

What are the legal provisions, policy frameworks in your country that recognize older persons' right to participate in and contribute to sustainable development? This could include, but is not limited to:

- a) ensuring that relevant human rights (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the right of access to information, and the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association) are protected and implemented;**
- b) protecting and enhancing civic space and collaboration with civil society that represents the voices of older persons in sustainable development;**
- c) good practices to ensure older persons' participation in, and contribution to sustainable development.**

Society is ageing rapidly in Brazil. This phenomenon presents great and multiple challenges related to the establishment of governance and coordination of public policies and public services aimed at the older persons, with the objective of promoting dignified and healthy ageing of the Brazilian population.

Brazil has advanced its legal/institutional framework with regard to the protection of the rights of older persons. According to Article 230 of the Federal Constitution of 1988, the family, the society and the State have the duty to support older persons, ensuring their participation in the community, defending their dignity and well-being and guaranteeing them the right to life. Furthermore, the following laws were passed to guarantee the rights of older persons: Law No. 8.742, of December 7, 1993, which provides for the organization of Social Assistance and other measures, and Law No. 10.048, of November 8, 2000, which gives priority in access to services to older persons.

In addition, Law No. 10.741, of October 1, 2003 (Statute of older persons), establishes rights to people aged 60 years plus. It constitutes legal microsystem for the protection of older persons. It is noteworthy that Chapter II, entitled "On the Right to Freedom, Respect and Dignity", in its article 10, states:

"It is the obligation of the State and society to ensure older person's freedom, respect and dignity, as a human person and subject of civil, political, individual and social rights, guaranteed in the Constitution and in the laws." (BRAZIL, 2003)

Law no. 8.842, of January 4, 1994, and Decree no. 1948, of July 3, 1996 implemented the National Policy for Older Persons (PNI). Article 1 of the aforementioned law states that "The national policy for older persons aims at ensuring the social rights of older persons, creating conditions to promote their autonomy, integration and effective participation in society."

The PNI follows five principles:

I - family, society and the state have the duty to ensure all the rights of citizenship to older persons, guaranteeing their participation in the community, defending their dignity, well-being and the right to life;

II - the ageing process concerns society in general, and should be the object of knowledge and information for all;

III - older persons must not suffer discrimination of any kind;

IV - older persons must be the main agent and recipient of the transformations carried out through the PNI;

V - the economic, social and regional differences, as well as the contradictions between the rural and urban areas of Brazil must be observed by the public authorities and by society in general, in the application of the PNI.

All PNI actions must be in favor of older persons, so that they seek to guarantee and enforce their rights, aiming at their maximum maintenance in the community, with their family, in the most dignified and comfortable way possible.

Thus, it is worth noting that the guarantee of older person's constitutional rights law is an expression of their citizenship and, as such, must be made possible by both the government and civil society.

Brazil sees it as a national priority to comply with national and international legal instruments for the protection and defense of the rights of older persons.

Promotion of Active and Healthy Ageing

In terms of policy or program to promote healthy ageing, Brazil has implemented the inter-ministerial program “Estratégia Brasil Amigo da Pessoa Idosa” (EBAPI), established by Decree 10.604/2021 to promote initiatives and actions at the municipal level. EBAPI is inspired by the “Cidade Amiga do Idoso”, which is a program of the World Health Organization (WHO) currently coordinated by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH).

The municipalities participating in the program receive public recognition through congratulatory seals. The “Brasil Amigo da Pessoa Idosa” Strategy aims at offering better living conditions for the vulnerable elderly population. The core of the program is to provide opportunities for the promotion of active, healthy and sustainable ageing. In this initiative, the municipal councils for the rights of older persons play a fundamental role in the evaluation of public policies.

The National Secretariat for the Promotion and Defense of the Rights of older persons oversees the program, with the goal of encouraging their participation, strengthening policies aimed at this age group and promoting their well-being.

Moreover, Brazil has developed policies to encourage tourism and leisure activities for older persons. In 2019 Brazil signed four agreements to enhance tourist activities for older persons through the acquisition of buses, a total investment of BRL 1,503,400.00. In 2020, another seven agreements were signed, with an investment of BRL 2,680,000.00.

