

JICA's Cooperation and Contribution for Active Aging in ASEAN Member States

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JICA's programs in aging cooperation

1. Technical cooperation project: Hands-on training by dispatched experts and study programs in Japan
2. Knowledge Co-Creation Program: Experience sharing in Japan
3. Partnership with the private sector: Introducing the innovative technology of private enterprises

1. Technical cooperation project: Capacity building in policy and human resource development

Cooperation on aging with the Thai government



CTOP (2007-2011)

- Developing community-based, integrated health and social services



LTOP (2013-2017)

- Introducing care management and developing human resources for LTC



S-TOP (2017-2022)

- Developing seamless provision of curative, rehabilitative, social and livelihood support services

CTOP “Project on the Development of a Community-Based Integrated Health Care and Social Welfare Services Model for Older Persons”

Project period	2007-2011
Counterpart organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Public Health• Ministry of Social Development and Human Security• Ministry of Labor
Objective	Make the best use of resources in the community by developing a stronger coordination between health and social sectors and involving people in the community.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Model activities in 4 sites• Make universal lessons learned from experiences in 4 sites
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summary of model activities in 4 sites• Universal lessons, consisting of CTOP mission statement, principles and suggestions• Tools: Elderly questionnaire, assessment tool (Typology of the Aged with Illustration, TAI), Self-evaluation check list

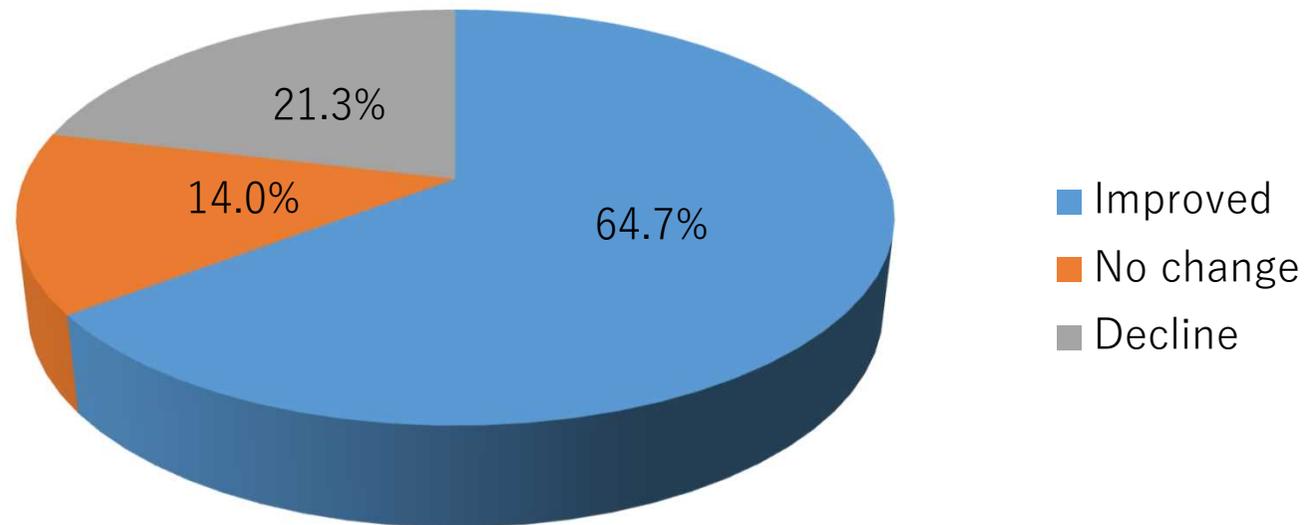
LTOP “Project on Long-term Care Service Development for the Frail Elderly and Other Vulnerable People”

Project period	2013-2017
Counterpart organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Public Health• Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
Objective	Develop community-based model on long-term care for frail elderly persons, based on the cooperation between health and social sectors developed through CTOP
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop the care management in 6 sites: training of care managers and service provision for elderly persons through the care management process• Human resource development: care managers (community nurses and local government officials) and caregivers (volunteers)• Make a policy recommendation
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Established mechanism of care management in 6 sites• Data analysis on activities, outcomes and costs• Policy recommendation

Positive impacts on clients' ADL

ADL (Activities of daily living) improved in 65% of the clients.

Changes in ADL (From Baseline survey to the recent monitoring survey) (n=136)



S-TOP: “Project on Seamless Health and Social Services provision for Elderly Persons”

Project period	2017-2022
Counterpart organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Public Health• Ministry of Social Development and Human Security• National Health Security Office
Objective	Toward the nationwide expansion, community-based models are developed for the seamless provision of medical, rehabilitative, social and livelihood-support services for elderly persons.
Planned activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Model development through situation analysis and priority setting, action plan making and implementation, monitoring and evaluation in each site• Make policy recommendation
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Service model with supporting evidence• Policy recommendation

2. Experience sharing in Japan: Knowledge co-creation program on aging

Visits

- Community-based integrated care programs and activities in municipality
- Meeting with senior citizens



Lectures

- Sharing experiences and lessons from Japan's policy responses



Discussions

- Implication to participants' country contexts



Participants picked up ...

- Community-based care prevention
- Active involvement of volunteers and senior citizens
- Team approach in delivering rehabilitative care and social services
- Responsibility of local government
- Private-public partnership in service delivery
- LTC financing

3. Partnership with the private sector in introducing the innovative technology

Nursing care support robot “Mimamori (watching) system”

- “Mimamori (watching) system utilizing sensor and ICT for detecting unusual movement of clients and notifying care workers to reduce the risk of accident.
- Verification survey to confirm its effectiveness and necessities in hospitals and households caring older persons in a province of Thailand (2017-2020)



“Self-Sustained Movement Program” (SSM program)

- Health support program including SSM test, exercise instruction and SSM training
- Verification survey to confirm its compatibility and usefulness in the northeast region of Thailand (2018-2020)



Key messages from our experiences

1. Aging Asian countries have a number of opportunities in responding to aging needs.
 - Lessons of other aged/aging countries, strong relations remained in the community, structured health service provision, etc.
2. Models and practices developed in other countries can be effective, but should be carefully tailored to local contexts.
 - Difference in health service delivery, workforce, social system, governing structure, etc.
3. Developing community resources in health and social services and coordination among them is the groundwork for better responses to aging needs.

Thank you for your attention.