people (age 60+), are among the most at-risk categories of displaced people and are classified as 'Persons with Specific Needs'. Jordan hosts over 26,000 older Syrian refugees (age 60+, 42.5% men, 57.5% women). Furthermore, older Jordanians consist of 5% of the overall population. They struggle to access services, to meet their basic needs, to create social connections in the community, often with limited mobility, independence, or access to their rights.

On March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2020, King Abdullah II called to enact the National Defence Law, activating the state of emergency to contain an outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic. A national response team was developed and adopted strict measures to address this threat including closure of airports, schools, universities, air and land border crossings, and closure of all private businesses and non-essential public services and all religious locations. Since the outbreak Jordan has experienced 1121 cases and 9 deaths from COVID-19 (29/06/20). Although restrictions imposed to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 are being reduced, there are likely to be significant economic and social repercussions facing the people of Jordan, particularly older people. The structure of Jordan's economy makes it especially vulnerable to the necessary curfew and quarantine measures the country has been enacting. The service industry is the country's most prominent sector, making up approximately two thirds of Jordan's GDP. Moreover, the country is deeply linked to the global economy, importing around 90% of its food items and energy requirements. Furthermore, while reported incidents of COVID-19 remain low, the potential for a second wave remains. To be able to adapt its programming and provide advocacy messages to humanitarian partners and government, HelpAge undertook a multi-sector Rapid Needs Assessment in Jordan in May 2020 and results shown represent the views and experience of older people sampled.

## Key findings

### Access to basic goods

**29%** of older people reported **difficulties in accessing food** with a significant difference for older women (35%) than older men (17%).

**15%** of older people reported **difficulties in accessing drinking water**.



### Income

**48%** of older people surveyed have an **unstable income**, which includes income from humanitarian agencies (35%), remittances from relatives (11%), and loans (2%).



## Health

**56%** of older people reported facing **difficulties in accessing health services** (27%) **and medicines** (29%) during COVID-19 outbreak

**44%** of older people with disabilities have experienced **changes in access to health**.



## Wellbeing

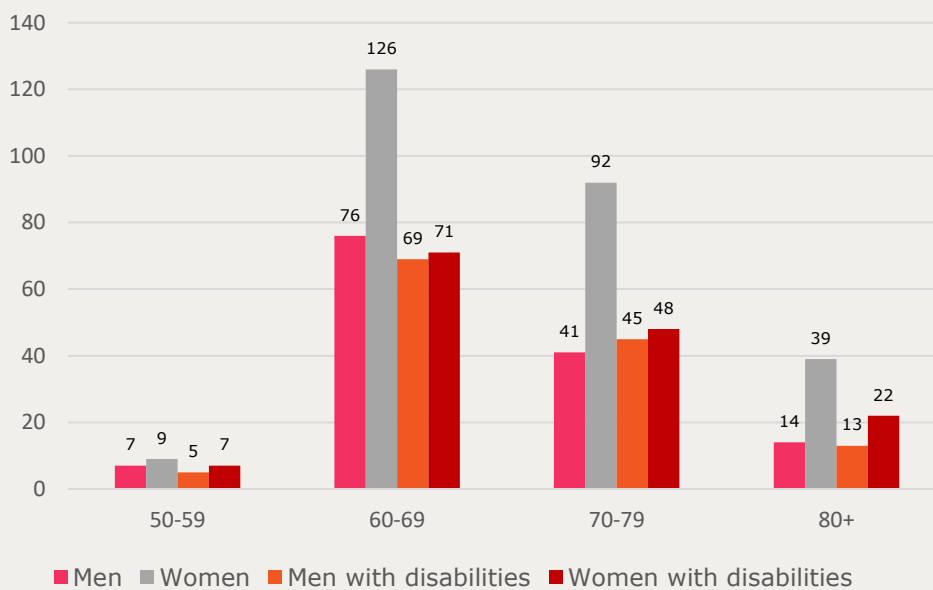
**45%** of older people surveyed **feel worried or anxiety** about the situation either 'most of the time' (29%) or 'all of the time' (16%). Significantly more older men (31%) than older women (17%) reported feeling worried or anxious 'most of the time'.