It is worth noting that, in 2022, the Brazilian Government published, through the MMFDH, a public tender for public enterprises interested in promoting the social inclusion of older persons through the purchase of buses to carry out tourist activities. The submissions to the public tender are currently under analysis.

Social and Digital Inclusion

Brazil, through the MMFDH and its National Secretariat for the Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Older Persons, established the “Viver – Avelhecimento Ativo e Saudável” (Alive and Healthy Ageing) Program. Law No. 10.133/2019, later amended by Decree No. 10.816/2021, created the Program.

It is also important to highlight that the objectives of the Viver Program are embodied in providing the digital and social inclusion of older persons, as well as contributing to the promotion of the right to active and healthy ageing. Its objectives are developed through four fields of action: technology, health, physical mobility and education, carried out by the federative entity responsible for the execution of activities, workshops and courses.

Through the Viver Program, the MMFDH and its National Secretariat for the Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Older Persons donate a set of equipment consisting of computers, webcams, television and printer to the municipalities that participate in the public tender and are approved.

Thus, according to Decree No. 10.509/2020, the selection of municipalities to be covered by the Viver Program will be carried out through a public tender.

To date 178 municipalities were selected. In addition, a public tender shall follow, in order to select municipalities to be included in the 2022 budget of the Viver Program.

Strengthening of Councils for the Rights of Older Persons

The MMFDH launched the pact for the implementation of the rights of older persons, with the objectives of (i) strengthening municipal Councils for the Rights of Older Persons, (ii) creating new CROs, (iii) training Councilors of the CROs and the local managers at the municipality level.

The strengthening of the CROs allow for the promotion of human rights of older persons, given the role of the Councils in following up the implementation of policies for older persons.

On September 29 and 30 and October 1, 2021, the V National Conference on the Rights of older persons took place. The Conference brought together civil society and government in a debate on the construction and strengthening of actions and policies for older persons. The President of the Republic convened the Conference through Decree 10.757, of July 29, 2021, in compliance with a resolution by the National Council for the Rights of Older Persons.

The Conference, which represented a space for discussion aimed at listening to society, as well as implementing a protection network, demonstrates Brazil's political

commitment to look after the ageing of the population, corroborating the government initiatives already mentioned in its report in favor of older persons.

Furthermore, it is important to highlight that the organization of political management for older persons in the country is a responsibility of the MMFDH, through the National Secretariat for the Promotion and Defense of the Rights of older persons.

The Secretariat has the role of coordinating the national policy for older persons, which demonstrates the political importance attributed to the issue. It should be noted that not all municipal and state governments have a specific Secretariat to oversee the issue, just as some municipalities do not have Municipal Councils for the Rights of older persons and, when they do, sometimes they may not have the structure and sufficient training to carry out their duties.

What are the challenges faced by older persons for the realization of their right to contribute to sustainable development at national and international levels?

When analyzing issues that are transversal to the aging theme, such as the relationship between sustainable development and older persons, historically society has an image of the elderly as unproductive and vulnerable. Such prejudice becomes explicit when it is verified that this portion of the population is often socially isolated, which can be seen in the lack of insertion of this part of the public in debates and concrete actions regarding balanced and less environmentally damaging development.

Thus, with the advancement of science and the increase in life expectancy, the challenge of how to add life to longevity has arisen. However, in the process of environmental awareness older persons were left aside not only from the discussions, but also in the analysis of their identity: older persons are not seen as an autonomous human being, endowed with rights and duties.

Therefore, the main challenges to older persons are social isolation, lack of participation, difficulty in mobilizing and organizing groups and institutions capable of articulating possibilities that will change society's image in relation to the aging process and its relation to sustainable development, both nationally and internationally.

There are many challenges and obstacles to guarantee and implement public policies for older persons, as well as the need for the population to be more aware of the peculiarities that permeate aging. In order to eliminate all forms of discrimination and mistreatment against the elderly, it is necessary to raise awareness of all sectors of the population and private and public institutions, both nationally and internationally.

Ageism hinders the insertion of older persons not only in their interactions with other generations, but also in the labor market. Even though the federal and local governments have programs for the inclusion of older persons in the social and labor spheres, as long as the population has the preconceived idea that this age group is outdated in its knowledge, the exclusion of older persons will remain latent.

