

Increased Demographics, Urbanism and the Right to Food for Older Persons



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ROUNDTABLE SERIES

MAINSTREAMING KNOWLEDGE ON AGEING

*Bridging paths towards strengthening
protection and participation*

With the support of:

This document has been prepared by the **Division for People and Social Development at UNITAR**, Ms. Analucía Jácome, Senior Project Leader and Human Rights Expert, and Ms. Zhuoqing Cao, SDP Team.

We hope you enjoy it!



MODERATOR

Mr. Alex Mejía

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WELCOME REMARKS

**Mr. Alex Mejía**

Director, Division for People and Social Development
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“The right to food is a fundamental human right that does not diminish with age.”

- 1 Today marks the 20th event of UNITAR’s Virtual Roundtable Series on “Mainstreaming Knowledge on Ageing” since its launch in 2022. More than 100 speakers have generously contributed their time, effort, and expertise in the series, for which we remain deeply grateful. Over 1,700 beneficiaries from various regions and sectors have taken part in these sessions. The continued engagement, constructive feedback, and motivation from the participants inspire our efforts and encourage us to advance further in this shared undertaking.
- 2 This initiative is part of a broader effort to promote and protect the human rights of older persons effectively. UNITAR acknowledges the valuable contributions of the Group of Friends of Older Persons, as well as relevant UN entities, non-governmental organisations, and the academic community, particularly Harvard University.
- 3 Today’s topic responds to two major global transformations: rapid population ageing and accelerated urbanisation. By 2030, 1 in 6 people worldwide will be 60 years or older. Meanwhile, cities continue to expand, and more than half of the world’s population, representing over 4 billion people, now live in urban areas. These trends place increasing pressure on food systems, infrastructure, health and education services, and other essential public goods, while also heightening vulnerabilities in the standard of living of older persons.
- 4 However, urban environments often fail to meet the specific needs of older persons, particularly those living on fixed incomes or in marginalised or underserved neighbourhoods. Older persons face limited access to affordable and nutritious food, accessible transportation, and safe living conditions. While notable progress has been made globally in ensuring access to food for younger populations, equal attention must be given to older persons, including through ensuring appropriate nutritional value.
- 5 The UN remains concerned about barriers such as economic insecurity, rising food prices, and physical or social limitations that impede access to nutritious food for older persons. Ensuring this right is essential to advancing the Decade of Healthy Ageing. Today’s event presents an opportunity to reflect on these challenges, to hear from experts, and to discuss potential ways forward. We hope that all participants will join us in contributing to progress in this area!

HIGHLIGHTS ON UNITAR

UNITAR is a United Nations autonomous body with the mission of developing the individual, institutional and organisational capacities of countries and other UN stakeholders through high quality learning solutions and related knowledge products and services to enhance decision-making and to support country-level action for overcoming global challenges.

UNITAR through its Division for People and Social Development and its CIFAL Global Network, together with UNDESA, UNFPA, IOM, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, OHCHR, ITU, ILO, and WHO with its Global Network for Age-friendly Cities and Communities, as well as the Group of Friends of the Human Rights of Older Persons, composed of States represented by their Permanent Missions to the United Nations in Geneva, the Global Initiative on Ageing and Longevity (GIA Longevity), the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuses, the International Longevity Centre, the NGO Committee on Ageing Geneva, and the Harvard Law School Project on Disability, have joined efforts to put together this initiative as a contribution to inclusive learning in the framework of the UN Decade of Healthy Ageing and the implementation of the Madrid Action Plan.



SPEAKERS

Focus: Supporting Older Persons in Agri-Food Systems



Mr. Dominique Burgeon

Director, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Liaison Office with the UN in Geneva

“All people, whatever their age or wherever they are, have the right to access enough nutritious and safe food to satisfy their health, dietary, and cultural requirements in dignity.”

