



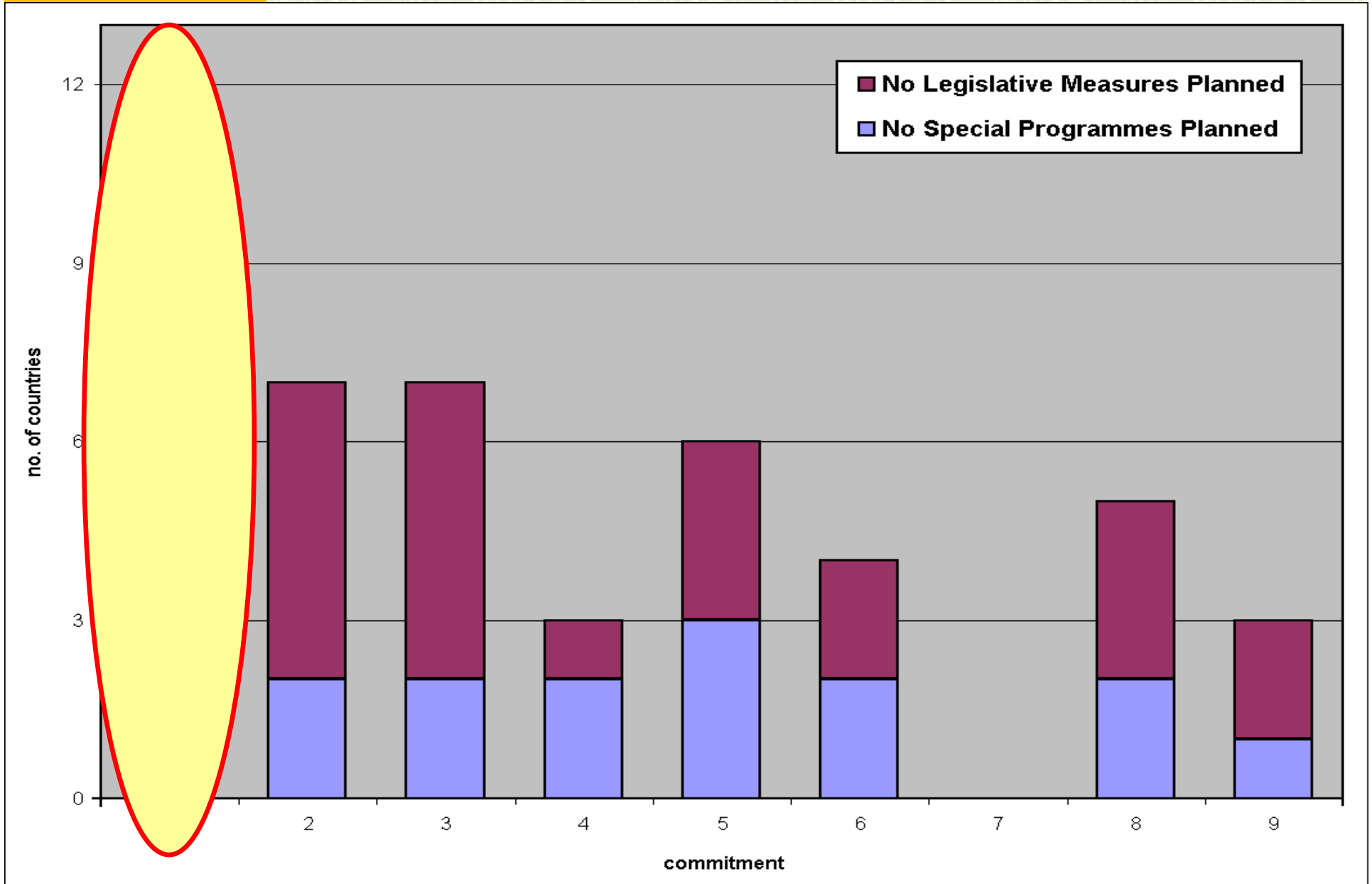
Joint Meeting of the Task Force *Monitoring RIS* and the
Expert Group for the UNECE Conference on Ageing
(Vienna, 26-27 February 2007)

