

配布資料

Handout

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency Institute for International Cooperation

Seminar on Ageing in Developing Countries and International Cooperation
26 October 2006

The Ageing of the World's Population and UN Actions – Challenges and Opportunities

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UN Focal Point on Ageing

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Outline of Presentation:

Demographic Trends

Challenges and Opportunities of Ageing

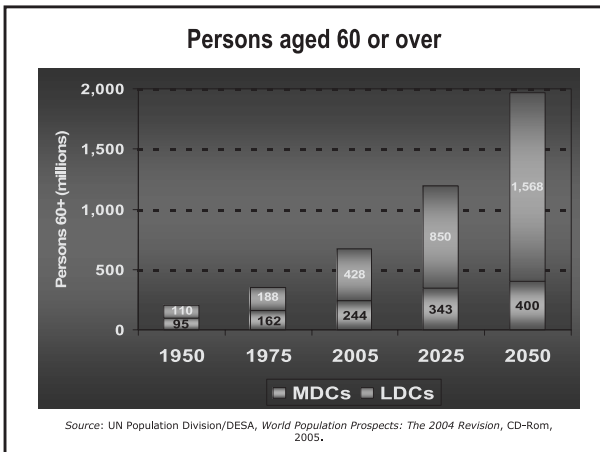
- Economic Considerations
- Social Aspects
- Cultural Dimensions

UN Response

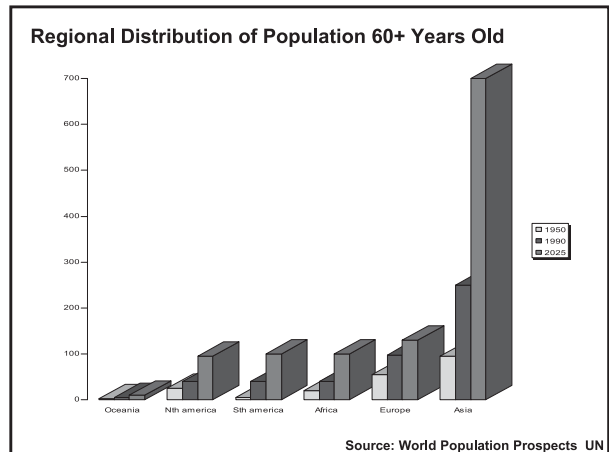
- History in brief
- The Second World Assembly on Ageing and Follow-up
- First cycle of the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action

