



**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)

Background

This voluntary national survey will inform the Asia-Pacific Fourth Review and Appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)¹ to be organized by ESCAP in 2022.

MIPAA is the global guiding document on population ageing adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing, in 2002. It calls for regular and systematic reviews of MIPAA implementation by Member States. After three successful reviews at national, regional and global levels, the General Assembly, through resolution 75/152, took note of ECOSOC resolution 2020/8 and decided to hold the fourth review and appraisal of MIPAA at the global level at the sixty-first session of the Commission for Social Development, in 2023.

Pursuant to ECOSOC resolution 2020/8, regional commissions were asked to facilitate the fourth review and appraisal at the regional levels by: (a) providing assistance to Member States in organizing national review and appraisal exercises; (b) organizing regional review meetings using an inclusive and coordinated approach in relation to the participation of civil society in the process; (c) assisting Member States in following up on analysis resulting from the regional reviews; (d) promoting networking and the sharing of information; (e) providing an analysis of the main findings and identifying priority areas and policy responses by 2022; and (f) assisting and providing advice to Governments in the gathering, synthesis and analysis of information, as well as in the presentation of the findings of national reviews.

The 2022 regional reviews and appraisals will feed into the 2023 global review and appraisal, including the 2023 reporting for the [United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing \(2021-2030\)](#). The Asia-Pacific voluntary national survey on the implementation of MIPAA is an integral part of the preparations for the Asia-Pacific Regional Review and Appraisal in 2022. The process consists of: (a) voluntary national surveys; (b) stakeholder consultations; (c) documentation; and (d) the intergovernmental meeting. For more information on the Asia-Pacific Regional Review and Appraisal, see: <https://www.population-trends-asiapacific.org/mipaa> (to be updated regularly).

Suggestions for completing the Asia-Pacific voluntary national survey on MIPAA implementation

The survey should be completed by ESCAP member States, through their national ageing focal points.² It is structured according to the MIPAA priority directions, issues and objectives.³ Some objectives have been merged to facilitate reporting. As MIPAA is a multi-dimensional framework, it is recommended that the national focal points complete the survey in consultation with ministries and departments involved with implementing the various MIPAA priority directions and objectives. The following guidelines are intended to assist member States in reporting on the national follow-up to MIPAA:

¹ Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

² In December 2020, ESCAP requested member States to nominate ageing focal points.

³ For a list of priority directions, issues and objectives of MIPAA, see the Annex.

1. A bottom-up participatory approach should be followed by inviting, inter alia, civil society, including organizations of older persons, to contribute to survey responses (ECOSOC

- 2020/8, OP5).
2. Gender perspectives should be mainstreamed when answering the questions.
 3. Member States are encouraged to reflect on any national data collection initiatives for implementing the 2030 Agenda and related SDGs and report on the respective SDG indicator (relevant SDG indicators are listed along with the questions, when applicable).
 4. Answers should focus and report on progress made during the period 2018–2022, (ECOSOC resolution 2020/8, OP3).
 5. Answers may combine quantitative and participatory qualitative data and analysis, disaggregated by age, and by other relevant factors, including sex and disability, and, where appropriate, include sharing of good practices in such data collection (ECOSOC 2020/8, OP6).
 6. Answers should include information on lessons learned and good practices to ensure this review and appraisal exercise contributes to South-South, North-South and triangular regional and international cooperation (GA resolution 75/152, OP39).
 7. Ideally, countries should respond to all questions, but it is fully understood that, given the national context, they might not be able to do so.
 8. Supporting documentation should be included, if possible.

The companion document attached to this survey provides explanations of some key terms.

The survey should be completed (and submitted/returned), together with relevant attachments by 31 October 2021, by email, to: escap-sdd@un.org or online at: <https://icts-surveys.unog.ch/index.php/974559?newtest=Y&lang=en>

Please indicate whether the completed survey may be posted on the public website of the Asia-Pacific Regional Review and Appraisal of MIPAA

Yes: No:

Please do not hesitate to contact escap-sdd@un.org should you have any questions.

Contact information

Please identify the office responsible for coordinating the responses to this survey and completing it and include its contact information.

Country <i>Thailand</i>	
Ministry/Office/Agency <i>Department of Older Persons & College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University (The National Consultant)</i>	
Name contact persons (First and Last) [REDACTED]	Title/Position [REDACTED]
Name of ageing focal point (First and Last) [REDACTED]	
Email [REDACTED]	Telephone [REDACTED]
Mailing address <i>Department of Older Persons, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security f.6 1034 Krung Kasem Road, Mahanak , Pomprapsattruphai, Bangkok 10100</i>	

A. Methodology

What methodology was used to complete this survey? Was a bottom-up approach used involving a variety of stakeholders? Was a whole-of-government approach used? (See also companion document)

This survey utilized a bottom-up participatory approach that involved a variety of stakeholders. Department of Older Persons (DOP) and College of Population Studies (CPS), Chulalongkorn University, worked together to prepare the Thai national report for the fourth review and evaluation cycle of the MIPAA implementation. The DOP and CPS distributed the survey questions to the designated ministries and agencies for a response. Moreover, a literature review was conducted. This focus group on the blended arrangement was also conducted on-site and online with departments and agencies, non-profit organizations, representatives of older persons, civil societies and experts on the topic of older persons. The purpose of the focus group was to validate the inputs and responses, define priorities for action on ageing, conduct a bottom-up review and evaluation with older people, and ways forward. The information in this report was updated as of June 2022.

I. National policy and MIPAA implementation

Coordinating body

1	Does your country have a national coordinating body/committee/agency or national multi-stakeholder forum on population ageing and/or older persons?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
If “yes”, please provide information on the following			
<p>Name of the coordinating body/committee/agency/national multi-stakeholder forum:</p> <p><i>Thailand has promulgated the Act on the Elderly, B.E. 2546 (2003) stipulating protection and security of rights for the elderly whether in terms of health, social, or economic including various benefits and public services for access to. Under the Act on the Elderly, B.E. 2546 (2003 A.D.), the National Older Persons Commission (NOPC) has been established to act as the national mechanism for implementing and monitoring the policy on the elderly chaired by the Prime Minister. The committee includes representatives from governmental and non-governmental organizations, including (1) minister of Social Development and Human Security; (2) president of the Older Persson Council of Thailand under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness the Queen Mother; (3) the Permanent-Secretary for Finance, Permanent-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Permanent-Secretary for Social Development and Human Security, Permanent-Secretary for Interior, Permanent-Secretary for Labour, Permanent-Secretary for Education, Permanent Secretary for Public Health, Permanent-Secretary for Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Budget Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Secretary-General of the Economic and Social Development Board, President of the Social Relief Council under His Majesty Royal Patronage and the Secretary-General of the Thai Red Cross Society as ex officio members; (4) representatives of private organizations; and (5) representatives of qualified members (normally those who are appointed are experts on older persons). The NOPC is primarily responsible for formulating policies and guidelines to protect, promote, and support the status, role, and activities of older persons, as well as monitoring the implementation of national policies and plans pertaining to the elderly. The National Committee on the Elderly holds a meeting once per quarter, with the agenda</i></p>			

	<p><i>consisting of matters pertaining to the policy and the work pertaining to the elderly.</i></p> <p><i>Department of Older Persons is a department under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, established on March 6th, 2015, in according to the Reorganization of Ministries, Sub-Ministries, and Department Act (issue 14th), B.E. 2558 (2015 A.D.). The mission of the Department is to promote elder potential, welfares, and the right's protection. The Department cooperates with all related sectors to implement its tasks efficiently. The cross-sectoral representation and coordination of Department of Older Persons generated coordination among public and private sector, raising awareness of how issues of ageing impact in every sector of policy. The Department of Older Persons is the secretariat to the NOPC and monitors the national plan on the elderly. The Department of Older Persons also responsible for taking care of budget allocation of every fiscal year for the integrated work plan among ministries for promoting equality in an aging society.</i></p>
1.2	<p>Year of establishment: <i>2003 (the National Older Persons Commission); and 2015 (Department of Older Persons)</i></p>
1.3	<p>Level (ministerial or other): <i>National Older Persons Commission (NOPC) has been established to act as the national mechanism for implementing and monitoring the policy on the elderly chaired by the Prime Minister</i></p> <p><i>Department of Older Persons is a department under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security</i></p>
1.4	<p>Functions:</p> <p><i>The National Older Persons Commission (NOPC) is responsible for (1) Establishing Cabinet-approved policies and plans to protect, promote, and support elderly status, roles, and activities. (2) Establishing framework for implementing policies and principal plans, including coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating performance results. (3) Consider supporting State and private agencies involved in elderly support and development. (4) establishing regulations for the Fund's administration, seeking interests, and management. (5) establishing regulations for approving payments for elderly protection, promotion, support, and welfare. (6) Setting regulations for preparing financial and administrative reports for the Fund per Section 20. (3). (7) Setting regulations for receiving money and making payments, and safekeeping the Fund under Section 21. (8) Setting other regulations for this Act's observance and compliance. (9) Making Recommendations and observations on promulgating or revising legislation to protect, promote, and support elderly status, roles, and activities. (10) Presenting the Situation of Thai Seniors to the Cabinet annually. (11) Considering any other matters pertaining to the elderly under Act on the Elderly or other laws, or as designated by the Cabinet (The Act on the Elderly, 2003 revised on 2010, Section 9)</i></p> <p><i>The Department of Older Persons are responsible for (1) recommending policies and master plans, strategies, measures, and guidelines for promoting and developing the elderly's capacity, welfare provision, and rights protection; (2) developing measures, mechanisms, standards, and knowledge innovations to promote implementation and the development of potential arrangements for the welfare and protection of the rights of the elderly, and to promote operations in accordance with the specified standards; (3) promoting, supporting, and coordinating network organisation cooperation in all relevant sectors. to promote and develop potential elderly welfare arrangements and rights protection; (4) managing and overseeing the operation of the Elderly Fund to protect, promote, support, and provide for the welfare of the elderly, and (5) administrating and developing of information technology systems for older persons.</i></p>
1.5	<p>Contact information, including mailing address, telephone/fax, email and website link: <i>Department of Older Persons, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security</i></p>