Mainstreaming ageing, and the related capacities in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia

Nikolai Botev
UNFPA/CST Bratislava

- # Mainstreaming as a strategy and policy-making approach in the region**
- # Specific ageing-related challenges in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia**
- # Risks to avoid when making provisions for mainstreaming ageing in national plans and programmes**

Countries reporting that “nothing is planned” to facilitate the implementation of different RIS Commitments



- # **Relatively new concept;**
- # **Usually associated with gender issues;**
- # **Little understanding among policy makers of what is involved;**
 - **lack of capacity/knowledge;**
 - **high turnover at relevant government and civil service posts;**
 - **ageing not always perceived as priority;**
- # **Believed to be a priority to donors;**

ECOSOC (1997) definition of gender mainstreaming:

"... the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated."

Replicated, generalized definition of mainstreaming:
a strategy/approach aimed at the greater social integration of a particular group through making the "*concerns and experiences*" of that group "*an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres*"

Good mainstreaming practices

Bolivia:

The National Plan for Older Persons (2001) seeks to counteract the age discrimination currently marginalizing older people and calls for mainstreaming a generational perspective into all national policies and programmes.

Good mainstreaming practices

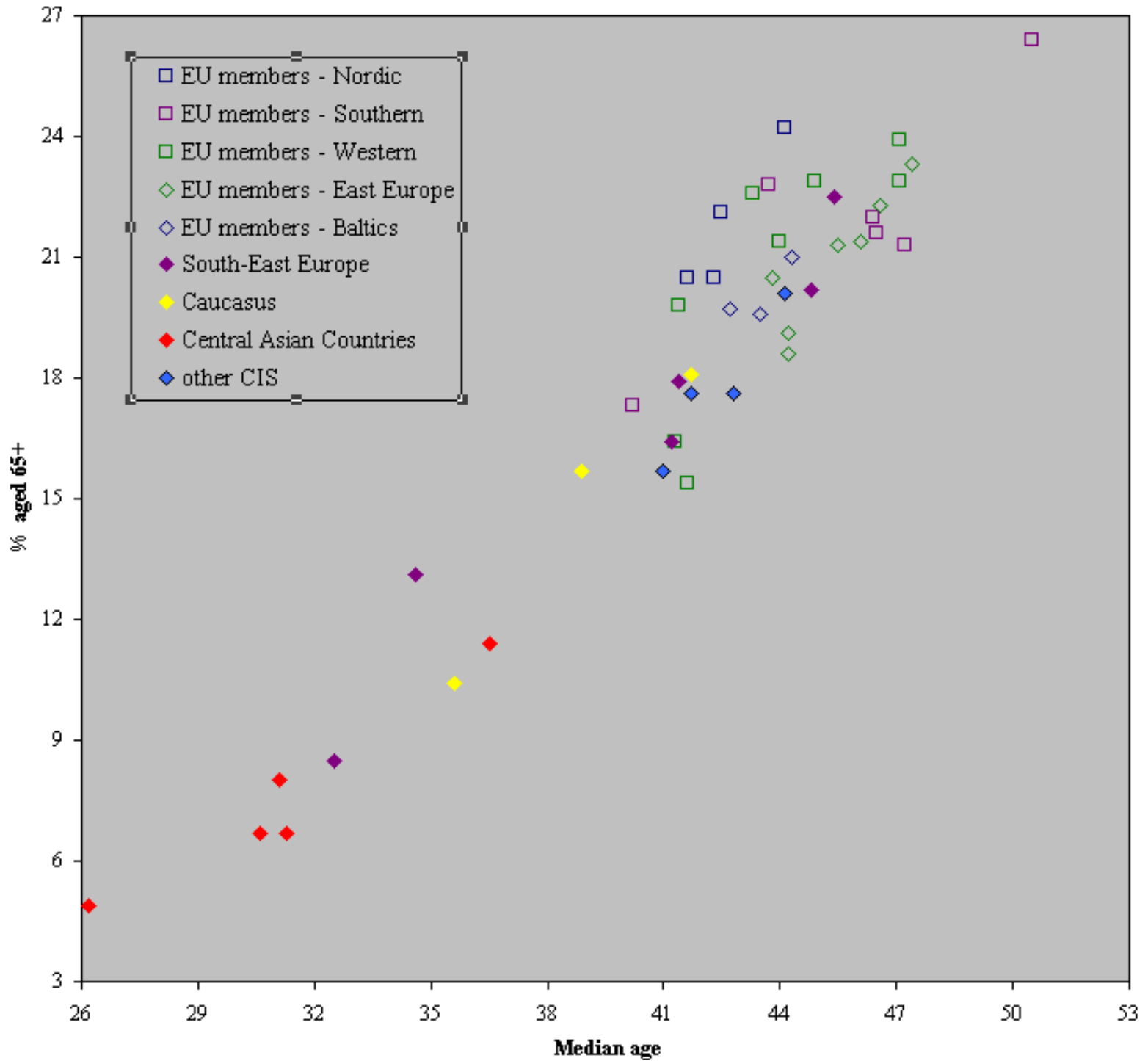
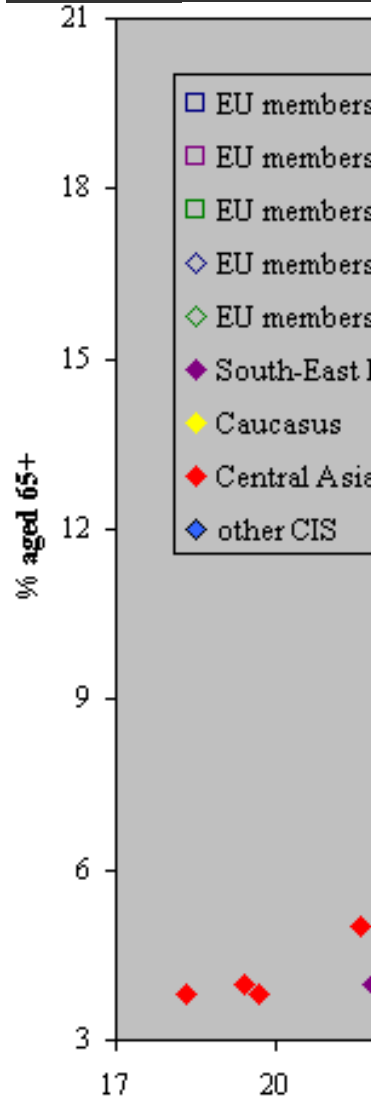
Mauritius:

Ageing with Dignity (2001), a comprehensive National Policy on the Elderly, covers retirement, health and nutrition, social protection, housing, income security, employment, education, inter-generational relationships, social welfare and leisure as well as institutional care, with gender as a cross-cutting issue.

Good mainstreaming practices

New Zealand:

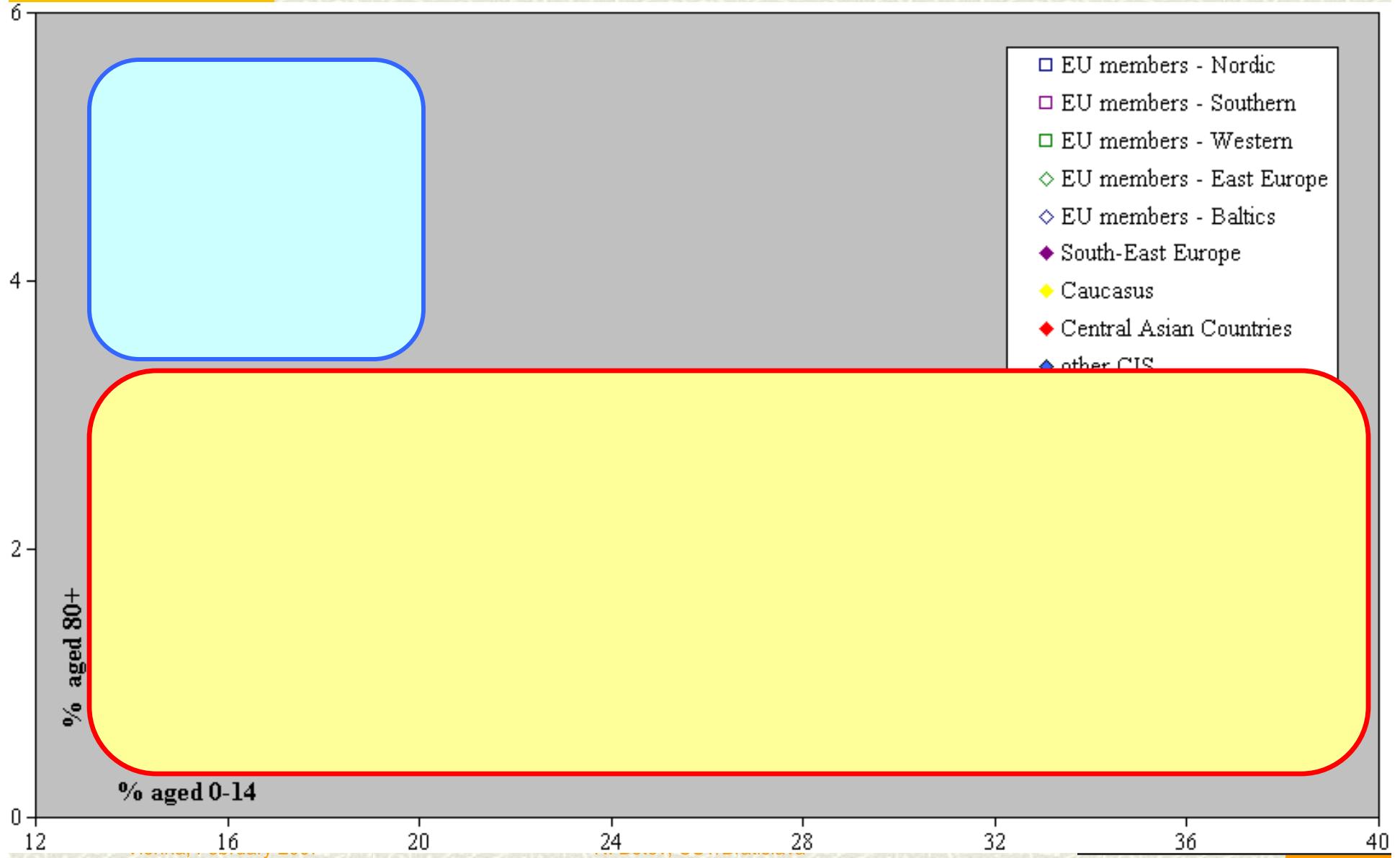
'Positive Ageing Strategy' (2001) focuses on income security, accessible health services, affordable housing and the opportunity 'to age in place', accessible transport, non-discrimination of rural communities, cultural services, elimination of ageism in employment, attitude change, and opportunities for participation concerning older persons. Strategy development and R+A in an all-inclusive manner.

