



THE NGO COMMITTEE ON AGEING

BUILDING A SOCIETY FOR ALL AGES



Welcome to the September 2025 Issue of the UN NGO Committee on Ageing/NY Newsletter

What's in this issue?

Bill Smith starts off with a quick review of recent ageing related activity at the UN and within our New York based NGO Committee on Ageing (*A Word from the Chair*). The UN International Day of Older Persons (UNIDOP) was celebrated on October 1 and you may watch the event on UN WebTV [UN IDOP 2025 webcast](#). As we look to the Second World Social Summit Doha in November, Maud Bruce-About explores “where we are at” on major social development issues affecting older people. (See *A Deeper Dive*). Does artificial intelligence (AI) enhance or threaten the human rights of older persons? Adriane Berg interviews a researcher who is studying this question (*Words that are Trending*). People with cognitive impairments, often stigmatized as “demented” may still have much to contribute to their work and to the broader society. Geriatrician Imran Ali names some examples in a plea for UN policy makers and others to recognize their personhood. (*Dementia describes a Disease Not a Person*). Finally, Committee member Michael Kimuhu reflects on the care economy in Kenya.

Warmly Yours,

Martha Bial, Editor and Chair of the NGOCOA Communications Committee,
Representative to the UN, International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics



A Word from the Chair

Since our last newsletter there has been much activity at the United Nations with the High Level Political Forum, the Stakeholder Groups on Aging position

paper and much work on the Strategic Planning Framework. GAROP continues to do much work on the Human Rights Instrument.

The NGO CoA Program Committee was addressed by Amal Abou Rafe, the Chief of the Programme on Ageing in a very impressive presentation on where NGO's can influence the conversation, build partnerships and ensure their voices shape the Global Agenda. Amal addressed the High-level meeting to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the UN as well as the 30th Anniversary of the 4th World Conference on Women. She also touched on the Climate Summit, the Summit on the Global Economy, Prevention and Control of NCD's and Promotion of Mental Health and Well-being and spoke to the commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the World Program of Action for Youth. Amal and her team at DESA have been doing a tremendous job along with their work in preparation for World Social Summit titled the Second World Summit for Social Development.

But now we turn to United Nations International Day of Older Persons on October 1, 2025. This date marks the 35th Anniversary of the UNIDOP. An outstanding program has been prepared by Ariana Elezaj her co-chair Chris Hanway and their team. The theme for this UNIDOP is: "Older Persons Driving Local and Global Action: Our Aspirations, Our Well-Being, Our Rights." NGO's and Civil Society show up and are active in all of these activities. Our Older Persons Globally are relying on our collaboration and enthusiasm to get the job done.

Spend time reading the other articles in this newsletter and share these wonderful authors' articles widely. Thank you for your support.

William T. Smith, Ph.D. Chair, NGO CoA in NY

A Deeper Dive

Including Older Persons in Social Development

By Maud Bruce-About, UN Representative, International Federation of the Association of Older People (FIAPA), Chair NGO CoA Sub-Committee on Older Women



This article will highlight the importance of including older persons in Social Development. This is important as the upcoming 2025 **UN International Day of the Older Persons** themed "*Older Persons Driving Local and Global Action: Our Aspirations, Our Well-Being, Our Rights*" will take place shortly before the **is Second World Summit for Social Development** to be held in November in Doha, aimed to adopt an action-oriented social development approach to galvanize implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Globally the population aged 60 years or over has increased from 541 million in 1995 - when **The First World Summit for Social Development** was held in Copenhagen - to 1.2 billion in 2025, and is evaluated to 2.1 billion by 2050,

with developing countries experiencing the steepest increase ([Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing](#)). Hence - stated simply - whilst both the speed and consequences of technological and climate change are uncertain, population ageing is a known.

Consequently, this calls for rethinking national planning and policy approaches, because as the Report of the Secretary-General ([Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing](#)) bluntly puts it: ***“The effect of population ageing on social development, whether as a catalyst for progress or a challenge to overcome, will be determined by the choices policymakers make today.”***

As a springboard for where we are at now, the 1995 World Summit for Social Development - very much focused enabling environment - treated older persons as active agents of progress that breed intergenerational solidarity, reinforce societal resilience and increase general societal well-being. Later, followed the Madrid Plan of Action (MIPA) and the Political Declaration at the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002 placing population ageing, Older Persons and their human rights at the forefront. This in turn eventually fuelled a review of the Human Rights of older persons which led to the now starting work in Geneva to reinforce the Human Rights of Older Persons.

