SIXTH WORKING SESSION OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON AGEING (OEWG)

**Thank you to Kathy Kline for composing and providing these informal notes.*

DAILY NGO BRIEFINGS
14 JULY 2015

Moderator: Bill Smith (IAHSA)

Introductions

Jane Barratt IFA, Age UK, Age Platform Europe, IFA, Silvia Levin Geneva, Brazilian mission, European Network of Human Rights, Gray Panthers, John Marshall Law School, Chicago, VP and SG International Assoc of Gerontology and Geriatric, Mike Splain Alzheimer Disease International, National Association of Community Services, Australia, Japan, Chile try to promote elder policy with the government and private sector, Sydney Australia lawyer with Asia Pacific Forum (NHRIs are excluded from this meeting), Brazilian prosecutors for aging persons, Japan research, Nepal representing government Ministry of Women and Children and Senior Citizens, Frances, Valerie, Jack, Erica, Helen Hamlin, Susanne Paul, Jim Paul, Capri, state senator in Ohio worked on long term care, Kathy Kline, Cynthia Steun, Susan Somers, etc (new representatives arrived later).

Bill: impressed with growth and depth of participants.

Silvia and Susanne: meeting yesterday with independent expert belonging to special procedures of Office of Human Rights in Geneva. There are many limitations of the mandate. Expert is a professor from Chile. In one year, budget for only 2 visits. She visited Australia, Slovenia and ? and must be invited by the country. She is working on a comprehensive report to be delivered to OHR September 2016. There will be a thematic report this year in September. Working with Argentina and others to insure a resolution around care and autonomy report this and replicate Group of Friends in Geneva and to work on a permanent mandate. She widely distributed a questionnaire and is urging all to respond. Analyzing human rights implication of MIPAA (which is not a human rights instrument). Encouraged to respond broadly to the survey. Link is email **olderpersons@ohchr.org**. It is available in English, Spanish and French. Discussion lasted about 45 minutes and focused on what NGOs should say: 1) emphasize gaps in existing instruments; 2) Inter-American Convention approved in June by OAS; 3) calling for **drafting** text for a Convention; 4) getting country invitations. Mike: She laid out three important dates: 1) questionnaire that may be only facts that she can gather with flexible deadline from 31 July form member states; 2) thematic report will be delivered the second or third week of September; 3) mandate expires one year from September. Open invitation - she has one staff person - requested stories that show issues/problems of older persons' rights. She wants to include not just facts but faces/stories to member states. OHCHR's budget is being cut.

Dr. Jane Barratt/IFA - It is our fight not the independent expert. We need to mobilize older people on the ground. OEWGA are meetings with member states. Little action goes on visibly.

Bill Mitchell, Australia: This is third attendance at OEWGA. Difficult to know what expectations to have. His country recently attended November meeting in Bangkok. There is a process of identifying gaps (are they normative or instrument ones?). Not progressed to where OAS and AU are. His PM have made a statement that there was no need. Susan Ryan wrote to government and received reply that the government is not supportive of a Convention. Australia GAROP chapter was established. Is this a membership or campaign association? We need a proper campaign. Andrew: Not sure how many are engaging with Parliaments, human rights organizations (supportive in Asia Pacific) and governments. What has been happening? Who are we targeting? Boxed into a corner about normative gaps? Issue is discrepancy - will a new convention focusing on the rights of older persons help or not is the better

approach. National Association drafted key articles - it is one among many. There is a report of the Bangkok meeting which Andrew will add to what is circulated. UN ESCAP meeting - encourage Asia Pacific participants to work together to push this along.

Bill: Mission visits (Jack) have been useful and want to insure that it goes back to capitals.

Nena: Mobilized their members around a UN Convention and are finalizing an outline UN handbook (from an EU context). Mobilize national governments - organizing around 15 June and were joined with UN human rights offices. We talk about protection gaps and have engaged Germany, Netherlands by explaining concrete issues. Yesterday, met with EU independent expert.

Helen: Raised issue of data and make sure that governments understand increasing numbers of older people. UN surveys tended to stop at age 49. Look into how data is collected, used in your country.

Kathy: Raised creation of a controlled global interactive database - in country and in NY

Irish woman: 6 Pilot EU countries within long term care. Might organize side event next. Some evidence of human rights NHRI and she will circulate data that she knows.

Capri: A concern from the developed world who conceive of the problem as an implementation gap. Statistics are known in the developed world and therefore there is a concern about cost of a Convention with fewer workers to support growing older persons and view of the UN in the US. The US has not signed many Conventions.

Silvia: Need to work with specialized agencies and are linked with human rights basis. WHO is releasing a report in October on health and older persons and later in month another major report to the ? Assembly. Forum to be held on October 7 in Kobe, Japan.

Jane: There will be a unique argument for each country. Even European countries know that a Convention for the Rights of Older Persons is on the horizon and so we need to accelerate our arguments. It is about strategy.

Bill Mock: Chicago Declaration status - moving forward in academic fashion. Spent much of last year on looking at enforcement and reporting from other Conventions to see what could be of use for one on older persons. We will be sharing our research and requesting input from others.

Abe (European Rep): great change of situation regarding the "silver economy" - new group of older people as financial plus in countries. We have about 84% of older people able to participate actively in society (rest need home care or institutional care). Many services are limited to only older persons but could serve more and therefore cost less.

Catherine (Age UK): Communicated to relatively new minister. Putting together a publication that focuses on a positive way. UK will be on the Human Rights Council next year. It is nearly ready and can be shared and sent to GAROP for the website (Jane). Seeking a ministry to take responsibility for this issue.

Jack: Even amongst Latin Americans, there is a concern about costs of a Convention and so a sense of this would be useful.

Mike: Might use example of lower and middle income countries on how support of older people has helped the economy (eg Tanzania) in general. Older persons are the driving force in economies but this is not known or shared.

Bridget: GAROP side event in Conference Room D - hearing from older people themselves. Idea of this event is based on survey done in 50 countries asking older persons what discrimination they felt. Report has been translated into 6 UN languages.

SIXTH WORKING SESSION OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON AGEING (OEWG)
OPENING SESSION
14 JULY 2015

Chair: H.E. Mateo Estreme (Argentina DPR)

Item 1.

Election of Officers

Chair: Mateo Estreme

Vice-Chairs: Qatar and Slovenia

Vice-chair - Malta - Group of Western States

African States - holding informal consultations as to their candidate

Agreed vice-chair of Malta will assume responsibilities of rapporteur of this Sixth Session.

Item 2.

Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Provisional agenda was adopted.

Drafted only in English. Organization of work as set forth was approved. Adjustments will be made as necessary during the working session.

Report on the Sixth Session will include the chair's summary of the main issues discussed.

Item 3.

Participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing. Modalities for NGO participation were adopted in the first session. Thirteen non governmental organizations asked for participation. The list and requests was posted on the website and sent to member states. One member state objected to one proposed group. Estreme read the text on adopting new requests. First adopted the 12 with no objections including HelpAge Kenya and Viet Nam Association of the Elderly. Approved. Discussed the one with an objection. Representative of Israel: asked if a quorum was present. Secretary: Yes, there is a quorum 97. UAE representative: Israel objected to the participation of a non profit organization that provides psychological assistance in Gaza focusing on training and is a member of UNICEF. Estreme: There is no consensus for participation of this group. Committee does have to take a decision. Delegate of Israel: Tremendous appreciation of civil society and its role in the UN in order to promote sustainable development and human rights. His country's grave concern about this group. Its activities is known to be publicly associated with Hamas and is led by a senior Hamas member and is quoted in supporting recruitment of children to fight Zionist activities. Receives money from "terrorist" organizations as per Israel and the US. Delegate of the US: respectfully request time to Thursday to evaluate new information. Mateo: Asked members how they wished to proceed on US's request. UAE: This is a non profit and part of Arab Network for Civil Society Organizations and UNICEF. Ask for a direct vote. US delegate: not asking for indefinite postponement but for time to evaluate the new information. Israel: Apologize for sending new information so late yesterday. Would join with US for asking for delay to have capitals involved in decision-making. Estreme:

Asked US if they wish to postpone decision until Thursday. US: Would like an opportunity to do diligence. In keeping with Rule 116 - must give the floor to two representatives to speak to suspend this motion and two in support and then take action. Canada supported US. Israel: asked that his country also show support of the US request. Kuwait: against postponement. Egypt: against the US motion. Vote on motion to suspend. Yes=6; no=31 and abstain=54. Vote on approving participation of NGO in question = (US abstained). Yes-74; No-3 (Korea, Canada and Israel) abstained 16 (including US). Singapore: notes NGO participation as laid out and believes that NGO should be in accordance with ECOSOC 1996/ and supported US' request for short postponement to find out if this NGO conformed or did not to ECOSOC criteria.

Syria: intended to vote in favor but there was an error and wants to be noted as in favor.

Thanked Qatar for generous contribution making webcasting possible.

Item 4

Existing international framework on the human rights of older persons and identification of existing gaps at the international level.

EU

Welcome holding sixth meeting of OEWGA. Population ageing - EU acknowledges serious challenges faced by older persons when it comes from human rights. This is an opportunity to discuss how to improve this situation and discuss best practices. Situation of older persons is high on EU agenda. June in Brussels Financing for Active and Healthy Ageing and EU Commission, Age Platform Europe and ? held an event on elder abuse; launched Active Ageing Index in April. 9, 10 March Active Ageing forum was held. Published two reports on ageing: fall 2014 on underlying economic assumptions on ageing and March economic, budgetary implications of ageing. Need to include older persons and civil society in OEWGA and part of larger discussion. Make use of current meetings and supports the work of the independent expert. Current legal framework already addresses key issues. More can be done in implementing challenges to older persons based on existing standards eg within human rights system eg general comments issued by treaty bodies. Would like to see in one document all existing instruments and mentioned MIPAA which remains the international reference on ageing and urged all to implement it. Need to conceive older persons as assets and recognizes ther rights of older persons in Post 2015 agenda.

Brazil

Over 20 million accounting for 11% of the population of Brazilians are 60+. We have updated our policies incorporating MIPAA and tackle the needs of elderly from perspective of rights similar to that applied to those with disabilities and children. Civil society joins government with assessing achievements and implementation. Brazil signed comprehensive document on protecting rights in Latin America of older persons. Hopes that regional action will be a catalyst for action globally. Mentioned inclusion of older persons in SDGs and noted several references but also noted others which included "of all ages" and asked for data disaggregation by age and older persons should be included in indicators.

Canada

Welcome opportunity to share knowledge. Canada has actively participated in all OEWGA sessions and is committed to insuring well being and safety of older persons and in promoting their rights and mentioned MIPAA. Tangible action is needed to address issues related to data and human rights and

welcomed role of Rosa Matte. Canada's 60+ population will be 24% by 2046. Canada is working to promote healthy ageing. Human rights should be enjoyed by all without distinction. Option of a new Convention is not supported by broad consensus of member states - which will lead to duplicate efforts by treaty bodies and will add to work of overworked resources. Urged members to implement MIPAA at all levels. Canada would be favorable to better coordination of UN agencies on older persons. Supported data disaggregation. New Horizons Program with HelpAge is supported by Canada and co-sponsored an event on elder abuse on June 15th.

US

President Obama delivered comments at the White House Conference on Aging that occurs every 10 years and led an inter-agency response on elder abuse. Core of human rights is universal covering all. Often older persons may face challenges that jeopardize their rights. US offered recommendations on what can be done: insert language and offering practical solutions into UN outcome documents eg UNGA and ECOSOC eg Human Rights Council, CSD, Commission on Population and Development; side events eg June US co-sponsored on Marking World Elder Abuse Day in Geneva; HelpAge International, Argentina and US co-sponsored side event at CSW; write into strategic UN plans and programs eg ILO, UNFPA, UN Women, UNAIDS, WHO; document efforts on behalf of older persons and treaty bodies can discuss these rights; several existing rapporteurs can be encouraged to focus on older persons; independent expert on older persons can report on implementation of MIPAA in oral and written reports and looks forward to reply to her questionnaire; member states may use UPR to generate country specific responses to their older populations. Questions practical advantages of a Convention on the Rights of Older Persons which would not necessarily provide new support.

Colombia

Agree with timely attention to the needs of older persons. Recognizing need for a legally binding instrument. 45th session of OAS in June approved Inter-American Convention on the Rights of Older Persons. Colombia supports this normative framework. First report of Ms. Korfeld-Matte speaks of significant consequences of not having legal instrument: general norms do not take into account all areas or promoting rights of older persons. Demands that we come out with lessons learned. We have exhausted discussions and so now call for specific measures. Colombia has been working to promote human rights; comprehensive social protection; training and research and ? in keeping with MIPAA. Important to make progress in discussing limited access of older persons in decision-making.

Philippines

Value taking care of elderly members through social security measures. Last year, amended Senior Citizens Act of 2010 with premium payments - 6.1 million seniors in Philippines who are now all covered by insurance. Frail indigent elderly receive monthly stipend. High quality data base is available. Dept of Social Welfare and Development sets standards and provides consultative services to senior citizen centers and NGOs. Multi-stakeholder meeting was recently organized to access situation of seniors using human rights orientation. Philippines organized action plan to promote rights and welfare, empowerment, social protection. Builds on achievements of prior action plan. Strategies: mainstreaming concerns of seniors into plans and programs, insuring enabling and supportive environment and ?. Gaps: how human rights conforms with older persons, lack of data and asked for multi-lateral cooperation and **supported international instrument for rights of older persons to codify international rights in law.**

Slovenia

Aligns with EU statement. Supports OEWGA and welcomes Rosa Kornfeld-Matte and is proud that her visit was in Slovenia. Ageing societies has become a global phenomenon. Number of elderly will rise.

