

## 7. ANNEXES

### Annex I

#### **Suggestions for Participatory Assessment Tools and Indicators for National Review and Appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing**

This table suggests two approaches to monitoring the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA): first, the **participatory assessment tools** (column three) for gathering qualitative information, and, second, **indicators** (column four), along with the possible **sources of data** for compiling the indicators (column five). Both the participatory assessment tools and the suggested indicators aim to assist governments in monitoring the process of reaching the *objectives* that pertain to the priority *issues* within the three priority *directions* of MIPAA.

The participatory assessment tools are the central and most essential component of the bottom-up approach to national and local review and appraisal exercises. Their use allows a different type of information to emerge, which may be more *qualitative* in nature, to complement *quantitative* monitoring. The bottom-up approach intends to provide direct feedback from individuals and groups about the achievement of specific objectives. A wide range of methods can be used to feed into various indicators, as listed below. These include maps, diagrams, seasonal calendars, and matrices as well as semi-structured interviews and focus groups. Which methods to use will be decided by a review and appraisal team, once the focus of the review and appraisal exercise has been decided. Suggestions for materials on different participatory methods are listed in the Resource section at the end of these guidelines. Annex 2 contains explanation of some participatory methods of data collection.

The proposed indicators are formulated on the basis of actions as recommended in MIPAA. Two types of indicators are proposed: *instrumental* and *outcome*. The *instrumental* indicators are suggested for mainly quantitative evaluation of the *availability, scope and coverage* of programmes and policies, which have been adopted to address issues of population ageing and improve the well-being of older persons. This type of indicator could be compiled on the basis of already existing statistical data, as appropriate and available. The principal sources of data are reports of government, NGOs, private sector and international organizations. The *outcome* indicators attempt to identify positive or negative changes in *the quality of life* as well as in *socio-economic conditions* and in the *health* of older persons. Both quantitative and qualitative indicators are suggested.

It should be emphasized that participatory assessment tools and indicators could be used simultaneously, or in parallel, for monitoring, review and appraisal of MIPAA.

<b>Priority Directions/Issues</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b><i>Participatory assessment tools for bottom-up approach</i></b>	<b>Suggested Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of data for suggested indicators</b> (collected data should be organized according to gender and 5-year interval age subgroups)
<b>Priority direction I: Older persons and development</b>				
<b>Issue 1: Active participation in society and development</b>	<b>Objective 1: Recognition of the social, cultural, economic and political contribution of older persons</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Focus groups</i><sup>1</sup></li> <li>2. <i>Institutional diagrams</i><sup>2</sup></li> </ol>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes promoting and facilitating participation of older persons in social, political, cultural and economic matters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information from governments, NGOs, private sector and religious institutions</li> <li>2. Institutional analysis<sup>3</sup></li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup> A research tool which involves intensive discussion and interviewing of small groups of people, on a given focus or issue, and usually on a number of occasions over a period of time (A Dictionary of Sociology, Oxford, 1998)

<sup>2</sup> Institutional diagram (or institutional analysis) is a visual tool which shows how organisations or individuals influence people's lives, and the relative significance of different institutions within a community. Carried out with older people, this exercise can demonstrate which institutions they engage with and how they are integrated within mainstream social, economic and political institutions.

<sup>3</sup> Institutional analysis attempts to describe an institution on the basis of relevant statistics, finances, staff, and other information pertaining to the institution.

			<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of older persons among volunteers and/or percentage of volunteers among older persons</li> <li>2. Percentage of membership of older person in a club, organization or religious institution<sup>4</sup></li> <li>3. Percentage of older persons reporting voted in last election<sup>5</sup></li> <li>4. Percentage of older persons caring for grandchildren</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey<sup>6</sup></li> <li>2. Government reports</li> <li>3. Information from organizations</li> <li>4. Electoral register</li> </ol>
	<b>Objective 2: Participation of older persons in decision-making processes at all levels</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Focus groups</i></li> <li>2. <i>Institutional diagrams</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of decision-making bodies with older persons participating at all levels</li> <li>2. Number of organizations of older persons representing them in decision-making</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government and municipality information</li> <li>2. NGO reports</li> <li>3. Community based organizations' (CBO) information</li> <li>4. Institutional analysis</li> </ol>
			<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of older persons in decision-making entities (city councils, chairs held within organizations and institutions)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey</li> </ol>

