



Training Workshop “Ageing – A challenge and an opportunity for
the Countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia”
(Chisinau, 13-16 March 2007)

Mainstreaming ageing in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia: Challenges and opportunities

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- # Mainstreaming as a strategy and policy-making approach in the region**
- # Specific ageing-related challenges in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia**
- # Risks to avoid when making provisions for mainstreaming ageing in national plans and programmes**

**“TO MAINSTREAM
AGEING IN ALL POLICY
FIELDS WITH THE AIM
OF BRINGING SOCIETIES
AND ECONOMIES INTO
HARMONY WITH
DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE
TO ACHIEVE A SOCIETY
FOR ALL AGES”**

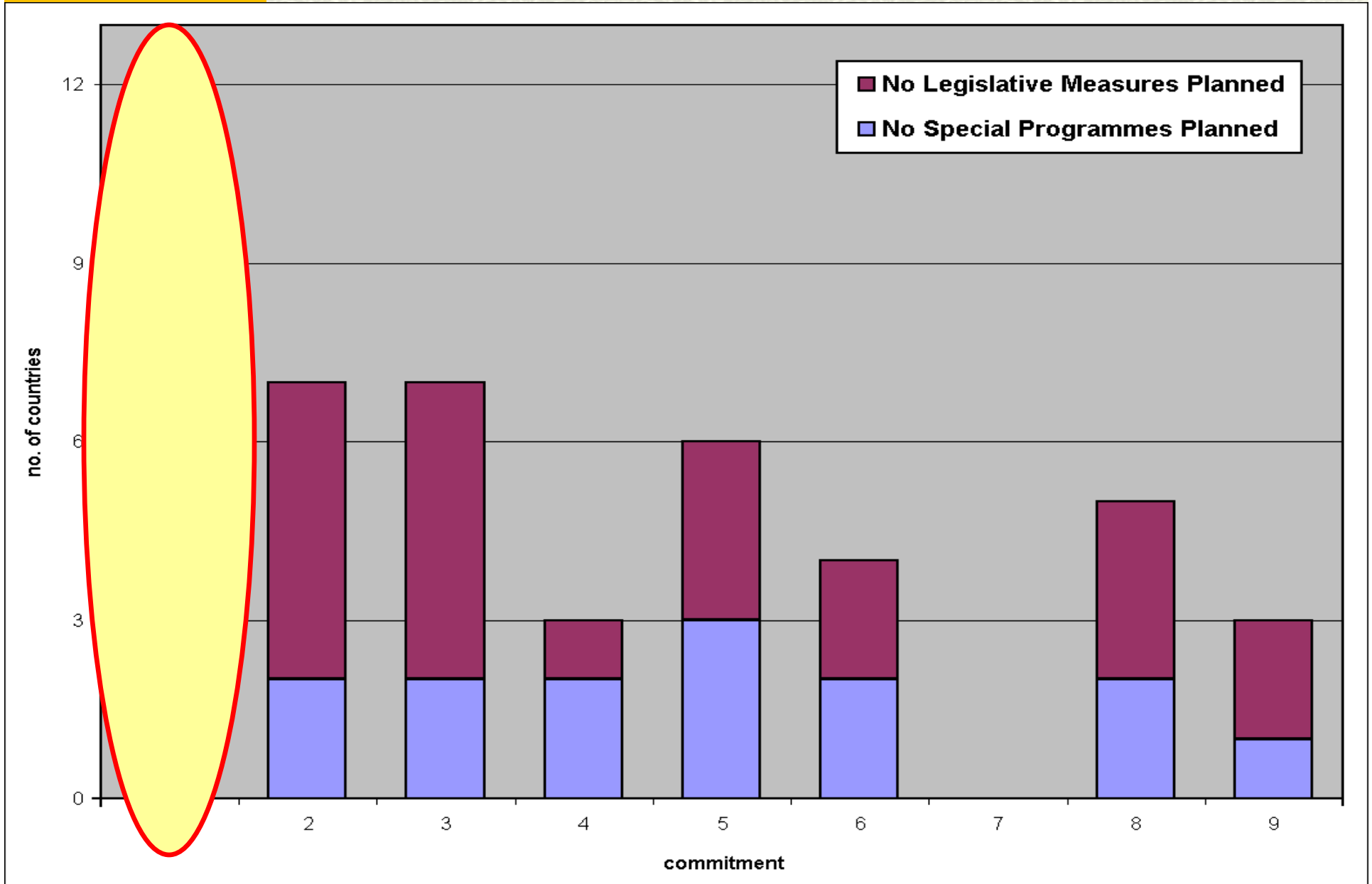
UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Ageing Populations
Opportunities and Challenges
for Europe and North America



UNITED NATIONS

Countries reporting that “nothing is planned” to facilitate the implementation of different RIS Commitments



- # **Relatively new concept;**
- # **Usually associated with gender issues;**
- # **Little understanding among policy makers of what is involved;**
 - **lack of awareness (ageing not always perceived as priority);**
 - **lack of capacity/knowledge;**
 - **high turnover at relevant government and civil service posts;**
- # **Believed to be a priority to donors;**

ECOSOC (1997) definition of gender mainstreaming:

"... the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated."

Replicated, generalized definition of mainstreaming:
a strategy/approach aimed at the greater social integration of a particular group through making the "*concerns and experiences*" of that group "*an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres*"

Good mainstreaming practices

Bolivia:

The National Plan for Older Persons (2001) seeks to counteract the age discrimination currently marginalizing older people and calls for mainstreaming a generational perspective into all national policies and programmes.

Good mainstreaming practices

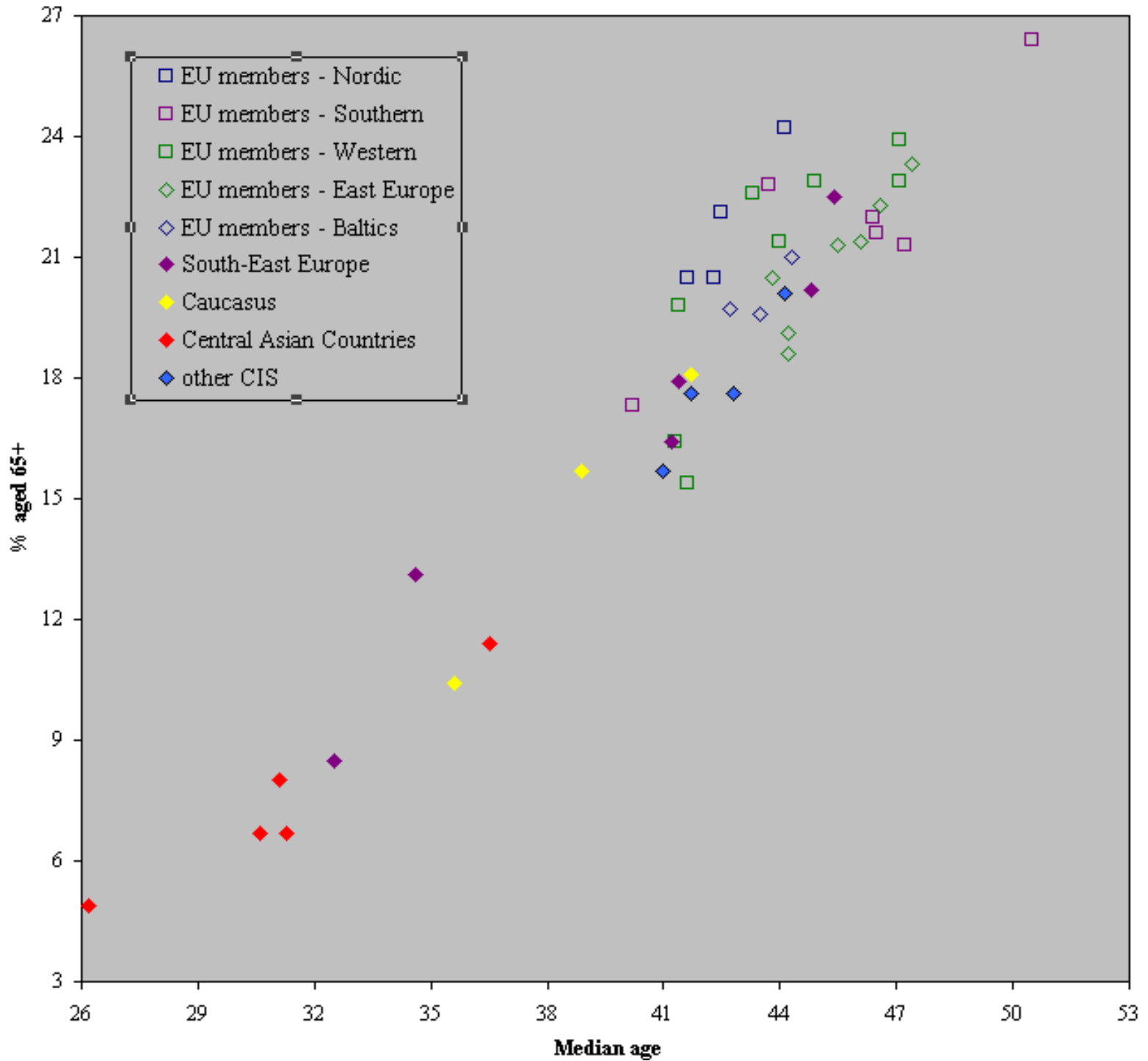
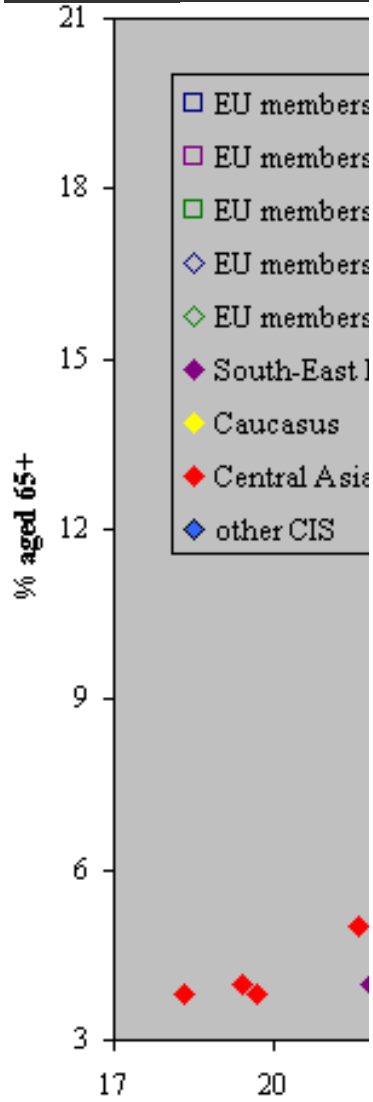
Mauritius:

Ageing with Dignity (2001), a comprehensive National Policy on the Elderly, covers retirement, health and nutrition, social protection, housing, income security, employment, education, inter-generational relationships, social welfare and leisure as well as institutional care, with gender as a cross-cutting issue.

