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Latin America and the Caribbean

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**GUIDE FOR THE PREPARATION OF COUNTRY REPORTS
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MADRID INTERNATIONAL
PLAN OF ACTION ON AGEING, 2002**

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INTRODUCTION

The fourth global five-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing will take place in 2023 in the framework of the 61st session of the United Nations Commission for Social Development. The regional review will be carried out in 2022, in the framework of the Fifth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean. In order to assist the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in submitting their national reports, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in its role as Technical Secretariat of the Regional Conference, has prepared this guide, which provides a methodology and a suggested structure for the country report. The guide includes guiding questions or prompts for discussion on the analysis of each of the priority areas of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. It is recommended that the different governmental institutions linked to policies for older persons, as well as civil society representatives for this population group, participate in the preparation of the country reports.

Population ageing is one of the world's most important demographic phenomena; the increase in the number of older people and the lengthening of the life cycle place new demands on societies and pose a significant public policy challenge. Those challenges are what prompted the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing in 2002. The fourth five-year review and appraisal is an opportunity to assess the progress that has been made in recent years in the region on the defined priority areas: older persons and development, advancing health and well-being into old age, and ensuring enabling and supportive environments. This review will also identify progress in the implementation of regional agreements such as the Brasilia Declaration (2007), the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean (2012), the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (2013) and the Asunción Declaration "Building inclusive societies: ageing with dignity and rights" (2017).

I. BACKGROUND

Twenty years after the Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, the countries of the region are faced with the task of assessing both the progress made since 2017 and the challenges that remain. In the road travelled since then, we find both the contributions of the Madrid Plan of Action itself, as well as those of the declarations that have reinforced its purpose over the years:

- Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002¹
- Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (2003)²
- Brasilia Declaration (2007)³
- San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean (2012)⁴
- Asunción Declaration (2017)⁵

The Madrid Plan of Action sets out three priority areas for achieving its objectives: older persons and development, advancing health and well-being into old age, and ensuring enabling and supportive environments. Those three priority areas are directly correlated with the goals set out in the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (2003). That document emphasized regional specificities and elaborated on each goal, developing specific objectives whose common purpose was the overall welfare and comprehensive protection of older persons. Subsequent declarations (Brasilia Declaration, San José Charter and Asunción Declaration) reaffirmed the importance of achieving comprehensive and specialized health coverage, universal pension coverage, and ensuring enabling physical and social environments favourable to improving the quality of life of older persons. In the decade 2021–2030, the focus is on healthy ageing to celebrate the human milestone of an increasingly longer life span.

In turn, in the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (2013), countries recognized the urgent need to rethink social protection for different population groups and the value of the population policy perspective in terms of responding to the impact of demographic changes and to prepare for meeting the needs of a population in transition.⁶ To that end, they agreed on priority measures on ageing and social protection.

Likewise, the Latin American and Caribbean countries that belong to the Organization of American States (OAS) took a historic step in favour of this age group with the adoption of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons in 2015, which has so far been ratified by eight countries: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Peru and Uruguay.⁷ The objective of the Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the recognition and full

¹ See [online] https://www.un.org/en/events/pastevents/pdfs/Madrid_plan.pdf.

² See [online] <https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/20204>.

³ See [online] https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/21457/LCG2359_en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

⁴ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/21535-san-jose-charter-rights-older-persons-latin-america-and-caribbean>.

⁵ See [online] https://conferenciaenvejecimiento.cepal.org/4/sites/envejecimiento4/files/c1700614_0.pdf.

⁶ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/21860-montevideo-consensus-population-and-development>.

⁷ See [online] http://www.oas.org/en/sla/dil/docs/inter_american_treaties_A-70_human_rights_older_persons.pdf.

enjoyment and exercise, on an equal basis, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of older persons, in order to contribute to their full inclusion, integration and participation in society.

Finally, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development made explicit reference to older persons in some of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or included age disaggregation in a number of targets and indicators.