<sup>4</sup> HelpAge International, WHO, U.S. National Institute on Aging, *Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on Ageing: A critical review in sub-Saharan Africa*, (WHO/EIP/GPE/01.1), Geneva, 2001

<sup>5</sup> HelpAge International, WHO, U.S. National Institute on Aging, *Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on Ageing: A critical review in sub-Saharan Africa*, (WHO/EIP/GPE/01.1), Geneva, 2001

<sup>6</sup> *Household surveys* are used most often to collect information based on small but representative samples of households. Household surveys can be conducted by contacting respondents in person, by telephone or by mail.

<b>Issue 2: Work and the ageing labour force</b>	<b>Objective 1: Employment opportunities for all older persons who want to work</b>	1. <i>Time use surveys</i> 2. <i>Livelihood analysis</i> <sup>7</sup> 3. <i>Focus groups</i>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Availability, scope and coverage of policies to increase labour market participation of older persons 2. Unemployment rate of older persons and incidence of long-term unemployment (more than one year) (ref. to MDG indicator 45) <sup>8</sup>	1. Government information 2. Trade union information 3. MDG reports if age-disaggregated
			<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Employment ratio of older persons compared to general population 2. Percentage of older women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (ref. to MDG indicator 11) 3. Labour force participation of older persons 4. Percentage of older persons in informal sector as percentage of total employment 5. Percentage of businesses owned by older persons	1. National census 2. Use of ILO data 3. Survey 4. MDG reports if age-disaggregated 5. Labour force surveys

<sup>7</sup> Livelihood analysis involves empirical investigation of combinations of modes of livelihood and, above all, of relationships between them in a particular historical context. (<http://www.chronicpoverty.org/pdfs/livelihoods.pdf>)

<sup>8</sup> For this and all the following references to MDG indicators, please see Annex III

<b>Issue 3: Rural development, migration and urbanization</b>	<b>Objective 1: Improving the living conditions and infrastructure in rural areas</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Focus groups</i></li> <li>2. <i>Resource mapping</i><sup>9</sup></li> </ol>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of national (municipal, local) budget spent on programmes targeted towards older persons residing in rural areas</li> <li>2. Availability, scope and coverage of credits provided to older persons channeled through Microcredit and/or other institutions in rural areas</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> <li>3. Private sector (banking) information</li> </ol>
	<b>Objective 2: Alleviation of the marginalization of older persons in rural areas</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Focus groups</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of community care programmes for older persons in rural areas (social, water, health, transport)</li> <li>2. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes promoting empowerment of older persons in rural areas</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National census</li> <li>2. Survey</li> <li>3. Agricultural census</li> </ol>
			<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of rural older persons involved in small-scale enterprises</li> <li>2. Percentage of rural older persons receiving basic social services (i.e. health services, transportation, safe water)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. Civil society information</li> <li>3. Information from cooperatives</li> </ol>

<sup>9</sup> Resource maps of a given community show information such as location of households, natural resources such as forests, streams and infrastructure such as roads, water points, clinics and schools.

			<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Percentage of non-institutionalized older persons receiving formal community support services (health, food, care support) in rural areas <sup>10</sup>	1. Survey 2. Information from religious institutions, NGOs 3. Information from private sector
	<b>Objective 3: Integration of older migrants within their new communities</b>	1. <i>Focus groups</i> 2. <i>Mobility mapping</i>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Percentage of internal and international older migrants with or without working knowledge of local language 2. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes geared to integrating older migrants	1. National census 2. Mobility maps <sup>11</sup> 3. Government information
			<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Percentage of older migrants benefiting from migrant-specific government programmes (language classes, cultural and social exchange)	1. Survey
<b>Issue 4: Access to knowledge, education and training</b>	<b>Objective 1: Equality of opportunity throughout life with respect to continuing education, training and retraining as well as vocational guidance and placement</b>	1. <i>Individual interviews</i> 2. <i>Oral history</i> 3. <i>Focus groups</i>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes focusing on continuing education (training and retraining) for older persons	1. Government information 2. NGO information

