How to write your MIPAA report?

MIPAA+20 Webinar Series
16 June 2021, 14:00-15:30 CEST

Preparation of national reports for the 4th review and appraisal cycle of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and its Regional Implementation Strategy (MIPAA/RIS) 2018 – 2022

Guidelines for national reports (ENG | FRE | RUS)

http://unece.org/population/MIPAA20

Previous MIPAA reports are available on the UNECE website for reference:

https://unece.org/population/ageing/review-and-appraisal

Why report?

→ **Share policy progress and learn from others**

→ **Contribute to the regional and global review and appraisal of the implementation of MIPAA**

→ Inform about national plans to implement the UN Decade of Healthy Ageing and Global Campaign to Combat Ageism

→ Inform about the contributions of ageing-related policies to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

→ Share good practices in COVID-19 response

How to report?

- Short but informative

- Draw on both quantitative and qualitative information, including previous inputs to UNECE (such as country notes on mainstreaming ageing)

- Provide concrete information on policy measures and impact where measured

- Provide links to policy documents

- Overall length: 25-30 pages

- Reports can be submitted in ENG, FRE, RUS

All reports will be made available on the UNECE MIPAA+20 page.

Timeline

October 2020 – September 2021

October 2021 – March 2022

National review and appraisal

Preparation of Regional Synthesis Report

30 September 2021

**National reports
sent to UNECE**

22-23 November 2021

**Report on progress
at SWGA14**

March 2022

**Synthesis
Report**

May 2022

**UNECE Ministerial
Conference on Ageing**

Part I – Executive summary

3-5 major **achievements** since 2017

3-5 important **challenges** **to be addressed** in the future

Table 3: Major achievements and challenges as reported by countries in the national reports

Major achievements (✓) and challenges (✗)

Country	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
Albania	✓ ✗	✗		✓			✓ ✗			
Armenia	✓			✓ ✗		✗	✓ ✗			
Austria		✓ ✗			✓ ✗		✓ ✗			
Azerbaijan	✗	✓		✓			✓ ✗			✗
Belarus				✓ ✗	✓ ✗		✓ ✗			
Belgium		✓ ✗		✓ ✗			✓ ✗			
Bulgaria		✗		✓	✓		✓		✗	✗
Canada		✓			✗		✓ ✗		✗	
Cyprus		✗		✓	✓ ✗		✓ ✗			
Czechia	✓ ✗			✓			✓ ✗		✗	✗
Denmark				✗ ✓			✓ ✗			
Estonia				✓ ✗	✓ ✗		✓ ✗			
Finland				✗	✗		✓ ✗		✓	
France	✓			✓ ✗			✓ ✗			
Germany	✓			✗			✓ ✗			
Greece		✗		✓	✓		✓ ✗			
Hungary		✗ ✓		✓ ✗			✗			
Iceland		✓		✗ ✗			✓ ✗			
Ireland	✓ ✗	✓ ✗					✓ ✗			
Israel				✗	✗		✓ ✗		✓	
Italy				✗ ✓	✓		✗ ✓ ✗			
Kazakhstan	✓		✗	✓ ✗			✓ ✗			
Latvia		✗			✓ ✗				✗	
Lithuania				✓	✓ ✗		✓ ✗		✗	
Luxembourg		✗ ✓ ✗		✓	✓					✗
Malta	✓		✗		✗ ✓		✓ ✗			
Monaco				✗			✓ ✗			
Netherlands		✓		✗ ✓ ✗			✓ ✗			
Norway				✓ ✗	✓ ✗	✗ ✗				
Portugal		✓		✓	✓ ✗	✗	✗			
Republic of Moldova	✓ ✗			✓ ✗			✓ ✗			
Romania				✓ ✗	✓ ✗		✓ ✗			
Russian Federation	✓			✓ ✗	✓		✓ ✗			
Serbia		✓	✓ ✗	✓			✗			
Slovakia	✓				✗	✗	✓ ✗			
Slovenia	✓			✓	✗		✓ ✗		✗	
Spain	✓				✓		✗ ✓ ✗	✗		
Sweden				✓ ✗	✓			✗ ✓		
Switzerland	✓ ✗		✗	✓			✓ ✗			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		✓		✗			✓ ✗			✗
Turkey	✓ ✗	✓ ✗					✗		✓	
Ukraine	✗	✗		✓ ✗			✓			✓
United Kingdom	✓ ✗			✓	✓					
United States of America	✓			✓ ✗			✓ ✗			
Uzbekistan	✓ ✗			✓ ✗	✓		✗			
TOTAL	**18**	**16**	**13 10**	**1 3**	**30 23**	**19 17**	**1 6**	**36 38**	**1 1**	**5 6**

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Part I – General information

Brief information about the member State and the entities submitting the report, in particular:

- Country name
- Name and contact details of the author(s) of the report
- Name and contact details of official national focal point on ageing
- Name, reference, and date of adoption or status of preparation of **national strategy, action plan or similar policy document on ageing** (please provide link or attach relevant documents in the Annex).