During economic crisis impacts poor particularly single older women and those with disabilities. Face invisibility and violence. Organized event on CSW focusing on violence against older women and June event on mistreatment and violence faced particularly by older women. See older people as active members of older persons and fully supports rights of older persons. Rights of older person is a cross cutting issues. Slovenia Federation of Pensioners started the elderly for elderly creating a system of volunteers visiting their neighbors. Ministry of Labor, Family and Equal Opportunities is developing healthy ageing. NGO offers training for family caregivers. OEWGA offers way to better understand needs of older persons and their rights. Slovenia is a candidate for Human Rights Council.

India

8.6% of India's population is 60+ presently. Article 41 of Constitution includes right to assistance for elderly. Issue of feminization especially in rural areas is well known. Financial discounts are offered to elderly. 2007 Act strengthened support for elderly. National Council of Senior Citizens is advisory to government. Innovative partnerships. Ageing has been mainstreamed. Need to implement MIPAA with older persons as assets not burdens. India is a signatory of MIPAA. Need to strengthen role of families.

Chile

15.7% 60+ in population with accelerated demographic changes. National Older Adult Services based on vision of older person as someone with an understanding of an older person with rights. Initiatives - social security reform since 2008 with guaranteed those 65+ without a pension; program guarantees access to public and private healthcare; financial protection. Have Older Persons Vacation Program during low season with subsidies. See vacuums in rights for older persons. Brazil Declaration and San Jose Charter and now OAS Inter-American Convention. May 2014 Rosa Kornfeld-Matte was appointed. Chile supported inclusion of older persons in SDG and wish to include indicators for those 49+ age. An international binding instrument is needed and wish to examine what it might include.

Qatar

Mentioned physical and psychological changes that occur in ageing. Since 1982, her government was inspired to take into account the living conditions of older persons. Article 21 of their Constitution. Family is the bedrock. Qatar has adopted Law 23 in 2007 which guarantees free shelter and established a national committee and have developed a strategic plan to meet the needs of older persons and to educate society. Domestic help is provided - therapy, rehab, etc.

Japan

Highlighted role of UN in protection of older persons. Japan has highest ageing rate in the world. 26% 60+ now and 2 out of 5 by 2060. Japan focused on fighting discrimination and abandonment and abuse of older persons as per MIPAA and OEWGA. Two government measures were taken - Law revised in 2013 compels all businesses to include older persons up to 65 should they wish to remain working. Have improved access to employment for older persons. Law on Prevention of Abuse of Older Persons - reporting abuse is required. Believe in existing frameworks eg MIPAA, international human rights treaties, rapporteurs and UPR. Governments need the political will based on each country's circumstances to deal with rights of older persons.

Italy

Aligns with EU statement. Life expectancy grew remarkably stemming from medical advances and living standards. Ageing of population represents a big treasure. Governments, business, academia, civil society must come up with economic opportunities. 60+ can grow from 10 - ? %. ? number of countries where older persons benefit to economics is greater than that for younger people. Compared potential

of silver economy to green economy. Italy organized event on silver economy **(get report).** Italian government has worked to organizing new culture for people of all ages protecting physical and social needs of all and safeguards independence as long as possible. Need to replace image of burden to opportunity implicit in ageing.

Indonesia

Mid-century, elderly will be more than that of youth - presenting benefits and challenges. Supports intergenerational dialogue. The elderly are indispensable member of families and want to take advantage of their knowledge. Expanded healthcare, supportive environment for older persons. 2003 Plan of Action on Ageing and now have 2014-2019 Plan of Action on Ageing. **Importance of OEWGA to identify further gaps and are open to developing new normative instrument.**

Uruguay

Inter-American Convention on the Rights of Older Persons was adopted in June and is relevant to OEWGA. There are gaps currently in human rights and would provide a coherent basket of laws that promote human rights; 1991 Principles are generic in nature and are not specific to reality of lives of older persons; general human rights do not deal with specific rights of older persons eg have a Convention to update rights and correct ambiguity and would facilitate work of stakeholders; would reflect minimum existing rights and would take into account regional practices;

Peru

Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations deal with older persons. It incorporates MIPAA and every 5 years creates plans based on social integration, culture on ageing, social protection. Peru welcomes Inter-American Protection of Rights of Older Persons in June as the first legally binding instrument in our region and **supports Convention given demographic increases globally.** Recognizes and values older persons.

Costa Rica

Supports a new legally binding instrument to protect the rights of older persons.

SIDE EVENT: INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON PROTECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS
14 JULY 2015

Sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Global Action on Ageing

Moderator: Argenida Celicilia Dumanoir de Barios

This is our golden age. We are trying to unify criteria.

Maria Cristina Perceval, Ambassador Argentina

Argentina signed the Convention; Group of Friends supported June event on elder abuse. June 15th signed by Brazil, Uruguay, Costa Rica, El Salvador,... to eliminate discrimination against older persons. Need to move forward in protection of new rights. 34 members of OAS. Latin America has a long tradition of protecting human rights - eg for those with disabilities. It is not an easy time. In Addis, there is FfD going on where we want support for social and economic development. It is a peaceful dispute discussing what kind of a world do we want. We can do this if civil society works together with us side-by-side. We must now take this to other regions and internationally. Perceval is drafter of many laws in Argentina as a legislator.

Monica Roque, 52 public policy under Minister of Social Development, Argentina

Founding member of group of women's network; director of planning for older people; masters in social security and services. We should say our real age - we are working to change the view of ageing. We are convinced that we must start drafting the text of an international convention. We should set up a committee to draft a text. We have a simple proposal related to discrimination, independent life and health and long term care services within a framework of gender equality. Older women are even more invisible. Many states support MIPAA which is non binding. 100% are covered by social security. There was a political decision taken by the government not as a result of MIPAA. We began our work by looking at MIPAA which resulted in Brazil Declaration. We didn't need to chose to have one convention and needed an independent rapporteur. We then worked for 3 years to create awareness inside our countries to come together. 2012 we began drafting a text.

Antonio de Aguilar Patriota, Ambassador Brazil

Born in Rio. Was the foreign minister and Ambassador to the US; secretary for planning Ministry of Foreign Affairs, presenter for peace building commission and at the Institute for Women. Expected to reach 30% from 11% 60+ population in Brazil. Have a national plan on active ageing. Thanked Alex Kolache. Recognize MIPAA and many human rights agreements, international framework still lacks a treaty as indicated by OHCHR report (June 2012). Older persons are still neglected in many human rights indicators. Statistics on violence against women has a cut off of 49 years. June 15th Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Rights of Older Persons. It contains detailed descriptions on duties of states. We hope that it will create momentum to create a global treaty. Many arguments presented a decade ago on CRPD are being offered today.

Wendy Acevedo, Counselor El Salvador to the OAS

Reporter and studied diplomacy. She has been deputy chair. This is the first event to promote the OAS Convention on the Rights for the Elderly. It establishes a benchmark for the work of the OEWGA. September 2011 motivated by summit of 2009 where they expressed concern for the rights of the elderly. Special session on October 2010 where national reps and academics and civil society

recommended review of having an inter-American...1) diagnosis - prepared report on elderly in Latin America and how efficient were the legal rights presented in December 2012. Report recommended an Inter-American Convention based on the evidence in the report - lack of standardization and need for specific protections for the elderly in light of demographic changes. 2) advocacy - ECLAC document - member states were convinced of the need for a Convention to keep focus on specific needs of the elderly. There were over 50 formal meetings held in El Salvador 2013, OAS headquarters, in Argentina (with experts). Meeting in San Salvador allowed consensus. Some issues: Definition of elderly; economic and social rights; follow up mechanism and means of protection. A committee of experts will review petitions. Many were involved including civil society and political will of all states. Supports intergenerational dialogue and access to justice, budget reviews, promoting elderly in controlling public policies. We gained consensus after 5 years.

Susanne Paul, founder and president Global Foundation on Ageing

Attended Vienna 1992 meeting on ageing. People from the global south who have led the way - all the way. Reminds her of Evita Peron who supported rights of older persons.

Interactive Discussion

Laurie Phipps: Within the OAS, the Convention is far from having broad based support with only 5 countries having signed. The US and Canada has expressed reservations. 118 abstentions a few years implies that the time is not right for an international convention. Should concentrate on sharing best practices. Committed to working with civil society. It all depends on the political will to enact laws whether or not there is a convention. US has plans to work with the UN to provide technical assistance to those who want to work on helping older persons.

Canada agrees with Laurie Phipps - do not have broad based support within OAS.

Alex: Congratulate Latin American leadership particularly Argentina. In September, when SDGs which has a rights based approach but still have discrimination eg premature death after 70 for NCDs. Invited people to International Longevity Centers' side event launch of Active Ageing Index revision.

Evan Chaniz, Panamian male: Challenged US delegate's position. We had a quorum and concluded only 4 years to approve a convention compared to other conventions which took much longer. Latin America, North America and Caribbean is diverse but agreed on landmark on human rights of older people. Had real engagement from Pan American Health Organization, human rights, many NGOs, HelpAge.

Center for Ageing Argentina female - impossible to defend the rights of the elderly if you are not ready to commit to a convention. Let's move forward to a convention.

International Assoc for Hospice and Palliative Care - Convention includes for the first time in international law for the right for older people not to die in pain.

Mike Splain - Alzheimers - now we must move forward with a draft to force action.

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PANEL 1: RECENT POLICY DEVELOPMENTS & INITIATIVES CONCERNING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS
14 JULY 2015

Ageing in Cities

Tine Buffel on Age Friendly Cities and Communities

Developed by WHO to encourage active ageing. In 2010 a global network was launched beginning with a few and now is global with about 258 involved. City of Manchester was one of the first to join - the first in the UK.

What makes a city age friendly? Showing range of commitment - improving quality of life for older persons in an urban setting. One quarter of urban population is 60+. There are large inequalities in cities.

Why should we be concerned about creating age friendly cities? Urban environments play important source for building social connections.

Challenges linked to living/ageing in urban environment: 80% of time of 60+ is spent at home or near it. Public transport is very important.

How can we build on benefits of urban environments? access to services, specialists, social networks, innovation and creativity.

Manchester is a leading city in age friendly. Tradition. Developed number of opportunities to participate in decision-making eg older people's board and forum on how the city is developing. Facing challenges in budget cuts. Has applied partnership strategy from beginning eg with housing, researchers, community. Research projects - eg alternative age friendly handbook. Stories from older people as co-investigators - see on Youtube.

Key questions: Cities are viewed as key drivers for success but can they integrate ageing populations? Must be integrated. Can resources be used to improve quality of life when many older people are poor? New approaches that bring together those making built environment with older persons? How to develop rights to the city for older persons? eg appropriate urban space www.micra.manchester.ac.uk

Older persons, humanitarian and disaster emergencies

Mr. Edward Gerlock Founding Member, Coalition of Services for the Elderly (COSE), Philippines

substituting for Frances who died tragically at 46. Philippines is one of greatest disaster areas. Video was produced by NGO depicting importance of older persons in the Philippines. Legislation has been passed. Senior centers abound and large senior citizen organizations and yet what accounts for an older woman begging? Some speak about shoring up the culture that is being lost. Main cause is structural - 10 million (almost 1/10th of population) living outside the country. 4,500 daily leave to work abroad, the majority young women. Massive rural to urban migration in the Philippines. People are living to be 70 and 80 and better healthcare is available. We call for: 1) older people can become community gerontologists/home care workers/fund raisers/para legals; 2)

Mr. Marcus Skinner, Humanitarian Policy Manager, HelpAge International UK

Link between global ageing and humanitarian need. More than 2/3 60+ live in developing countries. Disasters are more felt in developing countries. Existing legal frameworks - older people's rights are protected in a general sense but not in a systematic or comprehensive way. For humanitarian law (1949 Geneva Convention) mentions older persons in long list of vulnerable groups but do not mention their specific needs. Convention on rights of persons with disability does not include those who do not have disabilities. MIPAA recognizes particular risks in disasters but are non binding and not enforcing. There is an overall invisibility of older people in humanitarian policies. Principles of humanitarian action - services are offered on basis of fundamental principles but older people are offered implicit and not explicit specific support. Looking at assessment and data: often relies on speaking to and relies on mostly working age men which results in bias against more vulnerable and those who don't traditionally have a voice. Lack of disaggregated data on numbers of older people affected and severely undermines assistance. 56% of those who died (representing 23% of population) in Japanese tsunami were 60+. Much humanitarian assistance is based on assumptions and past experience documented by study that found that decisions justified response that was most easy excluding older people. Understanding where to get assistance is first step but is often not available to older people. Humanitarian aid workers often do not have capacity or knowledge to make assistance appropriate to older people. Nutrition - 30% of older people in Philippines were severely underweight according to a study. Focus is on under 5 and lactating mothers. HelpAge is addressing these concerns eg in Juba, South Sudan camps. Recommendations for a convention: be consulted and be involved in assessments; protect rights to receive information in accessible formats; hold donors accountable for assistance to older persons.

Addressing Dementia

Dr. Raymond Jessurun, VP Seniors and Pensioners Assoc, St. Maarten and representative of Caribbean.

