

Key elements of ageing policy

Camilla Williamson – Consultant: Ageing and Older People



Working paper on key elements of ageing policy

Aims: To explore the key elements of ageing policies and provide guidance and options for the policy development process

Includes:

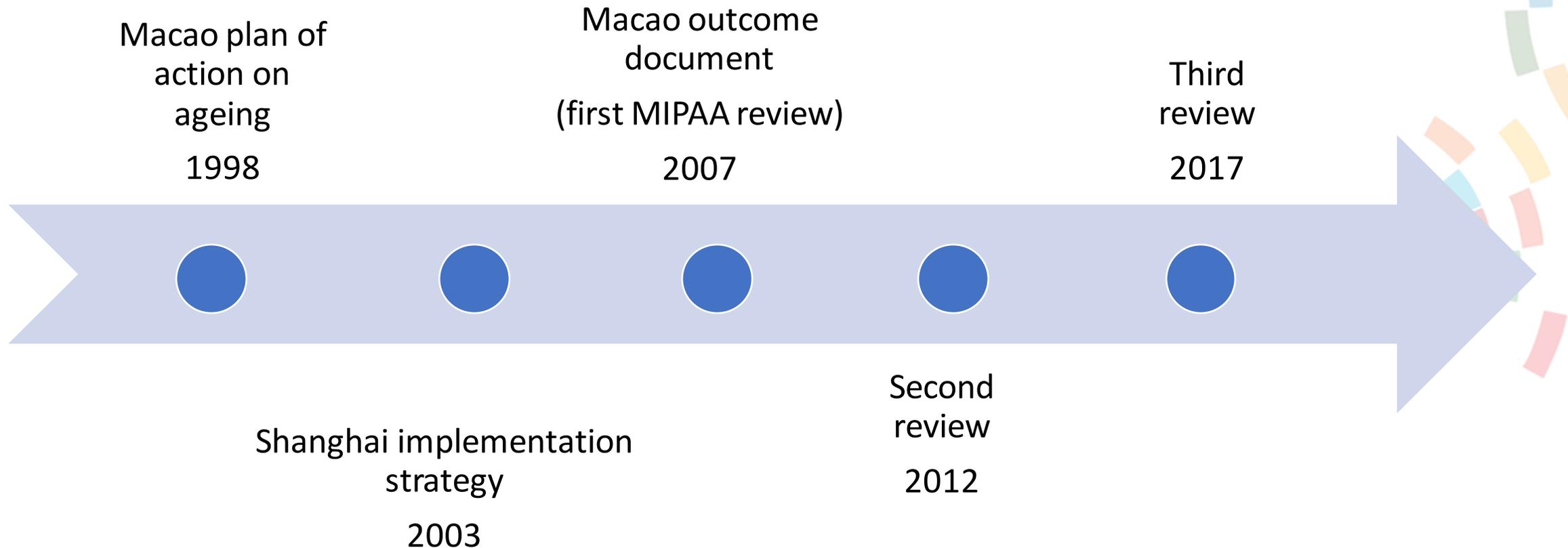
- Context in which ageing policy is made: key trends, challenges, opportunities
- Overview of international and regional policy frameworks on ageing and development and links
- Overview of some of the stages in ageing policy development – considerations and country examples
- Checklist to support countries designing, reviewing and implementing comprehensive responses to ageing



International ageing frameworks

Vienna Plan 1982	MIPAA 2002	Active Ageing Framework 2003	Healthy Ageing Framework 2015	Decade of Healthy Ageing 2020
1. Health and nutrition	1. Older persons and development	1. Health	1. Action on Healthy Ageing in every country	1. Combating ageism
2. Protection of elderly consumers	2. Advancing health and well-being into old age	2. Participation	2. Developing age-friendly environments	2. Age-friendly environments
3. Housing and environment	3. Ensuring enabling and supportive environments	3. Security	3. Aligning health systems to needs of older people	3. Person-centred, integrated primary care
4. Family	Implementation and follow-up	International, intersectoral collaboration	4. Sustainable and equitable long-term care	4. Access to long-term care
5: Social welfare			5. Improving measurement, monitoring and research	Partnerships for change
6. Income security and employment				Understanding and measuring success
7. Education	UN Principles for Older Persons 1991: Independence, Participation, Care, Self-fulfillment, Dignity			
Implementation and follow-up				

Asia Pacific regional action on ageing



Population-wide development frameworks for all ages

Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (1994)

- Includes objectives for older persons

Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development (2013)

- 10 priority actions including ageing

The Sustainable Development Goals (2015) and Asia-Pacific Regional Road Map for Implementing the Agenda for Sustainable Development (2017)

- Leaving no one behind – addresses older people
- disaster risk reduction and resilience
- climate change
- management of natural resources
- connectivity, and
- energy



