



2ºENCUENTRO MÉXICO-JAPÓN SOBRE ENVEJECIMIENTO SALUDABLE

South-South Collaboration on Healthy Ageing

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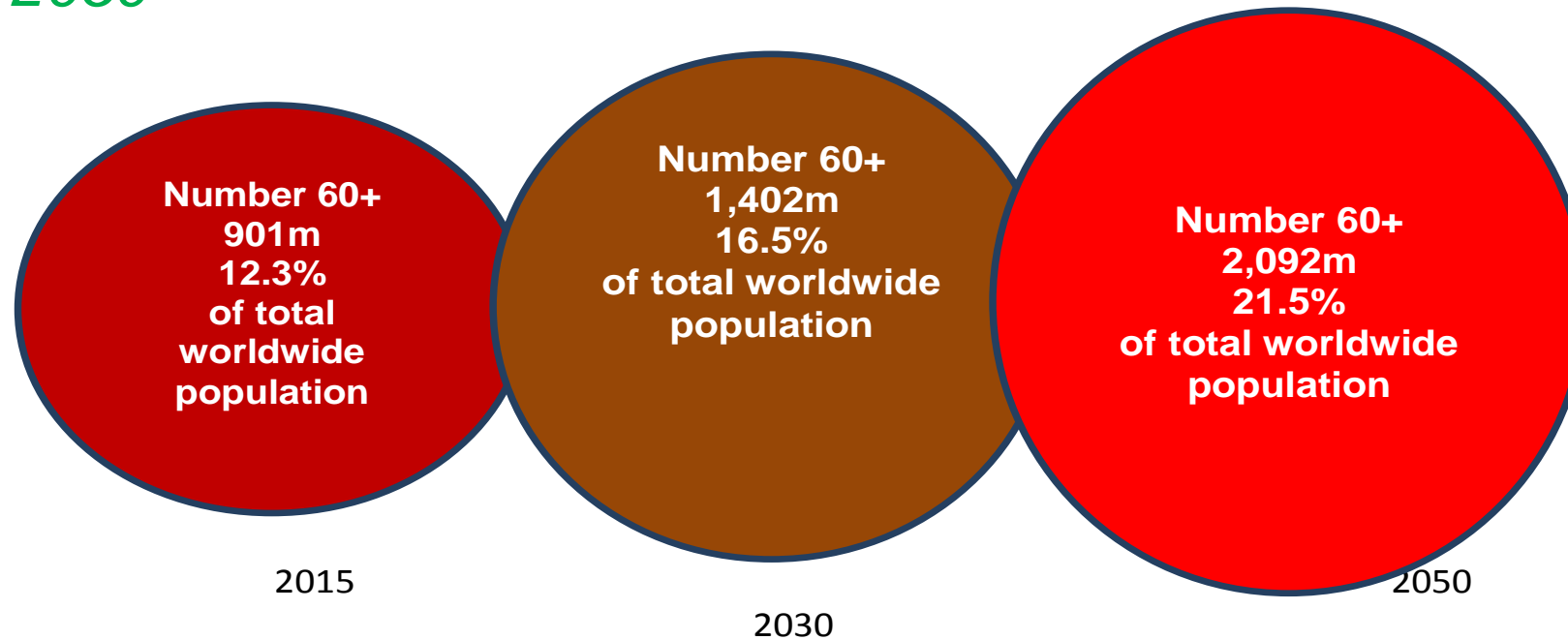


Outline of Presentation

- Introduction
- Ageing: Disparities among developed and developing countries
- Effects of population aging on economic growth
- Does policy keep up with demographic transition?
- South south cooperation in promoting healthy ageing