**31%** of older people reported **feeling depressed** about the situation either 'most of the time' (22%) or 'all of the time' (9%).



## Demographics

Age / Gender



**80%** of older people have at least one health condition

Hypertension: 51%

Diabetes: 33%

Joint aches and pains: 32%

Heart problems: 16%

Gastro: 9%

Respiratory: 8%

Mental health: 1%

Skin disease: 2%

Cancer: 2%

Serious injury: 1%

**70%** of older people have at least one disability

Sight: 41%

Hearing: 29%

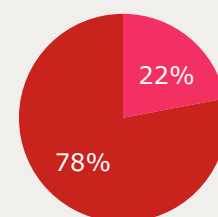
Walking: 46%

Communication: 10%

Remembering and concentrating: 17%

Self-care: 14%

Living Alone



■ Yes ■ No

## Recommendations

1. Design local awareness raising messages and information with input from older people and others in their communities about COVID-19 preventive measures. Share this information through preferred local methods such as TV announcements and phone calls. Ensure that this information is also shared in other accessible ways for those who have different communication challenges considering the high percentage of older men and women with visual and hearing impairments.
2. Through outreach teams and/or trained community volunteers provide psychosocial support to older people feeling worried or depressed with their situation including those with disabilities and living alone. Psychosocial support should be available in a variety of means for example remotely via hotlines or telephone support and when possible physically distanced social visits by outreach staff and/or trained community volunteers (e.g. befriending visits, peer to peer support, check-in visits etc).
3. Train outreach teams and/or community volunteers on how to communicate with older people who have difficulty hearing, seeing, or remembering and involve them in activities that can help to improve their psychosocial wellbeing.
4. Provide protective supplies such as mask, soap and sanitizers to older women and men, including those with disabilities and their care givers in their own homes.
5. Set up community volunteer groups, such as intergenerational groups, to provide accessible home deliveries of medicine especially for those older people who have mobility or visual and hearing disability.
6. Provide financial support to older people with chronic diseases through cash assistance safety net package that follow UNHCR's guidelines for all those that provide cash assistance and includes a focus on food, utilities, and rent.
7. Ensure that analysis of the COVID-19 pandemic's secondary impacts is inclusive of older people, including older people with disabilities and that the specific risks they face are integrated into the country humanitarian response plan and its socio-economic recovery plans.
8. Use and share with other service providers the *Humanitarian inclusion standards for older people and people with disabilities* and *IASC Guidelines, Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action* to fully design inclusive activities that respond to the needs and rights of older people, including those with disabilities

## Methodology

Data on adults over 50 years of age was collected through phone surveys with refugees and host community members in Amman, Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa governorates. HelpAge relied on its existing beneficiary database for this exercise as remote data collection required an established beneficiary list with active phone numbers. As this database and assessment incurred a small sample size for those in their 50s, this report focuses on the situation of older people 60 and above. A total of 405 people were interviewed between 13<sup>th</sup> May and 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020. All people consented to being interviewed. Data was entered online through Kobo Toolbox. The data was then disaggregated by gender, age bands and disabilities. The results of this disaggregation are only reported where the differences are significant.

## Priorities for older people

- Older people surveyed identified food (27%) as their number one need or priority followed closely by income (21%) and medicine (19%). Income was a higher priority for older men (29%) than older women (17%).
- Both older women and older people with disabilities ranked medicine as a priority above income.

- The priorities of older people during COVID-19 outbreak are similar to the priorities of older people in normal circumstances. For example, income and medication are the most common needs for older people in the overall context. However, the high priority of food came about due to COVID-19 restrictions of movement and the lack of purchasing power.

## COVID Awareness and Behaviour

### Restrictions of movement

- Older women and men expressed their concerns and fears about the crisis. 47% of older people surveyed reported that they are observing government-instituted movement restrictions. This was higher for older men (58%) compared to older women (41%).
- Under the government lockdown measures, older men and women were not permitted to go to the grocery stores as the rest of the community was able to do. Recently, the severe lockdown has been relaxed and steps made towards reopening the economy. However, despite this, older men and women were still told to stay at home, due to their increased risk. When the mosques and churches opened, it was specified that this does not include older men and women, and the same applied to the other restrictions. This demonstrates ageism in assuming that all older men and women are the same.

