

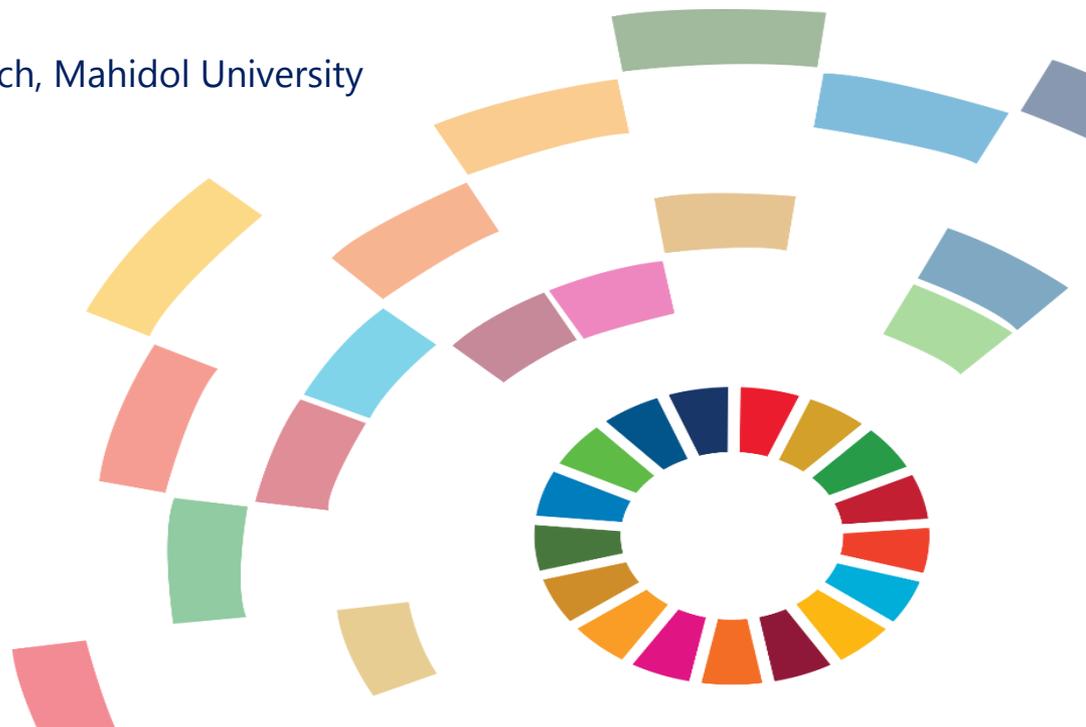
# Summary of member State national voluntary surveys

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Expert Group Meeting - Population Ageing  
and the Situation of Older Persons in Asia  
and the Pacific: Follow-up to the Asia-Pacific  
Intergovernmental Meeting on the Fourth  
Review and Appraisal of the Madrid  
International Plan of Action on Ageing

4 August 2022, online



# Contents

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- ❑ Suggested guidelines
- ❑ Scope and structure of the survey
- ❑ Submission of responses from member States
- ❑ Key findings from the survey (2018-2022, COVID-19 pandemic)
  - ❑ Priorities and challenges to the implementation
  - ❑ Institutional arrangements for population ageing and older persons
  - ❑ Older persons and development
  - ❑ Advancing health and well-being into old age
  - ❑ Ensuring enabling and supportive environment



# Suggested guidelines

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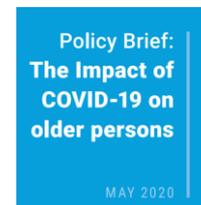
- Voluntary national survey
- Bottom-up participatory approach
- Progress made during the period 2018-2022
- Linkage to 2030 Agenda (and related SDGs)
- Quantitative and participatory qualitative data and analysis
- Lessons learned and good practices
- Provide detailed answers and attach supporting documentation