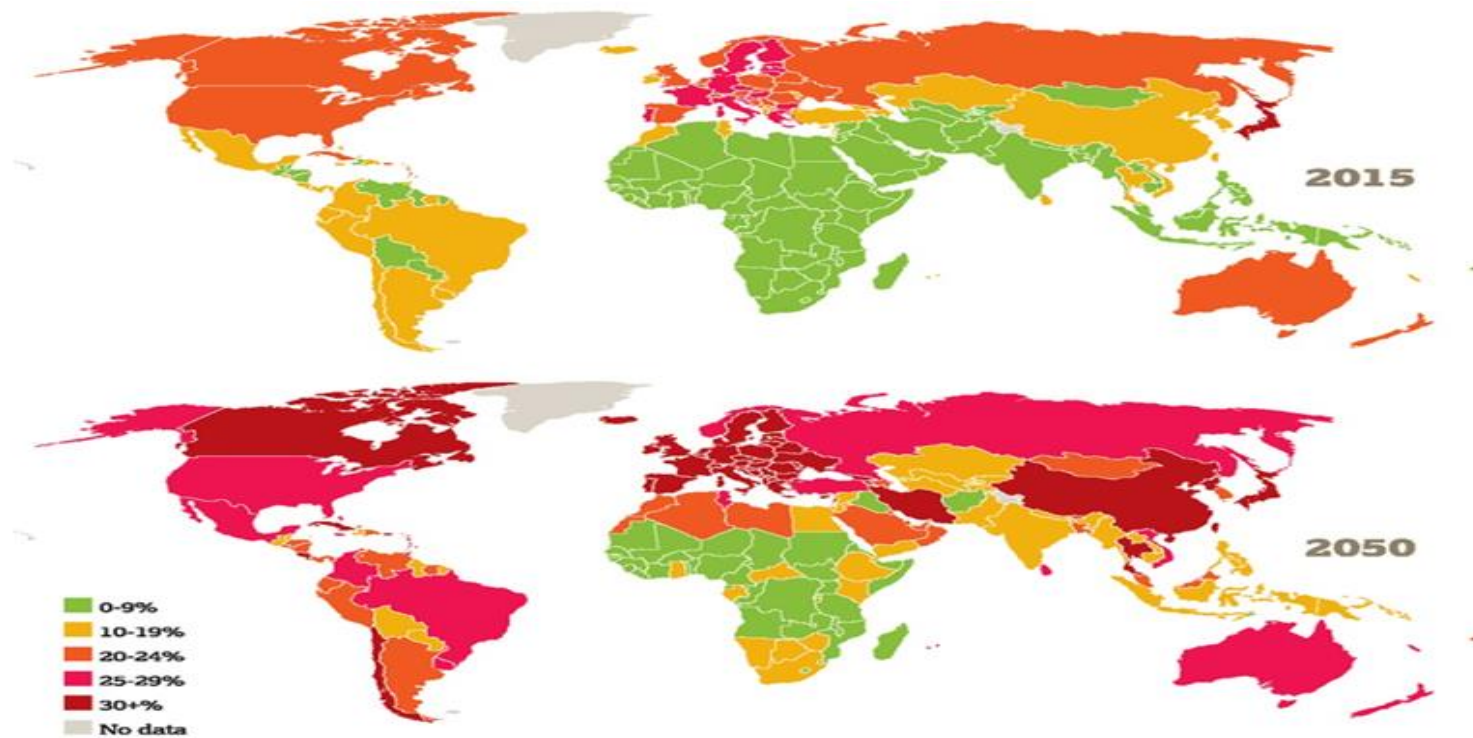
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Figure 1: The number and proportion of aged 60 or over globally in 2015, 2030 and 2050



Source: UNDESA Population Division, WPP: the 2015 revision, DVD Edition, 2015

Figure 2: Proportion of population aged 60 or over in 2015 and 2050



Source: UNDESA Population division, World population prospects: the 2015 revision, DVD Edition, 2015.

% of Population Aged 60+ in PPD MCs by Regions in 2015 & 2050

SL	Asia-Pacific	2015	2050	SL	Sub Saharan Africa	2015	2050
1	Bangladesh	7.0	21.5	7	Nigeria	4.5	6.3
2	China	15.2	36.5	8	Senegal	4.5	8.1
3	India	8.9	19.4	9	South Africa	7.7	15.4
4	Indonesia	8.2	19.2	10	Uganda	3.8	6.0
5	Pakistan	6.6	12.9	11	Zimbabwe	4.4	10.2
6	Thailand	15.8	37.1		MENA		
7	Vietnam	10.3	27.9	1	Egypt	7.9	15.3
8	Sri Lanka	13.9	28.6				
	Sub Saharan Africa			2	Jordan	5.4	15.8
1	Benin	4.6	7.9	3	Morocco	9.6	23.4
2	Ethiopia	5.2	10.4	4	Tunisia	11.7	26.5
3	Gambia	3.7	5.9	5	Yemen		
4	Ghana	5.3	9.7		LA and Caribbean		
5	Kenya	4.5	9.6	1	Colombia	10.8	27.6
6	Mali	4.0	5.8	2	Mexico	9.6	24.7
Source: WPA2015_Report.pdf							

National policy on ageing: Developed and PPD member countries

National policy on ageing in PPD member countries

Bangladesh	yes
China	yes
Colombia	yes
Ghana	yes
Indonesia	yes
Jordan	yes
Thailand	yes
Uganda	yes
Viet Nam	yes
Morocco	yes
South Africa	yes
Egypt	yes
Tunisia	yes
Kenya	yes
Nigeria	pending
Mexico	no information
Pakistan	no information
Sri Lanka	no information
Ethiopia	no information
Gambia	no information
Benin	no information
Mali	no information
Senegal	no information
Yemen	no information
Zimbabwe	no information
India	no information

National policy on ageing in developed countries

	National policy on ageing
Australia	yes
Finland	yes
France	yes
Germany	yes
Ireland	yes
Netherlands	yes
Sweden	yes
United Kingdom	yes
Italy	no information
Japan	no information
New Zealand	no information
Norway	no information
Spain	no information
Switzerland	no information
USA	no information
Belgium	no information
Canada	no information
Denmark	no information

2. Disparities among developed and developing Countries (*highlights PPD MCs*)

- Population ageing is a demographic success story driven by declining fertility and decreasing mortality that associated with social and economic development
- The disparities in health, income and education levels of elderly population are increasing between developed and developing countries and within the developing countries.
- The Global AgeWatch Index 2015 shows how well cared for elderly people in different countries with assessments of four domains namely **income security**, **health status**, **capability** and **enabling environment**

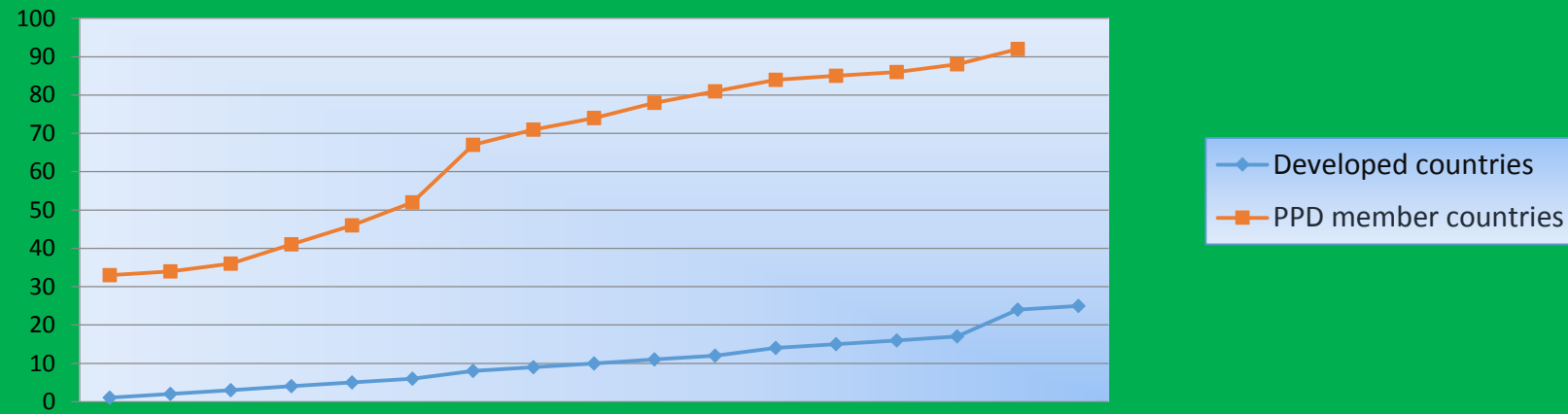
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Table 1: Global AgeWatch Index (4 domains with different indicators)

1. Income Security	2. Health Status	3. Capability	4. Enabling environment
1.1 Pension income	2.1 Life expectancy	3.1 Employment	4.1 Social connections
1.2 poverty rate	2.2 Healthy life expectancy	3.2 Educational status	4.2 Physical safety
1.3 Relative welfare	2.3 Psychological wellbeing		4.3 Civic freedom
1.4 GNI per capita			4.5 access to public transport

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Figure 3 : The global ranking in well being of elderly people among developed and developing countries (PPD countries)



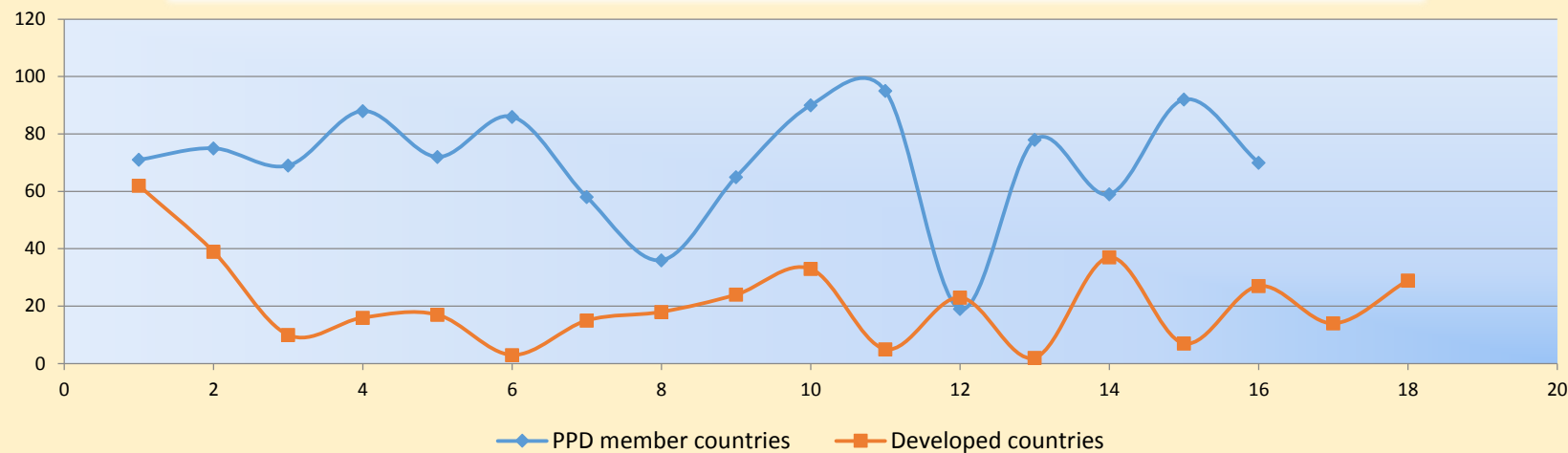
- The Agewatch Index also identifies 10 top ranked countries which are most developed and 10 bottom ranked countries that are mainly developing countries in the world

Top 10 Ranked countries: Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Canada, Netherlands, Ireland, Japan, USA and United Kingdom

Bottom 10 Countries: Afghanistan, Malawi, Mozambique, West Bank & Gaza, Pakistan, Tanzania, Zambia, Rwanda, Uganda, Iraq

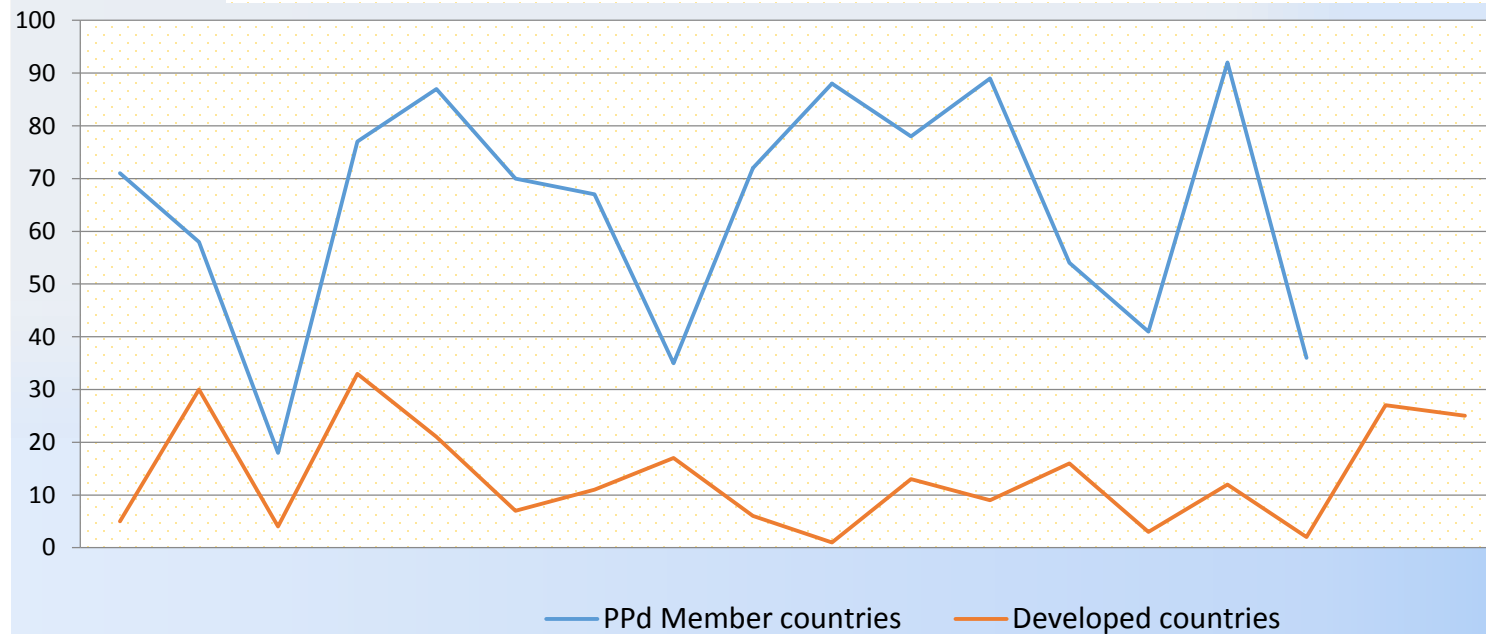
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Figure 4: The Global Ranking in Income security index of elderly people among developed and developing countries



