The Role of Parliamentarians: Why Parliamentarians matter in the MIPAA Process?
What is AFPPD?

The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development

Why parliamentarians matter in the process of implementation of the MIPAA?

The Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
AFPPD: Organizational & Governance Structure

29 National Committees of Parliamentarians

- Central Asia (3)
- West & South Asia (9)
- South East Asia (8)
- East Asia (4)
- Pacific (5)

General Assembly

Executive Committee

- Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment
  - New Zealand & Tonga: Co-chairs of SCs

- Investing in Youth
  - Nepal & Tajikistan

- Active Ageing
  - China & Japan

Secretariat (Bangkok)
AFPPD Standing Committees and Strategic Priorities in 2016-2019

Economic Arguments and Demographic Dividend

Women
- Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls
- Family Planning / Empowerment
- SRHR
- Political Participation

Youth
- Education Employment
- Life Skills and Comprehensive Sexuality Education
- Youth Participation

Elderly
- Social Protection
- Elder Abuse
- Social Welfare
- Healthy and Active Ageing
- Older Persons’ Contributions (e.g. volunteer, decent work, intern)

Safety and Security
- Health
- Participation

Universal Health Coverage, Health Financing, Disability

Economic Empowerment

Climate Change

Migration

Note: AFPPD has three Standing Committees working on (1) Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, (2) Investing in Youth, and (3) Active Ageing
Why parliamentarians?

Reason 1. MIPAA (para. 15) states......

✓ “Mainstreaming ageing into global agenda is essential...”

“A concerted effort is required to move towards a wide and equitable approach to policy integration. The task is to link ageing to other frameworks for social and economic development and human rights.

“Whereas specific policies will vary according to country and region, population ageing is a universal force that has the power to shape the future as much as globalization.

“It is essential to recognize the ability of older persons to contribute to society by taking the lead not only in their own betterment but also in that of society as a whole. Forward thinking calls us to embrace the potential of the ageing population as a basis for future development.

✓ MPs are in a position to mainstream ageing globally...
Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
Toward the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit
26-27 April 2016, Tokyo, Japan
GCPPD Declaration & Recommendations to G7 Ise-Shima Summit, 3; 3.1-3
Revisiting and Confirming the Definition of Active Ageing

**GCPPD Declaration & Recommendations to the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, 3; 3.1-3,**

**promoting and focusing on**

**Evidence-based Approach and Successful Interventions Shared**

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**Under-nutrition**
- Low caloric intake
- Loss of muscle mass

**Improved Physical Performance**
- Exercise class only

**Life Expectancy**

**Healthy Life Expectancy**

**Physical condition & Quality of Life**
- Physical exercise class
- Cooking & nutrition class
- Amino-acid supplements

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Sources: Dr. Takao Suzuki (2016) GCPPD Presentation.
We, parliamentarians, commit to and call on the G7 to:

3.1 Support the development and maintenance of a sustainable UHC system that offers equitable and affordable health and social insurance, along with comprehensive health and social services, to extend healthy life expectancy and mitigate the impact of non-communicable diseases. Take necessary measures to provide essential nutrition and address mental health needs. Every elderly person, in particular women, should be able to lead a meaningful and dignified life while enjoying family, community, and social participation;

3.2 Recognize and take into account the elderly’s varied and changing abilities and physical capacities when promoting their social participation. Prioritize support for their economic independence, promote social and technological innovation that serves their needs, and develop various alternatives for long-term care;

3.3 Support the review and updating of relevant social, economic, and health policies and legislation, including the introduction of UHC and the implementation of preventive care policies in order to maximize the functional capacities and autonomy of older people, before the cost of implementing these policies becomes prohibitive;

Capturing the essence of the MIPAA’s Priority Directions: (1) Older persons and development; (2) Advancing health and well-being into old age; (3) Ensuring enabling and supportive environments
GCPPP Parliamentarians’ Declaration & Recommendations to the Japanese Foreign Minister (The 2016 G7 Host Nation)
Global Parliamentarians: Successful in *Mainstreaming Ageing* in the G7 2016 Ise-Shima Summit Agenda

**G7 ISE-SHIMA LEADERS’ DECLARATION – HEALTH SECTION**

“We commit to promoting active ageing, with due consideration to gender specific aspects, through multi-sectoral approaches including the promotion of age-friendly communities and support for communities to become dementia-friendly.

“We also acknowledge the importance of R&D and innovation….to discover new remedies for...conditions related to ageing

“The promotion of UHC also requires provision of services to protect and improve the health of all individuals throughout their life course

“We note the efforts and achievements toward UHC and health system strengthening.....

Why parliamentarians?

Reason 2: The MIPAA Implementation in the SDGs Era requires stronger parliamentarians commitment

Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Declaration (para 45) states....

“We acknowledge the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments.”

