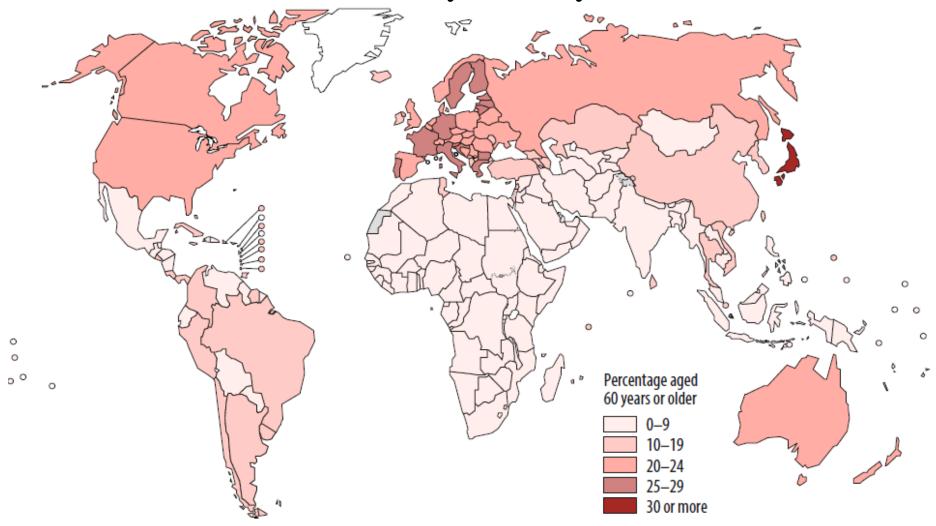


Ageing Population in the 21st Century Perspective of the International Federation on Ageing

Monday 12 April 2021

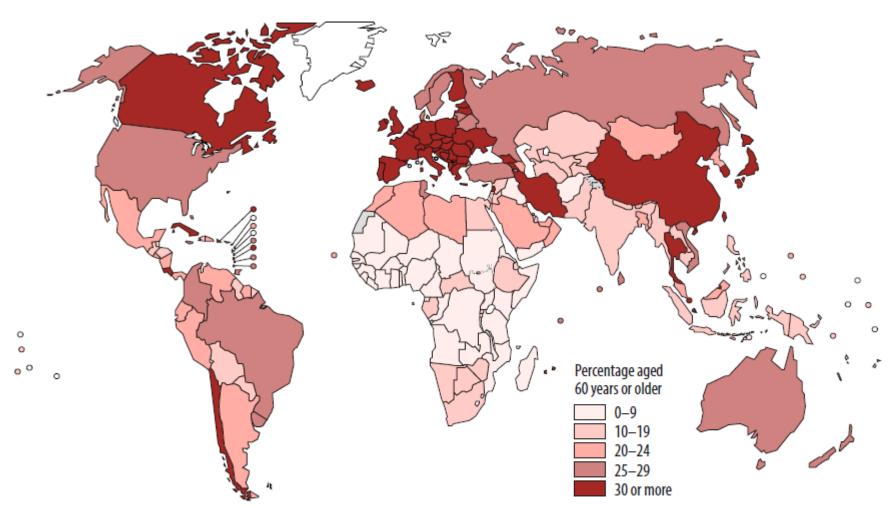
Proportion of population aged 60 years or older, by country, 2015



WHO. World Report on Ageing and Health. Available at: http://www.who.int/ageing/events/world-report-2015-launch/en/, pp44