<sup>10</sup> HelpAge International, WHO, U.S. National Institute on Aging, *Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on Ageing: A critical review in sub-Saharan Africa*, (WHO/EIP/GPE/01.1), Geneva, 2001

<sup>11</sup> Mapping the internal migration or movement of individuals in communities, provinces or at the national level.

	<p><b>guidance and placement services</b></p>		<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Highest educational attainment of older persons<sup>12</sup></li> <li>2. Literacy rate of older persons<sup>13</sup> (ref. to MDG indicator 8)</li> <li>3. Ratio of literate females to males among older persons (ref. to MDG indicator 10)</li> <li>4. Percentage of older persons enrolled in educational/training programmes</li> <li>5. Telephone lines per 1000 older persons (ref. to MDG indicator 47)</li> <li>6. Personal computers per 1000 older persons (ref. to MDG indicator 48)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey</li> <li>2. MDG reports if age-disaggregated</li> <li>3. National census</li> <li>4. Government information</li> <li>5. School records</li> </ol>
	<p><b>Objective 2: Full utilization of the potential and expertise of persons of all ages, recognizing the benefits of increased expertise with age</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Historical profile</i><sup>14</sup></li> <li>2. <i>Oral history</i></li> <li>3. <i>Focus groups</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes geared towards including older persons in mentoring/training for younger generations</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> <li>3. Academia information</li> <li>4. Private sector information</li> <li>5. UN agency reports</li> </ol>

<sup>12</sup> United Nations, *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1*, New York, 1998

<sup>13</sup> United Nations, *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1*, New York, 1998

<sup>14</sup> **Description of evolution of an organization and its activities reflecting changes over time** Using visual representation to discuss key events over a period of time, showing how past conditions have affected current personal or community situation. Used with individuals to reveal factors which determined choices made in the past.

	<b>with age</b>		<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Percentage of older persons participating in mentoring/training programmes	1. Survey 2. School records 3. NGO information 4. UN agency reports
<b>Issue 5: Intergenerational solidarity</b>	<b>Objective 1: Strengthening of solidarity through equity and reciprocity between generations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Interviews with people of different age groups</i></li> <li>2. <i>Focus groups</i></li> <li>3. <i>School competition on perceptions of ageing</i></li> </ul>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Availability, scope and coverage of initiatives for strengthening greater inter-generational solidarity	1. Government information 2. NGO information 3. School curriculum and reports
			<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Percentage of older persons with a positive view toward younger/older generation 2. Percentage of older persons providing support (e.g., monetary, care, etc.) to younger members of family /community/ neighbourhood) 3. Percentage of younger persons having a positive view about older persons	1. Survey 2. CBO's information 3. Media survey
<b>Issue 6: Eradication of poverty</b>	<b>Objective 1: Reduction of poverty among older persons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Livelihood analysis</i></li> <li>2. <i>Institutional analysis</i></li> <li>3. <i>Focus groups</i></li> </ul>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Availability, scope and coverage of poverty reduction strategies of the government, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), which include older persons as a target group	1. Information from MDG reports 2. Government information on PRSPs

			<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of older persons living below national poverty line<sup>15</sup></li> <li>2. Percentage of older persons living below international poverty line (\$1/day)<sup>16</sup> (ref. to MDG indicator 1)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey</li> <li>2. MDG reports if age-disaggregated</li> </ol>
<p><b>Issue 7: Income security, social protection/social security and poverty prevention</b></p>	<p><b>Objective 1: Promotion of programmes to enable all workers to acquire basic social protection/social security, including where applicable, pensions, disability insurance and health benefits</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Livelihood analysis</i></li> <li>2. <i>Focus groups</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of legislation ensuring basic social protection for all ages</li> <li>2. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes of social protection such as non-contributory pensions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> </ol>
			<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of older persons benefiting from basic social security/protection programmes</li> <li>2. Percentage of older persons using various public health services</li> <li>3. Worker to retiree ratio</li> <li>4. Percentage of health service users who are satisfied with received services</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey</li> <li>2. Government information</li> <li>3. NGO information</li> </ol>