The link between human rights and older persons is particularly relevant, as population ageing is perhaps the most important social transformation of the current era. It is an ongoing process, and while it varies from country to country and subregion to subregion, it is well established. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the ageing process is occurring more rapidly than in other regions: it is estimated that between 2020 and 2050, the age group aged 60 and over will increase by almost 105 million people, and the population aged 20 to 59 will grow by almost 37 million people. Conversely, the population aged under 20 will be almost 34 million lower in 2050 than in 2020. The share of older people in the population is expected to grow very rapidly. The population aged 60 and over in Latin America and the Caribbean is predicted to rise by 2.7% a year in the period 2020–2050, which is much higher than the rate for the population aged 20 to 59, which is expected to rise by 0.3% a year, while the under-20s are expected to decline by 0.6% a year (United Nations, 2019).

As stated at the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid in 2002, the main objective is to promote the development of a society for all ages, considering that promoting and protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, is essential for the creation of an inclusive society for all ages, in which older persons participate fully, without discrimination and in conditions of equality.⁸

Against this background, and taking into consideration the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on the modalities for the fourth review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,⁹ which took note with appreciation of the report by the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its fifty-eighth session, in 2020,¹⁰ Member States have been invited to identify actions they have taken since the third review and appraisal exercise, with the aim of presenting that information to the regional commissions during 2022. The resolution further requests the regional commissions to continue to facilitate the review and appraisal exercise at the regional level, including through consultation with relevant regional bodies, as appropriate.

To that end, this document is a guide to assist the countries of the region in the preparation of national reports on the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action. For that purpose, a progress review is proposed using the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing as the main framework, in addition to the proposals of the Brasilia Declaration, the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asunción Declaration. It is also suggested that synergies be sought with the national report for the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean – which incorporates the indicators contained in chapter C of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development– and with the reports on the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda that pertain to the rights of older persons. The information provided by Member States through these reports will form the basis for the report to be submitted by ECLAC at the regional and global levels in the framework of the fourth review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing.

⁸ See Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/CONF.197/9), 2002 [online] <https://www.undocs.org/es/A/CONF.197/9>.

⁹ E/RES/2020/8 (see [online] <https://undocs.org/en/E/RES/2020/8>).

¹⁰ E/CN.5/2020/4 (see [online] <https://undocs.org/en/E/CN.5/2020/4>).

II. METHODOLOGY AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PREPARATION OF COUNTRY REPORTS

It is essential that the reporting process include all those government institutions and civil society organizations that engage in activities for the benefit of older people.

It is suggested to set up a working team chaired by the institution responsible for policies on older persons and comprising the following institutions:

- Ministry of health
- Institution responsible for social security
- Ministry of social development
- Ministry of labour
- Ministry of finance or economy
- Ministry of education
- Ministry or secretariat for women
- National statistical office
- Ministry of transport; ministry or secretariat for housing (for enabling environment issues)
- Human rights commissions
- Civil society organizations

It is recommended that mechanisms be established for the participation of older persons in the preparation of the country reports.

Given the importance of citizen participation, it is suggested that civil society organizations that work with older persons and that represent vulnerable groups (older women, indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex and asexual (LGBTQIA+) organizations, persons with disabilities, homeless persons, displaced persons and persons in need of long-term care) be consulted.

It is suggested to use both a quantitative and qualitative approach to assess the impact of policy actions, and to include any annexes that are deemed appropriate.

ECLAC, as technical secretariat of the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, will provide technical assistance in the preparation of the reports when so requested by countries, in coordination with the agencies of the United Nations system at the national level.

It is requested that reports be a maximum of 40 pages in length. Additional information should be provided as annexes.

III. DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORTS

The deadline set for submission of national reports is 15 November 2021. Reports should be sent to secretariatecnica.envejecimiento@cepal.org.

The reports submitted to the Secretariat will form the basis of the regional report that will be presented in the framework of the fourth review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, regionally in 2022 and globally in 2023.

IV. COUNTRY REPORT STRUCTURE

1. **Executive summary**

The summary should not exceed four pages and should be structured as follows:

- Methodology used for the report, indicating the institutions that participated in its preparation, including civil society organizations.
- Review and analysis of national progress in meeting the commitments of the Madrid Plan of Action.
- Main lessons learned and challenges for the coming years.
- Conclusions.

