



2012 Vienna Ministerial Declaration: advancing active ageing agenda



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International Milestones

1982

First World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna

April 2002

Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid

September 2002

UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing, Berlin

November 2007

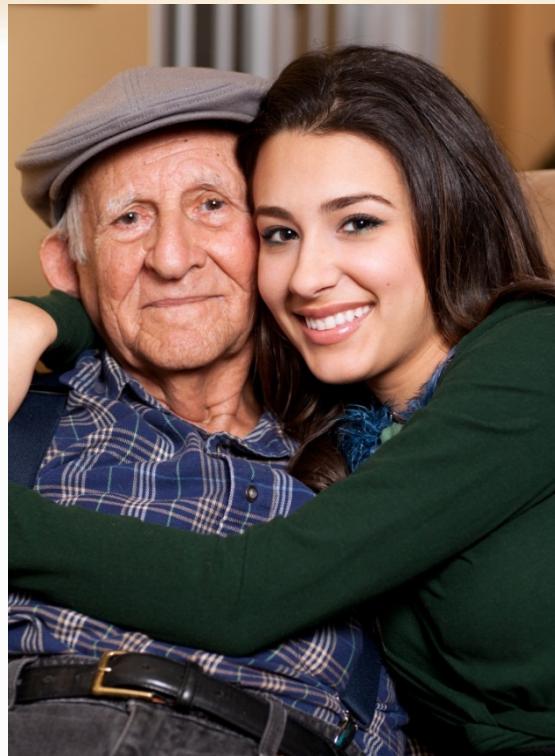
UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing, León

September 2012

UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing, Vienna

European Year of Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations





International Policy Framework

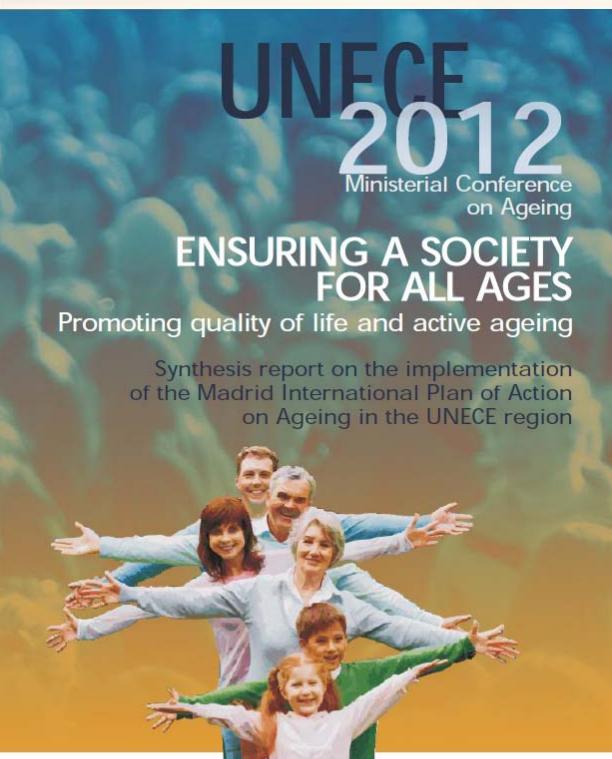
Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing & UNECE Regional Implementation Strategy (MIPAA/RIS)

- both adopted in 2002
- provide main policy framework
- commitments in ten key areas
- implementation review every five years





MIPAA/RIS review & appraisal: 2012 results



3 main achievements and main challenges

Number of countries reporting (out of total 40):

	Mainstreaming ageing (C1)	Social protection (C4)	Labour markets (C5)	Health and well-being (C7)
Achievements	18	30	14	20
Challenges	9	18	17	23





Entering 3rd MIPAA/RIS implementation cycle

Context

- **2002-2007:** high economic growth, rising labour market participation, declining unemployment, progress in improving social services
- **2007-2012:** financial crisis – economic, social and political instability
- **2012-2017:** *lasting effects of crisis, reforms & post-crisis recovery(?)*

