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THE EXPERIENCE OF THE UNIFAFIRE HOUSE OF JUSTICE AND CITIZENSHIP IN MULTIPROFESSIONAL CARE FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE: CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 10 AND 16

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Abstract: This article analyzes the experience of the UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship, in partnership with the Private Conciliation and Mediation Chamber and the Dom Helder Câmara Legal Practices Center, in multidisciplinary care for elderly people. In collaboration with the Public Ministry of the State of Pernambuco (MPPE), the initiative involves psychologists, social workers and lawyers to guarantee a holistic and elderly-centered approach, promoting their protagonism and respect for their rights. The study examines how this action contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focusing on SDGs 10 and 16, by reducing social inequalities and promoting access to effective and inclusive institutions. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of a multidisciplinary team in resolving conflicts and promoting active and dignified aging, addressing the emotional, social and legal needs of the elderly in an integrated and personalized way. The article also explores the challenges faced and lessons learned, suggesting recommendations for expanding and strengthening similar initiatives in the future, with the aim of ensuring more effective and inclusive protection of the rights of older people. The initial analysis highlights the relevance of public policies that support these initiatives, promoting an environment of respect and dignity for the elderly population.

Keywords: Rights of the elderly, multiprofessional reception, conciliation and mediation, social justice, sustainable development goals (SDGs).

INTRODUCTION

The aging of the population is an indisputable reality. Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) indicate that, by 2050, the number of people aged 60 or over will double, reaching around 2 billion individuals (WHO, 2018). This scenario imposes considerable challenges on health, social security and human rights systems. In Brazil, the UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship (``*Centro Universitário Frassinetti*`` in Recife) emerges as an innovative model in promoting humanized and inclusive care for elderly people, integrating multidisciplinary efforts to ensure the realization of their rights.

The present study aims to analyze the experience of this institution in multidisciplinary care for the elderly, highlighting the collaboration with the Private Conciliation and Mediation Chamber, the Dom Helder Câmara Legal Practices Center and the MPPE. The analysis is based on the guidelines of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with an emphasis on the SDGs

The item 10 (Reducing Inequalities) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions). The interdisciplinary and elderly-centered approach seeks not only to meet their immediate needs, but also to strengthen their role, ensuring that their rights are fully respected.

UniFAFIRE's House of Justice and Citizenship carries out pioneering work in Brazil by focusing on a multi-professional approach to serving the elderly population. This service model aims not only to resolve conflicts and legal issues, but also to offer emotional and social support to the elderly. This article explores the different dimensions of this service, highlighting the importance of collaboration between different areas of knowledge to guarantee full protection of the rights of elderly people.

The concept of active aging, promoted by the World Health Organization, is central to the approach adopted by the House of Justice. This concept emphasizes the importance of keeping older people engaged in social, cultural and economic activities, promoting their physical and mental well-being (Moré, 2017). By integrating legal, psychological and social services, the House of Justice creates a conducive environment for the elderly to live an active and dignified life.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature on the rights of older people covers a wide range of doctrinal perspectives. Below are some modern works specific to the topic, which provide a robust theoretical basis for the discussion:

BUSA, Susana de la Sierra; PALOMAR, Victoria A. de C.; PALLARÉS, Joan Picó i Junoy (Eds.). *Personal Law and Legal Protection of the Elderly*. Madrid: Dykinson, 2019.

- This collective work addresses contemporary issues related to the legal protection of elderly people, with an emphasis on human rights and mediation practices. The work highlights the importance of an integrative and holistic approach to caring for the elderly, promoting coordination between different legal and social disciplines. Analyzing the right to legal protection for the elderly is fundamental to understanding the measures necessary to guarantee their safety and well-being (Busa et al., 2019).

CALVILLO, Javier J. García. *The Legal Protection of Persons Mayores in the International Law*. Bogotá: Editorial Temis, 2018.

- A detailed study on the protection of the rights of older people in the context of international law, with an emphasis on recent conventions and treaties. Calvillo explores how different countries have implemented legislative measures and public policies to guarantee the rights of older people,

highlighting good practices and challenges faced. Calvillo's work offers an essential comparative perspective to understand the different approaches adopted worldwide (Calvillo, 2018).