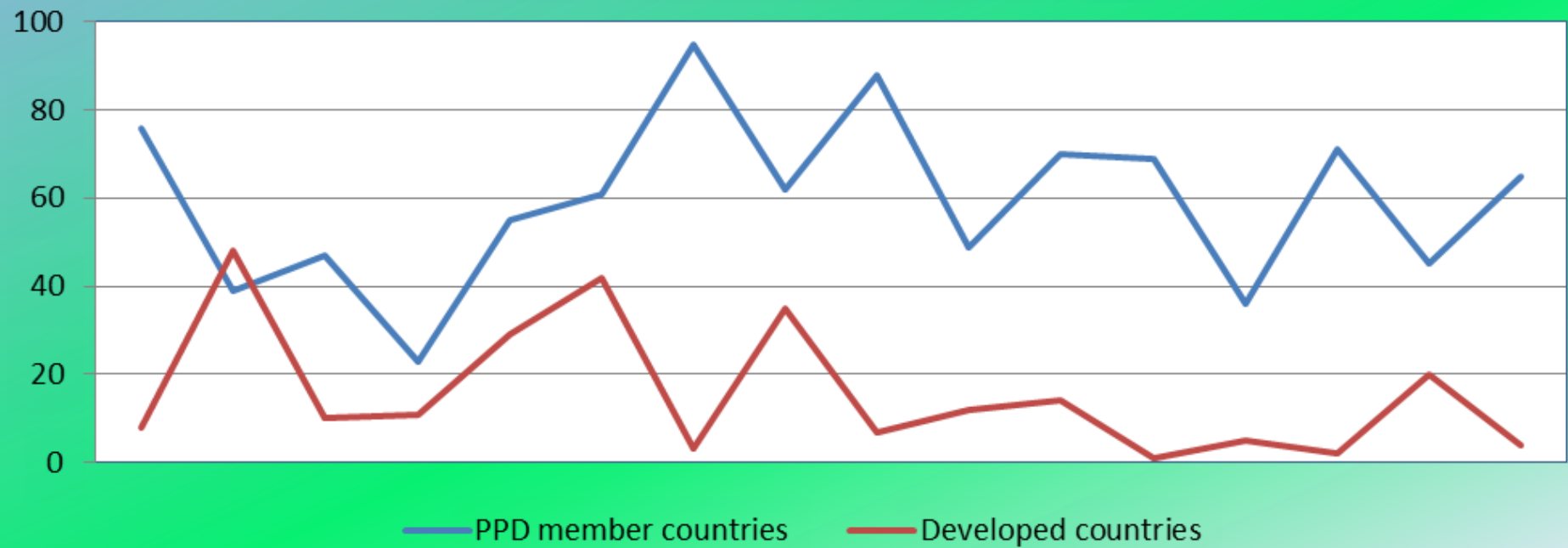
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Figure 5: The Global Ranking in Health Status Index of Elderly People among Developed and Developing Countries