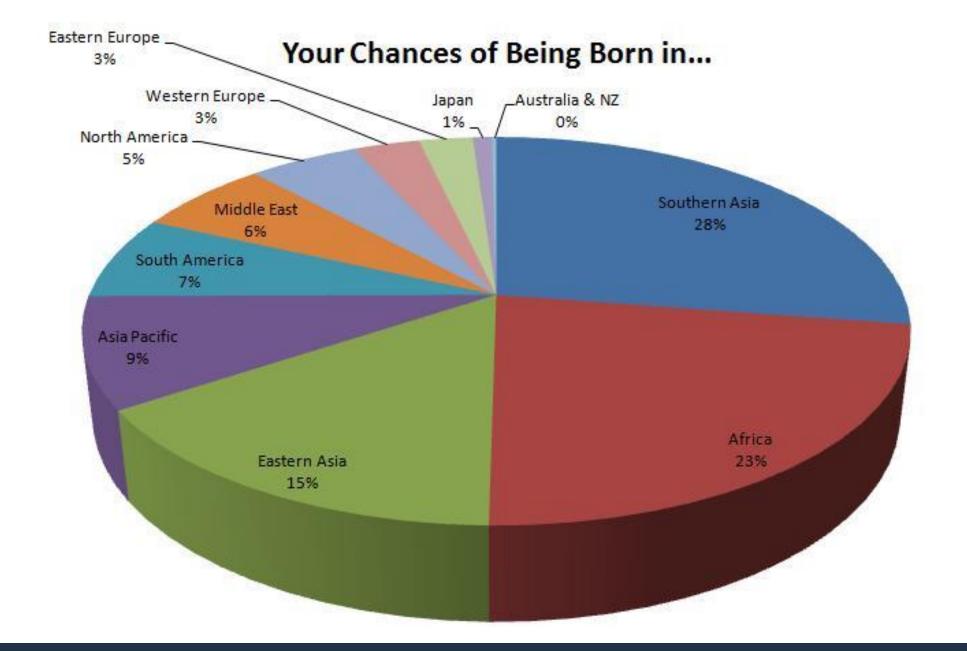


Proportion of population aged 60 years or older, by country, 2050 projections



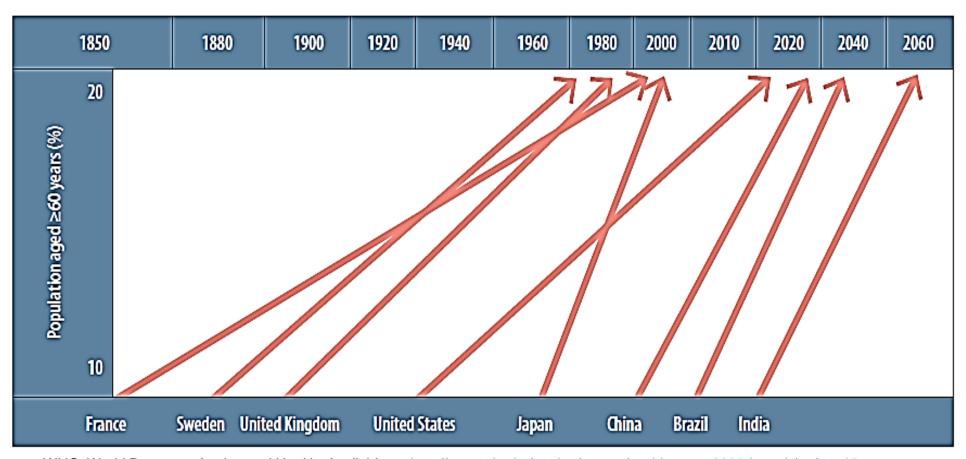
WHO. World Report on Ageing and Health. Available at: http://www.who.int/ageing/events/world-report-2015-launch/en/, pp44







Period required / expected for the percentage of the population aged 60 yrs + to rise from 10% to 20%



WHO. World Report on Ageing and Health. Available at: http://www.who.int/ageing/events/world-report-2015-launch/en/, pp45



Structural Frameworks



UN Vienna International Plan on Ageing, 1982
** UN Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

UN Millenium Development Goals, 2000-2015 UN Sustainable Development Goals, 2015-2030 **UN Sustainable Development Goals, 2020-2030