f.6 1034 Krung Kasem Road, Mahanak , Pomprapsattruphai, Bangkok 10100

Website: <https://www.dop.go.th/>

Definition of older persons

2	<p>Please define “older persons” as used in official Government documents (e.g., legislation, census forms, etc.).</p> <p><i>According to Act on the Elderly, 2003 Section 3 Older persons means “persons who have attained the age of at least sixty years and are of Thai nationality.” The Section 3 identifies the nationality as the Act identifies the beneficiaries of the Older Persons Funds. In general, in Thailand the older person means persons who have attained the age of at least sixty years, regardless nationality.</i></p> <p><i>For example, the National Statistical Office applies the defined age in conducting the older persons survey.</i></p>
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National legislation, policies and action plans on older persons

3	<p>Does your country have a dedicated legislation, policy and/or action plan to promote and improve the well-being of older persons and protect their rights, such as a “decree or law on older persons”?</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
3.1	<p>If “yes”, for each of the following questions, please provide information on: (a) name of legislation, policy and/or action plan and year of enactment; (b) description of legislation, policy and/or action plan; (c) main achievements; and (d) financial and human resources allocated to implement. <i>but if “no”, please elaborate also</i></p> <p><i>The key law is the Act on the Elderly, 2003 (revised 2010). As Section 54 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand stipulates that the elderly have the right to receive assistance from the government, it is necessary to protect, promote, and support the rights and benefits of the elderly in an efficient and constitutional manner.</i></p> <p><i>The first National Plan for Older Persons (1982 – 2001) was implemented in 1982, followed by the Act on Older Persons B.E. 2546 (2003 A.D.), which was enacted to comply with Section 54 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand on the rights of older persons. In order to comply with the provisions of law and enact laws which encompass every aspect of older person, this Act helps to carry out works in connection with the protection, promotion and support of rights and benefits of older persons in Thailand. In addition, the NOPC has been established to responsible for formulating policies and guidelines to protect, promote, and support the status, role, and activities of older persons, as well as monitoring the implementation of national policies and plans pertaining to older persons. Then in 2002, the 2nd National Plan on the Elderly (2002-2021) was implemented. In 2017, the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 - 2021) was adopted to promote security, prosperity, and sustainability for all. In addition, the 20-Year National Strategy (2017 - 2036) was implemented. This section focuses on key plans, which are updated between 2018 and 2022.</i></p> <p><i>(a) The National Strategy Act B.E. 2560 (2017)</i></p> <p><i>In response to the National Strategy Act B.E. 2560, the National Strategy (2018-2037), the first national long-term strategy(20 years), was formulated. It pursues to ensure that the nation realises its vision of becoming "a developed country with security, prosperity, and sustainability in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy," with the ultimate goal being the happiness and well-being of the entire Thai population. One of the strategic guidelines aims at promoting human capitals. The plan aims to promote life cycle development with a focus on developing people of all development stages in accordance with their age groups and development needs to enhance capacities, knowledge,</i></p>		

skills, morals and ethics, disciplines, self-learning ability, financial literacy, life planning capabilities, and good living, and on transforming people's lifestyles.

The plan emphasizes on promotion of elderly people's roles in the country's development; promotion of employment after retirement via adequate life and working skill development for suitable age-related employment; promotion of health rehabilitation and illness prevention measures as well as elderly-friendly surrounding environments; promotion of social insurance responsive to basic needs and encouragement of social participation.

In addition, the national strategy on the social cohesion and equality scheme clearly states that the quality of life of the elderly is one of the indicators. Under this scheme, it is important to create comprehensive social insurance schemes that are adequate for everyone regardless of gender and age to prepare for rapid changes brought about by an aged society and to build physical and social surroundings that are adequate for quality living and encourage participation, especially among the disadvantaged and elderly.

There is a need to build a strong, sharing, and ethical society and promoting consolidation of all sectors by encouraging integration between different sectors to enhance social power, especially formation of people from three generations - youth, working age population, and elderly, to collectively help develop the country by creating public spaces as venues for consultation and addressing social problems that are open for participation.

Furthermore, according to the plan, it is important to prepare for a quality ageing society by ensuring all dimensions are prepared, including economic, social, health care, and environment, especially on saving and long-term investment before retirement of the people; developing systems and mechanisms to help people adjust and make career changes in appropriation to their age to help extend working years, provide more opportunity for employment after retirement, and increase financial security; incentivizing people to save and invest before retaining the elderly's roles in social development through employment promotions and knowledge and wisdom transfer to create a society where nobody is left behind.

(b) the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 - 2021) and the upcoming 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023 - 2027)

The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021) was formulated during a time of rapid global change and Thai reforms. In formulating the Twelfth Plan, NESDB adhered to the 20-year National Strategy framework (2017-2036), the country's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Thailand 4.0 Policy, and other reform agendas. The plan indicates clearly the indicators, under the strategy for strengthening and realizing the potential of human capital, an increase in the employment of elderly people (aged between 60-69 years old) is one of the key indicators. In addition, it is important to developing and improving young-old elderly people's capability to increase their opportunities to gain employment; To achieve this, the development the following capacities are important: (1) developing working skills development courses that are suitable for young-old elderly people according to their age, promoting the use of more monetary and fiscal incentives to encourage more employers to consider providing adequate employment opportunities for elderly people, and (3) promoting more marketing channels and financial sources as well as information services for elderly people to enable them to access employment opportunities in local communities. In addition, the 12th plan also outlines the important of science, technology, and innovation to increase competitiveness, and enhance the quality of life. Under this issue, 2.4 an indicator indicates that innovations which are created within the country for society, the elderly, and the disabled increase more than two-fold. While the 13th plan is waiting for the cabinet approval, the draft of the 13th plan outline the importance of older persons and relevant indicators that in line with the 20 years national strategy plan.

(c) The National Agenda on an Ageing Society

According to meeting No. 3/2561 held on July 5, 2018, the National Older Persons Commission has implemented a resolution regarding the Department of older persons' proposal to have "ageing society" a national agenda. The objectives of the implementation of the National Agenda are to systematically drive measures under the National Agenda on Aging Society, integrate work on the elderly throughout the country at the policy level, departments, and areas, and systematically monitor and evaluate the performance of the elderly in accordance with measures under the National Agenda on Aging Society nationwide.

(d) The 2nd National Plan on the Elderly, 2002-2021 (Revised 2009) and the Action Plan on the Elderly, Phase 2 (2002 – 2022) (Revised No. 2, 2020)

Following the 1st National Plan on the Elderly, 1982-2001, the 2nd National Plan on the Elderly, 2002-2021 was implemented with the regular evaluation and monitoring; for example, the study report to monitor and evaluate project of the National Plan on the Elderly, Issue 2 (2002 - 2021), Phase 3 (2012 - 2016) conducted by the College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University (2019). The objectives of the plan were to encourage the elderly well-being where they can lead their life as an asset to the society with their dignity and individual independence and autonomy under the reliable security; raise social conscience on the respect for and recognition of the elderly valuable contribution to the society whereby their valuable experience shall be promoted as longest possible; raise all people's awareness regarding the necessity for readiness preparation for their quality ageing; encourage the people, family, community, local, public and private sectors to realize and take part in the actions involving the elderly, and ;formulate the frameworks and guidelines for good practice on the elderly for all concerned parties to observe aiming at an integral and comprehensive implementation on the elderly missions. To achieve those objectives, 5 strategies were stipulated: Strategy 1 - Strategy on readiness preparation of the people for their quality ageing; Strategy 2 - Strategy on the elderly promotion and development; Strategy 3 - Strategy on the social safeguards for the elderly; Strategy 4 - Strategy on management of developing the national comprehensive system for undertakings and developing the personnel for the elderly involving missions; Strategy 5 - Strategy on processing, upgrading and disseminating knowledge on the elderly and the national monitoring of implementation of NPE. The plan was financial and human resources supported by the government, and monitored by the Department of Older Persons.