<sup>15</sup> World Bank: *World Development Report 2000/2001*, New York, 2001

<sup>16</sup> World Bank: *World Development Report 2000/2001*, New York, 2001

	<p><b>Objective 2: Sufficient minimum income for all older persons, paying particular attention to socially and economically disadvantaged groups</b></p>	<p>1. <i>Livelihood analysis</i> 2. <i>Focus groups</i></p>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <p>1. Availability, scope and coverage of public and private programmes designed to ensure sufficient minimum income for all older persons</p>	<p>1. Government information 2. Private sector information 3. NGO information</p>
			<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <p>1. Percentage of older persons receiving minimum income 2. Percentage of older persons able to meet their needs on minimum income provided 3. Sources of income, including labour, pensions, or family transfers</p>	<p>1. Survey 2. Government information 3. Private sector information 4. NGO information</p>
<p><b>Issue 8: Emergency situations</b></p>	<p><b>Objective 1: Equal access by older persons to food, shelter and medical care and other services during and after natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies</b></p>	<p>1. <i>Focus groups</i> 2. <i>Interviews</i> 3. <i>Oral history, including history of natural disasters and historical profiles</i></p>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <p>1. Availability, scope and coverage of government programmes for older persons in emergency situations 2. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes of humanitarian and disaster relief agencies targeting older persons 3. Involvement of older persons in decision-making emergency situations</p>	<p>1. Government information 2. NGO information</p>

			<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of older persons who have received appropriate assistance in an emergency situation</li> <li>2. Percentage of older persons who were targeted in programmes of humanitarian and disaster relief agencies</li> <li>3. Participation of older persons in decision-making structures on emergency situations</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey</li> <li>2. UN agency reports (e.g., UNHCR, WFP, FAO, WHO)</li> </ol>
	<p><b>Objective 2: Enhanced contributions of older persons to the reestablishment and reconstruction of communities and the rebuilding of the social fabric following</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Focus groups</i></li> <li>2. <i>Institutional analysis</i></li> <li>3. <i>Historical profiles</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of government programmes which include contributions of older persons to deal with emergency situations</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> </ol>

	<p><b>fabric following emergencies</b></p>		<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <p>1. Percentage of older persons contributing to rebuilding of society (community) after emergency situations</p>	<p>1. Survey</p> <p>2. NGO information</p>
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<p><b>Priority direction II: Advancing health and well-being into old age</b></p>				
<p><b>Issue 1: Health promotion and well-being throughout life</b></p>	<p><b>Objective 1: Reduction of the cumulative effects of factors that increase the risk of disease and consequently potential dependence in older age</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Focus groups</i></li> <li>2. <i>Livelihood analysis, flow diagrams</i><sup>17</sup></li> </ol>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of gender-specific health/active ageing targets</li> <li>2. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes promoting healthy and active ageing including reduction of behavioral risk factors and environmental risk factors at all ages but with particular attention to persons older than 50 years</li> <li>3 Availability of research projects identifying risk factors at different ages</li> <li>4. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes empowering older persons in promoting health or preventing and managing diseases</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> <li>3. Research reports</li> </ol>

<sup>17</sup> Flow diagrammes can be used to show causes, effects, relationships and impacts of an event, policy or programme on people's lives.

