



Elderly Last and Lost

Leave No One Behind

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Elderly – Popular & Common Narrative

Bed Ridden! Dependent !! Useless !!! Burden!!!







But these too are **Sr. Citizens**

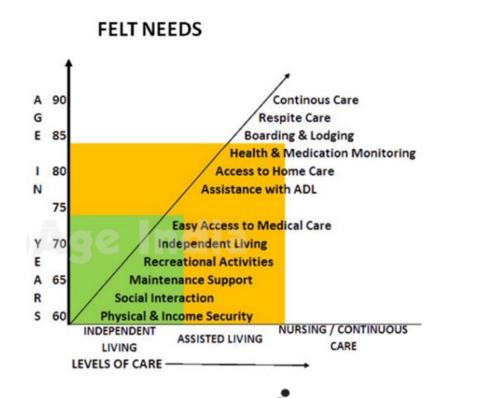






Relevance for Action

- 93% from Unorganised Sector
- 71% in Rural Areas
- 49% of them Women
- Life Expectancy at 60 18 + years
- Pensions and some Gifts of Devotion
- Merely 8% Bedridden at 80 years
- Article 21 & Dignity
- 30% of Actual Voters (<u>+</u> 5%)



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SDGs & ELDERLY



SDG1: End poverty in older age and ensure social protection for all

In low-income countries, less than 20 per cent of older people receive a pension, although it is one of the most effective ways

to reduce old age poverty.



SDG3: Enable healthy ageing, wellbeing and access to health and care services

As people age, their health, care and support needs become increasingly complex and require

integrated and people-centred responses.



SDG4: Promote lifelong learning

Older people need opportunities to build their skills to cope with changes they face in older age, participate fully in society, and live meaningful lives.



SDG5: Ensure gender equality

Gender inequalities in older age result from ageism combined with the multiple disadvantages experienced by women across the life course due to unequal gender relations.



SDG8: Promote decent work for people of all ages

Many older men and women would like to continue working past fixed retirement ages but are deterred by age discrimination and

ageist attitudes in the workplace.



SDG10: Reduce inequalities and end discrimination in later life

The negative effects of inequalities accumulate throughout the years and can have a disproportionate impact on people as they

grow older, particularly on women. These disadvantages are exacerbated in older age due to ageism and age discrimination.



SDG11: Build inclusive and accessible cities and communities

A life-course approach to urban planning that includes older people in decision-making and urban design is essential to realise their

right and that of people with disabilities to autonomy and independence.





Socially Secured Villag Educate Engineer Empower (EEE)

- Agility based Classification of Elderly Not just Age
- Identification of Specific Issues affecting them (Economic – Social – Health)
- Panchayats The first line of Governance Primary Stake Holders – Most Knowledgeable – Local Solutions
- Engage Schools Youth Service Providers NGOs Corporates
- Promote Active Ageing







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What PRIs Did / Can Do

- Organise elderly into Common Interest / Neighborhood / Self Help Groups – Monitor & Support DAY-NRLM (MoRD) and AGRASR (MoSJE) initiatives
- Ensure(d) Monthly meeting of the Ward Members with Elderly
- Day Care Centres with Yoga and Physiotherapy Active while Ageing
- Organise(d) Fixed Day Health camps all systems
- Prioritized Households of Elderly for European Toilets under SBM and Drinking water under Nirmal Jal Yojana
- Annam-Arogyam in Tamil Nadu Free cooked food for Destitute elderly
- Picnics





A "Normal" Day Care Centre



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Expectations

- Beacons of Hope Panchayats Intensive Adoption of Elderly
- Make Elderly a Visible Part of GPDP and of non-Charity approach
- Redact "Mission Antyodaya" community mobilization including vulnerable sections like SC/ST/Women/Minorities/Disabled/ and Elderly (part of every vulnerable Section)
- Ward Vriddhjan Sabhas on the same lines as Bal Sabhas and Mahila Sabhas
- Active Ageing Projects from Basic (Untied) Grants (Multi-Purpose facilities is an Option) - Prepare for Ageing
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