The Action Plan for the Elderly, Phase 3 (2023 – 2037) has already been developed. The key objectives of this Action Plan is to (a) have a framework and guideline for continuing work on the elderly that is in line with the strategy and master plan for the integration of plans and lead to drive of work on the elderly, and to support the ageing society of multiple agencies in an integrated manner; (b) increase the value and dignity of the elderly by encouraging and assisting them to maximise their potential to the greatest extent possible; (c) promote a high quality of life in all aspects, including economic, social, health, environment, access to technology, and utilisation of technology and innovation; (d) to support a proactive ageing society by encouraging the population -to-become older persons in the future (aged 25-59 years at present) are aware and prepared to have a good life in old age, as well as willing to accept and cooperate with the elderly as a driving force in society or to provide assistance to the elderly in times of need. The Action Plan for the Elderly, Phase 3 (2023-2037), is divided into the two parts: (1) Immediate action for the first five years (2023-2027) that includes measures and guidelines for the development of projects and activities; (2) the 15-year Action Plan (2023 – 2037) that is a continuation of the Action Plan on the Elderly, Phase II 2 (2002 – 2022), which consists of four sub-plans, in order to visualize and support the long-term direction of the operation on the elderly and the ageing society of the country.

3.1.1	Have <u>gender and disability concerns of older persons</u> been explicitly addressed in the legislation, policy and/or action plan?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	N/A		

	<p><i>While there is the Act on the Elderly, B.E. 2546 (2003) and the Gender Equality Act, B.E. 2558 (2015), and The PWDs there is no overlapping topic between “gender” and “elderly” or “disability” and “elderly” in these three acts.</i></p> <p><i>Though, one of the indicators in the Action Plan for the Elderly, Phase 3(2023 – 2037) stipulates to promote the people aged (25-34 years), both males and females to have a family planning to balance between working work and family care roles, the key focus is not related to gender equality at all.</i></p>		
3.1.2	<p>Is there a monitoring framework for the implementation of the legislation, policy and/or action plan?</p> <p><i>During the implementation of the 2nd National Plan on the Elderly, 2002-2021, regular evaluation and monitoring was conducted as the plan indicated clearly to ensure a regular evaluation. For example, the study report to monitor and evaluate project of the National Plan on the Elderly, Issue 2 (2002 - 2021), Phase 3 (2012 - 2016) conducted by the College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University (2019) (https://www.dop.go.th/download/knowledge/th1516865515-114_0.pdf)</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
3.1.3	<p>Are older persons and their organizations included in any monitoring activities of legislation, policy and/or action plan on older persons?</p> <p><i>Thailand has promulgated the Act on the Elderly, B.E. 2546 (2003) stipulating protection and security of rights for the elderly whether in terms of health, social, or economic including various benefits and public services for access to. Under the Act on the Elderly, B.E. 2546 (2003 A.D.), ‘the National Older Persons Commission (NOPC) has been established to act as the national mechanism for implementing the policy on the elderly chaired by the Prime Minister. Under this committee, the president of the Older Persson Council of Thailand under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness the Queen Mother, as well as representatives of private organizations, and academia were represented.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
3.1.4	<p>Does the Government foster effective consultation with, and involvement of, older persons and/or their representatives at the national, regional and local levels in designing policies? (SDG 16.7.2)</p> <p><i>During the process of the development of the Action Plan on the Elderly, Phase 3 (2013-2037), the participants of all relevant sectors at all levels was participated in consultations. Stakeholders, attending the brainstorm meeting and contributing to the development of the action plan, included representatives of the elderly, women, people of working age people , and youth, representatives from various ministries, government organizations, and the private sector, as well as community leaders and local organizations. At the provincial level, an integrated budget was allotted to design activities that suitable for specific groups within the province.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

3.1.5	<p>Does the Government foster work and volunteering of younger and older persons in intergenerational settings?</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The time banking initiative, since 2019, is a system that allows volunteers who are assisting the elderly to earn time credits for the future, which is regarded as a social contribution. The Thai government has implemented the Time bank initiative, which has been utilised in the United Kingdom, Scotland, Switzerland, and more than 40 other nations. The Thai government recognises the significance of the banking concept when it can be applied to the Thai social context and culture. Thailand has a strong social and cultural capital in terms of altruism for mutual care, and there are many volunteers who come to be volunteers, which is consistent with the concept of a time bank concept. The government has therefore assigned responsibility for this initiative to the Department of Older Persons. In order to prepare for an ageing society whose primary focus is Thai older persons, the TNOPC on July 5, 2018 designated TIME Bank as one of the 10 most urgent issues relating to the elderly. However, since 2019, the COVID-19 pandemic has slowed down the implementation of the time bank initiative. There is a risk of the discontinued support from the government.</i></p> <p><i>It should be noted that the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security has implemented a Social Development and Human Security Volunteer since 2014. However, this initiative open does not outline intergenerational settings and open to all whose aged 18 and older.</i></p>			
3.1.6	<p>Does the Government offer opportunities for intergenerational contact and exchange?</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The time bank initiative as mentioned in 3.1.5 could be thought as a platform to promote intergenerational exchange, though it does not target on intergenerational settings.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, Senior Citizen Council of Thailand (SCCT) serves as a coordinator for organisations and institutions working to promote and enhance the well-being of Thailand's senior citizens. SCCT has worked with older adults through the formation and growth of older adults' associations at the community level across the nation. These organisations seek to improve the living conditions of senior citizens and the growth of their communities.</i></p>			
3.1.7	<p>Does the Government encourage the private sector and non-profit organizations to involve older persons in <u>planning and design</u> of goods and services?</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>N/A</i></p> <p><i>There is no explicit policy and measures in promoting the private sector and non-profit organizations to involve older persons in planning and design of goods and services in general.</i></p>			

	<i>However, the private sector and non-profit organizations have actively designed and planned to provide goods and services for older persons.</i>		
3.2	If “no”, are there any efforts towards the development and adoption of such a legislation, policy and/or action plan? <i>please elaborate</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Challenges to legislation/policies

4	In the development and implementation of legislation with a focus on older persons, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? 1/ [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]			
<i>Challenge</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>
4.1 Lack of human resources dedicated to population ageing issues		2		<i>There are limited human resources in the field of ageing. Therefore, increasing the quality and quantity of human resources is necessary. It is worth noting that the field of long-term care has a relatively large number of practitioners in specific areas. Still, there is a need to improve professional standards and competencies to keep up with the rapid changes.</i>
4.2 Lack of financial resources dedicated to population ageing issues		2		<i>The pandemic of covid-19 has affected the budget for implementing the plan for the elderly, as the government has to allocate resources for covid-19 response measures. As a result, most financial resources were devoted to health concerns. However, there are relatively few resources to support the older persons and development and supportive environments—more financial resources to be pooled for adequate universal assistance and a supportive environment.</i>
4.3 Lack of data on older persons and/or population ageing at the national and/or subnational levels		2		<i>The databases on older people and population ageing are vastly improved, more integrated, and more accessible than in the past. There is, however, a need to increase data availability at the subnational levels and analytical</i>

			<i>skills for staff.</i>
4.4 Lack of overall political support		2	<i>Thailand provides a supporting policy direction to enhance the values and principles of the political system and increase participation in the processes of the political system, political institutions and political structures for all. However, there is room for improving the participation of older persons' representatives in the political process.</i>
4.5 Lack of cross-ministerial coordination on population ageing issues		2	<i>There have been attempts at inter-ministerial coordination on issues related to population ageing for many years. To promote the implementation of projects for the elderly in an inter-disciplinary manner, the government has allocated funds to the relevant ministries. However, as older persons require a one-stop centre, including social, economic, and health services, it is necessary to increase the level of integration between practitioners in each ministry.</i>
4.6 Lack of international support and cooperation on population ageing issues		2	<i>There have been many international congresses, as well as international organizations on aging. However, most support, cooperation, and joint activities have been carried out by non-profit organizations and community-based organizations rather than the government.</i>
4.7 Lack of public awareness and understanding of population ageing issues		2	<i>Thailand has a culture of paying respect to the elderly. However, public awareness and understanding of the value of older people, particularly their participation in the labour market and economic contribution, should be increased. In addition, the life course approach should promote the issue of pre-aging or preparation before retirement.</i>

4.8 A bottom-up approach to population ageing not followed (e.g., involvement of older persons)	2	Generally, a bottom-up approach based on the participation of the elderly is adopted. Once every two years, a meeting of older persons is held. Thailand also has approximately 28,000 senior clubs. But fewer people are actively involved in decision-making and planning. The leaders or presidents of the NPOs or CSOs are typically the most active individuals.
4.9 Misconceptions and stereotypes about population ageing and older persons	2	There are a number of misperceptions and stereotypes regarding the ageing of the population and older individuals, particularly regarding their economic contributions. In addition, stigmatization was found among family caregivers, as they are likely to have less productivity due to their responsibility to care for their elder parents.
4.10 Any other challenges (please name them) <i>please elaborate</i>		

Note: 1/ The weighted average was applied for this table. The result of the rating from (1) the representatives of relevant ministries, (2) the NPOs and the CSO's representatives, and (3) the experts on an ageing society were equally weighted at 33.33%.