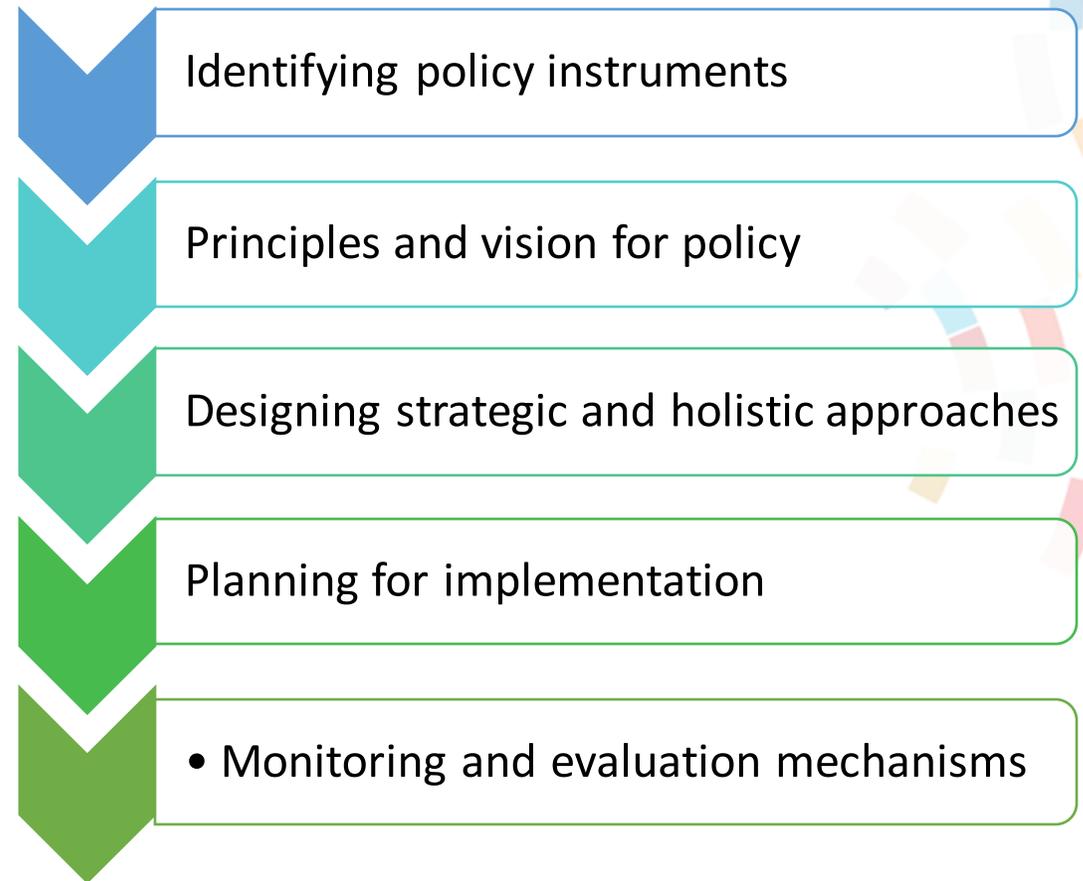
Older people and human rights

- All people are born free and equal in dignity and human rights – **our rights do not change as we age**
- Agreement among many stakeholders that **existing mechanism are inadequate**
- **2010: Open Ended Working Group on the rights of older people** established to explore current framework for older people, highlight gaps and propose action – open to all Member States
- **2014: Independent expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons** appointed
- **2021 Independent Expert: COVID-19** has “magnified existing violations of their rights”. There is an “urgent need” for a “binding instrument which can provide the protection that older persons not only need but deserve”

Key gaps in rights framework include but not limited to:

- age discrimination and ageism
- independence and autonomy
- justice
- legal capacity and equal recognition before the law
- long-term care
- violence, abuse and neglect
- access to productive resources, work, food and housing
- information
- social protection
- health, disability and end-of-life care
- lifelong learning
- digital inclusion
- data gaps

Developing ageing policy – key stages checklist



Some considerations for engaging stakeholders..

Why?

- All people have a right to be included in decision-making processes that affect them
- Can support better policy making
- Can have positive impact on quality and success, implementation and outcomes
- Can improve ownership and legitimacy

Who?

- Primary (older people) and secondary stakeholders
- stakeholder mapping can support identification

How?