3 events

UN Social Forum 2014 on challenges faced by those in Caribbean to right to autonomy. Looked at poverty on UN older persons

World Alzheimer Day - independent expert called on recognition of human rights for those with dementia

WHO First Ministerial Conference on Global Action Against Dementia

Glasgow Declaration called for national dementia plans in Europe 2014

PAHO draft regional strategy and action plan on dementia

Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Older Persons

Gaps

Right to health - universal access is one of 4 human rights standards (availability, acceptability & dignity and quality) and human rights principles - non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability. How long should diagnosis take? Over 100 conditions could cause dementia, some are diseases but some are not.

From Rhetoric to Action: Implementing MIPAA

Mr. Marvin Formosa, Director International Institute on Ageing, Malta

MIPAA marked a watershed moment. IIA was established in 1987 as collaboration of Malta and UN. Has trained more than 2,000 from 141 countries. It provides guidance on MIPAA which contains more than 200 recommendations. Malta is a micro-state part of Europe. As many as 24.6% or 105,000 are 60+. In 1968 called for action plan for ageing and was chair of UN First Assembly on Ageing and in 1980 launched services for ageing. 8 months after government was formed, the government launched productive ageing, social participation and independent living plan. Publicity campaigns have been carried out to encourage older employment. Vocational training for older people was provided. Dealt with age discrimination and advocated flex time, tele-work to all including those who care for their parents. Government wants older persons to be full participants - Launched the Office of the Commissioner for Older Persons. Have seniors classes free learning and organized pre-retired learning opportunities. Implemented intergenerational programmes. Provides financial assistance in persons who care for older relatives on a full time basis. Have outreach, social workers out in the community and have night shelters; training programs in physical therapy, gerontology. Also investing in technology - alarms, intruder alerts, etc. Led to National Dementia Strategy launched April 2015. Includes establishing standards for home care **(Gray Panthers look at these)**.

National coordinating institutions and the protection of human rights of older persons

Ms. Adriana Rovira, Director, National Institute of Older Persons, Uruguay

"National coordinating institutions and the protection of human rights of older persons". There is a prior paradigm which focuses on health and is not a holistic one. MIPAA has had an impact. In Latin American region, have seen significant approach but it works only in those states which is interested in older persons' needs. I can cherry pick as there is no single standard in MIPAA. Ageing should be looked at carefully from development perspective toward longer life expectancy. When states look toward development plans using human rights base, we must strengthen our national policies beyond technical domains which can only be done at the central level. We must insure that we properly administer public policies - we have huge gaps. Mainstreaming ageing is a challenge in Latin America.

Costa Rica

States can implement policies for older persons. We have come up with several different actions but this is an area is left entirely to the discretion of whichever government is in power so we must move beyond the will of states. Encouraged a binding international agreement.

Singapore

By 2030, we will have 1 in 5 age 60+. We agree that the government and the people need a fundamental mind shift in how we deal with older persons. Longevity came be translated into benefits. We are thinking of innovative methods and want to learn more. We have been piloting some innovative ideas. Ageing in cities panelist raised a good question on how to integrate older persons into cities eg putting anti-slip on drainage and having sufficient number of benches. We are interested in learning more about how technology can improve service delivery.

EU

Much more should be done to address existing problems due to health challenges; cities must complement governments as they are locus for bridging concerns in an integrated way. We must include older persons in decision-making. Most protection gaps are already being considered under umbrella of MIPAA. We are using mainstreaming human rights of older persons working with human rights organizations in the EU.

Dominican Republic

She is seeing more clearly the issues from panelists' presentations. Population growth is a challenge facing countries. In 2002, we had 900,000 60+ and now we have 1.6 million older persons. Alzheimers impacts the whole family. She noted that older people needed "support" (**what about vice-versa?)** We need to look where do older persons fit and need to come up with programs for them. Older persons in their active years - what about productive life for them? How can older persons participate in political life? What do we want for/in a convention?

Panelists

Tine Buffel - innovative practices - Age Platform Europe has looked at how to integrate technology. In Manchester, partnership between local governments, school of architecture students and older persons around specific issues of design in their neighborhoods. A second example is about reclaiming spaces - training older persons to become cultural ambassadors providing a link between those who did not know about cultural resources. On Sundays, some venues now have dance parties with specific music from their era not just for younger people.

Marvin/Malta: Training older persons in technology is important as is retaining the human touch and retaining privacy which is an issue with monitoring of older persons. Junior Minister is for rights for those with disabilities and for active ageing (separate offices). Name was Junior Ministry for the Care of the Elderly and now is Junior Ministry for Active Ageing. **Most people are in principle supportive of a convention but which road to take is to be decided.** To what extent are we looking at people as older people or as people.

Rovira: What are we talking about when we use innovative public policies? Do they target a wide enough range beyond narrow pilot projects? Only a binding instrument can do what we want. If we discuss costs of private care, we have to look at caregivers and how to improve their lives as well.

Raymond: Family members also have rights - when we look at dementia. Who is going to pay?

Marcus Skinner: working with major humanitarian groups, MIPAA is not relevant to their discussion.

Gerlock: Poverty is not only social economic situation but people internalize poverty. There is lot of good will post humanitarian crisis but there is much consultation. Poor people have low self-image. They need to own the programs not something that has made them dependent.

Sweden

Aligns with EU. Identifying gaps must continue bearing in mind a gender perspective. MIPAA reviews are important and Sweden supports third review. Incentive grant was allocated in 2014 which has improved team based approach. 100 million euros to increase staffing to improve work environment and care. 1.6 million euros for technology to increase independence. Initiated training care including web based programs for those dealing with dementia. The Swedish Dementia Center compiles research results and is a link between researchers and practitioners. Patient-centered approach is supported. It is important to monitor on a human rights basis.

El Salvador

Paradigm shift is needed. In March, there was a Declaration and international framework for prevention of disasters which included older persons, women and children. Next year will be the Humanitarian Summit. What can you do as it relates to older persons?

Panama

Of course older persons are persons. More broken families is causing problems. Older persons are not taking good care of themselves. We need political commitments not just monitor. Need to put ourselves in the shoes of older persons.

Age Platform Europe: Lack of coordination at EU level - effort is being made to change this with a grant from the EU. City of Manchester is one of the project ambassadors. It will be officially launched in December and will connect with WHO Global Network on Age Friendly Cities and Communities. It will help members build an action plan with older people detailing what exists and what is still needed. Requires a human rights framework.

Interactive Dialogue – Panelists

Tine: Ageing is very unequal and need to think about who are most excluded - linked to where you live, gender, ethnicity, etc.

Gerlock: Older people need one another not just their families which is changing rapidly. In the Philippines, it is unlikely that parents will take their children to court but in a group discussing abuse, the issue might be dealt with better.

Skinner - yes, we need to include older persons on the Humanitarian Summit agenda which will be difficult. Need to work with disability, youth and others. Need to find bold ideas that are practical to implement. Build on Sendai on disaggregated data. It is a civil society led process which will be followed by member state one.

Raymond: What can we do where everyone can get the same quality of rights?

Marvin: must be cultural sensitive.

DAILY NGO BRIEFINGS
15 JULY 2015

Co-Chairs: Izzy Doron and Katherine Pettus

Moderator: Emem Omokaro, Nigeria

Introductions

Katherine Pettus, IAHPC: incredible collection of participants who could change the world "in an hour". Impressions from yesterday: very much a rhetoric re-run of last year but did not hear from the African countries as we did last year (particularly Kenya and Uganda) and Inter-American Convention on the Protection of Rights of Older Persons, seeing the Latin Americans taking the lead. UN General Assembly Special Session on Drug Policy in April for which she is the focal point and wants to make sure that pain treatment for older persons is part of the agenda.

Emem Omokaro, Executive Director The Dave Omokaro Foundation, Nigeria, moderator

Izzy Doron, a lawyer with the University of Haifa, Israel - thanked GAROP and Rosemary Lane for inviting him. He lives in a small community in Israel and shared a story about a snake and a rabbit. Independent expert continues to do good work. Things are moving - case law decisions and advancement in the field of rights of older persons but he expressed some frustration with the repeated comments of member states. Clear message is that we will not give up but are happy to persist. We should rethink of strategy and how we would like to communicate. We need to move forward eg The Chicago Declaration and figure out what should be in a new convention/drafting process. Should we take OAS Convention and work from that; the Chicago Declaration; HelpAge's draft or start from the beginning? Are we missing anything? What is the role of this group?

Rosemary Lane, Focal point on Ageing/UN:

19 more member states are scheduled to speak this afternoon. She heard that the Kenya delegation might have had problems with visas. No Africa Bureau member after Janet from Malawi left. Many have small staffs. An African Union representative will participate in a panel today. The AU Common Position on Older Persons is scheduled to be adopted in 2016. Post 2015 sustainable development process has taken up much time of diplomats. Group of Friends launched last year by El Salvador. She attends their meetings. First event on World Elder Abuse Day this year. Much will have to come from civil society to push action. Letter was sent by the OEWGA chair asking for possible inputs for a convention. Responses are posted online. Many report on what they do vis-a-vis for older persons. Mandate from the resolution to report to the General Assembly. 9 NGOs have requested time to make statements. Inter-active dialogue on the way forward is a good opportunity to express strong views (Item 5 of the agenda). Thursday morning panel focuses on indicators which is open for discussion.

Helen: We already have an outline in the 1991 UN Principles for Older Persons. Have we implemented this resolution? Yale University was asked by Robert Butler to come up with a proposal.

Jane: We need a coherent story which happens on the ground where people are not in NYC. We must be strategic and coherent. Unlike with those with disabilities, self-identified, many in the ageing cohort do not similarly do so. As chair of GAROP, we need a funded secretariat in order to move into campaign mode at all levels. There is a Steering Committee meeting this Friday to discuss this issue.

European male: Difficult to talk about who are champions of ageing when everyone wants to be young. We have to state our ages. Monday session with international expert brought up need for groundswell of support for rights of older persons.

Alex: Agree that UN Principles is a good start. Yesterday in the LA side event, there were jokes about not wanting to age. We must mobilize our forces at all levels.

Jacob from Kerala, Southern India: His center began in 1993 and conduct awareness programs. Government of Kerala began programs for grassroots with the panchayats.

Bill Mock: This is like a scoreless soccer match until suddenly something happens and a goal is scored. Agrees with need for better coordination. Chicago Declaration is one model to be used. OAS has taken away the objection that nations will not agree to a legal instrument.

Izzy: He recently edited the International Documents on Rights of Older Persons. We need to update 1991 Principles, MIPAA, etc. Need for a coherent story on ageism that this group can provide. He has heard tens of thousands of stories of older persons. a

Add 1991 Principles and names of countries in Group of Friends

SIXTH WORKING SESSION OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON AGEING (OEWG)
PANEL 2: RECENT LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS
15 JULY 2015

Update on research and on old-age rights and discrimination

Mr. Israel Doron, head, Dept of Gerontology, University of Haifa, Israel

Initially, gerontology was not interested in laws and historically older persons did not develop the political development - self-identity eg women, LGBT or those with disabilities but now this is changing. Many academic and political writings argue that older persons are a unique group and therefore there is a need for specific reference to the human rights of older persons. Bonn Report - new convention should do this. Should not be surprised that there is opposition for a new convention. We have heard many times that it is not needed because we have a wealth of soft international agreements eg MIPAA and older persons are part of general human rights agreements and that there is no evidence to support one. Two years ago, he presented a model on social justice and ageism that can be a theoretic basis. There is a wealth of new data globally.

Three studies:

1. European Court of Human Rights. No specific mention of older persons. Did a search of all cases of older persons. 12% of all court cases relate to older persons but in more than 90% the court found that rights were infringed. Found no specific legal framework for the rights of older persons and no reference to ageism and no social or legal awareness of those rights. Soft law eg MIPAA was not mentioned at all. The process took 5 years on average and therefore more than 80% of elderly died before decisions were rendered.
2. European Court of Justice - no specific reference to older persons until 2009 with Bonn. Found 123 direct cases related to older persons (1-2% of all cases). Rights were infringed were found.
3. African Union Charter on Human Rights and Older Persons - looked into court decisions and Commission reports and complaints. No decisions in the court or no Commission complaints on older persons. Only minority of African states mentioned older persons' rights.

Argue that empirically that there is no existing use of soft law; lack of elder specific reference in European law. Does not support that soft law is sufficient nor that there is no gap.

Older women, age and gender discrimination

Ms. Sandra Huenchuan, Population Division, ECLAC

Combination of age and gender has a multiplying impact which means that women can suffer double discrimination. Healthy older women face highly negative stereotypes. Many are widows - abandoned, institutionalized, left alone. Often have studied less and earned less than men and play key roles in the home and the only source of non remunerated care for those ill or disabled as well as for children throughout their lives. In 2015, population of 60+ reached 12% of global population; 54% are women broadly true around the world. Life expectancy is higher than for men but women enjoy fewer rights. Pensions are often lacking or too low irrespective of the region. Women suffer from violence (data ends at 49 years old). Women suffer from emotional violence particularly when they are older. Many in Latin America say that they cannot do anything about the abuse. NGOs don't particularly focus on older

women. 131 reports as part of Beijing+20, despite General Recommendation 27 on older women are not a priority by majority of women. Of 14 countries in Latin America only 2 explicitly mention older women in their laws. 41 ECLAC countries only addresses economic - pensions. Many incidences women are seen as beneficiaries and not seen as victims with greater needs. Lack of research and low on policy agendas means that issues go unnoticed. They have need for special protection of human rights. Older women suffer from invisibility. Other vulnerable groups eg older indigenous persons, those living in crisis, etc also need specific attention. Lives is at risk and older women think that that is part of their gender. Women live a shadow life.