### Protection from COVID-19

- Most older men and women surveyed knew a range of measures they could take to protect themselves from COVID-19 such as hand washing (74%), avoiding groups or gatherings, shaking hands and staying at home (62%) and keeping 2 meters away from others (36%).
- 91% of older people and 88% of people with a disability reported that they were able to carry out these preventative measures.

### Barriers to Health Messaging

- Most older people (86%) did not identify any barriers in accessing COVID-19 health messaging. However, 14% reported that they did encounter barriers in accessing COVID-19 health messages particularly for older people aged 80 years or above (28%). Therefore, it is important that the government and the local/international organizations ensure that these messages are inclusive and accessible for everyone and that the necessary range of communication methods are used.

### Preferred method to receive information related to COVID-19

- 83% of older persons and 79% of older people with disabilities surveyed preferred TV as their method for receiving information on COVID-19. 40% of older people and older people with disabilities selected 'word of mouth' and 38% selected phone calls or SMS as preferred methods for receiving information. It is interesting that as the age increases the reliance on the television becomes less and more so on direct communication.

## Health

### Access to health services

- A total of 38% of older people surveyed reported changes in access to health services since COVID-19. This was slightly higher for older women (41%) than older men (33%). Moreover, 44% of older people with disabilities expressed changes in access to health. It is important to note that 5% to 6% of older people with and without disabilities did not have access to health services previously. The majority (53%) of those who reported changes in access to health services are Syrian refugees residing in Mafraq. Restrictions of movement between governorates has affected the accessibility to health services as in general health services are mostly located in Amman.

## Nearest health facility

- Most older men and women were aware of the nearest health facility for testing and treating COVID-19. However, 27% of them did not know this information.
- 47% of older people reported that the nearest testing and treating centre is 30 minutes to 1 hour away from their home. This was different for older men (43%) compared to older women (28%). 12% reported having no access to testing and treating centres at all.

## Access to medicine

- 33% of older people and 38% of older people with disabilities have been unable to access their regular medication since the COVID-19 outbreak, this has been highlighted as a priority for many older men and women. It is concerning, given that 80% of older people surveyed reported having at least one health condition.

## Access to PPE

- 43% of older people surveyed are unable to access COVID-19 preventative material such as masks, gloves, and hand sanitizer due to affordability, availability, and accessibility. 36% reported they cannot afford to buy the materials, and this is higher among older people with disabilities (41%).

## Access to basic goods and services

- 29% of older people surveyed reported difficulty in accessing both medicines and food. For accessing food this was more difficult for older women (35%) than older men (17%). 27% of older people reported barriers in accessing health services, 23% in accessing humanitarian assistance and 15% facing barriers accessing drinking water. Although only 8% reported difficulty with accessing toilets, this difficulty was particularly high for those 80 years or older (21%).
- The highest percentage reporting difficulty in accessing these basic services was in Mafraq governorate, where the sample surveyed were all Syrian refugees. 52% of older Syrian refugees residing in Mafraq also reported difficulty accessing humanitarian assistance.

## Protection

### Safety

- Older people surveyed feel older women are at an increased risk of neglect (23%), isolation (21%), and financial abuse (17%). In relation to neglect as an increased risk for older women, it should be noted that older people surveyed rated 'neglect' as a higher risk for people in their 80s (26%) compared to those in their 60s (16%), and those in their 70s (23%).
- Somewhat differently, older people surveyed feel older men are at an increased risk of financial abuse (25%), isolation (20%) and neglect (18%). Interestingly, older women perceived the risk of financial abuse for older men higher (29%) than how older men perceived this risk for themselves (16%). Also, for 'neglect' a higher percentage of older men saw this as an increased risk (23%) for themselves compared to the percentage of older women (15%).

