

ASEAN's Efforts in Health and Social Welfare Sectors to Address Poverty-related Issues in the Region

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ASEAN Socio Cultural Community

Demography of ASEAN (2007)

- ASEAN's population : 584 million
- Sex ratio : 1: 1
- Urban population : 44.3%
 - 65-100% (Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore)
 - 50-65% (Indonesia, Philippines)
 - 20-30% (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Thailand)
- Age group : 20 - 54 years old (49.7%)
> 65 (5.8%)
- GDP per capita (2008): USD 2,582.



Demography of ASEAN (2007)

Table L6. Population by Age Group, 2007

Country	Number ('000) in 2007						Percentage					
	0-4	5-19	20-54	55-64	> 65	Total	0-4	5-19	20-54	55-64	> 65	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Brunei Darussalam	34.9	103.7	223.1	15.8	12.5	390.0	8.9	26.6	57.2	4.1	3.2	100.0
Cambodia	1,785	5,209	6,209	627	534	14,364	12.4	36.3	43.2	4.4	3.7	100.0
Indonesia	20,952	62,475	117,228	13,548	11,439	225,642	9.3	27.7	52.0	6.0	5.1	100.0
Lao PDR	741	2,095	2,320	238	214	5,608	13.2	37.4	41.4	4.2	3.8	100.0
Malaysia	3,123	8,225	13,072	1,632	1,193	27,245	11.5	30.2	48.0	6.0	4.4	100.0
Myanmar ²⁾	12,901	10,915	24,024	4,603	5,061	57,504	22.4	19.0	41.8	8.0	8.8	100.0
Philippines ³⁾	10,532	28,655	40,871	4,767	3,750	88,575	11.9	32.4	46.1	5.4	4.2	100.0
Singapore ²⁾	248	950	2,542	457	391	4,589	5.4	20.7	55.4	9.9	8.5	100.0
Thailand	4,706	15,072	36,072	5,356	4,835	66,041	7.1	22.8	54.6	8.1	7.3	100.0
Viet Nam	6,375	24,468	43,343	4,856	6,113	85,155	7.5	28.7	50.9	5.7	7.2	100.0
ASEAN	61,398	158,167	285,905	36,098	33,544	575,111	10.7	27.5	49.7	6.3	5.8	100.0

Source:

1) Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook 2007; Malaysia monthly statistical bulletin, March 2008; and data submission from the rest of ASEAN Member States

Notes:

- 1) Applying 2008 age structure
- 2) Applying 2007 age structure of Singapore resident
- 3) Applying different age structure: 0-4; 5-19; 20-49; 50-59; 60 and over.



Demography of ASEAN

Table IV.3. GDP per Capita at Current market Prices in USD, 2000-2008

(US\$)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ^a
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Brunei Darussalam ^b	18,460	16,830	17,158	18,708	21,863	25,744	29,922	31,982	35,623
Cambodia ^b	288	295	309	349	392	453	515	601	756
Indonesia ^b	807	775	932	1,100	1,105	1,295	1,636	1,909	2,237
Lao PDR ^b	375	365	369	425	487	539	645	736	918
Malaysia ^b	3,844	3,665	3,884	4,152	4,877	5,281	5,902	6,866	7,992
Myanmar ^b	192	136	136	221	191	198	233	333	465
Philippines	978	916	956	971	1,030	1,158	1,351	1,658	1,844
Singapore	23,007	20,670	21,088	22,066	25,791	27,343	30,053	36,440	38,046
Thailand	1,976	1,840	2,001	2,233	2,501	2,707	3,151	3,726	4,116
Viet Nam	403	415	440	489	555	637	725	833	1,053
ASEAN ¹⁾	1,159	1,091	1,195	1,327	1,439	1,606	1,895	2,249	2,582

Source:

ASEAN Finance and Macroeconomic Surveillance Unit (FMSU) Database, computed based on Table IV.1 using period average exchange rate

Notes:

Myanmar figures are calculated using the exchange rates as used in the IMF-WEO Database of April 2009