Part I – National Ageing Situation (in 1 page)

- Demographic change

- ….and its impact on society (major challenges)

- Social, economic and political context within which individual and population ageing is addressed in your country

- Impact of COVID-19 – brief description of key measures taken to revise/adjust social and economic policies

Part I – Method of national review and appraisal

- Methods used to evaluate policies implemented
- Quantitative and qualitative data
- Stakeholder participation

Resources for participatory reviews

Guidelines for review and appraisal of MIPAA: Bottom-up participatory approach

Making participation meaningful: bringing governments and civil society together

UNECE Guidelines for Mainstreaming Ageing

Part II – 20 years of MIPAA/RIS

Short analysis of the implementation of the [2017 Lisbon Ministerial Declaration](#) goals and measures taken during the past 5 years through the lens of RIS commitments

Successes, setbacks, good practices and lessons learned

Highlight in a nutshell the most important achievement in the implementation of MIPAA/RIS during the last 20 years and recommendations for future actions (what is planned/what needs to be done)

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Part II – Reporting on progress

Two time frames for MIPAA/RIS review

2017-2021

Five year review and appraisal cycle

2002-2022

Progress over the past 20 years of MIPAA implementation

Part II – Reporting on progress

MIPAA/RIS

Table 1: The 10 commitments of MIPAA/RIS

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

2. To ensure full integration and participation of older persons in society

3. To promote equitable and sustainable economic growth in response to population ageing

4. To adjust social protection systems in response to demographic changes and their social and economic consequences

5. To enable labour markets to respond to the economic and social consequences of population ageing

6. To promote lifelong learning and adapt the educational system in order to meet the changing economic, social and demographic conditions

7. To strive to ensure quality of life at all ages and maintain independent living including health and well-being

8. To mainstream a gender approach in an ageing society

9. To support families that provide care for older persons and to promote intergenerational and intragenerational solidarity among their members

10. To promote the implementation and follow-up of the Regional Implementation Strategy through regional cooperation

Lisbon Declaration Goals

I. **Recognizing the potential of older persons**

II. **Encouraging longer working life and ability to work**

III. **Ensuring ageing with dignity**

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Part II – Reporting on progress

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Cross-cutting commitments

Mainstreaming ageing (C1)

Gender equality (C8)

Regional cooperation (C10)

Report under each goal as appropriate

Part II – Progress on Lisbon Declaration Goals

Goal 1 – Recognizing the potential of older persons
RIS commitments 1, 2, 8, 9, and 10

Key policy areas under Goal 1

- Socially responsible and future-oriented economic and financial strategies
- Participation in decision-making
- Combating ageism – promoting a positive image of older persons and acknowledging their contributions
- Volunteering and intergenerational contact
- Involvement of older consumers in the design of goods and services
- Health promotion
- Age-friendly environments and housing

Part II – Progress on Lisbon Declaration Goals

Goal 1 – Recognizing the potential of older persons
RIS commitments 1, 2, 8, 9, and 10

C1   Mainstream ageing in all policy fields
C2   Ensure full integration and participation of older persons in society
C8   Mainstream a gender approach in an ageing society
C9   Support families that provide care for older persons and promote intergenerational and intragenerational solidarity among their members
C10   Promote the implementation and follow-up of the RIS through regional cooperation

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Part II – Progress on Lisbon Declaration Goals

Goal 2 – Encouraging long working life and ability to work
RIS commitments 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10

Key policy areas under Goal 2

- Lifelong learning
- Tackling unemployment, financial inequalities and poverty (including gender pay and pension gap)
- Older workers (appreciation, recruitment and retainment)
- Incentives for working longer and flexible retirement options
- Pension reforms - planning for longevity and longer working lives
- Reconcilation of employment and unpaid care

Part II – Progress on Lisbon Declaration Goals

Goal 2 – Encouraging long working life and ability to work
RIS commitments 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10

C3   Promote equitable and sustainable economic growth in response to population ageing

C4   Adjust social protection systems in response to demographic change

C5   Enable labour markets to respond to the economic and social consequences of population ageing

C6   Promote lifelong learning

C8   Mainstream gender

C10   Promote implementation of and follow-up to RIS through Regional cooperation

