

### First Review & Appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action

### During 2002-2007, national action on ageing focused on:

- a) Establishing/strengthening social protection mechanisms (e.g., introducing social pensions; stabilizing existing retirement and pension schemes);
- b) Extending health-care benefits to older persons;
- c) Adjusting labour markets and care systems to correspond to accelerated demographic ageing;
- d) Increasing the participation of older persons in various areas of society, including promoting the employment of older persons;
- e) Introducing training in geriatrics and gerontology;
- f) Preventing discrimination against and abuse of older persons;
- g) Establishing intergenerational solidarity programmes; and
- h) Enhancing the awareness of ageing-related issues

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## Major obstacles in national policy action on ageing:

- (a) Limited coverage of older persons by formal social protection schemes & declines in informal systems;
- (b) Lack of access to adequate care;
- (c) Insufficient participation of older persons in political, economic, social, and cultural areas of societal life;
- (d)Limited possibilities for older persons in continuing education and training;
- (e) Limited arrangements for independent living of older persons to allow ageing in place;
- (f) Lack of empowerment of older persons for claiming their rights;
- (g) Low level of participation by older persons in policies and programmes;
- (h) Insufficient attention to the needs of rural older persons;
- (i) Unsatisfactory efforts to mainstream concerns of older persons into policy
- (j) Lack of age-disaggregated data and policy related research.

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## The capacity of countries to address the issues of ageing of their populations. <u>Key constraints:</u>

✓ Lack of capacity to develop specific, comprehensive policies on ageing;

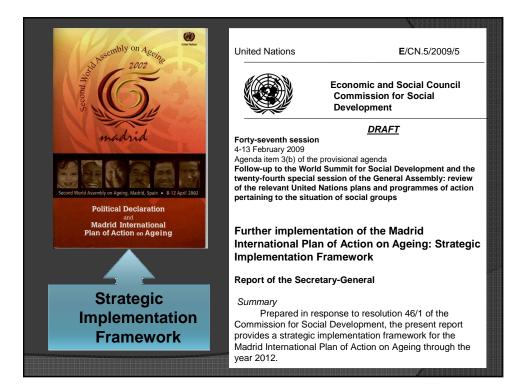
✓ Scarcity of ageing-specific data and information;

 $\checkmark$  Insufficient awareness of the benefits of social inclusion and the integration of older persons;

✓ Lack of tangible efforts to engage or include older persons in policy processes;

✓ Difficulties in translating existing strategic documents into concrete implementation measures; and

✓ resource constraints.



# **Strategic Implementation Framework**

## **Purpose:**

→ assist Member States as they focus their efforts on implementing the Madrid Plan of Action through the remaining years of its first decade, to 2012

## Nature:

→ a <u>promotional document</u>, rather than a technical one, as the recommendations of the Madrid Plan remain a principal guide for policy action on ageing

# **Strategic Implementation Framework**

# **Content:**

- 1. Determining key priority areas for further action on ageing
- 2. Implementation approaches
- 3. Essential implementation tools
- 4. International cooperation

# Strategic Implementation Framework Content: Determining key priority areas for further action on ageing: analyze recent experience after the Second World Assembly on Ageing; review past and current progress; select priorities against national challenges and opportunities and the recommendations contained in the Madrid Plan; and choose methods and indicators for monitoring and evaluation



Strategic Implementation Framework

3. Essential implementation tools aimed at developing national capacity on ageing :

1. Evidence-based policies

2. Mainstreaming

4. Participatory approach to policy planning, design, implementation and monitoring

3. Indicators to measure progress in policy implementation