Priorities of MIPAA “issues”

5	<p>Which of the “issues” listed under the three priority directions of MIPAA has your government prioritized (for a list of “issues”, see the Annex)? 1/ <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p><i>The policy and implementation were prioritized as followed. The first priority was “Health promotion and well-being throughout life” (Advancing health and well-being into old age).</i></p> <p><i>The following issues listed below were given an equal score: (1) Work and the ageing labour force (2) older persons with disabilities, (3) Income security, social protection/social security and poverty prevention, as well as (4) Housing and the living environment.”</i></p>
<p>Note: 1/ The weighted average was applied. The result of the rating from (1) the representatives of relevant ministries, (2) the NPOs and the CSO's representatives, and (3) the experts on an ageing society were equally weighted at 33.33%.</p>	

II Older persons and development

Instruction: For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) date of implementation and time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and please attach copies of relevant documents or provide their link.

Active participation

6	Has the Government undertaken any measures to promote the active participation of older persons in society and in decision-making processes at all levels? (<i>SDG 5.b.1; SDG 11.3.2; SDG 17.8.1</i>) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p><i>According to the Act on the Elderly, B.E. 2546 (2003 A.D.), the elderly shall have right to access the protection, promotion and support on self-development and participation in social activities, grouping together as a network or community. The Department of Older Persons (DOP) provided the guidelines for establishing schools for the elderly to enhance the active participation of older persons in community through lifelong learning process and self-development of older persons.</i> (Source: https://www.dop.go.th/download/knowledge/th1605680859-197_0.pdf).</p> <p><i>For SDG 5.b.1: the proportion of people aged 60 years and over who own a mobile telephone in 2022 was 72.0 per cent. (The 2022 Household Survey on the use of Information and Communication Technology (Quarter 1), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society)</i></p> <p><i>In 2022, the Bureau of Elderly Health, Ministry of Public Health provided the operation manual to guide in the operation of the Elderly Club in promoting and strengthening the “Wellness Plan” for older people in three aspects, namely stay in good health, slow down ageing and live longer. The knowledge on promoting good health of older persons focused on 6 key areas including good nutrition, good movement, good oral health, good brain, happiness and good environment. The Wellness Plan was driven through the operation of the Elderly Club or the School for the elderly. Families and communities also participated in the activities and encourage older people to have desirable health behaviors, health literary and living in the environment conducive to good health.</i> (Source: https://apps.hpc.go.th/dl/web/upFile/2022/03-10169-20220304114558/a1742ca30451336f401eadf63df11efd.pdf)</p> <p><i>For SDG 11.3.2: In all cities, when there is an urban planning and</i></p>		

management, civil societies are called to participate in consultations; for example, the development of an action plan for Bangkok (See: <https://official.bangkok.go.th/news-detail/311>)

The government measures to promote the active participation of older persons in decision-making processes include:

- *The President of the Senior Citizens Council of Thailand under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother is the Second Deputy of the National Committee on the Elderly (NCE) in the Act on the Elderly, B.E. 2546 (2003 A.D.), Section 4. The recent resolutions on the NCE meeting are as follows. In the first meeting of 2021, the resolutions adopted at the meeting included: 1) measures to prevent and solve the problem of overlapping benefit rules occurred to older people who received the Old Age Allowance and other welfare at the same time and 2) an appointment of subcommittee to consider, improve and revise the elderly-related legislations. In the second meeting of 2021, the resolutions adopted at the meeting included: 1) guidelines for driving measures to pay subsistence allowance for low-income older people that are eligible to the State Welfare Registration Program; 2) an approval of the annual report on the Elderly Fund; 3) guidelines for helping older people with the problem of overlapping benefit rules; 4) determining on a policy to pay the Old Age Allowance; 5) an approval on the Action Plan for the Elderly, Phase 3 (2023 – 2037) and the Action Plan for the Elderly, 5-Year Plan (2023 – 2027); 6) the report on the situation of older persons in Thailand; and 7) measures to help older persons who were the Elderly Fund borrowers and were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.*

(See:

https://www.dop.go.th/download/formdownload/th1614223223-823_0.pdf)

- *Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) held a public hearing to hear from senior experts and experts in the elderly-related field for their feedback on the draft of the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023 – 2027) in December 2021.*

(Source:

https://www.nesdc.go.th/ewt_news.php?nid=12092&filename=index)

- *Ministry of Social Development and Human Security by the Department of Older Persons plays a key role as a central agency in driving measures, guidelines and supports all relevant sectors in the aged society. In this regard, the Department of Older Persons (DOP) organizes the National Assembly for Older People every second year. Participants include older academics, government agencies, local administration, non-government organizations and representatives of private sector. Resolutions of the National*

Assembly for older people are drawn from brainstorming and idea exchange for the optimal benefit of older people. Resolutions adopted at the meeting will be presented to the National Committee on the elderly accordingly. Examples of the recent resolutions on the meeting of the National Assembly for older people are as follows.

- The 2019 National Assembly for Older People focused on “A prevention and a protection on the rights of older persons with their property. An example of the resolutions is a proposal to the Land Department and/or government agencies related to land management to examine the unusual process of issuing land rights certificates and juristic acts on land between older persons and other people in receiving the benefits from the elderly’ assets.
- The 2021 National Assembly for Older People focused on “Aged Society, Thai People live longer”. Examples of the resolutions include: an enhancement of new or alternative career and an increase in the income of older people in Thailand. The focus was also on the work-related impacts due to the situation of COVID-19. In addition, a support on developing digital skills for older people was needed to utilize online communication and to access information and other rights for older people.

(Source: <https://www.dop.go.th/th/know/5/262>
<https://www.dop.go.th/th/laws/1/35/840>)

For SDG 5.b.1: In 2022, the proportion of individuals using the Internet of older persons age 60 and over was 52.5 per cent (The 2022 Household Survey on the use of Information and Communication Technology (Quarter 1), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society)

In addition, The Quality of Life Development and Vocational centre for Older Persons has been operated through the participatory collaboration involving multi-stakeholder engagement of local government, local agencies and related network partners. Under the concept of “Together with the elderly, physically and mentally happy”, the key roles of the Quality of Life Development and Vocational centre for Older Persons are as follows: 1) to provide a place for organizing activities and services for social, economic and health development for older people as well as other members in the community; 2) to be a centre for promoting older people’s career and distributing their produced products; 3) to be a centre for wisdom transmission of older persons to local community; 4) to be a centre to promote and support care volunteers for older people; and 5) to be an information centre for older people in the area. During 2019 – 2020, the Quality of Life Development and Vocational centre for Older Persons was established in 1,489 sub-districts with the total of 7,776 sub-districts across country. The aim is to establish the Quality of Life Development and Vocational centre for Older Persons in every sub-district to offer a country-wide access to older persons’ activities.

(Source:

	https://www.prd.go.th/th/content/category/detail/id/31/iid/15610)		
7	Has the Government taken measures to facilitate older persons' participation in physical activity? (see also companion document) please elaborate with data, as appropriate	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The government measures to facilitate older persons' participation in physical activity in accordance with the Act on the Elderly B.E. 2546 (2003 A.D.), Section 11 (3) (6) (7) and Section 13 include a 50% reduction in public transport fare for older people, exemption of entry fees to government places and discounts on the membership fee for using sports venues and indoor sports centers.</p> <p>The Ministry of labour by the Department of Employment has launched a program of "Promoting on Work from Home". Participants in the program include both working-age and retired workers. To participate in this program, the worker must be registered with the Department of Employment and sign a contract with employer to do the work from home. Those works can be producing, assembling, packing, repairing or processing items. The "Promoting on Work from Home" program is suitable to the type of work that does not require sophisticated technology in production and is easy to learn. In addition, the nature of work is rather labor-intensive. Home workers are able to apply for a loan on purchasing raw materials and production equipment or on expanding production.</p> <p>The Department of Older Persons has promoted the Quality of Life Development and Vocational centre for Older Persons in driving an active participation of older persons in community. The activities in 2020 were focused on four dimensions including society, economy, health and environment.</p>		
8	Do older persons' organizations exist in your country? How many are active and what types of organizations are these? please elaborate with data, as appropriate	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Foundation For Older Persons' Development (FOPDEV) works in collaboration with Elderly Clubs, local administration, NGOs, educational agencies and government agencies to carry out projects and activities in solving the problems related to older persons. In 2020, the flagship project entitled "Pro Older Women" was launched in promoting well-being and stability with the lives of older women by enhancing on income security and raising the gender-related issues.</p> <p>Foundation of Thai Gerontology Research and Development institute (TGRI) was established on April 11, 2007. TGRI has provided research-based knowledge in relation to older persons both in Thailand and abroad. For example, the studies in 2021 focused on the decent work for older persons in their retirement age, the up-skills and the re-skills of older persons and policy recommendations on a seamless healthcare system.</p>		

