

Table 2

**Major findings of the first review and appraisal of implementation of MIPAA (2007):
advances and obstacles / challenges**

I. Social Protection

<i>Developing Countries</i>		<i>Developed Countries</i>	
<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>	<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>
Introduction of 'social' (non-contributory) pensions.	<p>Universal social protection programmes are rare.</p> <p>Prevalence of informal economy prevents establishing, funding and maintaining traditional contributory pension programmes.</p> <p>Declines in informal systems of social protection owing to migration and changes in family structures.</p>	Reforms and adjustments of pension and health-care programmes aimed at achieving financial stability and ensuring that programmes continue to deliver to future generations: e.g., raising pensionable age; life expectancy indexing of benefits, etc.	Financial liabilities.

II. Labour Market and Older Workers

<i>Developing Countries</i>		<i>Developed Countries</i>	
<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>	<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>
Better access to credit for older workers to start own business.	<p>Poverty.</p> <p>Unemployment.</p> <p>Emigration of younger workers.</p>	<p>Forestalling early retirement.</p> <p>Elimination of mandatory retirement ages. Extension of the number of working years through flexible employment arrangements, and increased spending on older-worker training programmes.</p>	<p>Ageing of labour force. Prevalence of early retirement.</p> <p>Mounting old-age dependency ratios.</p> <p>Impending skills gaps and potential labour-force shortages.</p>

III. Health and Social Care

<i>Developing Countries</i>		<i>Developed Countries</i>	
<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>	<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>
<p>Steps to regulate long-term care institutions.</p> <p>Introduction of informal care programmes.</p> <p>Provision of free medical care to older persons. Introduction of geriatrics into academic programmes and universities.</p>	<p>Declining family support. Support for family carers and training for social workers are rare.</p> <p>Reliable data on the overall burden of disease on older persons are scarce.</p> <p>Age inequalities in terms of access to and outcomes of health care, including primary health care.</p> <p>Health concerns of older persons are often ignored.</p> <p>Shortage of qualified professionals – both medical doctors and nurses.</p>	<p>Introduction of mandatory long-term care insurance system; enhanced sustainability of the system.</p> <p>Provision of community care.</p> <p>Provision of services for informal carers, including older carers.</p>	<p>Projected significant increase in the number of very old persons. Increasing demand for long-term care.</p> <p>Declining availability of family carers.</p> <p>Financing of programmes for older persons not covered by private, long-term care insurance.</p> <p>Age inequalities in terms of access and outcomes of health care.</p> <p>Shortage of qualified professionals – both medical doctors and nurses.</p> <p>Lack of coordination of health and social care services.</p>

IV. Empowerment of older persons: protecting rights, facilitating participation and promoting positive and balanced images of ageing

<i>Developing Countries</i>		<i>Developed Countries</i>	
<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>	<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>
<p>Promulgation of special rules and regulations to protect human rights of older persons.</p> <p>Adoption of legislation protecting the rights of older persons in institutions.</p>	<p>Insufficient understanding of the effects of human rights violations, marginalization and abuse on the situation of older persons.</p> <p>Absence of internationally agreed human rights instruments in the area of ageing.</p>	<p>Adoption and enforcement of laws protecting the rights of older persons, including those of older workers.</p> <p>Development of advocacy and training and education programmes.</p>	<p>Absence of internationally agreed human rights instruments in the area of ageing</p>

<p>Greater involvement of older persons in decision-making: mobilization of older persons' groups to monitor the implementation of government policies and programmes on ageing; partnering of non-governmental organizations with governments to meet the objectives of MIPAA; creating the coordinating bodies on ageing issues, which include older persons.</p>	<p>Multifaceted participation of older persons has not been universally achieved.</p>
<p>Growing public awareness about the ageing of societies.</p>	<p>Media stories tend to focus on alarmist reports about the potentially negative impact of changing age structures and the growing number of older persons.</p>

V. Research on ageing and policy action

<i>Developing Countries & Developed Countries</i>	
<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>
<p>Growing body of policy-related research.</p>	<p>Lack of age-disaggregated data.</p> <p>Little research is available outside of academic circles.</p> <p>Insufficient progress in evidence-based approaches to policy development, implementation and evaluation.</p> <p>Research and policy are often disconnected and communications between policy makers, practitioners and researchers are poor.</p>

Sources: United Nations 2006, 2008.

Table 3

**Major findings of the second review and appraisal of implementation of MIPAA (2012):
advances and obstacles/challenges**

I. Income security

<i>Developing Countries</i>		<i>Developed Countries</i>	
<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>	<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>
<p>Establishment of new social protection programmes. Social protection in Africa has become an effective tool for combating poverty.</p> <p>Creation of non-contributory pension</p> <p>Programmes (e.g., social pensions).</p> <p>Introduction of needs-based financial assistance allowances.</p> <p>Provision of access to housing, food security and medical care.</p> <p>Upgrading social security schemes, safety nets and pension funds.</p>	<p>Financial sustainability of cash transfer programmes.</p> <p>Limited coverage of pension schemes.</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive pension coverage.</p> <p>Poverty.</p>	<p>Pension reforms: increasing the required contributory periods, limiting early retirement, increasing the retirement age and equalizing the retirement age between men and women. Provision of social assistance payments when pension levels acquired through contribution-based systems fell below minimum subsistence levels.</p>	<p>Sustainability of social protection systems.</p>