- 1 Malnutrition persists across all socio-economic classes and age groups. The statistics on food insecurity and malnutrition underscore the urgent need to uphold the right to adequate food for all, particularly for vulnerable populations. Among them, older persons are not a homogeneous group. Many have experienced lifelong poverty, hunger, marginalisation, and exclusion, often without reliable access to social security. For these individuals, hardship continues in later life, compounded by ageism, which frequently renders them invisible in policies and programmes.
- 2 As a UN specialised agency with the right to food at the core of its mandate, FAO drives action to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms. Older persons are repositories of traditional knowledge and wisdom, contributing decades of experience to community building, social cohesion, and agri-food systems. Despite their contributions and reliance on these systems for livelihoods, many older persons continue to face poverty and vulnerability.
- 3 Rapid urbanisation and migration to cities can erode traditional support networks in rural areas. While urban growth can provide opportunities, such as access to state services, transportation, and social networks, it can also exacerbate vulnerabilities, including those affecting food security and nutrition for older persons.
- 4 Many older persons, particularly women, lack access to social protection, pensions, or other forms of support. This situation undermines their livelihoods, heightens food insecurity, and forces them to continue working under precarious and physically demanding conditions. Urbanisation that does not consider the rights and needs of older persons risks deepening their fragility.
- 5 Therefore, targeted strategies are essential to ensure that older persons are identified, included, and actively engaged. This includes improving the collection, analysis, and use of age- and sex-disaggregated data, assessing national legislation and policies for alignment with the right to adequate food, and ensuring protection against age-based discrimination.
- 6 Efforts must also evaluate the coverage and adequacy of social protection, care services, and food assistance, while providing training, advisory services, and productive resources adapted to older persons' capacities. Recognising that older persons' physical abilities differ from younger workers, it is crucial to ensure they can continue to contribute meaningfully to agri-food systems and broader community development.

HIGHLIGHTS ON FAO

FAO is a specialised agency of the UN that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Its goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

With 195 members, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide. FAO is committed to supporting older person's rights and inclusion in development processes.





IMPORTANT FIGURE

According to Report “The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025”, a flagship publication produced by FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, the world remains significantly behind in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) on zero hunger.

In 2024, an estimated 31.9% of population (2.6 billion) in the world were unable to afford a healthy diet. Between 638 and 720 million people, representing 7.8% and 8.8% of the global population, faced hunger.

Furthermore, in 2024, about 32% of people living in rural areas were moderately or severely food insecure, compared with approximately 28.6% in peri-urban areas and 23.9% in urban areas.

MARK THE YEAR

The UN General Assembly has declared 2026 as the “International Year of the Woman Farmer”, recognising the strength and knowledge of women in agriculture. This observance provides an opportunity to promote women’s access to productive resources, technology, training, and markets, and to ensure their full participation in decision-making.

FAO IN ACTION

FAO supports members in upholding the right to adequate food, social security, and equality by promoting inclusive, rights-based policies and legislation in food and agriculture. This includes strengthening social protection systems in agriculture, expanding rural pension schemes, and enabling all people to live in dignity, even in times of crisis.

FAO also promotes social inclusion in agri-food systems, working with partnerships to make the right to food a reality for everyone. Efforts include raising awareness among local governments, supporting sustainable local food systems, promoting agroecology, and developing local food action plans that meet the needs of older persons.

DID YOU KNOW?

In October 2025, the Committee on World Food Security adopted policy recommendations on urban and peri-urban food systems to strengthen food security and nutrition in the context of urbanisation and rural transformation. The recommendations are designed to support the progressive realisation of the right to food and underscore the importance of policies that are consistent with internationally agreed human rights instruments.

They emphasise the principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment, and the rule of law. Governments are urged to implement people-centred policies that address all forms of inequality and ensure equitable access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food for all.