In order to curb the stigma and discrimination associated with aging in the educational, labor, legal, political participation, and media sectors, among others, Brazil not only

has the Statute of Older Persons, but also provides for national laws that, besides defining rights and priorities in this area, establish penalties for discrimination.

Moreover, Brazil has channels for denunciations (“Dial 100” and “Dial 180”, for violence against women) and the App "Direitos Humanos Brasil", which has a service in Brazilian Sign Language (LIBRAS) and a webchat.

At the international level, Brazil signed the Madrid International Plan of Action on Aging, in the context of the II World Assembly on Aging of the United Nations. Furthermore, the Organization of American States (OAS) Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons, approved in June 2015, is the first international treaty which regulates comprehensively and systematically all human rights of older persons.

What data, statistics and research are available regarding older persons' contribution to sustainable development?

The Viver Program - Active and Healthy Ageing contributes to education and social inclusion. Within the scope of the Program, some Brazilian municipalities have stood out in the environmental education of their public, with older persons contributing directly to sustainable development.

For example, the City of Fortaleza (Ceará), the Municipality of Camaçari (Bahia), the Municipality of Campo de Goytacazes (Rio de Janeiro) and the Municipality of João Pessoa (Paraíba) have adopted the Social Gardens Program. It focuses on health with the objective of promoting food complementation and security, encouraging urban family farming and the social interaction of families of older persons in situations of social vulnerability, through the planting of vegetables. All produce is donated to families of elderly people in situations of social vulnerability enrolled in the project. The project benefits more than 3,200 families.

EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

What measures are being taken to eliminate ageism, ageist stereotypes, prejudices and behaviors that devalue older persons' contribution to sustainable development?

As mentioned above, in order to curb the stigma and discrimination associated with aging in the educational, labor, legal, political participation, and media sectors, among others, Brazil not only has the Statute of Older Persons, but also provides for national laws that, besides defining rights and priorities in this area, establish penalties for discrimination.

Moreover, direct communication channels were put in place by the MMFDH: Dial 100 and Dial 180; Human Rights Brazil app (available for iOS and Android); WhatsApp (+55 61 99656-5008); Telegram “direitoshumanosbrasil”; and a website www.ouvidoria.mdh.gov.br.

REMEDIES AND REPAIR

What mechanisms are necessary, or already in place, for older persons to lodge complaints and seek redress for denial of their right to participate in and contribute to sustainable development?

The National Human Rights Ombudsman maintains a series of service channels, such as: Dial 100 and Dial 180; Human Rights Brazil app (available for iOS and Android); WhatsApp (+ 55 61 99656-5008); Telegram “direitoshumanosbrasil”; and a website www.ouvidoria.mdh.gov.br. In addition, it also receives complaints by e-mail and letter. It should be noted that, through the website and the app, it is also possible to use the Brazilian Sign Language - LIBRAS.

In order to avoid stigmatization and discrimination against older persons caused by COVID-19, a specific reporting channel was created for older persons who feel victims of emotional abandonment.

Brazil has police stations specialized in the protection of crimes against older persons, as well as centers for elderly people in need of judicial assistance, such as the Judicial Center for older persons of the Federal District and the Prosecutor's Office for older persons of the Federal District. The expansion of such a policy is in progress.

The complaints received by the National Human Rights Ombudsman (ONDH) backed the first integrated police operation aimed at combating violence against older persons in Brazil. The “Operação Vetus”, a partnership between the MMFDH and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) assembled more than 7,000 police officers from the 27 states of the Federation. They investigated more than 13,000 reports of violence against older persons. The operation represented a very important milestone for the public security agencies that work with this vulnerable group. It paved the way for the creation of a commission with regional representatives, which proceeded with the analysis of demands and needs for improvements in the care of older persons.

What are the legal provisions, policy frameworks in your country that recognize older persons' right to participate in and contribute to sustainable development? This could include, but is not limited to:

- a) ensuring that relevant human rights (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the right of access to information, and the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association) are protected and implemented;**
- b) protecting and enhancing civic space and collaboration with civil society that represents the voices of older persons in sustainable development;**
- c) good practices to ensure older persons' participation in, and contribution to sustainable development.**

As explained above, Law No. 10.741, of October 1, 2003, which establishes the Statute of Older Persons and other provisions, deals, in its articles, with the rights guaranteed to people aged 60 years or older. It constitutes a veritable legal microsystem for the protection of the old age, which consolidated the legal matter relating to the rights and guarantees of older persons.