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Part II – Progress on Lisbon Declaration Goals

Goal 3 – Ensuring ageing with dignity
RIS commitments 7, 8, 9 and 10

Key policy areas under Goal 3

- Protection of human rights of older persons
- Prevention of violence against older persons
- Age-friendly technologies and products
- Integrated social and long-term care and health services (quality and care workforce)
- Support research on individual and population ageing
- Social participation of people living with dementia and their informal carers
- Self-determination, independence and dignity of older persons, especially towards the end of life

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Part II – Progress on Lisbon Declaration Goals

Goal 3 – Ensuring ageing with dignity
RIS commitments 7, 8, 9 and 10

C7   Ensure quality of life at all ages and maintain independent living including health and well-being

C8   Mainstream gender in an ageing society

C9   Support families that provide care for older persons and promote intergenerational and intragenerational solidarity among their members

C10   Regional cooperation in the implementation and follow-up to MIPAA/RIS

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Part II – Progress over past 20 years

Highlight in a nutshell the most important achievements:

1.3. in contributing to empowering individuals to realize their potential for physical, mental and social well-being throughout their lives and to participate in and contribute to society. **Give some examples how thinking, feeling and dealing with ageing has changed during the last 20 years.**

2.3. in recognizing the potential embedded in the **employment of older workers and developing labour market strategies** to promote maximum participation opportunities for workers of all ages?

3.2. in **protecting older persons' enjoyment of all human rights** and to raising **quality standards for integrated social and long-term care** and health services as well as adapting the status, training and working conditions of professional care workers.

Key recommendations for future action - what is planned/needs to be done

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Part III – Healthy and Active Ageing in a Sustainable World

1. Contributions of ageing-related policies to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals
2. Lessons learnt from managing the consequences and impacts for older people in emergency situations: the COVID-19 pandemic
3. Activities in preparation and implementation of the UN Decade of Healthy Ageing 2021-2030

MIPAA+20 Webinar on Synergies between international initiatives on ageing – one reporting exercise

Part III – Contribution to 2030 Agenda

1.1. Voluntary national review (VNR) – whether and how population ageing/older persons addressed
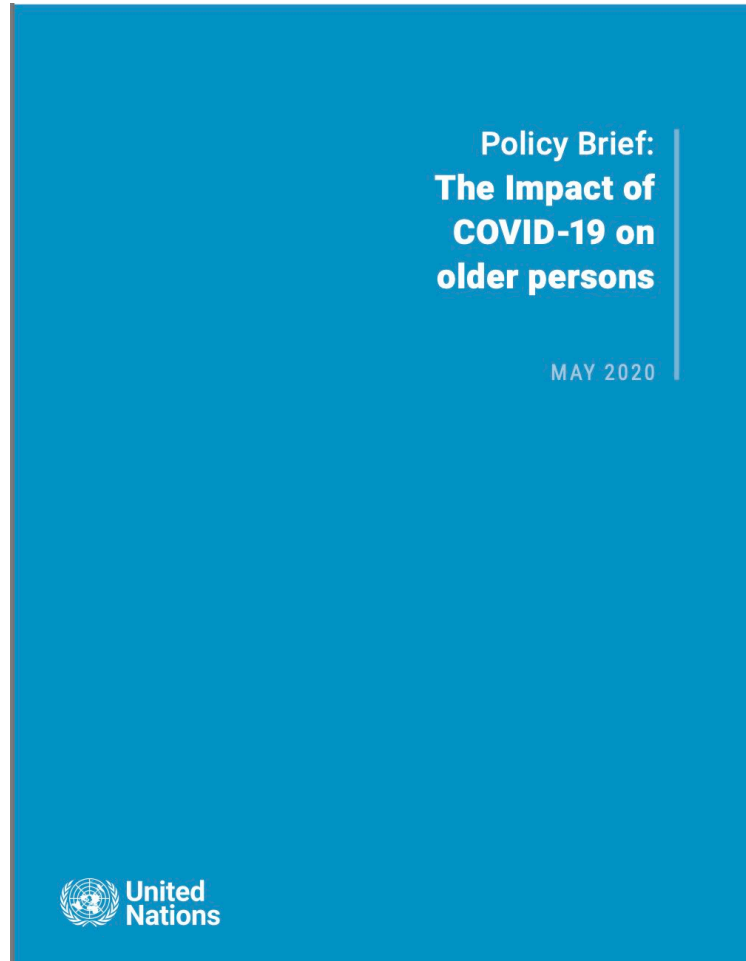
1.2. Within the national political planning are there any established links between ageing issues and the 2030 Agenda?