USEFUL SOURCES

- FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025--Addressing High Food Price Inflation for Food Security and Nutrition (2025) | [Link](#)
- Committee on World Food Security, 53rd Session Report “Making a Difference in Food Security and Nutrition” (2025) | [Link](#)
- Learn more about the International Year of the Woman Farmer 2026 | [Link](#)
- Learn more about FAO | [Link](#)



Focus: Safeguarding the Right to Food and Combating Neglect and Abuse of Older Persons



Ms. Silvia Perel-Levin

Vice-Chair, the NGO Committee on Ageing in Geneva,
Representative of the International Network for the Prevention of
Elder Abuse (INPEA) and the International Longevity Centre Global
Alliance (ILC GA)

“Neglect or abuse of older persons that leads to hunger, malnutrition, or denial of food directly violates the right to food, as well as the rights to health, life, and all other rights.”

- 1 The neglect of older persons has a direct and severe impact on their right to food and constitutes a profound breach of human rights. Older persons consistently perceive elder abuse, violence, and neglect as infringements upon their fundamental rights.
- 2 Neglect, including self-neglect, may be intentional or unintentional, but it often results in preventable malnutrition, serious health issues, and even death. All forms of neglect are interconnected and often lead to malnutrition. Neglect increases frailty, worsens chronic conditions such as diabetes or hypertension, and heightens the risk of stroke and infection. It weakens immune system, delays wound healing, and results in longer hospital stays. Nutritional deficiencies may also mimic dementia, causing confusion and dependency.
- 3 When older persons' nutritional needs are ignored, survival is threatened and dignity is eroded. Structural neglect and discrimination, including inadequate funding for care, ageism in food distribution programs, and exclusion from social protection systems, create systemic barriers that undermine these dimensions and lead to widespread food insecurity and social and economic abuse.
- 4 The right to food encompasses three key dimensions: availability, accessibility, and adequacy. Availability means that sufficient food is produced and procured. Accessibility ensures that older persons have the physical and economic means to obtain food. Adequacy guarantees that food is nutritious, safe, culturally appropriate, and responsive to the unique needs of older persons.
- 5 States have the duty to respect, protect, and fulfill the right to food. Respect means abstaining from interfering with access to adequate food. Protection requires preventing third parties, such as institutions, caregivers, or families, from denying food. Fulfillment entails proactive measures, including nutrition programs and systematic monitoring of care facilities. Failure to uphold these duties constitutes institutional neglect.
- 6 Addressing these challenges requires concrete action. Mandatory training for nursing and medical staff is essential, as many receive minimal instruction in geriatrics or in understanding the legal duty to provide adequate nutrition and care. Legal frameworks must clearly define neglect, including failure to provide adequate nutrition, and ensure appropriate civil and criminal penalties. Nutrition must be integrated into screening, assessment, and all services delivered to older persons to safeguard their rights and well-being.

HIGHLIGHTS ON THE NGO COMMITTEE ON AGEING

The NGO Committee on Ageing works to raise world awareness of the opportunities and challenges of global ageing. The Committee advocates within the United Nations community to further integrate ageing in UN policies and programmes and encourages member states to include ageing needs in social and economic policy considerations. The goal of the Committee is to further the United Nations mission of building a society for all ages.



DID YOU KNOW?

Neglect and abuse of older persons may occur in physical, emotional, or financial forms.

Physical neglect occurs when an older person is denied adequate access to food. This includes failing to provide regular meals, offering food of poor quality, spoiled food, or food unsuitable for specific dietary needs, such as for those with swallowing difficulties. Physical neglect can also arise when a person cannot access groceries or prepared meals due to mobility limitations and lack of assistance. Such neglect may be intentional, used as punishment, control, or discrimination, or unintentional, resulting from poor training, understaffing, or lack of resources.

Emotional neglect involves social isolation and lack of support, which can profoundly affect an older person's desire and ability to eat. Mealtimes are social experiences, and when feeding is rushed, impersonal, or culturally insensitive, it can lead to depression, anxiety, loss of appetite, and diminished dignity. Deliberately withholding food, forcing rapid eating, or ridiculing those with eating difficulties constitutes both psychological and physical abuse and violates human dignity and autonomy.