** UN High Level Political Forums

** UN Open-ended Working Group (Convention)

WHO World Report on Ageing and Health, 2015

**WHO Global Strategy and Action Plan, 2016

**WHO / UN Decade of Healthy Ageing, 2020-2030

**WHO Global Priorities

** WHO Immunization Strategy 2021-2030

** WHO Vision 2020 Strategy

** WHO Hearing Strategy

WHO Priorities

Align health systems to the older populations they now serve

- Develop and ensure access to services that provide older-person-centred and integrated care
- Orient systems around intrinsic capacity
- Ensure a sustainable and appropriately trained health workforce

Develop long-term care systems

- Establish the foundations necessary for developing a system of long-term care
- Build and maintain a sustainable and appropriately trained LTC workforce
- Ensure the quality of long-term care

Ensure everyone can grow in an age-friendly environment

- Combat ageism
- Enable autonomy
- Support *Healthy Ageing* in policies at all levels of government

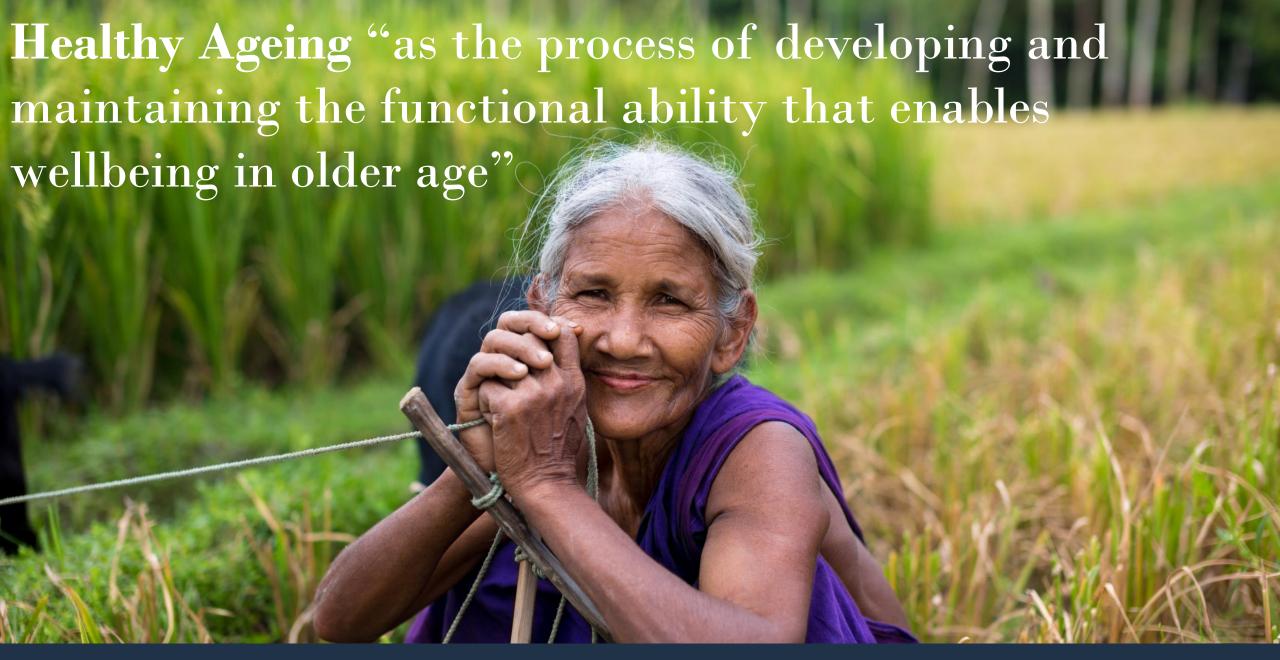
Improve measurement, monitoring and understanding

- Agree on metrics, measures and analytical approaches for Healthy Ageing
- Improve understanding of the health status and needs of older populations and how well their needs are being met
- Improve understanding of Healthy Ageing trajectories