The legislation also establishes the duty of the family, the community, the society and the government to ensure such rights for older persons. According to art. 3 of Law 10.741/2003, it is a priority to guarantee older persons the right to:

- I - Life;
- II- Health;
- III-Food;
- IV-Education;
- V-Culture;
- VI-Sport;
- VII-Leisure;
- VIII-Work;
- IX-Citizenship;
- X-Freedom;
- XI-Dignity;
- XII-Respect;
- XIII-Family and community coexistence.

How is poverty defined in the national policy framework?

Social vulnerability is a multidimensional concept that refers to the condition of individuals or groups in situations of fragility, which make them exposed to risks and significant levels of social isolation. It is the result of any accentuated process of exclusion, discrimination or weakening of individuals or groups, caused by factors such as poverty, economic crises, deficient educational level, precarious geographic location and low levels of social, human, or cultural capital, among others, which generates fragility of actors in the social environment.

Furthermore, the National Secretariat for the Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Older Persons is in the process of hiring consultants to produce booklets with guidelines on environmental education. These booklets will cover the following topics: sustainable development, community garden, adequate water consumption and others, for a better understanding of older persons on sustainability and the importance of building a cleaner future.

What are challenges faced by older persons living in poverty, including the impact of intersectional discrimination and inequality based on age, gender and other grounds?

With regard to the challenges faced by older persons who live in poverty, this segment of the population, just because of their age group, suffers from different types of violence, whether psychological, physical, institutional or structural. Structural violence, as foreseen in the Map of Violence against older persons, published by the Judicial Center for Older Persons of the Federal District, expresses the social inequalities resulting from poverty, misery and discrimination.

Furthermore, as foreseen in the book "Active Ageing: a health policy", for the ageing process to be accompanied by dignity and to be in fact active, it is necessary to be accompanied by opportunities for participation. In order to establish an active and

dignified ageing process, continuous opportunities for health, participation and security are necessary. Furthermore, older persons abuse can occur in families of all economic levels. However, such a situation of violence is more frequent in societies that experience economic problems and social disorganization, where the rate of crime and exploitation tends to increase.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused unbearable suffering for older persons around the world. In addition to its immediate health impact, the pandemic has placed older persons at greater risk of poverty, discrimination and isolation, thus having a devastating impact in developing countries, where social inequality prevails.

The challenges faced by elderly women living in a state of vulnerability are great. As the aforementioned literature argues, in many societies, young and adult women have lower social status and restricted access to nutritious food, education, meaningful work, and health services. The traditional role of women as family caregivers can also contribute to an increase in poverty and lower health conditions, as they get older. Some women have no choice but to quit paid work to take care of the family. Others never have access to paid work, as they care full-time for children, ageing parents, spouses and grandchildren.

Another challenge relates to displaced older persons, who are particularly vulnerable, especially elderly women and those with disabilities, with low social status and who face numerous other barriers. Furthermore, men are less likely to obtain support from social networks than women are. However, older women who are widowed are often systematically excluded from society.

In addition, the poorest people of all ages are at greater risk of illness and disability, and older people are particularly vulnerable. Many older persons, especially women, live alone or in rural areas without sufficient income. These factors seriously affect their access to nutritious food, adequate housing and health care.

In order to seek to ensure a more dignified life for its population and seek to reduce social inequality, Brazil published law 8.742/1993, which ensures that social assistance must be a citizen's right and a duty of the State. Such legislation is an example of a social security policy independent from beneficiaries' contributions.

Law 8.742/1993 establishes the Social Assistance Reference Center - CRAS, which is a public unit of social assistance within the structure of the Unified Social Assistance System. The CRAS assists families and individuals in a situation of vulnerability and social risk, and it has branches in States, Municipalities and the Federal District, where the following services are offered:

- Single window social security registration;
- Guidance on social benefits;
- Guidance on legal rights;
- Support to resolve difficulties in living with and caring for children;

- Strengthen coexistence with the family and the community;
- Access to services, benefits and social assistance projects;
- Support and guidance on what to do in cases of domestic violence;
- Guidance on other public services.