RODRÍGUEZ, Patricia Jiménez. *Family Mediation and Protection of Greater Persons: An Interdisciplinary Perspective*. Barcelona: Editorial UOC, 2020.

- This book offers an interdisciplinary analysis of family mediation as a tool for protecting the rights of elderly people. Rodríguez argues that mediation can be an effective way to resolve family conflicts involving elderly people, promoting consensual and respectful solutions. Rodríguez's work highlights the importance of mediation as a method of conflict resolution, emphasizing the need for an elderly-centered approach (Rodríguez, 2020).

MORÉ, Eliane Aparecida. *Public Policies for Active Aging: Challenges and Perspectives*. São Paulo: Atlas, 2017.

- Addresses public policies aimed at active aging, highlighting the challenges and perspectives for implementing inclusive practices. Moré emphasizes the need for integrated policies that consider the social, economic and health dimensions of aging. The analysis of Moré's public policies is crucial to understanding the role of the State in promoting dignified and active aging (Moré, 2017).

GORDILLO, Luis Miguel; FERNÁNDEZ, Margarita. *Law and Envejecimiento: Legal Protection of Persons Mayores in Situations of Vulnerability*. Valencia: Tirant lo Blanch, 2020.

- Explores legal issues related to aging and the protection of elderly people in vulnerable situations, with a focus on innovative practices. Gordillo and Fernández discuss the importance of an adaptable legal system that responds to the specific needs of vulnerable elderly people.

The work of Gordillo and Fernández offers a detailed overview of the legal complexities associated with protecting the elderly, especially those in higher risk situations (Gordillo and Fernández, 2020).

LECOURS, Jérôme. *The Rights of the Elderly in France: Between Protection and Autonomy*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 2019.

- Lecours analyzes French legislation relating to the rights of the elderly, highlighting public policies that balance the protection and autonomy of elderly people. The work addresses topics such as social assistance, legal security and promoting the autonomy of the elderly (Lecours, 2019).

DUBOIS, François. *Mediation for Seniors: Practices and Issues*; Paris: L'Harmattan, 2018.

- Dubois explores mediation as an effective practice in resolving conflicts involving elderly people, discussing the challenges and benefits of this approach. The author highlights the importance of mediation focused on the needs of the elderly, promoting equitable and respectful solutions (Dubois, 2018).

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this study is qualitative, based on in-depth bibliographical research and the analysis of empirical data collected through the practice of multidisciplinary reception at the UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship. The selection of works and authors followed criteria of relevance and impact in the area of human rights and protection of the elderly.

To collect data, semi-structured interviews were carried out with professionals involved in the service, including psychologists, social workers and lawyers. Furthermore, reports from elderly people served were used to provide a direct view of the impacts of the actions carried out. Content analysis allowed the identification of recurring themes and

significant patterns, ensuring the validity and reliability of the results.

The use of semi-structured interviews allowed greater flexibility in data collection, making it possible to explore in depth the participants' experiences and perceptions. Data triangulation, combining bibliographical and empirical sources, ensured a robust and comprehensive analysis (Creswell, 2014). The methodology adopted was essential to capture the complexity and multiplicity of factors involved in protecting the rights of the elderly.

Content analysis was conducted systematically, with data coding and the identification of thematic categories. This process allowed a detailed understanding of the practices and challenges faced by the UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship. The results were interpreted in light of existing literature, providing valuable insights into the effectiveness of the adopted care model.

EXPERIENCE OF THE HOUSE OF JUSTICE AND CITIZENSHIP OF UNIFAFIRE

The UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship, in collaboration with the Private Conciliation and Mediation Chamber and the Dom Helder Câmara Legal Practices Center, constitutes an innovative model of care for the elderly. The Public Ministry of the State of Pernambuco (MPPE) plays a fundamental role in integrating efforts to ensure that the rights of the elderly are respected and promoted.

The structure of the House of Justice is designed to facilitate interdisciplinary cooperation. The partnership with the Private Conciliation and Mediation Chamber allows the application of advanced conflict resolution techniques, while the Legal Practices Center offers specialized legal support. The MPPE provides an institutional and legal basis, ensuring that actions are aligned with public policies to protect the elderly.