Good mainstreaming practices

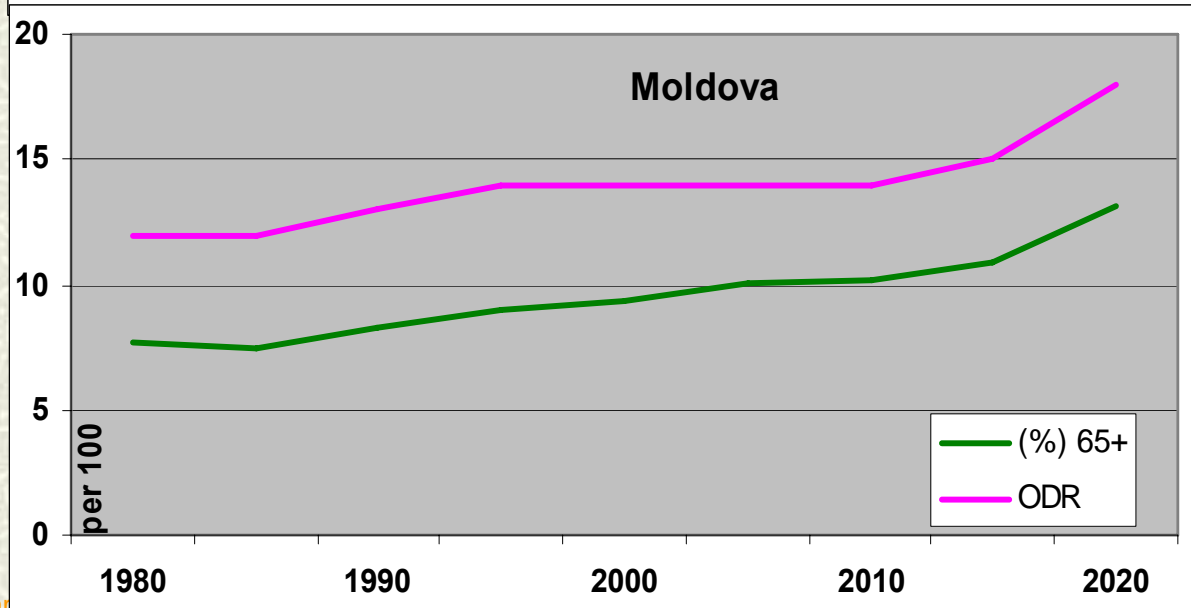
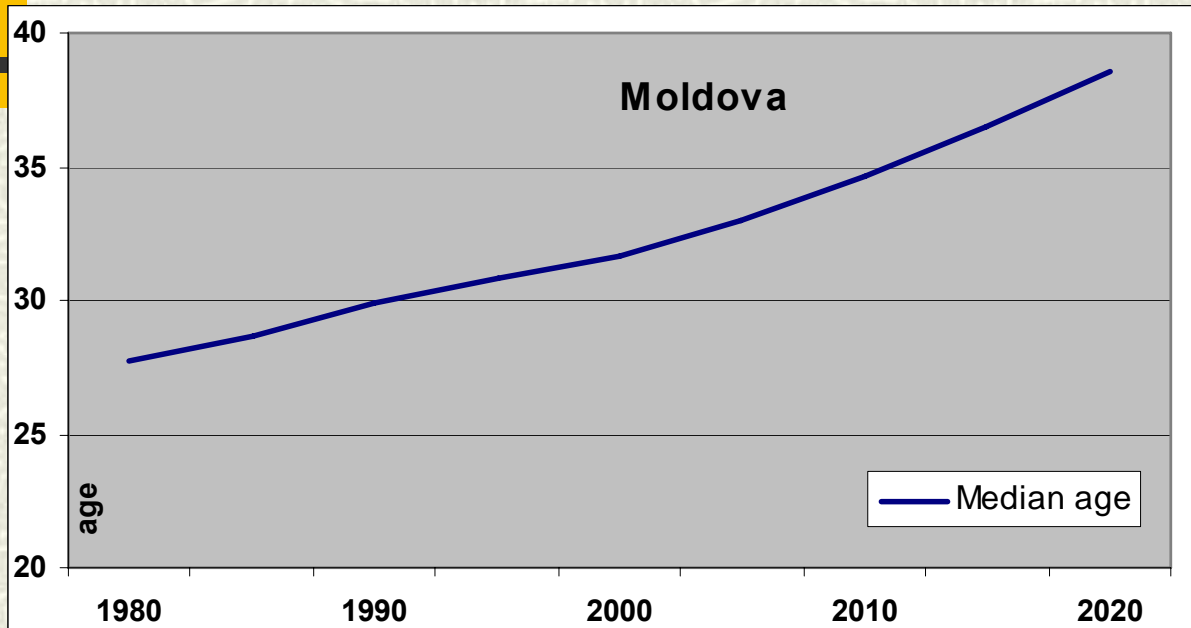
New Zealand:

'Positive Ageing Strategy' (2001) focuses on income security, accessible health services, affordable housing and the opportunity 'to age in place', accessible transport, non-discrimination of rural communities, cultural services, elimination of ageism in employment, attitude change, and opportunities for participation concerning older persons. Strategy development and R+A in an all-inclusive manner.

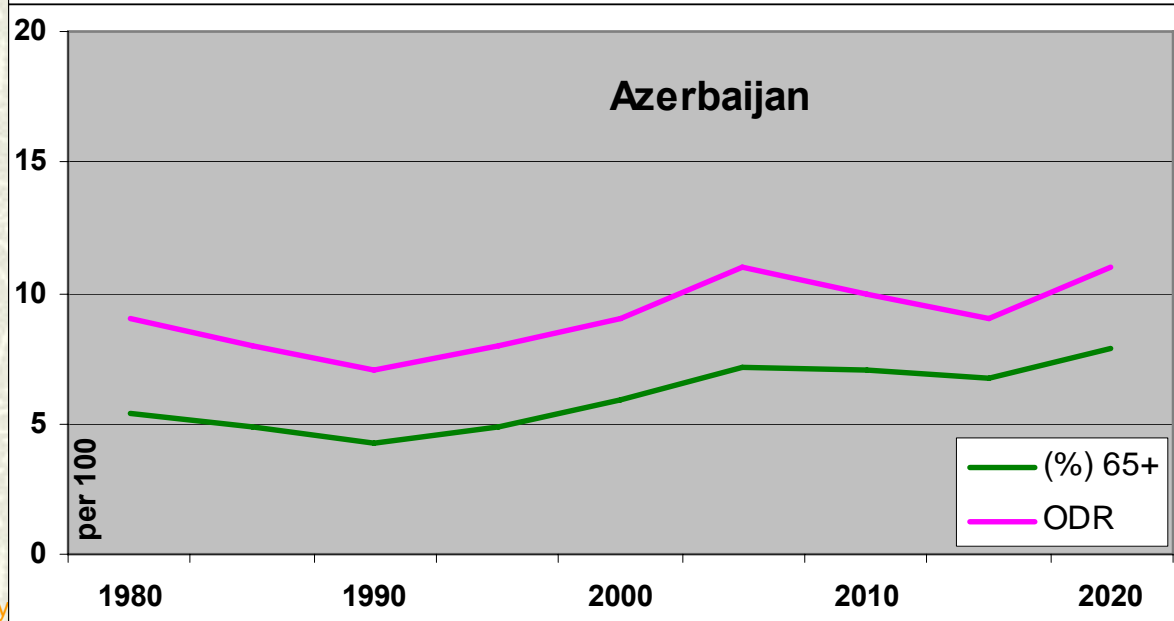
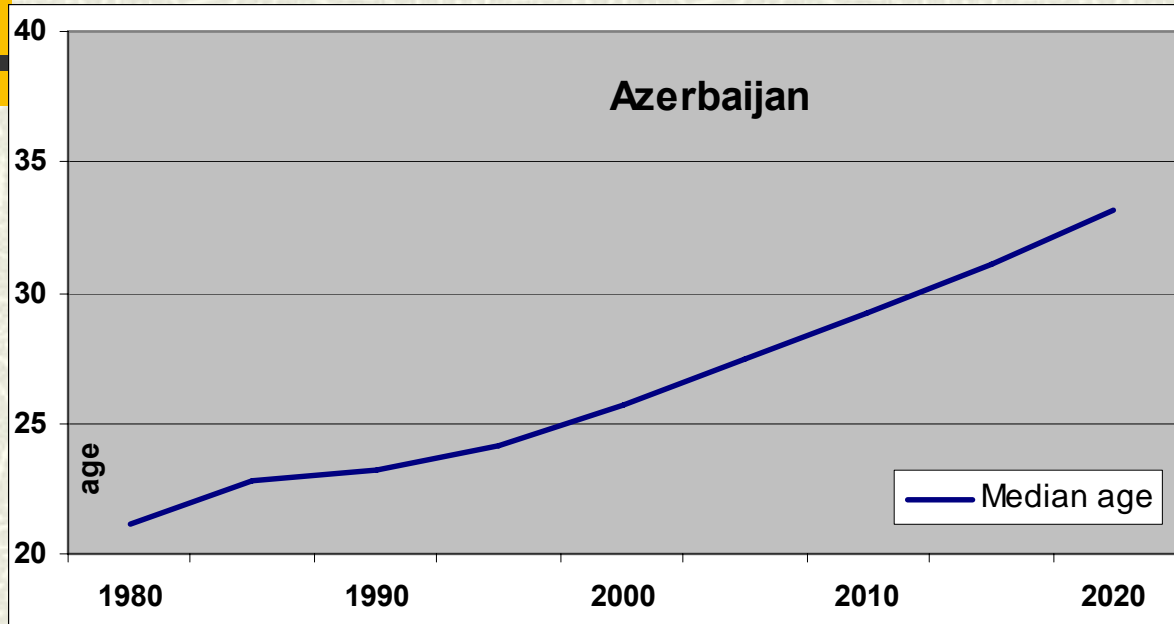