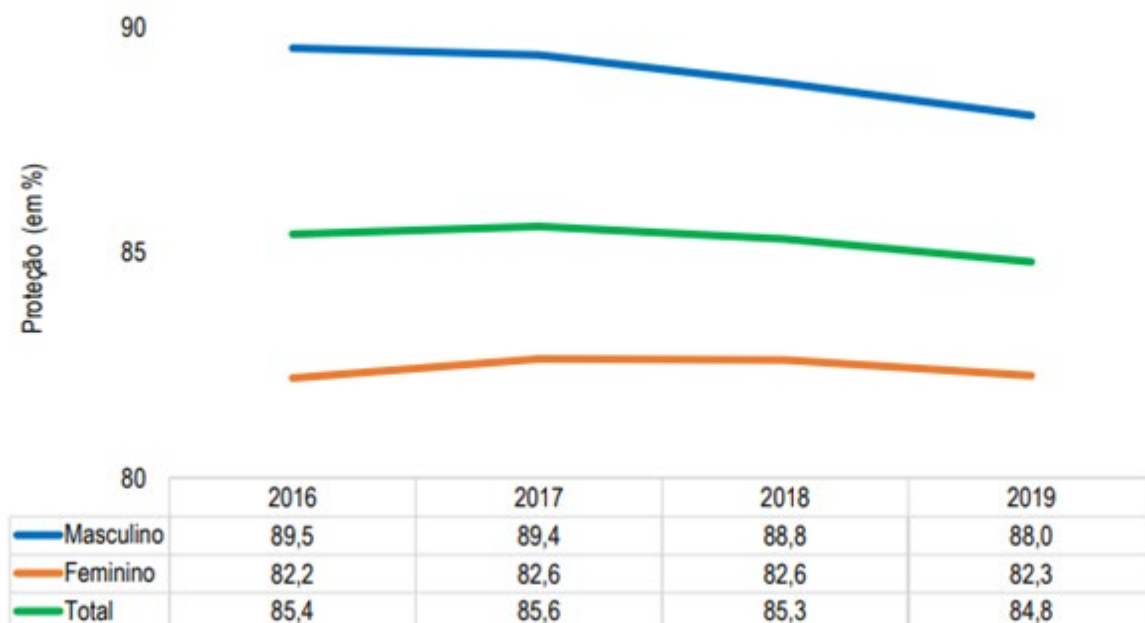
CRAS is a citizen's right, free of charges and maintained by the municipalities and the Federal Government.

Progressive realization and the use of maximum available resources

What steps have been taken to address economic insecurity and poverty in older age and to ensure the right to an adequate standard of living for older persons?

Law 10.741, of October 1, 2003, which established the Statute of Older Persons and other provisions, guarantees the right of older persons to exercise a professional activity, respecting their physical, intellectual and psychological conditions. It also states that, in the employment admission of older persons, discrimination and the establishment of a maximum age limit is prohibited, including for tender processes (except in cases where the nature of the position so requires).

In this context, the Brazilian elderly are increasingly protected by Social Security. Out of 20.6 million elderly people registered by the 2010 Census (IBGE), 17.2 million are Social Security beneficiaries, according to data from the Statistical Yearbook of Social Security (AEPS). This means that social protection reaches 83.6% of those over 60 years old. Among women, coverage is 84.2% - higher than that of men at 81.9%¹.



¹ Source: "Artigo Evolução da Proteção Previdenciária no Brasil 2016-2019", Nota Técnica Resultado do RGPS: Fev/2021 - ISSN da versão impressa 2318-5759

The Continuous Provision Benefit – BPC, provided for in the Organic Law of Social Assistance – LOAS, guarantees a minimum monthly wage to older persons aged 65 or over or to the disabled of any age. In the case of a person with a disability, the health condition must cause long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments (at least 2 years), which make it impossible for them to fully and effectively live on an equal basis with others in society.

BPC is not retirement. To be entitled to it, it is not necessary to have contributed to the National Social Security Institute (INSS). Unlike social security benefits, the BPC does not pay year-end extra stipends nor does it generate a pension payment after the passing of a beneficiary.

To be entitled to the BPC, the income per person in the family group must be equal to or less than 1/4 of the minimum wage.