Top-down approach is imperative
**Example: Top-down approach and MPs’ roles are imperative in the SDGs Implementation:**

**SDGs: Goal 3 Implementation through life-cycle approach**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Infancy</th>
<th>Childhood</th>
<th>Youth</th>
<th>Adulthood</th>
<th>Older age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Birth attendants</td>
<td>Infant Mortality rate</td>
<td>U5 Mortality</td>
<td>Education+ (*incl. CSE)</td>
<td>* Education/ literacy+</td>
<td>* Continuing education+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality</td>
<td>*Morbidity rates</td>
<td>Malaria prophylaxis</td>
<td>Employment (occupational injuries)</td>
<td>Employment (occupational injuries*)</td>
<td>*NCDs+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Emergency obstetric care</td>
<td>*Immunities conferred + (including PMTCT)</td>
<td>*Early childhood education+</td>
<td>*NCD risks initiated+</td>
<td>*STI risks+ (incl. HIV/AIDS)</td>
<td>*Dementia incidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Premature births</td>
<td>*Neonatal mortality rate+</td>
<td>*Orphan status</td>
<td>Adolescent fertility *Sexual debut</td>
<td>Other morbidities and mortality</td>
<td>*Abuse and non-support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*C-sections</td>
<td>*Immunization (later)+</td>
<td>*GBV+</td>
<td>*GBV+</td>
<td>*Early marriage+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Those with asterisk were not included in the MDGs.
* Those with plus have been included in some manner or discussed in the official SDG process.

# Top-down approach is imperative: Japanese Social Security Legal Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages of Ageing</th>
<th>Pension</th>
<th>Medical Care</th>
<th>Elderly Care</th>
<th>Child Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960~ (6%) National Pension</td>
<td>1961: (6%) National Pension Scheme</td>
<td>1961: (6%) National Health Insurance;</td>
<td>1971: (7%) Child Care Allowance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Medical Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elderly Health Cost Payment System</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980~ Entering the stage of ageing society</td>
<td>1986: Basic Pension Scheme</td>
<td>1983: Elderly Health Insurance System</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990~ (12%) Declining birth rates; Increased Individual burden</td>
<td>1994: (14%) Corporate Pension Fund *Raising the starting age for pension provisions</td>
<td>Gradual increase of Out-of-Pocket Payments</td>
<td>1989: (11%) Gold Plan – Elderly Health Welfare Promotion 10-Year Plan</td>
<td>1990: (12%) 1.57 Shock 1992: (13%) Child Care Leave Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000~ (17.2%) Population Decrease, Structural Reform</td>
<td>2000: Corp Pension Fund; Raising the starting age for pension provisions 2004: (19.3%) Automatic adjustment of benefits based on macroeconomic indexation.</td>
<td>2008: (21.6%) Older-old persons (over 75) healthcare system; A system to address the imbalance in the payment of medical expenses for the elderly under 75.</td>
<td>2000: (17.2%) Nursing Care Insurance System</td>
<td>2003: (18.8%) Basic Act for Measures to Cope with Society with Declining Birthrate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Makiko IZUMI, ISSUE BRIEF NUMBER 769(2013. 2.12.) The Library of Japanese Diet. (%) indicates the rate of a population group aged 65 and over.
Why parliamentarians?

*Reason 3: The Implementation of MIPAA requires a bottom-up approach...*

**Article 13**

“We stress the primary responsibility of Governments in promoting, providing and ensuring access to basic social services, bearing in mind specific needs of older persons.

“To this end we need to work together with local authorities, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, volunteers and voluntary organizations, older persons themselves and associations for and of older persons, as well as families and communities.”

**Article 19**

“We invite all people in all countries from every sector of society, individually and collectively, to join in our dedication to a shared vision of equality for persons of all ages.”
Japanese girls sending a letter asking city authorities to be more elderly-friendly

“It makes me feel sad every time I see Grandmas and Grandpas sitting on the broken bench in front of the bus stop, on my way home from school. I feel so sorry for them as they look so uncomfortable. Could you please fix the bench or replace with a new one, because it is really dangerous for older persons?”

A letter addressed to Nago-City Mayor from a Japanese Elementary School Student (Grade 4) Okinawa Prefecture.

Source and photo credit: Okinawa Times, June 26, 2016.
Conclusions

Why Parliamentarians matter in the MIPAA?

✓ Global MPs can mainstream ageing in global agenda
✓ MIPPA implementation in the SDGs era requires both top-down and bottom-up approaches

Thank You!

Photo credit: Okinawa Times
Global Parliamentarians unanimously adopted
GCPPD Declaration & Recommendations
to the G7 Ise-Shima Summit

✓ Building Active and Economically Vibrant Ageing Societies

The world is ageing rapidly. By 2050, people aged 60 and older will make up 22 per cent of the total population. Ageing is a natural part of the human life cycle and should be celebrated. Increased life expectancies remain and will be a challenge for both developed and developing countries, so effective measures should be created as a social foundation for good health, ageing with dignity, maintenance of functional capacity, and longevity. Elderly women, who tend to be the poorest and most vulnerable to mental and physical illnesses require special investment and support.

