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Analysis of the Voluntary National Reviews Submitted to the 2023 High-Level Political Forum

Regarding the Concerns of Older Persons

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	2
Bahrain.....	4
Bosnia & Herzegovina.....	9
Brunei Darussalam.....	12
Burkina Faso.....	13
Cambodia.....	13
Canada.....	13
Central African Republic.....	14
Chile.....	14
Comoros.....	16
Croatia.....	17
Democratic Republic of Congo.....	20
European Union.....	20
Fiji.....	21
France.....	21
Guyana.....	22
Iceland.....	22
Ireland.....	23
Kuwait.....	28
Liechtenstein.....	29
Lithuania.....	30
Maldives.....	32
Mongolia.....	36
Poland.....	37
Portugal.....	37
Romania.....	38
Romania Voluntary Subnational Review.....	40
Rwanda.....	41
Saint Kitts & Nevis.....	41
Saudi Arabia.....	41
Singapore.....	43
Slovakia.....	44
Tajikistan.....	45
Timor-Leste.....	45
Turkmenistan.....	46
United Republic of Tanzania.....	47
Uzbekistan.....	47
Vietnam.....	48
Zambia.....	48

Executive Summary

Gray Panthers NYC has analyzed the 2023 Voluntary National Reviews submitted to the High-Level Political Forum, for references to older persons. The HLPF on Sustainable Development is a central platform within the United Nations for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The HLPF meets annually under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and brings together government officials, policymakers, and stakeholders from various sectors. The Voluntary National Review (VNR) process encourages transparency, accountability, and peer learning among countries. This report highlights where countries included or failed to include older persons in their progress of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The theme for the 2023 High-Level Political Forum was “Accelerating the recovery for the coronavirus (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development at all levels.” With recovery from the pandemic being at the forefront of the agenda, commentary on the devastating and disproportionate effects the virus had on older persons is imperative. However of the 39 submitted VNR’s only Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, the European Union, France, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Kuwait, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Singapore mentioned older persons and COVID-19. Many of the references to older persons and COVID-19 were brief and failed to acknowledge the full social, economic and health effects of the pandemic on older persons. Despite this, certain countries offered more insight to their coronavirus recovery programs specifically for older persons. For instance, Belgium emphasized mental health and the priority of accessible psychologists during and after the pandemic for vulnerable groups such as the older adults. Ireland called for intergenerational collaboration in the coronavirus pandemic recovery process. While it is important to acknowledge that some countries included older persons in coronavirus recovery progress, the lack of overall attention to the concerns for older persons in a post pandemic world shows that they are not a priority for countries moving forward. This is incredibly disappointing, considering the disproportionate hardships older adults has faced due to the coronavirus pandemic

The HLPF’s theme of recovery from the coronavirus pandemic should encourage countries to emphasize the revitalization of long-term care and health care systems. Bosnia & Herzegovina remarkably noted their long-term care programs, and provided an example of “aging with dignity.” While some countries did mention their efforts to improve the care services provided to older persons, long term care needs to be a greater priority for countries focusing on recovery from the pandemic.

Besides references to older persons in regards to Covid-19 recovery, many countries impressively included older persons when discussing ageism, Age-Friendly Cities, data collection and international agreements. Slovakia’s Voluntary National Review included a reference to the Madrid International Plan on Aging. This was the only reference found to an international commitment to protecting the rights of older persons. Also, Iceland’s reference to Age-Friendly cities is notable for its inclusion of older persons in the progress of achieving SDG 11. Canada and Ireland were also the only two countries that made a specific reference to ageism. Chile as well as Iceland, mentioned dialogue and discussion with older adults as an imperative component to the lead up of compiling their VNR’s. Finally, Zambia's indication of the lack of reliable data available to report on marginalized groups is extremely significant. Inaccurate

data collection is a major barrier for improving upon the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in regards to vulnerable populations such as the older people.

Overall, VNR analysis during the High-Level Political Forum is an essential component to determine the inclusivity of older persons per each country's submission. Therefore, this analysis is meant to encourage countries to not leave older persons behind in their progress of the Sustainable Development Goals and to further acknowledge the evolving concerns of the senior community.

Caveat: All VNR's not originally in English have been translated, and may not be analyzed in depth.

This report has been prepared by the Gray Panthers NYC interns - Breanna Walsh, Nellie Kochnari and Sophia Casale. For further information please contact Jack Kupferman at jkupferman@aol.com or visit www.graypanthersnyc.org.

All 2023 VNR reports can be found on the official UN HLPF website- [VNRs | High-Level Political Forum 2023 \(un.org\)](#)

Bahrain

SDG - 1,4 & 10

Covid-19 Response and Recovery-

- Regarding Vaccine Campaign
 - “The flexibility of receiving a vaccine; appointments could be booked via the ‘BeAware’ App, and if someone was over 50, they could visit a walk-in health center, while for those with special needs or **older adults**, mobile units were made available”

SDG 1- No Poverty

- “The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain guarantees social protection for the **elderly**, orphaned, widowed, unemployed, and people with disability or diseases. As stipulated in Bahrain’s Economic Vision 2030, the Government’s priority is to improve Bahrainis’ quality of life through better jobs opportunities and higher wages. The Kingdom is making continuous efforts to improve standards of living through robust social protection measures, targeted poverty alleviation programs, employment generation strategies, economic stimulation initiatives, and investments in education and skills development.”
- Social Support Programs
 - “Social Security: Provided to eligible individuals and families under 11 categories including families in need, widows, divorcees, **elderly**, families of prisoners, those unable to work, individuals with disabilities, unmarried daughters, and orphans.”
 - “Other examples of support include discount cards for senior citizens, **aged 60 and older**, and those with disabilities, which offer fee reductions on a range of government services”
- Social Development Centers
 - “Social development centers aim to serve the **elderly**, people with disabilities, and low-income individuals and families through providing specialized services such as learning and training, rehabilitation facilities, gyms and special needs services. The Ministry of Social Development manages 9 social development centers and plans to continue expanding in this area, with the construction of five more social development centers across the Kingdom. The recently completed Budaiya Comprehensive Community Centre, serves the Northern Governorate and offers social support, family counseling, training programs, employment support, and dedicated centers for the **elderly** and children. The Ministry is also finalizing the Mubarak Kanoo Social Centre in the Capital Governorate, which will house an elderly club, social research sections, family counseling, and incubators for productive families.”

SDG 4- Quality Education

- The UNESCO King Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa Prize for the Use of ICT in Education
 - “To date, the Prize has been awarded to 26 laureates, championing projects and innovation in areas of: digital learning programs during the COVID-19 pandemic; digital learning for refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people; educational entertainment; use of AI to reach learners from rural and remote areas; detecting and supporting learners with dyslexia; enhancing visual media for learners with disabilities or

limited ability for expression; and digital literacy among students, adults in employment, **seniors** and others.”

SDG 10- Reduced Inequalities

- “Investment in community centers and accessibility services for people with disabilities and the **elderly** underline the nation’s efforts towards fostering an inclusive society. Thus, Bahrain’s actions embody a steadfast dedication towards achieving a future marked by reduced inequalities.”
- Social Security and Welfare
 - “The Government of Bahrain, as mentioned in SDG 1 (No Poverty), paid close attention to providing the necessary social security programs in the case of the **elderly**, sickness, disability, orphanhood, widowhood, or unemployment, to all those eligible.”

Barbados

SDG - 1,2,3,6,10,11,13 & 16

Intro -

- Opening Statement
 - “We are using renewable energy to meet both our targets to protect our natural and built environments, as well as our target of greater economic empowerment and **intergenerational** wealth for a larger number of Barbadians”
- Social Context
 - “Barbados faces a challenge of its **ageing** population and declining fertility rates¹⁶ as shown in Table 2, which may affect our economic and social development in the future.”
 - “Barbados population, estimated at 281, 995 is relatively aged, with 16% of the population over the **age of 65,**”

SDG 1 - End Poverty

- Overview
 - Ministry of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs
 - “Institutionally, the Government is currently engaged in the strengthening of its Social Protection System which falls under the Ministry of People Empowerment and **Elder** Affairs (MPEA). The institutional strengthening of the social protection system is being designed to protect the poorest and most **vulnerable** from adverse socio economic shocks and risks
 - People Protected by Social Protection Services”
 - “**Older Persons** = 63.5%”
 - Strengthening Human and Social Development Programme (SHSD)
 - “Under the programme, four (4) areas of critical interventions are addressed, aimed at breaking the cycle of **intergenerational** poverty and improving quality of life.”
 - BARSPIP
 - “The BARSPIP 2021 – 2024, ‘adopts a rightsbased approach, which seeks to ensure that the most vulnerable citizens receive the necessary services to break cycles of poverty across **generations** and ultimately transform their lives’”

- Strategic Objective 4:
 - “Income Security for Older Persons...increase pensions”

SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

- Progress
 - “By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older people.”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Wellbeing

- Overview
 - “In fiscal year 2017-2018, the Barbados Drug Service Special Benefit Service which provides formulary medicines free of cost to children under 16 years of age, persons over age 65, and persons diagnosed with diabetes, cancer, hypertension, glaucoma, asthma, and/or epilepsy,”
 - “The QEH, which is a public institution, has over 600 beds and provides specialized care in areas such as pediatrics, obstetrics, plastic surgery and radiology. There are also five (5) district hospitals for care of the elderly.”
 - “Free medical care at public hospitals and polyclinics and this includes a wide range of benefits and services including maternity, HIV/ AIDS treatment, geriatric care, nutrition services and emergency care.”
- Ministry of Health and Wellness Initiative
 - “The Geriatric and the District Hospitals introduced therapeutic dietary services in January 2021. Therapeutic dietary services aim to enhance the health of elderly clients who easily become frail and weak through poor dietary intake, and to improve the management of nutrition related medical conditions.”
 - “Additionally, refurbishments at the Geriatric Hospital in 2018 and the completion of outstanding repairs at the St. Philip District Hospital resulted in increased total bed capacity of 408. These actions will further enhance the rehabilitative services and promote the independence, dignity and well-being of all clients.”

SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities

- Overview
 - “We have also developed a National Policy on Ageing and a National Policy to improve the lives of Persons with Disabilities to provide protection for the vulnerable sectors within our society. All our policies and programmes, including those of our civil society partners, consider the needs of our citizens while advancing the country’s developmental agenda.”
- Plans, Programmes, Projects and Initiatives
 - The new Charter of Barbados
 - “The Charter of Barbados is premised on five articles, the first of which states that all Barbadians are born free and are equal in human dignity and rights regardless of age, race, ethnicity, faith, class, cultural and educational background, ability, sex, gender or sexual orientation. Article II states that “Everyone in Barbados has a duty to care for each other and to ensure that our relationships are at all times characterized by courtesy, civility and mutual

respect. We remain conscious that every generation is indebted to those generations that preceded it and is morally obligated to the one that follows.”

- Ministry of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs
 - “In 2022 the MPEA began the process of developing several social protection policies and legislations aimed at improving the lives of vulnerable groups in Barbados. These policies and legislations are all in various stages of completion, with several already completed and others due for completion by December 2023. The Policies include:
 - the National Policy on Ageing (completed);
 - National Policy to Improve the Lives of Persons with Disabilities (completed);
 - Child Protection Legislation (completed);
 - Ageing Legislation; and Disability Legislation.
- Civil Society Initiatives
 - Barbados Council for the Disabled
 - “Other entities represent adults with disabilities of all ages and other persons working on behalf of persons with disabilities.”
- Progress
 - “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.”

SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Progress
 - “By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older people and people living with disabilities.”
 - “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, people living with disabilities and older people.”

SDG13 - Climate Action

Plans, Programmes, Projects and Initiatives

- Ministry of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs
 - “The MPEA will undertake two (2) critical initiatives aimed at strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change and natural disasters.”
- Green Climate Fund 0 The Blue Green Bank
 - “The Blue Green Bank will strengthen financing capacity and infrastructure to attract other financial players, including banks, credit unions, pension funds, and insurance companies, and will build awareness of a more resilient and sustainable Caribbean.”

SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- Civil Society Initiatives
 - Barbados Christian Council

- “provides social support mechanisms for persons in the community including **seniors**. Additionally, the Council also established a Justice and Peace Team that is directly responsible for addressing social issues in the country and provides decision-making support to the GOB in the areas of education and constitution reform.”

Belgium

SDG - 3,8 & 17

Introduction -

- “As a federal state, Belgium enshrined the pursuit of sustainable development in its constitution to give it a broad basis and the highest degree of commitment. Article 7bis states (freely translated): “In the exercise of their respective competences, the federal State, communities and regions pursue the objectives of sustainable development in its social, economic and environmental dimensions, taking into account **intergenerational** solidarity.””

SDG3 - Good Health and Wellbeing

- Disease Prevention and Promoting Health
 - “Flanders continues to invest in mental health care and specifically in the residential and quality of life of the **elderly** in residential care centres”
- First-Line Care and Psycho-Social
 - “Projects for the reform of mental health for children and youth, adults and the **elderly** are ongoing, and are optimised where possible. During the COVID-19 crisis, first-line care psychologists became more accessible for vulnerable groups. Evaluation and optimisation also enhance this operation”

SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Challenges
 - “A quantitative and qualitative mismatch, **an ageing population**, technology and digitalisation that will change the nature of jobs are just some of the challenges.”

SDG17 - Partnerships For The Goals

- Policy and Enabling Environment
 - Leaving No One Behind
 - “it is important to design assisted living regions close to the place of residence with active participation of the **older generation**”
 - “The Supporting **Seniors** Close to Home project aims to make the best use of the available opportunities of the overall concept for seniors policy. Demographic changes emphasize the need to further develop services for those in need of care. “
 - “To further support people with support needs and their caring family members, it is important to promote empowerment among both **seniors** and people with disabilities. This is the crux of the German-speaking Community’s future Independent Living project.”
 - “To enable or facilitate the participation of **older people** in professional life and voluntary activities, we need to adapt infrastructure and working conditions.”

- The SDGs at the Local Level - the 2030 Agenda as a Strategic Framework
 - “For the period 2020-2024, an action plan on equal opportunities was drawn up, consisting of working groups preparing findings, the evaluation of already implemented or ongoing measures and the specific actions to be taken to make Jette an exemplary and inclusive place that can welcome every person with the same respect and dignity, regardless of **age**, gender, sexual orientation, origin, religion or disability.”
- Civil Society Contribution
 - Employers’ Organizations
 - “Our country faces four major challenges: the trend of slowing economic growth and productivity growth, **the ageing of our population**, (global) climate change, the international trend of deglobalisation”
- Implementation of the SDGs at the Local Level
 - Citizen-Centered Services
 - “The 'Neighbourhood Cart' is a mobile community store and service centre that travels around the municipality of Bornem on a set route. Residents can buy fresh, local produce there and ask questions about municipal services. The neighborhood cart enhances the self-reliance of residents, especially the **elderly** and less mobile, and provides employment for people who have difficulty accessing the regular labour market”
 - “During the corona pandemic, municipal governments took additional measures to ensure much-needed civic services. Volunteers or municipal staff called **elderly** residents, and municipalities set up emergency hotlines for residents in need of a chat. In this way, municipalities tackled loneliness and identified care needs.”
 - Key Messages and Recommendations
 - “Disaggregation is limited in existing data, for example, by **age**, gender or neighborhood. However, this is necessary to effectively meet the principle of Leaving No One Behind.”

Bosnia & Herzegovina

SDG - 1,2,3,4,5 & 10

Implementation Modalities-

- Good Governance and Public Sector Management
 - “Responsible citizen-oriented administration and provision of better services to citizens and businesses are at the center of good governance. Digitalized services, based on modern technology, consider the needs of beneficiaries, such as people with disabilities, **the elderly**, foreigners and families with children.”
- Society of Equal Opportunities
 - “The development pathway of a society of equal opportunities is closely linked to the principle of “Leave No One Behind.” It involves addressing various aspects such as improving public administration, fostering income growth and employment, and

enhancing social and healthcare systems. By doing so, it aims to provide better protection for those who face higher poverty and vulnerability risks, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, residents of remote rural areas, women, children, and others. “

- .The Civil Society COntribution to the Agenda 2030 Implementation
 - “In BiH, local communities have generally established effective collaborations with civil society organizations, employing various mechanisms to engage them in policy creation, implementation, and monitoring. These mechanisms include forums for local communities, development partner groups, and other platforms that facilitate the participation of civil society organizations. Moreover, support for projects and initiatives led by civil society organizations is wellstructured in many local government units, following a standardized methodology for the transparent selection of projects financed by public funds. Projects are chosen based on their quality and potential to address the challenges faced by local communities, particularly in improving the quality of life for the most vulnerable population groups, such as those in social need or older individuals”

SDG 1- No Poverty

- The Human Development Report 2021 points to significant challenges facing the social protection system in BiH, among which are the aging of the population, emigration of the working-age population, the low rate of economic activity among women and the high prevalence of the informal economy.

SDG 2- Zero Hunger

- “The intersectoral priorities include the fight against climate change, gender equality and improvement of the position of rural women, poverty reduction and caring for the elderly”

SDG 3- Good Health and Wellbeing

- Regarding health expenditure, the costs are increasing year by year, and according to the latest data, they make up 9% of GDP.¹⁴ The continuous increase in expenditures can be partly explained by population aging, and the fact that treatment is becoming “more expensive” with the introduction of new technologies and a broader range of laboratory findings. The services of longterm care, preventive healthcare and health administration are almost exclusively financed from public expenditures...”

SDG 4- Quality Education

- “A decade ago, the overall illiteracy rate in BiH was 2.8%, with a notable disparity between genders. The highest illiteracy rates are found among older women, with a rate of 5.3% for women aged 55-69 and a staggering 25.8% for women over the age of 70. This means that one in four women over the age of 70 in BiH is illiterate. This discrepancy is attributed to the enforcement of compulsory primary education after the Second World War”

SDG 5- Gender Equality

- In terms of educational attainment, women in BiH have made significant progress over time. While there used to be a notable gender difference in the number of illiterate individuals, especially among older women, this gap has gradually diminished. The introduction of compulsory primary education after World War II played a crucial role in this regard, allowing women to catch up with men in terms of educational opportunities.”
- “Many women cite household responsibilities as the primary reason for their inactivity, particularly in terms of caring for their households, children, and/ or elderly and infirm

individuals. This caregiving responsibility significantly contributes to women's lower participation in the labor force.”

SDG 10- Reduced Inequalities

- “Addressing inequality in the country involves improving the position of vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, the Roma community, returnees and internally displaced persons, families with two or more children, **the elderly**, the unemployed, low-skilled workers, women, young people, and children. Simultaneously, reducing inequality among countries entails fostering faster development in least developed and developing nations”
- “The **elderly** faced a poverty rate of 19.6%, while the proportion of children living in relatively poor households stood at 18.7%.”
- “In the RS, a strategy aimed at enhancing the well-being of the elderly has been adopted, setting targets until 2028. Meanwhile, in the FBiH, efforts are underway to draft the Strategy for the Development of the Social and Child Protection System until 2030, which will encompass improvements in the position of the **elderly**. These strategies share a common vision that emphasizes the importance of valuing and utilizing the **elderly** as a valuable resource within the community, harnessing their capabilities and qualities. They also aim to establish a sustainable system of integrated services that promote healthy and active aging, enhancing the overall quality of life for older individuals. The strategies draw inspiration from key international frameworks, including the Madrid International Plan of Action on Aging (MIPAA) and the revised European Social Charter, which outline the obligations of states in respecting the rights of the **elderly**.”
- An example of good practice: Youth for the Elderly
 - “The municipality of Prozor-Rama carries out activities on the promotion of socially useful activities among young people, with an emphasis on improving the **quality of life of the elderly** in need through the project “Youth for The Elderly,” implemented by the “Red Cross Prozor-Rama” Association, with the support of the ReLoad programme. One of the main goals of this project was to establish a Volunteer Service for Young People, and it resulted in ten young volunteers regularly visiting 16 **elderly** people in their homes to support them in doing house chores, cooking meals, going grocery shopping, visiting a doctor, socializing, and carrying out other activities. The project has successfully brought the young and the **elderly** together, promoting social cohesion and reducing isolation among the elderly. This initiative was very significant for the local community because care for the **elderly in need** is not at a satisfactory level in Prozor-Rama. A similar project, “Aging and Health,” is being implemented in the BD BiH, where the Red Cross provides help and home care services in more than 25 local communities for 120 beneficiaries supported by 12 caregivers.”
- An example of good practice: aging with dignity
 - “The project aimed at contributing to the socialization of **older people** in the municipality of Rudo and creating opportunities for humane and continuous support to their lives, which resulted in creating a Day Care Center and defining a model of support for socially excluded beneficiaries, in this case **persons over 60** years of age.”

Brunei Darussalam

SDG - 1,3,10 & 13

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “At present, the government provides free welfare, health care, and education services. A shift in focus, however, is required, particularly the financial and fiscal sustainability of such existing schemes. In the case of social pensions and social assistance, for example, effective delivery of benefits and their fiscal sustainability remain important issues. Future trends could also potentially disrupt the effectiveness of the government’s intervention, for example, rise in ageing population.”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Wellbeing

- “Goal 3 seeks to ensure the health and well-being of all ages. Investing in health remains a priority, however, the challenges are in ensuring sustainability in the long-term when faced with future changes such as changes in demographics due to ageing and advancements in disease control.”
- “Other donation campaigns included fundraising for the underprivileged elderly, campaign for the underprivileged communities, covid-19 donation centre.”

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

- “The country continues to ensure that those in need particularly vulnerable individuals such as Persons with disabilities, underprivileged individuals, senior citizens, and the minorities are afforded equal rights and opportunities in building better lives, and can participate fully in society”
- “The new order and act address issues posing significant challenges to disabled people, the aging population including education, employment, financial support and seclusion
- “These new laws will protect PWDs and senior citizens by imposing severe penalties if convicted of aggravated abuse/and or negligence”
- “Implemented and enacted in October of 2021, the government launched landmark orders to protect vulnerable groups; i) Persons with disabilities act chapter 234; ii) old age pensions and disability allowances chapter 18. The new order and act address issues posing significant challenges to disabled people, the ageing population including education, employment, financial support, and seclusion.”
- As part of welfare reforms and to assist those in need, corporate bodies also step forward to lend a helping hand. BIBD, for example, launched a community for Brunei online platform designed to support MSMEs as well as to raise funds through NGOs. This initiative enables members of the public to donate to those in need including medical front liners, underprivileged, elders, and low-income foreign workers, while at the same time protecting the livelihoods of the local MSMEs.”
- “Other donation campaigns included fundraising for the underprivileged elderly, campaign for the underprivileged communities, covid-19 donation center.”
- “In 2018, MOD issued the different abilities design guidelines under the building control order to ensure that all buildings provide conducive facilities and access for these sectors of the population. The guidelines provide a list of objectives and requirements for mosques, government offices, commercial premises and other types of buildings to be designed with access routes

prepared for PWDs including **older persons** who may have limited movement as well as creating more inclusive universal design concepts such as child-friendly toilets and lactation rooms for nursing mothers.”

