

**Voluntary National Survey on the Implementation of the
 Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) in Asia and the Pacific**
 (to inform the Asia-Pacific Fourth Review and Appraisal of the
 Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing)

COMPANION DOCUMENT

The following document presents definitions and references to key terms mentioned in the voluntary national survey. The key terms are listed in alphabetical order.

Term	Definition	Reference
Ageing in place	The ability to live in one's own home and community safely, independently and comfortably, regardless of age, income, or ability level.	CDC, 2009. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Healthy Places Definitions.
Ageism	<p>Ageism refers to the stereotypes (how we think), prejudice (how we feel) and discrimination (how we act) directed towards others or oneself based on age. It can be institutional, interpersonal or self-directed. Institutional ageism refers to the laws, rules, social norms, policies and practices of institutions that unfairly restrict opportunities and systematically disadvantage individuals because of their age. Interpersonal ageism arises in interactions between two or more individuals, while self-directed ageism occurs when ageism is internalized and turned against oneself.</p> <p>Combating ageism is one of the four action areas prioritized by the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing.</p>	WHO, 2021. Global report on ageism.
Bottom-up participatory approach	<p>The bottom-up participatory approach brings together primary (older persons) and secondary (government ministries and departments, civil society, the private sector, national academic and research institutions, and the media) stakeholders in order to implement and review and appraise the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing at the national level.</p> <p>The approach generates knowledge for policymakers, supports action and promotes public awareness. The approach should ideally represent an ongoing process of engagement and</p>	DESA, 2006. Guidelines for review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing Bottom-up participatory approach.

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	participation and represents a means of bringing older person's voices into the process of development, implementation and review and appraisal of MIPAA and related policies and programmes on ageing.	
Coordinating body/committee/agency or national multi-stakeholder forum on population ageing and/or older persons?	Defined as any body, committee, agency or national multi-stakeholder forum that brings together primary and secondary stakeholders on ageing active at the national and/or subnational levels to coordinate its work.	DESA, 2006. Guidelines for review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing Bottom-up participatory approach
Decade of Healthy Ageing	<p>The United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030) is a global collaboration, aligned with the last ten years of the Sustainable Development Goals, that brings together governments, civil society, international agencies, professionals, academia, the media and the private sector to improve the lives of older persons, their families, and the communities in which they live. The decade will address four areas of action: age-friendly environments; combatting ageism; integrated care; and long-term care.</p> <p>In 2020, by adopting General Assembly resolution 75/131, United Nation Member States decided to proclaim 2021–2030 the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing and invited Governments and other relevant stakeholders to actively support its implementation. WHO has been mandated to lead the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing, in collaboration with the Department of Social and Economic Affairs of the Secretariat, the regional commissions, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UN Women and the World Bank, within their respective mandates.</p>	For more information on the Decade of Healthy Ageing, see: https://www.who.int/initiatives/decade-of-healthy-ageing
Life-course approach to population ageing	A life-course approach to population ageing emphasizes the sequential events and developmental steps throughout a person's life and is based on scientific evidence. This approach is in line with the rights-based comprehensive approach of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on	UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office, 2020. Addressing population ageing in Asia and the Pacific Region – A lifecycle approach.

Term	Definition	Reference
	Population and Development and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing of a society of all ages.	
Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)	<p>The Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and the Political Declaration were adopted by United Nations Member States at the Second World Assembly on Ageing, in April 2002. To this day, MIPAA represents the global guiding document which addresses the key challenge of building a society for all ages. The agenda focuses on three priority areas: older persons and development; advancing health and well-being into old age; and ensuring enabling and supportive environments. Along the three priority directions, MIPAA identifies 18 priority issues with 35 specific objectives that are to be implemented in 239 specific recommendations for action.</p> <p>The Commission for Social Development is responsible for follow-up and appraisal of national implementation of MIPAA at the global level and the regional commissions are mandated to review and appraise the implementation of MIPAA at the regional levels.</p>	<p>For the MIPAA, see United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.</p> <p>See also General Assembly resolution 75/152 and ECOSOC resolution 2020/8.</p> <p>See also the Guide to National Implementation of the MIPAA</p> <p>See also Guidelines for review and appraisal of the MIPAA Bottom-up participatory approach</p>
Migrant	<p>An international migrant is defined, for statistical purposes, as “any person who changes his or her country of usual residence”. Such a change may be short-term (3–12 months) or long-term (beyond 12 months). This definition includes migrant workers, students, families of migrants and refugees. People who travel for tourism, pilgrimage or medical treatment, as well as military personnel and diplomats, are excluded (UN DESA, 1998, pp. 9–18). The migrant stock is defined as “the total number of international migrants present in a given country at a particular point in time” (UN DESA, 2017, para. 43).”</p> <p>Please note, however, that for the purpose of this survey, the definition of a “migrant” can be interpreted more broadly, and respondents are encouraged to provide such a definition when answering the respective questions.</p>	<p>UN DESA, 1998. Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1</p> <p>UN DESA, 2017. Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses</p>

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National Transfer Accounts	<p>National Transfer Accounts (NTAs) provide an accounting of economic flows to and from residents of a country classified by their age, typically for a national population in a given calendar year. The accounts are comprehensive in that all economic flows that arise as a consequence of the production of goods and services during the year are incorporated.</p> <p>NTAs provide systematic, comprehensive and coherent methods for the age disaggregation of the major components of national accounts, as well as estimates of private transfers within households. As the world is undergoing profound changes in its age distribution and as countries are moving through the demographic transition from high to low fertility and mortality, the analysis of NTAs can be used to inform policymaking.</p> <p>In Asia and the Pacific, the following countries are represented in the NTA network: Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey and Viet Nam.</p>	<p>DESA, 2013. National Transfer Accounts Manual: Measuring and Analysing the Generational Economy. United Nations publication Sales number: E.13.XIII.6</p> <p>See also: Asia-Pacific National Transfer Account at https://asia.ntaccounts.org/web/nta/show/</p>
Physical activity	<p>WHO defines physical activity as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that requires energy expenditure. Physical activity refers to all movement including during leisure time, for transport to get to and from places, or as part of a person’s work. Both moderate- and vigorous-intensity physical activity improve health.</p>	<p>For more information, see https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/physical-activity</p>
Social pension	<p>Also known as “non-contributory pension”: Regular state-provided (tax-financed) cash transfers to older persons, where eligibility is not dependent on past contributions or earnings.</p>	<p>HelpAge International, 2006. Why Social Pensions are needed now</p> <p>HelpAge International, 2016. HelpAge International Glossary</p>

Term	Definition	Reference
Social protection floor	<p>Social protection floors are nationally-defined sets of basic social security guarantees which secure protection aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion. These guarantees should ensure at a minimum that, over the life cycle, all those in need have access to essential health care and basic income security.</p> <p>As per ILO guidance, national social protection floors should comprise at least the following four social security guarantees, as defined at the national level: (a) access to essential health care, including maternity care; (b) basic income security for children, providing access to nutrition, education, care and any other necessary goods and services; (c) basic income security for persons in active age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability; (d) basic income security for older persons. Such guarantees should be provided to all residents and all children, as defined in national laws and regulations, and subject to existing international obligations. SDG 1 on ending poverty includes target 1.3 which makes reference to social protection floors.</p>	ILO, 2012. Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202)
The right to education	<p>The right to education is enshrined in article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and several other international and regional instruments. Education is both a human right in itself and an indispensable means of realizing other human rights.</p>	<p>For more information: https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Education/SREducation/Pages/InternationalStandards.aspx</p> <p>https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Education/SREducation/Pages/EducationAndHR.aspx</p>
The right to adequate housing	<p>The right to adequate housing is derived from the right to an adequate standard of living enshrined in article 11(1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It should be seen as the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity, with the following elements: (a) legal security of tenure; (b) availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure; (c) affordability; (d) habitability; (e) accessibility; (f) location; and (g) cultural adequacy.</p>	<p>For more information: https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Housing/toolkit/Pages/RighttoAdequateHousingToolkit.aspx</p>

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Titchfield City Group	<p>The Titchfield Group on Ageing-related Statistics and Age-disaggregated Data is concerned with identifying gaps and establishing international standards and methods for the compilation of statistics and data on the major of dimensions related to ageing and age-disaggregated data across the life course. It is also concerned with developing standardized tools and methods for producing both data disaggregated by age and ageing-related data, and encourage countries to do so, by playing a leading role in the development and communication of new standards and methodologies. In achieving these objectives, the Titchfield Group is collaborating with United Nations bodies and other organizations concerned with specific aspects of ageing and age statistics.</p> <p>In Asia and the Pacific, the Titchfield Group includes members from National Statistical Offices from the following countries: Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Turkey, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.</p> <p>United Nations Member States created the Titchfield Group through Statistical Commission resolution 49/118 in 2018.</p>	For more information: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/documents/Report-on-the-49th-session-E.pdf
Universal Design	Universal Design is the design and composition of an environment so that it can be accessed, understood and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability.	For more information: http://universaldesign.ie/What-is-Universal-Design/