PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS

Substantive Input on the Right to Work and Access to Labour Markets and Access ToJustice in context of Older Persons in view of 11th OEWG - Call for Inputs to NGOs with ECOSOC Status and Previously Accredited Organizations to the Working Group Substantive inputs;

“Education, Training, Life-long Learning and Capacity Building” and “Social Protection and Social Security (including social protection floors)

Introduction:

The human development index (HDI) report conducted by Malaysian consultants to the United Nations validates the existence of specific demography of global population (youth, women, adult working population, children and older persons) in over 200 countries now pitched at 7.7 Billion by Worldometers 2019. There is a significant rise in world population in geometric progression. The UNFPA also played vital role in determining outcomes of aggregated and disaggregated census based numerals, especially on how economic resources will be distributed to meet human needs. If the resources are scarce and far less than the population, the country will face economic crisis of overpopulation. If economic resources and factors of production is higher than the population, the country will require more people in terms of human capital to drive its productivity engines.

To stimulate economic growth with commensurate population growth, Immigration doors and older person’s protection must be opened for influx of capital flight to maximize the free enterprise as in the case of Canada based on the (UN Compact for Safe, Orderlyand Regular Migration-GCM2018). In the global context, the need to manage older population is very significant to global economy as market forces and globalization are the determining factors influences the rise or decline of population. India and China which takes 2/3 of the world’s population are predominantly largest economies ranked after the United States. The United States with a population of 250 million controls the highest balance of trade and IGR with far less population, which makes her richer than Asian economies has older population, by and large dwarfed the world’s population almost by halve.

In Nigeria, after the 2006 Population Head Count, the country’s population of 120 million plummeted to 180 million between 1996 -2006. The increase in birth rates, inflow of foreign migration, naturalization by marriage and among other factors stirred appreciation in incremental rates without regards to existential thermometer of commensurate economic planning and population control mechanisms to stabilize the micro and macroeconomics of scales. The National Planning Commission and the Nigerian Population Commission and the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics and the NFPA and other state and non-state actors made collaborations for the management via post 2006 Census
national development plans and architecture broken down to economic, social, health, productive workforce assessments etc.

The older persons’ demographic groupings by the elite multi-tech committees focused on vulnerable communities within the larger population ethos. The demographic distribution of national assets, resources and opportunities by states to youths, women, older persons, and active workforce and minors are often tabulated to showcase the empirical framework of public policy applications and how it affects livelihood of each group. This can be seen in the Nigerian Youth Development Index report (NYDI 2001), Nigerian Youth Employment Action Plan (NIYEAP 2011) National Gender Data Bank (NGDB) Report by the National Center for Women Development.

Based on this background, the thematic direction of 11th OEWG opens the lid on the older population as an invaluable asset to economic growth and globalization targeting a demography of vulnerable and aging community, yet retired as older persons with wealth of experience can still be very useful in terms of capacity utilization and development.

The Older Persons are marginal labour input to local and global economy in terms of technical ability in docility. Most of them were highly educated and acted as architects of the industrial age necessitated the derivation of the information age. The millennial generation Y, X, Z are still not in control of the global economic assets compared to Baby boomers *1945 -1982* generation. They are demographic cohorts following the Silent Generation preceding Generation X. They are known for strong work ethic and culture still provides input to today’s productive economic bases,

They are goal centric, resourceful, competitive, mentally focused, team oriented and disciplined. Therefore older person protection is significant having labored for emergence of The Information Age were the Baby boomers alive today. They carry greater risk of hepatitis C, according to world health report, they are five times more likely to be infected with hepatitis C. The report of the US Census Bureau “persons born within the Baby boomers generation in America are 75.4 million which have been outnumbered by millennial generation born 1982-200 whose pollution is 83.1 million. Baby boomers also have the longest life expectancy in history and have surpassed the median 65 years age and increase to 84.3.

In a final note, for most communities in Nigeria, the older populations are usually exempted from labour activities and contributions towards community developments as a way of honoring these elders.

Sincerely,

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