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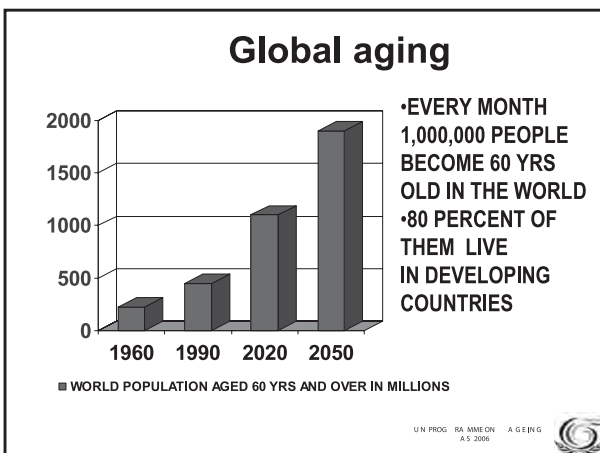
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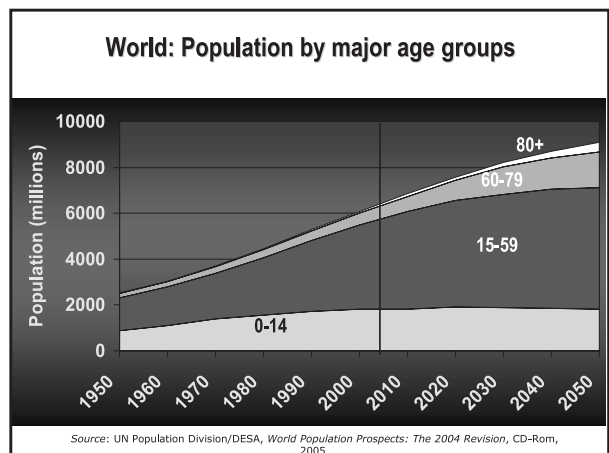
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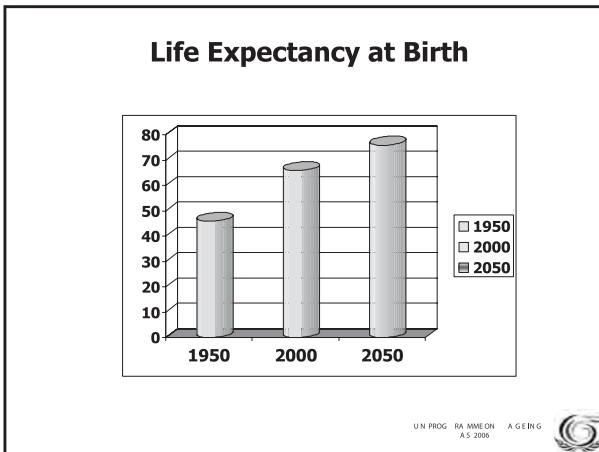
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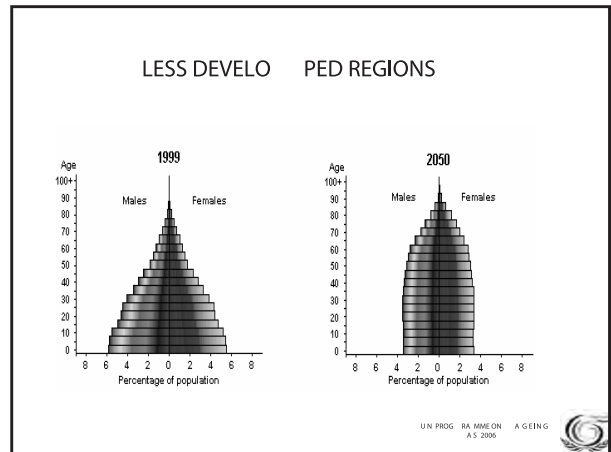
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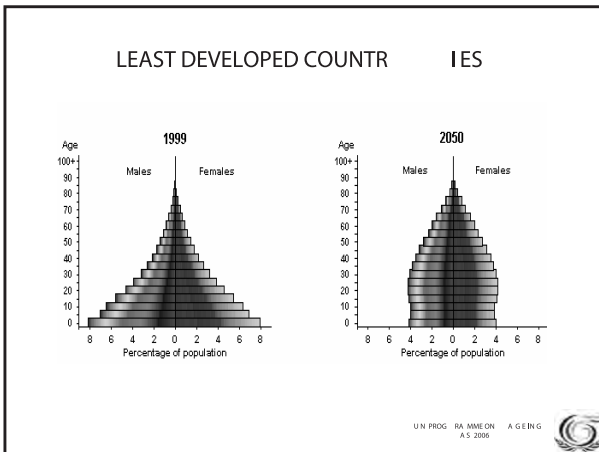
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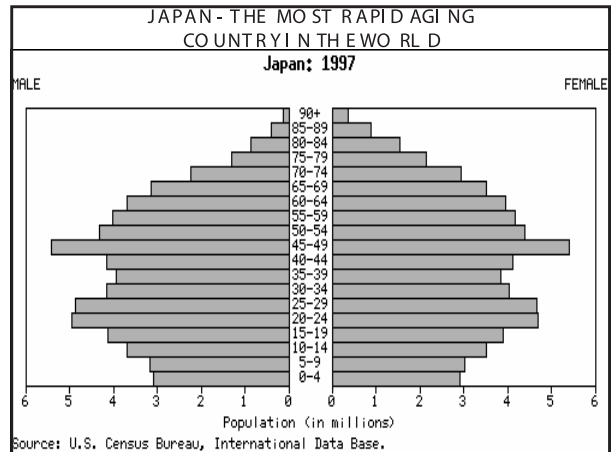
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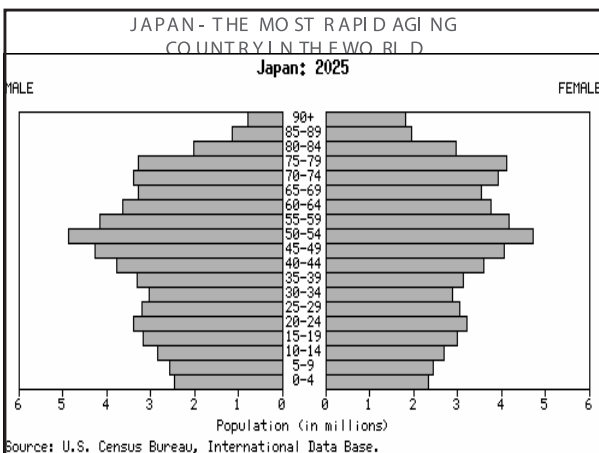
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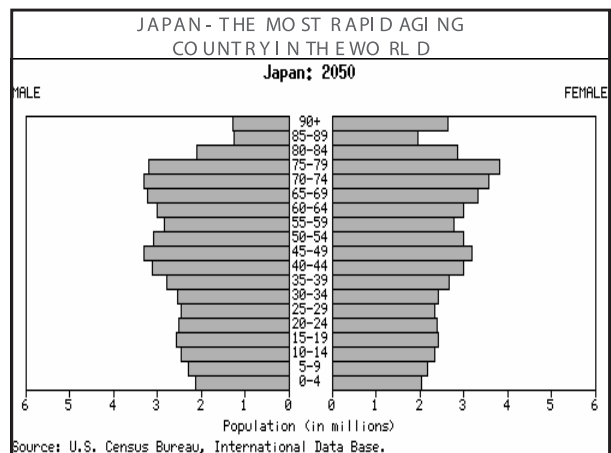
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Dr. Alexandre Sidorenko