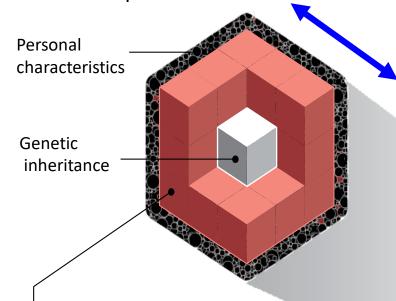






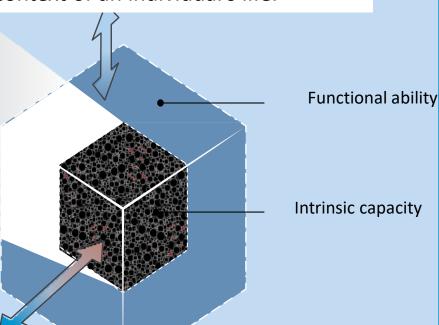


Composites of the physical and mental capacities of an individual.



Framework of healthy ageing

Factors in the extrinsic world that form the context of an individual's life.



Health characteristics

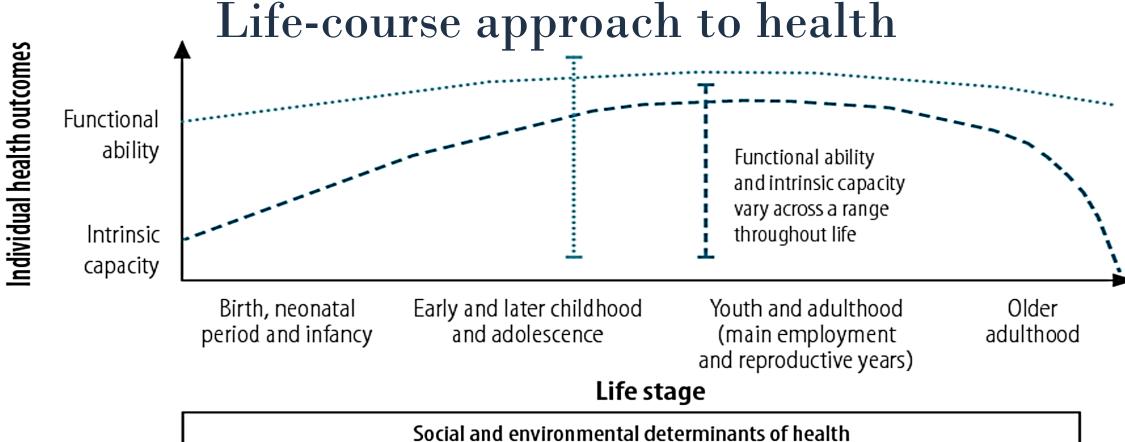
- Underlying age-related trends
- Health-related behaviors, traits, skills
- Physiological changes and risk factors
- Diseases and injuries
- Changes to homeostasis
- Broader geriatric syndromes



Strategic
Priorities
and
Interventions







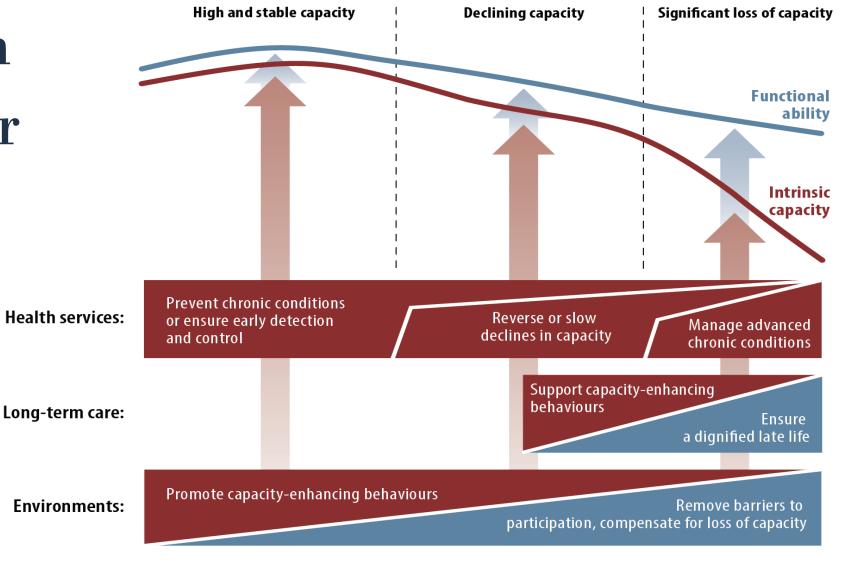
Families and communities, health services and systems and multisectoral factors related to sociocultural norms, economics, politics, physical environments and sustainable development