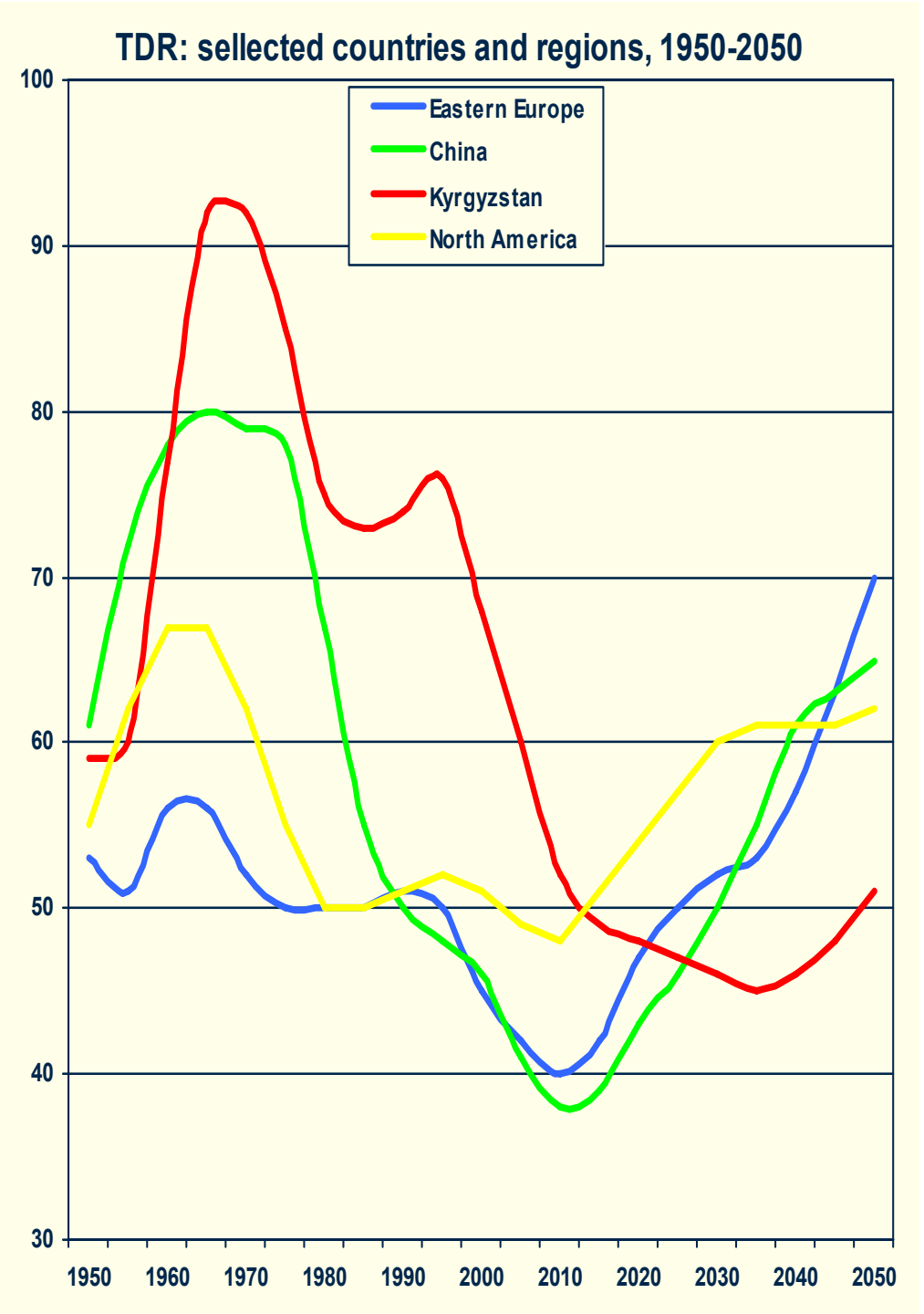
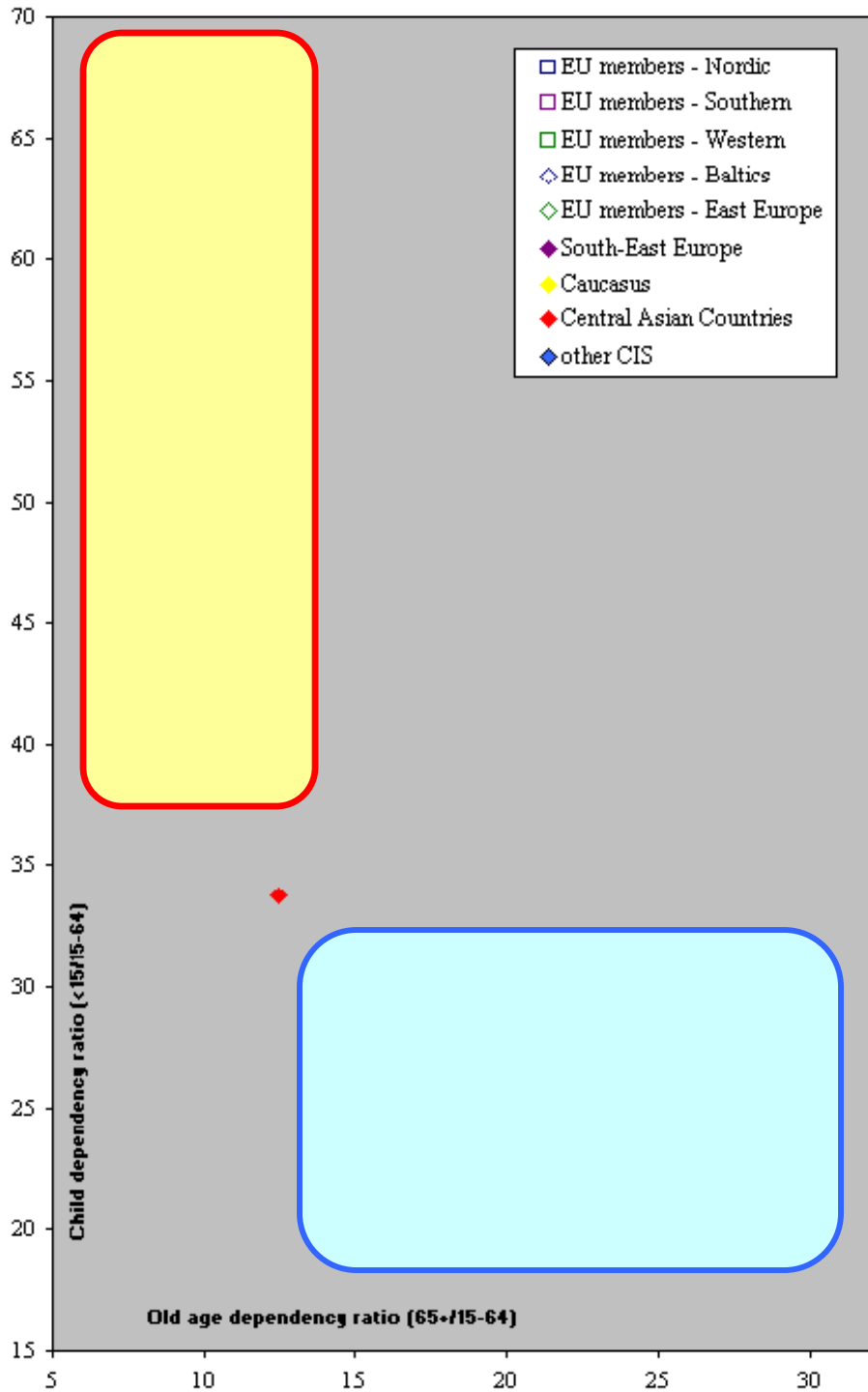
Vienna, February

SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES



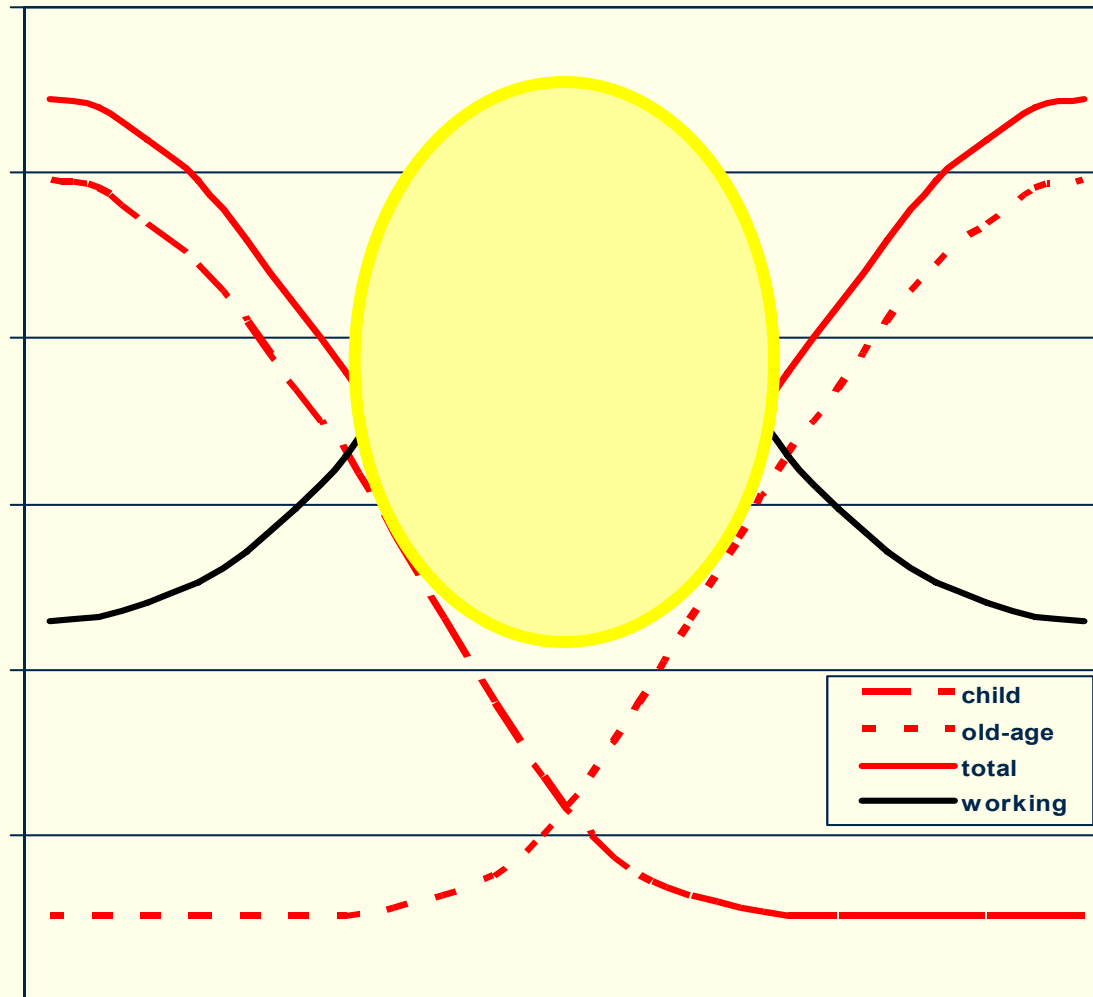
SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES





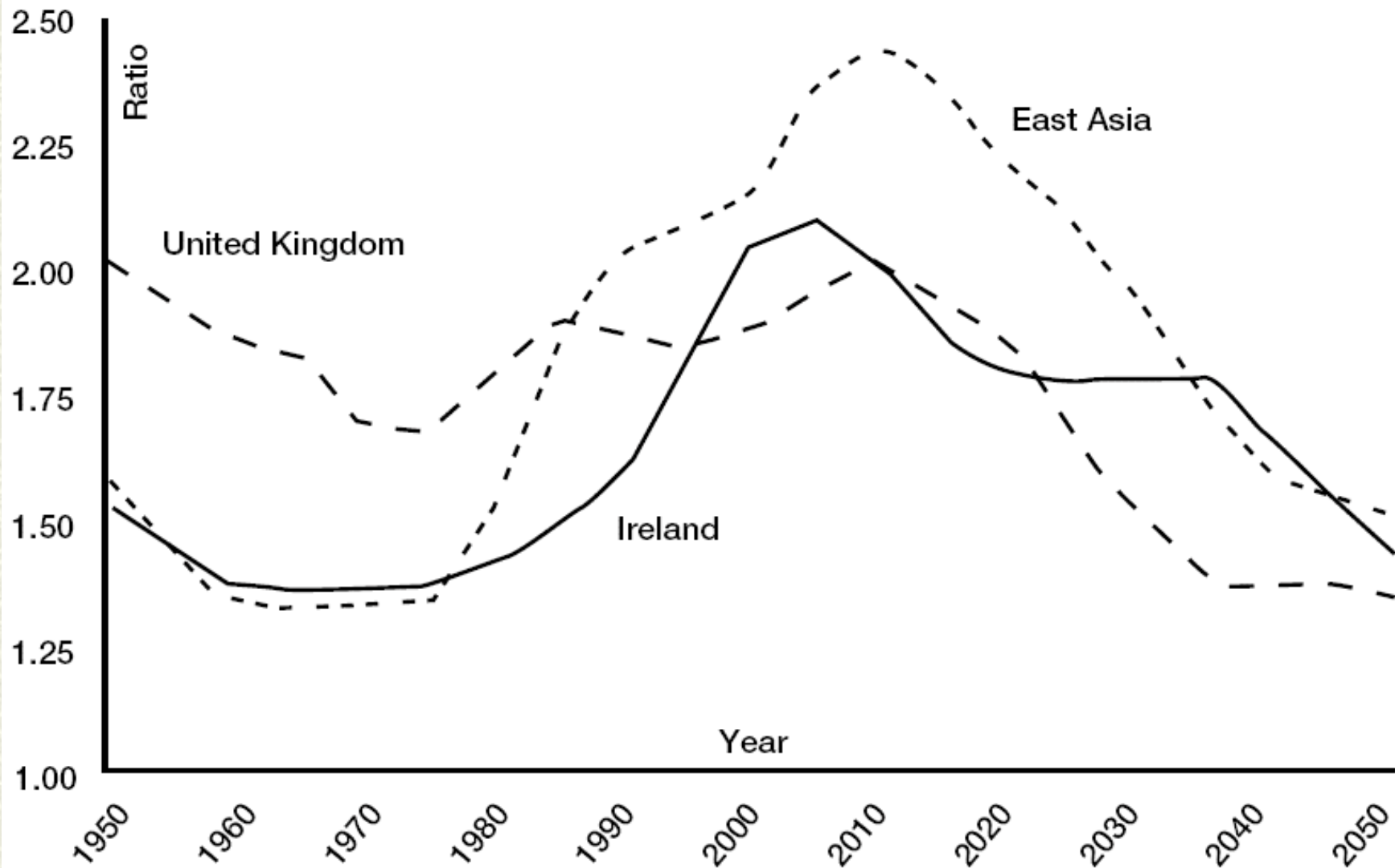
SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES: the "Demographic Window of Opportunity"

Mechanism behind the "window of opportunity"



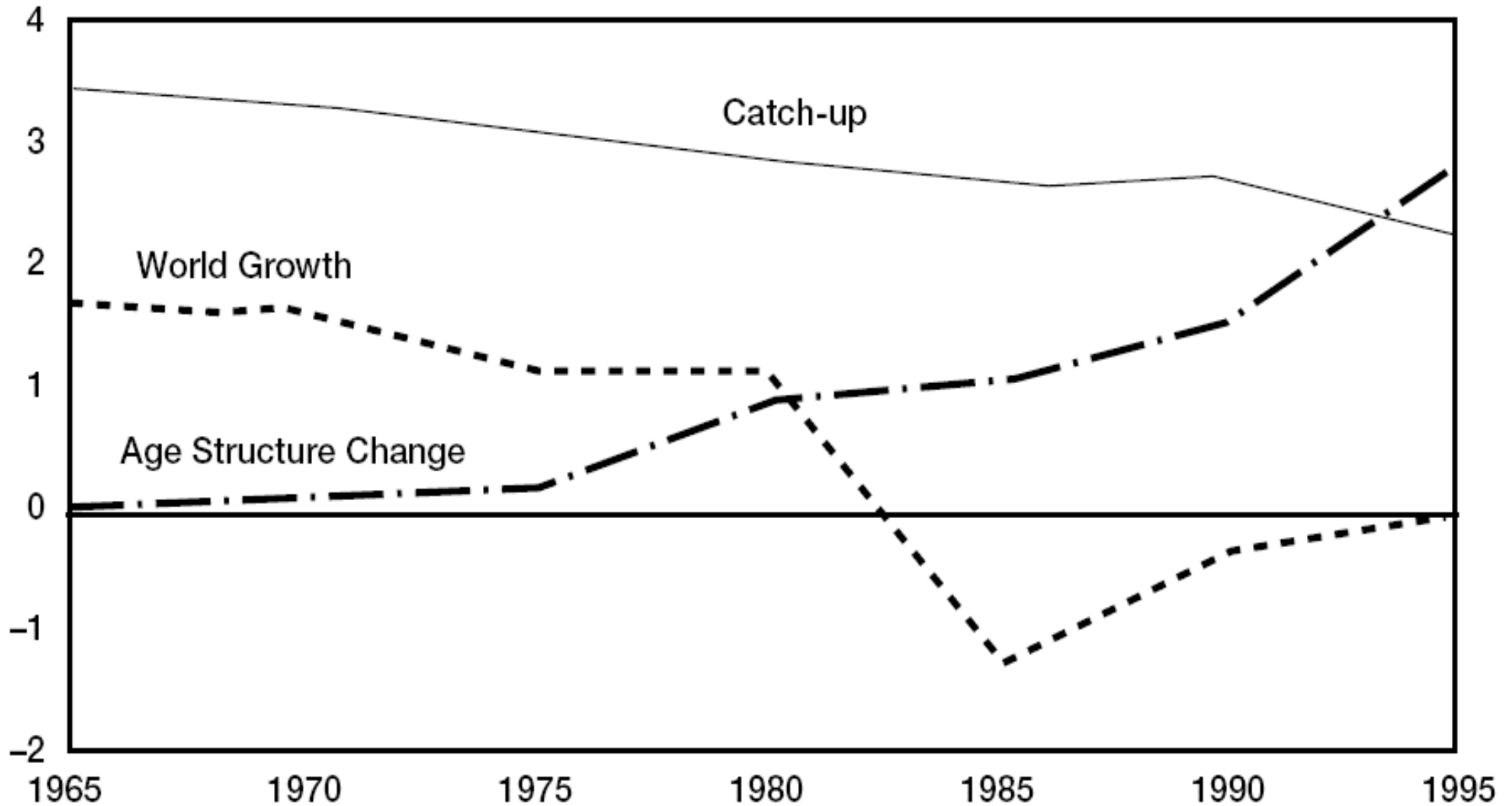
SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES: the "Demographic Window of Opportunity"