Challenges and Opportunities of Ageing

Older Persons: **agents & beneficiaries** of development

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INVESTING IN THE ONGOING DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUALS

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SUPPORTING DEPENDENCIES

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Challenges and Opportunities of Ageing

Economic Considerations

1. Shift of resources in favour of an expanding population group of older persons is necessary:

- for including older persons in national development frameworks, poverty eradication strategies, and emergency relief operations
- for implementing programmes and policies dealing with older persons, such as social security, pension plans and health care

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Challenges and Opportunities of Ageing

Economic Considerations

The costs of social pension programmes are NOT as prohibitive as initially anticipated.

South Africa: pensions reach 1.9 million older people at a cost of 1.4 per cent of GDP.

Brazil: pensions reach 5.3 million poor older people at a cost of 1 per cent of GDP.

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Challenges and Opportunities of Ageing

Economic Considerations

Having a pensioner in the family can reduce a household's probability of becoming poor.

Pension plans can generate benefits for the local economy – as pensions increase the consumption by the poorest members of the community.

Regular, non-contributory cash payment in the form of a social pension can be extremely beneficial to older persons, providing them with income to meet their basic daily needs.

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Challenges and Opportunities of Ageing

Economic Considerations

- ✓ Participation of older persons in economic life need to be sustained and expanded, including training and access to credit.
- ✓ Traditional informal support systems have to be preserved and supported.
- ✓ Increased urbanization and migration erosion of multigenerational living arrangements older persons are driven out of the daily support structure of the economically active household overall economic wellbeing of older persons worsened.

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Challenges and Opportunities of Ageing

Social Aspects

- ❖ Measures are needed to promote active participation and the full integration of older persons at all levels of society.
- ❖ Ageing in urban and rural settings. The traditional family ties and support are under stress.
- ❖ Neglect, abuse and violence against older persons.
- ❖ Local and national programmes need to involve indigenous practices of health and caregiving, while at the same time reconciling with economic priorities and other individual responsibilities.

