

# **Mapping of existing normative frameworks and guidelines relevant to older people in conflict and disasters: Implications for policy and practice**

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## **Brief context analysis and objective of this paper:**

Currently an estimated 13% of the people world over is above 60. It is also expected that 21% of the population will be above 60 by 2050 (Madrid International Plan, 2002). The gendered nature of ageing reveals that women tend to live longer than men and that older women than older men live alone. There are 83 men for every 100 women over the age of 60; there are only 59 men for every 100 women over the age of 80. Further, statistics from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs indicate that 80 per cent of men over 60 are married compared with only 48 per cent of older women (CEDAW, Recommendation no 27). This suggests that older women may be disproportionately larger group of the ageing population. Similarly 46% of these older persons have a disability (Madrid International plan, 2002). All this suggests that the older people are not a homogenous group and are diverse – and hence also have a great diversity of experience, knowledge and skills.

The objective of this paper is to map out the existing UN led normative frameworks and available guidelines developed by International development organisations and to reflect on their implications for policy and practice to further rights of older people in emergencies.

## **Methodology used:**

Several existing UN led normative frameworks directly or indirectly engage with rights of older people in humanitarian responses. In order to understand their current approach to older people in emergencies, this paper has done a systematic mapping of the current UN initiated normative frameworks. It has analysed these existing normative frameworks and identified their normative principles, enablers/barriers and their suggested priority policy/practice interventions for to further the rights of older people in emergencies. Table 1 captures these issues.

Based on this mapping, the last column in the Table 1 includes our comments on their approaches and any gaps. Further, the last column also capture the main thematic interventions proposed by these UN frameworks. The UN frameworks considered for this analysis are:

1. Madrid International Plan, 2002

2. CEDAW recommendations on older women, 2010
3. Inter- American Treaty on human rights of older people
4. Global Compact on Refugees, 2018
5. Convention and protocol relating to status of refugees, 1951
6. Refugee Convention; OAU (Organisation for African Unity), 1969
7. Directive 2013/33/EU for refugees, 26<sup>th</sup> June 2013
8. Guiding principles on internal displacement, 2004
9. UN convention on rights of people with disabilities, 2006

The main thematic interventions suggested by these UN frameworks are then further systematically mapped with the currently available guidelines and best practices for inclusion of older people in emergencies. These available guidelines are prepared and promoted by different international development organisations and consortiums. This mapping is presented in Table 2.

The guidelines considered for this mapping exercise are:

- 1) ADCAP Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for Older People and People with Disabilities, 2018
- 2) ADCAP Good practice guide for inclusion of older people and people with disabilities (Akerkar and Bhardwaj, 2018)
- 3) UNHCR- Help Age Older people best practices, 2012
- 4) Help Age-IFRC shelter guidelines, 2011
- 5) Older people in Emergencies: considerations for action and policy development by David Hutton, WHO, 2008
- 6) Sphere Standards, 2018

Here we summarise some of the main findings, takeaways and observations arising out of Table 1 and 2

#### **Summarising main findings, takeaways and observations from the mapping:**

The mapping in Table 2 gives a good idea about UN frameworks thematic intervention areas and the available guidance on them. The mapping shows that there are three kinds of thematic intervention areas, namely 1) thematic intervention areas where detailed guidelines are available 2) thematic intervention

areas where some guidelines are available but more work is needed and 3) thematic intervention areas where there are hardly any guidelines and new knowledge needs to be developed.

1. On thematic intervention areas in relation to equal access to food, nutrition, shelter, health care, education, livelihoods, the guidelines have detailed guidance on how this could be achieved. In particular the guidelines are about how to overcome the barriers in accessing these different entitlements: through suitability and adaptations of food, health kits, wash and hygiene kits; age sensitive distribution mechanisms and accessible sites, consultations with older people availability of referral mechanisms, monitoring mechanisms involving older people, and additional resources
2. On thematic interventions on assessments that capture vulnerabilities and contributions of older people, disaggregation of data by sex, age, detailed guidance is available: Revise data collection tools to incorporate sex, age, and disability disaggregated data; Adapting sector specific assessments (food, nutrition, livelihoods, shelter, WASH, protection, health education) to collect data on capacities, and needs of older people; involving older people in these assessments, use of range of tools for such assessments: household questionnaires, participatory tools, focus group discussions to gain insight into diversity of needs and capacities; systematic identification of various barriers faced by the older people in assessment questions, as well as use of other available data sources; use of feedback systems to reflect on disaggregated data, developing standard operating procedure for inclusive assessments
3. On thematic intervention of involving older people in programme planning, detailed guidance is available: Use of community based mechanisms, such as Old people's associations, designing feedback and complaints system that can be accessed and understood by older people, engagements to challenge negative stereotype perceptions of older people and developing solutions to address them; Using contextually sensitive strategies to overcome social barriers; appointing older women and men in skilled roles such as trainers, auditors; supporting participation of older people in all sector activities, establishing older people's committees; adapting communication mechanisms to suit older people
4. On the thematic intervention of making relief workers aware about older people's needs detailed guidelines are available: developing training modules (Use ADCAP training resources), mentoring, and exposure events to build staff capacities implementing inclusive; promotion of messages and exposures to staff that promotes their understanding of barriers and understanding of older people as people with capabilities and skills
5. On the thematic intervention of designing national guidelines to assist older people in emergencies, detailed guidance includes: Review and revise existing strategic documents and humanitarian programming guidelines from older people's perspective; systematically review organisational policies, procedures and programmes and develop change plans to make them inclusive; develop standard operating procedures for inclusive human resources, staff recruitment and training
6. On thematic intervention on protecting older people against violence; some guidance exists, but there may be a need for a better understanding and strategizing for the same. Existing guidance includes: Adapting organisational risk strategies to address concerns of older people, systematic monitoring to ensure that older people are not at risk or harm; strengthening of case management and referrals, building awareness with staff,

organisations and communities about the risk faced by older people and particularly those facing multiple discriminations due to intersections of factors of age, gender, disabilities.

7. On the thematic intervention of assisting older people to be economically self-sufficient in emergencies; some guidelines include, but there may be a need for a better understanding: ensuring non-discrimination of older people in livelihoods; providing livelihood opportunities to older people, consulting older people on their livelihood needs and involving them in livelihood programmes. Also making working environment accessible.
8. On the thematic intervention of recognising the potential of older people as leaders, some guidance exists, but there may be a need for better understanding and strategizing for the same. Existing guidance includes: supporting older people as speakers, moderators, encouraging older people to be on village committees, involving older people in assessments, trainings
9. On the thematic intervention of making infrastructure accessible, there is good guidance on some sectoral areas, but there may be case for understanding it better in other sectoral areas. Available guidance includes: Addressing environmental, physical barriers and designing facilities and distribution systems in ways that are accessible to all; designing and constructing accessible water, toilet, WASH, health facilities; involving older people in constructions of shelters, adapting shelters, and applying national or international accessibility standards
10. On the thematic intervention measures to assist older people in preparedness, reconstruction and prevention; there are good guidelines. Available guidance includes Integrating sex, age, disability inclusion analysis in the programme cycle, strengthening older people's leadership; building specific awareness about risks in and during evacuations, including abandonment; developing guidelines for safe evacuations, and adequate support in evacuation centres and refugee camps
11. On the thematic intervention of protection of inheritance of older women widowed in emergencies, there is no guidance. New knowledge needs to be developed.
12. On the thematic intervention on reception areas for refugees, their registration, hardly any guidance exists. New knowledge needs to be developed
13. On the thematic intervention on giving support to reintegrate older people in countries of origin or supporting host countries to welcome and meet older people, hardly any guidelines exists. New knowledge needs to be developed.
14. On the thematic intervention on need for additional resources, there is no guidance. New knowledge needs to be developed.
15. On the thematic intervention on detention of older refugees and their health concerns, no guidance is available. New knowledge needs to be developed.
16. On meeting adequate standards of living for older refugees in detention, no guidance is available. New knowledge needs to be developed.

