

A light gray map of Southeast Asia and surrounding regions, including Bhutan, China, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Laos, Taiwan, Japan, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, Palau, Papua New Guinea, and East Timor. The map is partially obscured by a dark gray banner in the center.

The 11th ASEAN & Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies

Panel Discussion 6

Future Cooperation with and among ASEAN countries for the Aging Population

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Deputy Assistant Minister for International Affairs,
Minister's Secretariat,
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Government of Japan





Lesson Learned

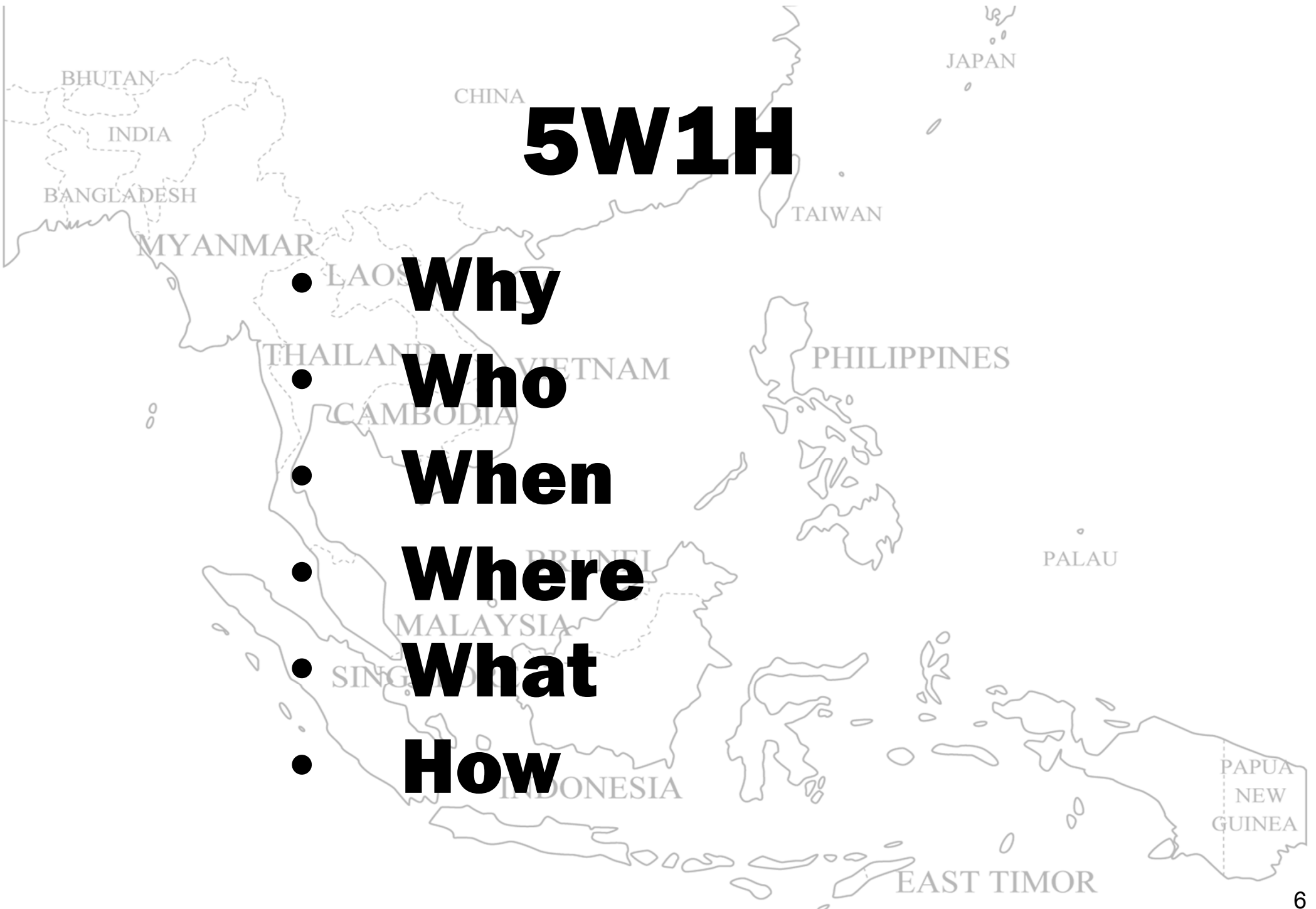
- ① UHC as a basis for “Active Aging”, Medical and Welfare services, Health Promotion, and Diseases Prevention.
- ② Local Communities that Support the Elderly
- ③ Social Involvement and Contribution by the Elderly: Social Participation
- ④ The roles of the Government in “Active Aging”



What to do next?



Active Aging

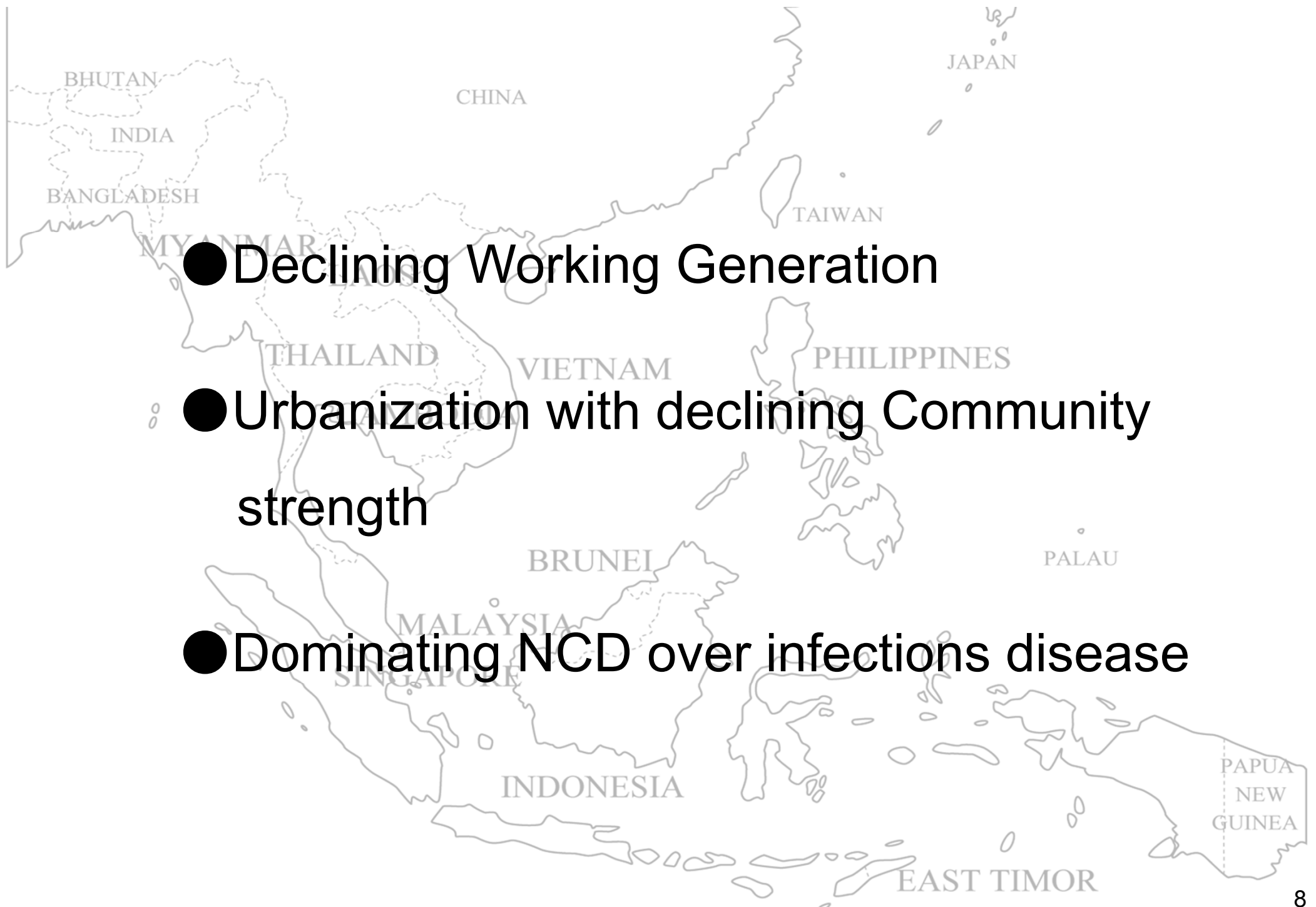


5W1H

- **Why**
- **Who**
- **When**
- **Where**
- **What**
- **How**



Why Active Aging is Challenge?



● Declining Working Generation

● Urbanization with declining Community strength

● Dominating NCD over infectious disease



Comparison of Aging-Related Indicators (ASEAN+3)

	Aging rate 1990 (60+) (%) ¹⁾	Aging rate 2010 (60+) (%) ¹⁾	Prospect of aging rate 2025 (60+) (%) ¹⁾	Prospect of aging rate 2050(60+) (%) ¹⁾	Total fertility rate ¹⁾	Life expectancy at birth ¹⁾		Labor-force participation ratio (60-64year-old) ²⁾		Per capita GDP (US\$) ³⁾	Income disparity (Richest 10% to poorest 10%) ⁴⁾
						Male	Female	Male	Female		
Japan	17.4	30.5	35.5	41.5	1.32	79.3	86.1	76.0	45.7	45,903	4.5
Republic of Korea	7.7	15.7	27.2	38.9	1.29	76.5	83.3	70.2	41.5	22,424	7.8
Singapore	8.4	14.0	27.1	37.8	1.25	78.5	82.7	67.5	35.4	46,241	17.7
Thailand	7.3	12.9	21.3	31.8	1.63	70.2	77.1	50.1 (60-)	29.5 (60-)	4,972	12.6
China	8.9	12.3	20.2	33.9	1.64	71.1	74.5	58.3	40.6	5,445	21.6
Vietnam	7.3	8.4	15.3	30.8	1.89	72.3	76.2	69.4	58.2	1,407	6.9
Indonesia	6.1	8.2	13.2	25.5	2.19	66.3	69.4	78.9	47.3	3,495	7.8
Malaysia	5.6	7.7	13.1	20.4	2.72	71.2	75.7	52.3	17.1	9,977	22.1
Myanmar	7.0	7.9	13.0	24.5	2.08	62.1	65.0	-	-	880	-
Brunei Darussalam	4.4	5.7	12.1	23.1	2.11	75.3	80.0	45.5	11.2	40,301	-
Cambodia	4.5	6.2	9.5	19.0	2.80	60.2	62.6	69.5	33.0	897	12.2
Philippines	4.7	5.7	8.9	15.3	3.27	64.5	71.3	79.0 (55-64)	54.8 (55-64)	2,370	15.5
Lao PDR	5.7	5.9	8.4	18.9	3.02	64.8	67.3	-	-	1,320	8.3

2013.6.14厚生労働省
第1回「国際的・Active Agingに
おける日本の貢献に関する検討会」

Source 1) UN: World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision Population Database

2) Statistical data of respective countries.

3) World Bank Search 2011 (Myanmar ; National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates, 2010, United Nations Statistics Division)

4) Human Development Report 2007/2008:Published for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Percentage of Deaths by Age Groups (ASEAN+3)

Country	Percentage of total deaths by broad age group (both sexes)										
	0-4	0-14	0-19	15-59	15-64	40+	50+	60+	70+	80+	90+
Japan 1950-1955	19.8	23.0	24.9	31.2	38.6	63.4	56.5	45.8	29.1	9.5	0.9
Japan 1960-1965	7.9	9.4	10.6	26.9	35.7	81.3	75.4	63.8	43.9	17.9	2.0
Japan	0.4	0.5	0.6	10.5	16.2	97.6	95.3	89.0	76.1	51.5	18.5
Singapore	0.7	1.0	1.3	21.1	29.1	95.5	89.9	77.8	60.3	33.8	8.9
Malaysia	2.5	3.6	5.0	31.5	40.5	86.2	78.1	64.9	45.2	19.5	2.7
Viet Nam	7.0	8.5	9.9	29.2	34.4	80.7	73.0	62.3	50.3	29.6	9.5
Thailand	2.5	3.9	5.1	35.9	42.9	83.7	73.6	60.2	44.6	22.3	4.9
Brunei Darussalam	4.1	5.4	6.5	35.3	42.4	84.3	73.8	59.3	44.2	21.4	4.1
Indonesia	12.1	13.8	15.1	29.1	36.7	76.1	68.6	57.0	40.1	18.0	2.2
Myanmar	15.3	17.8	19.7	33.8	40.4	68.4	60.1	48.5	33.9	14.1	1.7
Philippines	13.1	15.4	17.1	38.1	46.2	71.1	61.1	46.4	29.7	12.5	1.8
Lao People's Democratic	24.8	28.4	30.9	28.5	34.4	58.5	52.2	43.1	29.9	12.4	1.5
Cambodia	26.4	33.0	36.3	35.7	40.3	49.7	40.5	31.3	21.8	11.0	3.0
Republic of Korea	1.1	1.5	1.8	20.8	27.6	94.4	87.9	77.7	61.2	32.6	7.1
China	4.2	4.8	5.6	22.3	29.4	88.6	83.0	73.0	56.0	27.6	5.6

Sorted by the "shares of deaths 60+" Period: 2005-2010
UN World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, MBA, PHD
Asia Pacific Seminar: The Regional
Cooperation for the Aging Society
11th November, 2013

When



Target Countries

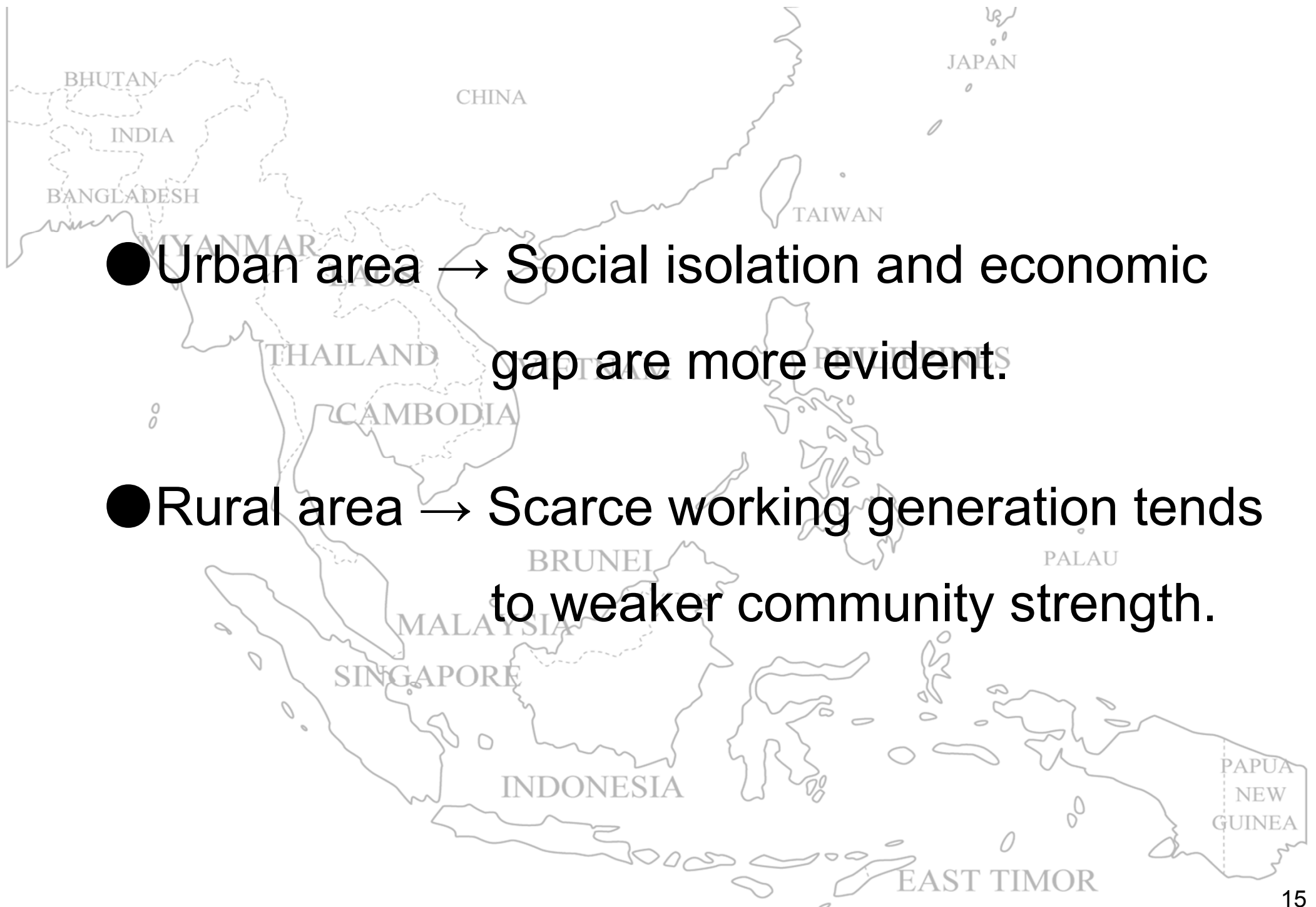
	Rapid Aging 2025 aging rate $\geq 20\%$ (60+) (2010→2025)	Moderate Aging 10% \leq 2025 aging rate < 20% (60+) (2010→2025)	Young 2025 aging rate < 10% (60+) (2010→2025)
High Income Country GDP per Capita: >10,000\$	Japan(30.5%→35.5%) Singapore (14.0%→27.1%) Republic of Korea (15.7%→27.2%)	Brunei Darussalam(5.7%→12.1%)	
Middle Income Country GDP per Capita: >1,000\$	Thailand (12.9%→21.3%) China(12.3%→20.2%)	Malaysia(7.7%→13.1%) Indonesia(8.2→13.2%) Vietnam(8.4%→15.3%)	Philippines (5.7%→8.9%) Lao PDR(5.9%→8.4%)
Low Income Country GDP per Capita: <1,000\$		Myanmar(7.9%→13.0%)	Cambodia (6.2%→9.5%)

2013.6.14厚生労働省
第1回「国際的なActive Agingに
おける日本の貢献に関する検討会」

Source •UN: World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision Population Database
• World Bank Search 2011 (Myanmar ; National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates, 2010, United Nations Statistics Division)

Where



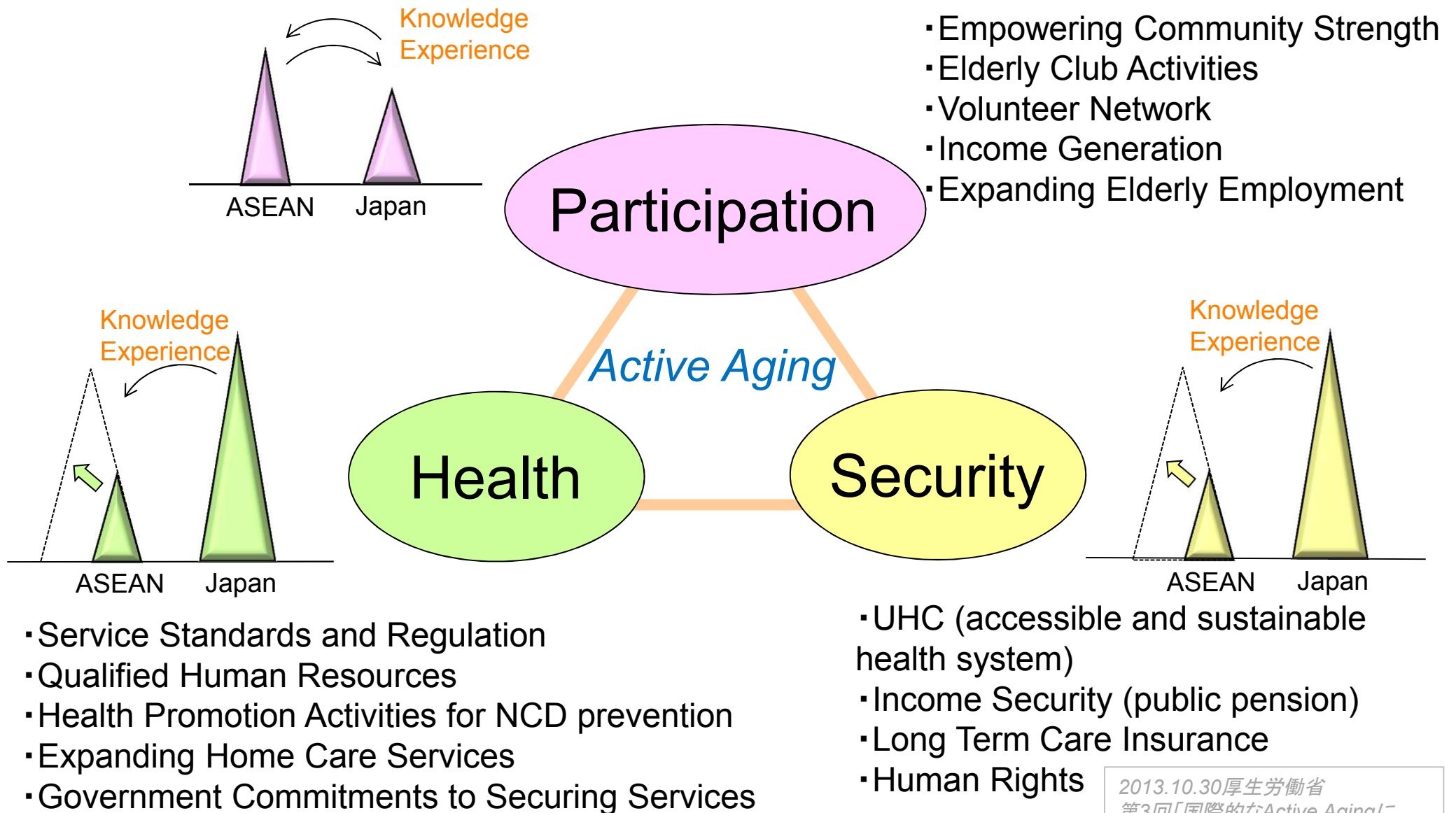


● Urban area → Social isolation and economic gap are more evident.

● Rural area → Scarce working generation tends to weaker community strength.



Cooperation Interface on Active Aging between Japan and ASEAN countries



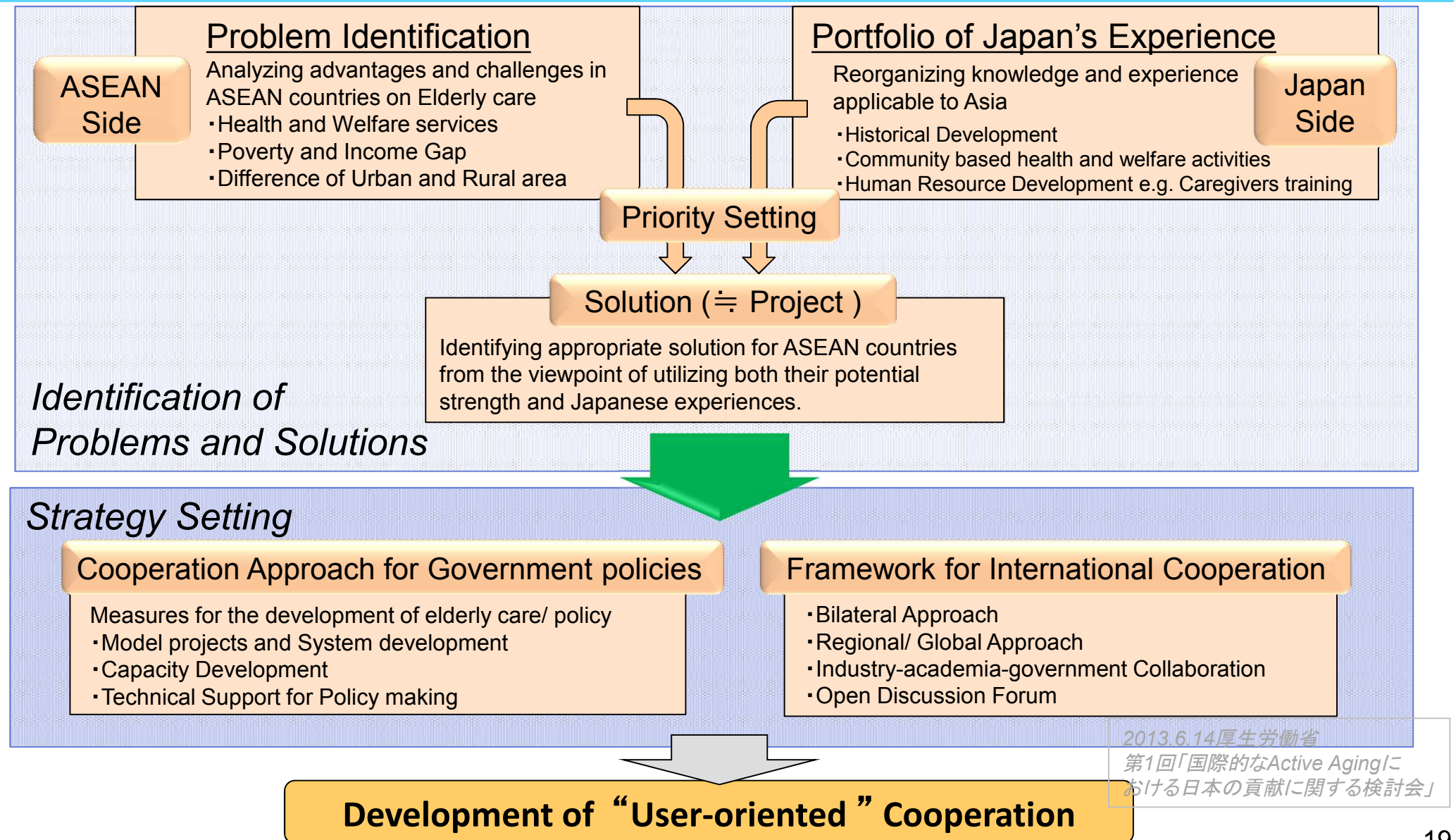
2013.10.30厚生労働省
第3回「国際的なActive Agingに
おける日本の貢献に関する検討会」