### Caring for others

- Older men and women have demonstrated their ongoing role of providing care and support in the household. 43% reported they are providing basic care and support to others. There was a significant difference between older men (57%) and older women (35%). 16% of older people also reported they are providing emotional and social support to others.

## Food and Income

### Diet

- 35% of older men and women reported reducing quantity of food intake during this period and 20% reported they had reduced the quality of food which is correlated to their lack of purchasing power.
- 28% of older people surveyed stated they have enough food to last less than 2 days with 41% having enough food for 2 days to one week.

### Income

- 48% of older people surveyed have an unstable income. From this surveyed group, income was received from humanitarian agencies (35%), remittances from relatives (11%), and loans (2%).
- 26% of older people surveyed stated their income comes from salaries, 16% from pensions and 15% receive it from businesses.
- Although, 52% of Syrian refugees in Mafraq reported difficulty in accessing humanitarian services, 54% are saying humanitarian assistance is their only source of income.
- For the majority of older people, the main sources of income are humanitarian assistance, salaries, pensions, businesses, and remittances from relatives. Most of them said that their income was affected negatively because of the economic situation in Jordan. For small businesses, most of home produced projects stopped. Furthermore, agricultural activities (farms) were also stopped because of governmental measures during the crisis (lockdown). Some of the respondents said they receive their income from their relatives (sons), as their incomes were also affected negatively by the COVID-19 crisis, the amount of assistance they usually give to older people was been reduced due to the economic fallout.

### Wellbeing

- 45% of older people surveyed feel worried or anxious about the situation either 'most of the time' (29%) or 'all of the time' (16%). This is higher for Syrian refugees surveyed in Mafraq (67%).
- 31% of older people reported feeling depressed with the situation 'most of the time' (22%) or 'all of the time' (9%). Older men reported feeling depressed 'most of the time' significantly higher (31%) than older women (17%).
- 12% of older people reported not being able to cope with or manage the current situation. However, most older people (68%) stated they can cope/manage with support from others; this is higher for older women (75%) than older men (55%) and increases with the age.
- 57% of older Syrian refugees surveyed in Mafraq reported feeling depressed. This is higher than in Amman (29%), Zarqa (22%) and Tafileh (17%).

### WASH

- Most older people surveyed stated they are able to access drinking water, handwashing, bathing, and toilet facilities. However, 6% of older people who reported that these facilities are too hard to access/use, especially older men and older women (23%).

## Annex – Data tables

What are your priorities?	Total			Men			Women			Older people with disabilities		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
<b>Food</b>	27%	32%	17%	25%	34%	16%	29%	31%	18%	27%	30%	18%
<b>Accountability</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Drinking water</b>	1%	5%	4%	0%	1%	6%	1%	7%	4%	0.4%	4%	4%
<b>Getting sick</b>	12%	5%	8%	7%	1%	7%	14%	7%	9%	10%	5%	8%
<b>Handwashing</b>	0.2%	0%	0.2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0.4%	0%	0.4%
<b>Healthcare services</b>	8%	9%	14%	7%	10%	15%	9%	9%	14%	9%	9%	12%
<b>Income / Livelihoods</b>	21%	16%	18%	29%	21%	14%	17%	13%	20%	18%	16%	20%
<b>Medicine</b>	19%	24%	27%	15%	20%	27%	21%	25%	28%	22%	25%	26%
<b>Safety</b>	2%	2%	4%	3%	1%	5%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%
<b>Shelter</b>	10%	7%	5%	14%	9%	7%	8%	5%	3%	11%	8%	6%
<b>Toilets</b>	0.2%	1%	0.2%	0%	1%	0%	0.4%	1%	0.4%	0.4%	1%	0.4%
<b>Wellbeing</b>	0.2%	0.2%	2%	0%	1%	4%	0.4%	0%	1%	0%	0.4%	2%

Are you currently observing any movement restrictions?	Total	Older men	Older women	Older people with disabilities	60s	70s	80+
No movement restrictions	44%	33%	49%	35%	47%	38%	47%
Observing governmentally instituted movement restrictions	47%	58%	41%	54%	45%	50%	43%
Social distancing – without government restrictions	7%	5%	9%	7%	6%	10%	4%
Under quarantine/isolation due to possible COVID-19 exposure	10%	15%	7%	10%	10%	11%	8%
Respondent (or household member) has tested COVID-19 positive or demonstrated symptoms and is currently limiting movements outside household for a period (14 days)	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	5%	2%
Hospitalization	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	00%	00%