The mapping also shows that the guidelines emphasise certain issues that are not currently reflected upon in the current thematic interventions suggested by the UN frameworks. These include:

17. Engagements with different barriers faced by older people: Information barriers, Institutional barriers, Organisational barriers, Attitudinal barriers; strategizing for mainstreaming inclusion in organisations; promoting awareness of rights and entitlements among older people, strategies for advocacy and visibility; learning and dissemination.

In addition to the above reflections, this group also needs to consider following questions: 1) In addition to those identified by this paper (Point number 17) are there any thematic intervention areas that are missing from these currently identified intervention areas by UN normative frameworks 2) Among all the thematic intervention areas, are there some interventions that ought to be prioritised over others? 3) Given that not all the intervention areas are reflected in all the UN Frameworks, how do we proceed to ensure that nation states actually think and implement on all these intervention areas?

**Table 1: Mapping UN Normative Frameworks for their approach and the main thematic interventions**

Evaluated Document	Normative Principles	Objectives	Barriers and Enablers	Priority Interventions for policy and practice that have implications for older people	Gaps /Comments and Key Themes
Madrid Plan for Action	Eliminating age discriminations Recognition of dignity of older persons	Three priority Directions to achieve: 1.older persons and development; 2.advancing health and wellbeing into old age; 3.ensuring enabling and supportive environments.	'older persons are especially vulnerable and should be identified as such because they may be isolated from family and friends and less able to find food and shelter. They may also be called upon to assume primary care giving roles. Governments and humanitarian relief agencies should recognize that older persons can make a positive contribution in coping with emergencies in promoting rehabilitation and reconstruction'	<p><u>See Issue 8</u></p> <p>1.To enable equal access by older persons to food, shelter and medical care and other services during and after natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies:</p> <p>Give physical and mental rehabilitation services to the older people with disabilities</p> <p>Provide humanitarian assistance to older people in situations of internal displacement</p> <p>Inclusion of older people's contributions and vulnerabilities in needs assessment</p> <p>Relief workers are made aware about older people's health and other needs so that basic needs assistance is adapted to their requirements</p> <p>Appropriate services are available, older people have physical access to them, are involved in their planning and delivery.</p> <p>Older refugees in newer backgrounds are supported to develop new social networks in the new setting</p> <p>Targeting older refugees in programme planning and</p>	<p>In relation to employment opportunities in general, the Madrid Plan calls for measures to correct the damaging stereotyping of older people, particularly those with disabilities and older women.</p> <p>This is an important observation which could be brought in relation to barriers which affect older people's access to livelihoods</p>

			(See Issue 8 on Emergencies)	<p>implementation</p> <p>Design national guidelines to assist older people in disaster relief, preparedness plans and training of relief workers</p> <p>Assist older people to establish ties with friends and family to deal with post disaster stress.</p> <p>Put in mechanisms to ensure that older people are protected from financial frauds in emergency</p> <p>Protect older people from physical, psychosocial, sexual and financial exploitation in emergency</p> <p>2. To enable enhanced contributions of older people in reconstruction of communities and rebuilding of social fabric:</p> <p>Include older persons in the provision of community relief and rehabilitation programmes, including by identifying and helping vulnerable older persons;</p> <p>Recognize the potential of older persons as leaders in the family and community for education, communication and conflict resolution;</p> <p>Assist older persons to re-establish economic self-sufficiency through income generation</p>	<p>and cash supports in Emergencies. (See ADCAP observations)</p> <p><b><u>Key Themes</u></b></p> <p>Equal access to food, shelter and health care</p> <p>Needs assessments should include contributions and vulnerabilities of older people</p> <p>Older people are involved in programme planning and implementation</p> <p>Relief workers are made aware about older people's needs</p> <p>Design national guidelines to</p>
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					<p>assist older people in emergencies</p> <p>Protect older people from violence and all forms of exploitation</p> <p>Assist older people in economic self sufficiency</p> <p>Recognise the potential of older people as leaders in different situations and in conflict resolutions</p>
UN Sustainable Development Goals	Universal Declaration of Human Rights international human rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration, The Declaration on the Right to	Transformational vision for the people of this world. Achieving sustainable development goal targets by 2030		<p>1. People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants. States resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and</p>	<p><b>Key Themes:</b></p> <p>Disaggregation of data by sex, age disabilities and other characteristics</p> <p>Accessibility of Infrastructure</p>



	Development			<p>meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons (Goal 2.2)</li> <li>3. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Goal 11.2)</li> <li>4. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities (Goal 11.7)</li> <li>5. By 2020, states are capacitated to collect data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other key characteristics relevant in national contexts (Goal 17.18)</li> </ol>	<p>Meet nutritional needs of older people</p> <p>Remove barriers and meet special needs of older people in emergencies</p>
<b>INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON PROTECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS</b>	Promotion of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of older persons; b) Recognizing older persons role, and their contribution to	to promote, protect and ensure the recognition and the full enjoyment and exercise, on an equal basis, of all		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adopt measures to prevent, punish, and eradicate practices that contravene this Convention,</li> <li>2. Adopt affirmative measures and make such reasonable adjustments as may be necessary for the exercise of the rights established in this Convention</li> <li>3. Adopt and strengthen such legislative, administrative, judicial, budgetary, and other measures as may be necessary to give effect to and raise awareness of the rights</li> </ol>	The various interventions call for establishing of mechanisms to protect the rights of older people. In emergencies,