Study Group for Japan's International Contribution to Active Aging

Chair: Dr. SHIGERU OMI

Regional Director Emeritus, World Health Organization for Western Pacific



ASEAN-Japan Seminar

The Regional Cooperation for the Aging Society

Date : 9:30am-12:00am On 11th November,2013

Venue: ASEAN Hall, the ASEAN Secretariat

Opening Remarks :

1. **H. E. Kimihiro Ishikane**, *Ambassador of Japan to ASEAN*
2. **Mr. Karry Maramis**, *Director for Cross-Sectoral Cooperation, ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Department, ASEAN Secretariat*

Guest Main Speakers :

1. **Dr. Yutaka HORIE**, *Deputy Assistant Minister, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan*, “**Current status of population aging in Asia and a future direction of international cooperation on ‘Active Aging’**”
2. **Dr. Chanvit TARATHEP**, *Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health of Thailand*, “**Aging Society in Thailand**”
3. **Dr. Mu'man NURYANA**, *Expert Staff on Social Impact Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia*, “**Inter-generational support flows and its implication to social policy toward active aging in Indonesia**”
4. **Dr. Dwini HANDAYANI**, *Associate Director, Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia*, “**The best practice of social welfare policy in ASEAN region, in the context of Indonesia’s situation and future direction**”

Outcome :

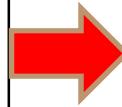
The seminar overviewed the current situation of aging society in Asia, introduced on-going cooperative activities between ASEAN countries and Japan on this issue, and discussed further regional cooperation utilizing portfolio of experience and knowledge in those countries to address aging society and to achieve “Active Aging.”



(ref) International Cooperation in the field of the Elderly Persons
between Thailand and Japan

**Project on the Development of a
Community Based Integrated Health
Care and Social Welfare Services
Model for Thai Older Persons (CTOP)**

(Nov. 2007~ Nov. 2011)



**Project on Long-term Care Service
Development for the Frail Elderly
and Other Vulnerable People (LTOP)**

(Jan. 2013~Aug. 2017)

◆ Health and welfare community-based service models were developed at 4 project sites in accordance with the needs of the sites, for example,

1) One-stop service such as health-check and welfare registration for the elderly people

2) Community rehabilitation

3) Prevention activities of high blood pressure

◆ Ownership of the communities was strengthened based on “user-oriented principles”.

◆ Guideline of developed services was disseminated nation-wide.

◆ Thai Service models of long-term care will be developed, taking Japanese models into consideration. Service models will be tested both in urban and rural areas and improved.

◆ Policy development of the sustainable care system in Thai society will be discussed.

◆ Human resource development will support the to-be developed models.

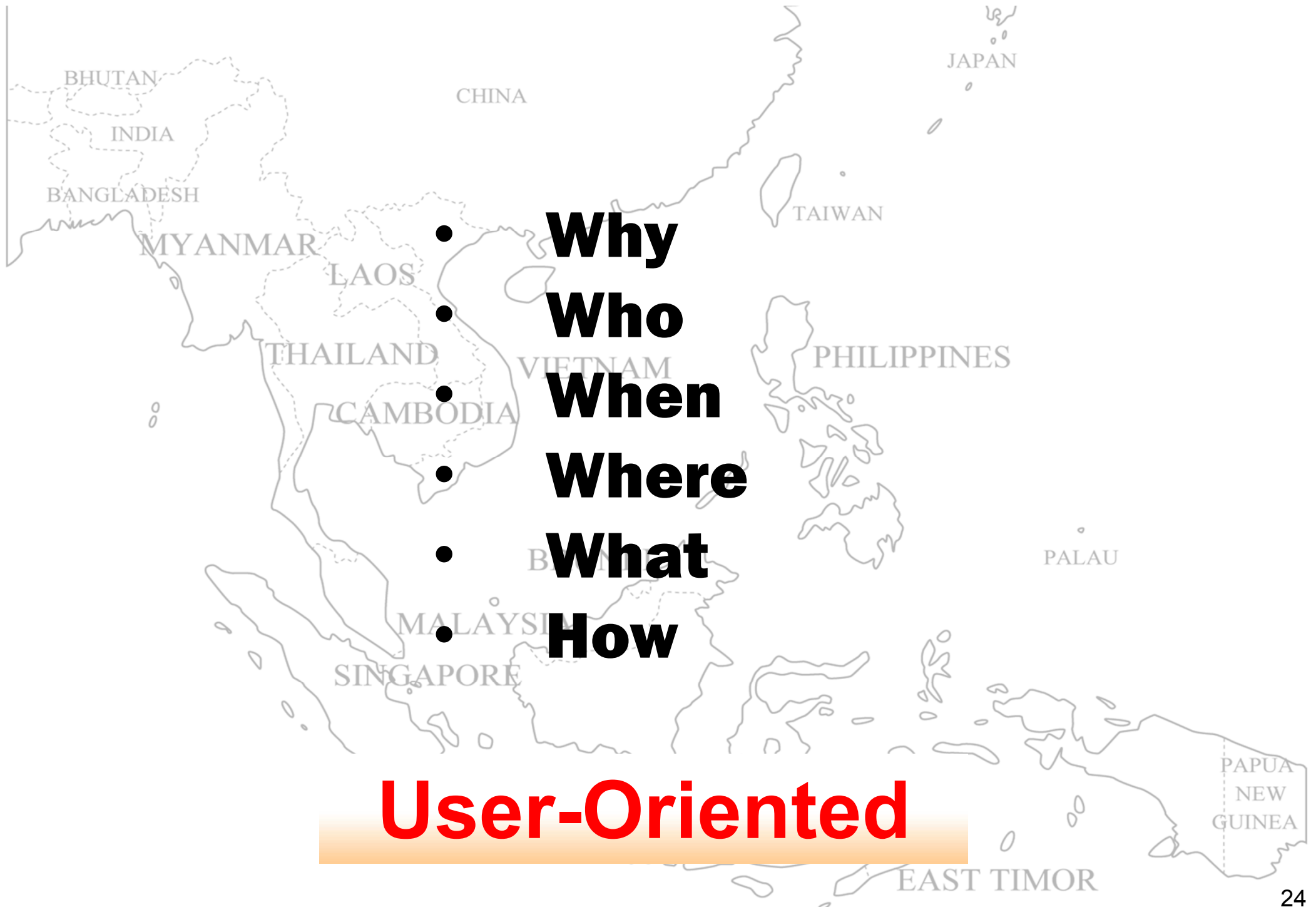
Aging issues in ASEAN countries and Japan's possible contributions

		Issues in ASEAN countries	Japan's possible contributions
Health	Facility services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Secure the quality of services for the middle-income class ✓ Standardize facility services ✓ Develop facility services to rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A variety of facility services developed ✓ Past achievements in standardization (facility standards), “zero” body restraint and elder abuse prevention at three types of long-term care insurance facilities ✓ Roles of facilities in the integrated community care system
	Home services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Draw up a strategic roadmap towards development of home services ✓ Develop and improve technical skills for each home services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ History of service development (e.g. Gold Plan) ✓ Development of various home services and staff training ✓ Establishment of integrated community care systems
	Measures against NCDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Study and develop specific intervention schemes ✓ Develop action plans and utilize statistic data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Initiatives of annual health-check and intervention for lifestyle improvement
Participation	Social participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote initiatives by utilizing existing social capital ✓ Identify the fragile elderly who may not be able to participate in the elderly clubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Local residents' activities organized at a small size ✓ Basic checklist to identify the fragile (risky) elderly ✓ Local initiatives for the integrated community care system
	Measures for employment and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Encourage the elderly to actively participate in activities in order to secure caring resources in local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Employment of the elderly through “silver human resource centers” ✓ Initiatives by local communities based on the elderly resources ✓ Extension of retirement age
Security	Health security program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Extend health programs to the informal sector ✓ Secure sustainable financing ✓ Establish basic health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establishment and management of the universal health system ✓ A variety of reforms for sustainable health system ✓ Free access and expansion of health services
	Income security for the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve the coverage ✓ Improve the take-up rate and manage expenditures (e.g. old-age welfare allowance) ✓ Improve the saving ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Universal public pension ✓ Universal income security program for the elderly (e.g. public assistance, old-age welfare allowance) ✓ Variety of financial instruments, saving programs

2019.10.30厚生労働省
第5回国際的なActive Agingに
おける日本の貢献に関する検討会」

Thailand

- Why: Rapid Aging with declining community strength
- Who: Thailand
- When: 2007-2017
- Where: Community
- What: 1 Problem Finding
2 Care Model
- How: JICA Project



- **Why**
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User-Oriented