# Synergies of national reporting

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- Fourth Review and Appraisal of the MIPAA
- 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development
- 2013 Ministerial Declaration of the Sixth Asia and Pacific Population Conference/ICPD PoA – 2020 A-P Monitoring Framework
- Decade of Healthy Ageing
- Policy Brief on the impact of COVID-19 on Older Persons



# Scope and structure of the survey

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## ***49 Questions in Total***

- (a) National policy and MIPAA implementation (5 questions)
- (b) Older persons and development (10 questions)
- (c) Advancing health and well-being into old age (10 questions)
- (d) Ensuring enabling and supportive environments (10 questions)
- (e) Data (5 questions)
- (f) COVID-19 and older persons (6 questions)
- (g) Other issues (3 questions)

# Submission of responses (as of July 2022)



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OVERVIEW AGENDA AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS PROGRAMME INFORMATION NOTE PHOTO/VIDEO PARTICIPANTS STATEMENTS **VOLUNTARY NATIONAL SURVEY**

## Voluntary National Survey Responses

Survey conducted to inform the Fourth Review and Appraisal of Madrid International Plan on Ageing in Asia and the Pacific:

American Samoa	Afghanistan	<a href="#">Armenia</a> [as submitted to ECE]	<a href="#">Australia*</a>	<a href="#">Azerbaijan [R]</a> [as submitted to ECE]
<a href="#">Azerbaijan - annex [R]</a> [as submitted to ECE]	<a href="#">Bangladesh</a>	<a href="#">Bhutan</a>	Brunei Darussalam	<a href="#">Cambodia</a>
<a href="#">China</a>	Cook Islands	Fiji	France	French Polynesia
Georgia	Guam	Hong Kong, China	India	Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Republic of	<a href="#">Japan</a>	<a href="#">Kazakhstan [E]</a>	<a href="#">Kazakhstan [R]</a>	<a href="#">Kazakhstan [R]</a> [as submitted to ECE]
Kiribati	Kyrgyzstan	Korea, Democratic People's Republic	Lao People's Democratic Republic	<a href="#">Macau, China</a>
<a href="#">Malaysia</a>	<a href="#">Maldives</a>	Marshall Islands	Micronesia, Federal States of	<a href="#">Mongolia</a>
Myanmar	Nauru	Nepal	New Caledonia	New Zealand
Niue	Northern Mariana Islands	Pakistan	Palau	Papua New Guinea
<a href="#">Philippines</a>	<a href="#">Republic of Korea</a>	<a href="#">Russian Federation [R]</a> [as submitted to ECE]	<a href="#">Russian Federation - annex [R]</a> [as submitted to ECE]	<a href="#">Russian Federation [R]</a> [as submitted to ESCAP]
Samoa	<a href="#">Singapore</a>	Solomon Islands	Sri Lanka	<a href="#">Tajikistan [R]</a> [as submitted to ECE]
<a href="#">Thailand</a>	The Netherlands	Timor-Leste	Tonga	<a href="#">Turkey</a>
<a href="#">Turkey</a> [as submitted to ECE]	Turkmenistan	Tuvalu	United Kingdom	United States
Uzbekistan	Vanuatu	Viet Nam		

\*All quantitative and qualitative data are from 2021.



# Submission of responses from 22 countries/areas

East and North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South and South-West Asia	North and Central Asia	Pacific
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• China</li><li>• Japan</li><li>• Macao, China</li><li>• Mongolia</li><li>• Republic of Korea</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cambodia</li><li>• Malaysia</li><li>• Philippines</li><li>• Singapore</li><li>• Thailand</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bangladesh</li><li>• Bhutan</li><li>• India</li><li>• Maldives</li><li>• Türkiye</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Armenia</li><li>• Azerbaijan</li><li>• Kazakhstan</li><li>• Kyrgyzstan</li><li>• Russian Federation</li><li>• Tajikistan</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Australia</li></ul>