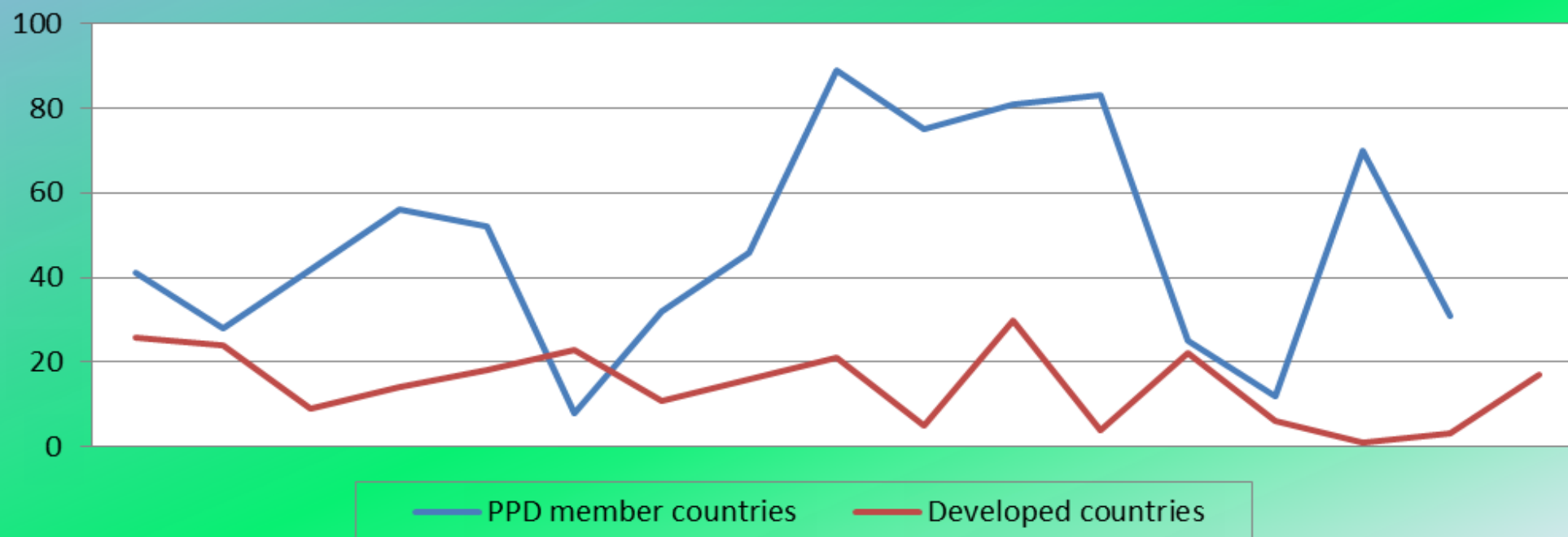
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Figure 6 : The Global Ranking in Capability index of Elderly People among Developed and Developing Countries



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Figure 7 : The Global Ranking in Enabling Environment Index of Elderly People among Developed Countries and Developing Countries



3. Effects of population aging on economic growth

- The trend of the elderly population growth dignified to become one of the most significant social transformations ever in the history.
- It will affect significantly all the sectors of society, including labour and financial markets, the demand for goods and services, such as housing, transportation and social protection, as well as family structures and intergenerational relations
- Violence against older women may increase as gender-based policy making tends to focus age group beyond 49 despite 23.6% of the world female population are aged 50.

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- The economic, social and political characteristics of a country may be changed as its population ages.
- Timely investments, population ageing can become a vehicle for growth and prosperity for any country in the world.
- The investment should highlight for supporting the contributions, experience and expertise of the growing number of older men and women.
- The higher rates of elderly people's involvement in volunteering, working and engaging in community development to addressed.

4. Does Policy Keep up with Demography?

The Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) adopted during the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002

- The MIPAA highlights the need for older persons in development planning
- It emphasizes that older persons should be able to participate in and benefit equitably from the development to advance their health and well-being
- It urges that countries should provide enabling environments for their health and well-being



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- Further, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognises the importance of elderly population
 - Goal 3 says "ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages".
 - Goal 5 is also dedicated to gender: "achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls".
- Countries are expected to design innovative policies and public services addressing the elderly population with focuses on their income security, health status, capability and mostly the enabling environment.
- But still there is gap existed between the longer lives and the evolution of policies that focuses these great changes, policies that can protect elderly population.

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- Population ageing presents a greater challenge for policymakers in many countries, particularly in the developing countries
- The Global AgeWatch Index shows that the countries having social and economic policies supporting elderly people's capabilities, wellbeing and autonomy are doing best in the index globally.
- They have long-standing welfare policies for facilitating universal pensions, better access to healthcare and critical action plans on ageing.
- Thus, country level policies and programs must to protect and promote wellbeing of elderly population which will lead to the end of all forms of discrimination, inequalities, violence and abuse in elderly age.

5. South-South Cooperation (SSC) in Promoting Healthy Ageing

About PPD

- Incepted in 1994 at the International Congress on Population and Development (ICPD)
- An Inter-governmental organization for promoting SSC
- 26 Member Countries
- The PPD is led by the world emerging economies like the (BRICS) countries and countries that are transitioning from low to Middle Income Countries. Out of the five countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), three (India, China and South Africa) are PPD member countries.