Ratio, Working-Age to Non-Working-Age Population

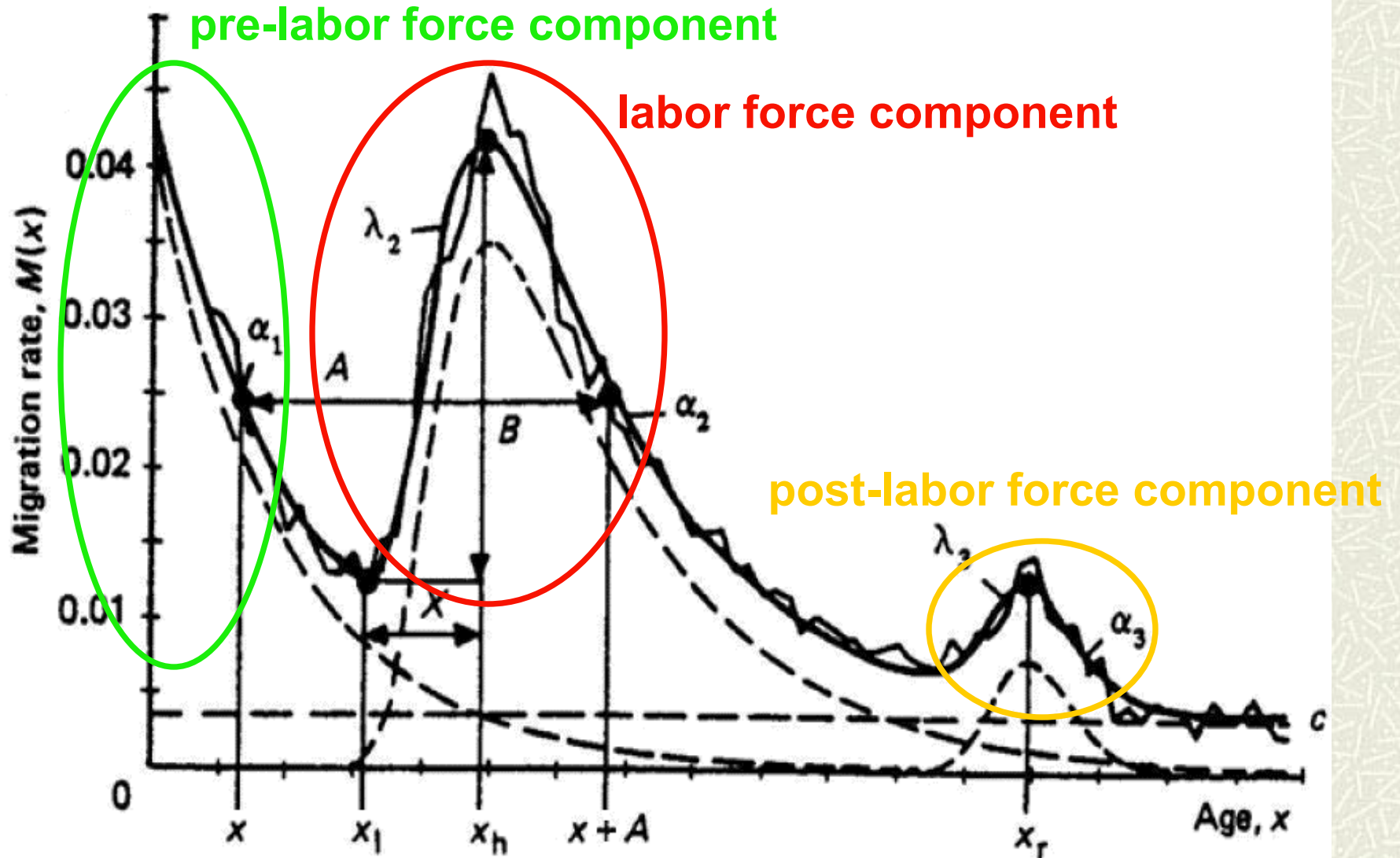


SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES: the "Demographic Window of Opportunity"

Sources of Growth in Ireland



SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES: migration and ageing



SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES: migration and ageing

EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON THE POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, 1950 – 1990

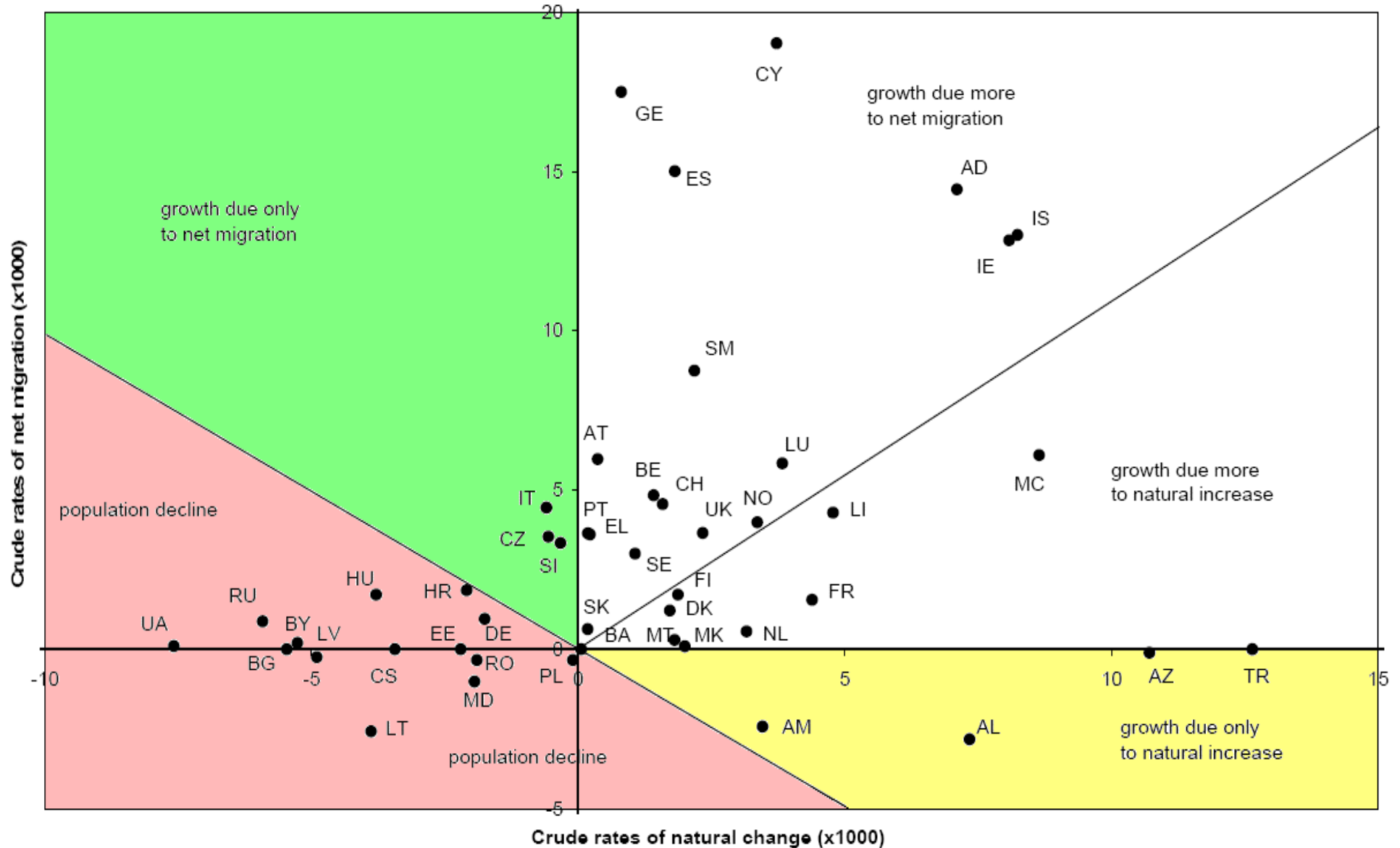
Country	% by age groups				Total	Mean age
	0-19	20-39	40-59	60+		
Switzerland						
actual population	23.1	32.3	25.5	19.1	100.0	38.3
closed population	22.2	29.2	25.2	23.3	100.0	40.2
<i>difference</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-1.9</i>
France						
actual population	27.7	30.3	22.9	19.1	100.0	36.9
closed population	26.9	29.9	23.2	20.0	100.0	37.5
<i>difference</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
Spain						
actual population	28.1	30.4	22.7	18.7	100.0	36.6
closed population	28.0	30.5	23.2	18.4	100.0	36.6
<i>difference</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>

