

Subregional Conference



Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in South Asia: Reflections and Way Forward for ADB

ADB

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Session 2: Old Age and Disability in South Asia—Issues and Responses

Old Age Issues and Intersecting Inequalities in South Asia

Global challenges and trends of responses to aging populations

(including government and CSO priorities and programs)

Meredith Wyse

Senior Social Development Specialist – Aging and Care



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Overview

1. Population aging in South Asia
2. Intersectionality and vulnerabilities
3. Global policy frameworks
4. Policies to implementation



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Understanding for action: Population aging and older people

Figure 1: Total population aged 65+ by selected ADB subregion, 2000, 2020 and 2050

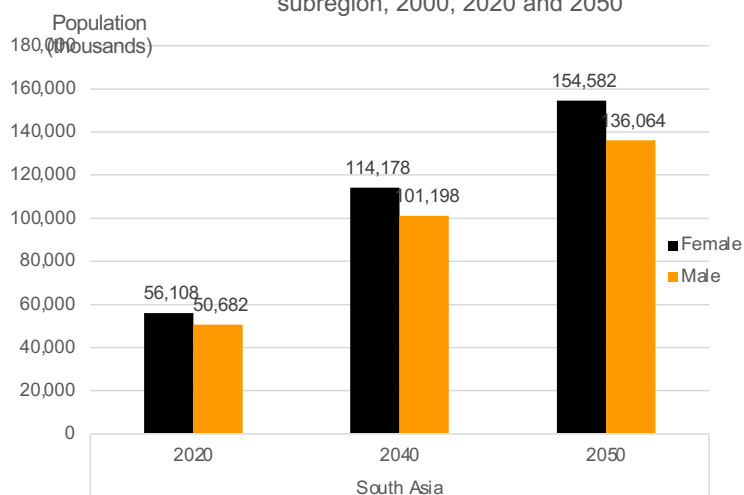


Figure 3: # of 'oldest old' (millions)

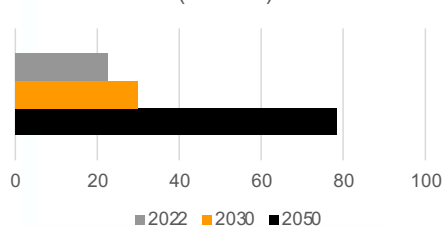


Figure 4: % of population +65 years old

	2020	2050
Bangladesh	6%	15%
Bhutan	6%	16%
India	7%	15%
Maldives	4%	23%
Nepal	6%	11%
Sri Lanka	11%	21%

Figure 2: Total fertility rate and life expectancy at birth, 1950–2050

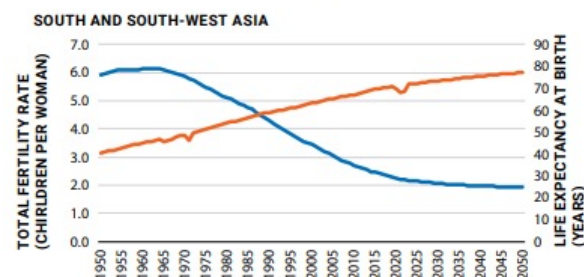
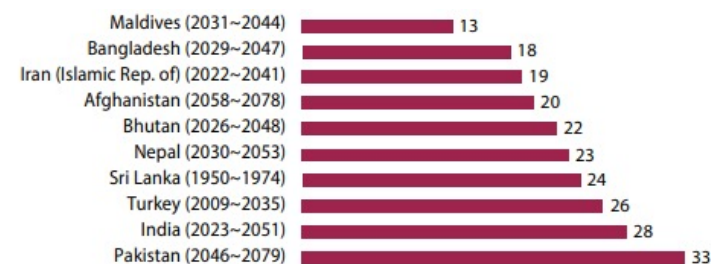


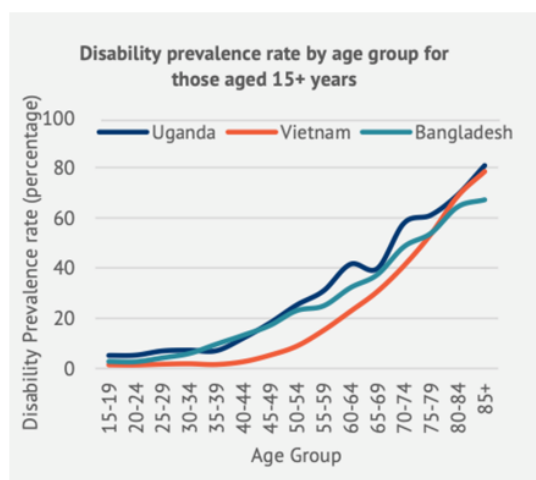
Figure 5: Speed of population ageing in selected countries, 1950–2100: number of years required or expected for the percentage of the population aged 65 years or older to rise continuously from 7 to 14 per cent