Burkina Faso

SDG - 1

SDG1 - No Poverty

- “Implemented and enacted in October 2021, the government launched landmark orders to protect vulnerable groups; i) persons with disability act, and ii) **old age pensions** and disability allowances. The new order and act address issues posing significant challenges to disabled people, including the **aging population.**”

Cambodia

VNR Not Available at the Time of Writing

Canada

SDG - 1,5,8 & 10

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “Poverty rates for **seniors** remain below Canada’s average. Groups of Canadians at greater risk of poverty include: Persons with disabilities, recent immigrants, indigenous peoples, single persons, single mothers”
- “Canada has a robust system of income support for **seniors**, which includes the Old Age Security pension, the Guaranteed Income Supplement for low-income **seniors**, and the Canada Pension Plan, as well as tax-based incentives for retirement savings.”
- “In 2021, the poverty rate for seniors (based on Canada’s official Poverty Line) was 5.6%, significantly lower than the overall population (7.4%) and all other age groups”
- “Other key government benefits such as the Canada workers Benefit and the goods and services tax credit, which like benefits for **seniors**, and the Canada child benefit, are adjusted for inflation”
- “Many of these supports are targeted particularly at **seniors** and families with children”
- “As part of this package, the Government of Manitoba provided every qualifying family in the province with children under age 18 \$250 for the first child plus \$200 for each additional child under 18; provided \$300 to all qualifying **seniors**; increased the basic rate for income assistance; and offered one-time financial relief to food banks”

SDG 5 - Gender Equality

- “The federal 2SLGTGQI+ Action Plan was launched to address the substantial and persisting inequities faced by 2SLGTGQI+ people and communities. The Plan: takes an intersectional approach and considers the disproportionate health, social and economic inequities experience by some 2SLGTGQI+ communities, which are exacerbated by colonialism, systemic racism, sexism, ableism, **ageism**, classism, as well as other interconnected factors”

SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

- “Although Canada enjoys a strong economy, some challenges remain. Inflation, the changing nature of work, an **aging population**, and labour shortages will continue to impact Canada’s labour market and economic growth.

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

- “Canada continues to address income inequality by supporting low-and-modest income Canadians through key federal income support programs like the Canada Child Benefit, as well as the Canada Pension Plan, the **Old Age Security** Program and the Canada Workers Benefit, which were recently enhanced to better support seniors and low-income workers. Restoring the age of eligibility for **Old Age Security** from 67 to 65 helped to prevent about 100,000 future seniors from falling into poverty, while enhancing the Guaranteed Income Supplement for the lowest-income single **seniors** helped nearly 900,000 seniors to better meet their needs. Further, Canada has made it possible for **low-income seniors** who choose to stay in or return to the labour market to earn more income while still receiving the income supplement”

Central African Republic

SDG - 10

SDG 10: Reduce Inequality

- Table 13 showed a “People who have suffered an act of discrimination by type of discrimination and gender”
 - **Discrimination by age**- reported 6% of Men and 12.3% of women

Chile

SDG - 1,2,3,5,8 & 10

“Dialogues with **older people**: The dialogue with groups of **older** people was carried out in the context of the annual meeting of mayors, representatives of organizations from all regions of the country. The event was held in Santiago in December 2022, and was organized by the technical secretary of the national council for the implementation of the 2030 agenda and the national service for the **elderly**.”

“Added to the aforementioned socioeconomic difficulties are structural aspects such as the **aging** process of the population and the situations of people with disabilities, which requires strengthening social protection systems.”

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “Proportion of the population covered by systems or minimum levels of social protection, broken down by sex, distinguishing between boys and girls, the unemployed, **the elderly**, people with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, victims of work accidents, the poor and the vulnerable.”
- “Measuring unpaid work can help understand the amount of time people spend on unpaid activities, such as taking care of their homes or caring for sick or **elderly** relatives, which can have a direct impact on their ability to earn income and get out of poverty.”

SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

- “Recover food that cannot be sold by companies, such as supermarkets, fairs or wholesale vegas, and deliver said food to neighbors who are in a complex economic situation, in addition to collaborating with soup kitchens, **older** adults, pots common, among others.”
- “Considering that the target population of PACAM is the **elderly** and that the demographic and epidemiological profile of the country has changed, the need to make adjustments to the program was raised, to adapt it to the beneficiary population, review the profile and quantity of products for each beneficiary and promote integration with other actions, such as health controls and the national immunization program.”
- “Various themes are addressed by the initiatives presented, where some of these are related to: delivery of food and merchandise for common pots; soup kitchens aimed at the general population, but other more specific ones in favor of children and adolescents, migrants, and the **elderly**; food delivery on street tours; recovery of food that will be discarded for various reasons; implementation of urban gardens for consumption in neighborhoods and territories; support to families with food insecurity and infrastructure to prepare food.”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Wellbeing

- “Vulnerable users were considered as the target population. They were characterized by age range (boys, girls, young people and the **elderly**), and by the use of means of transport that do not have a passenger compartment that can protect them in the event of an accident (pedestrians, users of bicycles and other cycles, and users of motorcycles, because the risk that these groups run on the roads is greater)”
- “Long-stay establishment for highly vulnerable **elderly people**, referred by other institutions because they do not have support networks. Most of them are elderly people who were on the streets, and the residence, in addition to providing them with a space to live, supports them in health, nutrition, cognitive and physical rehabilitation, among others.”
- “First-day care center for the **elderly** with cognitive problems, where families find a place so that the **elderly** can be cared for by the Center’s team and, those who do it regularly, can rest.”

SDG 5 - Gender Equality

- “Another challenge corresponds to the incorporation of the intersectional perspective of violence against women, where conditions such as disability, **the elderly**, belonging to original peoples or LGTBIQ+ are combined.”

SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

- “International trade is an effective tool to create employment and development. Through the incorporation of labor regulations in trade agreements, trade is being linked international with international labor standards rally recognized and contributes to the creation of jobs with certain levels, classified as decent work, with due protection for minors and people who are part of the most **vulnerable groups** in the matter, such as migrant workers, disabled workers and the **elderly**.”

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

- “Multidimensional support for children and adolescents, people with disabilities, the elderly, people living on the streets, migrants and women, in order to cover certain needs and improve the coverage of their basic needs to get them out of poverty.”

Comoros

SDG - 1,2,10,11,13,16 & 17

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “Reduce the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty by half come 2030”
- “Public intervention in the area of social protection is limited to employees in the formal public and private sector through the Comoros Retirement Fund, the National Social Security Solidarity Fund and the Military Pension Fund and National Military Mutual Fund.”
- “The CRC’s mission is to manage the retirement situation of civil servants and private sector workers. To date, 30,570 people are affiliated to the CRC, 67% of whom are public service employees; the other affiliates come from state companies (17%) and only 16% come from formal private companies.”

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

- “empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all citizens, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, and economic or other status.”

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

- “To develop a transportation system that is safe, accessible, viable, and affordable by 2030. Ensuring people in vulnerable situations are considered. These individuals include women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly.”

SDG 13 - Climate Change and Impacts

- “There is a strong need to raise awareness and educate all age groups of the Comorian population on the themes and issues related to climate change.”

SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- “When looking at all types of violence (sexual, cultural, physical, economic and psychological abuse) combined in 2022, 144 cases concerned female victims of all ages, which represented 81% of the reported cases. 37 cases of violence concerned male victims of all ages making up 19%.”

SDG 17 - Partnerships of Goals

- “By 2030, provide increased support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing states. With the aim of improving data quality, acquiring up-to-date and accurate information, and disaggregated new and existing data by income level, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location, and other country-specific criteria.”

Croatia

SDG - 1,3,8,10,11

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “Croatia has implemented a series of reforms, measures and activities aimed at reducing the risk of poverty and ensuring a better standard of living for all citizens. This is primarily reflected in the new strategic and legislative framework which enables continuous work on reforms that have already been launched and the implementation of new ones, specifically those in the areas of **the pension system**, labour market and employment, social welfare and healthcare.”
- “In response to the crises faced by the whole world, above all the consequences of the pandemic and the energy crisis caused by Russian aggression against Ukraine, the Government allocated EUR 6.8 billion through five aid packages for citizens and the economy. The package of measures prevented an increase in the prices of electricity, gas and oil derivatives, and one-time aid was directed to the unemployed, **pensioners** and other **vulnerable groups** of society.”
- Social Welfare System and Protection of the Elderly
 - “activities are constantly being implemented within the pension system with the aim of improving the system, i.e. increasing the adequacy of **pensions** for current and future **retired persons**.”
 - “A national allowance for **elderly** persons was introduced with the aim of ensuring basic social protection for **elderly** persons, and it constitutes a monetary allowance contributing to the reduction of poverty and social exclusion of **elderly** persons who were unable to secure income for their old **age** during their working life, and they are not able to secure it in another way in their old **age**. This measure significantly contributes to improving the financial situation of **this highly vulnerable category of citizens**.”
 - “Amendments to the **Pension** Insurance Act which came into force on 1 January 2023 made a significant step forward in increasing **pensions** for the most **vulnerable** categories of **retired** persons, i.e. beneficiaries of survivors’ pensions and those with lowest pensions. Survivors’ **pensions** increased in January 2023 by 10% for over 210,000 beneficiaries, while the lowest **pensions** increased by 3% for over 280,000 beneficiaries, which directly contributed to a lower risk of poverty for those categories of **pensioners** who, on average, receive lower **pensions**.”
 - “The same legislative amendments also enabled a simultaneous receipt of personal pension (old-age pension, anticipated **old-age pension**, disability pension) and a portion of survivors’ **pension** of a deceased spouse in order to protect **retired** persons with lowest pensions in single-person households. More than 150,000 **retired persons** are expected to benefit from this entitlement”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Wellbeing

- Preventing non-infectious diseases and promoting mental health
 - “Through the implementation of activities included in Croatia’s National Programme “Living Healthy”, continuous efforts are being made in order to create stimulating environments, as well as to inform, educate and raise awareness among **citizens of all age groups** regarding the positive aspects of healthy lifestyles: physical, mental and sexual

health. In order to ensure a comprehensive approach, this national programme is divided into five components: Health education, Health and physical activity, Health and nutrition, Health and the work place,”

- Health, Healthy Habits and Active Lifestyles Through Sports
 - “Through the activities included in the National Programme “Living Healthy”, efforts are being made in order to create stimulating environments, as well as to inform, educate and raise awareness among **citizens of all age groups** regarding the positive aspects of healthy lifestyles: proper nutrition and physical activity aimed at preventing obesity.”
- Quality and Accessibility of Healthcare
 - “improving health outcomes and achieving a balance between financial possibilities and rising costs related to new and more advanced treatment methods resulting from technological and scientific advances, as well as to an increased demand for healthcare services due to an **ageing** population.”
 - “life expectancy in 2020 and 2021 (from 77.8 to 76.7 **years of age** in Croatia, 79.9 for women and 73.7 for men, respectively).”

SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Employment Policy
 - “It is also important to note that in the period between 2017 and 2023, resources from the European Social Fund were used to finance three stages of the “Make a Wish” (“Zaželi”) Programme...through a reduction in unemployment of women by hiring them to work on projects and increasing their employability after the completion of such projects, as well as through the prevention of early institutionalization and an improvement of the quality of life of the end beneficiaries of the operation – the **elderly** and/or infirm persons, especially those living in remote and sparsely populated areas.”
- Including Pensioners in the Labour Market
 - “In addition to improving **pension** adequacy, one of the main challenges in the future will certainly be to ensure the long-term sustainability of the **pension** system. This challenge can be addressed by encouraging employees to stay in the workforce longer and by improving the opportunities for **pensioners** to participate in the labour market”
 - From 2016 there has been an ongoing positive trend in the ratio of insured persons to pensioners. To address the demographic challenges of an **aging** population, it is necessary to include **elderly** people in the labour market to the greatest extent possible.”
 - “As an additional incentive for the employment of **pensioners**, the same legislative amendments allowed for the minimum **pension** to be paid during periods of employment instead of the pension based on salaries earned by the insured person during their working life. Both **pensioners** and employers have shown great interest in this kind of employment, i.e. working while receiving pension. This measure is currently used by more than 24,000 **pensioners**, and the number is continuously growing.”
 - “Since 2019, the range of **pension beneficiaries** who can continue working while receiving pension has been extended. Pursuant to legislative amendments that entered into force on 1 August 2021, beneficiaries of survivors’ **pensions** have also been given the possibility to work up to part-time while receiving full **pension**.”
 - “Staying in the workforce longer and delaying retirement have been continuously encouraged. Legislative amendments introduced from 1 January 2023 foresee an increase

of the initial factor, i.e. the so-called bonus for persons retiring after the statutory **retirement age** for acquiring right to an **oldage** pension and having a qualifying period of 35 years of pensionable service.”

- “The amendments are intended to keep fostering greater participation of **elderly** people in the labour market, encouraging people to stay in the workforce longer and motivating **pensioners** to re-enter the labour market, which contributes to meeting the ever-increasing demand for workforce at the labour market and to transfer the acquired knowledge and skills to younger generations.”