Today - in view of the **fueled Second World Summit for Social Development** we feel it important to explore the three pillars of social development – **poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration** - with the necessary ageing perspective to achieve the vital enabling environments.

We simply cannot shy away from fact that population ageing impacts our social fabric; that longevity and age structures impact productive employment and decent work policies; that poverty eradication policies must be aligned with disaggregated data for policies not to leave older persons behind.

([Second World Summit for Social Development](#))

Eradicating Poverty

The 1995 Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action, emphasized poverty eradication, social protection and support for people at risk - including older persons - through healthcare; income security, care and support systems essentials for economic and social resilience.

Still today, universal social protection systems - non-contributory pensions and universal health coverage - are incomplete or underfunded. Worldwide, only 49 per cent of women and 63 per cent of men above retirement age receive a contributory pension, and coverage through tax-financed pensions only reach at 34 per cent of women and 27 per cent of men ([Follow-up to the International Day of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing](#)) .

Too many - particularly women and persons with informal or interrupted work lives - receive no or inadequate pension, depend on family support or resort to financially ruinous out-of-pocket spending.

Resilient social protection floors avoid poverty across the life course, improve population health and ensure dignity, autonomy and security. Social protection, care and support systems - including long-term care - help economic and social inclusion of older persons.

The magnitude the future needs is easily understood by considering that at the end of the 2050s, more than half of deaths worldwide will be at over 80, compared with just 17 per cent in 1995 ([Follow-up to the International Day of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing](#)).

Today, care and support systems are both undervalued and underfunded, often provided by households and communities, often unpaid and, hence, invisible in economic data and excluded from economic planning and policy development. The unpaid care work of women and girls can be estimated to about 10 per cent of global GDP. Workforce shortages - in the formal sector - already persistent are projected to increase by 32 per cent over the next decade. For more information on care, please visit our October 2024 Newsletter (<https://www.ngocoa-ny.org/reso...>)

Expansion of productive employment and reduction of unemployment

The 1995 Declaration and the Programme of Action, stressed that productive employment and reduced unemployment are key to both economic growth and social stability.

With a changed labour market, ageing, technology and workforce demands - leading to challenges with skills obsolescence, workplace adaptation and employment security - policies to make sure persons can continue contributing - if they wish and need - are required.

Whilst lifelong learning is fundamental in our context of technological change - be it artificial intelligence or automation - older workers face barriers to continued education.

Digital and financial literacy are henceforth prerequisites for employment and social inclusion. Older persons, often face digital exclusion, limiting their ability to engage in the digital economy and exposing them to fraud where they do engage. Older persons, women, low-income earners and those with little formal education are particularly affected through restrained access to services - telemedicine, online banking and emergency alerts.

Social integration

The 1995 Declaration and of the Programme of Action aspired to a society for all - defining social integration as the *“capacity of people to live together with full respect for the dignity of each individual, the common good, pluralism and diversity, non-violence and solidarity, as well as their ability to participate in social, cultural, economic and political life, encompasses all aspects of social development and all policies”* ([Follow-up to the International Day of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing](#))

The Madrid Plan of Action underscored the roles of older persons - especially older women - in families, volunteer efforts and unpaid care. Real social integration in an ageing world demand coordinated policy to allow older persons to engage across all areas of society.

As you know, age-based discrimination affects quality of life, intensify social isolation and loneliness and increase the risk of abuse.

Whilst it stressed elimination of all forms of discrimination as key for social development, it did not specifically address age-based discrimination.

Later, the 2002 World Assembly on Ageing, flagged the need to address age discrimination to ensure the dignity of older persons and to create inclusive

societies and also the intersection with other types of discrimination - gender or disability - that make older persons vulnerable and hinder social integration. As we pointed it out in our July Newsletter ([NGO CoA Newsletter July 2025](#)) one in two people are ageist and ageist attitudes disadvantage older women more than men - men are perceived as wise and experienced, whereas women face pressure to hide the physical signs of ageing (<https://docs.un.org/en/A/76/157>).

The 1995 Declaration and the Programme of Action, stressed that violence - in all forms - threatens the safety and well-being of individuals, families and communities. The Madrid Plan of Action flagged that older women face higher risks of abuse owing to persistent inequalities and discriminatory attitudes.