In addition to income parameters, people with disabilities also undergo medical and social assessment at the National Institute of Social Security (INSS).

The BPC beneficiary, as well as their family, must be registered in a central registry (“Cadastró Único”). This must be done before the benefit is requested. Without it, he/she cannot have access to the BPC.

The BPC application is made through the INSS service channels - by phone 135 (free landline call) or through the website or mobile application "MEU INSS". It can also be done at the Social Security Agencies (APS).

The management of the BPC is carried out by the Ministry of Citizenship, through the National Secretariat of Social Assistance (SNAS), which is responsible for the implementation, coordination, regulation, financing, monitoring and evaluation of the benefit. Operationalization is carried out by the INSS.

BPC beneficiaries also receive discounts on electricity tariffs, through the Social Energy Tariff.

What is the impact of macroeconomic policies on economic insecurity and poverty among older persons and vice versa? What policy options are available and/or implemented in order to expand fiscal space and maximize available resources to ensure economic security and the right to an adequate standard of living for older persons?

The elaboration and implementation of policies for older persons, that is, for all people aged 60 (sixty) years or older, are a priority of the MMFDH. Through the National Secretariat for the Promotion and Defense of the Rights of older persons, the Ministry proposes policies and strategies aimed at promoting and enforcing the rights of this population segment. Furthermore, the Ministry is responsible for the coordination of actions to promote, defend, protect and confront violations of the rights of older persons. Such actions include: (i) management of proposals to improve and strengthen the National Policy for Older Persons; (ii) elaboration of policies to enforce

legislation related to the topics within its competence; and (iii) formulating, supporting, articulating and evaluating public policies to promote the rights of older persons based on the family perspective, strengthening family ties and intergenerational solidarity.

I- Transport

As for the measures to guarantee the access of older persons and people to public transport, Brazil has legislation at the Federal level that provides for the rights of older persons and their protection. The Statute of Older Persons - Law nº 10.741/2003 - stipulates, in its article 40, that:

In the interstate public transport system, the following shall be observed, under the terms of the specific legislation (Decree No. 5,934, of 2006):

“I – the reservation of 2 (two) free spaces per vehicle for seniors with income equal to or less than 2 (two) minimum wages;
II – a discount of at least 50% (fifty percent), on the value of the tickets, for older persons who exceed the free places, with an income equal to or less than 2 (two) minimum wages.

The competent bodies shall define the mechanisms and criteria for the exercise of the rights provided for in items I and II.

Furthermore, Article 42 establishes that: “priority and safety of older persons are ensured in the boarding and disembarkation procedures in the vehicles of the collective transport system”.

In order to comply with article 40 above, the National Land Transport Agency established regulations providing for the access for low-income older persons to interstate passenger rail transport and created the obligation of public transport concessionaires to forward information on the movement of these users for statistical purposes.

Brazil also instituted the Free Pass, with the adoption of Decree No. 3691, of December 19, 2020. It established the reservation of two seats in each interstate vehicle, up to 3 hours before the start of the trip, which must be made available, respecting the vehicle's capacity.

Therefore, benefits for older persons are guaranteed in regular transport services. It is important to highlight that, within the scope of rail transport, this service is provided by Concessionária Vale S/A, on the Carajás Railroad – EFC and on the Vitória-Minas Railroad. Although the benefits of gratuity and discount on the ticket price are not applicable to this type of transport, the service provider must guarantee accessibility to users.

Concerning urban public transport, people aged 65 and over are entitled to free and preferential seats. Said gratuity may be extended to people under the age of 65 at the discretion of the municipality and specific local legislation.

Furthermore, in the context of social and cultural environments, Brazil, in all partnerships with states, municipalities and civil society organizations, enacted by the government agency competent to work on the theme of cultural diversity (Ministry of Tourism / National Secretariat for the Creative Economy and Cultural Diversity), establishes that the actions to be developed should be accessible, as well as the spaces for realization, in compliance with articles 20 and 23 of older persons Statute.

II- Health

Brazil has a Unified Health System - SUS, one of the largest and most complex public health systems in the world, ranging from simple care for blood pressure assessment, through Primary Care, to organ transplants. SUS ensures full, universal and free access to health services for the entire population.