Source: Golini and Strozza, 1999



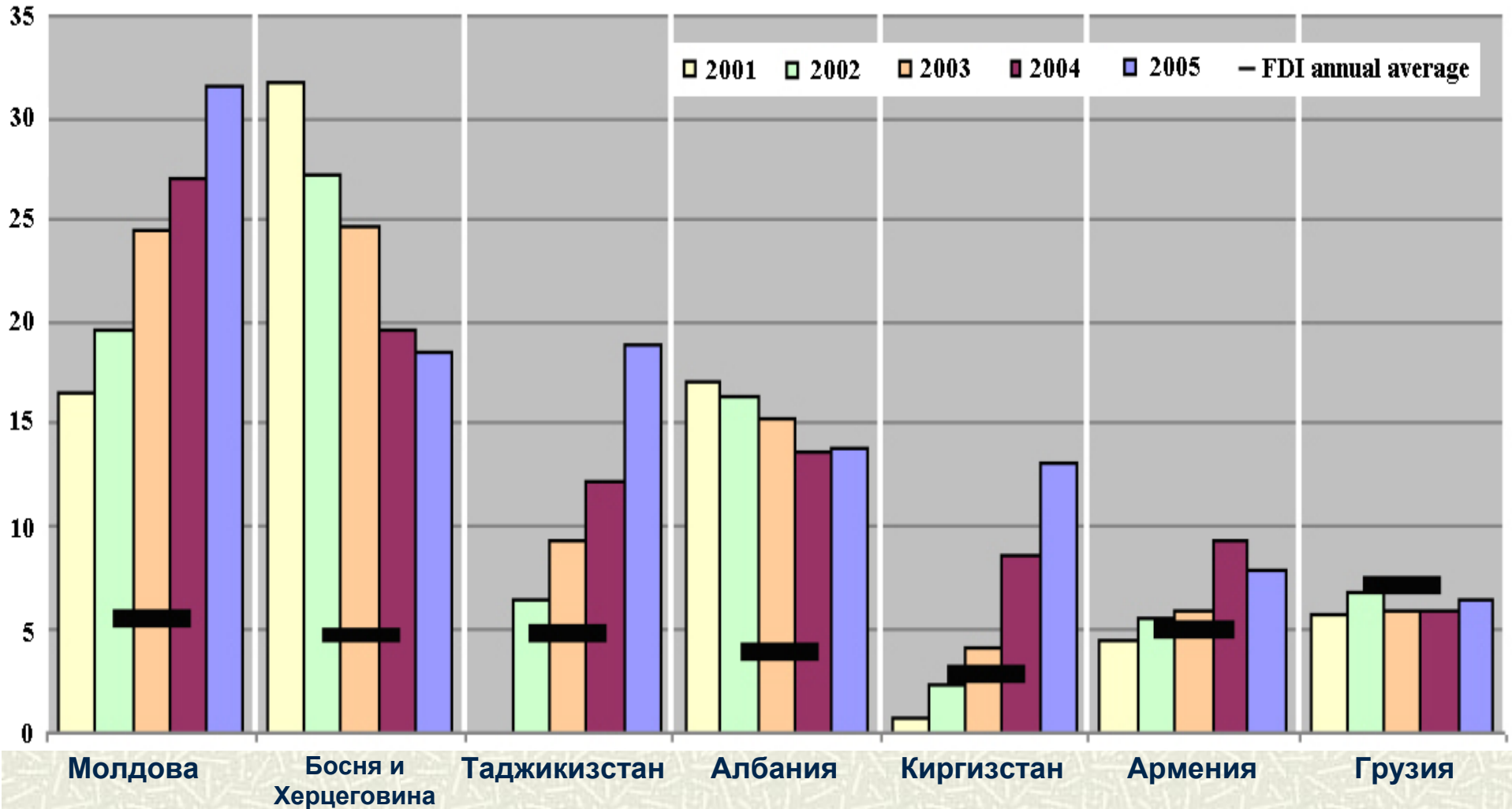
SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES: migration and ageing

Countries by contribution of natural increase and net migration to population growth in 2005

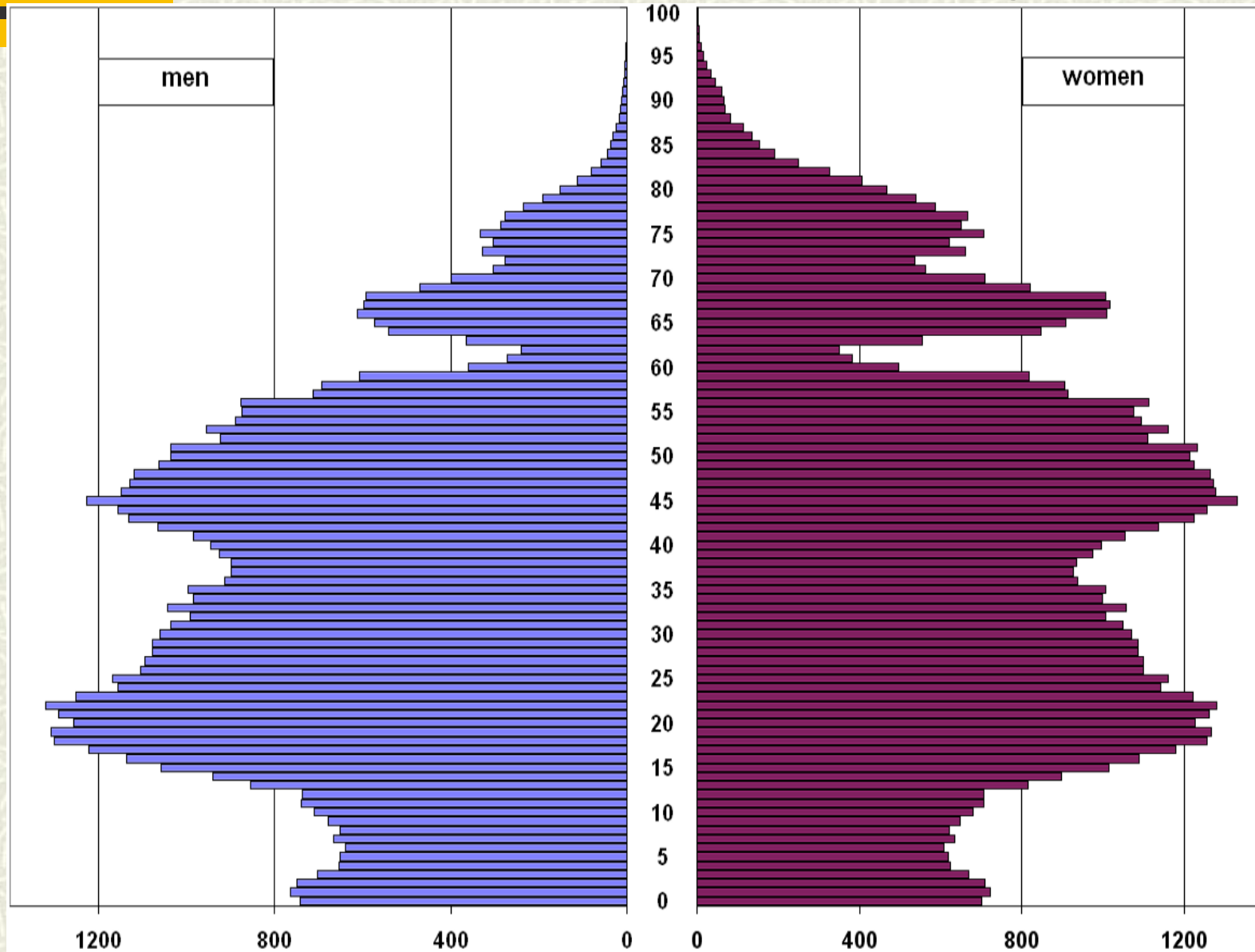


SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES: migration and ageing

Migrants' Remittances and FDI, 2001-5 (*per cent of GDP*)