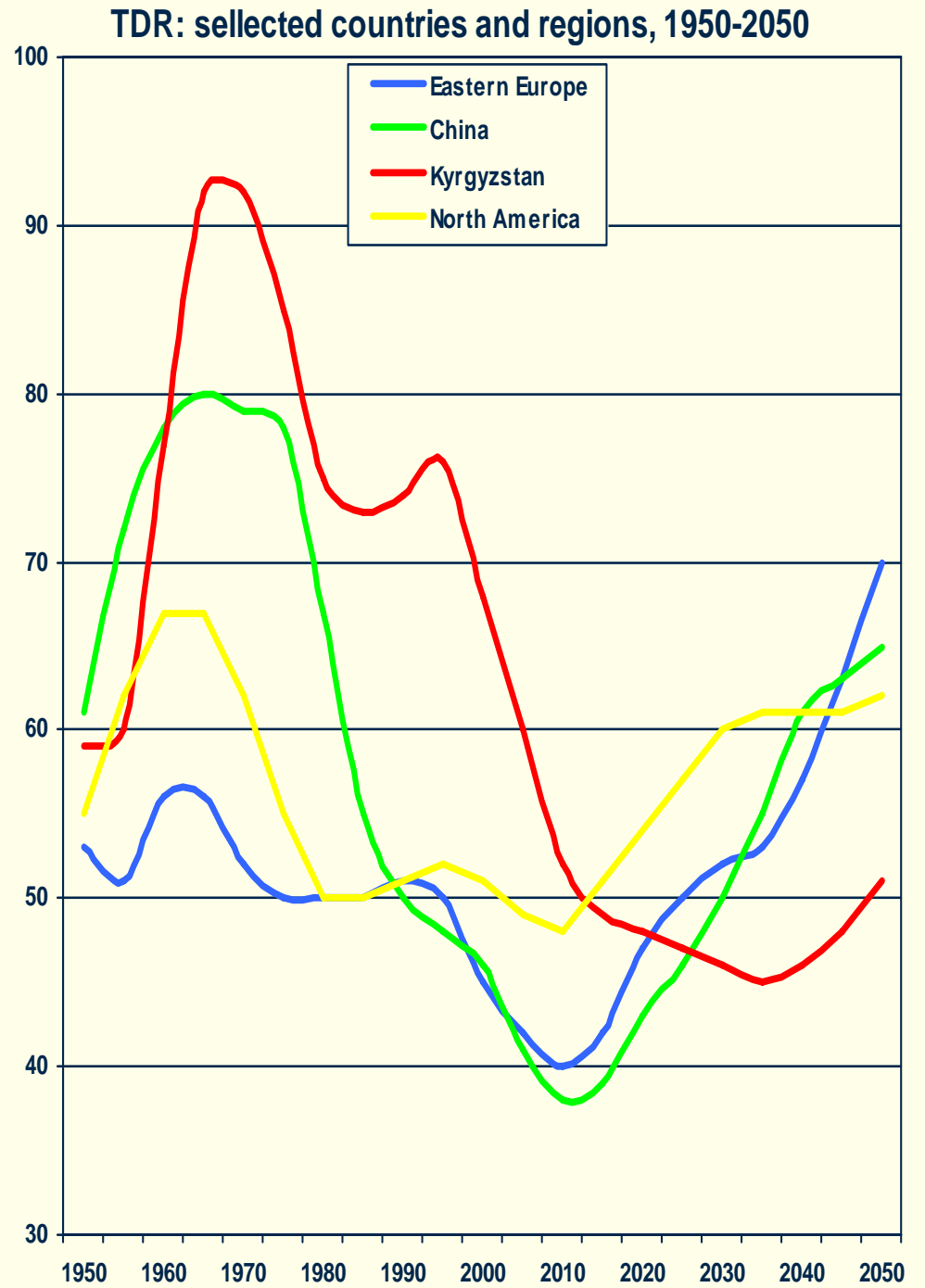
