

HelpAge International

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Chapeau

By 2030, 1.4 billion people will be aged 60 and over. Yet the majority of countries globally remain unprepared for population ageing

estimated that at least 10% of refugees are over 60 years of age. These disasters challenge the access of older people to housing, land and property rights, pension, and affordable healthcare. When displaced, older people and particularly older women may be more at risk of violence and abuse than younger people. Additionally, they face challenges in accessing necessary aid, and experience displacement related difficulties.

The analysis above provides a glimpse of the complexities around economic inequalities and vulnerabilities that older people and particularly older women face in global crises in developed and developing countries. International migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of origin, transit and destination countries that must be addressed in a coherent, comprehensive, and balanced manner with full respect for human rights of all the population sectors experiencing the crisis.

We therefore recommend: -

4. That the rights of older people in the international peace and security processes is recognized in line with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) which encompasses the human rights of older people.
5. That all peace and security processes explicitly prohibit ageism and age-based discrimination and are informed by sex, age and disability disaggregated data

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services, and ageism-free development of AI and frontier technologies. For those who cannot connect digitally it is essential that they can continue to access all public services in-person. There is need to ensure that innovative capacity, connectivity, and access to technology considers the rights and needs of older people.

We recommend therefore that:

6. The development, access, cost and use of information and communications technology infrastructure is fully age inclusive taking into account the full diversity of the world's population.

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

We reiterate the framing in the Political Declaration of the MIPAA and urge that needs of both older and younger [generations] are considered, and mutually responsive relationships encouraged between generations." We affirm the consideration of "intergenerational solidarity is widely understood as social cohesion between generations." Of course, children and youth lack the experience of growing old and we therefore encourage mutually responsive relationships between generations.

The current children and young people will be the older people mentioned in the

the likelihood of older women to receive pensions as compared to men³ as discussed in the HelpAge report.

Putting financial and technical effort into ensuring the right of all persons from the cradle to the grave to social protection and to social protection floors is key to the social contract. As is participation, recognizing and supporting contributions across the life course and the affirmation of human rights for all - including the human rights of older persons.

It is therefore important that all countries adapt to the rights and needs of older persons in the formulation and development of health and social services, in the provision of social protection, and the development of cities, housing, educational opportunities and transportation.

We recommend therefore: -

8. That the full diversity of the population must be reflected in the disaggregation of data in terms of age, race, ethnic belonging, physical ability, income levels, rn2i 0 Td ()-11p int-11ps6