The SUS follows the principles universality, equity and comprehensiveness of health care. In this context, the Ministry of Health, through the Health Coordination of Older Persons, promotes comprehensive health care for older persons in the SUS, thus granting access and quality of care, aiming at maintaining the autonomy and functional independence of older persons.

The rights and protection of older persons with regard to health are in line with the National Policy for Older Persons, the Statute of Older Persons and other national and international laws and standards.

The Ministry of Health coordinates an inter-ministerial working group since September 2020, bringing together its representatives and other government bodies (Ministry of Citizenship, MMFDH and the National Health Agency - ANVISA), with the objective of elaborating and reinforcing actions of comprehensive care for older persons.

In addition, the MMFDH, through the National Secretariat for the Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Older Persons, allocated emergency financial aid to Old Age Home Institutions in the amount of BRL 160,000,000.00, with the aim of strengthening the fight against the public health emergency posed by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Approximately 2,000 Institutions were benefited. These institutions were able to promote infection prevention and control actions, buy basic supplies and equipment for the safety and hygiene of residents and employees, acquire medicines and adapt spaces for isolation.

Furthermore, in the national vaccination plan, priority was given to older persons residing in the old age home institutions. The speed in vaccinating this public combined with the emergency aid resulted in the prevention of the further spread of the coronavirus in these institutions.

Moreover, hygiene kits, EPIs and basic food baskets were donated to these institutions, an investment of BRL 5 million to serve 18,000 elderly people in combating the pandemic.

The MMFDH signed partnerships for the delivery and donation of food baskets to Long-Term Institutions with Mesa Brasil/Sesc and Fundação Banco do Brasil/Pátria

Voluntária, as well as with the churches Evangelical Assemblies of God of the Ministry of Belém, Campinas-SP. In total, 1,206 shelters for older persons received assistance from these partnerships.

A Protocol of Intent was also signed with the Brazilian Association of Financial Educators - ABEFIN, with the objective of promoting better management of long-stay institutions and similar institutions, through financial education actions aimed at their managers.

The MMFDH, through the National Secretariat for the Promotion and Defense of the Rights of Older Persons, formulated a proposal for the National Care Policy, which will seek to resolve the issues, as well as organize and establish guidelines on the theme that covers not only older persons, but also other age groups. In this sense, a Working Group was established, through Interministerial Ordinance No. nº 01, of March 12, 2021, given the need for a multi sector approach for the discussion of the theme.

The Group mentioned in the aforementioned Ordinance was constituted as a temporary, consultative, advisory, study, articulation and work collegiate, intended to formulate the proposal for the creation of the National Care Policy, considering the studies and legislation that deal with the theme of care and information related older persons.

III- Social Security

As mentioned above, the Continuous Provision Benefit - BPC, provided for in the Organic Law of Social Assistance - LOAS, is the guarantee of a minimum wage per month for older persons aged 65 or over or to a person with a disability of any age. In the case of a person with a disability, this condition must be capable of causing long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments (with effects for at least 2 years), which make it impossible for them to participate fully and effectively in the society, on an equal basis with others.

What good practices are available in terms of ensuring older persons' economic security, including through a life-course approach?

Brazil has sought to promote equal opportunities at work by promoting inclusive, safe and healthy jobs and combating various forms of discrimination at work, including age-related issues.

Discrimination based on age, also known as ageism, is a social reality in Brazil and in the world. It can manifest itself institutionally through laws, rules, social norms, policies and practices that undermine access to opportunities. This form of discrimination harms individuals and the community itself, affecting the health and well-being of the population, in addition to implying financial losses to society, as pointed out in the document "Conversations about ageism", from the World Health Organization - WHO, published in March 2021. Age discrimination affects young people and older people, including older persons, in different ways, hindering access to and permanence in work.

Every year, on the world day to combat violence against older persons, Brazil holds actions, seminars and campaigns at the local and federal levels.

Regarding the seminars held, the following stand out: (i) Seminar on Good Practices in Active and Healthy Ageing - October 2019; (ii) Seminar on Educating to Appreciate and Respect: older persons Statute in practice; (iii) Seminar on Confronting violence against older persons: from actions to omissions; and (iv) National Forum for older persons: Ageing and its challenges in Brazil.