<p><b>Applied to</b> Organization of American States after the states ratification of the convention. Adopted on June 15, 2015</p>	<p>development; c) The dignity, independence, proactivity, and autonomy of older persons; d) Equality and non-discrimination e) Participation, integration, and full and effective inclusion in society; f) Well-being and care; g) Physical, economic, and social security; h) Self-fulfilment; i) Gender equity and equality, and the life course approach; j) Solidarity and the strengthening of family and community protection; k) Proper treatment and preferential care; l) Differentiated</p>	<p>human rights and fundamental freedoms of older persons, in order to contribute to their full inclusion, integration, and participation in society</p>		<p>recognized in the present Convention 4. Adopt, to the full extent of their available resources to progressively achieve the social, cultural and economic rights 5 Promote public institutions specializing in the protection and promotion of the rights of older persons 6. Encourage participation of older people in drafting laws and policies to implement this convention 7. Promote gathering of information to design policies to implement the convention. 8. Protection of rights by developing state policies, plans, and legislation on ageing and old age. States Parties shall develop specific approaches for older persons who are vulnerable and those who are victims of multiple discrimination, including women, persons with disabilities and other groups (Art 5) 9. States Parties shall adopt all measures necessary to ensure older persons' effective enjoyment of the right of life (Art 6) 10. State Parties to this Convention recognize the right of older persons to make decisions, to determine their life plans, to lead an autonomous and independent life and to be afforded access to mechanisms enabling them to exercise their right (Art 7) 11 States Parties shall adopt measures to enable older persons to participate actively in their community by creating and strengthen mechanisms for their participation and social inclusion, in intergenerational activities, access to community services on equal basis. (Art 8) 12 Older persons have the right to a life without any kind of violence or mistreatment. State parties should adopt legislative, administrative, and other measures to prevent,</p>	<p>what sort of mechanisms could be put in place?  Art 9 is specifically about protecting older people against violence. In Emergencies, what sort of mechanisms need to be put in place to protect older people at risk of multiple discriminations (gender, disabilities, sexual orientation)?  Article 29 is specifically about protecting older people's rights in emergencies. It calls for adoption of assistance</p>
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	<p>treatment for enjoyment of their rights</p> <p>m) Respect and appreciation of cultural diversity;</p> <p>n) Effective judicial protection;</p> <p>o) Responsibility of the State and participation of the family and the community in the active, full, and productive integration of older persons into society</p>			<p>investigate, punish, and eradicate acts of violence against older persons; Produce and disseminate information in order to generate diagnostic assessments of possible situations of violence with a view to developing prevention policies; Promote the creation and strengthening of support services to address cases of violence; Train and sensitize government officials, social workers, and health care personnel responsible; Promote appropriate and effective complaint mechanisms for cases of violence; Actively promote the elimination of all practices that generate violence and affect dignity of older women (Art 9)</p> <p>13 States Parties shall take all necessary measures of a legislative, administrative, judicial, or other nature to prevent, investigate, punish and eradicate all forms of torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment of older persons (Art 10)</p> <p>14 States Parties undertake to prepare and enforce appropriate and effective mechanisms to prevent abuse and strengthen the capacity of older persons to fully understand existing treatment options and their risks and benefits (Art 11)</p> <p>15. States Parties shall adopt measures toward developing a comprehensive care system (Art 12)</p> <p>16. States Parties shall ensure that older persons enjoy the right to personal liberty and safety, and that in no instance shall age be used to justify the arbitrary denial or restriction of liberty. (Art 13)</p> <p>17 Older persons have the right to freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information on an equal basis (Art 14)</p> <p>18 Older persons have the right to freedom of movement, to choose their residence, and to hold a nationality on an equal basis (Art 15)</p>	<p>specific to the needs of older people in preparedness, reconstruction and prevention.</p> <p><b><u>Key Themes in relation to older people and emergencies</u></b></p> <p>Undertake specific measures and establish mechanisms to ensure safety and rights of older people in conflict and emergencies</p> <p>adopt assistance measures specific to the needs of older persons in preparedness, prevention, reconstruction, and recovery</p>
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				<p>19 Older persons are entitled to privacy and intimacy, (Art 16)</p> <p>20 State Parties shall progressively promote, within available resources, the provision of income to ensure a dignified life for older persons through social security systems and social protection mechanisms Art 17</p> <p>21 States Parties shall adopt measures to prevent labour discrimination against older persons.(Art 18, right to work)</p> <p>22. States Parties shall design and implement comprehensive-care oriented intersectoral public health policies (Art 19, right to health)</p> <p>23 Facilitate access for older persons to appropriate educational and training programs (Art 20, right to education)</p> <p>24 Older persons have the right to their cultural identity, to participate in the cultural and artistic life of the community (Art 21, right to culture)</p> <p>25 States Parties shall promote the development of recreational services and programs (Art 22)</p> <p>26 States Parties shall adopt all necessary measures to ensure the effective exercise of older persons’ right to property (Art 23)</p> <p>27 States Parties shall ensure the right of older persons to decent and adequate housing and shall adopt policies to promote the right to housing and access to land, recognizing the needs of older persons and the priority of allocating to those in situations of vulnerability (Art 24)</p> <p>28 Older persons have the right to live in a healthy environment with access to basic public services. (Art 25)</p> <p>29 States Parties shall progressively adopt appropriate measures to ensure for older persons access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to</p>	<p>activities associated with emergencies</p>
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				<p>transportation, to information and communications. These measures, shall include identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility (Art 26)</p> <p>30 States Parties shall ensure for older persons full and effective enjoyment of their right to vote. (Art 27)</p> <p>31 Strengthen older persons' associations to facilitate the achievement of the rights enunciated in this Convention. (Art 28)</p> <p>32 States Parties shall adopt all necessary specific measures to ensure the safety and rights of older persons in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies, and disasters, in accordance with the norms of international law, particularly international human rights law and international humanitarian law. States Parties shall adopt assistance measures specific to the needs of older persons in preparedness, prevention, reconstruction, and recovery activities associated with emergencies, disasters, and conflict situations. States Parties shall foster the participation of interested older persons in civil protection protocols in the event of natural disasters. (Art 29)</p> <p>33 States Parties shall take appropriate measures to provide access by older persons to the support they may require in exercising their legal capacity (Art 30)</p> <p>34 States Parties shall ensure effective access to justice for older persons on an equal basis with others, including through the provision of procedural accommodations in all legal and administrative proceedings at any stage (Art 31)</p> <p>35 Adopt measures to achieve dissemination of, and to progressively educate the whole of society about, this Convention (Art 32)</p>	
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<p>CEDAW Recommendation No 27 on older women and protection of their human rights</p>	<p>Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p> <p>Protection of older women's human rights.</p> <p>Madrid International Plan of Action</p>	<p>Outlines the content of the obligations assumed by States from the perspective of older women</p>	<p>Age is one of the grounds on which women suffer multiple forms of discrimination.</p> <p>Many older women face neglect as they are considered no longer active in their productive and reproductive roles and are seen as a burden to their families.</p> <p>Gender stereotyping and traditional and customary practices can have harmful impacts on all areas of the lives of older women, in particular older women with disabilities.</p> <p>Older women are often discriminated against through lack of opportunity</p>	<p>Need for statistical data disaggregated by age and sex as a way to better assess the situation of older women.</p> <p>Ensure that older women participate fully and effectively in the political, social, economic, cultural, civil and any other field in their societies</p> <p>legal provisions, policies and interventions for women do not discriminate against older women.</p> <p>ensure that legislation prohibits discrimination on the grounds of age and sex.</p> <p>should provide older women with information on their rights and how to access legal services</p> <p>facilitate the participation of older women in decision-making</p> <p>have an obligation to eliminate negative stereotyping and modify social and cultural patterns of conduct that are prejudicial and harmful to older women</p> <p>recognize and prohibit violence against older women, including those with disabilities.</p> <p>should pay special attention to the violence suffered by older women in times of armed conflict, the impact of armed conflicts on their lives, and the contribution that older women can make to the peaceful settlement of conflicts as well as to reconstruction processes.</p> <p>ensure equality of opportunity in the field of education for women of all ages and to ensure that older women have access to adult education and lifelong learning</p>	<p>Most of the actions given are in response to the barriers identified.</p> <p>The actions can be applied in ordinary or emergency contexts.</p> <p><b><u>Key Themes</u></b> <b><u>Older women and Emergencies</u></b></p> <p>Disaggregation of data by sex and age</p> <p>Pay attention to violence and its impact on older women.</p> <p>Pay attention to the contribution of older women in peaceful settlements and reconstruction</p>
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		<p>to participate in political and decision-making processes.</p> <p>Older women with refugee/stateless status/internally displaced often face discrimination, abuse and neglect and may suffer from post-traumatic stress syndrome.</p> <p>Employers often regard older women as a non profitable investment for education and vocational training.</p> <p>Older women also face gender-based discrimination in employment, wages and micro credit.</p> <p>Information on</p>	<p>opportunities</p> <p>facilitate the participation of older women in paid work without facing any discrimination based on their age and sex.</p> <p>Health policies must also ensure that health care provided to older women, including those with disabilities</p> <p>adopt special programmes tailored to address the physical, mental, emotional, and health needs of older women</p> <p>remove any barriers based on age and sex to access agricultural credit and loans</p> <p>ensure access of older women to adequate housing that meet their specific needs and remove architectural and other barriers hindering the mobility of older persons</p> <p>should ensure the protection of older women with refugee/stateless status or internally displaced through the adoption of gender- and age-sensitive appropriate laws and policies.</p> <p>repeal all legislation that discriminates against older widows in respect of property and inheritance and protect them from land grabbing</p> <p>upon death of a polygamous husband, his estate is shared among the wives and their respective children on a basis of equality.</p>	<p>Emergency related relief legislations and policies do not discriminate against older women in accessing work, cash, health care, housing and other entitlements</p> <p>That older women widowed in emergencies are protected in inheritance.</p>
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<p>UN Convention (1951) and protocol (1967) for Refugees</p>	<p>non-discrimination, non-penalization and <i>non-refoulement</i>.</p> <p>to be applied without discrimination as to race, religion or country of origin.</p>			<p>Lays down basic minimum standards for the treatment of refugees, without prejudice to States granting more favourable treatment.</p> <p>Such rights include access to the courts, to primary education, to work, and the provision for documentation, including a refugee travel document in passport form.</p>	<p>Nothing specific in relation to older people.</p> <p>Although legally binding if ratified, the problem is that many countries ratify it with exceptions.</p>
<p>OAU Refugee Convention Adopted on sept 1969 by Organisation of African Unity (now</p>	<p>Non Discrimination.</p> <p>To be applied without discrimination as to race, religion,</p>			<p>Member States shall issue to refugees lawfully staying in their territories travel documents in accordance with the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees</p>	<p>Nothing specific for older refugees</p>