			<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Reduction of risk factors (prevalence of smoking, physical inactivity, overweight/obesity, alcohol abuse, etc.)	1. Survey 5. Research reports
	<b>Objective 2:  Development of policies to prevent ill-health among older persons</b>	1. <i>Focus groups</i> 2. <i>Ranking and scoring exercises</i> <sup>18</sup>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Availability, scope and coverage of non-communicable disease prevention programmes (including mental, vision, hearing and dental health) particularly at the primary health care level  2. Adoption of safety standards to prevent injuries at all ages  3. Availability, scope and coverage of age-friendly primary health care facilities  4. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes promoting health related quality of life and general quality of life	1. Government information 2. Trade unions information 3. MDG reports 4. WHO reports 5. NGO reports 6. Research reports

<sup>18</sup> Ranking and scoring exercises can be used to understand people's value rating of materials or services, their preferences and how decisions are made, for example, about uptake of types of health services. .

			<b>Outcome:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Life expectancy</li> <li>2. Healthy life expectancy</li> <li>3. Changes of life quality</li> <li>3. Disability rate</li> <li>4. Chronic disease morbidity</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National census</li> <li>2. Survey</li> <li>3. National Human Development Report</li> <li>4. Assessment of quality of life<sup>19</sup></li> <li>5. . Epidemiological surveillance, including noncommunicable disease surveillance<sup>20</sup></li> <li>6. WHO statistics: healthy life expectancy (HALE)<sup>21</sup></li> </ol>
	<b>Objective 3: Access to food and adequate nutrition for all older persons</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Focus groups</i></li> <li>2. <i>Daily activity diagrams or diaries</i><sup>22</sup></li> <li>3. <i>Livelihood analysis</i></li> </ol>	<b>Instrumental:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of national dietary goals for all ages</li> <li>2. Availability, scope and coverage of community-based balanced nutritional programmes which include persons of all ages</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> </ol>

<sup>19</sup> For approaches to assessment of quality of life, please consult the WHO website introducing the WHOQOL instruments (<http://www.who.int/evidence/assessment-instruments/qol/>)

<sup>20</sup> [http://www.who.int/ncd\\_surveillance/infobase/en/](http://www.who.int/ncd_surveillance/infobase/en/)

<sup>21</sup> <http://www3.who.int/whosis/hale>

<sup>22</sup> Visual representations illustrating a person's daily activities, or a regular record of food intake over a period of time, can generate information about household and individual food intake and analysis of problems.

			<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of households with older persons with sustainable and accessible safe water</li> <li>2. Proportion of older persons with sustainable access to an improved water source (ref. to MDG indicator 29)</li> <li>3. Percentage of older persons having access to community-based balanced nutritional programmes</li> <li>4. Percentage of older persons below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (ref. to MDG indicator 5)</li> <li>5. Prevalence of malnutrition among older persons</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National census</li> <li>2. Survey</li> <li>3. MDG reports if age-disaggregated</li> </ol>
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<b>Issue 2: Universal and equal access to health-care services</b>	<b>Objective 1: Elimination of social and economic inequalities based on age, gender or any other ground, including linguistic barriers, to ensure that older persons have universal and equal access to health care</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Focus groups</i></li> <li>2. <i>Wellbeing ranking</i><sup>23</sup></li> </ol>	<b>Instrumental:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of community-based programmes for universal and equal access and utilization of health services with particular focus on discriminated groups of older persons</li> <li>2. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes facilitating the use by older persons of health care services</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> </ol>
				<b>Outcome:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of older persons having access to health and rehabilitation resources</li> <li>2. Proportion of older population with access to affordable essential drugs (ref. to MDG indicator 46)</li> <li>3. Availability of assistive devices and home based services without age limits</li> </ol>
	<b>Objective 2: Development and strengthening of primary health-care services to meet the needs of older persons and promote their inclusion in the process</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Focus groups</i></li> <li>2. <i>Ranking and scoring exercises</i></li> </ol>	<b>Instrumental:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of community-based programmes for universal and equal access to primary health care services</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> </ol>

<sup>23</sup> Many methods of wellbeing ranking have been developed to understand how different people perceive wellbeing and poverty. Exercises can be used to identify the most vulnerable groups and better understand the nature of social exclusion and discrimination in a particular environment.