As services, civic engagement and activities now demand digital presence, access to technology and digital literacy is key for safety, independence, engagement and representation, both in media and in policy decisions that are now more and more based on big data and AI. The AI inclusion challenge **will be further explored by Adriana Berg in this issue, whereas social media abuse of older persons - a new form of abuse - was explored by Gloria M. Gutman in our May Newsletter ([NGO CoA Newsletter May 2025](#))**

A new layer of concerns since 1995 World Summit for Social Development are linked to climate change.

The negative effect of high temperatures on labour productivity will be a challenge as older persons represent a growing share of the workforce. By 2030, more than 2 per cent of total working hours globally might be lost due to heat-related impacts or the need for slower work, with older workers disproportionately affected ([Follow-up to the International Day of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing](#)).

Its economic effects are particularly severe for older populations - particularly older women - engaged in subsistence agriculture that now risks disruptions - from flooding to heat stress - or being affected by adaptation measures, like relocation or land conversion.

Growing food insecurity linked to climate change - affected 135 million in 2019 and then 345 million in 82 countries by mid-2022 - makes older persons - especially those living in poverty or with low incomes - risk malnutrition, chronic illnesses and reduced autonomy. Those socioeconomically fragile most likely also reside in inadequate housing making matters worse.

In fact, climate change will demand adapted and targeted health protection. Believe it or not, but 2014-2023, heat-related mortality among individuals aged 65 or over increased by 106 per cent when compared with the period 1990-1999.

In conclusion, there are tremendous opportunities to reinforce both the Human Rights for Older Persons and adapt society to an ageing population through intelligent social planning and policy approaches.

It is for the best of all of us - especially younger generations, as an older person is but a person who has been lucky to age.

Words that are Trending

Artificial Intelligence and The Rights of Older Persons: A Discussion with Dr. Caroline Green, Oxford University

By Adriane Berg, United Nations representative, International Federation on Ageing; Board Member of The Global NGO Executive Committee (GNEC), Member of NGO Committee on Ageing NY



A special report in anticipation of the International Day of Older Persons on Artificial Intelligence, a Convention, and the SDGs of Poverty eradication and Social Inclusion. The material stems from presentations by Dr. Green in Cape Town, South Africa, at a conference held by the International Federation on Aging. Dr. Caroline Green is the Director of Research at the Institute of Ethics and the AI Accelerated Fellowship Program at Oxford University.

Adriane Berg: Good morning. I want to start with your research concerning the impact of AI on human rights of older persons and AI. What are you studying right now?

Dr. Caroline Green: Artificial intelligence is on everybody's mind, especially with the emergence of new generative AI systems like ChatGPT. It's affecting all of us in our everyday lives. Specifically, I've seen the use of generative AI systems and other types of AI in the care for older people in care homes and people's own homes, and how it can transform their lives and the lives of caregivers.

We are also learning more about the potential risks and harm we already see. Coming from an ethical perspective and having a human rights background, this topic is urgent for us, and it's essential to understand what kind of vision we want. So that is why I'm interested in this topic, and you know, it's in our lives, so we need to think about it.

Adriane Berg: Let's unpack this first for the individual. We want digital equity included in a Human Rights Declaration for Older Persons. In other words, everyone should have access to the digital world, the Internet, and the necessary hardware. Should AI now be part of an older person's right to digital access and lifelong learning? And if so, is there any danger in it if not regulated? We've seen AI used for fraud. Are these issues included in your research?

Dr. Caroline Green: Absolutely. Let me tell you a little about how I work with older persons in my research. I am a qualitative researcher. That means I study people's own stories, realities, and experiences.

I've been working with a group of senior citizens in London, and we've been trying to make sense of AI. And I always find, not just within that group but generally when I talk to older people, that they're incredibly interested in AI.

They want to know what it is, are intrigued, and are already using it. Indeed, they see it used by grandchildren, their children, and community members.

But there's also a lot of fear. And that fear is fueled by experiences they may have had. So, you've just mentioned scams, and I've come across a few people who were victims of fraud or were close to being a victim, or they heard something in the media. These narratives in the press around harms show emerging risks that worry people and policymakers.

You just mentioned learning, and digital access is connected to lifelong learning. Education and awareness are key here. And we do not need to become expert computer scientists to understand AI in our own lives. Still, we do need resources for people to ensure that they know what it is, what some of the technical limitations are, but also what some of the risks are in relation to how we're using it and how others may be using it, and then how to protect ourselves.