African Union)	nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions.				
UN Global Compact on Refugees (2018)	<p>Humanity and international solidarity</p> <p>Endorses principles underlying Human Rights laws, International Humanitarian laws, Geneva Convention: Humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence</p>	<p>i)Ease pressures on host countries; (ii) enhance <b>refugee self-reliance</b>; (iii) expand access to third country solutions; and (iv) support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity</p>		<p>-Humanitarian assistance: States and humanitarian actors will work to ensure timely, adequate and needs-driven humanitarian assistance, both for the emergency response and protracted situations</p> <p>The programme of action is underpinned by a strong partnership and participatory approach, involving refugees and host communities, as well as age, gender, and diversity (see 13)</p> <p>International partnerships will be pursued to increase access to sporting and cultural facilities and activities in refugee-hosting areas, given its wellbeing to older people (No 44).</p> <p>-Support evidence-based responses, States and relevant stakeholders will, as appropriate, promote the development of harmonized or interoperable standards for the collection, analysis, and sharing of age, gender, disability, and diversity disaggregated data on refugees and returnees. (No 46)</p> <p>The measures in areas of need of support will take into account, meaningfully engage and seek input from those with diverse needs and potential vulnerabilities, including girls and women; children, adolescents and youth; persons belonging to minorities; survivors of sexual and gender-</p>	<p>Although people with disabilities are mentioned, one does not see age, gender and disabilities being treated as an intersectional issue with some refugees facing overlapping discriminations.</p> <p>Capacities of the older people not taken into account – particularly the roles that older people as hosts and refugees can also play in enabling local integration.</p> <p>The current emphasis on</p>

			<p>based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, or trafficking in persons; older persons; and persons with disabilities. (No 51)</p> <p>- Reception and admission strengthen national capacities for reception, including for the establishment of reception and transit areas sensitive to age, gender, disability, and other specific needs (through “safe spaces” where appropriate), as well as to provide basic humanitarian assistance and essential services in reception areas (No 54)</p> <p>Registration and identification of refugees is key for people concerned, as well as for States to know who has arrived, and facilitates access to basic assistance and protection, including for those with specific needs. This will include support for digitalization, biometrics and other relevant technology, as well as the collection, use and sharing of quality registration data, disaggregated by age, gender, disability, and diversity, in line with relevant data protection and privacy principles. (No 58)</p> <p><u>Specific Needs</u> The capacity to address <u>specific needs</u> is a particular challenge, requiring additional resources and targeted assistance. Persons with specific needs include: children, including those who are unaccompanied or separated; women at risk; survivors of torture, trauma, trafficking in persons, sexual and gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse or harmful practices; those with medical needs; persons with disabilities; those who are illiterate; adolescents and youth; and older persons (No 59) (A/RES/46/91)</p>	<p>cash based support must ensure that older people are provided equal opportunities for cash based assistance.</p> <p><b><u>Key Themes</u></b></p> <p>Access to sporting and cultural facilities and activities in refugee-hosting areas,</p> <p>Sex, age, disability disaggregated data about registration of refugees</p> <p>Meaningfully engage and involve diverse vulnerable people including older people in support</p>
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				<p><u>Jobs and livelihoods</u> States and stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to promote economic opportunities, decent work, job creation and entrepreneurship programmes for host community members and refugees, including women, young adults, older persons and persons with disabilities. (No 70)</p> <p><u>Health</u> States and stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to expand and enhance the quality of national health systems to facilitate access by refugees and host communities, including women and girls; children, adolescents and youth; older persons; those with chronic illnesses, including tuberculosis and HIV; survivors of trafficking in persons, torture, trauma or violence, including sexual and gender-based violence; and persons with disabilities. (No 72)</p> <p><u>Food security and Nutrition</u> Resources and expertise to strengthen access to justice and the security and safety of women and girls, including to prevent and respond to all forms of violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual- and gender-based violence and harmful practices, are called for; as is support to facilitate access to age-, disability- and gender responsive social and health care services, including through recruitment and deployment of female health workers. (No 80) States and stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to facilitate access by refugees and host communities to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, and</p>	<p>measures</p> <p>Reception areas: Provide ‘safe places’ to receive assistance and essential services</p> <p>Registration and Identification: Support in identification of older people through biometrics and technology</p> <p>Older people’s specific needs will be supported through additional resources Resources and expertise will be contributed to facilitate access to livelihoods, economic programmes,</p>
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				<p>promote increased self-reliance in food security and nutrition, including by women, children, youth, persons with disabilities and older persons. (No 81) This will involve increased use of cash-based transfers or social protection systems, while also supporting access by refugees and host communities to nutrition sensitive social safety nets, including school feeding programmes. (No 81)</p> <p>Support countries of origin upon their request with respect to social, political, economic and legal capacity to receive and reintegrate returnees, notably women, youth, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. (No 89)</p> <p>Local integration is a dynamic and two-way process, which requires efforts by all parties, including a preparedness on the part of refugees to adapt to the host society, and a corresponding readiness on the part of host communities and public institutions to welcome refugees and to meet the needs of a diverse population (No 98)</p>	<p>protection from all forms of violence, food and nutrition, and social protection systems.</p> <p>Give support to countries of origin to reintegrate returned older people</p> <p>Support host communities and institutions to welcome and meet needs of older people</p>
<p><b>DIRECTIVE 2013/33/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 June 2013 laying down standards for</b></p>	<p>Full compliance with the principles of the best interests of the child and of family unity, in accordance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the 1989 United</p>	<p>Laying Standards for the reception of applicants that will suffice to ensure them a dignified standard of living and comparable living</p>		<p>The reception of persons with special reception needs should be a primary concern for national authorities in order to ensure that such reception is specifically designed to meet their special reception needs. (No 14)</p> <p>‘applicant with special reception needs’: means a vulnerable person, in accordance with Article 21, who is in need of special guarantees in order to benefit from the rights and comply with the obligations provided for in this Directive. EN 29.6.2013 Official Journal of the European Union L 180/99 (Art 2k)</p> <p><i>Article 11</i></p>	<p>Older people’s rights can be deemed to be considered mainly as a part of standards as applied for ‘vulnerable people’ with special reception needs. Article 21 of the</p>