Collaboration between different institutions strengthens the House of Justice's ability to offer comprehensive and effective service. Each partner brings specific expertise, contributing to an integrated and elderly-centered approach. The organizational structure is flexible and adaptable, allowing it to respond quickly to the emerging needs of the elderly.

Interaction with the MPPE is particularly significant as it ensures legal compliance and alignment with public policy guidelines. This partnership institutionalizes the actions of the House of Justice, giving them legitimacy and long-term sustainability. The integration of legal, social and psychological services creates a robust safety net that addresses the multiple dimensions of aging (Busa et al., 2019).

The multidisciplinary team is made up of psychologists, social workers and lawyers, each contributing their expertise to create an environment of welcoming and respect. Psychologists perform emotional assessments and therapeutic interventions, social workers provide social support and necessary referrals, while lawyers offer legal guidance and conflict mediation.

The integrated approach allows the needs of older adults to be addressed holistically. Psychologists use evidence-based techniques to treat emotional and psychological issues, such as depression and anxiety, which are common among the elderly population (Rodríguez, 2020). Social workers work to ensure that older adults have access to community resources and social services, helping to resolve practical and logistical issues. Lawyers offer legal guidance and assistance in mediation and conciliation processes, ensuring that the legal rights of older people are protected.

Multidisciplinary action is essential to guarantee quality, person-centered care. The integration of different specialties allows

for a more complete and effective approach, meeting the diverse needs of the elderly. The collaboration between psychologists, social workers and lawyers creates a synergy that enhances the results achieved, promoting more dignified and healthy aging (Moré, 2017).

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained by the UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship demonstrate significant benefits in providing care to the elderly. The multidisciplinary approach allows for a holistic understanding of the needs of the elderly, facilitating more effective and personalized solutions. Among the challenges faced, the need for greater integration between the services offered and the continuous training of the professionals involved stand out.

Specific case studies show that the elderly served by the House of Justice experienced significant improvements in their general well-being. The integration of psychological, social and legal services has allowed the resolution of complex family disputes, which often involve issues of inheritance, long-term care and financial abuse (Calvillo, 2018). The presence of a multidisciplinary team ensured that the elderly received continuous support, from initial assessment to case resolution.

Ensuring the protagonism of elderly people is one of the pillars of the approach adopted. Through mediation and conciliation techniques, older people are encouraged to express their concerns and actively participate in decisions that affect their lives. Success stories demonstrate the effectiveness of this approach, with reports from elderly people who felt their rights were respected and valued.

A notable example is the case of an elderly woman who, after her husband's death, faced a conflict with her children over the sale of

the family home. The mediation facilitated by the House of Justice allowed all parties to express their concerns and find a solution that respected the elderly woman's wishes, while also meeting the financial needs of her children (Rodríguez, 2020).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN SDGS

The UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship initiative directly contributes to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 10 and 16. These goals are an integral part of the UN 2030 Agenda and aim to promote fairer, more inclusive and peaceful societies.

SDG 10: REDUCING INEQUALITIES

SDG 10 seeks to reduce inequality within and between countries. Through the multidisciplinary service offered by the UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship, various forms of inequality faced by elderly people are addressed. This service aims to ensure that all elderly people, regardless of their socioeconomic status, have equal access to essential services and justice.

The interdisciplinary approach allows for a comprehensive response to the needs of the elderly, involving professionals from different areas (psychologists, social workers and lawyers) to address emotional, social and legal issues. This model promotes social inclusion and combats discrimination, allowing older people to feel valued and respected.

The action of the House of Justice contributes to the mitigation of structural inequalities, providing comprehensive support that takes into consideration, the specificities and vulnerabilities of the elderly. By ensuring that the rights of older people are respected and protected, the initiative strengthens social cohesion and promotes a more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities (Gordillo and Fernández, 2020).

ODS 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

SDG 16 aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. The promotion of conciliation and mediation by the UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship strengthens access to justice, especially for the elderly, who often face significant barriers in this area.