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

- Reducing Inequalities
 - “the National Plan for the Development of Social Services for the period 2021–2027 sets the goals of “Increasing the availability of social services” and “Creation of new services” (social innovations). The goals are achieved by increasing the scope of non-institutional services in areas where these services are insufficient, continuing the process of deinstitutionalisation and transformation of social welfare providers, building centres for the **elderly**, encouraging the development of foster care (increasing the number of foster families), development of new services and introducing new profiles of workers providing social services.”
 - “The aforementioned measures lead to a better integration of beneficiaries into the life of the community and to achieving equal opportunities for **vulnerable social groups** (children without adequate parental care, children with behavioural problems, children with developmental disabilities and people with disabilities, **elderly** people, victims of domestic violence, victims of human trafficking, homeless people, people with addiction problems, long-term unemployed people and care leavers, international protection seekers and unaccompanied children).”

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Affordable housing programmes and development of assisted areas and areas with development specificities
 - “This National Plan will address public policies related to decreasing emigration, providing housing to young persons, increasing work mobility, assisting **elderly** persons, achieving excellence in architecture, as well as green, circular and sustainable housing construction.”
- Public Transport and Connectivity
 - “In order to enable access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems, with special attention being given to the needs of members of **vulnerable groups**, women, children, persons with disabilities, and **senior citizens**, numerous projects in the transport sector are being implemented in Croatia.”
 - “Under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan 2021 –2026, the Liner Shipping and Occasional Coastal Maritime Traffic Act... Through further implementation of the Act, provisions will be developed to ensure that vulnerable groups such as children, students, **retired persons**, and persons with disabilities have access to privileged transport that is safe and accessible.”

Successfully Implemented

- Examples of successfully implemented projects of Croatian Civil Society Organisations

- “STEM education and training courses included citizens with lower levels of education, socially marginalised people, persons with intellectual disabilities, war veterans and their families, longterm unemployed people, young people without work experience, elderly persons, and people with disabilities. Project activities contributed to the promotion of quality education and training by providing opportunities for lifelong learning to small and deprived communities as well as to vulnerable groups in our society.”

Democratic Republic of Congo

No information found related to older persons

European Union

SDG - 1,3,8 & 10

SDG 1- End Poverty

- “For example, Portugal has set up a new strategy to combat poverty through the development of a multidimensional, integrated, medium- and long-term approach. This reform is further complemented by specific investments in the most deprived metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Porto. It provides a framework to support dedicated actions targeting specific groups, from children to older people, including the most vulnerable groups”

SDG 3- Good Health and Wellbeing

- “At national level, Slovenia is implementing an e-care project to improve the quality of life, autonomy and safety of older people in their home environment.”
- “France’s bilateral support to the health sector aims to fuel a virtuous circle for the achievement of various interlinked SDGs emphasising basic education, including comprehensive sexuality education, and the empowerment of girls and women; as well as to fight inequalities, improve care for older people, and mitigate the impact of urbanisation, pollution, and climate change on the health of populations”

SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth

- “ Long standing challenges remain to the labour market participation of women, young and older workers, people with a migrant background, persons with a minority racial or ethnic background, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.”
- “Further initiatives will also be proposed to make the EU’s industries sustainable, digital and resilient, address demographic changes, in particular ageing and depopulation”

SDG 10- Reduced Inequalities

- “The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated income and labour market inequalities worldwide and disproportionately affected women and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups such as young

people and children, persons with disabilities, **older persons**, persons with a minority racial or ethnic background, migrant workers and workers in the informal economy”

- Examples of EU Actions
 - “In addition, the EU-funded Complementary Emergency Social Safety Net (EUR 245 million) provides monthly cash assistance to the most vulnerable refugees in Türkiye (i.e., single parents, **elderly headed families** and households with one or more persons with disabilities) so they can meet their basic needs”
- “Additional measures will also be considered to support regions in development traps experiencing persistent low growth, together with further work to make industry sustainable, digital and resilient, and to address dependencies. This work will notably seek to address the demographic transition – notably on **ageing** and depopulation”

Fiji

SDG - 1 & 11

SDG 1- End Poverty

- Implementing Social Protection Systems
 - “The Social pension provides support to the **elderly population**, while the Care and Protection scheme aids children in need of care”
 - “The Bus Fare Assistance scheme plays a role in facilitating the travel of **older persons** and those with disabilities, helping them access essential services.”

SDG 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Two of Fiji’s priority targets is 11.2 and 11.7
 - “Target 11.2 - 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**”
 - “Target 11.7- 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”

France

SDG - 1,3 & 4

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “As noted by the high commission for planning, the virus has affected the **elderly** more severely and has forced them, on the one hand, to an isolation which weighs psychologically, and on the other hand to postpone care considered to be less of a priority. Young people, less affected by the serious manifestations of the virus, may have felt compelled to sacrifice several years for the benefit of populations more at risk.”

“In addition to the episodes of mortality linked to the Covid-19 pandemic, the number of deaths has been increasing over the past ten years due to the growth and **aging** of the population.”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Wellbeing

- “The achievements are numerous and diversified: fight against food waste, reduction of energy consumption, observation and protection of biodiversity, revegetation of schoolyards, reduction and sorting of waste, repair and reuse, eco-solidarity shops, actions of solidarity with the **elderly** and the poor.”

SDG 4 - Quality Education

- “With the health crisis, this sector has indeed revealed a need for support both in the hospital setting for home help for the sick and the **elderly**.” “Improving health also means ensuring decent and dignified living conditions for the elderly.”
- “Finally, the state has defined its 2020-2022 strategy for mobilizing and supporting caregivers who support their loved ones in a situation of loss of autonomy on a daily basis.”
- “Indeed, significant rates of malnutrition and obesity persist, which are also correlated with the dynamics of poverty. While excess weight affects the **elderly** more with 57.3% of those aged 65 and over compared with 23.2% of those aged 18-24, it is in the youngest age groups that the increase in prevalence of obesity over the years is the strongest.” “The number of people expressing suicidal thoughts in the past 12 months has more than doubled between the non-epidemic period and September 2022, reaching 12% of respondents. It is the most isolated people, such as students and the elderly who have been the most affected.”
- “Improving health also means ensuring decent and dignified living conditions for the **elderly**. The state has tackled the problems caused by the **aging** of the French population.”

Guyana

Leave No One Behind

- “Over the last two years, as we have emerged from the pandemic, additional support has been provided to our vulnerable groups including the differently abled, women, youth and the **elderly**”

Iceland

SDG - 2,3,10 & 11

Methodology and Process for the preparation of the review

- Stakeholder Consultation (Opinion of the Future Committee)
 - “The committee accepts the suggestions that young people should play a greater role in the government’s policy making. The future generation that will inherit the country needs to be heard especially, while at the same time, a forum is needed for the **input of elders**, who have the benefit of experience.”

Policy and Enabling Environment

- Awareness Survey
 - “New survey results show that more women (34%) than men (29%) know about the SDGs, and awareness is higher in the capital area (39%) than in the countryside (20%).

Education and income are also important factors for awareness. Age is not a significant variable, but the highest age group (65+) has the lowest awareness (10%).”

SDG 2- Zero Hunger

- Main Challenges
 - “It is necessary to continue to ensure that hunger and malnutrition do not become a problem among the poor, the elderly, and the disabled”

SDG 3- Good Health and Well-being

- 3.8 “All citizens have access to health care and hospitalization is free of charge. Visiting fees for primary health care are low for adults and children, the disabled, and the elderly are seen free of charge.”

SDG 10- Reduced Inequalities

- Main Achievements
 - “Several specific measures were taken to ensure services and support for vulnerable groups during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The actions targeted the elderly, disabled people, immigrants and refugees, prisoners, the homeless, and children and their families, among other groups.”

SDG 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities

- “A critical lack of affordable and accessible housing for people with physical disabilities exists, including housing options for the elderly. While building regulations state that housing should be accessible to all, long waiting lists for accessible housing for people with physical disabilities persist. The governmental policy favours seniors living at home for as long as possible, yet no financial support exists in relation to making homes more accessible”
- “Overall, wheelchair accessibility to public services and green areas must be improved significantly. For the urban areas to become more age friendly, availability of adequate seating areas needs to be increased”
- Recommendations to the Gov.
 - “ensure affordable, accessible housing for all, focusing on long-term, sustainable solutions for vulnerable groups, such as, those of lower income, the elderly, and people with disabilities. “

Ireland

SDG - 1,3,4,5,8,10,11,16 & 17

Duplicate quotes mean report had section on combined SDGs

Introduction -

- “Our priority areas for Ireland’s 2023 VNR process are set out below and require immediate action to ensure a sustainable future, firmly anchored in human rights and equality standards. These areas are informed by our Strategy Statement 2022-2024, and include monitoring and implementation, economic equality and climate action. Intersecting inequalities, including on the grounds of age, gender equality, ethnicity and disability, are also highlighted throughout.”

Covid-19 Response & Recovery -

- Building Back Better

- “The Community Call was an important part of that work and it enabled a coherent and agile response to the needs of people right across the country as this crisis emerged. It was an unprecedented mobilisation of both state and voluntary resources, with organisations working together to identify vulnerable people and their needs and deliver a range of services to them. The immediate focus was on the **elderly** and the most **vulnerable**, and mobilising rapid response in every county to make sure everyone was looked after and no one was left behind.”
- “In the post-pandemic recovery, young people want to be part of an intergenerational process to create more sustainable, resilient communities. “It gave me a whole new perspective on how different life during the pandemic was, especially for **older people** who might not have been able to connect with people or to see their families”. – Oisín, 16”

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “ Employment vulnerability in the context of climate action disproportionately impacts structurally **vulnerable** groups, such as **older people**”
- “Address the expected increase in **age-related** expenditure (SDG 1, SDG 10, SDG 16) by implementing pension reform plans which will facilitate individuals in moving from a public pension scheme to a private pension scheme, support the harmonisation of the tax treatment of employer contributions to an employee’s pension and help simplify the drawdown process. The report on the supplementary pension landscape has been published.”
- “implementing **pension** reform plans which will facilitate individuals in moving from a public pension scheme to a private pension scheme, support the harmonisation of the tax treatment of employer contributions to an employee’s pension and help simplify the drawdown process. The report on the supplementary pension landscape has been published.”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being

- Access to Essential Health-Care Services
 - “The number of GP visit cards, which allow holders to access visits to GPs without needing to pay, stood at over 553,500 at end 2022. All children over the age of 6 and all persons over the **age of 70** are automatically entitled to GP visit cards, while others may qualify on the basis of income.”
- COVID-19 Impact on Health & Wellbeing
 - “The majority of Disability Day Services closed during the first lockdown leaving disabled people with little supports, loss of routine and loss of social connections.201 There was a disproportionate loss of lives among nursing home residents, the majority of whom had a disability. People with disability living in residential services experienced reduced community based activities. All **older people** and residents living in disability services were advised to ‘cocoon’. This meant that visiting was suspended in nursing homes and residential services which had an impact on wellbeing.”
 - “If we use Census 2016 data to compare the population of persons with a disability to the non-disabled population we see that more than one in three persons with a disability are **aged 65** or over but only one in ten of the non-disabled population are **aged 65** or over”
- Nursing Home Care
 - “The recommendations of the Expert Panel have resulted in increased funding for the health and social care of older people and a shift in funding away from nursing home care

to in-home and community based supports. COVID-19 may therefore be a catalyst for structural change in the model of care for **older people**. The NDA's Universal Design Guidelines for improving quality of life and enhancing COVID-19 infection control in residential care settings for **older people** is another initiative with the potential for transformative changes in the care of **older people**."

SDG 4 - Quality Education

- "People of all **ages** are invited to read to relax and look after their mental health, and to set aside time on February 25th each year just for this purpose. Media coverage across high-profile national TV, print, radio and digital media supports the campaign, which has resulted in tens of thousands of people all over the country joining library digital services for the first time, and pledging to spend thousands of hours reading on Ireland Reads day."
- "y. The role that the library plays in the community to help people of all **ages** become familiar with new technologies is crucial, and should be supported."