As an example of campaigns, the following stand out: (i) the National Campaign for the Promotion of the Rights of older persons - Solidarize Yourself - December, 2019; (ii) the Campaign to Combat Violence against older persons - June 2019/2020/2021; (iii) the National Promotion Campaign of the Rights of older persons – September/October, 2020/2021; and (iv) the Over-indebtedness Campaign for older persons - March 2021.

In 2021, the MMFDH launched a campaign with the theme “Strengthening rights and protection networks in Brazil”. The objective of the campaign was to disseminate the rights of older persons, whilst raising awareness on the need to curb suffering resulting from negligence and violence perpetrated against the elderly.

The main actions of the campaign were advertising, sending of messages, holding Instagram lives and online meetings on the subject. This campaign became permanent, with the launch, on June 15th, of the National Pact for the Implementation of the Policy on the Rights of Older Persons in twelve Brazilian states. The campaign also encouraged the creation of Municipal Funds for Elderly People, as a means to raise funds from Income Tax and other donations to strengthen the financing of local policies towards older persons.

The MMFDH is also engaged in strengthening the network for the protection and promotion of human rights in Municipalities, States and the Federal District through emergency actions, such as financial assistance for Long-Stay Institutions for older persons - ILPIs.

EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION - SAFETY AND ECONOMICS

What measures are being taken to eliminate ageism and discrimination based on age that prevent older persons to access economic and other productive resources, including financial services, land, adequate housing and the right to inheritance?

In order to curb the stigma and discrimination associated with ageing in the educational, labor, legal, political participation and media sectors, among others, Brazil not only has adopted the Statute of Older Persons, but also passed national laws, which, in addition to defining rights and priorities in this area, establish penalties for discrimination. Furthermore, it has policies such as the “Viver” program, which seeks to promote more active and healthy aging. Brazil has also implemented the “Friend of the Older Persons Strategy (“Amigo da Pessoa Idosa”) and the National Pact for the Implementation of the Rights of older persons.

REMEDY AND REPAIR - SAFETY AND ECONOMY

What mechanisms are necessary, or already exist, for older persons to present complaints and seek redress for the denial of their economic security and enjoyment of the right to an adequate standard of living?

The National Human Rights Ombudsman maintains a series of service channels, such as: Dial 100 and Dial 180; Human Rights Brazil app (available for iOS and Android); WhatsApp + 55 61 99656-5008; Telegram “direitoshumanosbrasil”; and website www.ouvidoria.mdh.gov.br. In addition, it also receives complaints by e-mail and letter. It should be noted that, through the aforementioned website and applications, it is also possible to use the Brazilian Sign Language - LIBRAS.

Partnerships were also signed with the National Federation of Banks (FEBRABAN) to carry out an Anti-Fraud Campaign aimed at older persons; with the Federal Accounting Council (CFC) to strengthen initiatives for the dissemination of information and guidance on donations via income tax from individuals and corporations to federal, state, district and municipal funds for older persons throughout Brazil through the volunteering undertaken by accounting professionals throughout Brazil, as well as support to the processes of inspection of the application of public money, development of educational practices, among other actions.

With the strengthening of the Fund for Older Persons, new actions and initiatives aimed at older persons can be developed, including actions to combat the violation of rights and discrimination against this segment of the population.

In order to combat violations of rights due to the social isolation imposed on older persons by the Covid-19 pandemic, the National Council of Justice (CNJ) issued Recommendation 46 /2020 to notary and registry offices in Brazil, ordering the adoption of preventive measures to curb the practice of abuse against older persons.

In addition, Brazil has produced several manuals to combat violence against older persons, among which stands out “Violence against older persons: Shall we talk about it?” (June, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Finally, Brazil reaffirms its commitment to the ageing of the population and to the need to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against older persons. It is known that numerous challenges need to be met, especially with regard to raising the population's awareness of the peculiarities of ageing.

Furthermore, Brazil takes on the challenge of continuing to implement the goals and objectives of the Plan under analysis, in line with its international commitments and national legislation.

Brazil, in addition to being attentive to international commitments and its legislation to protect older persons, has listened to the voice of society when implementing and creating policies aimed at ageing. Such work is a result of the National Council on the Rights of Older Persons, through the deliberations of its National Conferences.