1) As a proxy, the combined GDP of ASEAN is computed as the sum of GDP of ASEAN Member Countries and the GDP per capita as GDP/number of population

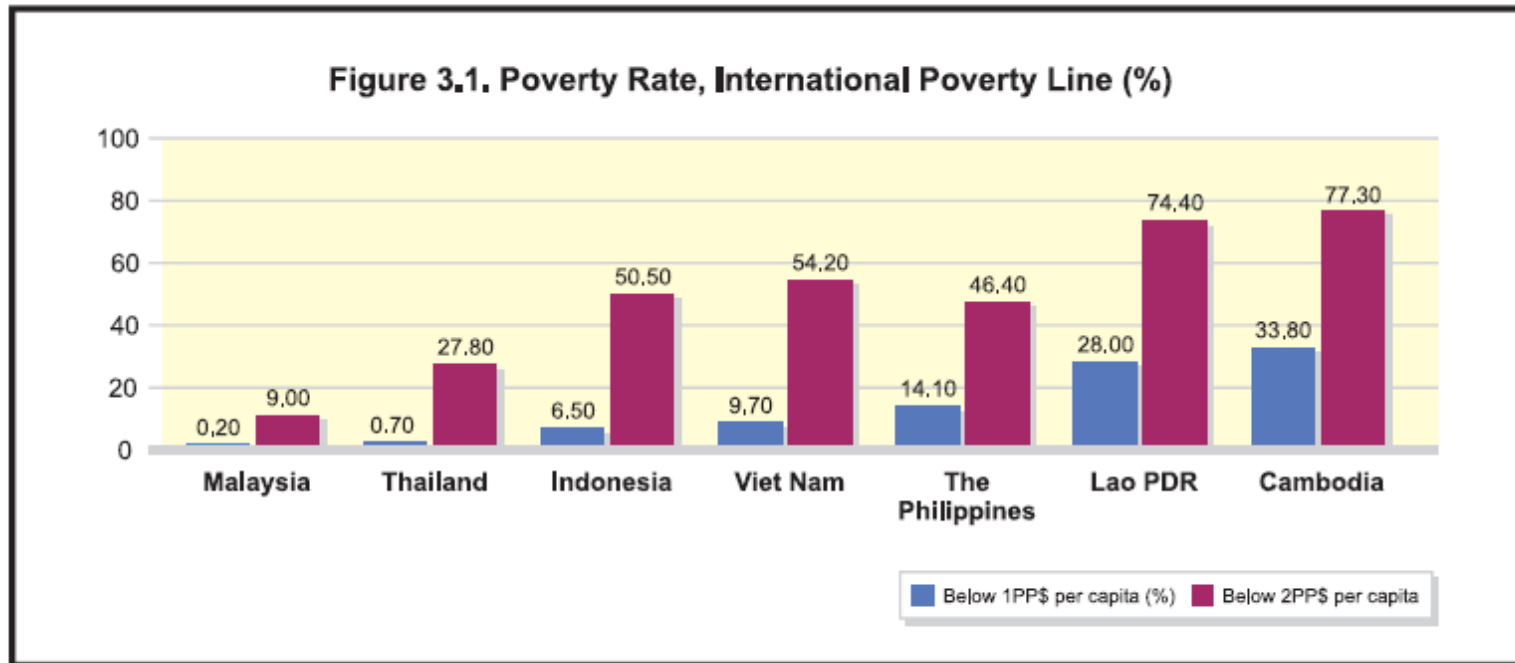
2) Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia are using the new series of 2000 based year

3) Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar 2008 figures computed using GDP figures taken from IMF-WEO April 2009

p) Preliminary



Demography of ASEAN



ASEAN's Integration Challenges

Purposes set forth in the ASEAN Charter:

- Building a people-oriented ASEAN in which everyone can participate and benefit from the integration process and community building
- Alleviating poverty and narrowing the development gap in ASEAN



Labour market trends in ASEAN

(Source: ILO, 2008)