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資料1

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Challenges and Opportunities of Ageing

Cultural Dimensions

- The settings in which individuals age play an important part in their lifelong development and wellbeing. Policies that reflect cultural heritage should be nurtured and reinforced.
- The developmental potential and diversity of late life need to be reflected in realistic images and cultural roles for older persons, especially for older women.
- The nature and extent of older persons' participation, income security and health depends largely on the opportunities and experiences of their earlier years.

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UN Response

1948: UN activities on ageing began (Argentina submitted to the General Assembly a draft declaration on old age rights).

1969: at the initiative of the Government of Malta, the question of ageing was reinstated on the agenda of the United Nations.

1982: The World Assembly on Aging adopted the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing.

1991: UN General Assembly adopted the UN Principles for Older Persons.

1991: The International Day of Older Persons, 1 October, is observed for the first time.

1999: The International Year of Older Persons is being observed.

2002: The Second World Assembly on Ageing held in Madrid, Spain. The Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing are adopted.

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The Second World Assembly on Ageing 2002

 Second World Assembly on Ageing,
 Madrid, Spain 8 -12 April 20 02
 Political Declaration
 and
 Madrid International
 Plan of Action on Ageing

COMMITMENTS OF GOVERNMENTS:

- Eliminate age discrimination...
- Incorporate ageing within social and economic strategies...
- Protect older persons in armed conflict and foreign occupation...
- Provide older persons with universal and equal access to health care and services...

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The Second World Assembly on Ageing 2002

 Second World Assembly on Ageing,
 Madrid, Spain 8 -12 April 20 02
 Political Declaration
 and
 Madrid International
 Plan of Action on Ageing

GOAL:
Reaching a society for all ages

CONTENT:
Adjustment to an ageing world

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Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002

Priority Directions for Policy Action:

I. Older Persons and Development

II. Advancing Health and Wellbeing into Old Age

III. Ensuring Enabling and Supportive Environments

Implementation & Follow-up

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Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002

Crucial elements of national implementation:

- ✓ institutional follow-up;
- ✓ effective organizations of older persons;
- ✓ educational, training and research activities on ageing;
- ✓ national data collection and analysis;
- ✓ independent and impartial monitoring of progress in implementation;
- ✓ mobilization of resources

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Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002**Priorities for international cooperation:**

- ✓ Promotion of training and capacity-building on ageing in developing countries;
- ✓ Exchange of experiences and best practices, researchers and research findings and data collection to support policy and programme;
- ✓ Establishment of income generating projects; and
- ✓ Information dissemination

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Key Modalities of National Review & Appraisal:

1. Review and appraisal will be undertaken every five years;
2. Each review and appraisal cycle will focus on the theme based on the priority directions of MIPAA;
3. Specific theme emanating from MIPAA will be identified by the UN Secretary-General for the first cycle (2007-2008);
4. Review and appraisal will include two dimensions: ageing-specific policies and ageing-mainstreaming efforts; and
5. Bottom-up participatory approach will be the major format of the review and appraisal exercise.

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Advantages of bottom-up approach:

- gathering information directly from older persons – the primary stakeholders in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;
- discovering emerging issues quickly;
- giving regular feedback to stakeholders as a basis for making necessary adjustments to existing policies and programmes.

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Limitations of bottom-up approach:

- Complexity of the process
- Difficulties in assuring the continuing availability of core stakeholders originating from the same community
- Scarce availability of sufficient expertise to analyze and process information
- Difficulties in assuring that the bottom-up review and appraisal is representative and its results are informative and valid for policy adjustment.

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The first global cycle of the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action -

- Will **start** in 2007 at the forty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development and conclude it in 2008 at its forty-sixth session.
- **Global theme:** "Addressing the challenges and opportunities of ageing".
- **Format** of the concluding event (in 2008): plenary debate + a series of panel discussions and events related to the theme of the first review and appraisal cycle.

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