2. **General information about the reporting institution, participating government institutions, and civil society organizations involved** (maximum length: one page).

3. **Brief description of the demographic and social situation of older persons** (maximum length: three pages):

- Availability of statistical information (censuses or surveys) specific to older persons, collected in the last five years.
- Presentation of current and projected demographic indicators.
- Presentation of economic and social indicators (quantitative and qualitative) that can help to understand the context in which ageing issues are addressed in the country.
- Brief description of the social, economic and political situation in the country that helps to understand the context in which issues related to public policies for the protection of the rights of older persons are addressed. Where possible, mention should be made of actions or measures carried out for older persons in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

4. **Methodology/strategy** (maximum length: two pages): This section should describe the methodology used to prepare the report, indicating the participants and modality adopted.

5. Main actions and progress in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action (maximum length: 20 pages): based on the assessment of the general situation of older people.

It is suggested that the national priorities for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action be selected. These priorities should reflect the main intervention pillars for the country. It is recommended that actions be organized according to the priority areas and objectives indicated in the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing as the main framework, linking them to the conceptual definitions set out in the Brasilia Declaration, the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asunción Declaration. The degree of progress on each goal should be recorded and, if there is no substantive progress, the causes should be identified, and action measures proposed. It is suggested that the national report for the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean on chapter C of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and the voluntary national reviews of the 2030 Agenda prepared by the countries be used as initial inputs.

The following are **prompts and guiding questions by priority area of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing**:

a) Older persons and development.¹¹ (Goal A of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing)

The following guidelines are suggested for analysing progress in this priority area:

Goal A: Protection of the human rights of older persons and creation of conditions of economic security, social participation and education that promote the satisfaction of older persons' basic needs and their full inclusion in society and development

Instruction:

Describe the main achievements for each objective, list the main difficulties and present the plan of action for overcoming them.

Objective 1: Promote the human rights of older persons

The analysis of this objective can be linked to **indicator C.1** of the Montevideo Consensus: The country takes actions that benefit older persons and help to achieve the purposes of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.

¹¹ "Development involves not only a country's ability to produce a larger amount of goods and services at high levels of productivity, but also the availability and equitable access to those resources for all its inhabitants and the creation of conditions for personal self-fulfilment within the context of security and dignity. Old age represents the continuation of a series of achievements and the maturation of a person's life experience, and older persons' participation in development contributes an interrelationship with their fellow citizens which is enriching for all concerned." Economic security is understood as the ability to independently obtain and use a sufficient amount of economic resources in a sustained way to enjoy a dignified life and to achieve quality of life in old age. In many countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, the economic security conditions experienced by older people are insufficient and inequitable, especially in the case of women and rural, indigenous and Afro-descendent populations (Guzmán, 2002).

Guiding questions/prompts

- Indicate the main legislative reforms implemented in the last five years in relation to the human rights of older persons (number of law, year of regulation and right protected).
- Awareness-raising campaigns on the rights of older people.
- Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and physical distancing measures on older people's access to their rights.

Objective 2: Promotion of access, under conditions of equality, to decent employment, continuing training and credit for individual or community undertakings**Guiding questions/prompts**

- Employment situation of older persons in the last five years (information disaggregated by sex and age and according to whether they are in the formal or informal market). Education, training, or refresher activities for older people aimed at enhancing skills for access to employment.
- Existence of policies, programmes or actions to promote the employment offerings for older persons in public service.
- Development and implementation of policies, standards, programmes or actions to prevent, punish and raise awareness of age discrimination in the workplace.
- Information on access to credit by older persons in the last five years. Indicate whether the State has intervened directly to increase access to credit instruments for older persons.

Objective 3: Promotion and facilitation of the inclusion of older persons in the formal-sector workforce

This objective can be linked to the country's reporting on SDG 8 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all".