<p><b>the reception of applicants for international protection</b></p>	<p>Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms respectively.</p>	<p>conditions in all Member States should be laid down.</p>		<p><b>Detention of vulnerable persons and of applicants with special reception needs</b></p> <p>The health, including mental health, of applicants in detention who are vulnerable persons shall be of primary concern to national authorities.</p> <p>Note: All the guidance on this clause is primarily in relation to Minors.</p> <p><i>Article 17</i></p> <p><b>General rules on material reception conditions and health care</b></p> <p>Member States shall ensure that material reception conditions provide an adequate standard of living for applicants, which guarantees their subsistence and protects their physical and mental health.</p> <p>Member States shall ensure that that standard of living is met in the specific situation of vulnerable persons, in accordance with Article 21, as well as in relation to the situation of persons who are in detention.</p> <p><i>Article 18</i></p> <p>Member States shall take into consideration gender and age-specific concerns and the situation of vulnerable persons in relation to applicants within the premises and accommodation centres</p> <p>Member States shall take appropriate measures to prevent assault and gender-based violence, including sexual assault and harassment, within the premises and accommodation</p>	<p>directives includes older people in its definition of vulnerable people.</p> <p>However there no specific guidance on what this may means for older people in particular for different clauses.</p> <p>Hence based on the above <b><u>Key themes are:</u></b></p> <p>Addressing special reception needs of older people</p> <p>Detention of older people: Health and mental health should be the addressed as primary concern</p>
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				<p>centres</p> <p><i>Article 19</i></p> <p><b>Health care</b> Member States shall provide necessary medical or other assistance to applicants who have special reception needs, including appropriate mental health care where needed.</p> <p><b>PROVISIONS FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS</b></p> <p><i>Article 21</i></p> <p><b>General principle</b> Member States shall take into account the specific situation of vulnerable persons such as minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, victims of human trafficking, persons with serious illnesses, persons with mental disorders and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, such as victims of female genital mutilation, in the national law implementing this Directive.</p>	<p>Adequate standard of living should be met for older persons in detention.</p> <p>Accommodation centres should take into account gender and age specific concerns.</p> <p>Appropriate Health and mental health care will be provided to older people in reception.</p>
UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (internally displaced due to disasters, conflicts, both natural and human made	consistent with international human rights law and international humanitarian law.			<p>Principle 4 Certain internally displaced persons, such as children, especially unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers, mothers with young children, female heads of household, persons with disabilities and elderly persons, shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment that takes into account their special needs.</p> <p>Principle 7 (Involuntary displacement)</p>	<p>Although no specific mention of older people in relation to support such as food, health, shelter etc, the use of principle 4 suggests that older people's</p>

disasters)				<p>The authorities undertaking such displacement shall ensure, to the greatest practicable extent that proper accommodation is provided to the displaced persons that such displacements are effected in satisfactory conditions of safety, nutrition, health and hygiene, and that members of the same family are not separated.</p> <p>Principle 18 Without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to: (a) essential food and potable water; (b) basic shelter and housing; (c) appropriate clothing; and (d) essential medical services and sanitation. Special efforts should be made to ensure the full participation of women in the planning and distribution of these basic supplies.</p>	<p>‘special needs’ should be taken into account.</p> <p><b>Key Themes</b></p> <p>Older displaced people’s special needs will be taken in to account in providing assistance and protection.</p>
UN Convention on the rights of people with disability	<p>a) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy (b) Non-discrimination; (c) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society; (d) Respect for difference and diversity (e) Equality of opportunity;</p>	<p>promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide those health services needed by persons with disabilities including among them older people (Art 25)</li> <li>2. To ensure access to older persons with disabilities, to social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes (Art 28)</li> <li>3. Article 11 States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.</li> </ol>	<p>Barriers and accessibility issues experienced by people with disabilities can be applied to older people, as statistics show that approx. 49% of older people experience a form of disability.</p> <p><b>Based on article</b></p>

	(f) Accessibility; (g) Equality between men and women	their inherent dignity.			<b>11, Key Themes:</b>  Measures will be put in place to protect older people with disabilities as per international law.
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**Table 2: Mapping UN Normative Framework Themes with Guidelines for Older People**

<u>Key Themes from UN frameworks</u>	<u>ADCAP Humanitarian Inclusion Standards, 2018</u>	<u>ADCAP Good Practice Guide, (Akerkar and Bhardwaj, 2018)</u>	<u>Sphere Standards, 2018</u>	<u>UNHCR Help Age Best Practices, 2012</u>	<u>Help Age –IFRC shelter guidelines, 2011</u>	<u>Older people in emergencies, WHO, Hutton, 2008</u>
<p>Equal access to food, shelter and health care, education <b>(Madrid Plan)</b></p> <p>Meet nutritional needs of older people <b>(UN SDG)</b></p> <p>Emergency related relief legislations and policies do not discriminate against older women in accessing work, cash, health care, housing and other entitlements <b>(CEDAW on older women)</b></p> <p>Resources and expertise will be contributed to facilitate access to livelihoods, economic</p>	<p>Address barriers that affect participation and access to services.</p> <p>Strengthen factors that enable older people and people with disabilities to participate and have access to services</p> <p>Include dedicated resources for accessibility in your budget. For physical accessibility, consider budgeting at least an additional 0.5-1 per cent. For non-food items and assistive devices, consider budgeting at least an additional 3-4 per cent</p> <p>Accessible communication systems, such as community outreach workers, community</p>	<p>Use disaggregated data on sex, age and disability to adapt programming interventions to address barriers.</p> <p>Embed sex, age and disability disaggregated data collection and analysis across sectoral areas for inclusive access to livelihoods, WASH and education</p> <p>Adopt a twin track approach that mainstreams age and disability inclusion in all ongoing programmes, along with targeted interventions to address barriers, using referral services if necessary</p> <p>Involve older people in auditing of interventions</p>	<p>Ensure older people have adequate and appropriate food and nutritional support.</p> <p>Adapt general food ration to needs of older people</p> <p>Older people are supported in construction of their shelter</p>	<p>Consult older people on their food needs, including preferred foods that they find easy to chew and digest, their ability to access distribution sites, and their capacity to carry food distributions home</p> <p>Provide transport or other support to enable older people to take their distributions home.</p> <p>Hold distributions at</p>	<p>Identify and include essential medicines for older people in emergency kits.</p> <p>Develop disability aid packages with equipment such as eyeglasses and walking sticks</p> <p>Ensure that nutritional guidelines for food distribution suitable for older people are integrated into health /emergency planning and response plans.</p> <p>Implement outreach services</p>	