	<b>inclusion in the process</b>		<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Percentage of older persons having access to primary health care services	1. Survey
	<b>Objective 3: Development of a continuum of health care to meet the needs of older persons</b>	<i>1. Focus groups</i>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Establishment of guidelines, standards and norms of health care and rehabilitation services for older persons 2. Availability, scope and coverage of community-based programmes establishing and coordinating a full range of health care services 3. Availability, scope and coverage of health care facilities with specialized care for older clients <sup>24</sup>	1. Government information 2. NGO information
			<b>Outcome:</b> 1. List of all health care services ever used by older persons 2. Subjective satisfaction of the fulfillment of older persons' needs	1. Survey 2. Government information 3. NGO information

<sup>24</sup> HelpAge International, WHO, U.S. National Institute on Aging, *Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on ageing: A critical review in sub-Saharan Africa*, (WHO/EIP/GPE/01.1), Geneva, 2001

	<p><b>Objective 4:</b>  <b>Involvement of older persons in the development and strengthening of primary and long -term care services</b></p>	<p><i>1. Focus groups</i></p>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b>  1. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes that were developed with the involvement of older persons</p>	<p>1. Government information  2. NGO information</p>
			<p><b>Outcome:</b>  1. Percentage of older persons having participated in the planning, implementation and evaluation of health care programmes</p>	<p>1. Survey</p>
<p><b>Issue 3: Older persons and HIV/AIDS</b></p>	<p><b>Objective 1:</b>  <b>Improvement in the assessment of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the health of older persons,</b></p>	<p><i>1. Focus groups</i></p>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b>  1. Inclusion of data on older persons (both infected and care-givers) in national HIV/AIDS statistics</p>	<p>1. Government information  2. NGO information</p>

	<p><b>both for those who are infected and those who are caregivers for infected of surviving family members</b></p>		<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HIV prevalence among older persons</li> <li>2. Percentage of households with older persons affected by HIV/AIDS<sup>25</sup></li> <li>3. Contraceptive prevalence rate among older persons (ref. to MDG indicator 19)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey</li> <li>2. MDG reports if age-disaggregated</li> </ol>
	<p><b>Objective 2: Provision of adequate information, training in caregiving skills, medical care and social support to older persons living with HIV/AIDS and their caregivers</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>NGO information including faith-based groups</i></li> <li>2. <i>Focus groups</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of information campaigns on HIV/AIDS targeting older persons</li> <li>2. Availability, scope and coverage of training programmes in care giving skills and medical care implemented for older caregivers of HIV/AIDS patients</li> <li>3. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes providing social support for older caregivers of HIV/AIDS patients</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> </ol>

<sup>25</sup> HelpAge International, WHO, U.S. National Institute on Aging, *Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on ageing: A critical review in sub-Saharan Africa*, (WHO/EIP/GPE/01.1), Geneva, 2001

			<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of older persons reporting to be informed about various aspects of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>2. Percentage of older caregivers of HIV/AIDS patients receiving training in caregiving skills and medical care programmes</li> <li>3. Percentage of older caregivers of HIV/AIDS patients receiving social support programmes</li> </ol>	1. Survey
	<p><b>Objective 3:</b>  <b>Enhancement and recognition of the contribution of older persons to development in their role as caregivers for children with chronic diseases.</b></p>	<p><i>1. Focus groups</i></p>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of community-based programmes promoting recognition of the contribution of older persons as caregivers for HIV/AIDS patients</li> </ol>	1. Government information

	<p><b>with chronic diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and as surrogate parents</b></p>		<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of older persons caring for orphaned grandchildren/kin<sup>26</sup></li> <li>2. Percentage of older persons caring for adult children with HIV/AIDS<sup>27</sup></li> <li>3. Percentage of older persons caring for grandchildren with HIV/AIDS<sup>28</sup></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey</li> <li>2. Media analysis</li> <li>3. NGO information including from faith-based groups</li> </ol>
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<sup>26</sup> HelpAge International, WHO, U.S. National Institute on Aging, *Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on ageing: A critical review in sub-Saharan Africa*, (WHO/EIP/GPE/01.1), Geneva, 2001