Financial neglect refers to the denial of economic access to food. This may include misusing funds intended for food, deliberately withholding money needed to purchase food, or restricting an older person's access to resources, often by caregivers or family members.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Despite their rights, older persons remain largely invisible in discussions on state obligations. Social protection systems frequently overlook the dietary and nutritional needs associated with ageing, while food assistance programmes are often underfunded or poorly adapted for persons with disabilities or chronic illness.

A dedicated UN Convention has proven to be an effective mechanism for promoting and ensuring the full realisation of older persons' rights. The adoption by consensus of Human Rights Council Resolution 58/13, establishing an open-ended intergovernmental working group to elaborate a legally binding instrument, marks a significant milestone.

Its success reflects strong collaboration and the meaningful participation of civil society and older persons. Their continued engagement in the working group will be vital. Only a convention that incorporates the voices of older persons will achieve real and lasting impact.

USEFUL SOURCES

- Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/58/13 | [Link](#)
- Learn more about the NGO Committee on Ageing in Geneva | [Link](#)



Focus: Intersectional Barriers to the Right to Food for Older Persons



Dr. Chitralekha Marie Massey

Chief of Section, Rights of Older Persons,
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

“Human rights are like oxygen. You don’t see it, but you breathe it, and you can’t live without it.”

- 1 Human rights are interdependent and indivisible. The right to food is a foundational element of human experience and is closely connected with the right to life, health, education, and employment. Across the life course, these connections determine whether individuals can live with dignity. Yet despite decades of efforts, the world is still far from achieving zero hunger, especially for the vulnerable groups such as older persons.
- 2 As urbanisation accelerates and population ages worldwide, questions about access to food become pressing. Social protection frameworks have prioritised people who were aged, infirm, disabled or destitute, recognising that vulnerability matters in determining access to basic rights. They also revealed how age-related vulnerabilities intersect with other forms of disadvantage, shaping who is most at risk of food insecurity in rapidly changing urban contexts.
- 3 Patterns of ageism and discrimination rarely occur alone. They intersect and compound, often intensifying marginalisation. Ethnicity, disability, socioeconomic status and sexual orientation all interact with age to shape lived experience. These overlapping barriers directly affect the ability to exercise the right to adequate food.
- 4 Food insecurity among older persons is also influenced by structural weaknesses. Sanctions, austerity policies, under-resourced public systems and fragmented support networks can erode people’s ability to secure food consistently and with dignity. While the international community continues its efforts toward a legally binding instrument on the rights of older persons, structural gaps remain significant. Strengthening policies, addressing data gaps and expanding evidence-based decision making are essential steps for meaningful progress.
- 5 As public services increasingly move online, including social protection systems, food assistance schemes and essential health services, the digital divide becomes a major determinant of rights realisation. Older persons who lack digital access or literacy are at greater risk of exclusion from services intended to support them. The fast expansion of artificial intelligence in administrative processes may widen this divide if inclusive design and safeguards are not prioritised. Ensuring digital accessibility has become inseparable from ensuring the right to food.
- 6 The right to food remains one of the most fundamental human rights, essential and central to human dignity. Yet in a world capable of reaching the far side of the moon, it is deeply concerning that many people still cannot access adequate food. Meeting this challenge requires addressing the full range of interconnected barriers identified above. Doing so is both possible and imperative.

HIGHLIGHTS ON THE OHCHR

The OHCHR strives to ensure that older persons are given space and weight in the human rights agenda. Together with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, OHCHR supports the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing as its secretariat. OHCHR supports the mandate of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, and the work of UN human rights mechanisms and national human rights institutions to monitor and provide guidance for the promotion and protection of human rights of older persons.





THE CASE OF PEOPLE'S UNION FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES V. UNION OF INDIA & ORS

In 2001, the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) filed a petition before the Supreme Court of India, drawing attention to incidents of starvation deaths in Rajasthan despite the presence of substantial government grain reserves and numerous food distribution schemes. PUCL contended that the government's failure to release these grain stocks and to effectively implement food programmes constituted a violation of the constitutional right to life, which the Court affirmed encompasses the right to food.