Update on the draft protocol to the African Chapter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa and Protocol on Rights of Older Persons

Mr. Johan Lodewyk Strijdom, head of social welfare, African Union

Appreciate DESA's invitation and Rosemary Lane's regular communication with AU. Tomorrow will discuss indicators that AU has defined. In 2014, Africa had 63 million 60+ out of 1.1 million. Africa with 40% under 16 years old but this bulge will grow by 2050. We in Africa, have not done very well in survival of our older people in terms of longevity. Majority of older persons live in rural areas and are the poorest of the poor and do not receive welfare and services. 90% of older persons live with their family members and 70-80% participate in agriculture. Only 21.5% older persons receive any type of pension or grant. Absence of banking facilities in rural areas. Care roles and burdens taken on by older persons due to HIV/AIDs, Ebola, etc. Lack of quality healthcare and increase in communicable and NCDs makes older people much more vulnerable.

AU's Policy Responses:

Assistance from UN DESA. 2002 AU Plan of Action regarding Older Persons was a policy document, non legally binding.

Protocol was developed recently and should be finished with it soon. Provided in Plan of Action and AU Social Policy Framework. Working group was established on rights of older persons. In May 2009 added persons with disabilities and should be adopted by January 2016. At 52nd session, protocol was adopted, went through legal counsel, referred to social ministers in May who added amendments, sectoral ministers adopted it in April 2015. In 2016 want to establish Council on Ageing as established in an article. Article 8 on social protection; Article 10 protection of older women; Article 11 on Care and Support; Article 12 residential care, Article 16 access to health services including pain relief, Article 23 provides for advisory council on ageing, the institutional mechanism on implementation, etc. Many beautiful stories of intergenerational use of pension funds. In June, AU and heads of state adopted decision to an additional Protocol on Rights of Citizens to Social Protection and Social Security. Older persons can take their governments to court once their governments sign these protocols.

African Common Position on Rights of Older Persons adopted by Exec Commission of AU.

Post 2015 development agenda also explicitly mentions older persons' rights.

Update on the Organization of the American States' draft convention Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons

Mr. Ivan Chanis, Chairperson, OAS Working Group

GA of the OAS set up a working group to draft a report on older persons in Latin America and draft inter-American convention on rights of older persons. Unique nature of older persons for whom greater attention must be paid in terms of international protection. His working group in past 4 years concluding in 2015. Active participation of many LA countries at many meetings. Heads of state in the Americas in the 5th and 7th Summit (Cartagena) mentioned a direct mandate to protect the rights of older persons. Experts and civil society were heavily involved. Worked with PAHO, ECLAC, InterAmerican Court on Human Rights and received support from legal support of the OAS. Convention signatories will be an instrument to address new challenges of older persons and to combat ageism and acknowledge huge contributions made by older persons. It requires legal, social and economic support for older persons and strengthen a human rights approach. Discussed the Convention - Preamble; provides for palliative care, general principles Chapter 2; responsibility of the state and the family; (sought consensus on balance of these two); Article 6 right to live in dignity to the end of their days; right to health, etc. independence in decision-making throughout to the end of their days; may be protocols to deal with those with dementia; Article 11 right for their consent on health issues; Article 19 - palliative care, dementia, chronic illnesses and their rights; Article 31 access to justice; Article 32 on awareness raising of this Convention and the contributions of older persons; positive treatment of ageing; talks about culture. Follow up mechanism - requires regular reporting and an Expert Committee and are increasing capacity of OAS Human Rights to deal with tracking human rights. OAS is made up of 34, 5 have ratified, 10 have signed it and all countries were involved. It covers South, Central and North America. Negotiations only took 4 years. It was based on broad global research. Importance of good data and statistics. UNFPA - globally, number of 60+ we will see by 2050 will be 2 billion persons.

Mateo Estreme: mentioned support from a variety of sources. A global effort must be a collective one. Issue of individual complaints exists in this Convention and asks if AU Protocol also has one.

Implementation of CRPD with regard to older persons

Mr. Johan ten Geuzendam, Advisor, Directorate of Equality, European Commission

March 13, 2007 CRPD was signed by EU and 22 of its member states. This process went faster than most other UN Conventions. Instruments of Conclusion December 2010. Now 22 of 25 EU countries have ratified it. First human rights treaty for the EU. Most member states have adopted strategies for implementation. Early 2014 report on implementation was submitted to the UN. Very strong correlation between age and disability in the EU - rapidly rising to 70% of those over 85 years old. Above 60+, 54% are disabled. How are older persons taken into account? There are a number of open questions - are older persons groups taken CRPD into account? Is it OK when disability support is granted only up to a certain age limit?

Examples of implementation:

General framework is EU Disability Strategy 2010 - 2020 with overall aim of empowerment with 8 priority areas including accessibility, participation, equality, employment, education and training, etc. Article 9 and 21 deals with accessibility including of information. In 2014 adopted new procurement procedures taking into account those with disabilities. Commission is working on a European Accessibility ?. Agefriendly communities overlaps with accessibility, ICT and physical transport. Article 27 deals with employment. General employment of 55-64 is 52% compared with much higher for younger workers. "Recent accommodation" is any modification or adjustment to work environment to make it possible for those with a disability to gain employment without undue cost to employers applied on a case-by-case basis. Access to justice - includes victims rights (new directive and must comply by mid-

November); procedural safeguards for vulnerable people suspected or accused in criminal proceedings; European protection order, etc.

Article on living independently - promote use of EU structural funds to support community based services from institutional ones. Since 2014, new provisions on use of EU structural funds.

Article on personal mobility - EU has shared competence with member states. **Equal accessibility of vehicles except air for those with disabilities. For all, passenger rights legislation exist.**

Have work to be done: outside of employment, age comes last after those with disabilities. Draft directive would cover protection against discrimination based on disabilities and age.

Article on education - **lifelong learning.**

Started project with Human Rights looking into long term care for older persons particularly those in residences with 3 objectives: introduce human rights approach; increase awareness human rights living in long term care in Europe; strengthen capacity of national human rights entities to support these.

Unfortunately, has not heard from the Asian region and hope that representatives in the room might be able to supply information from that region.

Interactive Dialogue

Argentina Dr. Roque: Asked European about if there is CPRD then we don't need a convention on the rights of older persons, she disagrees as only half of older Europeans are not part of that characteristic. Need a broader concept of older persons being synonymous with disability. CRPD has a section on women but also CEDAW; same with children/youth so she asked why not for older persons?

Costa Rica: We are working for policy for home care for older persons living alone and those in institutional care. Have rolled out first middle income country on Alzheimer put together with civil society for centers to support caregivers. Worked to coordinate plans and programs overseen by National Council of Older Persons. NGOs and civil society has worked closely with government. This is not enough and no guarantee that successive governments will continue these policies. Soft law is non binding up to individual states. Time is right to follow OAS to move from talk to action to a legally binding international instrument.

EU: aims to combat discrimination. Still supports CEDAW as well as existing agreements instead of a new legal instrument.

Sweden: aligns with the EU. Need to safeguard rights for those with dementia per CRPD. Asked what are implementation issues related to older persons within CRPD?

Iran: Nearly 7% are 60+ and by 2030 will grow to nearly 20-24% to around 30-34% by 2050. Recently have adopted a National Act for the Rights of Older Persons covering wide range of rights. When he reports back home, he would like to give them a clear picture. What exactly what would be the advantages/added values of having a convention for older persons and what are we losing without it?

US: Laurie Phipps thanked panelists and discussed US legislation without a Convention. Social security - Affordable Care Act with Elder Justice Coordinating Council made up of 12 agencies. Laws against elder discrimination at work. Have a US strategy to respond to gender based violence taking particular account of older women's experiences (noted 49 year limit internationally). Dealing with fraud and

financial exploitation of older persons. In UPR submission in May, have included Older Americans Act provisions which is a tool that can be utilized. US has consistency objected to new provisions within OAS. Want instead identification of best practices and practical steps. Are convinced that the OAS convention should not be a universal model. Asked what can the UN system (ILO, etc) can help member states implement best practices?

Emem, NIgeria: Many areas where older persons have been sidelined and stated that a new conventions would greatly assist older persons in Nigeria and sub-Sahara Africa. Only a concise and binding instrument can result in a paradigm shift. In Africa, demographic shift is dramatic and simultaneous with youth bulge. "Only" 8.4 million Nigerians are 60+. Older persons are struggling for space with attention paid to needs of younger people.

AgePlatform Europe: Mentioned ageism not related to disabilities. Older persons often fall between cracks with those with disabilities. In France those over 60 have less support than younger ones. In Greece, older persons with pension cannot receive full support even if they have full disabilities. Asked EU, what role he sees for this group? Should be providing guidelines to member states to consult older persons and how to deal with this group under CRPD. Should organize panel on older persons with disabilities. End of life care is not included under CRPD. Supports new instrument to protect the rights of older persons.

HelpAge Kenya: Esther Romero. Full support for establishment of an international instrument for the rights of older persons. She is a living testament of discrimination. Her husband died due to that discrimination. Without international legal instrument, MIPAA and 1991 UN Principles are treated as unimportant.

Panelists

Mr. ten Geuzendam - Was asked to explain relevance of CRPD to older persons. Must overlap between problems of those faced by older persons with those with disabilities. For a majority of those who age, face a disability. There is a stigma. There are some specific challenges faced by non disabled older persons. OAS Convention will be interesting to see how it will be used and whether it will make a difference to real life problems.

Ivan Chanis: Ageing was no longer synonymous with disability. Inter-American Convention has established a starting point for a legal convention on rights for older persons and to have a universal standard which is higher than other regions. We now have different rights experienced by older persons depending on where they live. We learn from what others do well and there is no parity in terms of resources. We make use of others' efforts and tailer them to regions/countries. OK, you don't want to establish universal standards but why prevent others from having them? We used the report of HelpAge International to see gaps for older persons. Existing treaty rights do not sufficiently serve older persons.

Izzy Doron: Age is not disability. Approach EU and Swedish representatives with an Israeli tradition of replying with a question - European Charter of the EU, Article 25 specifically mentions rights of older persons. Why did you include this specific article if older persons are protected under general rights provisions? We are mirroring your recognition. To the US, federal laws - Elder Justice Act and Older American Act which indicates specific laws for older persons at the federal level and did not leave it to the states. We are mirroring the understanding the federal understanding in the US. To what extent does the US rep represent the voices of older persons in the US? To Iranian rep, a new convention would provide 1) recognition, visibility and social justice; 2) would be binding not up to our governments; 3) allow us to define what we mean by rights of older persons.

Ms. Huenchuan: Existing instruments are lacking for many reasons including the gaps which is definition of norms and standards. We need awareness raising and more resources. Implementing MIPAA requires more resources and lack of understanding how to deal with rights of older persons. Need international convention to overcome the gaps.

Mr. Strijom - Have older persons approached court of justice? No, which is why we need convention on the rights of older persons. CPDR helped us focus.

SIDE EVENT: "ACTIVE AGEING: A POLICY FRAMEWORK IN RESPONSE TO THE LONGEVITY, REVOLUTION"
15 JULY 2015

Sponsored by Canada, Argentina, AARP

Welcome: Alexandre Kalache, President of ILC-Brazil and Co-President of the Global Alliance of International Longevity Centres.

Opening remarks: H.E. Guillermo E. Rischchynski, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Mission of Canada to the UN

He is fluent in Spanish and French. Release of significant Active Ageing report today and focuses on existing gaps. ILC Canada recently joined ILC global entity. ILC and IFA present voices of older persons globally. 2014 nearly 1 of 6 Canadians are 60+ and almost 25% by 2050. Canada created Minister of Seniors in government which has introduced programs for seniors to remain active members in their communities, home care possibility, promoting good health while ageing and seeing major activities to combat elder abuse and improve access to information.800 Agefriendly communities exist in all 10 provinces.

DPR Mateo Estreme, Argentina - pleased to see a full house at the event which demonstrates involvement of civil society with concrete proposals.

"The background of the Policy Framework" by Alexandre Kalache

Acknowledged Rosa Kornfeld-Matte, independent expert. Full report is downloadable. History of how Active Ageing came to existence in WHO when he was there in Geneva. Policy framework is in response to longevity revolution described by Robert Butler, father of ILC. He was born in 1945 in Brazil, a place where life expectancy was 43. In 1950, had total population in 100 years increased 3.7 times with 60+ increased 10 times. Over 85 countries have fertility rates below replacement levels. 1995-1999 WHO gradually moved away from a programme on "diseases of the elderly" towards a more holistic approach, embracing the social determinants of health and a life course perspective (when Alex headed WHO's policy program).

October 1, 1999 IDOP/IYOP Global embrace on active ageing.

1999 - 2002 Global strategy to develop a framework on Active Ageing as a contribution to the 11 World Assembly on Ageing in Madrid. Developed draft after wide consultations. WHO website has Active Ageing - A Policy Framework. It has strong rights based approach rather than needs based one. Determinants were economic, health and social services, behavior, etc. Four pillars were participation, health, security, and added life long learning informed by 1991 UN Principles for Older Persons.

