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.
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
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)

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<th>Goal 1 (no poverty)</th>
<th>Goal 10 (reduced inequalities)</th>
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<td>Goal 2 (zero hunger)</td>
<td>Goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities)</td>
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<td>Goal 3 (good health and well-being)</td>
<td>(Goal 12) Responsible Consumption &amp; Production Patterns</td>
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<td>Goal 4 (quality education)</td>
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<td>Goal 5 (gender equality)</td>
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<td>Goal 8 (decent work and economic growth)</td>
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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 entirely 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.
Thank you!

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