1.3. What are the most relevant SDGs which could be nourished by current policy measures (specify which measures)? Describe 1–3 good practice examples. Were they or will they be included in your country's VNR(s)?

Resource:

Mapping of connections between SDGs, UN Decade Action Areas, Lisbon Ministerial Declaration Goals and MIPAA/RIS Commitments

Part III – Lessons learned from COVID-19

**Policy Brief:
The Impact of
COVID-19 on
older persons**

MAY 2020

United Nations

- Ensure that difficult health-care decisions affecting older people are guided by a commitment to dignity and the right to health.
- Strengthen social inclusion and solidarity during physical distancing.
- Fully integrate a focus on older persons into the socio-economic and humanitarian response to COVID-19.
- Expand participation by older persons, share good practices and harness knowledge and data.

Briefly describe the main measures that have been set **in your country** to **protect older persons** and to address the four focus areas as outlined above. Please also indicate if and how policy approaches have changed, in light of the lessons learned since the start of the pandemic.

Part III – Decade of Healthy Ageing

- Change how we think, feel and act towards age and ageing
- Ensure that communities foster the abilities of older people
- Deliver integrated care and primary health services responsive to older people
- Provide access to long-term care for older people who need it

See [Presentation on MIPAA and the Decade of Healthy Ageing 2021-2030](#) (Alana Officer, WHO)

How does your country plan to implement the Decade?

Would you agree to report on progress as part of next MIPAA review?

Conclusions and priorities for the future

→ Future challenges and opportunities related to ageing Recommendations for future actions / adjustments needed

→ **Progress towards the Lisbon Ministerial Declaration goals**

→ Major **achievements over past 20 years** in a nutshell

→ Priorities for further **policy research**

→ **Requests, needs and wishes** with regards to the work of international organizations in the field of ageing

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Annex

- Add any additional important information/documents or statistical data that could not be included in the report itself

- National Ageing Strategy

- Statistical data for the indicators in the Active Ageing Index (or their proxy measures)

- For the indicator description check general AAI methodology and Guidelines for Active Ageing Index (AAI) in non-EU countries and at subnational level, both available on the AAI Wiki

INDICATORS OF ACTIVE AGEING

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

Table 4. Statutory retirement age and average effective labour market exit age

| Countries | Retirement age | | Average effective labour market exit age | | | | | |
| | 2015[a] | | 2005[b] | | 2009[c] | | 2013[d] | |
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albania	65.0	60.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia	63.0	63.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	65.0	60.0	60.3	59.4	62.6	59.3	63.6	60.2
Azerbaijan	63.0	60.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belarus	60.0	55.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	65.0	65.0	61.6	59.6	61.2	61.9	61.9	62.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	65.0	65.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	63.7	60.7	62.4	58.4	64.1	64.1	63.8	62.0
Canada	65.0	65.0	..	..	63.4	62.2	64.5	62.4
Croatia	65.0	61.5	..	..	..	..	62.4	61.4
Cyprus[e]	65.0	65.0	..	..	62.8	62.8	64.9	62.8
Czechia	62.7	61.3	62.3	59.1	61.4	59.6	63.1	60.7
Denmark	65.0	65.0	61.2	60.7	63.2	61.4	65.6	63.4
Estonia[e]	63.0	62.5	..	..	62.6	62.6	64.4	64.2
Finland	65.0	65.0	61.8	61.7	62.3	61.1	63.6	63.1
France	62 / 67	62 / 67	58.7	59.3	60.4	60.1	60.8	60.9
Georgia	65.0	60.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	65.3	65.3	62.1	61.6	62.2	62.7	65.1	64.2
Greece	62 / 67	62 / 67	62.5	61.0	61.3	61.6	64.4	64.5
Hungary	62.5	62.5	61.2	58.7	60.1	58.7	63.0	63.0
Iceland	67.0	67.0	..	..	69.7	65.4	69.4	68.0
Ireland	66.0	66.0	63.6	64.6	63.5	64.7	64.9	64.8
Israel	67.0	62.0	..	..	66.9	65.1	67.8	66.4
Italy	66.25	66.25 / 63.75	60.7	58.8	60.8	60.0	62.4	62.1

Regional Synthesis Report

→ Will highlight key achievements over the past five years and priorities going forward as reported in the national reports

→ Will provide a historical overview of key developments in ageing-related policies in the UNECE region since the adoption of MIPAA/RIS, 2002

→ Will address connections with the 2030 Agenda, the Decade of Healthy Ageing and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

→ Will inform deliberations at the 2022 UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing