

Tracking progress in active, healthy and inclusive ageing in Asia and the Pacific

Vanessa Steinmayer

Population Affairs Officer, ESCAP

Workshop on Integrating Policy and Research on Ageing and Health in ASEAN: Conversations Across the Policy and Research Divide

Singapore, 4-6 September 2019



ESCAP

Is the regional development arm of the United Nations for the Asia-Pacific region



... uses its convening power to bring countries together to address issues through regional cooperation

ESCAP work rests on three pillars



Inter-governmental: Policy-making

Addressing the Challenges
of Population Ageing in
Asia and the Pacific

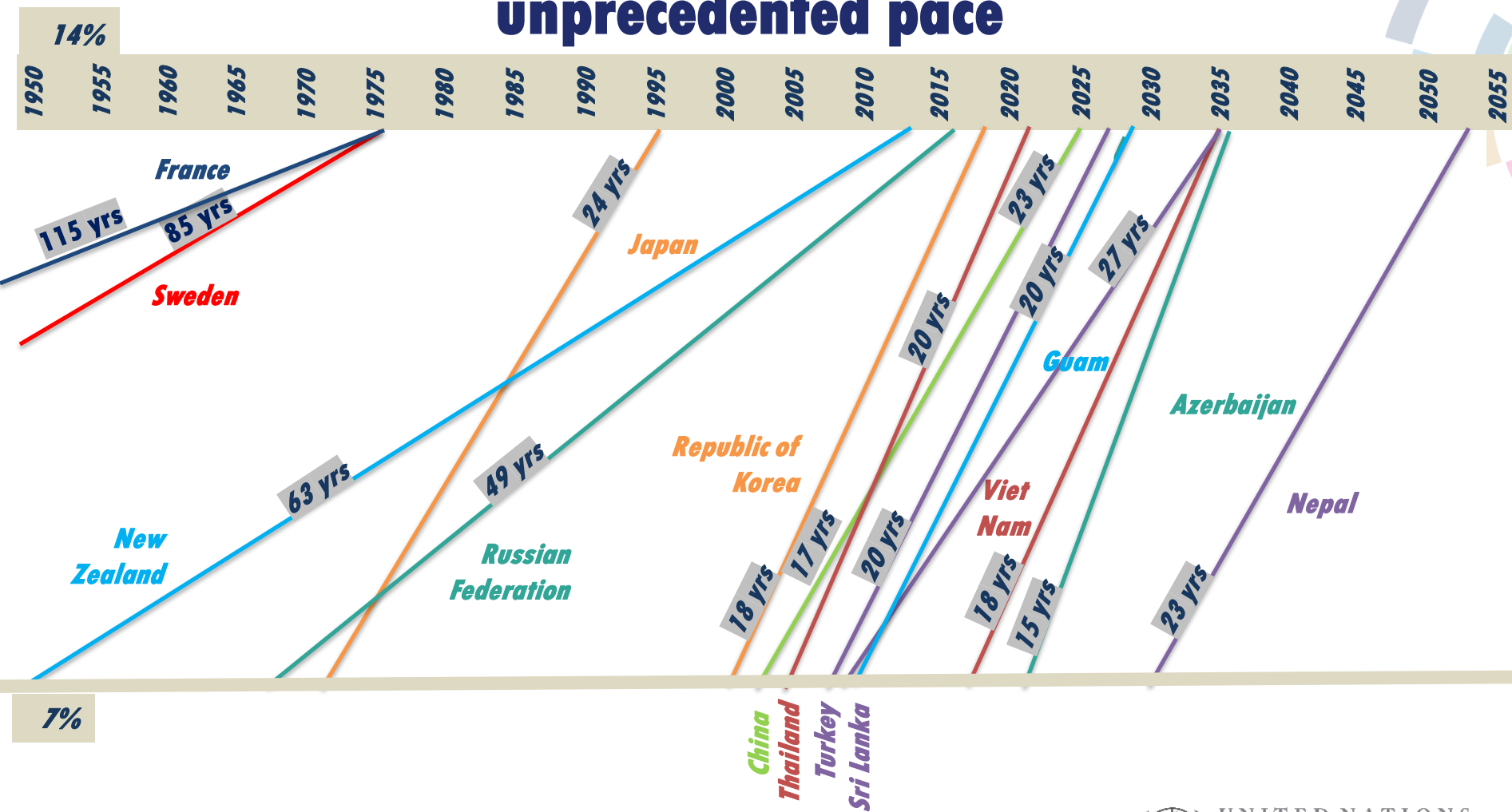


Analytical: Research



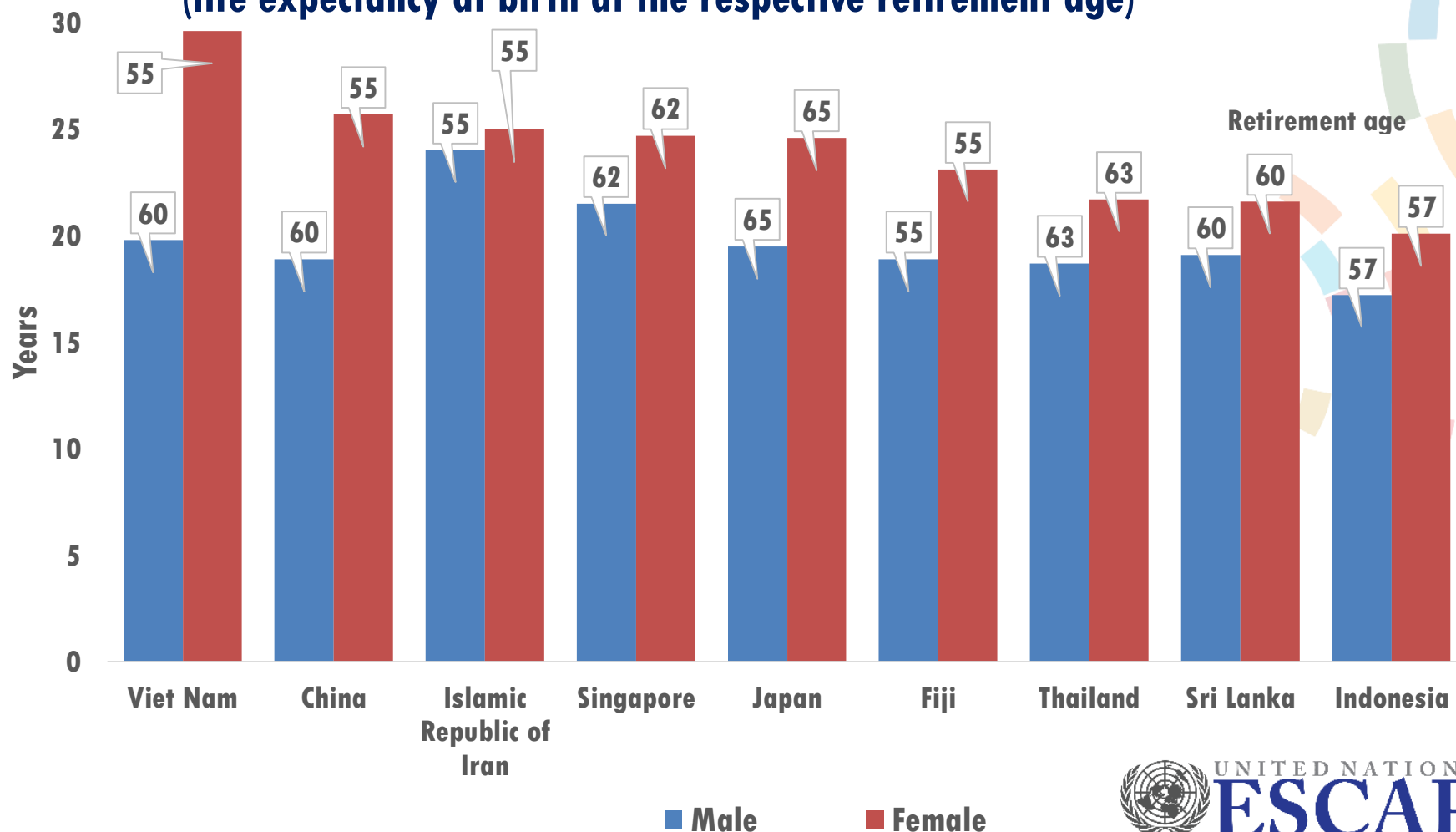
Technical cooperation

Countries in Asia-Pacific are ageing at an unprecedented pace



In Asia-Pacific, people still live between 19 and 30 years after retirement

(life expectancy at birth at the respective retirement age)



In ASEAN, older persons often spend up to 10 years with impairments

(life expectancy at birth (dark color) vs. healthy life expectancy at birth (light color), 2015-2020)

Male

Brunei Darussalam

Cambodia

Indonesia

Lao PDR

Malaysia

Myanmar

Philippines

Singapore

Thailand

Viet Nam

years

0

20

40

60

80

Female

Brunei Darussalam

Cambodia

Indonesia

Lao PDR

Malaysia

Myanmar

Philippines

Singapore

Thailand

Viet Nam

years

0

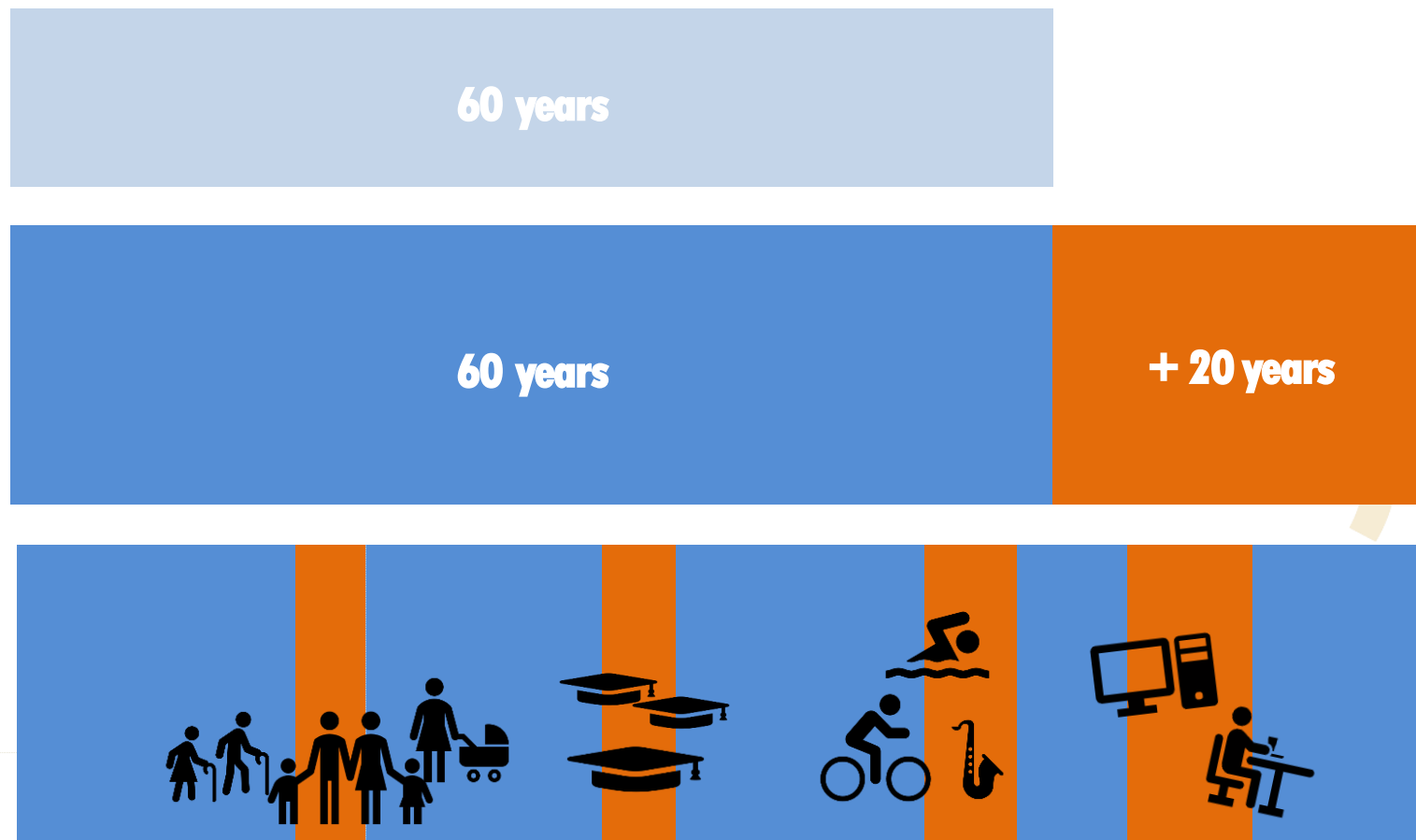
20

40

60

80

A life course approach to population ageing



ESCAP work on population ageing

Support MIPAA review

***Research and analysis
on levels, trends and policies***

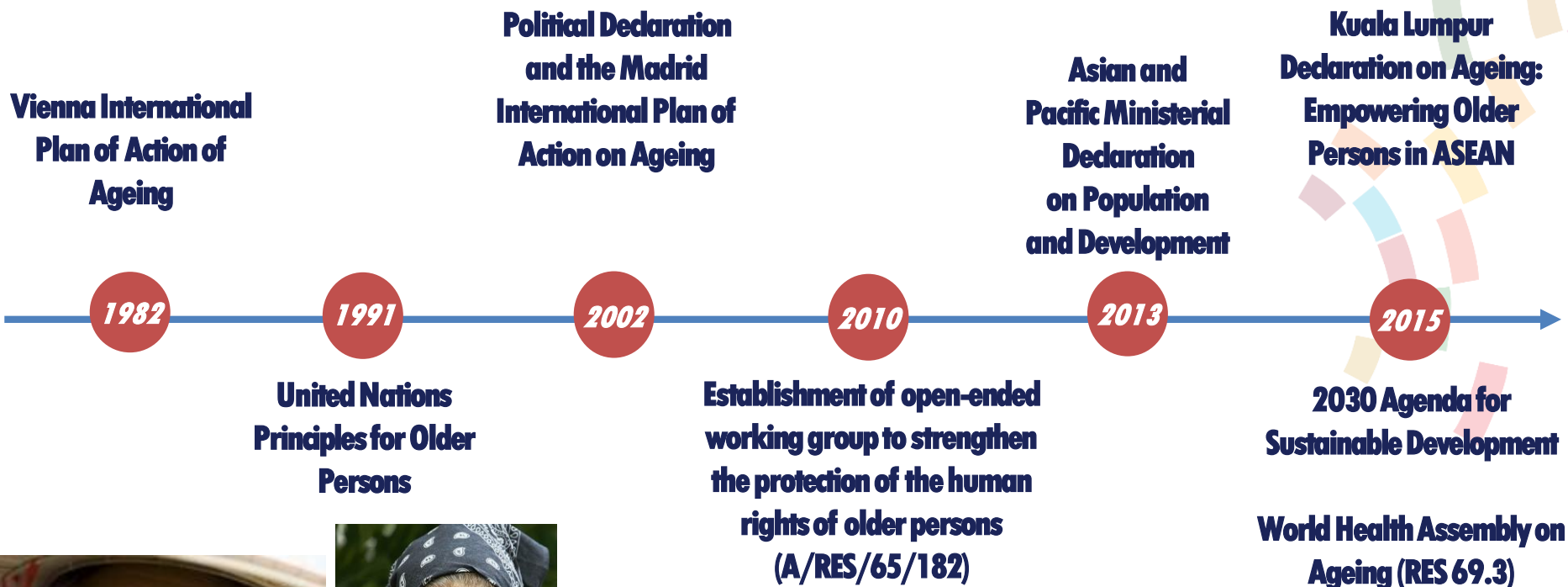
***Capacity-building on data,
pensions***

***Ageing policy template -
Active ageing index/dashboard***

ICTs



High-level political declarations and agreements with reference to older persons



Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)

Global guiding document on population ageing

PRIORITY DIRECTION:

- I. Older persons and development;**
- II. Advancing health and well-being into old age;**
- III. Ensuring enabling and supportive environments.**



MIPAA and 2030 Agenda



The 2030 Agenda is a holistic agenda - emphasizing the need to leave no one behind

MIPAA and the 2030 Agenda are complimentary

MIPAA provides a more detailed action plan for older persons



SDGs and population ageing



Call for: high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, **gender, age**, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts (A/RES/70/1 - para 17.18)

SDG 1 – no poverty

SDG 2 – end hunger

SDG 3 – healthy lives and well-being at all ages

SDG 5 – gender equality for all women

**SDG 8 – inclusive and sustainable economic growth,
full and productive employment and
decent work for all**

SDG 10 – reduce inequalities

SDG 11 – sustainable cities

Overarching principles of National Policy on Older Persons



VISION

A healthy, empowered and active older population today and in the future supported and enabled over their life course to live a quality life with dignity and respect



PURPOSE

To provide a comprehensive framework and guide for enhancing the quality of life of older women and men



OBJECTIVES

- **Provision of coordinated services for older persons which are affordable, accessible and gender-sensitive**
- **Recognition and protection of the human rights of older persons**
- **Provision of a positive image of older persons**
- **Integration of the needs of older persons in all programmes, plans and policies**
- **Inclusion of older persons in drafting, implementing and monitoring of programmes, plan and policies**
- **Recognition of a life course perspective of population ageing**

Elements of National Policy on Older Persons according to the MIPAA+

(national policy, legislation and action plans solely on older persons and ageing)

Older persons and development

Social Protection, poverty eradication and prevention	Education, knowledge, training
Intergene- rational solidarity	Migration, urbanization, rural development
Work and Labour	Emergency response and disasters

*Advancing health
and well-being*

Mental health	Disability
HIV/AIDS	Healthy Ageing and NCDs
Health care training	Health care access

Environment

Care and Support (incl. for caregivers)	Living Environment
Neglect, Abuse, Rights	<i>National Plan on Ageing</i>
Images of Ageing	Data



Elements of National Policy on Older Persons according to the MIPAA+

(national policy, legislation and action plans solely on older persons and ageing)

*Advancing health
and well-being*

Mental health	Disability
HIV/AIDS	Healthy Ageing and NCDs
Health care training	Health care access



Increase access to resources for those who are poor or live in rural areas.



Reduce cumulative effects of factors that increase the risk of disease and potential dependence.



Strengthen primary health-care to meet the needs of older persons.

Elements of National Policy on Older Persons according to the MIPAA+

(national policy, legislation and action plans solely on older persons and ageing)

Environment



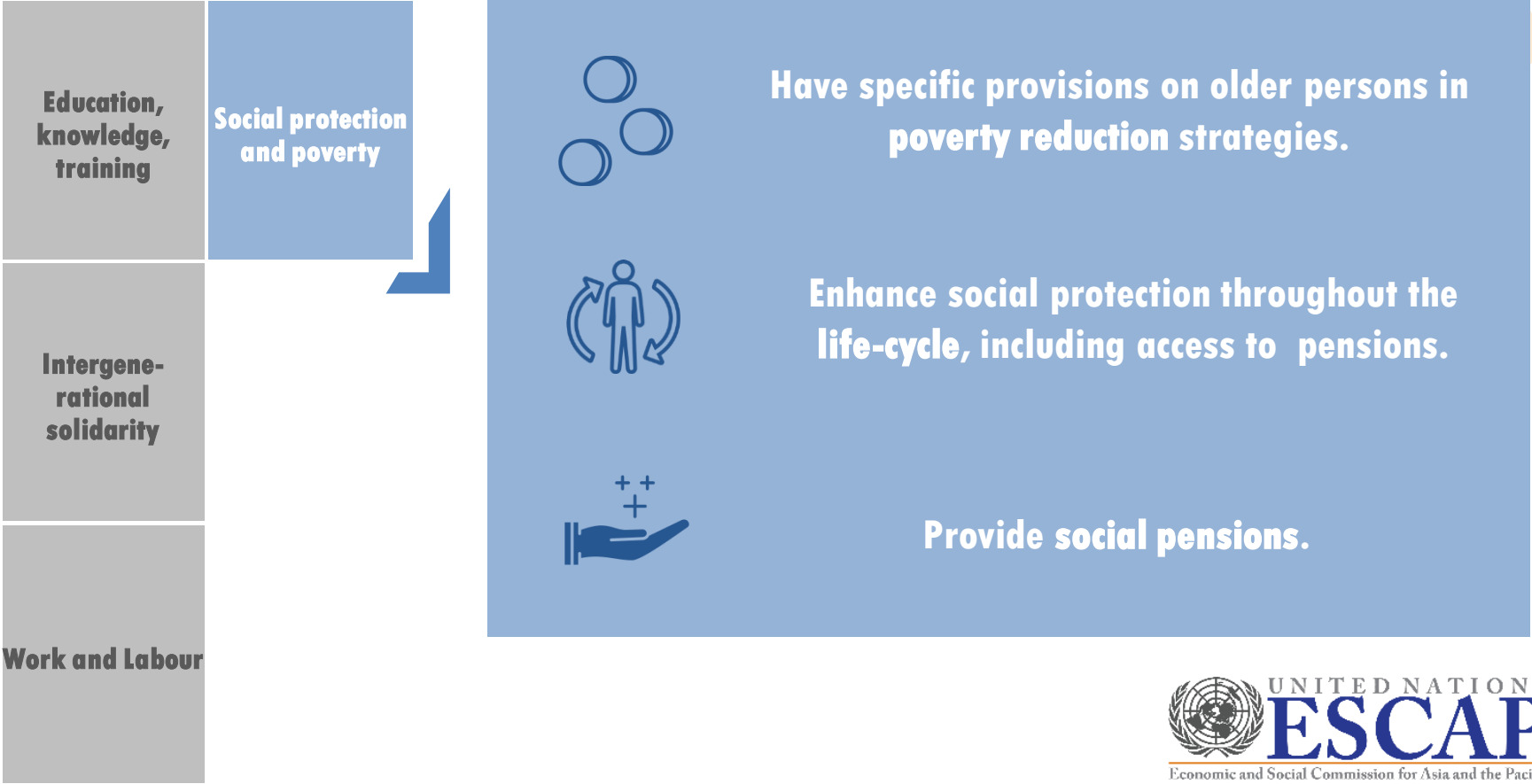
The green box contains three icons: a house, a bus, and a group of people. Each icon is accompanied by a policy objective.