II. Labour market

<i>Developing Countries</i>		<i>Developed Countries</i>	
<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>	<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>
<p>Measures to eradicate ageism in employment through job training and the dissemination of databases and information on jobs for older persons.</p>	<p>Age discrimination. Limited mobility, particularly of older women.</p>	<p>Extending active working lives.</p> <p>Establishment of legal frameworks to ensure equal treatment and non-discrimination based on age or disability.</p>	<p>Ageing of labour force.</p>

<p>Promotion of access to entrepreneurial loans for older persons.</p> <p>Expanding work opportunities and providing career counselling and re-employment programmes.</p>	<p>Public opinion: given youth priority over older persons as the main target for labour market initiatives.</p>	<p>Adjustment of pension legislation to facilitate working beyond retirement age.</p> <p>Subsidies for employers when recruiting older unemployed workers.</p> <p>Adjustments to the workplace and allowing for more flexible work arrangements.</p> <p>Support for entrepreneurial opportunities for older persons.</p>	
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III. Health and well-being

<i>Developing Countries</i>		<i>Developed Countries</i>	
<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>	<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>
<p>Introduction of action plans and programmes for healthy and active ageing.</p> <p>Drug-access programmes. Improved provision of drugs and prostheses.</p> <p>Regulation of long-term care facilities.</p> <p>Introduction of university programmes and in-service training in gerontology and geriatrics.</p> <p>Programmes of affordable and age-friendly housing.</p>	<p>Human and material resource gaps in public health systems.</p> <p>Shortage of specialized medical professionals, compounded by emigration of health-care workers.</p> <p>Discrimination.</p> <p>Limited access – both physical and financial – to health care, particularly for older women.</p> <p>Malnutrition.</p> <p>High incidence of both infectious and non-infectious diseases.</p>	<p>Integrated strategies or plans on health care for older persons.</p> <p>Efforts to reduce inequalities in access to health care.</p> <p>Provision of a range of services free of charge, or at reduced prices, for older persons in need.</p> <p>Continuum of care, ranging from support for independent living, home-based care and geriatric and palliative care, as well as institutional care.</p>	<p>Limited access to affordable services.</p> <p>Inadequate health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Unsatisfactory service quality.</p> <p>Low capacity of care staff.</p> <p>Insufficient coordination of services and integration of health and social care services.</p>

<p>Free or discounted transportation.</p> <p>Extending health-care programme to rural areas.</p> <p>Support for community-based care.</p>	<p>Weakening traditional support systems.</p>	<p>Expanded services for those suffering from Alzheimer's disease and other forms of senile dementia.</p> <p>Improved legal frameworks to meet the increased role of the non-profit and private sectors.</p> <p>Support for community-based care.</p>
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IV. Human rights

<i>Developing Countries</i>		<i>Developed Countries</i>	
<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>	<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>
<p>National and regional (Africa; Latin America and the Caribbean) legislation on the rights of older persons.</p> <p>Prevention campaigns.</p> <p>New institutions (e.g., a Prosecutor for older persons in the Dominican Republic) and special programmes for preventing discrimination, abuse and mistreatment of older persons.</p> <p>Socio-legal services for victims of abuse.</p> <p>Participation of older persons in decision-making processes on matters that affect their lives, through their representation at various levels of local government.</p>	<p>Lack of awareness of the human rights of older persons, age discrimination and marginalization. Violations, abuse, neglect and lack of legal protection for older people.</p> <p>Low participation of older persons in public life and legislative activities. Older persons' participation has often been confined to the level of community and voluntary activities and services.</p>	<p>Strengthened legal frameworks: adoption of anti-discrimination legislation or relevant articles in constitutions prohibiting age-based discrimination.</p> <p>Creation of additional institutions for oversight, such as an ombudsperson.</p> <p>Increased awareness, improved monitoring and support to victims.</p>	<p>Continuing challenge of abuse and violence against older persons.</p>

V. Policy frameworks

<i>Developing Countries</i>		<i>Developed Countries</i>	
<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>	<i>Advances</i>	<i>Obstacles/Challenges</i>
<p>Increase in the number of countries developing policies specifically addressing older persons.</p> <p>Establishment of national coordinating mechanisms to ensure multisectoral responses to population ageing.</p> <p>Growing evidence informed policy implementation and evaluation.</p> <p>Collaboration among stakeholders in developing and implementing policies; partnerships between governments and civil society.</p> <p>Establishment of consultative forums (councils, committees) with the involvement of older persons and their organizations for advising governments on policy actions.</p> <p>Involvement of older persons in designing and promoting national policies/ legislations.</p> <p>Establishment of specialized departments and services for older persons in respective ministries.</p>	<p>Limited systematic mainstreaming of policies on ageing into national development strategies and policies.</p> <p>Minimal implementation.</p> <p>Budgetary constraints. Shortage of data.</p>	<p>Development of new ageing-related strategic frameworks.</p> <p>Establishment of national-level multi-stakeholder bodies</p> <p>providing advisory services to the government that have included older persons or their representatives.</p> <p>Inclusion the views of both civil society organizations representing older persons and of individual older persons themselves in national review and appraisal processes.</p>	<p>On-going financial and economic crisis – austerity measures taken by national and local governments.</p>

Sources: United Nations 2012, 2013.