About PPD

- Head office based in Dhaka Bangladesh, hosted by the Bangladesh Govt with diplomatic privileges
- Permanent observer to the UN General Assembly in NY
- Permanent observer to UN agencies in Geneva
- Regional office in Kampala
- Program office in Shanghai
- Represented at UNESCAP in Bangkok



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- Board comprises of Cabinet Ministers for Health, Population and Social Development in Member countries
- Promoting and Establishing South-South Cooperation in RH, Population and Development
- PPD provides a global platform with an opportunity for innovative financing and technical cooperation towards South-South Cooperation for RH, population and development



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Strategic Priorities of PPD

- Ensure universal access to reproductive health care and services
- Integrate population dynamics in development planning at national, regional and international levels
- Advance gender equality and the empowerment of women



PPD's SSC intervention Framework

No	PPD's SSC intervention areas 6 point priority	Advocacy & policy development (a global forum)	Global health and population diplomacy	Capacity development and technical cooperation	Knowledge management	Partnerships and relationships
1	Integrating population dynamics into national development plan					
2	Improving adolescent's access to sexual, reproductive health and family planning services					
3	Improving maternal and child health					
4	Promoting social cohesion of migrant populations by addressing their health care services					
5	Promoting healthy ageing					
6	Creating greater understanding and addressing the relationship between poverty and health					

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PPD- response in Healthy Ageing

1. Advocacy, Policy and program (national and regional) formulation through knowledge and experience sharing
2. Population and Health Diplomacy
2. Sharing Best Practices, documenting and sharing relevant success stories for scaling up
3. Technology/expertise exchange
4. Knowledge management
5. Partnerships building, Resource sharing

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PPD response to promote SSC in Healthy ageing

PPD has constituted a **Global Commission on Ageing in Developing Countries** :

- A **commissioner is nominated by the** MCs to work with this commission
- **Nine (9) countries** have been selected and commissioned for country assessment on ageing and documenting the report as well as developing policy papers.
- A Compendium of ageing report in 9 selected countries are under preparation and publication

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- A **South-South ageing forum** was created to host every year an **international meeting on healthy ageing** in any of its commissioner countries to review the country achievement, peer-review, sharing and scale up best practices and advocacy for policy changes on ageing
- It has already hosted **2 south-south cooperation meeting** on healthy ageing
- It has also built partnership with WHO for technical support
- The next International meeting on healthy ageing is scheduled in **China by September 2016** and the country assessment report will be disseminated during this meeting.

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- The summary report of the International ageing meeting is placed to the **PPD Board** for its endorsement and country level commitment towards healthy ageing
- Through the **Ageing Commission** PPD can organize field visits for policy makers, parliamentarians and program managers to the best performing countries
- PPD can facilitates exchange life saving commodities among the MCs



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- The commission can promote bilateral assistance among MCs in the area of healthy ageing based on evidence-based advocacy
- The commission can develop strategic plans at sub-regional levels involving PPD Board Members/health ministers and to review the healthy ageing programs regularly
- The commission can play a catalyst role at global forum to address well-being of elderly population



Action Areas for SSC on Healthy Ageing

- **Country Leadership:**

Reinforce leadership for policies and programs to address right to social security for elderly population by ensuring universal pension coverage, access to public transport, and safe and autonomous elderly life

- **Partnership and Technical Cooperation**

Promote partnerships among development and corporate sectors for health system strengthening so that ensure accessible and affordable healthcare services to all elderly people



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Community engagement

Promote enabling laws, policies and norms to encourage social and community action for elderly people, ensure civil registration for elderly people and promote tax exempted award for services of well-being of elderly person

Accountability

Harmonies monitoring and reporting by using standards toolkits that can be a powerful drivers of change.



THANK YOU

