



GOBIERNO DE CHILE
SERVICIO NACIONAL DEL ADULTO MAYOR
SENAMA



Why and What III Follow-up meeting “For the Rights of the Elderly”

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III Reunión de Seguimiento de la Declaración de Brasilia,
"Por los Derechos de las Personas Mayores"
Santiago de Chile, 5 y 6 de octubre de 2009.



Contents:



Follow-up Meeting Brasilia: Why in Chile



Where does the Convention on the Rights of the Elderly?



The aging population in Chile is a reality that can no longer ignore.

2009: 13% of the population (2 million seniors).

2025: 20% of the population. Index Aging = 1.

2025: People over 60 years, will exceed those under 15 years.

In the past 3 decades life expectancy has risen in 15 years.

Third Meeting of Monitoring the Declaration of Brasilia: Why Chile?

"Aging aging." 15% of couples in their 80s or older. Increased risk of dependency. It requires legal protection mechanisms operating, and social services. The state must take responsibility.

It must adapt its structures and ensuring the design and implementation of sectoral and territorial policies.



**Third Meeting of
Monitoring the
Declaration of Brasilia:
Why Chile?**



As a country, we need to consolidate the progress that has been achieved in terms of rights of the elderly



We need to continue paradigm shift traffic from a perspective based on attendance at an approach based on rights.



Citizen / os are focus of government policy. We no longer speak of benefits, we talk about rights over the entire life cycle.



It is the product of a process over 4 democratic governments in the past two decades.



Creation of the National Service for Older Adults.



It will gradually incorporate the elderly as a subject of public policy.



Today, seniors are a priority group for social protection policy.



**Third Meeting of
Monitoring the
Declaration of Brasilia:
Why Chile?**

We have the Government's political will to support a long-term initiative and design a strategy for taking forward the proposed convention.

Chile present: Second World Assembly on Aging and subsequent conferences. Lidera Intergovernmental Conference of the Region, and design strategy (2003).

We have come as a country on the commitments made in the Brasilia Declaration. Have been made all necessary consultations.

2008: Chilean Foreign Ministry approved the Brasilia Declaration and instruct its representative on the Human Rights Council to promote the agreements.

2008/2009. Present at follow-up meetings (Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires). Diffusion strategic need of the Convention in all areas of intergovernmental relations, international agencies.

Internal actions with authorities and the elderly.



Purpose of the Convention


To Promove

To protect

To Ensure

... The full and equal for all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons aged / old, and promote respect for their inherent dignity.

Person" or "older person" shall be that with age or the 60/65 years.



**Where does the
Convention on
the Rights of the
Elderly?**

1

Recognizes and incorporates various international law instruments

- *Universal Declarations*
- *International Covenants*
- *Conventions*
- *Programmatic instruments related to the elderly*
- *Instruments and Regional Efforts towards older people*

2

Aging is one of the greatest achievements of mankind.

Population aging is a demographic revolution that is necessary to know and strengthen.

Where does the Convention on the Rights of the Elderly?

Live longer is a historic achievement that should be reflected in:

- *adaptation of public policies*
- *formulation of national laws*
- *society organization*
- *adequacy of the differentiated responses of States to the changing age structure of population*


3

Incorporate the topic of aging in all areas of public policy

Allocate and manage human, material and financial resources to ensure appropriate monitoring and evaluation of measures implemented

4

Incorporate in public policy towards this sector variables such as ethnicity, race, gender, etc..



Where does the Convention on the Rights of the Elderly?

5


The particular vulnerability of the elderly / old that unlike other groups of special consideration.

6

As stated above, the efforts of promotion, protection and realization of the rights of the elderly / old in connection with the construction of more inclusive, cohesive and democratic.

7

Despite efforts, there remains a diversity of situations and achievements across countries and subregions, as well as the prevalence of generic measures of health care which do not account for the need for a rights approach to public policy.



Where does the Convention on the Rights of the Elderly?

8

Shifting the focus: From welfare to a perspective based on the human rights approach that recognizes the valuable contributions and prospect of the elderly / old.

9

Aging can lead to disability and dependence require special services geared to their comprehensive care.

10

Need to create legal frameworks and monitoring mechanisms to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of older persons / age Facilitate the formulation and enforcement of laws and programs for prevention, abuse, abandonment, neglect, abuse and violence against the elderly / old

Where does the Convention on the Rights of the Elderly?

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Therefore, a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote, protect and ensure the rights and dignity of the elderly / old contribute significantly to:

Decreasing the dispersion law

Encourage the creation of instances to observe the progress

Facilitate the work of the States responsible for the adoption of legislative and policy internally that safeguard the rights of the elderly / old

Promote inclusion and participation of the elderly / old, with equal opportunities in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural



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Thanks a lot
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