SDG 5 - Gender Equality

- "As **women get older**, the likelihood of developing a physical disability increases more than men, women with disabilities need more assistance, and the chance to live independently decreases. This can only be achieved by amending the current Employment Equality Act 1998 to require employers to publish information relating to their employees for the purpose of showing the percentage of employees with disabilities employed within the company, the gender of the employee with disabilities and the disability pay gap"

SDG 8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth

- " concerns about the **age** demographics of workers in the Irish context, and lack of suitable employment opportunities for those affected as a challenge to re-training and upskilling"
- "Pathways to Work 2021 – 2025 includes a specific strand, "Working for all – leaving no one behind" which includes a wide range of commitments to support groups that are underrepresented in the labour market, such as people with disabilities, lone parents, **older people**, members of the Traveller and Roma communities, and others facing discrimination"
- " Employment vulnerability in the context of climate action disproportionately impacts structurally **vulnerable** groups, such as **older people**"
- "**Ageing** Population, in particular, simplifying and harmonising the supplementary **pension** system in order to support the long-term sustainability of the welfare system"
- "As **women get older**, the likelihood of developing a physical disability increases more than men, women with disabilities need more assistance, and the chance to live independently decreases. This can only be achieved by amending the current Employment Equality Act 1998 to require employers to publish information relating to their employees for the purpose of showing the percentage of employees with disabilities employed within the company, the gender of the employee with disabilities and the disability pay gap"

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

- "Social, economic, and political inclusion challenges identified for unemployed & **retired**"
- "implementing **pension** reform plans which will facilitate individuals in moving from a public pension scheme to a private pension scheme, support the harmonisation of the tax treatment of employer contributions to an employee's pension and help simplify the drawdown process. The report on the supplementary pension landscape has been published."

- “Address the expected increase in **age-related** expenditure (SDG 1, SDG 10, SDG 16) by implementing pension reform plans which will facilitate individuals in moving from a public pension scheme to a private pension scheme, support the harmonisation of the tax treatment of employer contributions to an employee’s pension and help simplify the drawdown process. The report on the supplementary pension landscape has been published.”
- “Individuals can face increased discrimination due to a range of intersecting factors including gender, religion, **age**, disability and ethnicity. This is exemplified by the experience of a Black migrant girl living in Direct Provision (DP). A 2023 youth-authored publication entitled “Tight Spaces”, funded by Concern Worldwide and Irish Aid, explored this reality.”
- “People everywhere need to be free of fear from all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their lives irrespective of their ethnicity, nationality, immigration status, class, **age**, disability, faith, gender, or sexual orientation. To create inclusive, trusted institutions and to achieve peace and justice, it is important that governments, civil society, and grassroots community leaders work together to implement sustainable solutions.”
- “As **women get older**, the likelihood of developing a physical disability increases more than men, women with disabilities need more assistance, and the chance to live independently decreases. This can only be achieved by amending the current Employment Equality Act 1998 to require employers to publish information relating to their employees for the purpose of showing the percentage of employees with disabilities employed within the company, the gender of the employee with disabilities and the disability pay gap”
- “By 2026, the National Disability Authority expects that the number of people in Ireland with a disability will have increased by 20%. One-third of this increase will be because of the increased size of the population and the other two-thirds of the increase is due to the **ageing** of the population.”
- “In our Strategy Statement 2022-2024, 2 we have committed to prioritising: Economic Equality; Justice; Respect and Recognition (including through the eradication of racism, ableism, **ageism** and sexism); Futureproofing; and the Public Sector Duty. “

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities & Communities

- Housing
 - “In particular, structurally vulnerable groups are more likely to live in energy inefficient housing and substandard accommodation, including **people aged 60 and older**”
 - “Government policy on housing for disabled people and **older people** is set out in Housing for All. The Plan commits to ensuring that affordable, quality housing with an appropriate mix of housing design types (including universally designed Employment vulnerability in the context of climate action
 - disproportionately impacts structurally vulnerable groups, such as **older people** units) is provided in social housing and is available to those who need it, including those with disabilities and **older people**.”
 - “Under Housing for All, there is a policy objective to increase and improve housing options for **older people** to facilitate **ageing** in place with dignity and independence. The Plan builds on and takes forward the ongoing actions in “Housing Options for Our **Ageing** Population” policy statement from 2019, published jointly by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the Department of Health, which provided

policy options in support of a range of housing and accommodation alternatives for older people”

- Social Inclusion
 - “The Department of Health has recently launched a campaign called ‘Hello Again World’ to encourage older people to get back out and about after COVID-19 to combat social isolation”

SDG 16 - Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions

- “The Age Friendly Libraries programme supports older people to access digital library resources, and ensures our buildings and services are easy to physically access.”
- “Address the expected increase in age-related expenditure (SDG 1, SDG 10, SDG 16) by implementing pension reform plans which will facilitate individuals in moving from a public pension scheme to a private pension scheme, support the harmonisation of the tax treatment of employer contributions to an employee’s pension and help simplify the drawdown process. The report on the supplementary pension landscape has been published.”
- “implementing pension reform plans which will facilitate individuals in moving from a public pension scheme to a private pension scheme, support the harmonisation of the tax treatment of employer contributions to an employee’s pension and help simplify the drawdown process. The report on the supplementary pension landscape has been published.”

SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

- “The only solution, to ensure the needs of people today and in the future can align in equilibrium with the needs of the planet, is to work together. Our hope for the future is that young people in Ireland are taken seriously as stakeholders in achieving the SDGs and that leaders on a local, regional, national, and international level can come together to work intergenerationally for a safer and fairer world.”
- “Undertake a risk assessment of policies and resource allocation so that geographic, educational, financial, discriminatory, generational, and environmental challenges that can cause people to be left behind are understood and targeted.”
- “Enabling people to have a real opportunity to succeed means acknowledging that we all start from different places on the “inclusion map”. The Forum recognised that our starting points are not based on individual skill or motivation. Instead, our starting points correlate to categories of privilege and marginalisation on a scale that are based on ethnicity, poverty, gender, age, displacement, disability, socioeconomic status, family situation, and other aspects of identity.”
- “The lack of data identifying the most vulnerable groups and individuals is a further challenge. There has been considerable progress on data collection and analysis, however, and global efforts are ongoing to strengthen this aspect of leaving no one behind. Ireland asks all partners to provide data disaggregated by gender, age and other relevant drivers of vulnerability”

Stakeholder Assessments

- Irish Human Rights and Equity Commission
 - “We note that despite some progress, the gender pay and pension gaps in Ireland stand at approximately 12.6% and 35% respectively.”

Kuwait

SDG - 1,3,5,10 & 16

Introduction -

- “The National Council for Culture, Arts and Literature has developed a strategic plan for the period 2023 – 2028, which is aimed at providing space for youth, supporting cultural diversity, enhancing **intergenerational** communications, providing a safe environment for writers and journalists, revitalizing cultural activities and investing in cultural diplomacy and other forms of civilized communication.”

Bridging the 2019 - 2023 SDGs Implementation Gap-

- Enhancing the Capacities of Citizens and Institutions
 - “supporting the social, economic and political participation and integration of young people, women and persons with disabilities, the **elderly**; and other groups that may be left behind”
- Advancing Health and Wellbeing for All
 - “improving health among young people, women and the **elderly** by combating drugs, reducing the incidence of road injuries, and supporting sports initiatives and activities”
 - “improving the quality of health care services in accordance with best international standards, promoting healthy, **age** and gender sensitive lifestyles among all groups focusing on public health and healthy cities, and improving national capacities.”

COVID-19 Response & Recovery-

- Lessons Learned from the Pandemic
 - “One of the lessons learned in this sector is that building a knowledge-based economy necessitates a highly productive and skill-intensive workforce beyond the oil and banking sectors. It requires a) devising and implementing policies that lead to the creation of competent and competitive human capital; b) accelerating the pace of online education and other education and learning reforms; and, c) investing in lifelong learning policies and programmes that can prepare Kuwait’s existing workforce for a digital economy and can equip it to better manage the subsequent associated risks of changing employment conditions and disruption, as well as preparing them for future automation. The Government is therefore considering adopting reskilling and upskilling strategies for **older** workers in addition to the existing workforce”
- In the Social Protection and Welfare System
 - “revealed a structural underperformance of the **social security** system in Kuwait and prompted a discussion in government of the need to identify the policy gaps in the social protection system and introduce the necessary remedies”

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “The social welfare system has for long, focused on achieving a qualitative leap in all aspects of social and human life, with a particular focus on all those in need, within a framework of social justice and social cohesion. The government efforts have been deployed among others, in the

fields of childhood and youth, the elderly, women, the family, people with special needs and people with disabilities. The aim has been to achieve not only a higher wellbeing of the population but also to make them productive and fulfilled, socially and economically.”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being

- “The Women’s Cultural and Social Society has set up an “AquaTots” swimming school (the first branch of a US-based school in the GCC) to provide swimming lessons for boys and girls, aged between 6 months and 12 years, and o persons with disabilities, and the elderly.”
- “The Society also set up a fitness center (Fitnessity), providing fitness sessions to women and girls of all ages, in addition to a number of awareness and sensitization sessions on health-related topics regarding breast cancer among others.”

SDG 5 - Gender Equality

- “ the Public Allowances Law No. 12 of 2011, which confirms the role of the Ministry of Social Affairs in achieving equality between women and men. The provision applies particularly with regards to women’s right to obtain social assistance up to a monthly amount of KWD 559, with possible rent allowances where required, with a view to alleviating their suffering, especially for those who experience difficult financial conditions or whose earnings are below the minimum wage, or in cases of housewives, divorcees, or elderly women in need. This temporary income is discontinued at the end of the justifying circumstances.”

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

- “Through several policies, legislations and specialized institutional frameworks, under the responsibility of several line ministries and government departments, and through persistent and complementary collaboration with civil society and non-government actors including private sector partners, Kuwait systematically worked to enhance inclusiveness across a range of interest groups such as people with disabilities, women, children, the elderly, foreign and domestic workers, residents with illegal status and others.”

SDG 16 - Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions -

- “ supporting cultural diversity, and enhancing collective awareness to improve interdependence and intergenerational communications;”
- “Kuwait has reported Zero cases of human trafficking since 2016, for all ages and sexes.”
- “enhancing and empowering the role of women in all sports and across all ages”

Liechtenstein

SDG - 3,4 & 8

SDG 3-Good Health and Well-being

- Qualitative Assessment
 - “Several respondents said the healthcare system was very good, but many were concerned by the steady rise in healthcare costs. Some respondents pointed out deficits, such as in the psychosocial area, access for people with disabilities, and housing and care for elderly people in light of demographic change.”
- “Life expectancy at age 65 also shows an upwards trend.”

SDG 4- Quality Education

- Challenges
 - “Promoting **intergenerational learning** in schools, training companies and in professional development courses.”

SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Proportion of 55–64-year-olds in the labour force to the population of the same age group as a percentage (shown as a graph)
 - “The proportion of **older workers** has increased”

Lithuania

SDG - 1,2,3,4,5,10 & 17

SDG 1- No Poverty

- Key Challenges:
 - “Further reducing poverty levels, especially among people with disabilities and **older people**”
- (in)progress key indicators
 - “The at-risk-of-poverty rate in Lithuania is falling (22.9% in 2018 and 20% in 2021). However, the highest rates remain for people with disabilities and those **aged 65 and over** (respectively, 32.7% and 35.9% in 2021). The proportion of people living in overcrowded conditions has also increased in recent years (from 22.8% in 2018 to 23.7% in 2021).”
- “The first SDG is a priority goal to combat problem of poverty and social exclusion, especially among the **elderly**, single people and people with disabilities, which Lithuania continues to address through long-term and highly targeted measures”
- “Lithuania has made progress in reducing the risk of poverty and social exclusion in recent years, the risk of poverty among the **population aged 65 and over** remains a significant problem – 35.9% of this group were at risk of poverty in 2021”
- “. In 2021, in order to address the problem of poverty among **the elderly**, amendments to the Law on Social Insurance Pensions were adopted, which ensure a faster increase (indexation) of social insurance pensions and the basic part will no longer be reduced for persons who have taken early retirement. “
- “Poverty is at the heart of the 2021-2030 Development Framework for Reducing Income Inequalities. The programme aims to address the challenges of poverty among people of **retirement age**, as well as people with disabilities, lone parents and people in employment.”
- Conclusions
 - “...Further reducing poverty levels, especially among people with disabilities and **the elderly**. “
 - In order to reduce poverty in Lithuania, it is important to further strengthen the country's social security system and the situation of socially vulnerable people, paying particular attention to people with disabilities and **the elderly**, as well as to reduce income inequality in the country

SDG 2- Zero Hunger

- “Thus, in order to achieve further progress in the implementation of SDG 2, it is necessary to take into account the rapid increase in food prices observed in recent years. It is particularly relevant for those who have lower income or do not work, as well as persons of retirement age. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the ability of these most vulnerable groups to provide themselves with food, reducing income inequality among the population or, in certain cases, providing food directly’

SDG 3- Good Health and Well-being

- “The health and well-being of the country's population remains good according to general trends, but it is important to keep in mind long-term health policy challenges, such as underfunding of public health, lack of human resources and an ageing population, both in Lithuania and in the European Union (EU) (SDG 3)”
- Challenges Ahead
 - “The challenge of an ageing population contributes to a higher demand for health services and an increase in health care costs. COVID-19 has contributed to these challenges and has had a significant impact on the achievement of health policy goals”
- Conclusions
 - “However, the measures in place in the country are not sufficient to achieve high progress towards the goal, which is hampered by the country's long-term health challenges: Inadequate funding for health care, a shortage of human resources in the health sector and an ageing population, both in Lithuania and in the EU.”

SDG 4- Quality Education

- “Participation in education and training remains particularly low among older adults (aged 55-74): Their share was only 3.7% in 2022 (EU average: 5% in 2022).”

SDG 5- Gender Equality

- “The lack of access to childcare services and inadequate service infrastructure for caring for sick, elderly or disabled relatives places a greater burden on women providing care at home, resulting in barriers to their employment, improved job and career opportunities, a narrowing of the pay gap and, in the long term, the entrenchment of gender equality in society.”

SDG 10- Reduced Inequalities

- (In)progress of key indicators
 - 10.2. “... Implemented reforms have contributed to a significant reduction in child poverty, but at-risk-of-poverty among the elderly remains a major challenge.”
- “. The Social Mobilisation Development Programme 2021-2030 also addresses the challenges of discrimination, gender inequality and domestic violence. This development programme implements the objectives of the NPP to improve the well-being of people with disabilities and their families, the elderly and other vulnerable and socially excluded groups,”
- “Lithuania has large income disparities between regions, the at-risk-of-poverty rate remains quite high (especially among the elderly),”
- “poverty remains a major concern for people aged 65 and over, with an at-risk-of-poverty rate for this group of 21.3% in 2021, 8.9 percentage points higher than the overall national at-risk-of-poverty rate.”

SDG 17- Partnerships for the Goals

- (in)progress of key indicators

- 17.8. “Almost nine out of ten people use the internet (8 out of 10 in 2018). Internet use among young people (16-24 years) has remained stable in absolute terms (100%), while it has increased among **older people** (65-74 years): from 39% in 2018 to 55% in 2021.”

Maldives

SDG - 3,4,5,8,9,10 & 11

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being

- “In 2019, about 16 percent of the population in the Maldives had at least one chronic disease. Among people **aged 55 and above**, the prevalence reached 62 percent”
- NCD deaths are on the rise and accounted for 65.5 percent of the total deaths in 2020.
 - “NCDs is a major disease burden of the country and with an expected shift in demographics towards increase in adult and **elderly** population by 2050,”
- cancer was the third most common cause of death amongst NCDs in the Maldives resulting in 125 deaths in 2020
 - “The disease burden of the Maldives from cancer is likely to increase, considering the increase in demographic changes towards an **ageing** population”
- The country is heading towards an **ageing** population
 - “According to the 2022 Census, five percent of the resident Maldivian population is **65 years or older** and is projected to grow to seven percent by 2030 and to 14 percent by 2050, increasing the **elderly** dependency population ratio.”
 - “Given the continuation of the current trends, the burden on the health care system, health expenditure, and fiscal vulnerability will worsen with the increase in **ageing population**.”
 - “If the focus on healthy **ageing** starts through a lifecycle approach, people can live a healthy and independent life in the **older ages**.”
 - “The “Ranveylaa campaign” is designed to create community awareness on healthy **ageing**, nutrition, and exercise.”
 - “High immobility and isolation of the **elderly** population in Male’ City due the compact, small, multi-storey accommodation in Male’ City is a growing concern.”
 - ““Naadhee Thamaddhun”, is an **intergenerational** social program that is a first of its kind one stop service center being developed for the **elderly** and a venue to enrich their participation in social activities and engage in programmes that promote active and healthy lifestyles. Similar centres, “Israhvehinge Ijuthimaaee Marukaz” is planned to be opened throughout the country. Work is also ongoing on drafting a law for the rights of the **elderly**. ”
 - “From 2015 onwards, home visit basic healthcare services have been carried out for the bedridden **elderly** throughout the country.”
- To better target the most vulnerable people and ensure fiscal sustainability of the programmes, there is a need to restructure the social protection system.
 - “The current social protection programme is a combination of social assistance, social insurance and labour market programmes and has cash benefits for targeted **vulnerable**

groups including single parent, foster, disability allowances and **old age** and **retirement pension**.”

- Leave No One Behind
 - “e. Overall, there is a gender gap against women within each age group which should be tackled given **ageing** society and particularly female longevity.”
- Actions within the Immediate Term in 1 - 2 years
 - “Strengthen accountability and responsibility of health system and services and increase **elderly** and women’s and girl’s access to health-care services including unmarried women.

SDG 4 - Quality Education

- “In this digital transformation journey, **older generation** and unskilled foreign migrants who are less digitally literate are at most risk of being left behind without timely interventions. Hence, investing in lifelong learning is important for these groups to increase their digital literacy especially with respect to protection within banking services and to protect them from digital fraud and reduce the digital divide.”
- Continuation of Higher Education and Lifelong Learning During COVID-19
 - “Meanwhile, online programmes targeting those not enrolled in universities or schools flourished, encouraging lifelong learning, and benefitting **older groups** of people in remote islands.”
- Actions within the medium to long-term within the next 5-7 years
 - “Enhance access to health information and awareness amongst the community across all **age** groups, gender, and locality.”
 - “Enhance lifelong learning for all by leveraging digital education delivery and targeting women, men, **elderly** and school dropouts to continue learning and skills building.”
- Women are underrepresented in the economy with just 45.6 percent participation in the labour force compared to 77 percent men.
 - “This is comparatively lower for women resident in the atolls. 53 Women in informal sector are nearly three times higher compared to men and higher in the atolls, resulting in being left out of contributory **pensions** and paid sick leave. Women’s participation in the **retirement pension** scheme has however increased over the past eight years, indicating an increase in women in formal employment.

SDG 5 - Gender Equality

- To promote the role of women in the economy, society and at the leadership, efforts need to be stepped up with capacity, resources, and empowerment of women.
 - “The unpaid care and household services is most often provided by women. Unpaid services such as cooking, cleaning, and caring for the children and the **elderly** add considerable value both to family welfare and to national economic output.”
- “IBAMA” FOR SOCIAL SERVICES
 - ““IBAMA is a multi-sectoral support mechanism formed at community level in all inhabited islands for prevention and responding to violence against children, and other **vulnerable** groups. IBAMA focuses on providing protection for the vulnerable children, **elderly**, PWDs, women, and men in the community.”
- the penetration of ICT amongst women in the Maldives is equally as high as men, with 94 percent ownership of mobile telephone.

- “women who have never used internet or mobile banking are much higher (30 percent) compared to men (17 percent) and is more prevalent amongst the 65 plus and higher **age** groups in the atolls.”
- Leave No One Behind
 - “As the Maldives is moving towards an **ageing** population, women who are not in employment and do not contribute to **pensions** risk equal future opportunities and attainments.”

SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

- “The employment rate among 16 to 25 years in the atolls is about 17 percentage points lower than for young professionals, between the ages 26 to 35 years and for **older adults** between 37 to 64 years”
- “Accelerate fiscal adjustments through reforms to **pensions**, welfare and subsidies and harmonization of the national social protection system to better target the vulnerable and people at the bottom of the poverty line to increase shared wealth, decrease fiscal vulnerability, and ensure sustained growth.”

SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation,, and Infrastructure

- Leave No One Behind
 - “In the rapid digital transformation across the country, people with the required digital skills and digital literacy are at risk of being left behind. These include **elderly**, especially people in the atolls and unskilled foreign migrants. Women are dropped out never joined the formal workforce also particularly at risk of being left behind with historically low participation rate in economy and lower opportunities for formal development.”
- Actions within the immediate term in 1 - 2 years
 - “Accelerate digital literacy amongst the workforce and the society by targeting those with highest digital divide including **elderly**, PWDs women and unskilled foreign migrants.”
- Means of Implementation
 - Investments in digital infrastructure will enable digital technology-based services to flourish and enable availability of new services.
 - “Digital services can enable improved trade and financial services. However, the rapid digital transformation also risks certain groups, particularly women, **elderly**, and unskilled foreign migrants from being left behind in the transition to the digital economy due to barriers in digital literacy.”
 - “If not monitored well, digital transformation also risks impacting children and young people falling victim to cyberbullying and cybercrimes and **elderly** being victims of digital financial crimes.”

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

- Old Age Basic Pension Scheme
 - “Old Age Basic **Pensions** Scheme (OABPS) aimed to provide a basic pension for all Maldivians **aged 65 and above**, the absence of women in the MRPS poses risks to their future well-being. This situation also places a significant fiscal burden on the government due to the increasing aging population and higher life expectancy among women.”

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

- “An **elderly** woman who looks after her disabled sister and mother explained how the ferry services has enabled her to take them both for health care services from her home island to the

regional hospital in Kulhudhuffushi. Previously if she were to seek health care, she had to prepare in advance to seek people who would assist in physically carrying her disabled mother and sister on to the ferries, which was a painful and humiliating experience for her. She is however now very satisfied with wheelchair access on the ferry and the ease of commute.”

- “The compelled lifestyle in greater Male’ region due to overcrowding and multistorey buildings has led to cramped living, isolation, and immobility of the **aging** population.”
- Actions within the immediate term in 1 - 2 years
 - “Communicate the vision and strategy for affordable and sustainable housing for the Maldives and ensure public spaces and housing are designed to ensure safety for all including women, children, **elderly** and PWDs.”

Means of Implementation -

- Partnerships
 - “It is important for the Maldives to create safe public spaces for social dialogue with meaningful impact to address public problems and strengthen accountability in governance and ensure **senior citizens** are involved in understanding and passing on the traditional knowledge.”
- Statistical capacity
 - “Maximizing on the digitization policy, using technology for data collection, ensuring high quality, reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, **age**, migratory status, disabilities, geographic locations, and other nationally relevant context, and having data sharing mechanisms are needed in the Maldives for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda.”

Conclusion -

- Immense challenges lay ahead for the country to improve the overall wellbeing of the people, build quality human capital, and ensure social justice.
 - “Overcrowding, congestion, pressure on land, air pollution, fire safety, deteriorating mental health, isolation and immobility of the **elderly**, children and PWDs are growing concerns in Male’ City.”
- “Furthermore, as the country is headed towards a high-income country, shaping an inclusive economy with gender equality, presence of a highly qualified educated community, ensuring high employment levels, and an advanced **social security** system is pertinent.”

Next Steps on the Way Forward-

- Human capital development, inclusivity, and decent work
 - “Childcare services and care services for the sick and **elderly** need prioritization to enable full potential of both genders to contribute to the economy.”
- Health and Wellbeing of the People
 - “The focus on prevention needs strengthening through changes such as spatial planning to enable physical activity and active lifestyles for everyone including women, children, **elderly** and PWDs.”
- Sustainable cities and communities through regional development:
 - “Male’ City being the capital city, needs a sustainable city strategy to lead by example to demonstrate quality living in a sustainable manner, improve quality of life and wellbeing that supports sustainable transport, facilitates decongestion, reduces overcrowding, and

ensures inclusivity by improving mobility and safety for all including women, children, **elderly** and PWDs.”