-  Provide affordable and age-friendly housing options for older persons.
-  Improve accessibility and affordability of transportation options.
-  Promote the development of age-integrated communities.

Elements of National Policy on Older Persons according to the MIPAA+

(national policy, legislation and action plans solely on older persons and ageing)

Older persons and development



General human rights challenges for older persons



Discrimination

Age-discrimination, also combined with other forms (such as the multiple discrimination of older women).



Poverty

Homelessness, malnutrition, unattended chronic disease, lack of safe drinking water and sanitation, financial exploitation, lack of legal capacity.



Violence and Abuse

Physical, emotional, and/or sexual, in care facilities, communities and families, often underreported and under-documented.



Lack of Specific Measures and Services

Lack of specialized services such as residential centers and long-term care programmes.

Specific human rights considerations for older persons

**Equality and
non-discrimination**

**Health support,
including long term and
palliative care**

**Social security and
social protection**

**Right
to work**

**Legal
Capacity**

**Right to be free from
violence and abuse**



**Participation in
policymaking, political
and cultural life**

**Right to an adequate
standard of living**

Template for National Policy on Older Persons

COUNTRY NAME

Demographic
situation

Population 65+, old-age
dependency ratio

Institutional Arrangements, Ageing Focal Point, National Plans
on Ageing: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Older Persons, etc.

Data:

Census, Older Persons' Survey

MIPAA input:

2007, 2012, 2017

Overarching principles

- Vision:
- Purpose:
- Objective:
- Human Rights considerations:

Policy considerations

- Older persons and development
- Advancing health and well-being
- Environment



Dashboard of policies/list of indicators: Data requirements

MIPAA Priority direction 2: Advancing health and well-being into old age



**Percentage of
older persons**

... covered by health insurance

... with free access to health care

... who are satisfied with their care arrangements

... whose healthcare needs are met

... with disabilities with access to assistive devices

**... that has convenient access to public transport by sex, and
disability status**

... who are satisfied with their current living arrangements

... living in age-friendly housing

Population ageing agenda an agenda for all generations



THANK YOU!

WWW.UNESCAP.ORG



UNESCAP



UNESCAP



UNESCAP



UNITEDNATIONSESCAP



UNITEDNATIONSESCAP