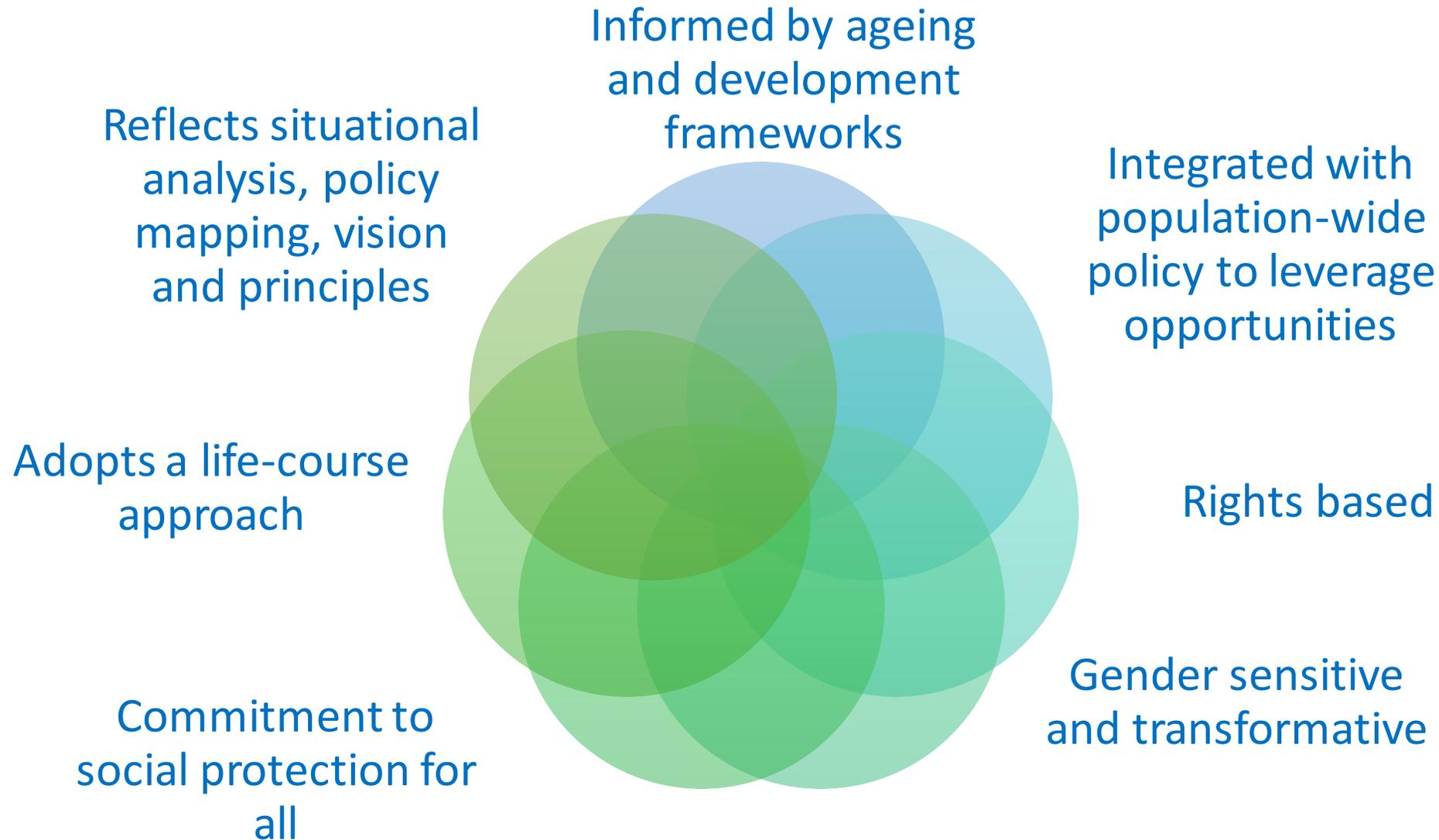
- Multiple options – working groups, consultations, focus groups, surveys, dialogues, media
- From the beginning to the end – conceptualisation, planning, design, implementation, review



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See: Guidelines for review and appraisal of MIPAA: bottom-up participatory approach 2006

Thinking strategically about ageing policy



Cross-cutting approaches

MIPAA Priority Direction 1: Older persons and development

Links with: SDGs: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9c, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17; ILO social protection floors; ILO Centenary Declaration on the Future of Work 2019; Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration 2019; Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-30; Incheon Strategy on Disability 2012

MIPAA Priority Direction 2: Advancing health and well- being into old age

Links with: SDGs 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 10, 11, 16, 17; Political Declaration on UHC 2019; Healthy Ageing Framework; Incheon Strategy on Disability 2012

MIPAA Priority Direction 3: Ensuring enabling and supportive environments

Links with: SDG 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17; Framework for age-friendly cities and communities 2008; ILO Centenary Declaration on the Future of Work; UHC Declaration 2019; Incheon Strategy 2012; Healthy Ageing Framework

All link to: Agenda 2030, Decade of Healthy Ageing, Asia Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population Development (2013), Rights to *inter alia*: dignity, autonomy and independence, participation, social protection and social security, work, health and care, ICERD, CEDAW, CPRD, ICMW, OPCAT, national and local development plans, social protection, work and labour force, health and care, community development plans and strategies

THANK YOU

camilla.williamson@live.co.uk

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