<sup>27</sup> HelpAge International, WHO, U.S. National Institute on Aging, *Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on ageing: A critical review in sub-Saharan Africa*, (WHO/EIP/GPE/01.1), Geneva, 2001

<sup>28</sup> HelpAge International, WHO, U.S. National Institute on Aging, *Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on ageing: A critical review in sub-Saharan Africa*, (WHO/EIP/GPE/01.1), Geneva, 2001

<b>Issue 4: Training of care providers and health professionals</b>	<b>Objective 1: Provision of improved information and training for health professionals and para-professionals on the needs of older persons</b>	<i>1. Focus groups</i>	<b>Instrumental:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of primary health care workers (doctors, nurses, physical therapists, district health workers, lab technicians, social workers et al.) trained in core competencies of geriatrics</li> <li>2. Number of geriatricians in geriatric care</li> <li>3. Number of health care and social care professionals with training in the care of older clients, per capita<sup>29</sup></li> <li>4. Number of informal caregivers trained in basic knowledge regarding the special care of older persons</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. Survey</li> </ol>
			<b>Outcome:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of older persons having received health care by specialized geriatric services</li> <li>2. Percentage of older persons receiving informal care from trained people</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey</li> </ol>

<sup>29</sup> HelpAge International, WHO, U.S. National Institute on Aging, *Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on ageing: A critical review in sub-Saharan Africa*, (WHO/EIP/GPE/01.1), Geneva, 2001

<b>Issue 5: Mental health needs of older persons</b>	<b>Objective 1: Development of comprehensive mental health-care services ranging from prevention to early intervention, the provision of treatment services and the management of mental health problems in older persons</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Focus groups</i></li> <li>2. <i>Ranking and scoring exercises</i></li> <li>3. <i>Daily activity diagrammes</i></li> <li>4. <i>Institutional analysis</i></li> </ol>	<b>Instrumental:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes and services designed to develop comprehensive mental health-care services for older persons at all levels, particularly at the community level</li> <li>2. Availability, scope and coverage of prevention programmes devoted to mental health</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> </ol>
			<b>Outcome:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Age disaggregated prevalence and incidence of mental health problems</li> <li>2. Percentage of older persons having received mental health-care services in the last twelve months</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. Survey</li> <li>3. WHO statistics</li> </ol>

<p><b>Issue 6: Older persons and disabilities</b></p>	<p><b>Objective 1: Maintenance of maximum functional capacity throughout the life course and promotion of the full participation of older persons with disabilities</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Focus groups</i></li> <li>2. <i>Daily activity diagrammes</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes aiming at maintaining the highest level of functional capacity throughout the life course</li> <li>2. Availability, scope and coverage of policies and programmes creating an age-friendly environment</li> <li>3. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes dealing with disabilities at all ages</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> </ol>
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			<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Number of older persons covered by programmes aimed at preventing the decline of functional capacities 2. Number of dwelling units adapted to the needs of older persons with disabilities	1. Survey 2. Research findings
<b>Priority direction III:  Ensuring enabling and supportive environments</b>				
<b>Issue 1: Housing and the living environment</b>	<b>Objective 1: Promotion of “ageing in place” in the community with due regard to individual preferences and affordable housing options for older persons</b>	1. <i>Focus groups</i> 2. <i>Seminars/conferences and consultation fora</i>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes promoting age-integrated community	1. Government information 2. NGO information 3. Survey 4. Private sector information

