



Gerontology Days 2021 International Scientific Conference

26 November 2021

Section of the Association for Women's Career Development in Hungary
(AWCDH)

Programs of the AWCDH dedicated to the UN Decade of Healthy Ageing
within the framework of cooperation between the Faculty of Health at the
University of Debrecen
and the Association for Women's Career Development in Hungary

A Step Forward with the Help of a Friend of Older Persons

- ▶ Section of the Association for Women's Career Development in Hungary (AWCDH)
- ▶ Hosts:
 - ▶ Ágnes Bene PhD, (University of Debrecen)
 - ▶ Andrea Ferenczi (AWCDH)
- ▶ Susan B. Somers, President, INPEA
- ▶ International Network for the Prevention Elder Abuse
- ▶

WHO Elder Abuse Key Facts

Key facts

- Around 1 in 6 people 60 years and older experienced some form of abuse in community settings during the past year.
- Rates of elder abuse are high in institutions such as nursing homes and long-term care facilities, with 2 in 3 staff reporting that they have committed abuse in the past year.
- Rates of elder abuse have increased during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Elder abuse can lead to serious physical injuries and long-term psychological consequences.
- Elder abuse is predicted to increase as many countries are experiencing rapidly ageing populations.
- The global population of people aged 60 years and older will more than double, from 900 million in 2015 to about 2 billion in 2050.

The International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA) was founded by Rosalie Wolf and colleagues at an international conference in Adelaide, Australia, in 1997.

- ▶ This was at a point in time when elder abuse research and practice as academic concerns were lacking. INPEA was developed for an interdisciplinary academic setting that focused on scholarship and translational research
- ▶ It was instrumental in collaborating with the World Health Organization in developing the Toronto Statement in 2002 and the Missing Voices study and report, which was co-authored by INPEA and WHO, among other studies and publications.

INPEA expanded its international scope from 2001-10 by developing a presence as a non-governmental organization with special consultative status at the United Nations

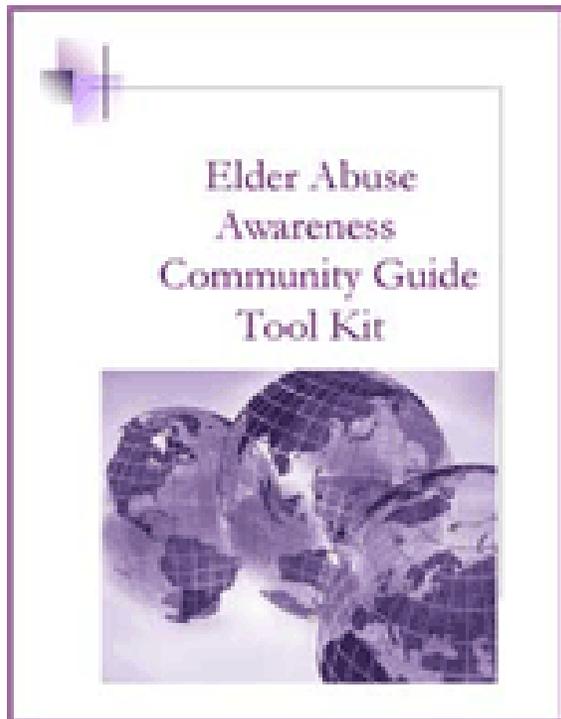
Because it is the only NGO with this status that has a specific focus on elder abuse, it has effectively worked to bring this issue to the fore using UN Commissions and special working groups. It takes the lead in developing specific statements for other NGOs to sign onto for the CSW, CSD, Open-Ended Working Group and other world government meetings, and plans and presents interventions at these forums. To do so requires understanding of the highly technical language and processes of the UN, something for which it has developed expertise and leadership. INPEA intended to collaborate with other NGOs with consultative status to bring awareness of elder abuse as a human rights issue to the world stage.

Coalition-building and participation through the international ageing NGO community.

- ▶ INPEA engages in extensive coalition-building and participation through the international ageing NGO community. It has developed an innovative membership structure with regional representatives in countries around the world, with special emphasis on developing countries.
- ▶ 3.3 Levels of participation - local, national, international UN ECE

World Elder Abuse Awareness Day

WEAAD- 15 June



Resource "Tool Kit" to Raise World Awareness on Adult Abuse

Open Ended Working Group on Ageing for the Purpose of strengthening the Human Rights of Older Persons -- OEWGA



The General Assembly's
Open-ended Working Group
on Ageing

8th session, 5 – 7 July 2017
CR4, United Nations Headquarters, New York

social.un.org/ageing-working-group

60+
COUNTS

#OEWG8
@UN4Ageing





UN ECE Meaningful participation of older persons and civil society in policymaking

DESIGNING A STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION PROCESS

<https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-08/UNECE%20meaningful%20participation%20guidance%20note.pdf>

Guidance note
August 2021

Box 1: Continuum of participation

- ▶ . Contribution: voluntary or other forms of input to predetermined programmes and projects.
- ▶ • Information sharing: stakeholders are informed about their rights, responsibilities, and options.
- ▶ • Consultation: stakeholders are given the opportunity to interact and provide feedback and may express suggestions and concerns. However, analysis and decisions are usually made by outsiders, and stakeholders have no assurance that their input will be used.
- ▶ • Cooperation and consensus building: stakeholders negotiate positions and help determine priorities, but the process is directed by outsiders.
- ▶ • Decision-making: stakeholders have a role in making decisions on policy, project design and implementation.
- ▶ • Partnership: stakeholders work together as equals towards mutual goals.
- ▶ • Empowerment: transfer of control over decision-making and resources to stakeholders
- ▶ Source: Karl, M. (2002) 11

Box 4: Examples of international and regional networks on ageing

- Age Platform Europe
- Global Alliance for the Rights of Older People (GAROP)
- HelpAge International
- International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics (IAGG)
- International Federation on Ageing (IFA)
- International Longevity Centre Global Alliance (ILC Global Alliance)
- International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA)
- International Social Security Association (ISSA)
- NGO Committees on Ageing in New York, Geneva and Vienna
- Stakeholder Group on Ageing (SGA)
- Stakeholder Group on Ageing Africa (SGAA)

Box 3: How gender and age intersect

- Gender roles can change with age. Older persons often fulfil roles that are not typical of their gender, such as older men caring for their grandchildren, and older women heading households.
- Gender-based discrimination, particularly in later life, can be hidden by a lack of sex and agedisaggregated data. This is a major constraint to developing gender-responsive policies and programmes.
- Gender-based discrimination can accumulate over a person's lifetime and be exacerbated in older age.
- Older women can face double discrimination based on both their age and gender.
- Older men can experience challenges to masculinity that can leave them feeling isolated.
- Older women and men and older persons of other genders are at risk of gender-based violence. It is about abuse of power.
- Understanding changing gender identities and power relations throughout life is crucial to understanding the experience of ageing.

Source: Gender equality training toolkit, HelpAge International 2020.

In solidarity with Association for Women's Career Development in Hungary (AWCDH), all older persons and especially older women.

Thank you for your kind attention!