	<p><i>In addition, the Elderly Club is established as a community platform in providing a place for meetings, exchanging ideas and doing activities together. In establishing an Elderly Club, there are 30 – 100 members who are older people. Meanwhile, the younger people constitute up to one-fourth of the members. The Elderly Club promotes a social engagements and interactions, bringing together younger and older generations for a common purpose. Projects initiated by the Elderly Club are eligible to apply for the Elderly Fund loan.</i></p> <p><i>Another community platform for the development of older people is School for the Elderly. The aim is to promote lifelong learning of older people on the basis of active participation in communities. The benefits for older people include better physical and mental health and increased socialization of older people. Most of the activities will be held 1 day per week. The number of the School for the Elderly was approximately 1,100 in 2018.</i></p> <p><i>Additional initiatives from the academic community, non-profit organisations, and partnerships to support implementation and promote the well-being of older people, such as the partnership for promoting decent work for older persons and the Thailand Platform for Aging Research Innovation (Thai ARi)</i></p>		
9	<p>Does the Government provide any financial, technical or policy support to these organizations? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>The government provides financial supports to the project initiated by older persons or a group of older persons through the application for the Elderly Fund loan. In 2021, there were 8,158 older persons who received the Elderly Fund loans. (Source: https://www.dop.go.th/download/implementation/th1652184436-1421_0.pdf)</i></p> <p><i>Besides, older women (or a group of older women) are eligible to apply for a loan with the Thai Women Empowerment Funds.</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

Work

10	<p>Has the Government engaged in actions to support older persons' participation in income-generating work, as long as older persons want and are able to do so? (SDG 8.5.1; SDG 8.5.2) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p><i>The government has engaged in actions to support older persons' participation in income-generating work through the projects carried by different government organizations. Examples of the projects are as follows.</i></p> <p><i>The Ministry of labour by the Department of Employment has launched a program of "Promoting on Work from Home". Participants in the program include both working-age and retired workers. To participate in this program, the worker must be</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

registered with the Department of Employment and sign a contract with employer to do the work from home. Those works can be producing, assembling, packing, repairing or processing items. The “Promoting on Work from Home” program is suitable to the type of work that does not require sophisticated technology in production and is easy to learn. In addition, the nature of work is rather labor-intensive. Home workers are able to apply for a loan on purchasing raw materials and production equipment or on expanding production.

The Ministry of labour has promoted careers and work opportunities for older persons in both formal and informal sectors. The strategy related to income-generating work is as follows(1) Distributing jobs to more communities and home workers; (2) Promoting the continuous employment of older people (an amendment of the Social Security Act B.E. 2533 (1990), Section 33 has been proposed to cancel a maximum age of insured person.) and (3) Promoting employment for older persons in age-appropriate occupations.

- The Department of Older Persons has the MOUs with other organizations in collaborative policy implementation on promoting work for older persons. Examples include:
 - Mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing and weaving as a career choice for older people – A collaboration between the Department of Older Persons and the Queen Sirikit Department of Sericulture (2018) (Source: https://www.dop.go.th/download/implementation/th1564473286-1162_5.pdf)
 - Promoting on income and jobs for older persons and persons with disabilities – A collaboration between the Department of Older Persons, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and Bangchak Corporation (2018) (Source: https://www.dop.go.th/download/implementation/th1564473286-1162_1.pdf)
- DOP projects in 2020 included Expanding job opportunities and promoting self-employment for older workers and Connecting employment training with labour market demand

SDG 8.5.2: The unemployment rate of older persons in 2022(Q1) was 0.12 per cent, while the overall unemployment rate was 1.53 per cent (The 2022 Labour Force Survey (Quarter 1), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society.

10.1	Has the Government instituted a statutory retirement age? If “yes”, what is it (women/men)? please elaborate with data, as appropriate	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
For the public sector, the retirement age is 60 years old for civil servants (both women and men). (Source: https://www.ocsc.go.th/sites/default/files/attachment/law/act_law2551en.pdf)			

	<p><i>For the private sector, the retirement age is not specified in the Labour Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (1998). Retirement is based on the agreement between employers and workers. In addition, access to Social Security retirement benefits in current legislation is restricted to those insured persons who have reached preservation age (55 – 60 years).</i></p>		
10.2	<p>Does the Government provide incentives for longer working life opportunities and more flexible retirement choices? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p><i>The Cabinet resolution on May 21, 2019 approved the amendment of the Office of the Civil Service Commission (OCSC) rules on allowing ordinary civil servants who have reached the age of 60 to continue their service. The extension of government service is scheduled for the first time not exceeding 4 years and the next time must not exceed 3 years each time, including a total period of not more than 10 years. The conditions of approving the extension of government service include a quantitative shortage of personnel, both in that government agency and in general, and the person who will continue to be in government service must have academic ability or individual ability to perform the duties and must pass a physical and mental health check. However, the amendment process of the legislation is pending and further study on the extension of government service has been carried on.</i></p> <p><i>(Source:</i> https://www.ocsc.go.th/blog/2018/05/%E0%B9%84%E0%B8%82%E0%B8%82%E0%B9%89%E0%B8%AD%E0%B8%AA%E0%B8%87%E0%B8%AA%E0%B8%B1%E0%B8%A2-%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%93%E0%B8%B5%E0%B9%80%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%A9%E0%B8%B5%E0%B8%A2%E0%B8%93%E0%B8%AD%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%A2%E0%B8%B8%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%8A%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%A3-63-%E0%B8%9B%E0%B8%B5 <i>)</i></p> <p><i>In addition, the Ministry of labour pursues the amendment on the social security legislations and other ministerial regulations related to the welfare and benefits to be more comprehensive. To support longer working lives, an amendment of the Social Security Act B.E. 2533 (1990), Section 33 has been proposed to cancel a maximum age of insured person.</i></p>		
10.3	<p>Does the Government provide work-related training and learning opportunities for older workers? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p><i>The Department of Older Persons has implemented the policy on Active Ageing by developing skills and enhancing knowledge of older persons. In 2021, 12,381 of older persons participated in the project of Promoting Self-Development, Developing Necessary Skills and Lifelong Learning. In addition, the project of Creative Video Clips was also held to encourage older persons participating in media</i></p>		

	<p>production. (See: https://www.dop.go.th/download/implementation/th1652184436-1421_0.pdf)</p>		
10.4	<p>Does the Government recognize the benefits of increased work experience with age in the labour market? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p><i>The Ministry of labour has proposed an amendment of the Social Security Act B.E. 2533 (1990), Section 33 in the cancellation on a maximum age of insured person.</i></p>		
10.5	<p>Has the Government implemented any measures to better utilize older persons' work experience? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p><i>The Cabinet resolution on August 15, 2000 approved the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) as the central registration unit of the Brain Bank. The NESDC collected information and prepared the account for experts, classified by branch as appropriate. The NESDC also coordinated with various networks in order to arrange for senior volunteers to bring in with their knowledge, experience and expertise. In 2017, there were 4,919 of qualified older people registered on the Brain Bank volunteer systems. 69 percent was male and 31 percent was female. Most of them were 75 years old and over. The older persons' expertise was in 21 different fields such as agriculture, finance, politics, administration, law, education and medicine. (Source: https://www.nesdc.go.th/ewt_news.php?nid=6934&filename=index)</i></p> <p><i>The Ministry of labour has implemented a measure to bring the work experience of the older persons through the Wisdom Transfer Activities, 1 District and 1 Wisdom. Older people are involved by bringing their experience and accumulated knowledge to share with community members and to develop communities for a better environment.</i></p>		
10.5.1	<p>Has the Government implemented any measures to support employers to retain or rehire older persons? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p><i>The Ministry of Finance has provided tax incentives to encourage employers in rehiring older persons. The tax deduction when hiring older employees is subject to 1) 100% of income tax exemption when hiring people aged 60 years and over to work; 2) monthly wages paid to older workers not exceeding 15,000 baht/worker; and 3) exercising rights not exceeding 10% of all employees.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, the Ministry of labour signed an MOU on cooperation in</i></p>		