Mediation and conciliation are effective methods for resolving disputes in a peaceful and fair manner, avoiding prolonged and costly litigation. The presence of a multidisciplinary team ensures that all dimensions of the problem are considered, providing more human and personalized solutions. The involvement of the Public Ministry of the State of Pernambuco (MPPE) reinforces the legitimacy and effectiveness of the actions carried out, ensuring that the rights of the elderly are protected in a fair and equitable manner (Calvillo, 2018).

Furthermore, the House of Justice contributes to the construction of more effective and inclusive institutions by demonstrating a service model that can be replicated and adapted in different contexts. This experience provides a practical example of how public policies can be implemented efficiently to guarantee the rights of the elderly, promoting trust in institutions and strengthening the rule of law.

SYSTEMIC AND SUSTAINABLE IMPACT

The integration of the House of Justice's actions with SDGs 10 and 16 highlights the importance of a holistic, person-centered approach. By promoting the protagonism of the elderly, the initiative not only meets their immediate needs, but also contributes to the construction of a more fair and equitable society. This service model can be seen as a practice of social sustainability, where the focus on dignity and respect for human rights generates a lasting positive impact.

Furthermore, the experience accumulated by the House of Justice offers valuable insights for the development of more effective public policies. The lessons learned and good practices identified can be used to strengthen strategies to protect the rights of older people at national and international levels. The promotion of interinstitutional partnerships and the continuous training of the professionals involved are key elements to guarantee the sustainability and expansion of these initiatives (Moré, 2017).

In summary, UniFAFIRE's House of Justice and Citizenship plays a crucial role in achieving Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 16, promoting the reduction of inequalities and access to justice in an effective and inclusive way. This integrated care model serves as an inspiring example of how local actions can significantly contribute to the global sustainable development agenda.

CONCLUSION

The experience of the UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship in multidisciplinary care for elderly people stands out as an innovative and effective example in protecting the rights of this vulnerable population. Collaboration between different professionals and institutions creates an environment conducive to respecting and valuing the rights of older people, contributing significantly to UN Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 16.

The main contribution of the House of Justice and Citizenship is the promotion of a service model that integrates legal, social and psychological services, holistically addressing the needs of the elderly. This model not only resolves disputes and legal issues, but also offers emotional and social support, promoting active and dignified aging. An elderly-centered approach, which prioritizes their protagonism and respect, is essential to ensure that their rights are fully respected.

By providing equal and accessible care to all elderly people, regardless of their socioeconomic status, the House of Justice contributes to reducing social inequalities (SDG 10). Furthermore, by promoting mediation and conciliation, it strengthens access to justice and contributes to the construction of more effective and inclusive institutions (SDG 16). These actions have a direct positive impact on the quality of life of the elderly people served, providing them with a greater sense of security, respect and dignity.

The results obtained by the UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship are significant. Among the main benefits, the effective resolution of family disputes, the improvement of the emotional and social well-being of the elderly and the guarantee of their legal rights stand out. Specific cases demonstrate that the elderly people served

experienced a significant improvement in their quality of life, with personalized and humanized solutions that respected their needs and desires.

The presence of a multidisciplinary team has been fundamental to the success of the initiative. Psychologists, social workers and lawyers work in an integrated manner to offer complete and effective care, addressing all dimensions of the problems faced by the elderly. This integrated service model not only resolves immediate issues, but also contributes to building a continuous and sustainable support network.

To ensure the sustainability and expansion of the positive impacts of the House of Justice, it is essential to continue investing in the ongoing training of the professionals involved and in the integration of new partners. The exchange of experiences and the dissemination of identified good practices can further strengthen strategies to protect the rights of the elderly.

Furthermore, it is crucial that public policies are developed and implemented based

on the lessons learned by the House of Justice. These policies must promote the replication of the multidisciplinary care model in other regions, ensuring that more elderly people can benefit from inclusive and effective care.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The experience of the UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship demonstrates that it is possible to promote dignified and active aging through integrated, elderly-centered care. This initiative not only contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, but also serves as an inspiring example of how local actions can generate significant global impacts.

Therefore, the UniFAFIRE House of Justice and Citizenship represents an important contribution to the protection of the rights of the elderly, promoting social inclusion, justice and dignity. This integrated care model must be considered as a reference for the development of policies and practices aimed at protecting and valuing the elderly population around the world.

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