The Court issued a series of binding orders directing the government to operationalise the Famine Code, ensure the functioning of food schemes, and provide mid-day meals in schools. The litigation prompted nationwide reforms of the public food distribution system and ultimately contributed to the creation of India's National Food Security Act.

The case is widely regarded as the first explicit legal recognition of the right to food in India and a defining moment in global right-to-food jurisprudence. The PUCL case illustrates the importance of culturally and contextually specific approaches, linking the right to food with local economic empowerment.

USEFUL SOURCES

- Read more about the case of People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India & Ors (2001) | [Link](#)
- Learn more about the OHCHR | [Link](#)



Focus: Legal Standards and States Obligations of the Right to Food



Mr. Hezzy Smith

Director of Advocacy Initiatives,
Harvard Law School Project on Disability (HPOD)

"It's noteworthy how the international legal framework can contribute to promoting states' adherence to their threefold duties of respecting, protecting, and fulfilling the basic human right to food for all."

- 1 The gaps between intentions and actions, whether interpersonal or between state actors, are particularly visible in the right to food. These gaps present opportunities for applying legal tools and advancing legal advocacy. Law plays a critical role in bridging the divide between promises and implementation.
- 2 The threefold framework of duty to respect, protect, and fulfill, is a foundational element of international human rights law, particularly regarding the right to food. The legal scholarship and advocacy surrounding the right to food offer lessons that can be applied more broadly across other sectors.
- 3 A key legal instrument on the right to food remains Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which obliges states to recognise the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing, and housing. States must take appropriate steps to ensure the realisation of this right, and the minimum standard requires freedom from hunger. The Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights' General Comment No. 12 clarifies that states' legal obligations include ensuring that the food is available, accessible, adequate, sustainable, and culturally acceptable.
- 4 National and regional courts have applied international human rights law to protect the right to food effectively, demonstrating the potential of the law to transform commitments into tangible outcomes. In the case of Social and Economic Rights Action Centre v. Nigeria, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights applied the African Charter and recognised the right to food, drawing on relevant international human rights frameworks. This demonstrates that even in the absence of an explicit right to food, international legal frameworks provide tools to hold states accountable for respecting, protecting, and fulfilling this right.
- 5 While international human rights law alone cannot solve all challenges related to food security, it provides an important signalling and galvanising function for both state and civil society actors. The law serves as a necessary waypoint in translating lofty ideals into concrete practice. There remain significant gaps between the promise of international law and the lived experiences of those most in need, particularly older persons, marginalised communities, and those affected by intersecting vulnerabilities such as poverty, displacement, and discrimination.
- 6 In conclusion, the right to food represents a fundamental human right and a crucial aspect of human dignity. Legal frameworks, advocacy, and strategic use of the threefold duties, including respect, protect, and fulfill, provide essential mechanisms to address gaps in implementation, advance accountability, and ensure that the commitments of international law are realised on the ground.

HIGHLIGHTS ON THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL PROJECT ON DISABILITY

Harvard Law School Project on Disability has demonstrated a steadfast dedication to empowering civil society and other actors by fostering knowledgeable and discerning advocacy for human rights. Their endeavours encompass a range of activities, including the provision of comprehensive human rights training and education, the facilitation of international law and policy development, the promotion of inclusive practices in development, the dissemination of technical assistance pertaining to strategic litigation, and the cultivation of innovative perspectives regarding the capabilities of persons with disabilities and their entitlement to human rights.