	<p><i>promoting employment for older persons with 12 companies in the private sector. The aim was to promote and to support older persons working at a job suitable for their age and experience. It also establishes a stable income for older persons. This creates values and pride as well as increasing roles of older persons through participating in economic activities.</i></p> <p><i>According to the Civil Service Act B.E. 2551 (2008), civil servants whose age is 60 years and older can continue to serve in the civil service for a maximum period of 10 years. Older civil servants in Academic positions at the level of expertise or higher will be candidates for extension of the service of civil servants. Specific occupations for further employment include, for instance, physicians, dentists and veterinarians. As of 2018, there were 51 civil servants who received service extensions through this channel and 88% of whom were in the medical field.</i></p> <p><i>(See: https://www.ocsc.go.th/blog/2018/04/%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%82%E0%B8%A2%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%A2%E0%B8%B8%E0%B9%80%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%A9%E0%B8%B5%E0%B8%A2%E0%B8%93%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%8A%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%95%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%A1%E0%B9%81%E0%B8%9C%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%9B%E0%B8%8F%E0%B8%B4%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%B9%E0%B8%9B%E0%B8%9B%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%B0%E0%B9%80%E0%B8%97%E0%B8%A8%E0%B8%94%E0%B9%89%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%AA%E0%B8%B1%E0%B8%87%E0%B8%84%E0%B8%A1)</i></p>		
10.5.2	<p>Has the Government promoted age-friendly workplaces through policies and training on age inclusion or unconscious bias? <i>Please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>N.A.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
10.6	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to close gender pay or pension gaps? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>N.A.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

10.7	<p>In addition to closing the gender pay or pension gap, has the Government accounted for the special situation of older women in work-related policies? <i>Please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>N.A.</i></p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Rural and urban areas

11	<p>Has the Government implemented any measures to address challenges, such as isolation and marginalization, of older persons in (a) rural or remote areas, and (b) urban areas, including slums? (SDG 9.1.1; SDG 11.1.1) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Yes, through the community volunteer system. However, it focuses mainly on health.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Education, training

12	<p>Has the Government supported older persons' access to knowledge, education and training? (SDG 4.3.1; SDG 4.4.1; SDG 4.6.1) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Department of Older Persons has MOUs with other organizations on the collaboration to promote work for older persons. Examples of the work-related training are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing and weaving as a career choice for seniors – A collaboration between the Department of Older Persons and the Queen Sirikit Department of Sericulture (2018) (Source: https://www.dop.go.th/download/implementation/th1564473286-1162_5.pdf)</i> • <i>Promoting on income and jobs of elders and persons with disabilities – A collaboration between the Department of Older Persons, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and Bangchak Corporation (2018) (Source: https://www.dop.go.th/download/implementation/th1564473286-1162_1.pdf)</i> <p><i>The Ministry of Digital Economy and Society has created an online platform to support learning and safe use of digital technology for older persons. Guidelines for safe and effective use of internet are provided. Older people use digital technologies in acquiring the knowledge of illness prevention and boosting health, online shopping and setting up a savings plan.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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<p>12.1</p>	<p>Does the Government pursue a life-course approach to knowledge, education, training and work, such as lifelong learning opportunities? <i>Please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>The Quality of Life Development and Vocational centre for Older Persons has played a key role in driving an active participation of older persons in community. The activities in 2020 was focused on four dimensions including society, economy, health and environment.</i></p> <p><i>A community platform for the development of older people is School for the Elderly. The aim is to promote lifelong learning of older people on the basis of active participation in communities. The benefits for older people include better physical and mental health and increased socialization of older people. Most of the activities will be held 1 day per week. The number of the School for the Elderly was approximately 1,100 in 2018.</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>12.2</p>	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to promote digital literacy among older persons? Are there any programmes which encourage and support intergenerational exchange on digital literacy? <i>Please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>The Ministry of labour recognizes the importance of digital technology which is substantial to the employment of the working age and elder workforce. In this regard, the policy to enhance digital skills of both groups has been implemented.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>e-Commerce Program (cooperating with the Electronic Transactions Development Agency (ETDA)</i> • <i>Training on digital skill through an online platform</i> • <i>Online career development course (through DSD mLearning system of the Department of Skill Development)</i> <p><i>The Ministry of Digital Economy and Society has created an online platform to support learning and safe use of digital technology for older persons. Guidelines for safe and effective use of internet are provided. Older people use digital technologies in acquiring the knowledge of illness prevention and boosting health, online shopping and setting up a savings plan.</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Income security, social protection (intergenerational)

13	<p>Has the Government implemented any of the following measures concerning income security, social protection and social security? (SDG 1.3.1; SDG 1.a.2; SDG 2.3.2; SDG 8.3.1; SDG 8.10.2; SDG 10.2.1)</p> <p><i>If yes, please answer 13.1 – 13.8</i> <i>If no, please proceed to 14</i> <i>please elaborate with data as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Yes. The details are provided in items 13.1 – 13.8.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
13.1	<p>Social protection floor for the total population, including older persons (see also companion document) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>In ensuring that all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security, the government is pursuing the following social security guarantees.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Scheme has been implemented since 2002 and has provided health coverage to the whole population (excluding those covered by the civil servants' medical benefit and those covered by the social security policy). All age groups are entitled to receive health services in preventive, curative and palliative care.</i> • <i>State Welfare Card has been a poverty-targeting policy since 2017. In 2021, those whose annual income was less than 30,000 baht received a monthly payment of 300 baht and those whose annual income was between 30,000 and 100,000 baht received a monthly payment of 200 baht. Thai citizens with the age of 18 years and over are eligible to apply for the State Welfare Card. In 2017, there were 3,843,585 older persons (equivalent to 37.6% of all older persons) registering on the State Welfare Card.</i> • <i>Old Age Allowance (OAA) Scheme in Thailand started off in 2009 with attention to providing the monthly basic income for the Thai elderly whose age is 60 years and over. In 2012, the old-age allowance policy switched from the flat rate of 500 baht per month to the progressive rate with higher age ranges as follows: the monthly payment of 600 baht for the older persons of age 60 – 69 years, the monthly payment of 700 baht for the older persons of age 70 – 79 years, the monthly payment of 800 baht for the older persons of age 80 – 89 years, and the monthly payment of 1000 baht for the older persons of age 90 years and over. The monthly basic income partially covers the expenditure of older person as the amount of monthly basic income is below the level of poverty line. In 2019, 9.09 million of older persons received old age allowance and the respective government expenditure was 71,900 million baht.</i> • <i>Disability Allowance Scheme is a cash transfer to the registered persons with disabilities for all age groups. In 2021, the registered</i> 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p><i>person with disabilities received a monthly transfer of 800 baht except for those of age under 18 years that receive 1,000 baht per month. Besides, the registered person with disabilities who is also the State Welfare Card holder received a top-up of 200 baht per month. As of January 4, 2022, there were 1,029,356 registered older persons with disabilities in Thailand.</i></p>		
13.2	<p>Old age contributory pensions schemes (universal coverage, or for specific professional groups) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>The old age contributory pensions schemes on the universal coverage include the Civil Servant Pensions, the Social Security Fund and the National Savings Fund.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Civil Servant Pensions are applied to the workforce in public sector. After March 27, 1997, all public employees must contribute 3% of their salary with the equally-contributed payment from the government into the Government Pension Fund (GPF). For those public employees who started their work prior to 1997 can also opt in. Eligibility for receiving the lifetime monthly pension transferred from the Comptroller General's Department and the lump-sum benefits from the GPF depends on the length of service. In 2019, 1.08 million older persons were in the Civil Servant Pensions System. (Source: https://www.gpf.or.th/download/manual_%E0%B8%AA%E0%B8%B1%E0%B8%8D%E0%B8%88%E0%B8%A3.pdf)</i> <i>Social Security Fund offers the pension schemes for the insured person under Section 33 on the basis of pay-as-you-go pension scheme. The insured persons are the private workforce in the formal sector. According to the Social Security Act B.E. 2533 (1990), the insured person under Section 33 contributes 5% of the salary with a maximum of 750 baht per month to the Social Security Fund together with the equally contributed amount from the employer and the contribution equivalent to 2.75% of the salary with the maximum of 412 baht from the government. The retirement age in the Social Security Act starts at 55 years. Those insured persons of age 55 years and over are eligible to receive the lifetime monthly pension payment on the condition that the length of contributions is longer than 180 months. (Source: https://www.sso.go.th/wpr/assets/upload/files_storage/sso_th/168d83800f111b11586c74980585901b.pdf)</i> <i>National Savings Fund (NSF) is applied to all Thai citizen of age between 15 and 60 years except those who are civil servants and those who are the Social Security insured persons. According to the National Savings Fund Act B.E. 2554 (2011), the member of the NSF contributes between 600 and 13,200 baht per year whereas the government pays a contribution in correspondence with age of a member. The member whose membership terminates upon attaining</i> 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>sixty years of age is entitled to a pension throughout his or her life when contributing to the NSF at least 10 years with required conditions.</p> <p>The old age contributory pensions schemes for specific professional groups includes the Provident Fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Provident Fund is the voluntary defined contribution and company-sponsored pension plan. The Provident Fund is a separate legal entity from the employer and the management company. Operations are supervised by the appointed and elected fund committees. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is the registrar by law and its role is to oversee the operations of the Fund Management Companies. In the first quarter of 2022, there were 364 provident funds with the total number of members equal to 2,830,433 (source: Securities and Exchange Commission, Thailand). According to the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530 (1987), both employers and employees contribute between 2% and 15% of the employee's salary. The employee receives the lump sum payment of retirement benefits as well as the tax privileges when retiring at the age of 55 years and over. 		
13.3	<p>Old-age non-contributory (or social) pension (universal coverage or targeted at some segment of older persons) please elaborate with data, as appropriate (แต่ข้อมูลยาก)</p> <p>Old Age Allowance (OAA) Scheme in Thailand started off in 2009 with attention to providing the monthly basic income for the Thai elderly whose age is 60 years and over. In 2012, the old-age allowance policy switched from the flat rate of 500 baht per month to the progressive rate with higher age ranges as follows: the monthly payment of 600 baht for the older persons of age 60 – 69 years, the monthly payment of 700 baht for the older persons of age 70 – 79 years, the monthly payment of 800 baht for the older persons of age 80 – 89 years, and the monthly payment of 1000 baht for the older persons of age 90 years and over. The monthly basic income partially covers the expenditure of older person as the amount of monthly basic income is below the level of poverty line. In 2019, 9.09 million of older persons received old age allowance and the respective government expenditure was 71,900 million baht.</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
13.4	<p>Specific pension schemes for the informal sector please elaborate with data, as appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Savings Fund (NSF) is applied to all Thai citizen of age between 15 and 60 years except those who are civil servants and those who are the Social Security insured persons. According to the National Savings Fund Act B.E. 2554 (2011), the member of the NSF contributes between 600 and 13,200 baht per year whereas the government pays a contribution in correspondence with age of a member. The member whose membership terminates upon attaining sixty years of age is entitled to a pension throughout his or her life 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p><i>when contributing to the NSF at least 10 years.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Social Security Fund offers the lump-sum retirement benefit for the insured person under Section 40. The insured persons are the private workforce in the informal sector. The preservative age of insured person is 55 – 65 years.</i> • <i>The Provident Fund is a voluntary defined contribution and company-sponsored pension plans. It is compulsory to the listed companies in establishing the provident fund for employees. According to the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530 (1987), both employers and employees contribute between 2% and 15% of the employee's salary. The employee receives the lump sum payment of retirement benefits as well as the tax privileges when retiring at the age of 55 years and over.</i> 		
13.5	<p>Other income-support schemes that specifically benefit older persons <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Allowance for older persons who are in difficult conditions is provided to the older persons who are in danger, being torture, being exploited unlawfully or abandoned. If approved, older persons will receive appropriate assistance with the maximum value of 3,000 baht per time. The assistance will be given no more than three times per year.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
13.6	<p>Income-support schemes focused on older women <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p>N.A.</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
13.7	<p>Financial inclusion or financial literacy of older persons <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>The Bank of Thailand (BOT), in collaboration with the National Statistical Office (NSO), is continually exploring the financial literacy of Thai people under the framework of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to monitor the development of people's financial skill levels. The 8th survey in 2020 covered sample groups in all provinces across the country and the total number of 11,901 households were interviewed. Financial literacy in the underlying survey consists of financial knowledge, financial behavior and financial attitude. The mean score of financial literacy of the young-old (age between 60 and 69 years) and the middle-old (age between 70 and 79 years) was above the mean score of the OECD countries. By contrast, the mean score of financial literacy of the oldest-old (age 80 years and older) was below the mean score of the OECD countries. When disaggregating into three components of</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p><i>financial literacy, the survey shows that the average score of financial knowledge of Thai older persons was considerably below the mean score of the OECD countries, especially for those oldest-old adults. In opposite, the financial behavior and the financial attitude of Thai older persons were on average above the mean score of the OECD countries.</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> https://www.bot.or.th/Thai/PressandSpeeches/Press/2021/Pages/n7764.aspx#)</p>		
13.8	<p>Any other measures (please name them)? <i>Please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p>N.A.</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Poverty