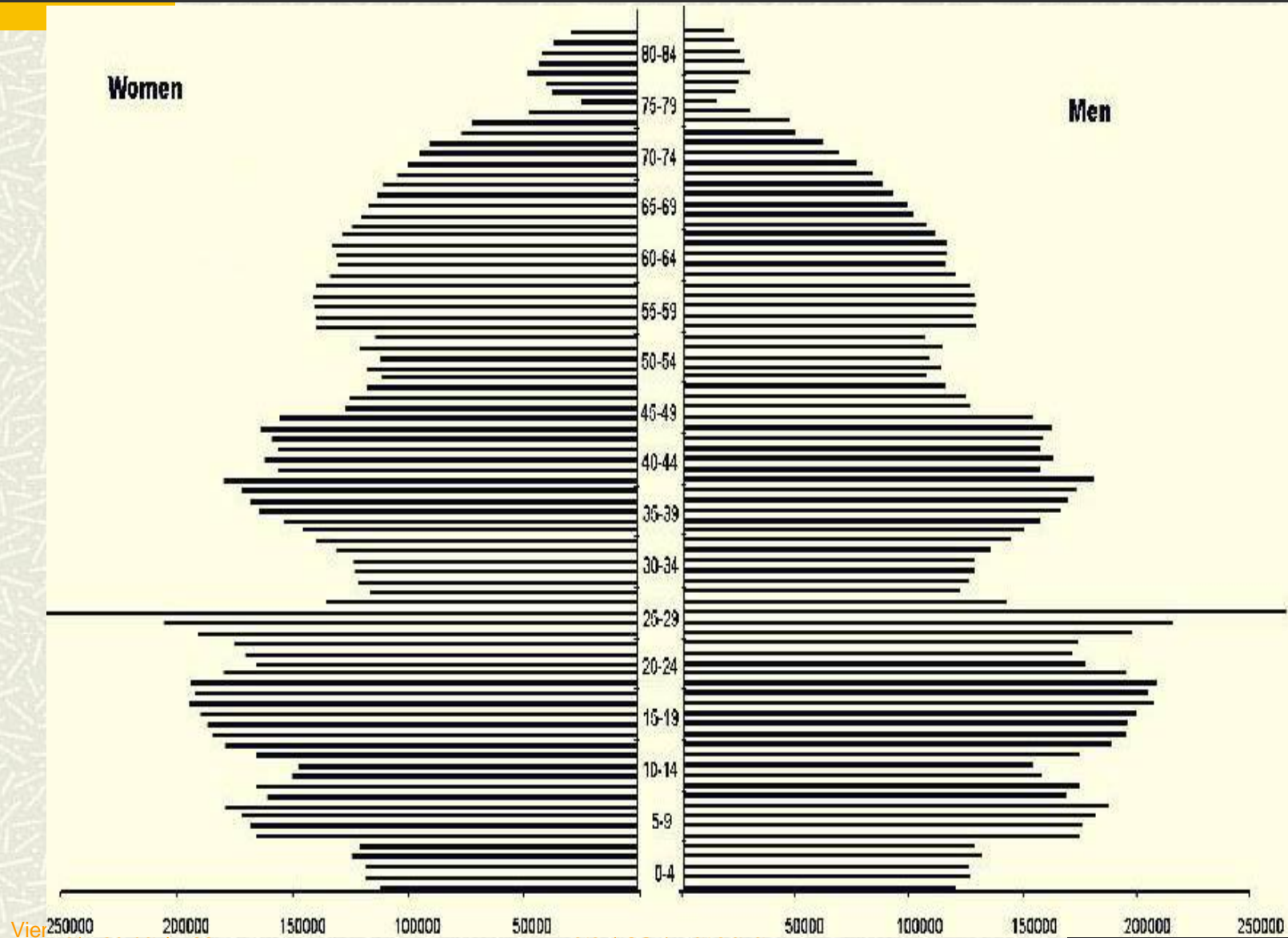


SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES: disordered cohort flows/"demographic waves"



SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES

disordered cohort flows/"demographic waves"



SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES

disordered cohort flows/"demographic waves"

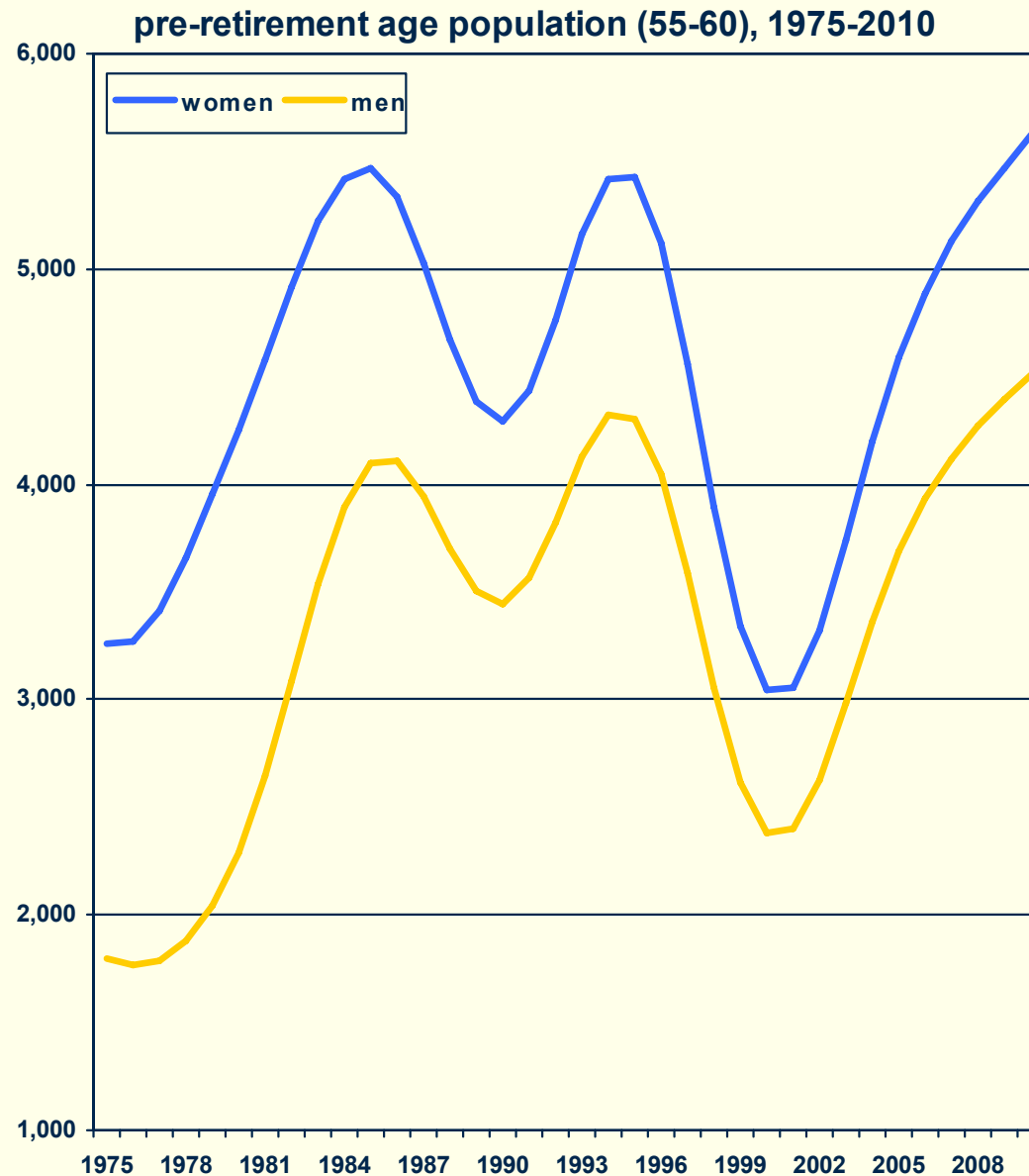
Bucharest, Romania - September 1991



Vienna, February 2007

N. Botev, CST/Bratislava

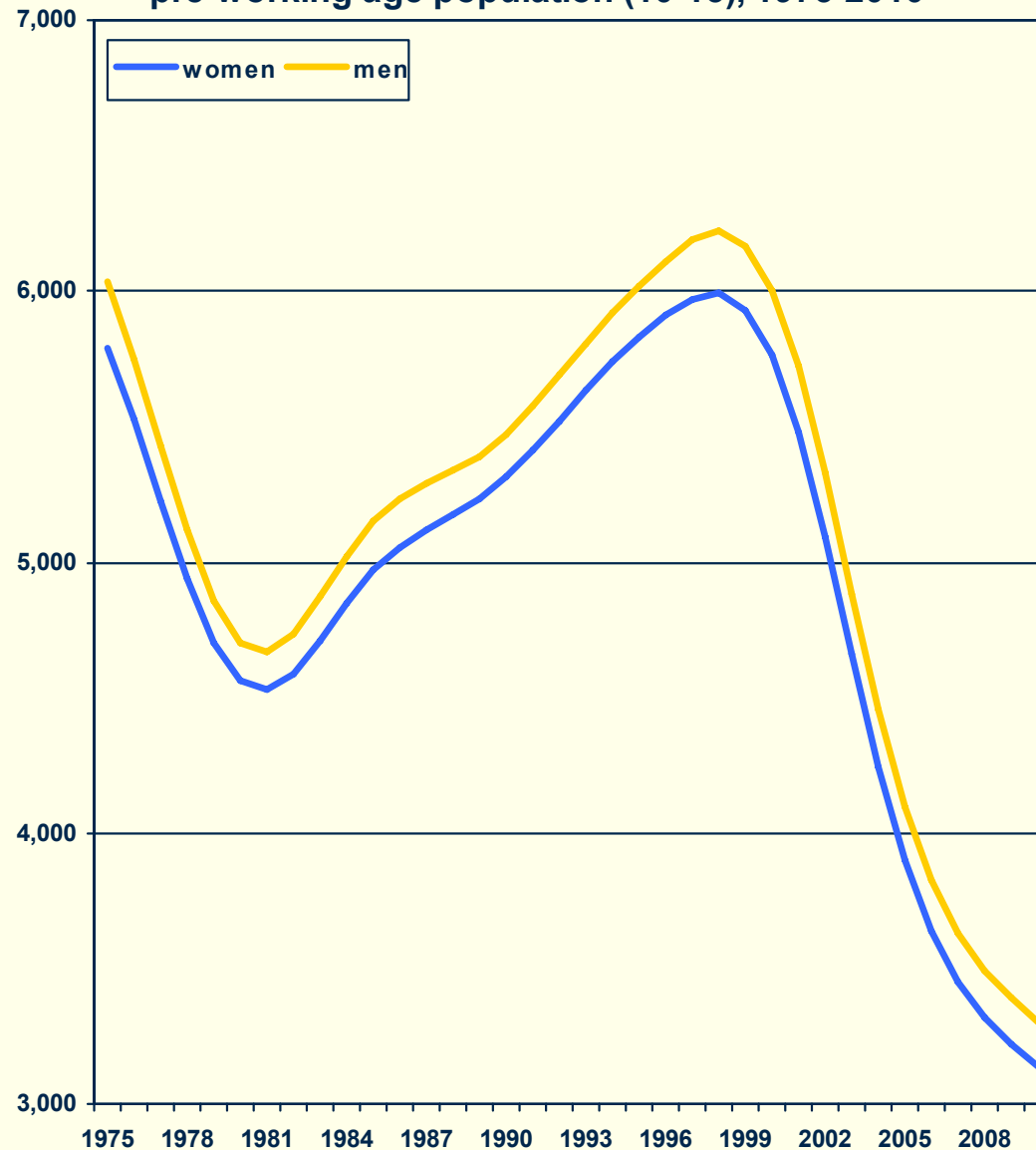
SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES: disordered cohort flows/"demographic waves"



Vienna, February

SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES: disordered cohort flows/"demographic waves"

pre-working age population (10-15), 1975-2010

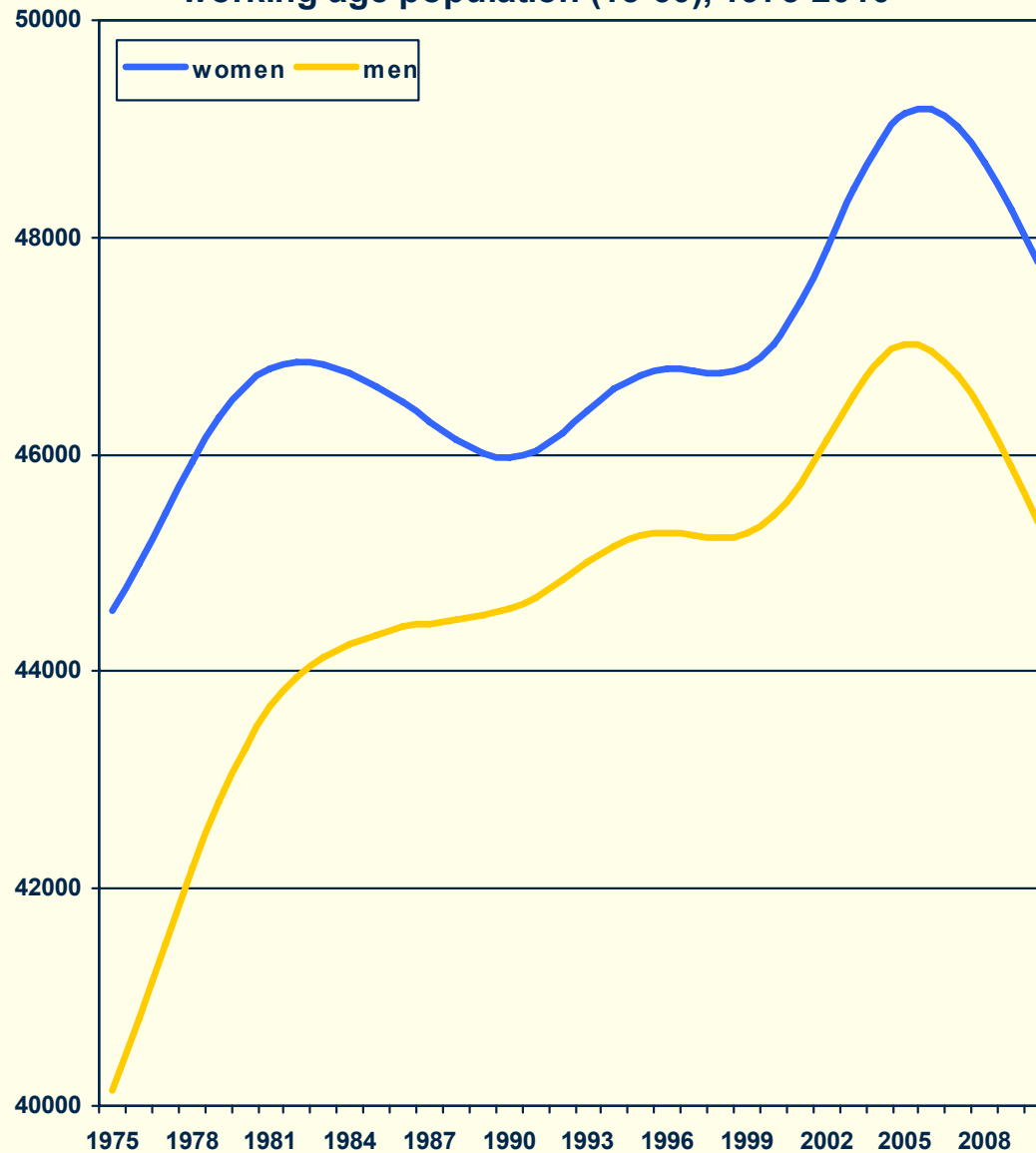


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SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES

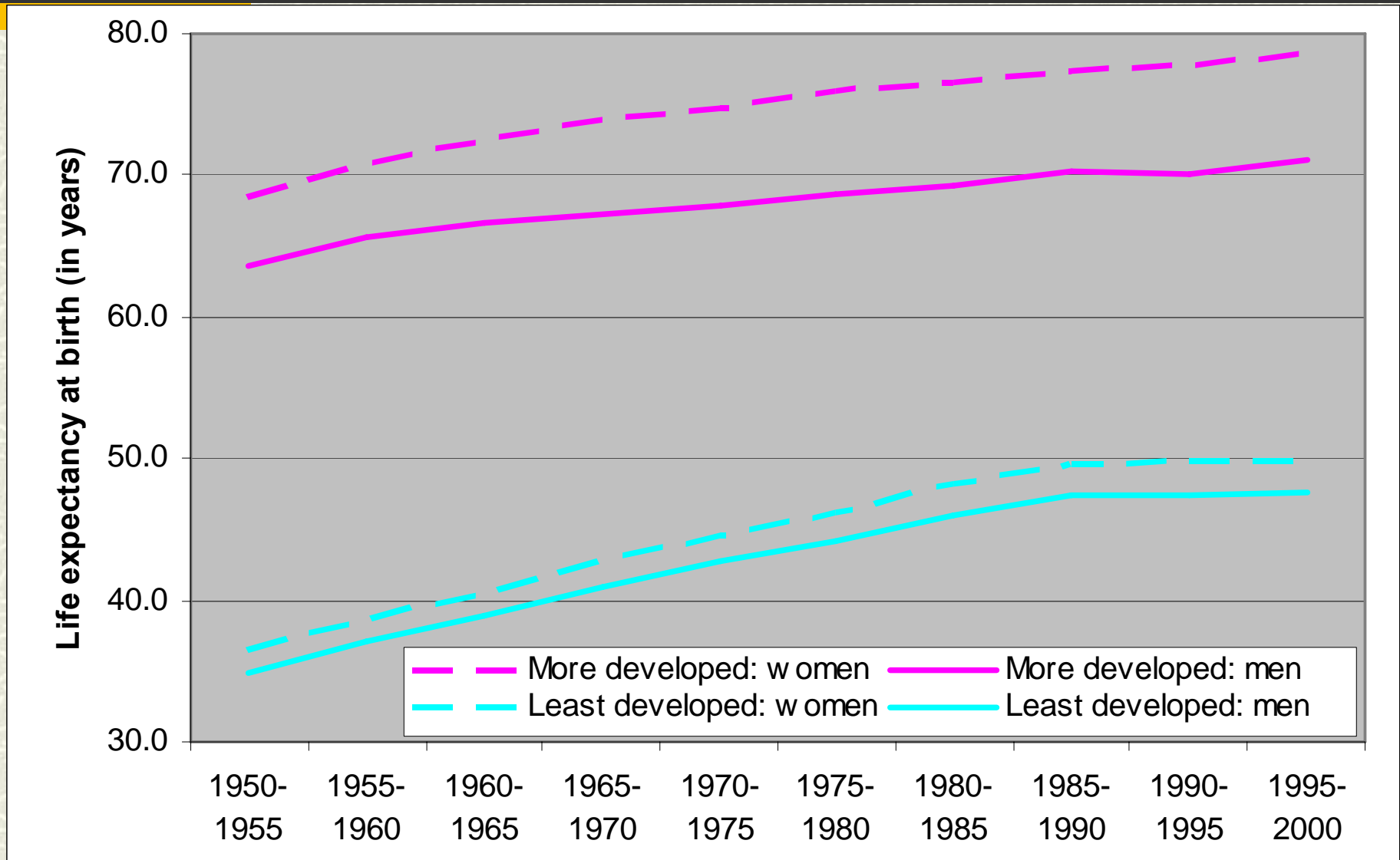
disordered cohort flows/"demographic waves"

working age population (15-60), 1975-2010



SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES

unbalanced sex ratios



- # Interpret/use “mainstreaming” to get rid of the focus on ageing, regardless of context;
- # Overemphasize either the “micro”, or the “macro” dimension of ageing;
- # Mainstreaming = nobody is responsible for getting it done;
 - ☑ **already identified as a problem in mainstreaming gender; will be even more so in mainstreaming ageing as the institutional infrastructure is much weaker!**

Thank you for your attention!