Principles in practice for the realization of rights

Apply a human rights-based, gender-responsive and equity-driven approach



Public-health framework for action

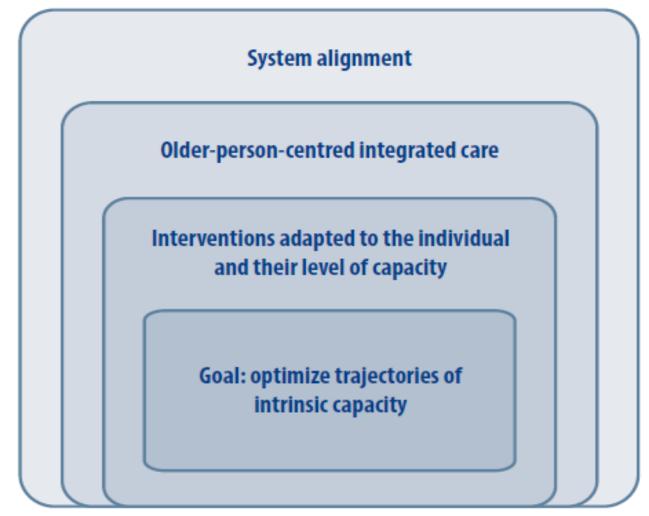


Environments:





Designing health systems to encourage healthy ageing





UN Decade of Healthy Ageing

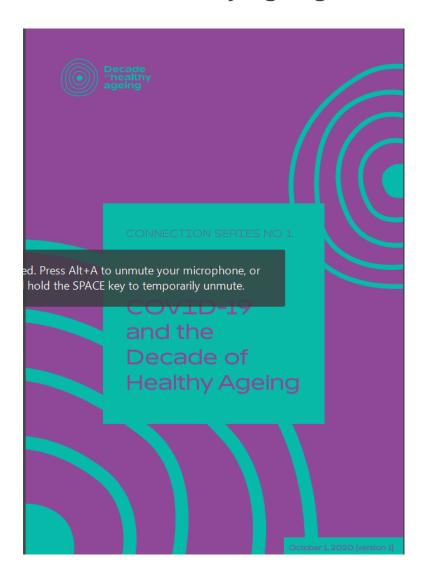
Immunisation Agenda 2030

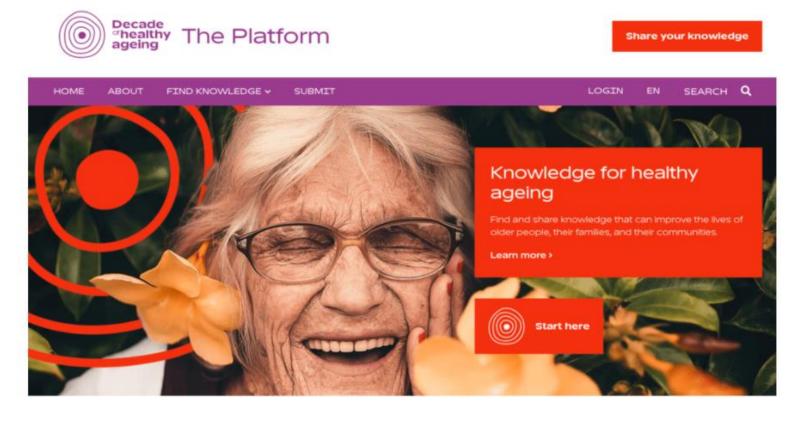
Global Campaign against Ageism

UN Sustainable Development Goals



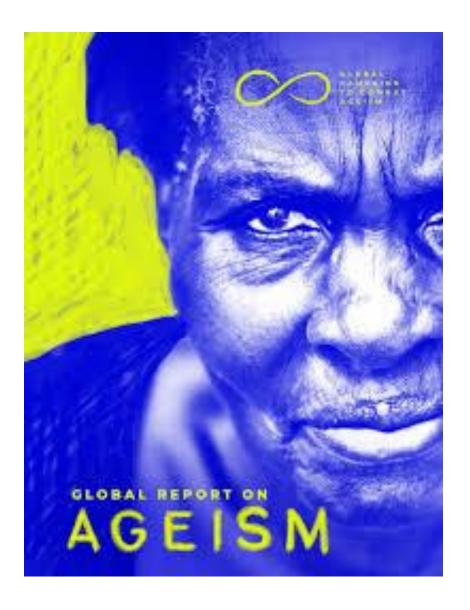
Decade of Healthy Ageing Connection Series



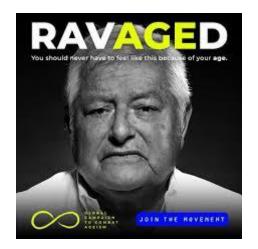


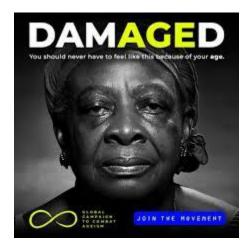
Decade of Healthy Ageing Connection Series





















#AWorld4AllAges





POLICY AND LAW

can protect human

rights and address

age discrimination

and inequality



ACTIVITIES

can transmit

knowledge and skills

and enhance empathy





INTERGENERATIONAL INTERVENTIONS

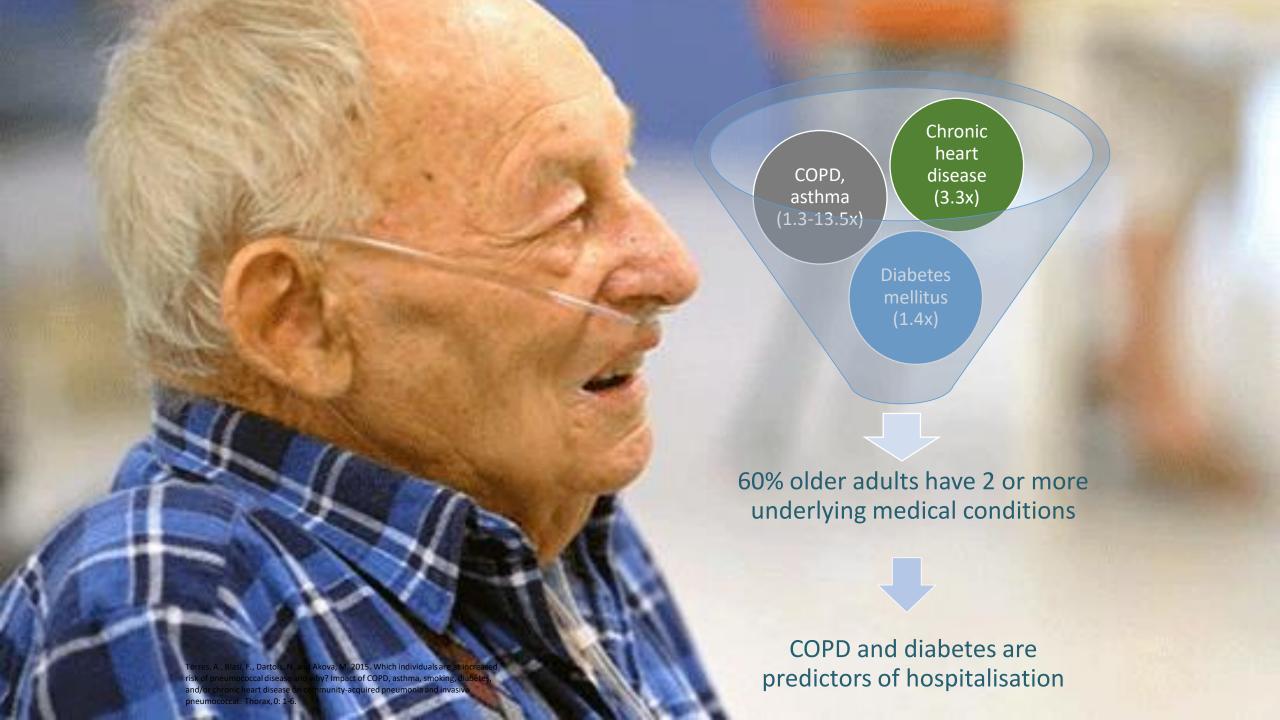
can connect people of different generations