What can you do to protect yourself from COVID-19?	Total	Older men	Older women	Older people with disabilities	60s	70s	80+
Handwashing	74%	78%	71%	79%	74%	75%	64%
Avoiding touching face	32%	34%	31%	32%	32%	31%	30%
Coughing or sneezing into your elbow or a tissue	27%	25%	28%	27%	29%	26%	21%
Keeping 2 meters away from people	36%	46%	31%	36%	36%	35%	30%

Avoiding groups or gatherings, shaking hands, and stay at home if possible	62%	58%	63%	66%	64%	64%	43%
Not applicable	19%	16%	21%	13%	17%	19%	25%

Which of these are you unable to do and why?	Total	Older men	Older women	Older people with disabilities	60s	70s	80+
Handwashing	4%	5%	4%	6%	4%	3%	9%
Avoiding touching face	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	00%	2%
Coughing or sneezing into your elbow or a tissue	2%	4%	2%	3%	4%	00%	2%
Keeping 2 meters away from people	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	2%	6%
Avoiding groups or gatherings, shaking hands, and stay at home if possible	4%	6%	2%	4%	3%	5%	2%
Not applicable	91%	90%	91%	88%	91%	93%	87%

Do you have barriers in accessing COVID-19 health messaging?	Total	Older men	Older women	Older people with disabilities	60s	70s	80+
Yes	14%	12%	15%	18%	10%	14%	28%
No	86%	89%	85%	82%	90%	86%	72%

How would you prefer to receive any information related to COVID-19?	Total	Older men	Older women	Older people with disabilities	60s	70s	80+
Radio	5%	7%	5%	6%	3%	5%	11%
TV	83%	86%	81%	79%	86%	81%	70%
Poster	1%	00%	1%	1%	1%	2%	00%
Phone call	31%	32%	31%	34%	34%	30%	23%
SMS	7%	9%	6%	7%	7%	11%	2%
Loudspeaker	0%	00%	0.4%	00%	1%	00%	00%
Church/mosque	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Community meeting	6%	4%	7%	6%	2%	7%	19%
Newspaper	1%	1%	0.4%	1%	1%	1%	00%
Internet	7%	12%	5%	6%	7%	6%	2%
Word of mouth	40%	32%	43%	41%	40%	39%	47%
Other	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	00%

Has your access to health services changed since the COVID-19 outbreak began?	Total	Older men	Older women	Older people with disabilities	60s	70s	80+
Yes	38%	33%	41%	44%	40%	37%	34%
No	51%	50%	52%	46%	49%	54%	53%
No, need	5%	9%	3%	5%	6%	5%	4%
Did not have access previously	5%	8%	4%	6%	5%	5%	9%



<b>Do you know where the nearest health facility is that is testing and treating people for COVID-19 / coronavirus?</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Older men</b>	<b>Older women</b>	<b>Older people with disabilities</b>	<b>60s</b>	<b>70s</b>	<b>80+</b>
Yes	73%	71%	73%	74%	71%	76%	81%
No	27%	29%	26%	26%	29%	23%	19%
Not applicable as not testing	1%	00%	1%	0.4%	1%	1%	00%

<b>How far is the testing / treating centre from your shelter/home from your home?</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Older men</b>	<b>Older women</b>	<b>Older people with disabilities</b>	<b>60s</b>	<b>70s</b>	<b>80+</b>
I cannot access it at all	12%	12%	13%	13%	13%	12%	9%
1 - 3 hours	7%	7%	8%	10%	8%	5%	9%
30 mins to 1 hour	33%	43%	28%	29%	35%	29%	36%
Less than 30 mins	47%	39%	52%	48%	45%	53%	45%

<b>If you take any medication for your health conditions, have you been able to access them since the COVID-19 outbreak began?</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Older men</b>	<b>Older women</b>	<b>Older people with disabilities</b>	<b>60s</b>	<b>70s</b>	<b>80+</b>
Yes	58%	54%	59%	56%	57%	58%	59%
No	33%	34%	32%	38%	33%	34%	32%
Not applicable	8%	9%	7%	5%	9%	7%	4%
Use traditional medicine	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	6%

<b>Able to access COVID-19 preventive material?</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Older men</b>	<b>Older women</b>	<b>Older people with disabilities</b>	<b>60s</b>	<b>70s</b>	<b>80+</b>
Yes, I purchased them	53%	56%	52%	49%	53%	59%	42%
Yes, I received them	13%	12%	14%	12%	11%	14%	25%
No, as not available in the market	3%	4%	3%	4%	2%	3%	8%
No, I can't afford them	36%	35%	37%	41%	41%	33%	30%
No, other	4%	2%	5%	4%	2%	5%	6%

<b>Do you have difficulty accessing any of your basic goods and services?</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Older men</b>	<b>Older women</b>	<b>Older people with disabilities</b>	<b>60s</b>	<b>70s</b>	<b>80+</b>
Health services	27%	26%	27%	30%	29%	25%	21%
Medicines	29%	25%	31%	32%	31%	29%	21%
Drinking water	15%	7%	19%	15%	17%	14%	8%
Toilet	8%	4%	11%	11%	5%	9%	21%
Food	29%	17%	35%	28%	31%	26%	30%
Humanitarian assistance	23%	21%	24%	23%	24%	27%	15%

Church/mosque/temple	5%	9%	3%	6%	5%	5%	6%
Other	39%	49%	34%	40%	36%	41%	40%

What do you feel older women are at an increased risk of at this time?	Total	Older men	Older women	Older people with disabilities	60s	70s	80+
Neglect	23%	25%	21%	22%	18%	23%	26%
Isolation	21%	22%	21%	24%	18%	21%	21%
Physical abuse	3%	7%	0%	3%	4%	2%	00%
Emotional abuse	12%	12%	12%	11%	11%	14%	17%
Sexual violence/abuse	1%	1%	00%	1%	1%	00%	00%
Financial abuse	17%	14%	18%	12%	18%	16%	15%
Harmful traditional practices	5%	4%	6%	6%	5%	7%	4%
Denial of resources, opportunities, or services – including due to movement restrictions introduce	9%	7%	10%	11%	13%	7%	00%
Threat of violence/being threatened with violence	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	00%
Regular armed violence	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%
No major safety concerns	20%	32%	14%	20%	24%	21%	8%
Other	31%	23%	35%	34%	26%	35%	45%

What do you feel older men are at an increased risk of at this time (Q23)	Total	Older men	Older women	Older people with disabilities	60s	70s	80+
Neglect	18%	23%	15%	19%	15%	19%	17%
Isolation	20%	21%	20%	22%	19%	19%	19%
Physical abuse	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	00%
Emotional abuse	8%	5%	10%	7%	6%	11%	13%
Sexual violence/abuse	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%
Financial abuse	25%	16%	29%	18%	27%	21%	21%
Harmful traditional practices	6%	7%	5%	7%	6%	5%	6%
Denial of resources, opportunities, or services – including due to movement restrictions introduce	11%	12%	10%	12%	11%	13%	8%
Threat of violence/being threatened with violence	0%	1%	00%	00%	1%	00%	00%
Regular armed violence	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%
No major safety concerns	21%	35%	14%	21%	25%	20%	8%
Other	31%	23%	35%	33%	25%	36%	42%

Older people caring and in what way?	Total	Older men	Older women	Older people with disabilities	60s	70s	80+
Basic care & support (food and shelter)	43%	57%	35%	43%	48%	36%	34%

Providing emotional (care, love, empathy & social support)	16%	14%	17%	14%	22%	10%	9%
Providing financial support (e.g. pay for school, etc)	6%	8%	5%	6%	8%	4%	6%
Providing child minding (for parents at work)	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Not providing support to others	54%	44%	60%	54%	49%	62%	60%

<b>Have you had to change your diet since the outbreak started?</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Older men</b>	<b>Older women</b>	<b>Older people with disabilities</b>	<b>60s</b>	<b>70s</b>	<b>80+</b>
Yes, reduced quantity	35%	40%	32%	32%	42%	29%	21%
Yes, reduced quality	20%	17%	21%	17%	23%	18%	6%
Changes to what I usually eat	18%	20%	17%	17%	22%	13%	19%
No changes	50%	55%	48%	54%	45%	55%	64%

<b>How many days of sufficient food is available in your house?</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Older men</b>	<b>Older women</b>	<b>Older people with disabilities</b>	<b>60s</b>	<b>70s</b>	<b>80+</b>
More the 2 weeks	8%	14%	6%	10%	5%	14%	4%
1 - 2 weeks	19%	17%	21%	19%	22%	17%	11%
2 days to 1 week	41%	43%	40%	48%	36%	44%	59%
Less than 2 days	28%	25%	29%	21%	34%	22%	26%

<b>Since the COVID-19 / coronavirus outbreak, what is your source/s of income?</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Older men</b>	<b>Older women</b>	<b>Older people with disabilities</b>	<b>60s</b>	<b>70s</b>	<b>80+</b>
Business	15%	19%	13%	12%	14%	16%	19%
Agriculture/livestock	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Pension or other cash transfers	16%	20%	14%	17%	15%	15%	19%
Remittances from relatives	11%	12%	11%	11%	11%	14%	9%
COVID-19 related government or humanitarian agency assistance	35%	27%	38%	35%	37%	35%	25%
Regular salary	26%	22%	28%	27%	26%	25%	28%
Formal or informal loans	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	00%

<b>Since the COVID-19 outbreak started, do you feel worried or anxious about the situation?</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Older men</b>	<b>Older women</b>	<b>Older people with disabilities</b>	<b>60s</b>	<b>70s</b>	<b>80+</b>
All of the time	16%	14%	17%	19%	15%	17%	23%
Most of the time	29%	30%	29%	29%	31%	26%	21%
Some of the time	25%	28%	23%	25%	23%	26%	30%
A little of the time	13%	12%	14%	11%	11%	17%	13%
None of the time	18%	17%	18%	17%	21%	17%	13%

<b>Since the COVID 19 outbreak started do you feel depressed about the current situation?</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Older men</b>	<b>Older women</b>	<b>Older people with disabilities</b>	<b>60s</b>	<b>70s</b>	<b>80+</b>
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All of the time	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	6%
Most of the time	22%	31%	17%	21%	21%	20%	19%
Some of the time	15%	15%	15%	16%	16%	12%	19%
A little of the time	11%	8%	13%	10%	13%	8%	13%
None of the time	44%	38%	47%	45%	41%	50%	45%

<b>Since the COVID 19 outbreak started do you feel able to deal positively or effectively (cope/ manage/handle) the current situation?</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Older men</b>	<b>Older women</b>	<b>Older people with disabilities</b>	<b>60s</b>	<b>70s</b>	<b>80+</b>
Yes - independently / without support	20%	32%	14%	17%	31%	20%	19%	
Yes - with support from family / friends / community / aid worker	68%	55%	75%	71%	56%	72%	76%	
No – not at all	12%	13%	12%	12%	13%	8%	6%	

<b>Since the COVID-19 / coronavirus outbreak started, what challenges, if any, do you have in accessing drinking water, handwashing, bathing or toilet facilities?</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Older men</b>	<b>Older women</b>	<b>Older people with disabilities</b>	<b>60s</b>	<b>70s</b>	<b>80+</b>
Lockdown or social isolation does not allow me to leave my home to access the facilities		3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	5%	2%
I am too scared of contracting the virus to leave my home to access the facilities		5%	7%	5%	6%	5%	8%	4%
Not enough facilities		2%	1%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
No privacy		1%	00%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Too hard to access / use		6%	3%	8%	7%	4%	4%	23%
Too far away		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	00%
Not clean		3%	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%	00%
None of these apply to me		85%	87%	84%	82%	87%	86%	72%