<p>programmes, protection from all forms of violence, food and nutrition, and social protection systems.  <b>(UN Global Compact on Refugees)</b></p> <p>Older displaced people's special needs will be taken in to account in providing assistance and protection.  <u><b>(UN guidelines on displaced people)</b></u></p>	<p>councils or local radio are used to spread awareness about programmes</p> <p>Referral mechanisms to services</p> <p>Adapt monitoring of protection services, food, livelihoods, nutrition, shelter, health that are specific to older people</p> <p>Distribute water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition supplies so that older people and people with disabilities can access them safely.  Choose a distribution site (for WASH, food, nutrition, shelter, health kits) that is not too far from the crisis-affected population; make it accessible</p> <p>·  Whenever possible, prioritise older people and people with disabilities in queues for distribution, or, if they prefer, organise dedicated queues or</p>			<p>locations that are physically accessible</p> <p>Consult older people on their priority health needs.</p> <p>Make sure that health services respond to older people's chronic health needs.</p>		<p>and referral mechanisms to identify and ensure care for hidden or stay-behind older people.</p>
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	<p>distribution times for them;</p> <p>Provide seating, food, shade, safe drinking water, and toilets at distribution points</p> <p>Distribute supplies in a gender-sensitive way that protects people's dignity. For example, distribute intimate hygiene products such as sanitary towels and incontinence pads directly to the people who need them</p> <p>Consider specific adaptations or alternatives to standard supplies, such as smaller water containers that would be easier to carry</p> <p>Ask older people and people with disabilities about their eating habits, including what food they eat and what they use to prepare and eat it with;</p> <p>Design food rations that are small and light enough</p>					
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	<p>to be carried easily, and packaging that is easy to open</p> <p>Provide food that helps older people and people with disabilities to increase their micronutrient intake,</p> <p>Visit institutions housing older people and people with disabilities, such as psychiatric hospitals and care homes, to assess how the health needs of residents are being addressed</p>					
<p>Needs assessments should include contributions and vulnerabilities of older people <b>(Madrid Plan)</b> Remove barriers and meet special needs of older people in emergencies <b>(UN SDG)</b> Disaggregation of data by sex, age</p>	<p>Collect, analyse and report information relating to older people and people with disabilities in all humanitarian information management systems.</p> <p>Engage directly with older people and people with disabilities to identify and monitor their capacities and needs, and their access to humanitarian assistance.</p>	<p>Revise data collection tools to incorporate sex, age and disability disaggregated data throughout humanitarian programmes.</p> <p>Deliver training on the use of data collection tools and collectively assess their effectiveness</p> <p>Use a range of tools for needs assessments, such as</p>	<p>Use sex, age, disability disaggregated data</p> <p>Identify and address barriers faced by older people</p> <p>Identify barriers in access to</p>	<p>Introduce and apply data collection systems that: – disaggregate data by age and sex</p>	<p>Disaggregated data collection, FGDs, interviews with older men and women</p> <p>Ensure that isolated older people and those living alone are aware and participate in</p>	<p>Use disaggregated data to assess services by age and gender.</p> <p>Integrate older people’s health needs into assessment tools</p> <p>Develop community-based tools using disaggregated data</p>

<p>disabilities and other characteristics <b>(UN SDG)</b></p> <p>Disaggregation of data by sex and age <b>(CEDAW on older women)</b></p> <p>Sex, age, disability disaggregated data about registration of refugees <b>(UN Global Compact on Refugees)</b></p>	<p>In assessments, include questions that identify the skills, capacities and contributions that older people can make</p> <p>Adapt protection, WASH, food security and livelihoods, nutrition, , health, education assessments to collect data on capacities and needs of older people</p> <p>Involve older people and their organisations in assessments to understand their challenges and capacities, their barriers and enablers</p> <p>Use this data to address the barriers <b><u>Use following data sources for identification of older people</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• censuses, ministry databases and databases from organisations of people with disabilities (DPOs) and older people’s</li> </ul>	<p>household questionnaires, and participatory tools, such as focus group discussions, to gain insight into the diversity of needs and capacities</p> <p>When appropriate, include caregiver information in your data collection tools</p> <p>Spread the message that inclusion does not need specialist skills but is about addressing barriers to respond to a diversity of needs, which improves the quality of humanitarian programmes.</p> <p>Use feedback systems between different teams such as monitoring, evaluation and learning, and humanitarian response to critically analyse and reflect on disaggregated data that has been collected</p> <p>Develop Standard Operating Procedure for inclusive proposal</p>	<p>health care and address them</p> <p>Assess protection needs of older people</p>		<p>selection processes Work with communities to address their risks and vulnerabilities</p>	<p>to identify vulnerable older people.</p> <p>Include formats to identify chronic health conditions, disabilities and nutritional needs.</p> <p>Develop procedures to identify hidden and stay-behind older people.</p> <p>Develop standardized tools to assess support needs of older persons, including intergenerational and community care options. Use established assessment tools to identify and locate frail and disabled older people and those with chronic diseases and</p>
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	<p>associations (OPAs), where they exist, for national population data;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• situation analyses or rapid needs assessments disaggregated by sex, age and disability for data on the affected population;</li> <li>• risks analyses for data on barriers to access and participation, capacities and coping strategies;</li> <li>• needs assessments, disaggregated by groups, for data on the needs of older people and people with disabilities;</li> <li>• consultations with older people (men and women) and people with different types of disability (women, men, girls and boys); and</li> <li>• school registers and social protection programmes for data on school enrolment, employment and social</li> </ul>	<p>development, needs assessment and monitoring of programmes</p>				<p>special medical conditions, as well as older caretakers of orphaned children.</p> <p>Ensure that assessments are participatory and target all elderly populations.</p> <p>Assessments should include information on health conditions, social support needs, caretaking responsibilities and available means to meet basic living needs, including access to food, and health services, treatment and medicines.</p>
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	<p>benefits for older people and people with disabilities</p> <p>Collect data on barriers and enablers, information that prevents older people from accessing services.</p> <p>Collect barriers and enablers on accessing protection, WASH services, food security and livelihoods, nutrition, health and education.</p> <p>In relation to food, think about barriers such as difficulty in chewing food.</p> <p>Carry out accessibility audit to identify barriers to services</p> <p>Consider organisational barriers: Assess the attitudes and skills of staff and volunteers as to the inclusion and participation of older people</p>					
Older people are involved in	Strengthen factors that enable older people and	Engage older people and people with disabilities to	Involvement of older	Involve older people in	Adapt communication	Involve older people in

<p>programme planning and implementation <b>(Madrid Plan)</b></p> <p>Meaningfully engage and involve diverse vulnerable people including older people in support measures for refugees <b>(UN global compact on refugees)</b></p>	<p>people with disabilities to participate and have access to services. These may include: community-based mechanisms, such as community support networks, community-based rehabilitation programmes, older people’s associations</p> <p>Design feedback and complaints mechanisms that can be understood and accessed by older people and people with disabilities.</p> <p>Act on feedback and complaints from older people and people with disabilities in a way that respects their safety, dignity and rights Make sure that inter-agency coordination mechanisms are representative of older people and people with disabilities, and are accessible to them.</p> <p>Routinely address the</p>	<p>help challenge negative stereotype perceptions and find solutions to barriers. Develop solutions in consultation with local communities to overcome barriers that impede involvement of these groups.</p> <p>Engage older people and people with disabilities, and their representative organisations in programming</p> <p>Be open and willing to work with and learn from older people and people with disabilities and their representative organisations.</p> <p>Use contextually sensitive strategies to overcome entrenched social barriers and to involve older women and men and women and men with disabilities.</p> <p>Involve older women and</p>	<p>people in planning, designing and implementation of all activities (WASH, Hygiene, Toilets, Complaints mechanism)</p>	<p>developing intergenerational activities.</p> <p>Establish older people’s committees and support groups.</p>	<p>style to suit older people Provide opportunities for older people to take responsibilities and to be represented on community committees</p> <p>Ensure older people are engaged in complaints procedure and monitoring processes</p>	<p>developing emergency management activities to increase their visibility and ensure their needs are taken into account</p> <p>Establish older people’s committees to facilitate self-advocacy and communication with authorities</p>
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	<p>inclusion of older people and people with disabilities in inter-agency coordination mechanisms</p> <p>Support the participation of older people and people with disabilities in WASH, food security and livelihoods, nutrition, shelter, education assessments, monitoring and programming and related decision-making</p>	<p>men, and women and men with disabilities, in programmes. Appoint them to skilled roles, such as training and auditing</p> <p>Collaborate with organisations representing older people and people with disabilities, and support them in their advocacy activities</p>				
<p>Relief workers are made aware about older people's needs <b>(Madrid Plan)</b></p>	<p>Staff and volunteers have the appropriate skills and attitudes to implement inclusive humanitarian action</p> <p>Build the capacity of staff and volunteers by raising awareness of the rights of older people</p> <p>Implement inclusive human resources policies.</p> <p>Build the capacities of staff and partners to make WASH services, facilities and programmes, food security and livelihoods</p>	<p>Include discussions on the effects of social stigma and negative attitudes towards older people and people with disabilities in training programmes</p> <p>Use training, mentoring and exposure events to build staff capacity on inclusion</p> <p>Deliver training on the use of data collection tools and collectively assess their effectiveness.</p> <p>Strengthen the core knowledge of humanitarian</p>		<p>Provide emergency health providers with training in how to treat older patients</p>		<p>Develop education modules for health professionals on diseases common among older people, including HIV/AIDS.</p>

	<p>programme, nutrition supplies, shelter, health, inclusive of needs and capacities of older people and people with disabilities</p> <p>Provide training to mental health and psychosocial support staff on the rights of people with psychosocial disabilities</p>	<p>staff to ensure a basic understanding of inclusive programming and humanitarian inclusion standards.</p> <p>Organise systematic training and awareness-raising on age and disability inclusion for staff</p> <p>Impart inclusion knowledge and skills to staff through training, mentoring and learning by doing</p> <p>Build staff capacities on how to address the barriers faced by older people and people with disabilities affected by crisis. Train staff on communicating effectively with these groups.</p> <p>Expose staff and communities to the skills and knowledge of older people and people with disabilities</p> <p>Promote the message of equal rights and non-</p>				
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		<p>discrimination to staff and communities.</p> <p>Promote positive images of older people and people with disabilities as individuals who have capabilities and skills to counter negative perceptions</p>				
<p>Design national guidelines to assist older people in emergencies <b>(Madrid Plan)</b></p>		<p>Review and revise existing strategic documents and humanitarian programming guidelines from older people's perspectives</p> <p>Systematically review organisational policies, procedures and programmes to develop change plans to make them inclusive.</p> <p>Identify a focal point for inclusion and/or a working group to be responsible for monitoring progress on inclusion of older people</p> <p>Develop standard operating procedures for inclusive human resources</p>				<p>Mainstream and integrate issues related to older people and emergencies into existing policies and guidelines</p>

		and staff recruitment, inductions, and training.				
<p>Protect older people from violence and all forms of exploitation <b>(Madrid Plan)</b></p> <p>Undertake specific measures and put in place specific mechanisms to ensure 'safety' and 'rights' of older people in conflict and emergencies <b>(Inter American Convention)</b></p> <p>Pay attention to violence and its impact on older women. <b>(CEDAW on older women)</b></p> <p>Measures will be put in place to protect older people with disabilities as per international law. <b>(UN convention on rights of people with</b></p>	<p>Find out what older people and people with disabilities can do to mitigate the risks they face in humanitarian crises. For example, recruit women with disabilities or older women to raise awareness of community gender-based violence.</p> <p>Systematically monitor humanitarian action to make sure that it is not exposing older people or people with disabilities to additional risks or harm Raise awareness of the risks of violence, abuse and exploitation faced by older people and people with disabilities in emergencies</p> <p>Strengthen case management and referral</p>	<p>Organisational risk strategies are adapted to address concerns of older people and people with disabilities</p>				

<p><b>disabilities)</b></p>	<p>mechanisms to ensure that older people protection needs are met</p> <p>Build awareness with staff, partner organisations, and communities about the risks faced by older people such as the increased risks where gender, age and disability intersect. older women with disabilities, who could be seen as “easy targets”;</p>					
<p>Assist older people in economic self sufficiency <b>(Madrid Plan)</b></p>	<p>Provide information about livelihoods opportunities in different formats and make working environments accessible, so that older people and people with disabilities can participate.</p>		<p>Ensure that older people are not discriminated in livelihood support</p>	<p>Consult older people on their priority needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise older people’s capacity and desire to be involved in livelihood activities.</li> <li>• Involve older people in developing and implementing livelihood solutions</li> </ul>		

<p>Recognise the potential of older people as leaders in different situations and in conflict resolutions <b>(Madrid Plan)</b></p> <p>Pay attention to the contribution of older women in peaceful settlements and reconstruction <b>(CEDAW on older women)</b></p>	<p>Support older people as speakers, moderators and participants in coordination mechanisms, such as clusters and working groups; and</p> <p>Involve older people in organising assessments, training, or focus groups discussion</p>	<p>Recognising the mediation and leadership skills encourage older people to be on village committees</p> <p>Encourage older women to facilitate discussions where there are cultural barriers to participation of young women in public spaces</p>				
<p>Accessibility of Infrastructure <b>(UN SDG)</b></p> <p>Refugee Accommodation centres should take into account gender and age specific concerns. <b>(Directives of EU)</b></p>	<p>Address Environmental barriers</p> <p>Physical barriers. Design facilities and distribution systems in such a way that they are accessible to everyone, regardless of age or disability</p> <p>Design, construct and adapt accessible water supply and sanitation facilities</p> <p>Install ramps, handrails and markers such as tactile bands or string to mark out the pathway for</p>			<p>Consult older people on their priority needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve older people in designing and building shelters.</li> <li>• Incorporate age-friendly features into temporary shelters and latrines</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure culturally acceptable and age friendly layout and design</p> <p>Ensure that shelter is too far from water sources, health facilities or community centres and that they do not feel isolated.</p> <p>Recognise that</p>	<p>Develop age-friendly standards and guidelines so that service and care environments are accessible to older people with disabilities</p>

	<p>people with visual impairments</p> <p>provide low-level, easy-to-use taps for hand-washing;</p> <p>locate WASH facilities at a reasonable distance from each other and from people's homes – To make WASH facilities private and safe, install locks and good lighting</p> <p>Design, construct or adapt health facilities to be accessible</p> <p>Adapt learning facilities to be safe and accessible for older people and people with disabilities.</p> <p>Design, construct and adapt shelters and settlements to be accessible</p> <p>Apply national accessibility standards If no national standards are available, refer to international standards,</p>				<p>older people will face reduced mobility. Provide adequate ventilation and adapt shelter to meet homebased livelihood activities</p>	
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	<p>such as the standards on the built environment from the International Organization for Standardization  <i>See Building Construction: Accessibility and usability of the built environment</i>, ISO 21542:2011, ISO, 2011,  <a href="http://bit.ly/2CVjtdO">http://bit.ly/2CVjtdO</a></p>					
<p>Adopt assistance measures specific to the needs of older persons in preparedness, reconstruction and prevention  <b>(Inter American Convention)</b></p>	<p><b>Resilience building</b></p> <p>Strengthen the capacity and leadership of older people and people with disabilities, and their representative organisations, to contribute to inclusive preparedness, response and recovery.</p> <p>Prioritise safety and dignity of older people and people with disabilities during all phases of humanitarian action, and avoid causing harm.</p>	<p>Integrate sex, age and disability inclusion in all programmes: humanitarian, risk reduction and development.</p>				<p>Collaborate with communities in identifying and implementing community-based home care and support strategies which may reduce older people’s isolation and vulnerability during crises.</p> <p>Develop guidelines and evacuation plans that include mechanisms to identify and transport frail, disabled and</p>



	Build awareness with staff, partner organisations, and communities about the risks faced by older people such as the increased risk of abandonment during evacuations and displacement					older people with special medical conditions  Develop guidelines to ensure safe and adequate treatment of older people in evacuation centres and refugee camps
Older women widowed in emergencies are protected in inheritance (Inferred from general protections on inheritance). <b>(CEDAW on older women)</b>						
Reception areas: Provide 'safe places' to receive assistance and essential services <b>(UN Global Compact on Refugees)</b>  Appropriate Health and mental health care will be provided to older refugees in	<b>Registration sites</b> Arrange for dedicated teams to accompany older people and people with disabilities for screening at registration  Make registration sites and systems accessible to all, using principles of universal design					

<p>reception. <b>(Directives of EU)</b></p> <p>Addressing special reception needs of older refugees <b>(Directives of EU)</b></p> <p>Registration and Identification: Support in identification of older people through biometrics and technology <b>(UN Global Compact on Refugees)</b></p> <p>Access to sporting and cultural facilities and activities in refugee-hosting areas <b>(UN Global Compact on Refugees)</b></p>	<p><b>Avoiding separation</b> Prevent older people and people with disabilities from becoming separated from family members who pose no threat to them</p>					
<p>Give support to countries of origin to reintegrate returned older people <b>(UN Global Compact on Refugees)</b></p> <p>Support host communities and institutions to</p>	<p><b>Family tracing and reunification</b> Prioritise displaced older people and people with disabilities who want to be reunited with their family in family tracing and reunification programmes</p>					

welcome and meet needs of older people <b>(UN Global Compact on Refugees)</b>						
Older people's specific needs will be supported through additional resources <b>(UN Global Compact on Refugees)</b>						
Detention of older refugees: Health and mental health should be the addressed as primary concern (Directives of EU)  Adequate standard of living should be met for older refugees in detention. (Directives of EU)						
<b><u>Gaps as given in the guidelines but not addressed in any UN frameworks and its thematic areas for intervention</u></b>	<b>Information barriers.</b> Provide information through a range of communication channels and in different formats, so that it is accessible to	<b>Strategies for mainstreaming inclusion in organisation</b>  Identify entry points in current work that can link	<b>Provide information</b> to older people in accessible formats	<b>Recognise the role of older people both as carers and as people in need of care</b>		<b>Establish information programmes</b> to educate older persons, families and caregivers

	<p>everyone</p> <p><b>Institutional barriers</b> Integrate respect for the rights of older people and people with disabilities into organisational policies and codes of conduct.</p> <p><b>Organisational barriers</b> Implement organisational policies that consider measures to protect older staff and volunteers, and staff and volunteers with disabilities, from being discriminated</p> <p>Ensure accessibility of workplace</p>	<p>with or have synergy with inclusion work. Promote inclusion as a cross-cutting concept</p> <p>Develop an institutional pool of inclusion champions to promote the inclusion</p>				<p>about nutritional needs, medical conditions and health care options</p> <p>Develop information campaigns and encourage media to highlight both the needs and capacities of older people and to increase their visibility.</p>
	<p><b>Attitudinal barriers</b> Sensitise the community, including leaders, community workers, and caregivers, on the rights of older people and people with disabilities.</p>	<p><b>Overcoming attitudinal barriers:</b></p> <p>Challenge wider cultural and social prejudices towards older people and people with disabilities, such as older people are not productive, are dependent due to health problems</p>				

		<p>Also overcoming negative self-perceptions of older people</p> <p>Encourage interactions between staff and communities, and older people and people with disabilities.</p>				
	<p><b>Rights and Entitlements</b></p> <p>Older people and people with disabilities know their rights and entitlements (WASH), and participate in decisions that affect their lives</p> <p>Provide accessible information about rights and entitlements</p>	<p><b>Strategies for Advocacy and visibility</b></p> <p>Carry out consistent influencing and advocacy for inclusion highlighting the benefits to programme quality.</p> <p>Create awareness of inclusion by linking with global agendas and events, such as “leave no one behind” and the UN International Day of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>Get the senior management leadership to affirm the promotion of inclusion agenda in organisational programming</p>				<p><b>Advocacy</b></p> <p>Increase visibility and raise awareness among health agencies and humanitarian organizations of older people’s needs and priorities in emergencies</p>

		<p>Demonstrate linkages between inclusion of older people and and long-term development strategies, such as poverty elimination, resilience building, and empowerment to influence and access institutional support</p> <p>Promote the message that addressing the equality agenda requires addressing diversity of needs and capacities</p>				
	<p><b>Learning and its dissemination</b> Organisations collect and apply learning to deliver more inclusive assistance.</p> <p>Identify and document learning, challenges and opportunities for including older people and people with disabilities in humanitarian action.</p> <p>Use the learning to improve the way you</p>	<p><b>Learning and sharing</b></p> <p>Develop and share evidence (both internal and external) of the impact of inclusive programming</p>				

	provide inclusive humanitarian assistance. Share learning, good practice and innovation					
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