Guiding questions/prompts

- Implementation of some measures to promote the participation or reinsertion of older people in the labour market. Specify the nature of support in the informal and formal sector and for both women and men.
- Tax incentive programs for the inclusion of older persons in the formal sector.
- Development of specific programmes to promote decent work for older people.

Objective 4: Expansion and improvement of the coverage of both contributory and non-contributory pension schemes

The analysis of this objective can be linked to **indicator C.2** of the Montevideo: Percentage of workers contributing to the social security system, by sex and age group; and to **indicator C.4**: Proportion of population covered by social protection and social assistance floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work- injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.

It can also be linked to **target 1.3 of SDG 1, End poverty in all its forms everywhere:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve comprehensive coverage of the poor and vulnerable; and to **target 10.4 of SDG 10, Reduce inequality within and between countries:** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

Guiding questions/prompts

- Statistical information on the coverage of the country's contributory and non-contributory social security systems over the last five years. Disaggregate information by sex and age groups.
- Implementation of measures to expand social security coverage for older persons. Indicate the policies and programmes developed (universal allowances or pensions, subsidies or other forms of social protection for informal workers).
- What is the gender gap in terms of access to pensions? Has the country adopted any measures in the last five years to reduce that gap?
- What laws have been enacted on pensions and social security in the last five years? What impact have they had?

Objective 5: Creation of suitable conditions for older persons' full involvement in society as a means of promoting their empowerment as a social group and strengthening the exercise of active citizenship

Guiding questions/prompts

- Mechanisms established by the country to involve older people in decision-making processes. Include concrete examples in some area of policy.

Objective 6: Promotion of equality of opportunity and access to lifelong education

Guiding questions/prompts

- Does the country have accessible educational offerings for older people (both women and men) with different income levels?
- What is the digital divide in terms of access to the Internet and information and communication technologies (ICTs) among older people? Indicate whether there are data on the impact of that divide during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Have there been any IT training workshops or programmes for older people? Indicate whether any special activities have taken place during the pandemic.

b) **Fostering health and well-being during old age.¹² (Goal B of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing).**

The following guidelines are suggested for analysing progress in this priority area:

GOAL B: Older persons should have access to comprehensive health-care services which are suited to their needs and which guarantee a better quality of life in old age and the preservation of their autonomy and ability to function.

Instruction:

Describe the main achievements for each objective, list the main difficulties and present the plan of action for overcoming them.

Goal 1: Promotion of universal coverage for older persons to health-care services through the inclusion of ageing as an essential component of national legislation and policies on health

This objective can be linked to **target 3.8 of SDG 3, Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Guiding questions/prompts

- Has the government implemented any measures to ensure universal and equitable access to health services for older people? Indicate whether special health care programmes have been put in place to cater for older persons with access difficulties (poverty, disability, isolation or other similar condition).
- Does the country have free and universal access to basic medicines or rehabilitation aids and services for older persons?
- Does the country have bilingual and intercultural health care services for indigenous older persons?
- What difficulties has the COVID-19 pandemic posed? Describe the impact that physical isolation measures have had on universal health coverage for older persons.

Objective 2: Establishment of comprehensive healthcare services that meet the needs of older adults by strengthening and refocusing existing services and creating new ones where necessary

This objective is linked to **indicator C.5** of the Montevideo Consensus: Percentage of health-care centres that have included palliative care as a basic service.

¹² Health in old age is the result of the way you have lived your life. Older people in the region face different health problems, conditioned by social status, gender and ethnicity. The prevalence of chronic diseases and disabilities could be reduced through health promotion. In general, there is a tendency for health services for older persons to be fragmented and fail to offer comprehensive care. In some countries there is a lack of trained and sensitised staff to care for older people.

Guiding questions/prompts

- Does the country have a comprehensive national health plan for older people that coordinates health care services at the national, regional and local levels?
- Do the country's health centres have the necessary resources to provide coverage for chronic and degenerative diseases, especially in the case of older persons with financial difficulties?
- Indicate whether older persons have been considered in population-oriented policies and programmes in the area of reproductive and post-reproductive sexual health.
- Mention the difficulties that the COVID-19 pandemic has posed for the provision of a comprehensive health service for older people and what actions have been taken to mitigate those difficulties.
- Does the country have infrastructure and programmes in place to provide palliative care? Indicate the number of centres, programmes and installed capacity for care.