- SDG Prioritization and Coordination Mechanisms
 - “Maximizing on the digitization policy, using technology for data collection, ensuring high quality, reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, **age**, migratory status, disabilities, geographic locations, and other nationally relevant context, and having data sharing mechanisms are needed in the Maldives for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda.”

Mongolia

SDG - 8

- “Within the framework of SDG's principle of "Leave no one behind", to identify people "with limited opportunities and are affected by inequality" based on the database of the Social indicators sample survey (2018) and the Household Socio-Economic Survey (2021) conducted an analysis of inequality of opportunity. According to the analysis, the most backward households and the population include people with disabilities, children, young adults, **the elderly**, internal migrants, homeless vagrants, rural households, households with a low standard of living (the lowest 40 percent), and men with low education”
- “While preparing the VNR, we met with target groups (**older people**, persons with disabilities, adolescents aged 15-19, and young people aged 20-40). We conducted a qualitative survey on citizens' understanding, knowledge, and SDG participation”

Impact of the Pandemic-

- “**Elderly people** with chronic disease were at greater risk of illness and death from COVID-19 infection.”
- Vaccine account
 - “**An elderly male**: Before the vaccination, I used to participate in hiking competitions and uphill walks. Although I did not want to be vaccinated, I had to be vaccinated to receive social security benefits. Since the vaccination, I have had shortness of breath when walking, chest pains, hearing loss, and extreme forgetfulness.”

Groups Left Behind in Development-

- “In addition, the analysis of secondary data sources or the results of previous research, analysis and reports shows that persons with disabilities, **the elderly**, internal migrants, children and the homeless are included in this risk group. “
- “**The elderly**, people with a low level of education, and migrant single parents with many children are particularly vulnerable.”
- “According to the CSOs’ assessment of progress on SDG implementation in 2022, 112 children, youth, girls, women, persons with disabilities, **the elderly**, suburban and rural citizens, persons with mental illness, and LGBTQI are at greater risk of being left behind in development.”

SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth

- “Workers aged 25-64 receive relatively higher wages than those aged 15-24 and **65 or older**. Since 2015, the wages of workers aged 15-64 have increased slowly and steadily, while the wages of

workers aged 65 or older have decreased. This is likely due to the fact that the majority of those aged 65 or older retired.”

Poland

SDG - 1,3 & 10

“Poland has a rapidly ageing population and a number of negative trends related to the lifestyle of the society, (low physical activity, highly processed food)

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “Hence one of the main goals is to reduce poverty in families, especially those with many children. In order to eradicate poverty, Poland is taking numerous measures to support citizens, with a particular focus on disadvantaged groups - women, children, the elderly, or people with disabilities”; National priorities, “Improvement of access to public services (E.g. support for families with children, child and elderly care, and health services)”
- “Improving access to social services (e.g. support for families with children, childcare, elderly care), “Activities with regard to the elderly related to the annual valorisation of pension benefits, and from 2020, the introduction of a permanent payment of an additional annual cash benefit)

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being

- “Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages” “Ensuring the health and well-being of all citizens has taken on particular importance as a result of the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic. Reducing inequalities in access to healthcare and strengthening the healthcare system, particularly in the area of e-health through digitisation of healthcare services, became a particular priority for Poland”
- “Independent living - developing a standard and conducting a pilot project in the field of assisted housing services for people with neurological diseases, including Alzheimer’s disease and Parkinson’s disease and the elderly”

SDG 10 - Reduced inequalities

- “PIT 0 relief for seniors, under which income from a service relationship, employment relationship, contract of employment, co-operative employment, mandate agreements and non-agricultural economic activity (with the exception of activity taxed in the form of a tax card) and maternity allowance received by a taxpayer who, despite reaching the general retirement age (60 years of age for women and 65 years of age for men), does not receive retirement benefits or other benefits of this nature, is free from income tax up to the amount not exceeding PLN 85, 528.
 - PIT refers to reform of personal income taxes

Portugal

SDG - 1,9, & 17

“This assessment also included different analysis areas such as the impact of such PI on the 17 SDGs, the incorporation of the LNOB principle and the integration of emerging topics (such as COVID-19, the war against Ukraine, poverty gender inequality, climate change, aging, and migration)”

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “Reduce at least by half the proportion of people (all ages and gender) living in poverty”
- “In an **ageing** region, an **elderly** population with low-incomes (SDG 1), investing in quality educational infrastructure is fundamental for retaining and attracting young people (SDG 4), as well as mitigating the effects of climate change that impact nature conservation and biodiversity, also affecting the quality and availability of water”

SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- “These agendas cover, in particular, strategic areas such as health and **ageing**, green hydrogen, thermal waters, data science, sustainable aquaculture and tourism. The CoLAB contribute to the strengthening of the objectives of implementing research and innovation agendas of international relevance with national impact”

SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

- “Portugal is facing a situation that indicates a declining population rate that needs to be countered, as well as the problem of progressive aging. All age groups, with the exception of the **elderly** population (aged 65 years and older), have experienced a decrease in their population. This has worsened the phenomenon of double **ageing**, driving up the number of **elderly** people for every 100 young people aged up to 14 years in 182 in 2021.”
- “The current demographic picture is also the product of positive developments, such as the decrease in mortality and the increase in average life expectancy. This requires the definition of longevity policy, which includes improving social responses to support **ageing**, implementing an action plan for Active and Healthy aging, but also new responses and strategies that strengthen civic and social participation”

Romania

SDG - 1,3 & 8

Introduction -

- “The way to a sustainable future is ensured by continuing to adopt a proactive approach of incorporating whole of society and a global collaboration in the spirit of **intergenerational** solidarity advancing on the path towards a sustainable future.”

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- Response to COVID-19 Pandemic
 - “Subsidies were also granted to the employers who employed persons from the vulnerable groups: **persons aged 50 years** or more whose employment relations were ended not to their fault or their wish, during the state of emergency and alert.”
- Next Steps
 - “Till 2027, the Inclusion and Social Dignity Programme shall support the marginalised rural communities, **elders**, children, single parent families with dependent children, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups such as homeless people, victims of domestic violence, people released from prison, migrants and people addicted to alcohol and drugs, the last category increasing in Romania.”

- “Romania must continue the support measures and programmes for the employment, education and training of the persons in vulnerable groups, for the reduction of poverty and the settlement of the employment issues, and for the integrated social services, by implementing the national strategies on employment, social inclusion of homeless people, rights of disabled persons and long-term care and active ageing for the period.”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being

- Response to COVID-19 Pandemic
 - “Measures were established to: increase the response capacity in residential centres for disabled persons, elders and other vulnerable categories; ensure the resilience of communities by wearing the protection mask, quarantine, isolation, etc.; reduce the impact of the type of risk by establishing the categories of allowed/prohibited activities, fulfilling the Strategy of COVID-19 Vaccination.”
- Next Steps
 - “Extensive public education and awareness campaigns are planned for all ages and at all social levels, on regular health screening, so that the activity of family physicians is directed towards prevention and active health monitoring. Vaccine coverage is aimed for more than 90% of all vaccines included in the national immunisation programme and 70% for the vaccination of groups exposed to the risk of diseases preventable through vaccination.”
- Challenges
 - “Improve, professionalise, and diversify care facilities in institutional and non-institutional day and long-term care centres, including at home, for the elderly and disabled population.”

SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Challenges
 - “Collaboration of institutions, authorities and social partners for the integration on the labour market of inactive persons who are able to work, young people, including NEETs2 young people and extension of active life of elders“

SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- Overview
 - “In the last decade, the total resident population of Romania has decreased from 20,121,641 in 2011 to 19,053,815 in 2021. The demographic drop has been caused both by the declining birth rate and by the massive migration to the EU. The medium and long-term negative effects show a decrease in the work force and damage to the sustainability of the social security systems.”
- Social Practice
 - “The Project Sensitive Response to Domestic Violence Cases focused on trauma and trauma-centred approaches, in partnership with Sensiblu Foundation and funded by the UK Embassy in Romania, offered professionals in the intervention fields of police, social security in Ilfov, Dolj, Arad, Bistrița-Năsăud, Vaslui and Constanța Counties, knowledge, skills and aptitudes that may lead to a reduction of revictimisation and may create a favourable environment in which the survivors’ rights are observed and treated with dignity and respect.”

Romania Voluntary Subnational Review

SDG- 1,3,10,11

Territorial Development Inequalities in Romania -

- “ensures the required framework for the provision of public services of local interest (provides the infrastructure or material endowment) regarding education; social services for children protection, and also for the protection of the persons with disabilities, the **elderly**, of families and other persons or social groups in need.”

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “The project A Chance for the **Elderly** was carried out by the Romanian National Red Cross Society, Sălaj Branch, in partnership with the Municipality of Zalău, through which a home care unit and a day-care centre for the **older people** called Second Family were established, with the specific objectives to the number of people **belonging to vulnerable** groups by providing social, medical and socio-professional services appropriate to particular needs.”
- “the development of social services and licensed socio-medical services in the form of social services provided in the community, intended for adults, a daycare centre for children from families in difficulty, assistance and homecare for **older people** designed for 740 adults at risk of marginalization.”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being

- “Commune Cumpăna, Constanța County: The establishment of a multifunctional socio-medical care centre provides the necessary prerequisites for the development of social services, which will allow, through reorganisation and efficiency, the improvement of the conditions for the provision of primary and specialised social care services for all categories of people and families in situations of risk at the commune level. The centre features an information event hall, an information office... Tele assistance support office for **older people**.”
- “The city hall of Hunedoara is the only one in the county and among the few city halls of municipalities that are not the seat of the county but support a medico-social unit intended for **older people**.”

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

- “In the Satu Mare municipality... Following the cooperation between Satu Mare City Hall, the Directorate of Social Care and 7 NGOs during the COVID 19 pandemic, **elderly people over 65 years of age**, without relatives, were identified; a telephone line was then established in order to support them to ensure the purchase of basic necessity food and medicine, with the help of mobile teams that travelled to requests and also collected donations.”

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

- “RO 11.3 Ensuring access to safe, affordable and sustainable transport systems for all, especially by expanding public transport networks, paying particular attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, people with disabilities and the **elderly**.”
- “Sibiu municipality: Sibiu Bike City - Smart Bike Sharing System. The project involved the implementation of an automated bike-sharing system that includes 49 stations located in the important areas in the city and in close to public transport stations, to facilitate intermodal

exchange. The system offers 540 mechanical smart bicycles and 12 smart tricycles for seniors and people with disabilities.”

Rwanda

SDG - 1 & 3

“In line with ‘leaving no one behind’, the constitution of 2003 amended in 2015 provides for the participation of all groups (e.g. children, women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities) in the socioeconomic and governance structures of the country. The social protection policy revised in 2020 also emphasizes principles of: social security, social assistance, livelihood and employment support aimed at protection, promotion, prevention and transformation of citizens”

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury, victims, and the poor and the vulnerable”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being

- “Ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” - “Enhancing the demographic dividend through ensuring access to quality health for all”

Saint Kitts & Nevis

VNR was not available at the time of writing

Saudi Arabia

SDG - 1,3,5 & 10

Introduction-

- “Saudi Arabia has established an extensive social protection system, which incorporates social insurance programs, social safety nets, and labor market support programs, providing citizens with wide-ranging support in areas such as health, retirement, unemployment insurance, subsidies, housing, education, and employment”

SDG1 - No Poverty

- General Situation
 - “While some groups, such as older people and persons with disabilities, have seen a considerable increase in coverage, others like persons unable to work and unemployed people have experienced a decrease.”
 - Housing Support Programs

- “grants lands, housing units, finances, insurance, and homes for orphans, juveniles, the elderly and others.”
- Institutional Framework and Key Ongoing Initiatives
 - “Saudi Arabia has launched a social protection reform agenda encompassing revised beneficiary criteria, adjusted benefit amounts, and efforts to reduce subsidies on water, electricity, and food, as well as implementing pension reforms and a Value Added Tax”

SDG3 - Good Health and Well-being

- General Situation
 - “Care For The Elderly”
 - “Non-Communicable Diseases: As Saudi Arabia’s population ages, the prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cancers, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases is expected to rise, increasing the demand for costlier healthcare services. NCDs currently account for 73.2% of deaths in the country, with cardiovascular disease being the leading cause. The Saudi government is committed to addressing the rising issue of unhealthy lifestyles and has initiated several prevention activities targeting tobacco use, unhealthy diets, and physical inactivity.”
 - Leave No One Behind
 - “Launched initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life for the elderly, including increasing access to health care services and improving access to social services.”