- Employment continues to shift towards industrial and services sectors:
 - By 2015, services increase 28 million, industrial increase 17.6m, agriculture decrease 7.1m
- Need for agricultural productivity to put downward pressure on food prices and improve rural incomes
- By 2015, ASEAN's population:
 - Urban population growth (52% in 2015): Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam
 - Ageing (Singapore, Thailand) --- increasing demand for migrant workers is anticipated



Labour market trends in ASEAN

(Source: ILO, 2006)

- Massive reductions in poverty, but ASEAN still home to nearly 150 million working poor
- Most poor people are working but in low productivity jobs
- Income inequality increasing in some ASEAN countries
- 60% of ASEAN workforce (about 156 million) in informal economy in 2006
- Informal employment is generally a larger source of employment for women than men



Social Protection in ASEAN

- Social protection schemes in ASEAN Member States are in general is at an early stage of development.
- Most ASEAN Member States have relatively developed social insurance for public sector employees. But the general public does not enjoy similar coverage.
- Despite having a large number of informal-sector workers, there is lacking of schemes for their social protection.
- In general, ASEAN Member States do not have universal coverage of social assistance and social pension (except in Brunei Darussalam, Thailand)



Poverty is a multi-dimensional issue

Poverty (MDG 1) and Health (MDGs 4-6)

The link between poverty and health is one of a vicious cycle that often traps poor people in poverty.

Gender (MDG 3) and Health (MDGs 4-6)

HIV and AIDS, and reproductive health are good examples of the link between gender, health and often poverty.

Environment (MDG 7) and Poverty (MDG 1)

Environmental degradation can inflict serious damage on the livelihood of poor people. Poverty-constrained options may induce the poor to deplete resources and degrade the environment at rates incompatible with long-term sustainability.

Environment (MDG 7) and Health (MDGs 4-6)

The health of people is impacted by exposure to various environmental risks. Cramped living conditions and poor household hygiene are responsible for diseases, e.g. TBC, dengue fever, malaria.



Related ASEAN Sectoral Bodies

- SOMRDPE (rural development)
- SOMHD (health)
- SOMSWD (social welfare)
- SLOM (labour)
- SOM-ED (education)
- ACW (women)
- ASOEN (environment)
- AHSOM (statistics)



ASCC Blueprint: Poverty Reduction-related Action Lines

- Develop and implement an **ASEAN Roadmap towards realising the UN Millennium Development Goals;**
 - Regional Workshop, December 2010, Bangkok
 - Collaborate with UNDP and ASEAN Centre of Excellence on MDGs
- Strengthen ASEAN cooperation in **microfinance;**
 - Training-for-Trainers Online Certified-Course on Microfinance (World Bank)
- Work towards the establishment of an **ASEAN data bank on poverty incidence and poverty reduction programme;**
 - Proposed Indicators on Poverty and Well-being of ASEAN Population
 - Support from the ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facility Phase II



Projects with Dialogue Partners

- ASEAN+3 Human Security Symposium on Women and Poverty Eradication, Japan (2007, 2009)
 - Organised by the Association for Human Rights of Women (AHRW)
- Asia-Pacific Conference / Fourth ASEAN+3 High-Level Seminar on Poverty Reduction, September 2009, Hanoi, Vietnam
 - Topic: Impact of the Global Economic Slowdown on Poverty and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific
- Fourth China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction, July 2010, Guilin, China
 - Topic: Free Trade and Poverty Reduction
- ASEAN-ROK Homecare Project for Older People in ASEAN (Phase III)
 - Coordinated by the HelpAge Korea



Activities under SOMRDPE in 2010

- Regional Assessment on the Social Impacts of the Global Financial Crisis
 - Collaborate with the World Bank and AusAID
- Third ICT Workshop, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 27-29 Sep 2010
- ASEAN Regional Workshop on the Integrated Rural Development , Vientiane, Lao PDR, 25 August 2010
- Workshops for sharing Thailand's best practices (Planned):
 - Baan Mankong Project
 - Grassroots Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation Project



Moving Forward

Development of new sectoral work programme for 2011-2015:

- SOMRDPE
- SOMSWD
- ACW





Association of Southeast Asian Nations