Objective 3: Promotion of healthy personal behaviours and environments through legislation, policies, programmes and measures at the national and community levels**Guiding questions/prompts**

- Has the country's government developed any policies or programmes to promote healthy ageing?
- Actions implemented by governmental and non-governmental entities to organize community services aimed at fostering the integration of older persons into society. Detail the type of activities carried out and their effect on quality of life in old age.
- Proposals for outdoor sports and leisure activities aimed at older persons in both the private and public spheres.
- Does the country have a basic plan of products and technologies (prostheses, orthoses, medicines) necessary for the personal care of older persons? Is training provided in their use?
- Environmental care and conservation actions and programmes that include the participation of older people.

Objective 4: Creation of legal frameworks and suitable mechanisms for the protection of the rights of older persons who use long-term care services**Guiding questions/prompts**

- Does the country have a special law governing the operation of long-stay institutions? Indicate the law number and the year or years in which it was enacted and implemented.
- Does the country have an up-to-date national registry of long-term care facilities?
- Is access to long-term care facilities guaranteed for all older people who need it? What alternatives are offered or what mechanisms are proposed instead?
- Indicate whether the country has established a mechanism to support and monitor public and private long-stay institutions. Provide information on the number of actions carried out in the last five years, the procedure used and their positive effects.

- Were protocols or guidelines established for supporting and monitoring public and private long-stay facilities during the emergency caused by the pandemic? Provide information on the characteristics of those protocols or guidelines.
- Mechanisms in place in the country to determine the legal capacity of older persons in residential facilities and whether there are processes for periodic review of that capacity.
- Explain the difficulties that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused for long-term care facilities and the steps the government has taken to mitigate them.

Objective 5: Promotion of the development of human resources through the design and implementation of a national gerontology and geriatrics training plan for existing and future health-care providers at all levels of care, with emphasis on primary health care

Guiding questions/prompts

- Number of geriatricians in the country and number of primary health care professionals trained to care for older persons.
- Do health centres have multidisciplinary teams for geriatric care?
- Does the State encourage medical centres to have staff trained in the care of older persons?
- Has the country's government implemented any measures to improve geriatric and gerontological training for health staff?
- Are there specific undergraduate and postgraduate programmes for training staff that specialize in ageing care?

Objective 6: Development and utilization of instruments for improving the understanding of the health status of older persons and monitoring changes in this regard

This objective can be linked to **indicator C.8** of the Montevideo Consensus: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.

Guiding questions/prompts

- Explain whether the country's ministry of health has a system for monitoring the health of older people or whether household or other surveys are used to monitor the health of older people
- Have health-risk factor surveys been developed? Have specific questions on the situation of older people been incorporated?
- Are there specific sectoral programmes for the prevention, control and care of chronic non-communicable diseases?
- Have surveys on disability or evolution of physical, mental and social functioning been developed? Have specific questions on the situation of older people been incorporated?

c) **Creation of an enabling and supportive environment.**¹³ (Goal C of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing)

The following guidelines are suggested for analysing progress in this priority area:

GOAL C: Older persons will enjoy physical, social and cultural environments that enhance their development and are conducive to the exercise of rights and duties during old age

Instruction:

Describe the main achievements for each objective, list the main difficulties and present the plan of action for overcoming them.

Objective 1: Adaptation of the physical environment to the characteristics and needs of older persons to enable them to live independently in their old age

This objective can be linked to **indicator C.7** of the Montevideo: Percentage of government institutions that have implemented procedures or protocols of preferential treatment for older persons. It can also be linked to **target 1.4 of SDG 1, End poverty in all its forms everywhere:** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance; to **target 11.2 of SDG 11, Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable:** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons; and **target 11.7 of SDG 11:** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

Guiding questions/prompts

- Has the government implemented any measures to ensure that older people have adequate housing, can remain in their own homes and maintain their independence?
- Are there measures in place to ensure access for older persons and persons with disabilities to public transport, public buildings, entertainment venues, shops and restaurants?
- Are there measures in place to ensure the mobility of older persons and persons with disabilities on public roads?

¹³ The creation of adequate political, economic, physical, social and cultural conditions for older persons is fundamental for social development and the exercise of rights, duties and freedoms in old age. Conditions for this stage of life in the region are plagued by substantial shortcomings, both in the physical space and in the social, political, economic and cultural environment, hindering the ability of older persons to bring about significant changes in their living standards.

Objective 2: Increased availability, sustainability and suitability of social support systems for older persons

This objective can be linked to **target 5.4 of SDG 5, Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

Guiding questions/prompts

- Does the country have a public care system in place or is one being built?
- Does the country have specific care infrastructure for older people? Provide information about that infrastructure.
- Does current legislation regulate paid, unpaid, formal and informal care work for older persons?
- How is care socially organized in the country? Describe the role of the state, the private sector, civil society organizations and community organization in the delivery of care for older people.
- Has the government of the country implemented refresher, education and training programmes for formal and informal caregivers? Indicate whether an accreditation, certification or similar system is in place.
- Does the country have services to alleviate the workload of caregivers? Have measures been put in place to support families and those responsible for the care of older persons?
- What is the percentage of single-person households of older persons in the country, by sex and age group?
- Were any support measures put in place for households with older people in lockdown as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic?

Objective 3: Elimination of all forms of discrimination and mistreatment against older persons

This objective is linked to **indicator C.6** of the Montevideo Consensus: Percentage of older persons who have been victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms. It is also linked to **target 10.2 of SDG 10, Reduce inequality within and among countries**: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

Guiding questions/prompts

- Does the country have statistical information on discrimination and abuse of older people (including abuse of their financial resources)? Provide information on how to obtain it.
- Has the country facilitated access to legal aid to report and punish elder abuse? Provide information on the type of practice implemented, the coverage and the effects of its application.
- Does the country have an ombudsperson for the rights of older people or a human rights ombudsperson to address the protection of human rights and discrimination and abuse of older

people? Indicate the specific functions and contributions that these institutions make to protect older persons.

- Are there any campaigns in the country to raise awareness of discrimination against older people?
- Does the country have statistical data on femicide of women over 60 years of age? Provide information on how to obtain it.

Objective 4: Promotion of a positive image of old age

Guiding questions/prompts

- Has the country's government implemented measures to increase public recognition of the social, political, economic and cultural contribution of older people to society?
- What measures has the country implemented to combat stigma and discrimination associated with ageing and physical or mental disability in the education, labour, legal, political participation and media sectors, among others?
- Has the national government implemented any measures to prevent stigma and discrimination against older people caused by COVID-19?

d) Main obstacles and challenges to the advancement of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (maximum length: 5 pages)

Obstacles are defined as foreseeable or unforeseeable factors that impede the implementation of actions and result in a lower level of implementation than might otherwise have been achieved. This point could take into account aspects related to the country's institutional framework for issues related to older persons (Goal D of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing).

GOAL D: Each country of the region is encouraged to promote the actions necessary for the full implementation of this strategy and to establish mechanisms for its application, follow-up, evaluation and review, in accordance with their particular circumstances

Objective 1: Incorporation of the issue of ageing into all spheres of public policy in order to adjust State actions to reflect demographic changes and the aim of building a society for all ages

Guiding questions/prompts

- Is there political awareness of the ageing population?
- Do you consider the organization of the management of policies for older persons in the country to be adequate? Provide some suggestions for improvement and indicate the main difficulties.

Objective 2: Procurement of technical assistance, through cooperation between countries and support from international agencies, for the design of policies and programmes on ageing

Guiding questions/prompts

- Has the country established any strategic alliances with countries in the region for cooperation on policies and programmes on ageing?
- What points do you consider important to address through international cooperation?

6. Conclusions, future actions (maximum length: 5 pages).

These will be prepared by the institution responsible for drafting the report, taking into account the main lessons learned and challenges for the coming years.

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