Source: UN ESCAP (2021) ESCAP Population Sheet

Intersectionality and vulnerabilities

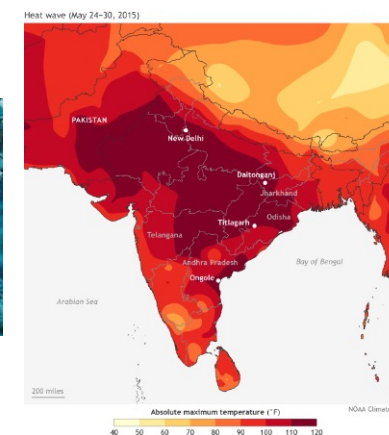
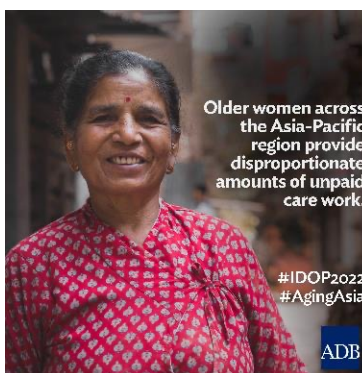
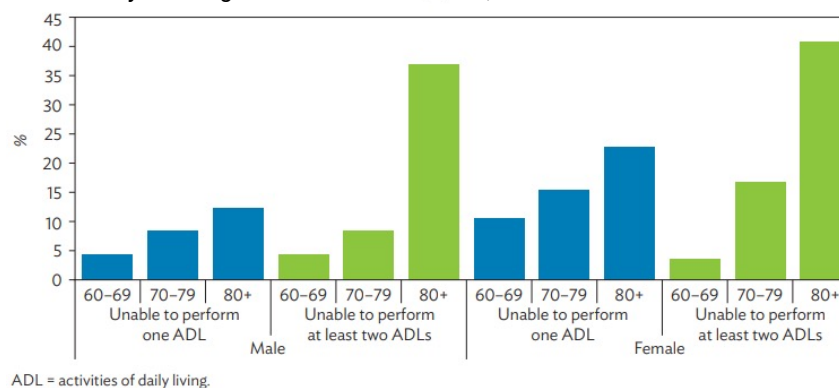
Figure 1: Disability prevalence by age



Source: Kidd et al. (2019)



Figure 2: Inability to Perform Activities by Age and Sex, *Country Diagnostic Study on Long-Term Care in Sri Lanka, ADB*



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Increasing policy attention...

- At international levels
 - SDGs
 - 4th regional review of Madrid Implementation Plan of Action on Aging
 - UN Decade of Healthy Aging, 2021-2030
- Existence of national policies
- Key challenges:
 - How to translate policies to practice and programs on the ground
 - Determining the role of government, CSOs, the private sector and individuals and families



2021-2030
United Nations
Decade of Healthy Aging



Livable cities (OP4) and rural development and food security (OP5)

- Livable cities, with a focus on accessibility
 - Transport and physical mobility
 - Public spaces
 - Affordable housing
 - Technology
 - Green and healthy cities
- Rural development and food security
 - Access to basic services, including appropriate health and social services
 - Inclusion in agricultural and food security programs
 - SME support
- Cross cutting work on digital access and literacy



Reducing remaining poverty and accelerating progress in gender equality

- Social protection
- Health
- Long-term care
- Employment and income opportunities



Figure 1; Proportion of older persons receiving a pension: ratio of persons above statutory pensionable age receiving an old-age pension (including contributory and noncontributory) to persons above statutory retirement age, by latest available year

Bangladesh		39%
Bhutan	N/A	
India		43%
Maldives		100%
Nepal		82%
Sri Lanka		38%



Growth opportunities

- Health and care workforce and jobs
 - New roles and skills required
 - Domestic and global demand
- Key silver economy industries
 - Health and wellness
 - Tourism
 - Global and domestic demand
 - Financial services
 - Housing
 - Food and beverages



By 2030, 60+ cohort in India expected to have spending power of \$1.7 trillion, increase of 142% in a decade

Source: Monitor Deloitte Analysis; World Bank Population Data; EIU; Euromonitor



Way forward and areas of collaboration

1. Data
2. Planning from policies to programs
 - Long-term care: knowledge – planning – pilots – program and projects
3. Accessibility
4. Mainstreaming across sectors
5. Social and economic inclusion
6. Jobs and growth



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