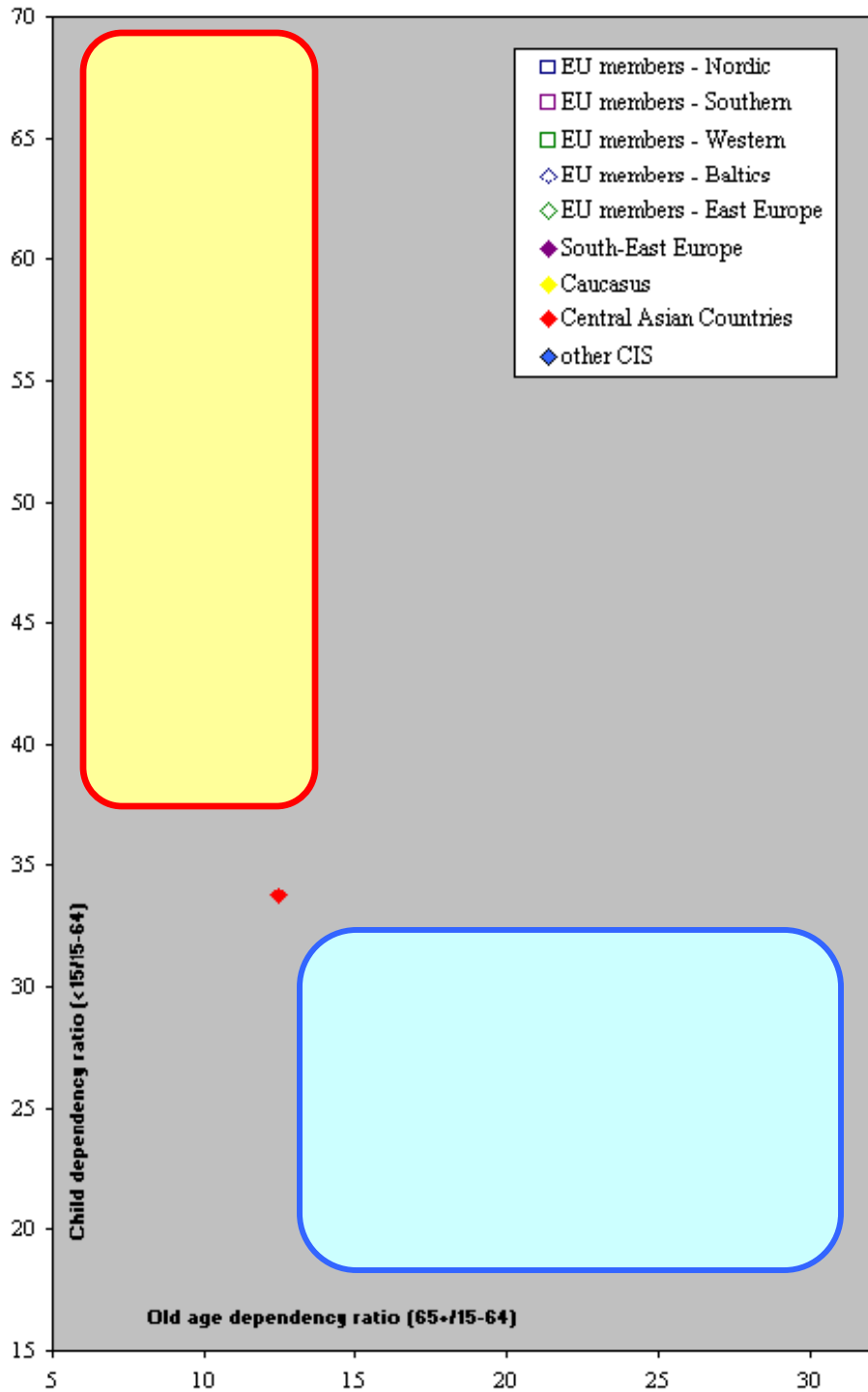