I can tell you outstanding examples. I've seen police officers working with older people to make them understand how fraud might come about and how AI might be used. And that's been empowering. Lifelong learning is essential, and people are excited about AI. They want to know what it is, but they are also worried, and we need to consider that.

Adriane Berg: That leads me to think that the right of privacy, which is discussed so often, in our new online world, as part of the rights of older persons. We have the right to say yes or no to the use of AI concerning ourselves and our data.

How does AI track and use data and develop what might be influential information to stakeholders, policymakers, and decision makers? I think that's one of the significant issues concerning the older person and AI, that we're not represented adequately or accurately. So, decision makers looking at AI for information may get skewed or negative information. Tell us a little bit about that.

Dr. Caroline Green: Artificial Intelligence is a term used for many diverse types of systems. It depends on what kind of system we are looking at as to what role personal data plays.

Let us take generative AI, which refers to AI systems that generate new text, videos, images, etc. There are many different models, and people can type in a question, a prompt, or something they want the system to generate. It's a little bit like a search box on Google, and you type in that prompt, and then a text will be generated.

These large language models have been trained on a lot of data and Internet content. And they are potent predictors. So here, personal data is not just personal data, but how older people are represented in that data. And what we do know is that ageism is rife. We see that someone may generate text that may be very openly discriminatory against older people.

Adriane Berg: Yes, so long as we have systemic ageism, data will be ageist. AI will have ageist information as the resource.

Dr. Caroline Green: Absolutely. And of course, people are also ageist. Right. You may be generating a text and then acting on that in an ageist way, so that is a problem.

Another issue about data privacy is healthcare information.

Adriane Berg: Another issue about data privacy is healthcare information. What are the ethical considerations?

Dr Caroline Green: Caregivers can press the button and share their personal data with the world because it goes back into these big systems. When it comes to health care information, organizations and people using these systems need to know about the risks for data privacy and how they should or should not use these systems safely. Older people subjected to the use of AI in their care or everyday lives should know that this is happening. But again, it's such a big topic that it's overly complex. We need to unpack that more. And that's what I'm trying to do with my research.

AI and Sustainable Development Goals

Adriane Berg: Now, let's look at the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations and the impact of AI. One of them is social inclusion for older adults. It seems to me that there are highly positive things that can come from the individual and researchers' use of AI on many levels, such as increasing inclusion. So, let's look at the positive side. How do you see AI working beneficially, because we're often marginalized?

Dr. Caroline Green: Yes, absolutely. There is enormous potential here. So, some wonderful AI systems are already in use and are all about democratic processes. They're very much about including and lifting the voices of people who are usually unheard. We've seen some examples of such systems being used worldwide for policymaking to create or find common ground amongst so many voices, where it seems like there cannot be a common ground.

I'm thinking of work I'm currently doing with Ambassador Audrey Tang, the first Digital Minister of Taiwan. Taiwan is doing groundbreaking work by theorizing around a new framework about AI and our relationships. They study how AI can build relational health amongst people, leading to more inclusion of older people.

Of course, often older people don't have access to the hardware or the Internet and don't know how to use these systems. So, how are you going to include them meaningfully? You know, not just theory. First, we shouldn't just say AI will not work for older people because they don't know how to use it. Let's go back to lifelong learning. Support people to learn how to use these systems. I've seen beautiful examples of how younger generations have helped older generations build these bridges to support them in using these systems.

So, we need to be a little visionary about using AI, bringing it into communities, and lifting older people's voices. I think there's a lot of potential here.

Adriane Berg: Yes. And of course, as you said, the ability to be heard and the ability to have a preponderance of evidence for decision makers is something that AI can deliver if there's non-ageist input.

Has there been any link between AI and eradicating poverty for older adults?

Adriane Berg: Another SDG we're looking at is eradicating poverty. It seems to me that not enough money and not enough programs are being spent to educate older adults, not just to work but to be able to continue to work in the same field they're already in. Training and lifelong learning need to be right so that older adults are not simply assumed to be unable to use AI, as AI will be

necessary for work in the future. Has there been any connection between eradicating poverty for older adults and positively using AI?

Dr. Caroline Green: I'm not able to say that I've seen any evidence of the direct link between AI and poverty. AI is seen as harmful to working people. One approach is to give communities control over AI systems.

It is imperative to understand that AI already has a very emotional connotation and that many people will reject it and do not think it could be a force for good. So, you know, especially when it comes to poverty, we really need to think about this.

I do believe that in the future we will see new opportunities. Now, people would say AI is taking people's work, rather than creating new jobs. I believe that new jobs will be created. Opportunities will be made for them to generate income and livelihood. But I think there's still a lot of work to be done, and we need to be careful about AI and poverty and understand people's perceptions about AI.

Adriane Berg: That is why we need a human rights framework. I've learned from Cape Town that there's a push and a pull if you want to get something done. That's why the focus on ethics in your research is so important. Your slant here is more than technical; it's the ethical side of what's happening now.

Dr. Green's research into AI in long-term care has been heartening.

Adriane Berg: From your research, have any findings surprised you or sent you in a different direction than you thought you would be going?

Dr. Caroline Green: My research on the use of AI in long-term care systems has been heartening rather than surprising. You know that research is collaborative work co-produced with people receiving care, care workers, care providers, and tech providers. And we came together, stepped back, and decided what we value in long-term care.

What is it that we want to protect when it comes to AI? We are committed to protecting human rights, well-being, and the flourishing of people who need care and support. We then build systems on top of those values to defend them and explore how AI might also be able to help them further. So, I thought that was surprising because it was not about how much more effective and efficient AI can make long-term care with all the big problems we've got in that sector, staff shortages, and so on. No, it was about what we value as people and what we do to protect that.

We've a real opportunity in that process towards a new convention to step back and ask ourselves what we value and want to protect. What's our vision for the future of aging populations, and what role could and should emerging technologies play within that?

Secondly, we have a vast and beautiful opportunity to create a new convention in the digital age. We can use these systems ethically and thoughtfully to get global voices into that process. And this is a piece of work that we want to do with international civil society. You will hear a lot more from us about this in the future.

Adriane Berg: I've attended several of your lectures, roundtables, and workshops, and it's a wonderful opportunity, as you say, for us to grow in a new direction so that the world will not leave us behind. Thank you so much, Dr. Green, Director of Research, Institute of Ethics and AI, Accelerated Fellowship program at Oxford University.

Dementia Describes a Disease, Not a Person

By Dr. Imran Ali MD, MS,
MPH Assistant Clinical Professor, Icahn
School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
(Department of Hospital-Based
Medicine), Medical Contributor ABC
News 8 Good Morning Connecticut



On this International Day of Older Persons, we celebrate the significant contributions of older adults as they, through their experiences, inspire resilience. When we think of the aging population, we think of negative stereotypes associated with functional and cognitive decline, without focusing on the rich tapestry of wisdom and culture that makes the world the way it is. While youth is glamorized in both society and pop culture, functional ability is emphasized more. People are judged as vulnerable and often marginalized, labeled, and defined by their deficits. This is so prevalent in older adults with cognitive impairment. Different cultures around the world stigmatize neurocognitive impairment in various ways. While some may show pity, others may outright ostracize others with what is termed "dementia."

As science evolves around neurocognitive impairment, physicians such as myself are learning to reframe the way we understand the spectrum of cognitive impairment. One thing that stands out for sure is that the term dementia, being a dated term from the 14th century, needs to be revised, as those with "dementia" are not clearly demented and are members of our global community who have contributed so much.

As we celebrate the contributions of older adults, it is time we take a moment to acknowledge the contributions of those who may be silenced by the stigmatizing label of dementia. I sat down with Michael Zundel, a fierce advocate for Alzheimer's Dementia who has not only been afflicted but also has been a caregiver for his parents, who suffered from the disease as well. He is on a crusade to eliminate the loaded term Dementia, and it's for good reason. Dementia, as it was initially defined in the Webster dictionary, refers to a state of madness or insanity. Western countries have evolved to understand that dementia is a neurological disease. Internationally, those with dementia are thought to be afflicted with evil demons. In fact, according to a 2020 United Nations Report, these marginalized persons are attacked because of their "demented" state. According to the 2020 UN report entitled Concept note on the Elimination of Harmful Practices related to Witchcraft Accusations and Ritual Killings, there were at least 20,000 victims of "harmful practices" across 60 countries between 2009 and 2019.

