

Sustainable Development Goals, Decade Action areas, Lisbon and MIPAA

Goal	Implications for healthy ageing	UN Decade Action areas (progress indicators)	Example of SDG indicators	Lisbon Ministerial Declaration Goals	UNECE Regional Implementation Strategy for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002
	<p>Preventing older people from falling into poverty will be critical. This will require flexible retirement policies, tax-funded minimum pensions, social security and access to health and long-term care services.</p>	<p>1. Changing how we think, feel and act towards age and ageing <i>Progress Indicators including data requirements from the Global report on ageism:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attach and provide the name, reference and date of adoption or status of existing national legislation and/or policy to prohibit age-based discrimination, promote equality based on age, and protect the rights of older persons. • Enumerate and describe the function and main achievements of existing enforcement and monitoring mechanisms to record and prevent ageism and ensure effective implementation of laws and policies addressing ageism. • Describe any educational activities implemented by the government to tackle ageism at one or more levels of education (e.g. kindergarten, university, lifelong learning platform) and in formal and / or non-formal education sectors. • Describe any activities implemented by the government to foster intergenerational contact, including an overview of main achievements. <p>2. Ensure that communities foster the abilities of older people <i>Progress Indicator:</i> programme to foster age-friendly cities and communities</p>	<p>1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection “floors” or systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed people, older people, people with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, people with work injuries, the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services, distinguishing older people</p> <p>1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, legally recognized documentation and who perceive their right to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure, also distinguishing older people</p>	<p>Goal I: Para 13 Goal II: Paras 21 and 24</p>	<p>Commitment 4 to adjust social protection systems in response to demographic changes and their social and economic consequences</p>

 <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	<p>Older people may be vulnerable to food insecurity, as the young are often prioritized by families and aid programmes. Attention to older people will help reverse patterns of malnutrition and prevent dependence on care.</p>	<p>2. Ensure that communities foster the abilities of older people</p> <p>3. Deliver integrated care and primary health services responsive to older people</p> <p><i>Progress Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy to support older people's comprehensive assessments • Regulations to support access to assistive devices <p>4. Providing access to long-term care for older people who need it</p> <p><i>Progress Indicator:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term care policy 	<p>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, also distinguishing older people</p> <p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status, also distinguishing older people</p>		
 <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<p>Healthy ageing means that older people contribute to society longer, with opportunities for good health at all stages of life, universal health coverage and integrated, people-centred, transforming health and social systems rather than systems based only on disease.</p>	<p>1. Changing how we think, feel and act towards age and ageing</p> <p>3. Deliver integrated care and primary health services responsive to older people</p> <p>4. Providing access to long-term care for older people who need it</p> <p><i>Progress Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy, strategy or plan aligned to healthy ageing • Cross-sectional data on health status and needs • Longitudinal data on health trajectories 	<p>3.4.1: Mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, including adults aged ≥ 70 years</p> <p>3.4.2: Mortality rate from suicide, by age and sex across the life-course</p> <p>3.8.2: Proportion of population with a large share of household expenditure or income on health, also distinguishing households with older people</p>	<p>Goal I: Paras 12 and 18. Goal III: Paras 28, 29, 31 and 32</p>	<p>Commitment 7 to strive to ensure quality of life at all ages and maintain independent living including health and well-being</p>
 <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<p>Healthy ageing requires life-long learning, enabling older people to do what they value, retain the ability to make decisions and preserve their purpose, identity and independence. It requires literacy, skill training and barrier-free participation, including in digital skills.</p>	<p>1. Changing how we think, feel and act towards age and ageing</p> <p>2. Ensure that communities foster the abilities of older people</p>	<p>4.4.1: Proportion of young people and adults skilled in information and communications technology, by type of skill, also distinguishing older people</p> <p>4.6.1: Proportion of population in each age group who have achieved at least a fixed level of functional literacy and numeracy, by sex</p>	<p>Goal I: Para 15. Goal II: Para 20.</p>	<p>Commitment 5 to enable labour markets to respond to the economic and social consequences of population ageing Commitment 6 to promote lifelong learning and adapt the educational system in order to meet the changing economic, social and demographic conditions</p>