14	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to eradicate poverty of older persons? (SDG 1.1.1; SDG 1.2.1; SDG 1.2.2; SDG 1.4.1; SDG 1.4.2; SDG 2.1.2) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Old Age Allowance (OAA) Scheme in Thailand started off in 2009 with attention to providing the monthly basic income for the Thai elderly whose age is 60 years and over. In 2012, the old-age allowance policy switched from the flat rate of 500 baht per month to the progressive rate with higher age ranges as follows: the monthly payment of 600 baht for the older persons of age 60 – 69 years, the monthly payment of 700 baht for the older persons of age 70 – 79 years, the monthly payment of 800 baht for the older persons of age 80 – 89 years, and the monthly payment of 1000 baht for the older persons of age 90 years and over. The monthly basic income partially covers the expenditure of older person as the amount of monthly basic income is below the level of poverty line. In 2019, 9.09 million of older persons received old age allowance and the respective government expenditure was 71,900 million baht.</i></p> <p><i>State Welfare Card has been a poverty-targeting policy since 2017. In 2021, those whose annual income was less than 30,000 baht received a monthly payment of 300 baht and those whose annual income was between 30,000 and 100,000 baht received a monthly payment of 200 baht. Thai citizens with the age of 18 years and over are eligible to apply for the State Welfare Card. In 2017, there were 3,843,585 older persons (equivalent to 37.6% of all older persons) registering on the State Welfare Card.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Resilience

15	<p>Has the Government implemented policies to help older persons cope with emergency situations? (SDG 11.5.1; 13.2.1) If yes, please answer 15.1 – 15.4 If no, please proceed to 16 please elaborate with data as appropriate</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
15.1	<p>Have concrete measures been taken to protect and assist older persons affected by natural disasters, political conflict or other humanitarian emergencies? Please elaborate with data, as appropriate</p> <p><i>The National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan B.E. 2564 – 2570 (2021 – 2027 A.D.) provides roles, duties and guidelines in conjunction with relevant agencies in order to establishing collaborative action for disaster risk reduction. In this aspect, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security provides social work support for the victims and caring for orphans, persons with disabilities and older people in disaster-affected areas.</i></p> <p><i>The Department of Older Persons has published the Handbook for Protecting the Elderly in Disaster Situations with the aim of preparing protecting the lives of older persons and others in advance of disaster situations.</i> (Available online at https://www.dop.go.th/download/knowledge/knowledge_th_20160906103959_1.pdf).</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
15.2	<p>Are challenges faced by older persons in disaster situations addressed in national disaster response policies and strategies? please elaborate with data, as appropriate</p> <p>N.A.</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
15.3	<p>Does the Government recognize the agency of older persons in supporting response, recovery and reconstruction following natural disasters, political conflict or other humanitarian emergencies? please elaborate with data, as appropriate</p> <p>N.A.</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
15.4	<p>Are older persons recognized as having a role in mitigating climate change? please elaborate with data, as appropriate</p> <p>N.A.</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

III Advancing health and well-being into old age

Instruction: For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) its time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please supply details of and links to relevant documents or attach copies of them.

Overall health and well-being

16	<p>Has the Government developed policies or programmes to promote health and well-being throughout life, including active and healthy ageing?</p> <p><i>Healthy Ageing is the process of developing and maintaining the functional ability that enables wellbeing in older age. The United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030) addresses four areas for action: age-friendly environments, combatting ageism, integrated care, and long-term care. The Action Plan for the Elderly, Phase 3 (2023-2037), which was developed in 2021, stipulates in its indicators in line with those 4 areas. (See https://www.dop.go.th/download/laws/th1653553501-843_0.pdf)</i></p> <p><i>In addition, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation, the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Health signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Integration of Cooperation with 7 Ministries for Lifelong People Development (older persons) on March 24, 2022 in order to promote cooperation between ministries. The priorities include four S's: 1) Social Participation 2) Social Security 3) Strong Health 4) Smart Digital and innovation (See https://eh.anamai.moph.go.th/th/elderly-manual/download/?did=209360&id=91653&reload=)</i></p> <p><i>However, some aspects are less prioritized; for example, promoting the mobility of older persons outside the accommodation, and ageism are needed to be further addressed.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
16.1	<p>Has the Government strengthened the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol among older persons? (SDG 3.5.1; SDG 3.5.2) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p>N/A</p> <p><i>Though Thailand has a strong commitment on prevention and treatment of substance abuse, there is no specific treatment among older persons, who may have special physical and mental treatments.</i></p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
16.2	<p>Has the Government implemented any measures to improve access to food and adequate nutrition for all older persons, if needed? (SDG 2.1.2; SDG 6.1.1) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p>N/A</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	<i>Even the poverty reduction measure has been implemented through the universal pension, there is no specific policy on food and nutrition.</i>		
17	<p>Are issues related to older persons integrated into health policies and programmes, and, if so, how? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>As Thailand has established the Bureau of Elderly Health, under the Ministry of Public Health. The Bureau plays a lead role in policy making related to health services of older persons and promotes the cross-cutting issues of older persons into policies.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Health-care and long-term care services