The fact is that dementia, like any other disease, is just that, and it is high time we recognize the personhood of these patients and reframe the way we term neurocognitive impairment. Many individuals, especially international celebrities such as the American singer Tony Bennet or UK TV Presenter Fiona Phillips, have been examples of those afflicted with neurocognitive impairment

who continued to contribute immensely well after being diagnosed. Chris Roberts, who has been diagnosed with Alzheimer's and Vascular mixed-type dementia at age 51, has highlighted his journey while maintaining his dignity and ongoing contributions to society. Many groups are also joining to advocate for a progressive outlook, such as formally working with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to promote the greater inclusion of people with dementia in the design of assistive technologies. It is time now to acknowledge the ongoing rich contributions of older adults afflicted with dementia and to celebrate their resilience as we mark the United Nations International Day of Older Persons.

CARE ECONOMY - THE KENYA CONTEXT

By Michael Kimuhu of MICOP Kenya
and a NGO CoA member



Globally, around 1.6 billion women and 800 million men are outside the labour force, with 45 per cent of these women and 5 per cent of these men citing care responsibilities as the reason for their non-participation. Women in the lower levels of education and those in the rural areas face higher barriers. Among women aged 25 to 54, the proportion citing care as the reason for being outside the workforce rises to two-thirds (379 million women). [Unpaid care work prevents 708 million women from participating in the labour market.](#)

Care work is a crucial element for human well-being as well as an essential component for a vibrant, sustainable economy with a productive labour force. Care work ensures the complex and life-sustaining web on which our very existence depends. [Promoting women's economic empowerment: Recognizing and investing in the care economy](#)

All over the world, although men are also involved in caregiving, women carry the burden of providing care to family members and friends. Women and girls from Sub-Saharan Africa and the global south, bear the brunt of care work. This is primarily due to patriarchal cultures and traditions which have persistently considered women as lesser beings. Older women caregivers face many challenges, including reduced income, time off from work, and caregiving demands.

The care economy, a critical yet overlooked sector entails a diversified range of productive work with both paid and unpaid work activities for care that is necessary for the physical, psychological and social wellbeing of primarily care dependent groups such as children, the elderly, and persons with disability and persons who are ill.

The 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women at the United Nations, (CSW68) placed a strong emphasis on the "care economy," highlighting the need to address the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work on women and advocating for policies that promote equitable sharing of

care responsibilities and investments in quality care services, ultimately aiming to advance women's economic participation and gender equality. [68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women](#)

Women in the caregiving context spend more than three times as much time on unpaid care tasks compared to men in many cases, they spend 4 to 5 hours each day on unpaid care work, while men average only about one hour.

Women shoulder a disproportionate share of care work, which can limit their ability to participate in the workforce. This can lead to economic and social disadvantages for women.

Benefits derived from caregiving:

Many family caregivers also report positive experiences from caregiving, including a sense of giving back to someone who has cared for them, the satisfaction of knowing that their loved one is getting excellent care, personal growth and increased meaning and purpose in one's life. Some caregivers feel that they are passing on a tradition of care and that by modeling caregiving, their children will be more likely to care for them if necessary. Benefit-finding may be a product of the ability to find meaning through positive reappraisals, spiritual beliefs or other adaptive coping mechanisms in the face of stress.

Caregivers who perceive more benefits from caregiving report lower levels of depression. This sense of satisfaction and well-being can have important benefits for caregivers well after caregiving has ended.

The Government of Kenya as an example has developed the National Care Policy with the goal of recognizing, reducing and redistributing unpaid care work among individuals (men and women, boys and girls). The guiding principles of the policy are: recognition of differences, diversities and inequalities among women and men, boys and girls; human dignity; equality, equity and non-discrimination; social protection; public participation and; decent work.

Challenges faced in caregiving settings:

Women in Kenya carry a heavy burden of unpaid care work, which can limit their ability to earn an income and be financially independent.

Many women, especially those older and in the rural areas lack access to affordable, high-quality child care, which limits their ability to fully participate in the economy.

Due to the heavy caregiving responsibilities, women may have limited access to education, training, and higher-paying jobs, often pushing them towards informal or low-income employment.

Thank you for reading this issue of our newsletter. We welcome any feedback! Feel free to drop us a line [here](#).

You can find back issues of our newsletter on our website. And while you are there...pay your 2026 dues and be credited with paid membership through December 2026! Pay online or get directions for mailing a check. ngocoa-ny.org

Support the work of the NGO Committee on Ageing!

[Join us as a Member](#)



**THE NGO COMMITTEE ON AGEING-NEW
YORK**

PO Box 1854, New York
New York 10163 - 1854 United States

You received this email because you signed up on our
website or attended one of our events.

[Unsubscribe](#)