	<b>options for older persons</b>		<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Percentage of older persons reporting on their housing and living conditions as age-adequate  2. Percentage of households with older persons having a toilet, bathing facilities, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal, electric lighting, improved sanitation and safe water	1. National census 2. Survey 3. MDG reports if age-disaggregated
	<b>Objective 2: Improvement in housing and environmental design to promote independent living by taking into account the needs of older persons particular those with disabilities</b>	1. <i>Focus groups</i> 2. <i>Seminars/conferences and consultation fora</i>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes promoting independent living, mobility and accessibility	1. Government information 2. NGO information
			<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Percentage of older persons living on their own with needs of and receiving support 2. Percentage of older persons with needs of but not receiving support 3. Percentage of older persons receiving mobile/extramural services	1. Survey
	<b>Objective 3: Improved availability of accessible and affordable transportation for older persons</b>	1. <i>Focus groups</i> 2. <i>Seminars/conferences and consultation fora</i>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes promoting availability of barrier-free and appropriate public and private transportation systems	1. Government information

			<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Percentage of older persons expressing their satisfaction with the transportation systems	1. Survey
<b>Issue 2: Care and support for caregivers</b>	<b>Objective 1: Provision of a continuum of care and services for older persons from various sources and support for caregivers</b>	1. <i>Focus groups</i> 2. <i>Seminars/conferences and consultation fora</i>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes facilitating family and community care for older persons	1. Government information 2. NGO information 3. Private sector information
			<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Percentage of older persons receiving family, community and government support services 2. Percentage of family and community care-givers receiving government support services 3. Percentage of care-givers expressing satisfaction with support received in their role as care-givers	1. Survey
	<b>Objective 2: Support the caregiving role of older persons, particularly older women</b>	1. <i>Focus groups</i> 2. <i>Seminars/conferences and consultation fora</i>	<b>Instrumental:</b> 1. Availability, scope and coverage of support programmes for older caregivers	1. Government information 2. NGO information
			<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Percentage of older persons providing care	1. Survey

<b>Issue 3: Neglect, abuse and violence</b>	<b>Objective 1: Elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence of older persons</b>	<i>1. Focus groups</i>	<b>Instrumental:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of legislation to combat elder neglect, abuse and violence</li> <li>2. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes combating neglect, abuse and violence against older persons, including programmes for awareness building among the general public and training of health and social services professionals regarding characteristics of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons</li> <li>3. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes facilitating report of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons</li> <li>4. Development of tools detecting neglect, abuse and violence against older persons</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> <li>3. Police, hospital and social services records</li> </ol>
			<b>Outcome:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of older victims reporting neglect and abuse</li> <li>2. Incidences of reports by older persons of neglect, abuse and violence</li> <li>3. Incidences of reports by others on neglect, abuse and violence against older persons</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> <li>3. Police, social services and hospital records</li> </ol>

	<b>Objective 2: Creation of support services to address elder abuse</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Focus groups</li> <li>2. Seminars/conferences and consultation fora</li> </ol>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes providing support services to older victims of neglect, abuse and violence</li> </ol> <p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of older persons having sought services for victims of abuse</li> <li>2. Percentage of older persons having sought services for themselves as victims of abuse</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> </ol>
<b>Issue 4: Images of ageing</b>	<b>Objective 1: Enhancement of public recognition of the authority, wisdom, productivity and other important contributions of older persons</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advocacy and self-help groups, including publications by older persons themselves</li> <li>2. Focus groups</li> <li>3. Seminars/conferences and consultation fora</li> <li>4. Publications by older persons</li> <li>5. Media watch programme</li> </ol>	<p><b>Instrumental:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability, scope and coverage of public awareness campaigns on ageing</li> <li>2. Availability, scope and coverage of programmes in the media to foster and promote positive images of ageing and older persons, starting from primary schools</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government information</li> <li>2. NGO information</li> <li>3. Media analysis</li> </ol>

			<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of younger persons having positive attitudes towards ageing and older persons</li> <li>2. Percentage of older persons having a positive perception about themselves</li> <li>3. Percentage of older persons indicating perceived positive attitude of younger persons towards older persons<sup>30</sup></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Survey</li> </ol>
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<sup>30</sup> HelpAge International, WHO, U.S. National Institute on Aging, *Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on ageing: A critical review in sub-Saharan Africa*, (WHO/EIP/GPE/01.1), Geneva, 2001