Vienna, February

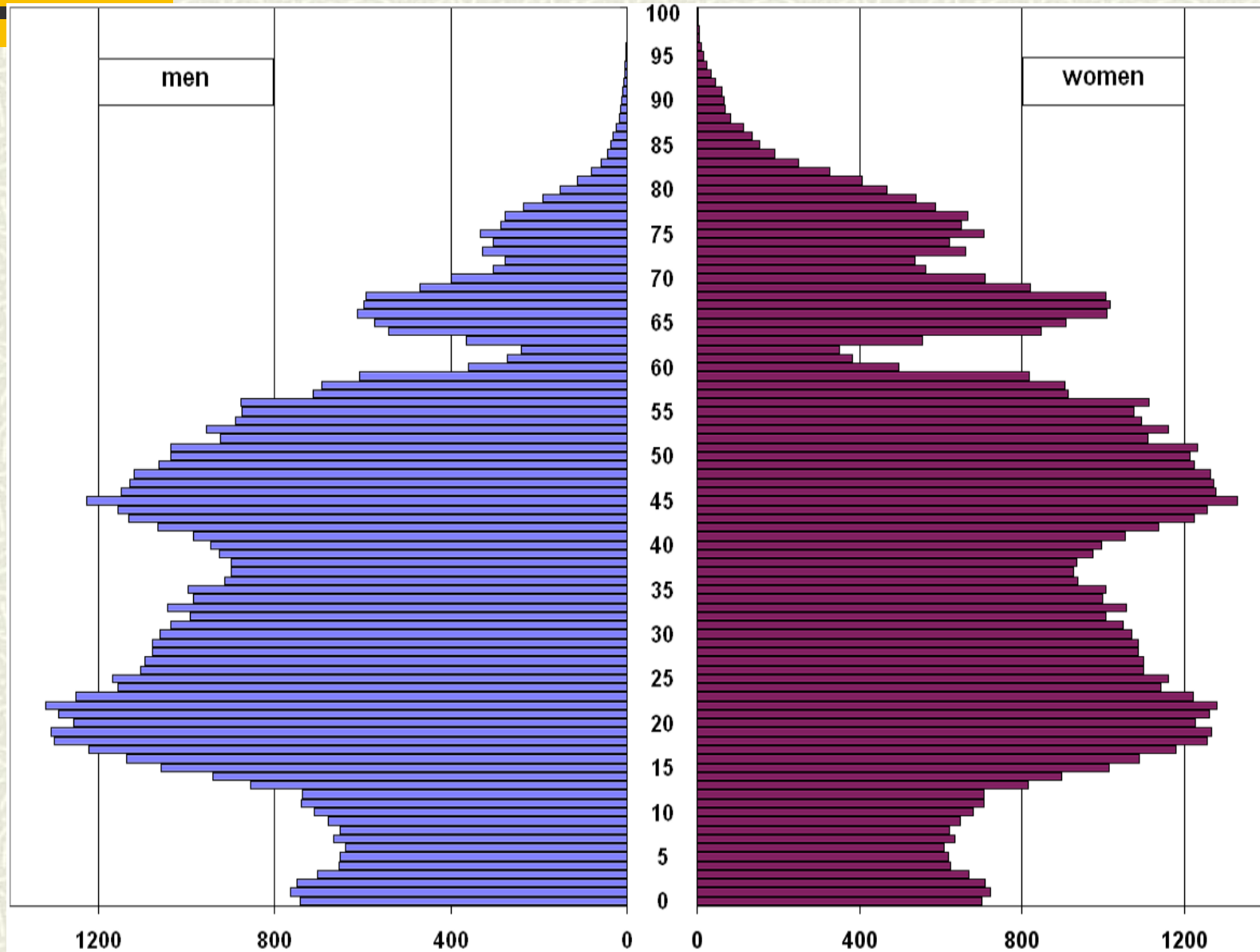


SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES

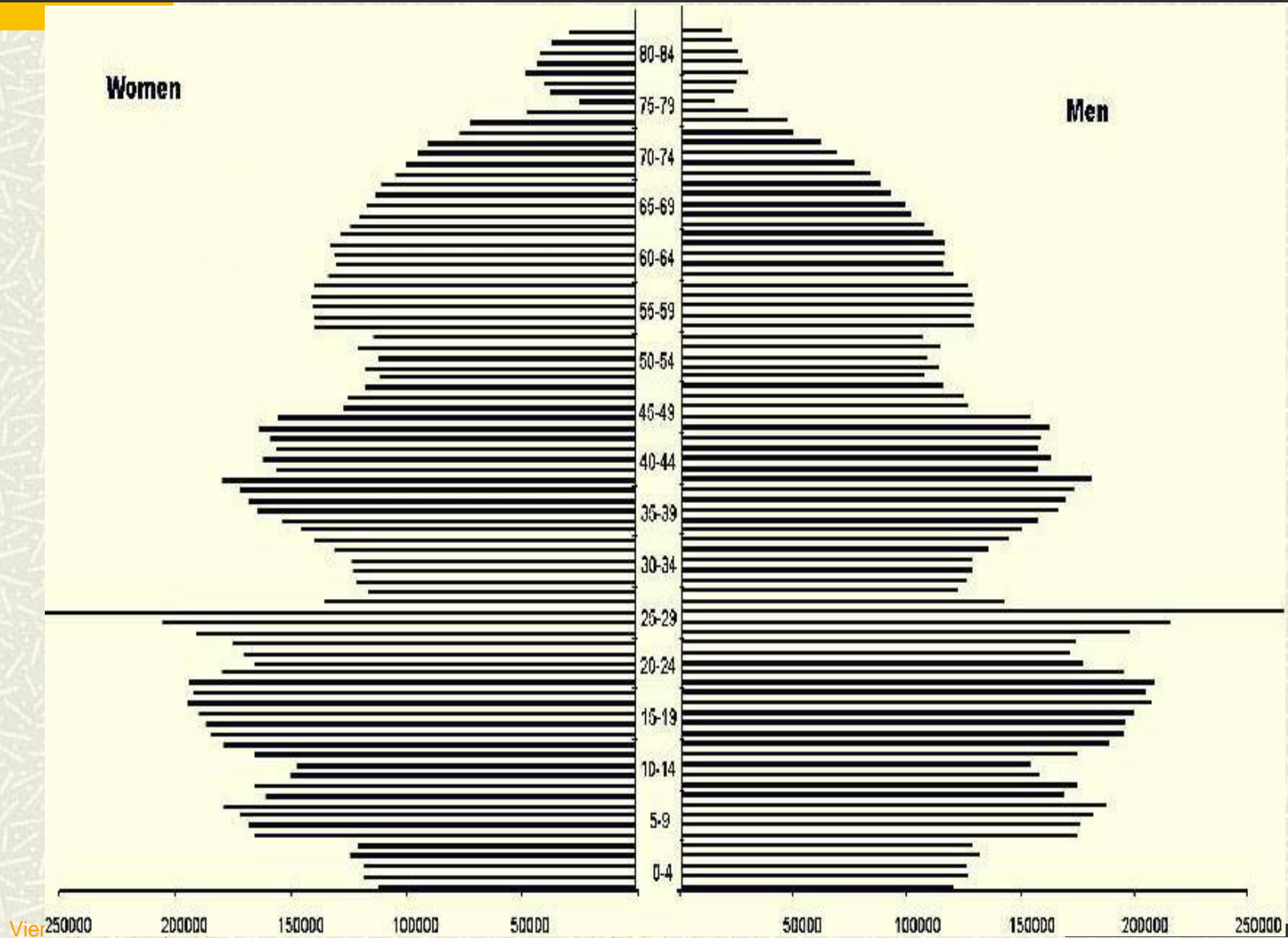




SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES



SPECIFIC AGEING-RELATED CHALLENGES



POPULATION POLICIES: TO BE, OR NOT TO BE?

Bucharest, Romania - September 1991



Vienna, February 2007

N. Botev, CST/Bratislava

- # Interpret/use “mainstreaming” to get rid of the focus on ageing, regardless of context;
- # Overemphasize either the “micro”, or the “macro” dimension of ageing;
- # Mainstreaming = nobody is responsible for getting it done;
 - ☑ **already identified as a problem in mainstreaming gender; will be even more so in mainstreaming ageing as the institutional infrastructure is much weaker!**

Thank you for your attention!