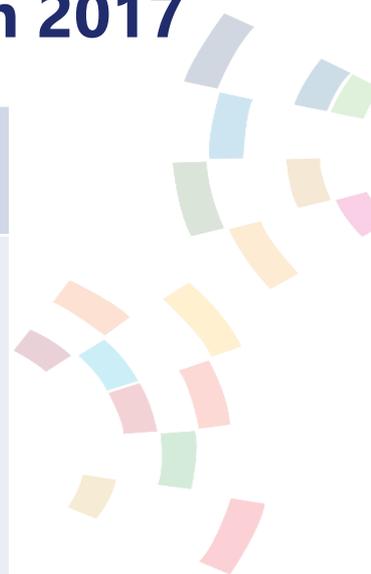


**80%** of the population in the region

**85%** of the population 60+ in the region

# The third review and appraisal of the MIPAA in 2017

East and North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South and South-West Asia	North and Central Asia	Pacific
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• China</li><li>• Japan</li><li>• Macao, China</li><li>• Mongolia</li><li>• Republic of Korea</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cambodia</li><li>• Malaysia</li><li>• Myanmar</li><li>• Philippines</li><li>• Singapore</li><li>• Thailand</li><li>• Viet Nam</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bangladesh</li><li>• Bhutan</li><li>• India</li><li>• Maldives</li><li>• Nepal</li><li>• Pakistan</li><li>• Sri Lanka</li><li>• Türkiye</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Armenia</li><li>• Azerbaijan</li><li>• Iran</li><li>• Kazakhstan</li><li>• Kyrgyzstan</li><li>• Russian Federation</li><li>• Tajikistan</li><li>• Uzbekistan</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Australia</li><li>• Fiji</li><li>• New Zealand</li><li>• Samoa</li><li>• Tonga</li></ul>



**Submission of responses from 28 countries/areas**  
**89%** of the population in the region

# Priorities for the implementation of the MIPAA

**Priority Direction I**

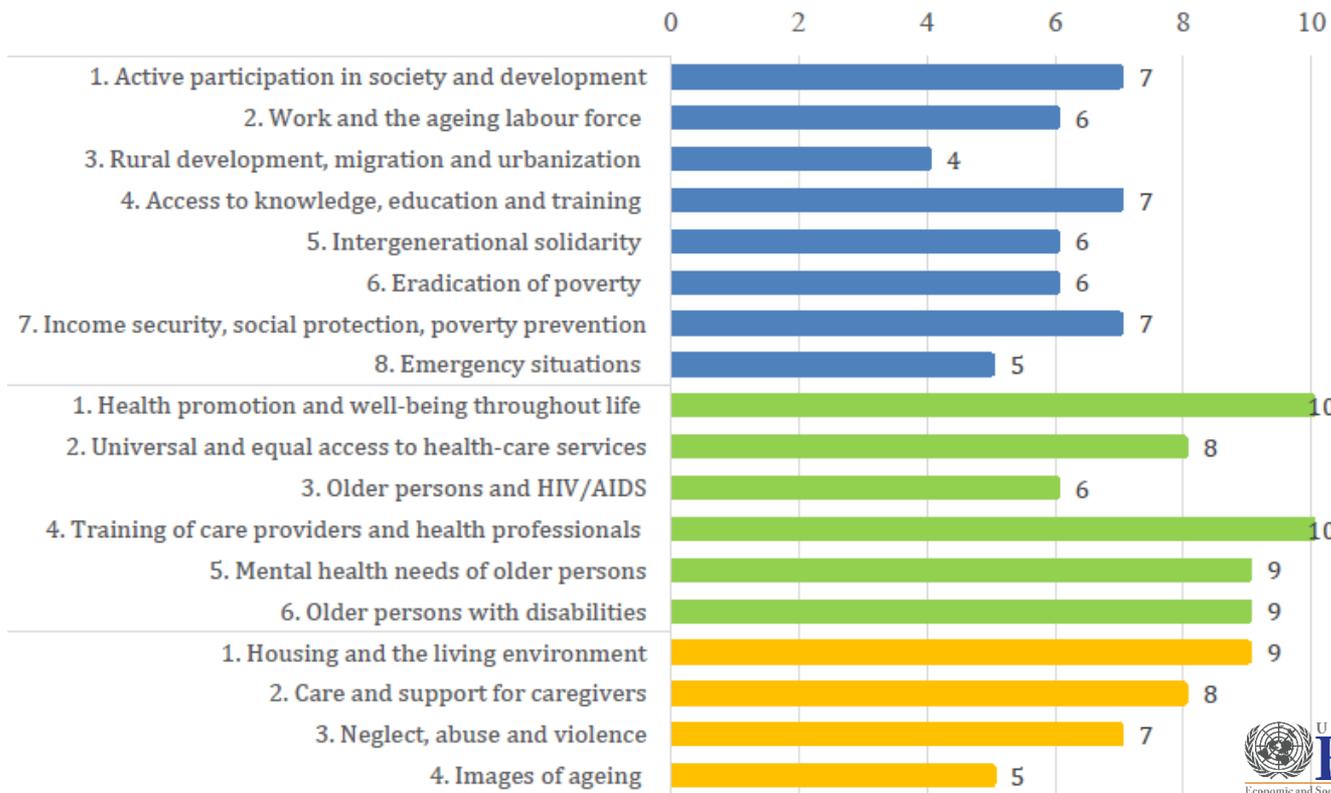
Older persons and development

**Priority Direction II**

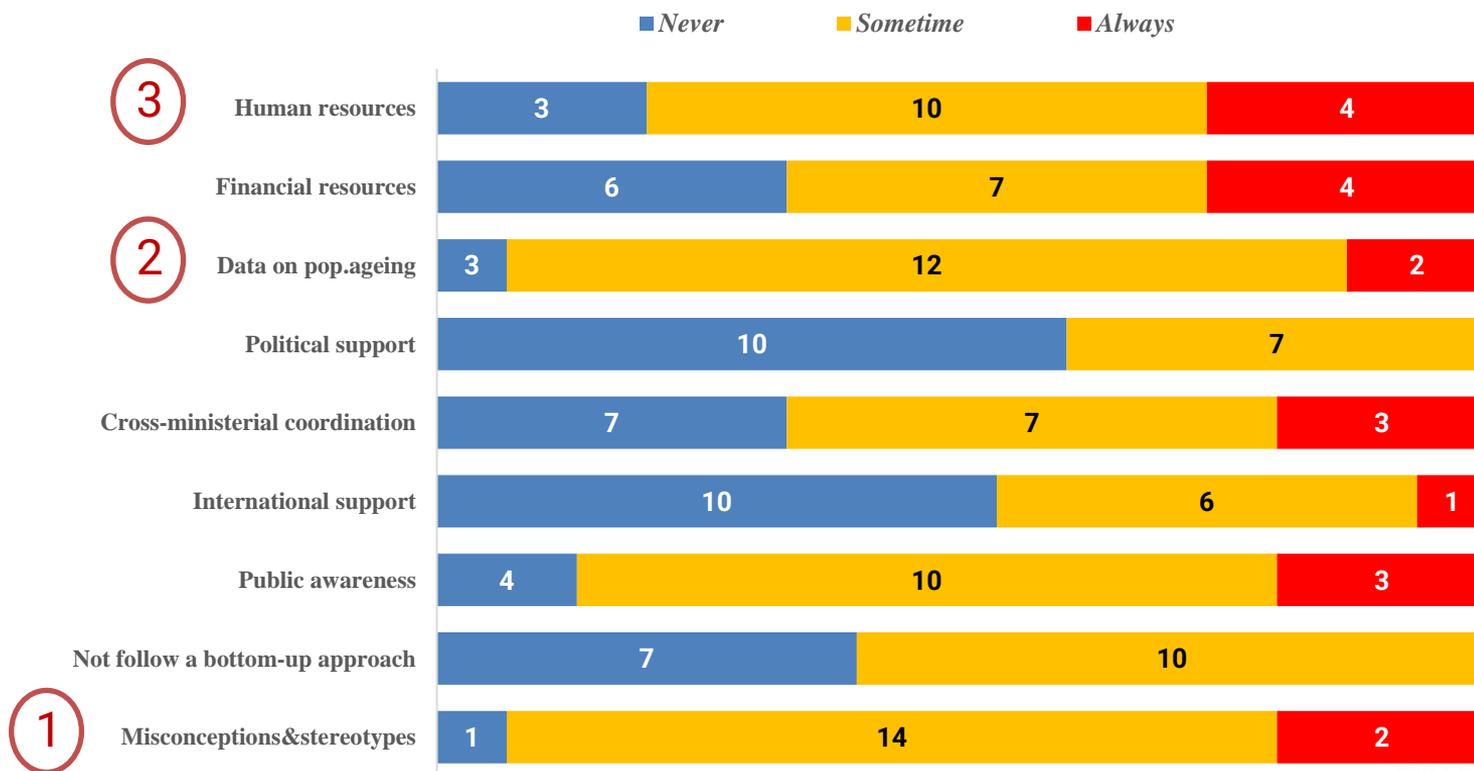
Advancing Health and well-being into old age

**Priority Direction III**

Ensuring enabling and supportive environment



# Challenges to the implementation of the MIPAA



Source: (Draft) Asia-Pacific Report on Population Ageing 2022: Trends and opportunities regarding older persons and population ageing  
<https://www.unescap.org/events/2022/asia-pacific-intergovernmental-meeting-fourth-review-and-appraisal-madrid-international>

# Institutional arrangements

Country	Coordinating body
Armenia	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Australia	Council of Elders
Bangladesh	National Committee on Elderly Affairs
Bhutan	Elderly Care Programme, Ministry of Health
Cambodia	National Committee for the Elderly
China	National Committee on Ageing
India	National Council for Senior Citizens
Japan	Committee on Ageing Society
Kazakhstan	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
Kyrgyzstan	Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration

Country	Coordinating body
Macao, China	Inter-departmental Steering Group
Malaysia	National Advisory and Consultative Council for Older Persons
Mongolia	National Committee on Population Issues
Philippines	National Commission of Senior Citizens
Republic of Korea	Presidential Committee on Ageing Society and Population Policy
Russian Federation	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
Singapore	Ministerial Committee on Ageing
Thailand	National Commission of Older Persons
Türkiye	Ministry of Family and Social Services

# Priority Direction I: Older persons and development (1)

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- **Active participation** – more governments offer opportunities for participation of older persons in society, though the extent of the involvement of older persons varies.
- **Work** – most member States support income-generating work of older persons, although they are mostly in the informal sector. While age discrimination in the workplace still occurs, only some countries have legislation regulating the preferences, needs and rights of older persons in the labour market.

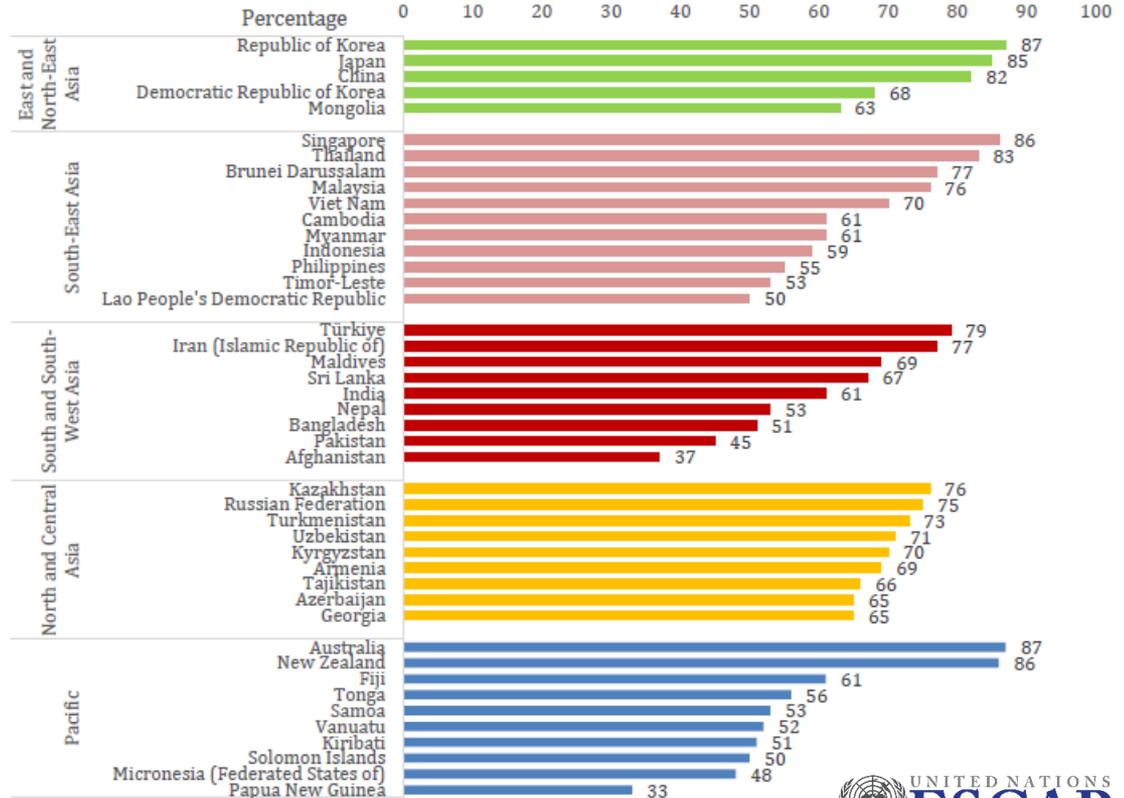
# Priority Direction I: Older persons and development (2)

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- **Education and training** – many older persons, esp. women and those in rural areas, lack access to opportunities to participate in developmental processes (e.g., life-long learning, digital literacy).
- **Poverty, income security and social protection** – old-age poverty tends to become even more prevalent caused by the COVID-19 consequences. While social protection is crucial to ensure that no one is left behind, the coverage of old-age pensions remains low.

# Priority Direction II: Advancing health and well-being into old age (1)

- **Health and long-term care services** – some progress towards UHC for older persons is seen in the region. However, the coverage varies between and within countries.



UHC Index in Asia and the Pacific, 2019

Source: United Nations Statistics Division (2022). Global SDG Indicators Data Platform <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>  
(Draft) Asia-Pacific Report on Population Ageing 2022:Trends and opportunities regarding older persons and population ageing

## Priority Direction II:

### Advancing health and well-being into old age (2)

- **Challenges in access to health care services** – address the specific needs of women in health care and health insurance, calling for equity focused and gender-responsive approaches to health care.
- **Mental health services and support to older persons with disabilities** – while provisions for mental health services were reported, specific ageing-related mental health services remain limited.
- **Decade of Healthy Ageing** – although awareness around healthy and active ageing had increased, implementation gaps remain and are even exacerbated by the COVID-19.

# Priority Direction III: Ensuring enabling and supportive environments (1)

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- **Housing and living environment** – the provisions of affordable housing, public infrastructure and transportation are uneven across the region
- **Caregiving, family support and integration of older migrants** – the quality of care is determined by the availability of care workforce. Despite socio-economic changes in the region, the roles of family caregivers remain important. However, only a few provide financial support to family caregivers.
- **Neglect, abuse and violence** – ageism is on the rise in the region as there is a limited progress and lack of awareness on the issues.

# Priority Direction III: Ensuring enabling and supportive environments (2)

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- **Climate change and emergency situations** – although some member States started to include older persons in the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies, the role of older persons in climate activism has gone unnoticed.
- **Information, innovation and technology** – despite much progress in ICTs, older persons, esp. older women, are among the least likely to be digitally connected. The COVID-19 emphasises that ‘Digital Equity for All Ages’ is more important than ever.

# THANK YOU!

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