Demographic change

2002: 13% \geq 65 years old; 35.4 years - median age

2012: 14% \geq 65 years old; 37.6 years – median age

2030(f): 20% \geq 65 years old; 41.8 years – median





2012 Vienna Ministerial Declaration: goals

- I. Longer working life is encouraged and ability to work is maintained
- II. Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted
- III. Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded
- IV. Intergenerational solidarity is maintained and enhanced





2012 Vienna Ministerial Declaration: achieving the goals



“For reaching the policy goals [...], we stress the importance of mainstreaming ageing and **promoting active ageing** as defined by WHO in the national policy processes, notably by **incorporating life course approach...** “

“We also emphasize that policies on ageing and their implementation are to be seen as a **shared responsibility of all** major actors in society ...”





‘...promoting Active Ageing for today and the future...’

“Active ageing is the process of optimising opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age” (WHO 2002).

“Active ageing means growing old in good health and as a full member of society, feeling more fulfilled in our jobs, more independent in our daily lives and more involved as citizens” (2012 European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations)

Individual level	Societal level
Promoting longer working life and maintaining work-ability	
✓ Prepare for the realities of longer work lives, consider entrepreneurship or self-employment	✓ Labour market policies allow longer working lives, no mandatory retirement age, phased retirement, disincentives to early retirement
Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons	
✓ Actively seek out available opportunities to participate in cultural, social and political life	✓ Create favourable conditions for participation in society through cultural, political and social activities
Creating an enabling environment for health, independence and ageing in dignity	
✓ Be physically active; pursue healthy lifestyles: healthy eating, no abuse of tobacco or alcohol	✓ Health promotion and disease prevention programmes





UNECE WGA – body for international action on ageing

“We are committed to sustaining the Working Group on Ageing as a long-term intergovernmental body within UNECE framework for the implementation and monitoring RIS/MIPAA ...”

UNECE WGA:

- The only established mechanism to gather **nationally nominated focal points on Ageing** with a mandate to represent across ministries (economy, social affairs, education, transport, environment...)
- The only forum that brings together government officials and experts from countries of EU, North America, SEE and EECCA for **exchange of experiences on ageing and intergenerational relations**





www.unece.org/pau/welcome.html



Resumen de Políticas

El aprendizaje a lo largo de toda la vida

Informe No. 5 de Políticas sobre el Envejecimiento de la CEPE
Marzo de 2010

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Un contexto desafiante

Las poblaciones de la región CEPE están envejeciendo rápidamente. Para mantener el crecimiento económico, las personas mayores personas tendrían que trabajar durante más años antes de poder jubilarse. Respecto a los individuos que actualmente están en edad de trabajar, podría ser necesario engrasos el mercado laboral, debido al cambio demográfico, con aquellos que previamente no se habían interesado completamente como	9
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Commitment 2 of the UNECE Strategy on Ageing: To ensure full integration and participation of older persons in society.

Commitment 3 of the UNECE Strategy on Ageing: To enable labour markets to respond economic and social consequences of population ageing.

Commitment 7 of the UNECE Strategy on Ageing: To strive to ensure quality of life at all and maintain independent living including health and well-being.

Challenging context

The way how persons age is determined by a variety of factors, biological, preconditions, social circumstances, attitudes towards ageing, and life-style. The manner how an individual person ages may contribute to how long a person will live and how fit a person might be in the late period of life.	1
Current attitudes on ageing may perceive "old age" as a status rather than the result of a process. Some ageing policies may be aimed at providing services within this status rather than at empowering older persons to live independently. Here, a change of paradigm is needed. In order to gain the ability to remain active, the individual needs to be fit in this context. This requires a life-course: Appropriated institutional structures, incentives and awareness-raising would enable persons to live an active life-style as long as possible. Current societal and legal infrastructures may not fully provide those opportunities for active ageing.	2
Suggested strategies	3
The 2010 UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing with the theme "Enabling a society of all ages – promoting quality of life and active ageing" is an effort to contribute to awareness-raising and priority-setting in the area of active ageing on the highest political level and in the	4