Key elements of ageing policy

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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

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<td>5. Social welfare</td>
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<td>5. Improving measurement, monitoring and research</td>
<td>Partnerships for change</td>
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<td>6. Income security and employment</td>
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<td>Understanding and measuring success</td>
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<td>7. Education</td>
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<td>Implementation and follow-up</td>
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**UN Principles for Older Persons 1991:** Independence, Participation, Care, Self-fulfillment, Dignity
Asia Pacific regional action on ageing

Macao plan of action on ageing
1998

Macao outcome document
(first MIPAA review)
2007

Third review
2017

Shanghai implementation strategy
2003

Second review
2012
Population-wide development frameworks for all ages

**Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (1994)**
- Includes objectives for older persons

- 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

- Establishing institutional arrangements
- Leadership and planning for the policy development process
- Engaging key stakeholders for bottom-up participatory approach
- Mapping existing laws and policy
  - Situational analysis
- Identifying policy instruments
- Principles and vision for policy
- Designing strategic and holistic approaches
- Planning for implementation
  - Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
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

See: *Guidelines for review and appraisal of MIPAA: bottom-up participatory approach 2006*
Thinking strategically about ageing policy

- Informed by ageing and development frameworks
- Reflects situational analysis, policy mapping, vision and principles
- Adopts a life-course approach
- Commitment to social protection for all
- Integrated with population-wide policy to leverage opportunities
- Rights based
- Gender sensitive and transformative
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


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

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