Globales Altern und die Ziele für nachhaltige Entwicklung
„Transforming our World“

- Resolution: United Nations - (A/RES/70/1)
Sustainable Development Goals Agenda-2030

- United Nations declaration from 25.09.2015
  - 01. Januar 2016 set in force
- Signed by all 193 UN-member states
- **Target:** achieving the social-ecological and economic dimensions of sustainability
  - 17 overall targets
  - 169 sub-goals
  - 247 marker/indicator (12 repeater)

Holistic approach: **Leave No One Behind** (LNOB)
Quelle: https://www.cgap.org/blog/financial-inclusion-has-big-role-play-reaching-sdgs
Review of the implementation status
### Scoring status of the SDGs as of July 2021

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156. **Niger** 49.5
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160. **Nigeria** 48.9
161. **Liberia** 48.6
162. **Somalia** 45.6
163. **Chad** 40.9
164. **South Sudan** 38.9
165. **Central African Republic** 38.3

[Source](https://dashboard.sdgindex.org/chapters/part-2-the-sdg-index-and-dashboards)
EUROSTAT 2020 – Progress Report

Overview of EU-27 progress towards the SDGs over the past 5 years, 2020
(Data mainly refer to 2013-2015 or 2014-2019)
Agenda 2030 and ageing
The term „older persons“ is only used three times in the agenda:

**SDG 2.2:** ...end all forms of malnutrition, by 2025 and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

**SDG 11.2:** ...provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

**SDG 11.7:** ...provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
“older persons” vs vulnerable groups

- 3 x older persons
- 9 x persons with disabilities
- 42 x women
- 33 x children, adolescents etc.

➢ Preamble:
Para 2: *we pledge that no one will be left behind.*
Most relevant SDGs for older persons

**SDG 1**: End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Includes target on social protection floors.

**SDG 3**: Health and wellbeing for all at all ages. Includes targets on UHC and NCDs.

**SDG 4**: Education and lifelong learning.

**SDG 5**: Gender equality. Includes targets on recognising unpaid work and combatting violence against women.

**SDG 10**: Reduce inequalities. Includes targets to empower and promote inclusion of all, irrespective of age, and to remove discriminatory laws and practices.

**SDG 11**: Inclusive and sustainable cities. Includes specific commitments to safe transport and accessible public and green spaces for older people.
SDGs Pilot Programme launched in 2019

- Cambodia, Costa Rica, Gambia, Jordan, Kenya, Pakistan, Rwanda and Serbia
- **Long term aims** use SDG engagement to advance their national policy agenda and address key issues facing older people.
- **Short term objectives**: relationship building and sensitising key stakeholders, establishing a voice for ageing/older people in SDG processes, and building the capacity of older people OPAs to use SDGs in their advocacy at different levels.
- Support to partners in countries preparing their VNR
- SDG related advocacy resources
Titchfield City Group on Ageing

Objective: to develop standardized tools and methods for producing data disaggregated by age and ageing-related data
Timeline: 2018-2023, endorsed by UN Statistical Commission
Members: voluntary experts from UN bodies incl. UNDESA, UNPF, UNDP, WHO, HelpAge, AARP, DFID and academia. From Western Europe, NSO from Denmark, UK, Germany, Poland, and Hungary joined first TGA meeting.

Overall targets:
✓ Set international standards & methods for data on ageing
✓ Address existing data gaps
✓ Encourage countries to produce age-related data
✓ Collaborate with UN bodies & others concerned with ageing & age statistics
Key messages

- **Older people’s inclusion in development is a pre-requisite to LNOB:** every individual, including every older person, must benefit from the opportunities contained within the SDGs.
- Discrimination accumulates throughout the life course and have a disproportionate impact on older people, so adopting a **life course approach to policy making** is key to combatting inequalities.
- **Including older people and responding to a demographic transition** is essential for effective sustainable development policies and programmes.
- **Older people must have a say in their own development.** Participation gives older people the opportunity to help shape more inclusive policies and to continue to actively contribute to society.
- **Age disaggregated data is essential for inclusion and accountability.** Good quality, timely data disaggregated by age is key to inform policy and programme design and to map interventions that work to improve the lives of the most marginalised.
Conclusion:

• Core problem of non-binding nature remains
• Agenda vs. contract / charter or similar
• DNS and implementation decisions are non-binding
• Non-compliance has no consequences
The Africa We Want

➢ Economic growth
➢ Preservation of African heritage / culture
➢ Political integration / analogous to EU
➢ Financial independence
References

HelpAge:
✓ https://www.helpage.org/
✓ http://www.globalagewatch.org/

SDGs:
✓ https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda
✓ https://www.sdgindex.org/
✓ https://www.oecd.org/sdd/measuring-distance-to-the-sdgs-targets.htm
Thank you!

Any questions please?