Burden of disease in older people and implications for health policy and practice Ageism Poor preparedness of health systems • Misplaced global health priorities Complexity of integrating care for complex multi morbidities









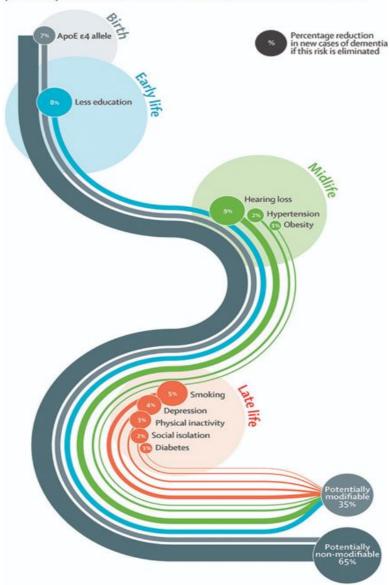
- 2015, Dementia affected > 47m globally, 2030 > 75m
- Not a natural or inevitable consequence of ageing
- Global cost ('10) was US\$ 604 billion, '2030 US\$ 1.2 trillion
- ~60% of people live in low and mid income countries
- Sustained global effort required to promote action



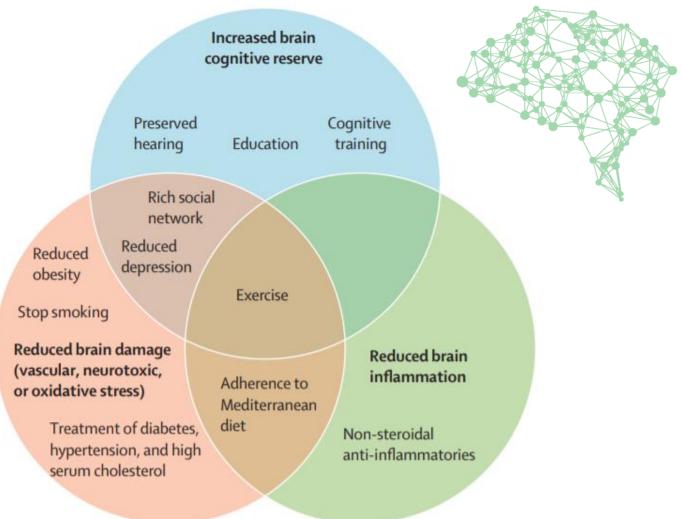


Risk factors for dementia

The Lancet Commission presents a new life-course model showing potentially modifiable, and non-modifiable, risk factors for dementia.



Brain mechanisms for preventive strategies in dementia











15th Global Conference on Ageing

9-12 November 2021 / ifa2021.ngo









ifa2021.ngo





The International Federation on Ageing brings together global experts and expertise to influence and shape age-related policy to improve the lives of our constituency, and to better all of society

With thanks

gshaw@ifa.ngo www.ifa.ngo www.vaccines4life.com/