QUOTES

"It is paradoxical, but hardly surprising, that the right to food has been endorsed more often and with greater unanimity and urgency than most other human rights, while at the same time being violated more comprehensively and systematically than probably any other right." — Philip Alston, former UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights (2014-2020)

"It brings together...the various pathways through which the right to food migrated from the conference rooms of international summits, where it is referred to as part of the final declarations as useless in practice as generous in intent, to the courthouses." — Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights (2020-present)

USEFUL SOURCES

- Report on the Right to Adequate Food as a Human Right submitted by Asbjørn Eide, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Food as a Human Right, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/23 | [Link](#)
- General Comment No. 12 on the Right to Adequate Food, E/C.12/1999/5 | [Link](#)
- Learn more about the case of Social and Economic Rights Action Centre v. Nigeria (2001) | [Link](#)
- International Development Law Organization (IDLO), Realising the Right to Food: Legal Strategies and Approaches (2015) | [Link](#)

TO BEAR IN MIND

The right to food is recognised in Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. It provides that:

"The States Parties to the present Covenant recognise the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realisation of this right, recognising to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.

The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognising the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed:

- (a) To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilisation of natural resources;
- (b) Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need."



CLOSING REMARKS

**H.E. Amb. Luis Gallegos**

President of the Board of Trustees of WID, Nippon Foundation, and GIA Longevity, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ecuador

“When older persons are included, societies grow wiser; when their experiences are valued, communities grow stronger; and when their rights are protected, humanity itself grows more just.”

- 1 This year has been marked by uncertainty and transformation, yet also by wisdom, action, and hope. The world's ageing population is not only a matter of statistics, but it also represents a transformation in how societies must organise and mobilise their resources, cities, and systems of care. Over the past few months, UNITAR's Virtual Roundtable Series “Mainstreaming Knowledge on Ageing” has shed light on the challenges and opportunities that come with an ageing global population, reaffirming our shared responsibility to ensure that the rights and dignity of older persons remain at the heart of our policies and collective action.
- 2 Through five thematic virtual roundtables, we explored critical issues affecting older persons, including their rights to work, healthcare, technology, legal protection, and food security in times of peace and crisis. We engaged 24 experts across the UN system, governments, academia, civil society, and the private sector, fostering meaningful discussions and strengthening collaboration towards our common goal. The previous four events of this year alone reached 306 participants, with 172 certificates of participation awarded. Since its launch in 2022, the series has benefited over 1,700 individuals worldwide over the past 4 years.
- 3 Beyond these numbers lies a deeper commitment: a global community united by the conviction that ageing is a shared human experience, central to justice, inclusion, and sustainable development. With this vision and purpose, no one is left behind and older persons are recognised as contributors to shared progress and social cohesion. By examining national, regional, and international standards, policies, and initiatives, we have deepened our understanding of accessibility and inclusion, as well as the ways in which older persons can actively participate in social, political, and economic life.
- 4 The series has advanced dialogue on integrating ageing perspectives into governance, strengthening partnerships, and reinforcing global commitment to an inclusive, age-friendly society. The insights gained will guide future policies that respect the dignity and autonomy of people at every stage of life, ensuring continued momentum.
- 5 The UN Convention on the Rights of Older Persons remains a beacon of hope for a world where older persons can live with autonomy, security, and purpose. Let us continue to raise awareness, strengthen policies and laws, and drive the growth of the silver economy, ensuring that no one is left behind. It is the actions we take now that define our commitment to a rapidly ageing world. Together, let us transform our resolution into action, solidarity into policy, and ageing into a celebration of life itself. We look forward to welcoming all of you to next year's series!

HIGHLIGHTS ON GIA LONGEVITY

GIA Longevity is the first global, cross sectoral partnership addressing the ageing and longevity ecosystem. Its mission is to design a new society that empowers everyone to thrive throughout their longer lives. It drives awareness of ageing and longevity and igniting aligned action towards a world built for longevity. By working together with UN agencies, business leaders, governments and society, it is shaping a world where every person is included, respected, valued and cared for throughout their lifespan.





Decade of healthy ageing



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



International
Labour
Organization



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



World Health
Organization



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
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Project on Disability



GLOBAL ALLIANCE
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Designing the Future of Ageing

NGO Committee on Ageing
GENEVA