 <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>	<p>Pursuing gender equality throughout the life-course will lead to better outcomes later in life. Systems should therefore promote equitable workforce participation and social pensions to raise the economic status of older women and improve their access to services. Gender-based violence must be eliminated.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changing how we think, feel and act towards age and ageing 2. Ensure that communities foster the abilities of older people 3. Deliver integrated care and primary health services responsive to older people 4. Providing access to long-term care for older people who need it 	<p>5.2.1: Proportion of women and girls aged \geq 15 years who have ever had a partner who have been subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p> <p>5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged \geq 15 years who have been subjected to sexual violence by people other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place</p> <p>5.4.1: Proportion of time spent in unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location, as a basis for provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies</p>	<p>Preamble, Para 3 Goal II: Para 21 and 25.</p>	<p>Commitment 2 – ensure the full integration and participation of older persons in society</p> <p>Commitment 5</p> <p>Commitment 6</p> <p>Commitment 8 to mainstream a gender approach in an ageing society</p> <p>Commitment 9 to support families that provide care for older persons and promote intergenerational and intra-generational solidarity among their members</p>
 <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	<p>The working age population, which includes many older people, must have job opportunities and decent work conditions. Their income and access to financial services will contribute to access to health services and products and reduce the risk of catastrophic expenditure. A healthy workforce increases productivity and reduces unemployment.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changing how we think, feel and act towards age and ageing 2. Ensure that communities foster the abilities of older people 	<p>8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and disability status</p> <p>8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and disability status</p> <p>8.10.2: Proportion of adults \geq 15 years with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money-service provider</p>	<p>Goal II: Paras 19, 21, 22, 23. Goal III: Para 29.</p>	<p>Commitment 3 to promote equitable and sustainable economic growth in response to population ageing</p> <p>Commitment 5</p>
 <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>The infrastructure for healthy ageing will require age-inclusive, affordable access to the Internet; research and evidence-based interventions that make older people visible by age-disaggregated data and analysis; new technologies and eHealth.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ensure that communities foster the abilities of older people 3. Deliver integrated care and primary health services responsive to older people 4. Providing access to long-term care for older people who need it 	<p>9.1.1: Proportion of rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road, also distinguishing older people</p>		

	<p>Older people experience unequal access to services and support in their homes, neighbourhoods and communities, often because of their gender, ethnicity or level of education. Healthy ageing requires policies to overcome such inequity in all sectors.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changing how we think, feel and act towards age and ageing 2. Ensure that communities foster the abilities of older people 3. Deliver integrated care and primary health services responsive to older people 4. Providing access to long-term care for older people who need it 	<p>10.2.1: Proportion of people living at < 50% of median income, by sex, age, also distinguishing older people and people with disabilities. 10.3.1: Proportion of population who reported personal discrimination or harassment in the previous 12 months on the basis of grounds of discrimination (age) that are prohibited under international human rights law</p>	<p>Goal I: Paras 12 and 13. Goal II: Paras 21 and 24. Goal III: Paras 26 and 31.</p>	<p>Commitment 1 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 Commitment 2 Commitment 3 to promote equitable and sustainable economic growth in response to population ageing Commitment 4 Commitment 9</p>
	<p>Age-friendly cities and communities allow all people to maximize their abilities across the life-course. Multiple sectors (health, social protection, transport, housing, labour) and stakeholders (civil society, older people and their organizations) should be involved in creating them.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ensure that communities foster the abilities of older people 3. Deliver integrated care and primary health services responsive to older people 4. Providing access to long-term care for older people who need it 	<p>11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and disability status, also distinguishing older people 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with direct, regular, democratic participation of civil society in urban planning and management, also including older people or their representatives 11.7.1: Average proportion of the built-up area of cities that is for public use, by sex, age (including older people) and people with disabilities 11.7.2: Proportion of persons who were victims of physical or sexual harassment in the previous 12 months, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</p>	<p>Goal I: Para 18</p>	<p>Commitment 2 Commitment 7</p>
	<p>Age-inclusive institutions will empower older people to achieve things that previous generations could not imagine. These will require campaigns to raise awareness of ageism, tailored advocacy on healthy ageing and laws to prevent age-based discrimination at all levels.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changing how we think, feel and act towards age and ageing 	<p>16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, including older people 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feels safe walking alone in the area in which they live, including older people 16.7.1: Proportion of population who consider decision-making to be inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability status and population group, distinguishing older people</p>	<p>Preamble: Paras 7 and 10. Goal I: Para 14 Goal III: Paras 26 and 27</p>	<p>Commitment 2</p>

	<p>Healthy ageing should leave no one behind, creating a future for people of all ages. It will require active partnerships among many sectors, stakeholders and traditional boundaries, with investments in age-friendly environments and integrated health and social care systems.</p>	<p>The <i>Decade</i> is intended as a global collaboration that will bring together diverse sectors and stakeholders including governments, civil society, international organizations, professionals, academic or research institutions, the media and the private sector.</p> <p><i>Progress Indicators:</i> Int on ageing and Health stakeholder forum</p>	<p>17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet (disaggregated by age)</p> <p>17.18.1: Proportion of national sustainable development indicators with full disaggregation relevant to the target, in accordance with the fundamental principles of official statistics</p>	<p>“We underline the importance of monitoring and evaluating ageing-related policies based on research and improved data collection, as specified in the UNECE Recommendations on Ageing-related Statistics, involving older persons and their organizations throughout this process”. (Para 34)</p>	<p>Commitment 7</p> <p>Commitment 10 to promote the implementation and follow-up of the regional implementation strategy through regional co-operation</p>
--	---	--	--	--	--