SDG5 - Gender Equality

- General Situation
 - “extend the Ministry’s efforts into the domain of public opinion, where there’s a plan to sponsor and curate awareness campaigns to change the perception of women participation in sports among Saudis of all age and genders.”

SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities

- General Situation
 - “The National Family Strategy was Introduced in 2020 to outline essentials priorities concerning children, women, and the elderly for policy and program development.”
- Institutional Framework and Ongoing Initiatives
 - “The government has also launched an array of initiatives, programs and centers which provide people with disabilities and the with preventive and social services are provided in the family and social environment.”
- Key Areas for Attention and Next Steps
 - “Further efforts will be made on expanding and improving programs and initiatives to provide assistance to people with disabilities, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups, ensuring their full inclusion and access to essential services.”

Summary of Achievement -

- “Efforts will be made to collect and make available data in a disaggregated fashion, particularly in terms of gender, age, disability, and nationality, as well as ensuring the availability of regional statistics.”

Singapore

SDG - 1,2,3,11 & 17

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “SG Cares Volunteer Centres, operated by community-based organizations, have been established in Singapore’s 24 towns to identify areas of need, deploy volunteers, and channel resources to address them and plug the gaps through community partnerships. Another initiative is the Singapore Armed Forces Reservists Association’s annual project “Let’s give necessities for low-income families, elderly living in rental housing, and grant wishes from children and caregivers to persons with disabilities.”
- “Singapore supports our lower-wage workers by uplifting their wages and encouraging skills upgrading and training. This is reflected in various policies such as the Workfare Income Supplement scheme, which tops up the Central Provident Fund (CPF) savings and wages of lower-wage workers, with older workers receiving more.”

SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

- “During the COVID-19 pandemic, the NTUC fairprice co-operative, which runs supermarkets across Singapore, rolled out fairprice on wheels to make daily essentials more accessible, targeting residential estates with a higher concentration of low-income seniors.”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Wellbeing

- “Challenges: Around one in four citizens are expected to be 65 and above by 2030, up from one in five in 2022. As people get older, they are more likely to fall sick or suffer from disabilities.”
- “The women’s health committee, comprising stakeholders from community outreach and advocacy organizations, healthcare partners, and government agencies, actively looks at equipping all female Singapore residents with knowledge and skills to enhance their health and well-being. Programmes include talks on cancer awareness and early detection conducted in schools, as well as workshops that equip volunteers with the knowledge on bone health and skills to administer the Osteoporosis self-assessment tool for Asians for seniors.”
- “While Singapore has managed to maintain our healthcare spending at a sustainable level, a rapidly ageing population means that healthcare expenditure will inevitably increase.”

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

- “Singapore will keep public housing affordable and accessible while protecting the interests of current and future generations. As the master planner and developer of Singapore’s public housing estates, the housing & development (HDB) is also continually incorporating fresh planning concepts, bold ideas and innovative designs to develop a quality living environment. This includes planning new house estates with smart technologies and sustainable designs as well as expanding housing options for seniors.”

SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

- “We will renew our social compact and strengthen our social safety nets. To ensure that every child has a strong foundation to reach their fullest potential, we will reach out to lower-income parents and close the gaps in the early stages of our children’s lives. To overcome the challenges of an ageing population, we will build a Nation for All Ages by leveraging technology to enable our seniors to remain active and gainfully employed.”
- “To overcome the challenges of an ageing population, we will build a Nation for all ages by leveraging technology to enable our seniors to remain active and gainfully employed.”

Slovakia

SDG - 1,3,4,5,8,11,16 & 17

“In order to reflect the situation and opinion of vulnerable groups of society, contributions to the VNR were also made by the office of the plenipotentiary of the Slovak government for roma communities, representatives of persons with disabilities, **older persons**, youth, and child protection authorities. Special contributions include input from the Slovak Space Office, member of the European Space Agency, and the non-governmental organization Severe et Manere, which was awarded a special consultative status with ESOSOC in 2022.”

“For more than two decades, the Slovak Republic has been implementing active **ageing** policies that address global development trends (e.g. demographic **ageing**, changes in family structure, transformation of the labour market and workforce equipment in the digital age, etc.). Following the completion of the first national document focusing on the protection of older people, the national program on active **ageing** (hereinafter referred to as ‘NPAA’) for the years 2014-2020 was approved in 2013, followed by the NPAA for the years 2021-2030, approved by the Slovak Government in November 2021.”

“With its vision and overall objective, the NPAA is anchored in values, knowledge and political frameworks of a transnational nature, especially in the Madrid International Plan of Action on **Ageing** and the Regional Implementation Strategy (MIPAA/RIS, 2002); and in the tasks arising for Slovakia from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), which is reflected in the vision and development strategy 2030.”

The principle of sustainability is captured in the definition of the target group of the NPAA, which is “...all persons actively preparing for active **ageing** or persons of **older age**, especially those who, due to their **age**, could be disadvantaged in any way in some area of life, social relations and limited in access to public resources.”

SDG 1 - No Poverty

- “Income security in **old age**”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Wellbeing

- “Support for active **ageing** from a family perspective” “Health care supporting active ageing” “Promotion of social participation and inclusion of older people” “Supporting the dignity and quality of life of older people”

SDG 4 - Quality Education

- “Promotion of social participation and inclusion of **older people**”

SDG 5 - Gender Equality

SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

“Financing the expansion of, and maintaining existing, and **ageing**, water supply and sanitation infrastructure in the face of climate change will be an ongoing challenge for Slovakia.”

SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

- “Income security in **old age**”

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

- “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.**”
“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.” “Supporting the dignity and quality of life of **older people**”

SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- “Active **ageing** policies closer to citizens and their management”

SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

- “Active **ageing** policies closer to citizens and their management”
- “In order to ensure the coordinated action of stakeholders towards the fulfillment of the goals and related measures of the NPAA, a coordination mechanism was established at the ministry of labour, social affairs and family of the slovak republic in 2022. Its task is to continuously monitor and evaluate progress in **active aging** policies in Slovakia, inform actors about comparative international experiences and initiate the update of the document in accordance with changing conditions and needs over time.”

Tajikistan

“**Aged people** - In recent years, there has been some change in the age structure of the population in Tajikistan. The demographic forecast indicates that the number of **elderly** people is increasing and the process of population aging may develop. By 2030, the number of people over 65 years of age may increase by almost 1.5 times, which will significantly increase the burden on the budget in terms of not only paying pensions, but also providing access to medical services.”

Timor-Leste

SDG - 1 & 4

Highlights-

- “..the most welcome and mentioned programmes were Bolsa de Mae – Jersaun Foun; Merenda Escolar; Scale-Up Nutrition initiative; Social Housing for the Vulnerable (UKL); Bosla Hakbiit. These programs contributed to improving food security and nutrition, health, income, education, safety and well-being of the mothers, children, **the elderly** and youth. They also improved inter-ministerial coordination. “

An Inclusive and Resilient Economy-

- “Most Timorese migrants are young and working-age adults, with men more likely to migrate both within the country and abroad. Women often stay in their place of origin to care for children, **the elderly**, and people with disabilities”

SDG 1- No Poverty

- “It was found that young children, **older individuals** (60 years and above), and women are more likely to be multidimensionally poor.”
- Regarding Social Protection Strategy

- “for **older people** the pension schemes; for those working and contributing to social protection, a variety of schemes exist.”
- Target 1.3 focuses on implementing social protection systems and measures for all, with the goal of achieving substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable by 2030.
 - “o 100% of elderly receive an elderly pension (contributory and non-contributory) in 2020-2022. “
- “One such example is that Timor-Leste updated the social pension **for elderly** and people with disabilities from US\$ 30 to US\$ 50 in 2022, and it will continue be updating based on inflation”
- “Therefore, the National Strategy for Social Protection 2021-2030 states that “by 2030, Timor-Leste aims to achieve the end of poverty, promote peace, ensure access to healthcare, education and other essential services, ensure adequate care for children, **the elderly** and the disabled, and protect the population from social and economic risks, thereby ensuring a decent living standard for all Timorese citizens”. Both the Bolsa de Mae and the Bolsa de Mae-Jeresau Foun (new generation) programmes directly contribute to this vision. “
 - “The national consultations highlighted that alongside non-contributory social protection programmes such as **elderly pension**, cash transfers for vulnerable groups, it's crucial to focus on the contributory aspect as well. This entails registering and making social security contributions essential for all workers, regardless of age. Doing so ensures they are eligible for their rightful benefits throughout their lives and guarantees a pension at the end of their careers”
- “Achievements include provisions for **elderly pensions**,”

SDG 4- Quality Education

- “There is also an age specific gender gap in literacy rates. The **older generations** have more pronounced gender gaps while the gender gap has almost closed among younger generations”

Turkmenistan

SDG - 1,3 & 17

Introduction -

- “Following the implementation of measures set in policy documents, over the period 2019–2022, monetary incomes per household increased by more than 32.7%, average monthly wages in large and medium enterprises by 34.6%, average monthly **pensions** by 33.7%, state benefits by 48.2%.”

Business and NGO Implementation of SDGs -

- “Personal assistant for lonely **senior citizens**”

SDG 1 - End Poverty

- Social Protection of the Population in Turkmenistan
 - “Service institutions for lonely **senior citizens** and persons with disabilities amounted to 2011 people, of which 1,582 people (or 78.7%) were women.”
 - “One of the main goals of the social reform carried out in Turkmenistan is the comprehensive development of the social protection system of the population and the creation of a cost-effective **pension** system.”
 - “Annual increase of 10% in wages, **pensions**, state benefits, scholarships for students”

- Progress in 2019 - 2022
 - “12 specialized social services have been introduced for children, youth at risk, women facing domestic violence, people with disabilities and **senior citizens** in need of support.”

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being

- “Protecting the health of people at all stages of their lives, empowering them, improving the prevention and treatment of **age-related** diseases and launching a **geriatric** service is a novelty of the State Programme.”

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all
 - “It should be noted that Turkmenistan has maintained a low level of tariffs for public transport services for the population for many years. There is a system of benefits for **pensioners** and schoolchildren. These measures are aimed at maintaining the real incomes of the country’s population.”

SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

- Progress in 2019 - 2022
 - “During these surveys, data will be collected that will be used to calculate a number of SDG indicators, with appropriate disaggregation by main characteristics (gender, **age**, geographical location, education, income level, nationality).”
- Conclusion & Follow Up
 - “Turkmenistan continues to implement activities aimed at ensuring sustainable growth in all sectors of the economy, investment activity, balanced regional development, the introduction of digital solutions, ensuring **social security** and increasing the welfare of the country’s population, following the principle of “leaving no one behind”

United Republic of Tanzania

No information found related to older persons

Uzbekistan

SDG - 1 & 10

SDG 1- End Poverty

- “Over the past 3 years, 91.8 thousand families from among large families, non-working disabled people, lonely **elderly people** with disabilities since childhood, etc. received living space and improved their living conditions by obtaining a mortgage loan for reconstruction”
- Further Steps to Reduce Poverty
 - “adopt the Poverty Reduction Strategy until 2030, which takes into account the interests of children, women, youth, **elderly people**, and disabled people;”

SDG 10- Reduce Inequality

- “The established legal and institutional mechanisms have helped to reduce poverty, especially among families with children, **elderly people** and persons with disabilities”

Vietnam

VNR was not available at the time of writing

Zambia

Data to Make Sure No One is Left Behind

- “Firstly, there are inadequate comprehensive and reliable data collection systems. This is due to inadequate funding, limited capacities and weak institutional frameworks. This has largely contributed to significant gaps in data on marginalized groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly”