Mapping of existing normative frameworks and guidelines: Implications for policy and practice

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Brief Context Analysis

- An estimated 13% of the people world over is above 60. 21% of the population will be above 60 by 2050
- More older women: There are 83 men for every 100 women over the age of 60; Only 59 men for every 100 women over the age of 80
- 46% of these older people have a disability
- Older people are a diverse group with great diversity of experience, knowledge and skills.
Methodology

- Mapping and analysis of existing normative frameworks: Identifying their normative principles, enablers/barriers and their suggested priority policy/practice interventions to further the rights of older people in emergencies.
- Key Thematic Interventions identified
- Key thematic interventions mapped against existing Guidelines for inclusion of older people in emergencies
- Findings and Questions
Mapping of existing frameworks

- Madrid International Plan, 2002
- CEDAW recommendations on older women, 2010
- Inter- American Treaty on human rights of older people
- Global Compact on Refugees, 2018
- Convention and protocol relating to status of refugees, 1951
- Refugee Convention; OAU (Organisation for African Unity), 1969
- Directive 2013/33/EU for refugees, 26th June 2013
- Guiding principles on internal displacement, 2004
- UN convention on rights of people with disabilities, 2006

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Key Guidelines Mapped

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

Green: Detailed guidelines available;
Blue: Some guidelines, More work needed;
Red: Hardly any guidelines, New knowledge is needed

- Equal access to food, nutrition, shelter, health care, education, livelihoods
- Assessments: vulnerabilities and contributions of older people, disaggregation of data by sex, age
- Involving older people in programme planning
- Make relief workers aware of older people’s needs
- Design national guidelines to assist older people
- Protecting older people against violence
- Assisting older people for economic self-sufficiency
- Recognising the potential of older people as leaders
Key Interventions in Emergencies

Green: Detailed guidelines available; Blue: Some guidelines, More work needed; Red: Hardly any guidelines, New knowledge is needed

- Making infrastructure accessible
- Assist older people in preparedness, reconstruction and prevention (More understanding needed on older refugee evacuation/displacement issues)
- Protection of inheritance of older women widowed in emergencies
- Reception areas for older refugees, their registration
- Support to reintegrate older people in countries of origin or supporting host countries to welcome and meet older people
- Mobilise additional resources
- Support to older refugees in detention: health concerns
- Adequate standards of living for older refugees in detention
Gaps Identified in Existing Frameworks

- Engagements with different barriers faced by older people: Information barriers, Institutional barriers, Organisational barriers, Attitudinal barriers
- Mainstreaming inclusion in organisations
- Promoting awareness of rights and entitlements among older people
- Strategies for advocacy and visibility
- Learning and dissemination.
Questions to consider

- Are there any thematic intervention areas that are missing from existing UN normative frameworks?
- Are there some interventions that ought to be prioritised over others?
- Given that not all the intervention areas are reflected in all the UN Frameworks (or ratified), how to ensure that nation states implement on all these intervention areas?
• Thank you