



**United Nations**

Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs

# The Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) & the 2030 Agenda



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## Overview:

# I. Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing

Adopted at the **Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002**-to enable countries to address the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities of population ageing to promote development.

- Bold:** Found common ground between the different starting situations in developing and developed countries. It was agreed upon by **159** governments
- The First:** Put the issue of ageing and old age on the international agenda. Governments agreed to link questions of ageing to other frameworks for social and economic development and human rights
- Inclusive:** Drafted by several major stakeholders: Governments, UN entities, academia and NGOs
- Comprehensive Resource for Policymaking:** **239** recommendations to reach **35** objectives within **18** priority issues, consolidated in **3** priority directions: older persons and development; advancing health and well-being into old age; and ensuring enabling and supportive environments.





## II. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Adopted by **all Member States** at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 2015, (A/RES/70/1)

Shared blueprint for **our future** as humans and the future of our home, planet Earth

**Universal** plan of action for achieving **sustainable development** in a balanced manner

The central tenet is **leaving no one behind**, ensuring that **people of all ages** in all segments of society can reach their potential and lead a life of dignity in fulfilment of their human rights.





**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**  
Older Persons  
&  
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development  
An age-inclusive agenda for sustainable development

- 1. Eradicate extreme poverty for people of all ages, everywhere
- 2. End all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of people of all ages, including older persons
- 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all, including older persons
- 5. End all forms of discrimination and violence against older women
- 6. Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, including older persons
- 8. Remove barriers for the full participation of older persons in employment and ensure equitable and inclusive economic growth for all
- 10. Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age
- 11. Make cities, communities and human settlements age-inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- 13. Promote effective climate change-related planning and management, recognizing the role and vulnerability of older persons
- 16. Promote peaceful and age-inclusive societies and provide access to justice for older persons
- 17. Increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by age and strengthen the participation of older persons in partnerships for sustainable development

www.un.org/ageing  
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Social Policy and Development

(DESA)

No poverty in advanced age and social protection for all

Healthy ageing and access to care services

Lifelong learning

Gender equality in old age

Longer working lives and ability to work



Reduced inequalities in later life

Age-friendly cities and communities

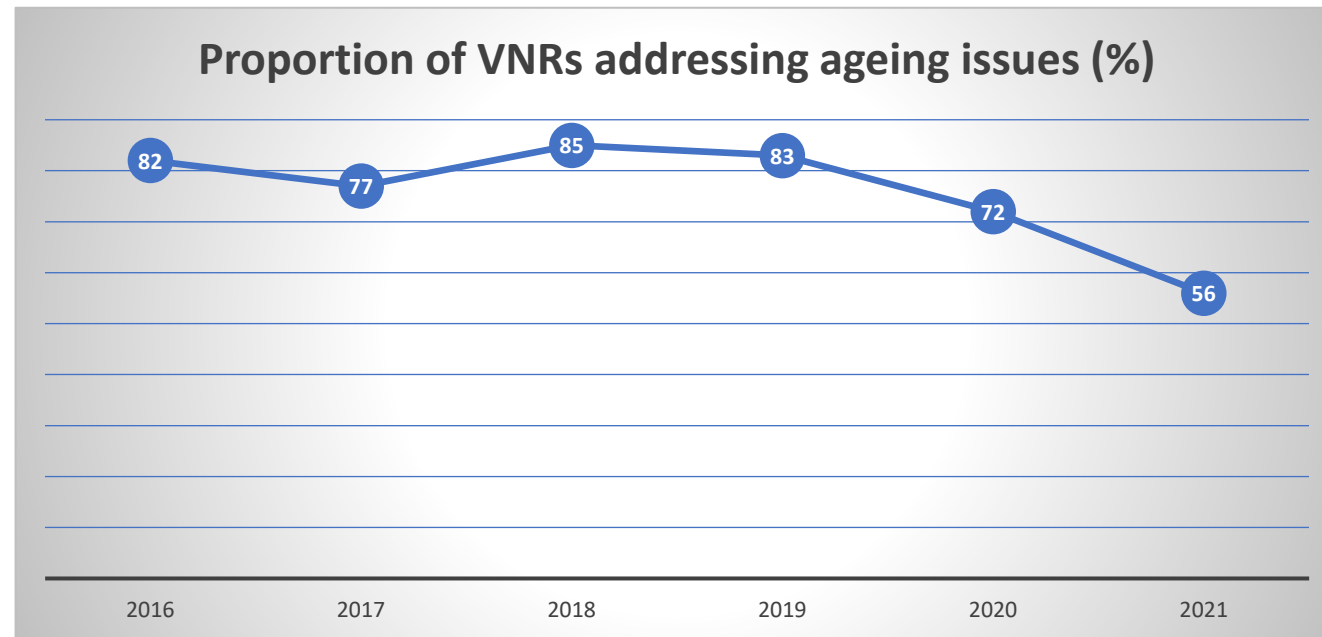
Voice for older persons, no ageism and no elder abuse

Ageing-related statistics

(ECE)



## Ageing-related Policies and Priorities in Voluntary National Reviews (2016-2021)



In the period 2016–2021, 248 voluntary national reviews were presented at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, over two thirds of which included references to ageing.



## Reporting on Older Persons under specific Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2021)

<b>Goal 1 (no poverty)</b>	<b>Goal 10 (reduced inequalities)</b>
<b>Goal 2 (zero hunger)</b>	<b>Goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities)</b>
<b>Goal 3 (good health and well-being)</b>	<b>(Goal 12) Responsible Consumption &amp; Production Patterns</b>
<b>Goal 4 (quality education)</b>	<b>Goal 13 (climate action)</b>
<b>Goal 5 (gender equality)</b>	<b>Goal 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions)</b>
<b>Goal 8 (decent work and economic growth)</b>	<b>Goal 17 (partnership for the Goals)</b>
<b>Goal 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure)</b>	-





## Key messages: ageing-related Policies and Priorities in Voluntary National Reviews (2016-2021)

- Ageing-related policies and priorities **are still absent** in many national plans and sustainable development strategies.
- Most Member States address older persons, **as a vulnerable group**, in the context of leaving no one behind.
- VNRs often portray ageing issues **as a challenge**, including by focusing on concerns over the sustainability of social services, pensions and healthcare systems, and as a factor that limits long-term economic and income growth.
- As the longevity agenda gains traction, there is a need for a **paradigm shift** that leverages ageing as an opportunity and recognizes older persons as active agents who already make substantial contributions to development efforts.



## Take away messages

- **No longer an afterthought** There is a great opportunity to respond to and call attention to the changed **global profile of ageing** and to recognize the remarkable contribution of older persons.
- **Get a second opinion** Revisit concepts that define and measure population ageing to: address ageist assumptions (burden on welfare systems and economies); take into account entirety of the human life course; and the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that may create additional vulnerabilities
- **No one size fits all** Some older persons are those left furthest behind, others are active contributors to development. Some older persons are receivers of care and assistance and others have assumed responsibility for children who were abandoned or whose parents have migrated or are deceased-the definition is not homogeneous
- **All hands on deck** We still face serious data gaps, and data that does exist is insufficient in both quantity and quality.
- We need stronger **ageing related policies and priorities** committed in national plans and sustainable development strategies are needed
- The 2 frameworks alone are insufficient-an **international standard on the rights of older persons** has potential to advance implementation, monitoring and accountability and ensure that no one is left behind including older persons





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# Thank you!

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