WHO wanted member states to support across the lifecourse approaches. See life more as a marathon than a 100 m sprint.

We need 4 capitals: health, knowledge, social, financial.

Example of a practical application of the Active Ageing Framework: age friendly initiatives

2006-2007 worked with 36 cities and developed Vancouver Protocol and in 2007 launched guide for Global Age Friendly Cities with a check list. Bottom up approach, listening to older persons' and intergenerational dialogue with top down - governments.

2015 extensive literature review was created.

Active ageing=is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, (lifelong learning) participation and security (protection)

"The main dimensions of Active Ageing" by Louise Plouffe, Director of Research of ILC-Canada and formerly Research Coordinator at ILC-Brazil.

Highlights of what is new in this 2015 revision:

1. How longevity and other demographic trends are shaping the world; rooted in evolving understanding of human rights of older persons
2. embraced entire life course to the end
3. based on resilience research
4. added new sections to reflect new evidence
5. have targeted policy recommendations: more older women; urbanization; migration; climate and environmental changes; growing diversity; further challenges to family support; heightened vulnerability; opportunities for innovation and adaption; globalization

Framework is rights based because this is a human resource that cannot be dismissed, abused

Active ageing=thriving ie acquisition of reserves we need over lifecourse which are health, learning, participation and security. We can speak of communities that foster active ageing to the end of life.

Evolving knowledge and understanding of determinants: culture - ageism profoundly effects image; concept of masculinity effects ageing negatively; behavior determinants - physical activity; self sex, sleep, health literacy; personal determinants - cognitive plasticity and reserve, positive psychological attributes, sexual orientation and identity; physical environment - age-friendly and natural environment; social determinants - social exclusion, volunteerism

Emphasis on health and social services in a culture of care: most care is family and community care not in hospitals; palliative care; caregiver support

Targeted Policy Recommendations directed to civil society, academia, private sector and the media, public sector

WHO will launch Healthy Ageing on October 1. www.ilcbrazil.org.

Discussants

Ann Pawlitzco, UNFPA.

UNFPA is happy to be here. Active Ageing is a call to action. Statistics and research show that we are in the middle of a longevity revolution. UNFPA likes "lifelong learning" and access to information which keeps the mind engaged and contributes to solidarity between generations.

Monica Roque, National Director of the Policies for Older People, Argentina.

The revision with a gender and rights based perspective is very important. It is clear that older persons have a lot to contribute to mature societies which must be recognized by states. She reaffirms the

commitment of the Argentine government to following this document and will share it with others. Asks us to go to our governments to share this document and to describe the importance of supporting a new convention for the rights of older persons.

Jane Barratt, Secretary General of the International Federation on Ageing.

Importance of launching this document in OEWGA session. Uses active ageing framework because it makes sense. Who is going to use it for what purposes? It is evidence based. It was an effort by individuals and organizations. We have bought into this process and we "own" it. It is our entry to inter-governmental dialogue. It is a rights based approach to equality of opportunity. The way that we influence policy has changed. We no longer develop policy unilaterally but increasingly with civil society and with industry as a partner. Lifecourse approach to active ageing.

Michael Hodin, Executive Director of the Global Coalition on Aging.

Importance of industry as a part of civil society. We understand, explain and provide data how this demographic shift is for children as well as for older persons; what does it mean for economic growth, wealth prosperity (his Global Coalition on Aging includes corporations which will implement aging strategies as good for their economic growth and productivity eg Blackrock, Intel, Nestle, Pfizer his old company); what does it mean for society? **World Economic Forum - in the US by 2017, 70% of American's disposable income will be held by 70+.** Worked for Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan. We the older population should be leading the rest of the population.

SIXTH WORKING SESSION OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON AGEING (OEWG)
AFTERNOON SESSION
15 JULY 2015

Moderator: Mr Matej Marn, DPR from Slovenia, OEWGA Vice-Chair

Minister of Gender, Social Protection from Ghana

6.7% of population are 60+. Older persons face same discrimination everywhere but are more protracted in developing countries as there are fewer resources. We don't have specific international human rights framework, Ghana in July 2010 launched its national ageing policy. We have made modest gains and have registered 5,000 older persons for free health. Attorney General is drafting a bill to protect older persons. We have cash transfer to older persons. 46% of households receiving this cash transfer have elderly persons. Have access to social services, transportation and are able to live in dignity and receive 50% discount on travel. Signed a memorandum of understanding with a university in Denmark to train geriatrics (only have one in the country). Closed down the witch camp. There should be specific universal standards to eliminate barriers to older persons to enjoy rights and protect them from all forms of violence. Endorse leading role of the UN and international community to deal with gaps. Commend Argentina in proposing instruments for older persons.

Rosemary Lane, Focal Point on Ageing DESA

May 19th chair of OEWGA invited member states to submit their thoughts on GA resolution to present concrete measures, lessons learned, etc. As of today, 20 member states and the EU submitted responses. Some offered best practices, policies at the national and regional level and 4 member states submitted proposals for elements of a possible convention.

Argentina

Have prepared topics to be included in a convention, to prohibit age discrimination, right to social security and stress right to independence and full enjoyment of these rights. Right to health and human rights including with a gender perspective; right of long term care (comprehensive with informed consent).

Japan

Posted on OEWGA website. Examples of good practices: 1) promoting active ageing among ASEAN countries; October meeting on caring/resilience ageing and utilizing communities was held in Tokyo. Jakarta meeting was held and will hold second conference in Thailand this year.

Panama

We have waited 4 years from initial meeting in Brazil to see what OAS would come up with. Need to take into account ongoing education for older persons.

Switzerland

National Strategy for Ageing - 3 pillars - state pension In 2007 government adopted rights of older persons to insure that their contributions are adequately taken into account. Work of private organizations which insure access to information. Swiss system of direct democracy insures that all are

able to contribute to consultative process. Focus on how already existing human rights frameworks are better implemented.

EU

Share concern about human rights for older persons. More can be done. EU is skeptical that the gaps are of a normative nature. EU submission lists what could be done. Various mechanisms should complement each other. Would like one integrated list. MIPAA remains international reference and regional conferences are organized around it.

South Africa

Strongly supports convention on the rights of older persons. It submitted a response to the chair's letter.

El Salvador

Important to make progress on preparing a legal instrument. Have put forward these proposals on May 2013. We want to provide full protection of older persons. Series of definitions were also provided.

Chile

Must recognize inherent dignity of older persons as well as right to access for justice; right over one's own life and recognized international rights; specific chapter regarding awareness raising.

Costa Rica

Older persons need specific recognition of their rights through a binding legal international instrument. Older persons cannot wait for repetitive presentations.

Slovenia

Rights and dignity of older persons through appropriate regulations; include older persons in decision-making in those issues that relate to them; specific attention to older women and those without cognitive awareness, etc. Strategy for Active and Healthy Ageing is being drafted in Slovenia. Listed programs including dealing with abuse/violence that they and civil society are supporting.

US

Shared national plans and policies that support older more vulnerable people eg nutrition and meal support; Chronic Disease Management Tools; Administration on Community Living has supported these programs for 2 years; Pension and Retirement Plan Program;

Brazil

Supportive of a convention.

Canada

Believes we need to strengthen programs which the government is doing eg Protecting Senior Citizens Act and is working with partners to increase literacy. New Horizons for Seniors Program has 5 objectives including dealing with financial abuse.

Dominican Republic

The sessions today and yesterday have been very important and see movement toward an international convention on the rights of older persons. We see older persons as contributions to societies. We recognize full rights through participation of state and family. We are centralizing all programs dealing with older persons. Wisdom Knowledge Centre for Older Persons was created as well as dealing with violence against older persons and network of volunteers of young people to attend to older persons in

their homes. Older persons who were in traditional prisons have been transferred to new private model of correctional facility without bars with open plan. We have been able to bring in occupational therapy, families and their own food. Have an awareness raising campaign to promote the rights of older persons. Support intergenerational programs. Simple Mujer is a new program (radio?). Older persons are now going to courts and requesting help. There is a political party of older persons to make themselves more visible. **We need to continue to include older persons in Post 2015 agenda as well as gender as well as a new convention.**

Niger

Has a vision that oversees services for well-being of all elements of society as well as protection and social transformation. Adopted a policy of social development and a week of solidarity during which older persons were visited with gifts of blankets or food. NGOs were created for the benefit of older persons. Article 25 - social policy developed and adopted in 2011 and strengthens free health care which is necessary as are non contributory pensions. Since March 2012 committee to protect older persons. Celebrate IDOP on 1 October.

AgeUK

Largest NGO in the UK working for older persons. Time has arrived to move to action. Written contribution of states did not contain a human rights framework. Main barrier is pervasive experience of ageism. Supports a new convention which is necessarily for paradigm shift. We need improved implementation of existing agreements as well as legal instrument.

National Assoc of Legal Community Centres, Australia

Network of more than 200 legal centres that provide advice to poor older Australians. Even in Australia, we have gaps despite various laws. Supports a convention. Disappointing to see few member states' presenting concrete measures. Australia helped draft UN Declaration, CRPD and other important documents. MIPAA is voluntary.

HelpAge International

(Bridget) New convention must provide for every aspect of ageing not just narrow points raised in states' submissions. States have few incentives to age and ageism are accepted as the norm. Have submitted concrete proposal for a convention and suggests principles, monitoring and accountability mechanisms.

Chair of OEWGA DPR of Argentina Mateo Estreme

Ambassador of Equatorial Guinea

Have been working with other states to implement OEWGA. Trend indicates longer lives. 2002 Second World Assembly - Madrid Platform. AU of which Equatorial Guinea is a member, recognizes the role of older persons is very important. We aim to protect our older persons through reforms of our president. Council of Older Persons at the local levels enables them to interact with other persons on country development. **A Convention will help member states.** We are creating new society for freedom and justice. (The country has been ruled since 1979 after a military coup where the prior leader was killed).

Cuba

2 million + older Cubans. Cuba's population will have an average age of 44 with a large number over 80. 3.3 million 60+ by 2030. Universal free access to healthcare; urban sanitation is now available thanks to

the government and the population; gender equality has reduced births by young women; sexual and reproductive programs lead to economic independence. Specialized care for older persons are required.

El Salvador

Recognized independent expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons. All are born free with their rights and it is unacceptable to have abuse of older persons. Group of Friends for Older Persons organized an event on abuse on 15 June. We need to proceed on a human rights framework. Diagnostic phase is finished. The whole membership of the UN has to examine proposals for a possible legal instrument to protect the rights of older persons. Promote an intergenerational dialogue to break stereotypes. Recognized good work of NGOs. Spoke about indicators in Post 2015 sustainable development agenda.

Panama

2010 census 478,000 or 12% of Panama's population is 60+. 5,000 students in the University of Panama are learning about issues of ageing. We create networks with various federations for older persons. We have an intergenerational diploma and one for disaster in ageing. We have created a degree in social gerontology. Draft bill #133 establishes comprehensive protection for older persons. Non contributive pensions is supported. Congratulated the OAS with showing us what a convention could look like. **We need a convention.**

Argentina

The world is imperfect so universal declaration of human rights would be sufficient. Over the past decade, older persons have suffered the most. Retirement age was increased; age discrimination; all efforts to implement MIPAA are inadequate. Call for all member states to discuss ingredients of a binding convention.

Australia

Discussed a range of laws protecting older persons. Over next 40 years 60+ will increase greatly. Australia's Age Discrimination Act as do territories. Susan Ryan was appointed in 2011. She was recently asked to conduct inquiry in areas of discrimination in employment. New ambassador for mature employment. Believe in existing mechanisms.

Turkey

60+ population is now 8 % and will increase 21% in 2050. 30.7 years is current median age. MIPAA produced broad progress with significant contribution of review. Listed what is needed. In 2007 Turkey adopted Plan of Ageing - active ageing. Article 10 was revised to strengthen rights of older persons. Ministry of Family and Social Policy established an annual monitoring mechanism.

Mexico

Current population is 120 million, more than 11 million are 60+ more than less than 5 years. We have National Institute for Older Persons and National Institute for Geriatrics. Promote employment later in life; pensions, etc from the perspective of human rights. **We see clear gaps with existing mechanisms and have supported OAS Convention which presents a paradigm focusing on the rights of older persons. Indicators which do not take into account over 65 do not reflect demographic changes.**

Switzerland

Attempts to encourage autonomy of older persons and intergenerations. Main challenge is implementation of current human rights mechanisms. There are no normative gaps. Need to

concentrate on creating awareness of what exists. Looks forward to Ms. Matte's report in September 2016 and believe that any discussion of a new legal instrument is premature.

Bangladesh

Numerical growth of elderly persons is a testament to improved healthcare. By 2050, projected 20% will be 60+. Traditional values are gradually eroding as is migration. Constitution spells out special provisions targeting older people and supports MIPAA eg special emergency healthcare. Increase to age of retirement to 57. Old Age Allowance - coverage is gradually being expanded. National plans are shaped to support families. **Urgent need to consider a new convention.**

South Africa

Elderly often face discrimination and therefore South Africa **reaffirms for its strong support for UN convention for the rights of older persons.** Older Persons Act in 2006. Nation wide consultations with a view to revising Older Persons Act. Welcome states who have lobbied to have ageing be considered a cross-cutting issues in the Post 2015 agenda.

