

Extending policy relevance of the Active Ageing Index (AAI): Cooperation with UNECE (October 2019)

Progress report as of 30 June 2022

#	Recommendation	Management response	Responsibility	Target date/deadline	Date of implementation/comments
1	Improve alignment with SDGs and the Leave no one behind agenda.	<p>UNECE accepts the recommendation.</p> <p>Mapping AAI indicators with SDG targets was already implemented before the end of the project.</p> <p>Given that the project ended on 31 August 2019, it will not be possible for UNECE to continue working on AAI without additional funding. UNECE will use the results of mapping of AAI and SDG targets in its future work to raise awareness about how active ageing contributes to achievement of SDGs. This will be done in the context of the fourth review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and its Regional Implementation Strategy (MIPAA/RIS) in 2021-2022.</p>	Chief of Population Unit.	December 2022	<p>Implemented as at 30 June 2022</p> <p>With the Rome Ministerial Declaration adopted during the 5th UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing in June 2022 UNECE member States reiterated in # 7 “[...] We also acknowledge the importance of implementing ageing-related policies in fulfilling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its aim of ‘leaving no one behind’ as well as the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021-2030) and its vision of ‘a world in which all persons can live long, healthy lives’.”</p> <p>and in #40 committed to “<i>enhancing</i> age- and gender-sensitive research and sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data collection on population ageing and the diverse situations of older persons to inform evidence-based policies, monitoring, and evaluation; “</p>
2	<p>2.1. Review Table 11 that contains elements of an Action Plan for follow up by UNECE.</p> <p>2.2. Continue to make the AAI more topical by more explicitly aligning it to current/ upcoming goals/ priorities/ topics (e.g. Europe 2020 - a Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth; WHO decade of healthy ageing from 2020-2030, rights of older people</p>	<p>UNECE partially accepts the recommendation.</p> <p>2.1: The table 11 of the evaluation report was reviewed by the Population Unit and most of the suggestions were found relevant. Given that the project ended on 31 August 2019, it will not be possible for UNECE to continue working on AAI without additional funding.</p> <p>2.2: UNECE will keep promoting AAI at relevant events, in particular in the context of the fourth review and appraisal of MIPAA/RIS in 2021-2022; more specific</p>	Chief of Population Unit	December 2022	<p>In progress as at 30 June 2022</p> <p>2.1. No additional funding received, i.e. no further work is envisaged.</p> <p>2.2: Suggestion to include AAI indicators in the statistical annex to a Synthesis report on MIPAA/RIS implementation during 2018-2022– has been accepted by the SWGA Bureau in September 2020. Statistical annex of the Synthesis Report issued in June 2022 includes AAI indicators.</p>

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	<p>etc.).</p> <p>2.3. More academic focus should also be encouraged, via competitive funding for academic research using the AAI as a tool</p>	<p>work on aligning AAI with other agendas will not be possible without additional funding.</p> <p>2.3: The Population Unit to the extent possible will continue advising upon request on AAI methodology; it will not be possible to support research or “encourage academic focus” beyond that without additional funding. With additional funding, an international research seminar could be organised with the awards for best papers — the good practice from previous phases of the project which leads to an increase in interest in AAI among researchers.</p> <p>UNECE cannot encourage “competitive funding for academic research” as such, since it is not in its mandate.</p>			<p>2.3: In 2020, Kazakhstan included AAI indicators in the National Plan of Action on Ageing – technical advice and guidelines how to compute the index shared with national experts/academia and UNFPA office in Kazakhstan. UNECE provided also an expert review of UNFPA-sponsored survey results providing a baseline for the Kazakh AAI results. Azerbaijan has calculated the AAI and published a report in 2021. The Republic of Moldova added a special AAI-related module to the Generations and Gender Survey completed in 2021. The report on the Moldovan AAI was issued in 2022. In all of the above, UNECE Population Unit provided support and methodological advice on the Active Ageing Index indicators.</p>
3	<p>3.1 Document more examples of the application of the index in a way that is relevant for policymakers. Ensure the AAI is linked and used in any policy briefs produced by UNECE.</p> <p>3.2. The EC (and UNECE) should use the visualization tool when completed to conduct publicity (within DG EMPL) on the AAI.</p> <p>3.3 Keep an official centralized recalculation every two years.</p>	<p>UNECE partially accepts the recommendation.</p> <p>3.1: The Population Unit will continue using AAI in its Policy briefs on ageing where appropriate. The country reports referencing the use of AAI in policymaking and monitoring efforts will be used as good examples in the context of the fourth review and appraisal of MIPA/RIS in 2021-2022.</p> <p>3.2: UNECE will use the visualisation tool (once it is ready) when referring to AAI in its presentations.</p> <p>3.3: Producing specific documents or keeping a centralised recalculation will not</p>	Chief of Population Unit.	June 2022	<p>Implemented as at 30 June 2022</p> <p>3.1: AAI findings were used in the Policy Brief # 23 on Gender equality in ageing societies (March 2020).</p> <p>The UNECE Guidelines for national reports on MIPAA/RIS implementation in 2018-2022 - adopted by the SWGA Bureau in September 2020 - suggest using the AAI indicators, in particular for the regional Synthesis report.</p> <p>Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan had used the AAI indicators for their national reports as well as Belarus and the Republic of Moldova. A number of other countries made references to the active ageing indicators as part of the monitoring framework of the policies on ageing.</p> <p>3.2.EC DG EMPL has not yet progressed with finalizing the visualization tool for AAI</p>

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		be possible without funding. The Population Unit will work with member States to collect available data on AAI indicators for the Statistical Annex of the Synthesis Report on the MIPAA/RIS implementation during the fourth cycle. Report will be issued in the first half of 2022.			3.3: 2020 AAI results (based on 2018 data) were produced by UNECE in December 2020 for EU countries as well as for several non-EU countries that use the harmonized pan-European surveys. Results are available since January 2021 on the AAI Wiki .
4	<p>4.1 Develop a concept note to obtain funding for subnational calculations, which also includes indicative budget lines to be filled by national experts.</p> <p>4.2 Qualitative studies that complement the index could be encouraged and commissioned if funding is available or commissioned in partnership with other projects (e.g. the Generations and Gender Programme).</p>	<p>UNECE partially accepts the recommendation.</p> <p>UNECE (Population Unit) could consider developing a concept note to obtain funding for subnational calculations or other possible activities related to AAI, provided there is interest from the European Commission or member States. The Population Unit will approach partners in the European Commission and explore the interest and fundraising possibilities to follow-up on the use of AAI as a monitoring tool for ageing related programmes</p>	Chief of population Unit		<p>Closed, not implemented due to refocused policymakers' priorities (COVID-19)</p> <p>In 2020 – except for Italy, no other member State/EU expressed interest to extend AAI calculations at subnational level. Covid-19 situation moved the policymakers' focus towards long-term care issues.</p> <p>No additional funding could be raised.</p>