Sources: GCPPD Declaration & Recommendations to the G7 Ise-Shima Summit.
AFPPD aims to realize its vision through *parliamentary work*

- Advance for and formulate/amend policies and legislation that promote SRHR, gender equality and women’s empowerment, investing in youth, and active ageing;
- Hold governments *accountable* for their commitment and implementation of policies and legislation, as well as monitoring progress; and
- Advocate for *increased budgets and financial resources* for the implementation of laws and regulations.
Annexes
The G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health for Action Plans

1) Acknowledge **wide-reaching effects of population ageing** (referring to health, well-being, economic implications at all levels, older persons and their caregivers of NCDs, both physical and mental health);

2) Call for promoting **Active Ageing movement** both among the G7 and in other parts of the world;

3) Support the WHO’s **Global Strategy and Action Plan** on Aging and Health;

4) Recognize that **prevention and healthy living at all stages of life** play a key role in active ageing;

5) Pursue **multi-sectoral approach to active ageing** (referring to health care, LTC, employment, pension, housing, and urban/transportation planning, gender specific aspects, age-friendly communities and support);

6) Welcome **the forum on active ageing**, including national, subnational, and civil society experts;

7) Share knowledge and expertise among and beyond G7 on ways to enhance healthy and active ageing and promote a **culture of prevention and health**,
AFPPD’s New Standing Committees (since 2016~)

The Standing Committee on **Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment** was established in order to give special emphasis on parliamentarians’ roles to reduce gender gaps and advance gender equality and women’s empowerment.

The Standing Committee on **Investing in Youth** places importance to realizing demographic dividend and promoting youth participation as engine of growth and sustainability.

The Standing Committee on **Active Ageing** commits to play a role in enabling healthy, productive, dignified life for older persons and realizing the second demographic dividend for economic and social development.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standing Committees &amp; Target SDGs</th>
<th>SDG 3: Health</th>
<th>SDG 5: Gender Equality</th>
<th>SDG 4: Education</th>
<th>SDG 6: Jobs and Growth SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities SDG 16: Peace and Justice</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All of Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>*3.6 Global Health Risks, Pandemics</td>
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<td>*10.2 Social, economic, political inclusion of all</td>
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<td>*3.8 Universal Health Coverage</td>
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<td>*10.3 Equal opportunity by laws, polices, practices and action</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*5.1 End all discrimination</td>
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<td>*10.4 Fiscal, wage and social protection policies</td>
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<td>*5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work</td>
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<td>*5.5 Full participation (leadership positions; decision-making)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>*5.6 Universal access to RH (per ICPD PoA)</td>
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<td>Women and Girls</td>
<td>*3.7 Universal access to RH, FP</td>
<td>*5.1 End all discrimination</td>
<td>*4.5 Equal access/no gender disparities in education</td>
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<td>*5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work</td>
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<td>*5.6 Universal access to RH (per ICPD PoA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>*3.1 MMR</td>
<td>*5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence</td>
<td>*4.1 Equitable education</td>
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<td>*3.2 IMR</td>
<td>*5.3 Eliminate harmful practices (child marriage)</td>
<td>*4.2 Quality Early/Primary Education</td>
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<td>*3.3 AIDS</td>
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<td>*4.6 Literacy &amp; Numeracy</td>
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<td>* Comprehensive Sexuality Education</td>
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<td>*4.3 Equal access to affordable quality technical, vocational, tertiary education</td>
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<td>*4.7 Education on SD</td>
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<td>*8.5 Productive employment &amp; decent work for women, incl. youth.</td>
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<td>*8.6 Reduce youth not in employment, education or training</td>
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<td>*8.7 Prohibition/ elimination of child labor</td>
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<td>*16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, all forms of violence</td>
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<td>*16.9 Birth registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>* Active Ageing</td>
<td>*4.4. Skills (technical, vocational training), decent Jobs</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Sustainable Development Goals 2016-2030/ICPD beyond 2014

Asia and Pacific Population Conference – Ministerial Declaration 2013-23

AFPPD Strategic Plan 2016-2018:
Enabling APPC Ministerial Declaration implementation and monitoring & Contributing to regional and global policy advocacy

**Outcome 1:**
National/sub-national and sectoral policies and plans are in line with the APPC MD and incorporate the health and gender goals and targets of the SDGs and increased national/sub-national budgets are allocated to enable implementation.

**Outcome 2:**
The ICPD regional agreement is extended and supported by other parliamentary and CSO groups and mechanisms, such as ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly, WB parliamentary network, CPA, IPU for wider support.

**Outcome 3:**
AFPPD influences regional/global political/development agenda and provide aligned support to its realization.

**Management Output:**
Good governance, clear accountability and effective communication are well institutionalized and practiced in AFPPD.
What is AFPPD?

The oldest regional parliamentary network in the world (since 1981)

The AFPPD envisions a world especially where....

✓ **demographic changes and population issues** are taken into account in planning for sustainable development;

✓ **women and girls** have equal rights and opportunities and can enjoy a safe, healthy and dignified life throughout their lives;

✓ all women and girls have access to **sexual and reproductive health information, education and services**, and can decide whether, when and how many to have children.