Viet Nam

Believes that the next step is for seeing what should be included in a convention taking advantage of existing mechanisms. Viet Nam will actively participate. We are one of fastest ageing populations in Asia. 9.4 million or 10.5 % are 60+. The Law on Older Persons insures social and economic lives. National Committee on Older Persons is leading effort to implement the Law. The country is getting support to implement MIPAA. There are many intergenerational clubs by providing care, finance and income generating activities. Still many difficulties of poverty, limited health care, etc.

Kenya

Time for the world to embrace a new paradigm. MIPAA and AU Protocol are important to Kenya's efforts to support the rights of older persons. Constitution's Bill of Rights enshrined rights for older persons. Government established a consolidation fund for cash transfers for poor and vulnerable older persons. New policy on population and national development includes cash transfers. Strategic Investment Plan has specific mention of 65+ person. Adopted multi-sectoral approach and working with HelpAge International and others to mainstream issues of older persons. We must include older persons in our plans if we are to eradicate extreme poverty. Must include older persons in social protection policies and plans.

Egypt

Showed agreement on gaps and challenges but no agreement on how to deal with them. **Egypt supports a UN convention of human rights of older persons**. Indispensable role of the family and the contributions of older members. Guarantee all healthcare. Center for Science and Elderly Care is affiliated with Cairo University is conducting research on care and developing a national plan. Researching issues related to ageing and looking at the establishment of a National Council for Older Persons.

Malaysia

Discussions have gone on for over 3 decades resulting in MIPAA which Malaysia has incorporated into its plans. UPR is a mechanism for raising human rights issues. Mentioned various human rights mechanisms but acknowledges gaps and challenges (break stereotypes of older persons and abuse of frail older persons). Malaysia is committed to an age friendly environment and is developing new physical plans for the elderly. Last year, Ms. Matte said that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is insufficient and

again this year reiterated concerns. Malaysia would like to discuss various possibilities including **a new legal instrument.**

China

Old persons are a precious asset. Governments should play leading role in dealing holistically in its approach to older persons. Economic development is the answer. Developing countries should be given financial support. No one size fits all and should take into account each country's situation. MIPAA provides guidance on ageing. We need to remain patient and go step-by-step with no agreement from member states. China has over 200 million 60+ people. Have established a legal system with committees on ageing at all levels. Have improved social security and have improved services in rural areas.

Israel

Life expectancy is 83 years for women. Listed steps for older persons to live in dignity. Minister for Senior Citizens. Raised supplementary income; subsidized healthcare and transportation and supports volunteerism. NGOs are an integral part of our plans. Advisory Council of Elderly was formed in Tel Aviv. Spoke of technology achievements for making lives better for older persons.

Paraguay

More than 30% is below 18 and therefore priority is to young but now 60+ is slightly lower than 10% and growing. Public Ministry and Social Ministry is implementing a plan for older persons. Since 2010 been implementing support in rural areas. **Supports a new convention and was an active participant in the Inter-American Convention**.

Austria

Aligns with EU's statement. Remains to protect rights of older persons through existing mechanisms. Please with Ms. Matte's 10 day visit.

Dominican Republic

Welcomes OAS Convention and supports Group of Friends. 38% of young people were interested in gerontology. **Support Argentina's suggestion of creating a committee to consider terms of reference for a legal instrument. Need to include ageing in Post 2015 indicators.**

DAILY NGO BRIEFINGS
16 JULY 2015

Co-Chairs: Jack Kupferman and Susanne Paul

Capri Chiara provided a summary of yesterday's session:

1. Divide between whether or not there are not normative gaps
2. NGOs noted that member states did not adequately address ageism or concrete proposals for a new legal instrument including participation of older persons at all levels; support for inclusion of older persons' concerns in Post 2015 indicators
3. All mentioned demographic shift toward global ageing
4. Some discussed older women, intergenerational support, need for employment at all stages of life; active ageing, mobility issues; important role of civil society; importance of regional instruments eg African Union and OAS' Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Rights of Older Persons
5. More support with more member state participation at this session

Katherine Kline: noted that the Focal Point on Ageing office recommended use of **older persons** in place of **the elderly** in recognition of changing the perception to one of active ageing

Guest Speaker: DPR Mateo Estreme, Chair OEWGA

Participants gave him a standing ovation. DPR Estreme acknowledged the important role of civil society in collaborating with him and his colleagues on supporting efforts to protect the rights of older persons globally. He cherishes his time with OEWGA and interactions with us and wants to hear our views and next steps we see. Multi-lateral processes are very difficult and lengthy. His opinion is that there is a need for us to change gears based on increased momentum to begin working on a text while working to get those on the fence to see that the time is right to move forward. OAS and AU Protocol are important developments. We need to be strategic on timing and to work on those not yet convinced. We will first be discussing elements of a convention with the Group of Friends. There is no veto power so that delegations can participate but cannot block others to move the agenda forward. We need a critical mass of states in support. We need Europeans on human rights issues. Civil society will hold their governments accountable. Issues: 1) how to get to the next step - noted support from Ghana, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh, African Union in addition to the Latin America. 2) cannot be too hasty which might harden positions and create difficulties. We need a resolution at the General Assembly and cannot risk many abstentions. Group of Friends and others will review creation of other conventions and see which next step makes sense. **Asked us to do our advocacy indicating that normative gaps have been identified but we are still facing the same challenges.** Need to know what civil society thinks of elements contained in the OAS and AU Protocol - what is missing?

Jack: Asked for questions to relate to:

1) next steps

2) how to best support member states in developing a draft

3) how do we mobilize grassroots to support the legal instrument

Platform Europe: Informal discussions indicate that the EU will engage in conversations. We are engaging with the European Parliament. Employment Committee report asked for adoption of ?

EU understands that they cannot avoid the question. Should we go forward with some of the EU's proposals aligned with working toward a new legal instrument.

Jack asked her if a report on each state's ministries' position to assist with UN Mission visits.

Silvia: Geneva's perspective - We are speaking on replicating the Group of Friends in Geneva. Some support rights of older persons but not a convention. Specialized agencies need to be involved. Their constituents are from different ministries. Jack asked her to share this information in a written format.

Alex: What is remarkable is the absence of the inter-governmental agencies eg ILO, WHO. We need their technical support. Thirty years ago, in Vienna when there was little understanding of the issue of global ageing. In Madrid, still difficult. Ambassador Julia Alvarez of the Dominican Republic was a real champion and had a large positive impact. He senses more personal commitment from diplomats than what their views suggest. It is at capital level where the work must be done.

Kathy: There is an updated list of UN agency focal points on ageing persons available from the Focal Point on Ageing office.

Helen: Made a plea to involve younger people.

Lea: Suggested that Inter-American Convention must be ratified by more countries. Asked if Izzy could provide a "Why Now?" promotion piece.

Joost from HelpAge International: Side Event "In their own words" - older persons from different countries. We need a groundswell of support in countries.

Erica/AARP: Asked to hear about what is happening in Asian countries.

Bill/Australia: Asked how can NGOs be effective today?

October 1 is International Day of Older Persons and is an opportunity to support our efforts

Indian NGO Center for Gerontological Issues, accredited by the government: Many Indians are illiterate. NGOs will convey what is happening at the UN to local people.

Brendan Birth/Gray Panthers intern: Mentioned European states being aligned with the EU statement.

Andrew Burns - Asia Pacific - What formats are you considering and will NHRI members will be involved? There is an ally base as NHRIs support a legal instrument.

Katherine Pettus: Regarding mobilization, a useful tool is to get different cities and states and areas created nuclear free zones and perhaps cities, towns, panchayats could adopt a charter perhaps based on the OAS Convention which could build momentum.

Bill Monk/Chicago academic: Those with research capabilities can assist in focusing on ageing.

International Human Rights Clinic of John Marshall School of Law: Would shadow report on different portions of what should be included in a convention be useful?

Lea: We had a dream in 2005 to create a day of awareness of elder abuse and it happened. Why not launch a day of a awareness of a convention?

Mateo Estreme: He sees clear difference/improvement of civil society's engagement now than 4 years ago when he began as OEWGA chair. Supported Geneva Group of Friends (Ruben from the El Salvador

Mission is moving to Geneva and can help). Fully share comments on needing to involve UN specialized agencies. UNFPA needs to make a statements and can make this issue part of their reports. Need to involve more young people. We are organizing several events at the inter-American level to promote ratification of the OAS Convention. Agreed to again advocate following up on some of the European suggestions. He will respond to comments on postponement of action until after independent expert's final report as they are complementary not exclusive. For prior conventions, there was a drafting committee to work on an instrument. We are coming back with a specific proposal by October.

SIXTH WORKING SESSION OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON AGEING (OEWG)
PANEL 3: OLDER PERSONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
16 JULY 2015

Chair: Aldana Almura, Qatar

DPR Mateo Estreme: Thanked Qatar for enabling sessions to be webcast.

Reflecting human rights issues in indicators

Ms. Grace Sanico Steffan, OHCHR

Have created a model to create human rights indicators at country level developed with the input of many. It provides balance between universal and for national level and for certain groups eg older persons.

Human rights community relies on statistics to support evidence-based policies. Specific data related to a convention on the rights of older persons would be developed to insure implementation.

Human rights based approach to data:

1) need more than national averages - need disaggregation by age to design more effective policies covering entire life cycle - requires new partnerships
2) must measure accessibility - data may not yet be available but could be so that indicators should not be limited to what is currently measured and could use non traditional sources that meet human rights' and statistical standards
3) "nothing without us" - encourage wide participation and cross training of statisticians could strengthen collaboration

Data collection safeguards:

1) self-identification
2) non disclosure
3) independent of politics
4) need to develop guidelines

Accountability Framework:

1) measuring outcomes and means - strengthening rigorous independent review
2) clear and transparent national tailoring process
3) more direct communication with the population served

Update on the process of developing SDG indicators

Ms. Francesca Perucci, Chief, Statistical Services Branch, Statistics Division, DESA.

Was responsible for global monitoring of MDGs. We are preparing a framework of SDG indicators at global, national, sub-national and thematic monitoring. Global indicators are crucial for informing global discussions/picture on progress on goals and targets and provide a structure of linked targets and

inform advocacy campaigns. Indicators at the global level insure consistency and collaboration across statistical commissions and offices. They provide a rational approach to indicators that can be compared. Global indicators can help develop link between statistics and policies and they create a framework for capacity building - what are data development efforts that need to be carried out. National indicators can replicate some of the global ones as well as be country specific. Thematic indicators are to be used for more in-depth analysis.

Process for designing indicators:

1) inter-government negotiations provided political guidance
2) Statistical Commission presented a technical report
3) 28 member state reps plus observers (eg ILO, WHO, monitoring groups
4) High Level Group will oversee overall development of indicators

First meeting was 1 and 2 June and formed two discussion streams looking at concepts and methods behind indicators and their interlinkages.

Deadline: end of 2015 to have report to be submitted to Statistical Commission 4 day meeting in March 2016. Platform created is open to all national statistical commissioners and will be providing review and input.

Final step: bringing to Inter-government process for endorsement

<u>Selection of indicators:</u>

1) be methodological sound
2) easy to be understand
3) relevant to the goal and target
4) be timely
5) regularly produced over time
6) international comparable
7) must be for every target - "something that is not counted, does not count"
8) on all aspects of the target

<u>Main challenges:</u>

1) limited number of indicators while maintaining the ambition of the agreement
2) address issues of inequality
3) cover all groups - make sure that key indicators relevant for those groups

Ageing and older persons are specifically mentioned in proposed targets; issues of disaggregation where we know that we must highlight this group. Local governments are important for producing additional data eg census as well as new additional sources of data

(Data Revolution Group recommendations).

Issues with existing data sources:

1) census - only every 10 years and not many variables

2) household surveys - can include questions on ageing
3) administrative records - have potential
4) civil registration and vital statistics
5) explore non traditional sources

Main challenges:

1) of invisibility
2) of inequality

New opportunities/what will it take?

1) utilize "big data" for social indicators
2) dialogue with policy makers and data producers in countries
3) extending age limits in surveys
4) exploiting sources - traditional and non traditional
5) tabulating existing data

Active ageing indicators

Mr. Asghar Zaidi, University of Southampton, UK

Full presentation will be available on-line. Work carried out on behalf of European 2012 Year of Active Ageing and represent his views.

1. Active ageing is considered a relevant approach - need to accompany life expectancy with active and engaged people who contribute to welfare of society.
2. Introduce instrument used as a tool kit at the EU "Active Ageing Index"
3. Five key finds from the latest Active Ageing Report. Have 2008, 2010 and 2012 data points. 2012 was 10th anniversary of MIPAA and second 5 year review. This project was advised by expert group including key stakeholders including older persons.
4. Active Ageing Index and its relevance to the work of the OEWGA

Two messages:

1. Active ageing is a right for older persons - right for financial security, employment, etc
2. Work shows that fuller realization of active ageing remains an aspiration even in most developed countries.

Important caveats:

1. Active ageing doe not sufficiently capture all rights for older persons
2. Active Ageing Index can offer a framework for baseline assessment and monitoring of rights of older persons

Vienna Ministerial Declaration insures that we lead toward a society for all ages

Commission for Social Development emphasized "empowerment" in economic and social life

WHO 2002 promoted Active Ageing under Alex Kalache's leadership - added lifelong learning to pillars of active ageing

Key features of Active Ageing Project:

1) engaging more policy makers
2) comparative tool
3) has 22 indicators in 4 domains - right to employment; participation in society; independent living. In comparing such diverse resources of each country, introduced another domain. **Putting a focus on human capital - positive view of older persons' contributions. Reflects not only rights but also responsibilities of older persons** eg extending age of working.
4) shows interlinkages eg less financial security with poor health

Critical observations

1) Active ageing focuses on outcomes whereas rights will begin with legal instruments and then can observe outcomes
2) To look at well being of older persons, use HelpAge International's Index

Key findings:

1. Even top country - Denmark - has areas for improvement

2. Men do better than women

3. Despite 2008-2012 economic crisis, there has been increase in Active Ageing

4. Higher Active Ageing Index values correlates with higher satisfaction

5. Countries which push toward greater empowerment of older people are the ones with higher wealth per capita not necessary cause and effect

Active Ageing Index and its relevance to OEWGA

1. strategies empower older people to fulfill their full potential and improve their quality of life
2. AAI helps identify specific country priorities
3. AAI provides results for 28 EU countries and have done this work for the US and are doing it in other countries including Canada, Serbia, etc.

Interactive Dialogue

Sweden: often lack of support system for older persons. Sweden has taken a lifecycle approach to Post 2015 development agenda. Believe in ageing at the core of the agenda. Crucial to have indicators related to older persons. Question: How will this be achieved?

IAGG: Sec General - Regrettable that one or more SDG goal does not focus on older persons which will increase from 12 - 16% of the global population by 2030. Conventional institutions of social welfare will be insufficient. Too many older persons are excluded from employment due to ageism and new technologies. Propose Ageing Integrated Policy: - assessment of work by capacity not by age; appropriate role of older persons based on knowledge and skills; training; age friendly environment and industries. Supports UN convention.

AARP: Calling for age to be relevant in SDGs. Task is to strengthen the human rights system in addition to Post 2015 development agenda. Measuring action on goals and targets through indicators. What gets measured, gets done. Fundamentally a human rights issue. Mentioned NCDs limited to 70. Female violence data omits girls under 5 and women over 49 - this is a human rights issue. Disaggregation must be more than 60+ and must be by 5 year cohorts. Want inclusion of all people at every stage of life. OEWGA must stay fully focused on its mandate to insure rights of older persons. "moderator: excellent points. I see that you are well prepared."

El Salvador: Defining Indicators are a new concept for many of us. How are we going to reconcile different views from political vs technical review? We want to focus on indicators for older persons but they might not be measurable.

Brazil: **Believes that protection and promotion of older persons should be cross cutting of SDGs and appreciate reference to "lifelong learning" despite many states which do not want specific reference to different groups.** Many say that many UN surveys end at 49 years, what is the UN doing to tackle this upper age limit when people are living longer?

US: Shared US ageing data collection - census and every 4 years a survey on older Americans; Dept of Health and Human Services provides data and statistics on older persons and those with disabilities; ACL's Office of Performance and Evaluation - developing measures and conducting national surveys; Dept of HHS analysis of US census analyzing results for older persons, disaggregated by sex, race, ethnicity.

Costa Rica: Development agenda should include older persons to be protected and provided to opportunities. How can we reconcile active ageing data with people getting old in impoverished situations eg living on the street?

Gray Panthers: (Jack) Statistical issues vis-a-vis older persons is related to human rights.

Lifelong learning is in the goal but not in the target. We do not invisibility of older persons to remain.

Center for Gerontological Studies: (India) need a society for all ages. Oldest of the old should be given priority and encourage self-help groups. Need to provide medications.

International Longevity Centre - Alex Kalache Was director of Programme on Aeging and Health with WHO and launched Active Aeging approach. Called for caution - eg where you have to work because you don't have income security and get points for this in AAI eg Sweden vs Portugal. If we see rapid declines from one year to another in ranking, we must analyze why. We are still using ageist language eg if over 70, we are not interested in your death of NCDs.

Responses:

Francesca: building capacity in implementing Post 2015 agenda. Good mention on data in Addis outcome document.

Grace: Limitations of current data collection. We need to improve on existing tools with statistical techniques eg small area estimation, improving civil data and using partners. Can increase age limit in surveys. OHCHR we push for more participatory approach in entire production of data - include all stakeholders eg human rights talking to statisticians and rights holders themselves. Calling for greater data disaggregation which is crucial for understanding multiple discrimination.

Mr. Zaidi: Older people's economic contributions are to be acknowledged. Focus on the oldest of the old. AAI takes into account labor market and income. Global Age Index began in 2013 and working toward version 2 to be released in 2016.

Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights by Older Persons

Ms. Rosita Kornfeld-Matte

UNFPA report spoke about increase life expectancies. 1 in 9 will be 60+ with projections of 1 in 5 by 2050. Women constitute majority of the group of older persons. Old age is the longest cycle of our cycles with greatest growth in the oldest of the group. Need to take a fresh look at society's view of the ageing process, relationships between people. Age is a social construct based in part of the role of a person in their society. Obstacles can create the situation of the older person. Climate change, urbanization, modernization, changes in family structure, rapid development of information technologies, globalization, migration all impact older age. There are improvements in health, social security, etc but still remain significant inequalities. Ageing raises new and profound questions on dealing with growing segment of population. She has analyzed certain segments eg violence, older women. She has carried out a number of activities in international legal and political arenas. She has held meetings with many experts eg ECLAC and with civil society to take into account their opinions. What we need to study realities to rethink concept of ageing as a complex reality. Right to care, autonomy, etc are some of the issues she is looking at in order to help states augment their legislation. Annual thematic report to be presented to OHCHR will refer to autonomy, analyze of international instruments and continuing education. Human Rights Council asked her to study problems that older persons encounter in enjoying their rights. Looked at older women, impact of disaster risk management, climate change, care for those with dementia. Asked to evaluate human rights effect of implementation of MIPAA and prepared a questionnaire with a view to identifying best practices and challenge in implementation of MIPAA. Requested more contributions. Conducted a number of country visits invited by them to look at best practices and challenges in Slovenia, Austria and Mauritius. Mandate is to place people at the center. Older persons cannot afford to wait. Welcome support of civil society.

Interactive Dialogue

Uruguay: We have good standards, MIPAA didn't do a lot in practical terms to help in daily lives and so support a global legal instrument to protect the rights of older persons. Looking toward future position of the rapporteur.

Singapore: Especially important that she mentioned that older age is the longest part of lives now. We are asking if 14 years of formal schooling are enough? age of retirement? Important to consult older persons on what they want. Ours show keen on lifelong learning and volunteerism. What best practices exist on supporting these? How and what more can international community do at present to commit to protect rights of older persons?

Argentina: Extremely important that we hear from the rapporteur. Comment: Aim of Argentina and Brazil put forward the proposal to create this position which had 3 aspects: 1) raise awareness; 2) identify where there are short comings; 3) inclusion of older persons in human rights mechanisms of the UN rather than to marginalize them.

Brazil: What have you found in terms of lack of protection of rights of older persons?

HelpAge International: Regional director for Latin America - appointment of independent expert showed the need for her work. Look forward to her reports. Three year term is a short one so we urge member states to renew her mandate with sufficient resources.

Rosita: She is working pro bono and has only one assistant on this huge subject. There are areas that are part of the mandate from the High Commissioner. Everything that she reported on today are contained

within that mandate. She understands that Uruguay wants things to move more quickly. She will produce a report in September at the Human Rights meeting in Geneva. She will be providing her opinions and her experiences on country reports. Fully agree with Argentina's 3 pillars of her mandate. Re Brazil's question, we have found good practices in some areas as well as shortcomings in other eg ill treatment, lack of human resources trained to look after older persons particularly with carers who are informals. Found disparities in the way in way care is provided in long term residences. Have seen ethnic discrimination in a lot of countries.

SIDE EVENT: "ARE REGIONAL STANDARDS ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS ADEQUATE?"
16 JULY 2015

Notes from Katherine Pettus

Slovenia Representative. Are regional standards on rights of older persons adequate?

Will focus on discussion about the question are the gaps in older persons rights. Are the discussions contributing to the change in the mindset in how we are dealing with rights of older persons. Have herad some proposals from MS and regional organisations, but still there is a lot of aspiration and anticipation that much more needs to be done.

Frederico Villegas Beltrán, Human Rights Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina

Lawyer. Foreign service career diplomat. OAS rep in Wash DC until 2004, Human Rights, Cooperation and relationship with Civil Society. Five minutes five ideas.

Why it is important that we are clear, and why it is important to move on to a new convention. Title of the meeting is standards. What do we mean by standards? Which meaning are we talking about?

- Level of quality of attainment?
- An idea or model to measure in comparative evaluations?
- Rule or principle that is used as a basis for judgment.

Another word is paradigm. What is a paradigm shift? In social science, a paradigm is the gathering of belief and vision of a community and its certain historical context?? In 300 years, from Westphalia to UDHR. Whatever a country does with the people under its jurisdiction is not a matter for other states. No international law. IL was born after WW2 and mass atrocities. Changed that paradigm. Individuals have rights beyond being nationals of one state or another. Individuals have human rights. Most vulnerable victims of those mass atrocities, not only the holocaust. Four groups always: women, persons with disabilities, children, older persons. Famous picture in Birkenau. Line that went directly to gas chambers. Three of those four have an international convention today.

Working group. Diagnosis is over. Experts have sent a very sound message. More vulnerability, more mistreatment, lack of protection, dispersal of norms, Madrid Declaration, does not even qualify as soft law. Not the source of jurisprudence, either domestically or regionally. Americas and Africa have decided to advance as a source of jurisprudence to change the paradigm on older persons. If we believe that universal rights are universal and contribute to change of paradigm it is very important that we continue to work on this convention and regional experiences are very important for this path we have to follow. Not necessary to have a treaty to respect human rights? Acceptable if someone thinks that, but if you have experience of a specific case of a person that a person has access to justice and obtain justice they could not before the convention ratified. Convention on rights of Child and Disabilities convention were paradigm shifts.

Nena Georgantzi, Age Platform Europe

Lawyer. Age Platform Europe a network of older persons' organisation. Drafted recommendations on rights of older persons. Will provide critical constructive analysis of. Council of Europe through steering committee on HR drafted a recommendation on rights of older persons. Has european Social Charter. Have other soft law instruments. Rights of older persons not fully implemented in practice. Provide specific guidance. Idea behind the instrument is that it should be consolidating existing standards. Case law of European Court of Human Rights. First european instrument that specifically addresses. Non-binding. Part of its mandate. Some fear of time around negotiations that a binding instrument might entail.

Drafting group did not include all MS — only 12. Included civil society. Two year process and only four meetings. First law elaborated by Secretariat. European court of HR. OP in need of care and protection. Unbalanced document. Enlarged the scope of the document. Active ageing added, entitlements that would allow OP to be active participants in their society. Did not give same level of detail to social rights, but still an important wing that would not have been achieved without CS. Managed to introduce principle nothing about us without us. Asked MS to include OP in implementation of the recommendations. Many good elements, but overall we are satisfied with the improvement. One of the main disadvantages is that it does not go far enough re social protection — income, employment, etc. Included in revised Charter. More traditional rights, civil and political, more consensus about what should be included.

A lot of detail with regard to rights to care. More provisions around autonomy and participation and others around elder abuse and violence. Specific sub-chapter on palliative care. Recognises how important palliative and EOL care for rights of OP. Defines OP by referring to specific barriers brought up by environment. Does not set age limit. Asked MS to include European Social Charter … has a long list of good practice to provide guidance to show how rights can be put into effect. Has to be read in hand with explanatory memorandum. Issues around autonomy and legal capacity. Seems to promote diverging standards. Was only adopted last year. So what is happening now?

Awareness level across EU states relatively limited. Only available in English, French, and Polish. One recommendation would be to translate it. Very limited resources. Trying to disseminate as far as possible. Promoting the instrument in an event around the world. So far very little mention and very little use. Opportunities for better implementation. Integrate in case law??

Review five years after adoption. Would it be done in a meaningful way, or only report on some aspects? Would try to work with Secretariat but need support of MS.

Complementary with international standards. Could regional standards complement international standards or mutually exclusive. Not uncommon for regional to ratify first. Can precede or follow. Important interchange between regional and international standards. Need to do a cross-analysis of the standards. Different standard in age discrimination in employment, for instance. something that can be improved on in existing standards.

A look at the African Union Protocol on Older Persons Rights

After first few years of work quite hectic. Attended one meeting of WG — Keep the articles short and simple. Did not want complicated discussions at level of policy organs. On the other hand much was lost — whole issue of palliative care. Older persons have been on the back burner since 2002. Nothing has happened to improve their lives. Lifespan only increased by two years. All the articles there are peculiar to Africa — 10 — protection from abuse and harmful traditional practices. Protection of older women. Also to do all types of menial work. Issue of care and support in extended family system.

Upcoming convention should sharpen on health — OAS convention takes care of, and recommendations from Europe.

Issue of social protection, income security for our people a bit one. Be clear on standards.

Old age pensions for older persons. Namibia, S. Africa, and Mauritius give 2% of income. But should be 15-20 % of household food expenditures. Also have cash transfer systems. Keep it simple, and make sure that cash paid out where it is needed. Also have a system to have cash paid out for impoverished children when they live with elderly.

If this convention could push for minimum social protection floor for vulnerable populations in general. Separate article on capacity building and CSOs in this field. Limited in work that they can and may do. In some countries very strictly controlled. Role of regional organisations must come out in the convention. Keep politicians accountable — should be a separate para in the convention. And national focal points in member states important.

Sooyoun Han, Care Rights, Korea. "Cultural differences in recognising and protecting older persons rights in end of life care and decisions."

Need concrete implementation of international law to protect human rights. Data and statistics slide.

Statistics show that most end their lives in ICU rather than at home, which is what they want.

Rights of foreigners and immigrants not protected in Korea re end of life care wishes.

Clashes between families and individuals re wishes at EOL

Want to receive family support rather than governmental support. Women forced to care for family members.

Taboo to do advance care planning. Lack of health care legislation for end of life care and decisionmaking. No ideas about autonomy.

Lack of regulations and standards for medical staff as well as social worker competences performing their work in the processing of EOL Care.

Under developed infrastructure for hospice and palliative care systems.

Some elderly commit suicide due to severe physical and emotional pain (Chang 2013) Most of elderly suicide comes from emotional and physical pain. Not just Korea's problem but also many Asian countries.

www.carerights.org

Parliament considering two laws:

End of Life Care decision

Hospice and Palliative Care Law

Next year planning to make international health care decision day part of social workers' conference?? And want to implement soft law ??

Dr. Raymond Jessurun, CORV: Moving from Inter-American to International Convention

Look at involvement of CS since 2002. Brasilian declaration adopted in 2007. Plea for Independent Expert and Plea for international convention made. Tres Rios Declaration of MIPA. CS provided all the elements that were missing. Governments adopted what CSOs brought and we saw reflections of that in San Jose Charter on rights of older persons and implementation of that. OAS governments have adopted a lot of what we presented.

CSOs have an active role and should continue this. MIPPA did not give governments an obligation, just guidelines. Protection was not there. Already thirty years since Vienna Action Plan on Ageing.

What is the norm, what is the best practice? Is there a minimum we can agree on? Case law when cases come to Inter-American Court.

Article 4, Safeguarding Human Rights. article 4e — Redefine international cooperation. solidarity principle when we talk about IC lack something.

Are all HR represented in Interamerican Convention.

14 Civil and Political / 14 Econ and Soc Cultural Rights. discrepancies.

Details right to health and pC

Right to Social Protection lacking

Right to adequate standard of living.

Develop Protective Legal Instrument: Use all three regional instruments as input for initial draft international convention

Drafting group should be under OHCHR. Suggests RKM head this.

Civil Society Input Team — Educate seniors, don't give up the fight.

Argentina. New International instrument will educate judges and society about their rights.

SIXTH WORKING SESSION OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON AGEING (OEWG)
AFTERNOON SESSION
16 JULY 2015

Interactive dialogue with civil society

Morocco

Existing mechanisms do not sufficiently protect older persons today eg access to healthcare, age based discrimination in employment, etc. Stress the relevance of the mandate of OEWGA and the independent expert and supports exchanging good practices, national efforts eg in eliminating age based discrimination, poverty, etc Need to include the rights of older persons in Post 2015 agenda and pay particular attention to older women.

Nepal

Almost 21% of population will be 60+, a shift in demographics which presents new challenges. In 2006, Nepal enacted the Senior Citizen Act. Must continue to recognize older persons as valuable members of society. Older women are particularly in need. Nepal **calls for international community to promote the dignity of older persons and make best use of our knowledge.** Using MIPAA, government has adopted multi-sectoral approach with NGOs and local groups. Senior Citizen Act is in the process of revision. Government is open to new initiatives to insure that no one is left behind. We will continue to actively participate here and at other UN forums and **joins in calling for a new UN convention for protecting the rights of older persons.**

Denmark

Fully supports implementing current mechanisms and frameworks and MIPAA is a useful instrument and remains skeptical of normative gaps. Recognize rights cover older persons. Focus our resources on implementing current mechanisms.

Holy See

Applauds leadership as chair of OEWGA since 2011. Committed to all human rights and elimination of all forms of discrimination of the elderly who are made to feel a burden on society. Current century is the ageing century. Currently 10% are 60+ and will double by 2050. Draw attention to elderly women who are often excluded. Need to promote attitude of acceptance and their care by the family. Acknowledgement of gaps but no agreement on what to do about it. Must address underlying causes and promote policies and systems of education against the throw away culture. Must not define us by what we produce but can see contributions to the greater good. Elderly have collective memory and knowledge to guide us.

Deputy Director of ILO

Recall importance of labor standards in addressing issues of social security, protection floors, elimination of discrimination, life long learning. ILO conducted comprehensive review of demographic shift resulted in policy mix of ageing, sustainable development guided by principles of ILO.

1) ILO urged for social protection floors and social security
2) emphasized need to combat discrimination based on age or disabilities

1) lifelong learning measures to foster healthy life styles throughout life cycle taking into account age,
gender, disabilities

3) promotion of care sector

AMPID, Brazilian organization

Spoke about violence against older persons who are seen as an inter-family fight; older persons lose broad autonomy leading to violence and neglect. Such violence is meted out by the state. We need to reassess social security and welfare systems to insure that older persons can live in accessible housing and surroundings. OAS Inter-American Convention is the first legally binding instrument. Brazil was one of the first to sign followed by Argentina. Her organization was involved.

Costa Rican NGO

Works with older persons (167 groups in different communities) across the country. Have a training institute in gerontology; older persons participate in courses we offer. Work on the issue of rights and set up local commissions which lobby institutions and on behalf of older persons to bring about change to bring about active ageing. 2007 established Observatory for rights of older persons who act as protagonists and is a model for raising awareness. 2009 fostered a forum which is an independent body which brings together many stakeholders to participate in decision-making. What have we learned? They can develop themselves throughout their lifecycle. They are fully able to make contributions to communities and families. Participation in education stimulates mental development. They must be fully aware of their rights. **We firmly support a convention and urge the drafting of it.** Include: access to a universal pension set at a level to preserve dignified life; learning as a lifelong right; need greater participation in the decision-making process; rights based national plans; support independent expert.

Florence Shen, Gray Panthers

Spoke about encouraging intergenerational involvement. We learned at looking through the lens of ageism. We were not made aware of these issues.

HelpAge International, Bridget Sleap

Welcome consensus on gaps but there is no consensus on where there is a normative one. Issue-specific human rights instruments have been developed even without this agreement. Spending more time to determine if there is a normative gap is not necessary. EU's suggestion to deal with better use of existing mechanisms. CEDAW General Resolution 27 has not increased action since its adoption. **Remains firmly in belief on moving forward on a new convention.**

DPR Estreme: we are taking in your points.

Japanese Support Center for Activity and Research in Older Persons

She has been researching older persons laws. In her country, social security and national pension has been reduced. Declining birthrate and ageing in Japan. Cuts of welfare support resulting in law suits. Supreme Court has not paid enough attention to living conditions of older persons. Supports a convention.

INPEA

A lawyer, member of interdisciplinary research group on ageing in Belgium. Offered a story that indicated the lack of human rights treatment of an elderly nursing home. He used it to support the need for a convention. The law is a human construct to help people to stand tall.

Argentina

Mentioned sharing views as expressed by HelpAge in its statement.

International Longevity Centre

Remind everyone of Monica's suggestion to have a subcommittee to put in writing a framework. We can think of social exclusion and higher rates of poverty in the very countries that still hesitate to support a legal instrument. It is time for action - not for confrontation with the developed countries.

Senior Citizens of Zambia

In 2008, Zambia produced a National Policy on Ageing, approved by Cabinet in 2013 and has yet to be launched. It will assist in enhancing mainstreaming ageing issues and pave the way toward legal reforms. It will facilitate domestication of international conventions such as **this new convention now being discussed which will be the most effective way for the enjoyment of their rights in older age.** Salute OAS and AU for Protocol.

Viet Nam Association of the Elderly

Older representative - spoke about increasing awareness and need laws and **a convention on the rights of older people**. We need a convention which relates to country needs and should include concrete guidelines and efficient implementation.

Bill Smith, IAHSA

In over 30 countries touching the lives of millions in all areas of the world. Applauds the work of the independent expert which we expect to develop a new legal instrument and hope that she will be continued until a new term and applauded OAS Inter-American Convention. Now it is time to move to draft language and TOR for a convention. IASA supports Argentina. Have heard good work of developed countries where there are still gaps. Support to families should be bolstered in all countries. **Need a binding convention for the human rights of older persons globally.** Also, support better implementation of existing mechanisms. IASA supports GAROP and recommends seeking out its website.

DPR Estreme: Your statements will be posted on our website.

INPEA on behalf of more than 23 NGOs including AARP, IFA, GAROP, ILCs, etc.

Political declaration was read. Call upon member states to commence drafting of a convention at the next OEWGA session.

DRP Estreme: Thanked civil society for our contributions.

Discussion on the way forward which is the tradition of OEWGA's (45 minutes)

Costa Rica

Pushes for legally binding instrument for protecting the rights of older persons. Calls for a group of experts or working group to identify elements for a convention.

US

Question remains - what can member states do to improve the situation of older persons? Some have argued a specific legal instrument. Most speakers have acknowledged that general human rights

instruments apply to older persons so the problem is implementation. Governments need to take into account laws and MIPAA. Rights of older persons need to be protected.

EU

Thanked all for a fruitful discussion and thoughtful inputs from civil society. Best practices have been exchanged. Framework is not being sufficiently implemented. Need to raise awareness. Independent expert can continue in a systematic manner to raise awareness. Other treaty bodies could be encouraged to devote attention of older persons. UPR could be used as well as other UN agencies could mainstream human rights into their plans.

DPR of South Africa on behalf of the Group of Friends of Older Persons

Established August 2013. Call on member states to increase member participation. Many of the problems older persons have been discussed, intersection of age and disability, persistence of ageism, particular needs of older women. **An international legal framework is needed consolidating rights of older persons into one document and would strengthen monitoring.** We are repeating same things in each session. It is time for OEWGA to move forward and welcome regional developments. We recognize contributions of civil society here and in negotiations of Post 2015.

Canada

Thanked civil society for their suggestions and thoughtful comments. Need for improvement in promoting rights of older persons. Canada to continue to express need to better use the existing human rights framework eg through MIPAA. Important for all countries to express their views. What is practical and possible today within human rights framework. New convention would add little and would not bring about concrete change.

Argentina

Part of the Group of Friends - we need a convention is the point we keep mentioning. There has been a conceptual misunderstanding. Some delegates have stated that they did not agree that only through an international instrument can we protect rights of older persons versus implementing what we already have eg MIPAA which is a political compromise that is non binding. We are not saying that implementation of MIPAA would not further support rights of older persons but it is insufficient. Those who cannot raise their own voices, need protection from us as we did for children, for those with disabilities.

Switzerland

Thanked all for the discussion. Mentioned Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Clear that we do not have a normative gap but have an issue of better implementation. Look forward to independent expert's report. Encourage all governments to implement human rights of older persons.

Panama

She is a family psychologist and a professor in that field. In her country, they mourn the death of their pet. The time has come for each country to step up to the plate. An instrument would allow us to be on the same page.

Japan

Read out their statement - measures to be taken to plug gaps without a new legal instrument. Japan will continue to be actively involved in OEWGA.

Item 6: Provisional agenda for the next OEWGA session

DPR Mateo Estreme: propose that it will be prepared later with the Bureau and will make it available to regional groups for their comments.

Item 7: Adoption of the draft report

Next week, Estreme will circulate key points summary of this OEWGA session by 31 July.

DPR Estreme: mentioned that the summary of OEWGA 5 is available on the website. Report of OEWGA 6 will be incorporated into the report which will include member participation and the chair's comments. Plea to African Group to put forward a new member to join the Bureau.

Adopted report with no dissent.

Closing thoughts by chair

Summary will refer to proposals and statements submitted. We delved us to consider a few new issues: 1) clear how important the issue of human rights of older persons is. 2) some see existing instruments such as MIPAA can be better implemented but 3) for a growing number including civil society, there is the belief that only a binding legal instrument is necessary.

Points of common understanding.

1) growing ageing of population who will become key actors
2) shift in paradigm as not passive recipients but as active actors
3) existing mechanisms are not adequate - deficiencies in implementation and/or a normative gap. This is the only body of the UN to discuss the best way of increasing the protection the human rights of older persons.

Mandate from GA: to work to strengthen the protection of rights of older persons by considering existing framework, identifying possible gaps and considering possible further instruments. Mandate of resolution was to consider proposals for an international legal instruments based on holistic approach...calls us this group to submit a proposal key elements in a legal instrument to protect rights and dignity of older persons not currently covered. We have to abide by the resolution. We need to think collectively how to fulfill this mandate. Mandate of the independent expert is complementary to our group. Its time frame is in no way conditioned by what we do.

Concrete proposals were put on the table. Last year, he reviewed the proposals that were made. He listed them eg better use of UPR, compile measurable indicators on older persons for Post 2015 agenda, UN language referring to older persons and their rights be included, have a compilation of existing instruments, in OHCHR compiled report in July 2012. Encouraged input after this session. We are going to have to get used to using the word "Convention" as an international instrument. It is unanimous from civil society that we grasp the issue of drafting a Convention which is part of our mandate. Can we ignore it? My response is "no" and an appeal to get down to this task. We can debate the best process - eg ad hoc committee, special committee, expert committee, etc. We need to establish modalities, deadline, input for starting point. We must not say that the UN is not the place to negotiate a human rights instrument as this is the right place to do this.

Thanked many. Made an appeal to continue working together.