18	<p>Has the Government undertaken any of the following measures related to universal and equal access to health-care services for <u>older persons</u>? (SDG 3.8.1; SDG 3.8.2; SDG 3.b.3) <i>If yes, please answer 18.1 – 18.4</i> <i>If no, please proceed to 19</i> <i>please elaborate with data as appropriate</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
18.1	<p>Equal and affordable access to primary and secondary health-care services, including affordable access to essential medication, therapeutic measures and medical devices for older persons <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p>Thailand implemented its universal health-care coverage scheme (UCS) in 2001, consolidating several health insurance schemes and thereby reaching a large number of previously uncovered people, particularly in the informal sector. The objective of the scheme is “to equally entitle all Thai citizens to quality health care according to their needs, regardless of their socio-economic status”. This goal is based on the universality principle: the UCS was conceived as a scheme for everybody and not as one targeted to the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged. As a tax-financed scheme, it provides free health care at the point of service. The benefit package is comprehensive and includes general medical care and rehabilitation services, high-cost medical treatment and emergency care. As a universal scheme, it controls the cost and ensures the financial sustainability of the scheme by fixing the annual budget and putting a cap on provider payments. The scheme has encouraged the development of health infrastructure and increased access to health services.</p> <p>However, older persons in Thailand still face barriers to access, particularly in relation to lack of support for non-medical costs such as transportation to health and care facilities and dependence on carers to bring them to services. There is an issue of accessibility and quality of health services. This is particularly the case for poorer older persons, especially over 80 living in rural areas. Policy options suggested for addressing these gaps include the promotion of access to health services for the elderly, including the provision</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	of transport by local authorities; drawing on village health volunteers to support older persons to reach facilities; better identification and targeting of the poor to ensure access to health services by those that need it most; and the promotion of outreach and home visit services by health professionals		
18.2	Health coverage (universal coverage or targeted at some segment of older persons): (a) population coverage; (b) benefit coverage; and (c) financial coverage) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i> <i>As mentioned in 18.1</i>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
18.3	Involvement of older persons in the development and strengthening of health-care services? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i> <i>There is a limited participation of representatives of older persons in developing and strengthening of health-care services,</i> <i>Volunteers.</i>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
18.4	Digital technology to promote inclusive health-care services <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i> <i>The Ministry of digital economy and society is responsible to enhance digital literacy, including creating information and communication technologies that allow the elderly to obtain information easily, swiftly, and on time.</i> <i>In addition, the Department of Older Persons has developed an application "Gold by DOP", an application to assist in planning for old age, promote understanding of daily life (Lifestyle) to elderly caregivers, providing information, interesting facts, laws, and various activities, including access to rights and welfare, and providing quickly contact in emergency situations (See Department of Older Persons: https://www.dop.go.th/th/news/1/2027)</i> <i>In terms of promoting data flows, the Government Big Data Institute (GBDi) under the Digital Economy Promotion Agency Ministry of Digital Economy and Society has developed data links in various systems for maximum efficiency by implementing the Health Information Exchange (HIE) system. The project, in Phase 1 (Completed) built a digital health system to be a platform to connect and exchange medical history of patients between 100 public and private hospitals across the country. Phase 2 (initiating) is a platform to connect and exchange the medical history of patients between 100 hospitals across the country by connecting patient medical history records from 100 to at least 200 hospitals.</i>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
19	Has the Government put in place any of the following long-term care measures for older persons? <i>If yes, please answer 19.1 – 19.7</i> <i>If no, please proceed to 20</i> <i>please elaborate with data as appropriate and proceed</i>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
19.1	Long-term care services for older persons	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>Thailand's National Health Care Coverage Policy to people of all ages,. The Ministry of Public Health is the lead agency in providing health services for the elderly at the sub-district and province levels. The elderly health services facilitate access to home health care (HHC) provided by interdisciplinary family care teams, elderly clinics, denture services, preventive and curative care for dementia, encouragement of well-being for the elderly, and promotion of grouping in the form of elderly clubs for health and social activities, among other things.</p> <p>Long-term care is "services that help people live as independently and safely as possible when they can't do daily activities on their own," according to the NIH. LTC is provided by formal or informal (often unpaid) caregivers. A national long-term care programme for the elderly was first mentioned in a 2010 resolution.</p> <p>In 2016, Thailand launched a community-based long-term care scheme (CLTC). This extra funding went to the National Health Security Office (NHSO) and covered multiple care settings, including elderly care. The proactive plan prioritises developing a data system for registration, personal care planning, and reimbursement, as well as training caregivers to care for dependent seniors. Village Health Volunteers and Elderly Home Care Volunteers will work with Sub-District Health Promoting Hospitals or local governments to help elderly with disabilities. (Homebound and bedridden elderly care in Thailand)</p> <p>Formal care providers, such as a sub-district health promotion hospital, assess the elderly's functionality, develop a care plan, and seek local funding. Before the proactive plan, Community Health Volunteers sent medical staff to their village to conduct health surveys, prevent illness, and make door-to-door visits. In 2016, the government provided financial incentives to volunteers who agreed to participate in Elderly Rehabilitation training for at least 70 hours, allowing them to take on a paid caregiver position. Each caregiver in their community will be monitored by specialists.</p> <p>(see: https://www.chiangmaihealth.go.th/cmpho_web/document/200401158570876077.pdf)</p>		
19.2	<p><i>Coordination of social and long-term care and health services, including in-home, residential and community services please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Through home-based care and assistance, the Community-based Long term care LTC Program aims to improve the quality of life of bedridden and homebound adults. The project trial began in 2016 with a goal of 100,000 beneficiaries in 1,000 of Thailand's 7,776 sub-districts, and by 2018, it had grown to 5,639 sub-districts. Due to the deregulation law's restrictions on financing new projects, the other sub-districts have been unable to participate. Families of older individuals offer care, which is complemented by assistance from a community caregiver who is overseen by the care manager. Nurses, physiotherapists, and social workers with advanced training work as care managers in this programme. They determine if elderly people are eligible for assistance and develop a care plan for them.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p><i>Bedridden and homebound elderly persons are the intended beneficiaries. The goal of the programme is to provide assessment, case management, and in-home visits by home carers for 2–8 hours per week, depending on the need for and availability of care support. The benefits package includes a variety of medical treatments that are tailored to the beneficiary's specific needs. Care management, social care, and health care are the three primary categories under which these services fall. Assessment, preparation of a care plan, case conferences, and monitoring and evaluation are all part of the care management process. Transportation, social assistance, legal support, modifications to the home environment, and economic support, including the provision of assistive gadgets, are all examples of social care services. Treatment, nursing, medication, rehabilitation services including physical therapy and occupational therapy, palliative care, medical equipment providing, and fall prevention are all examples of health care services. The NHSO works with LAOs to implement the programme. Local governments are in charge of administering LTC, with the district health system assisting them. The Local Health Fund is being used as a strategic tool to propel this system forward. The NHSO manages the UCS, which provides funding for this initiative.</i></p> <p><i>The NHSO received Bt 600 million (US\$19 million) from the central government in its first year, and this amount (as well as the caseload) nearly doubled in the second year. The majority of this money went to the Local Health Funds to help with home care, while the rest went to district hospitals and health centres to help with capacity building and volunteer caregiver training (See Asian Development Bank. 2020. Aging Asia and the Pacific: Lessons from Thailand's Community Based Long Term Care Program. Manila, Philippines. https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/651546/thailand-long-term-care-older-persons.pdf)</i></p> <p><i>In addition, there has been a project, Seamless Health and Social Services Provision for Elderly Persons (S-TOP), piloting in 8 provinces in Thailand. The project has started in November 2017, continuing from the CTOP and LTOP Projects since 2007 relating to the aging issues in Thailand. (See https://www.dop.go.th/download/news/th1626414117-2725_0.pdf)</i></p>		
19.3	<p>Health insurance schemes that cover long-term care costs <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Through the long-term care system, refer to 19.2.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
19.4	<p>Long-term care costs covered by a separate insurance scheme <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p>N/A</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
19.5	<p>Geriatric and gerontological planning and training for health and social care providers</p> <p><i>Caregivers in LTC facilities must complete 70 hours of training in a MoPH-approved programme. A caregiver must be 18 years old, have completed primary school, and be physically and mentally able to care for the elderly. Caregivers work for nurses, physiotherapists, or social</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p><i>workers. All nurses must register with the Thailand Nursing Council. Care assistants and paid caregivers must register with the Department of Health Service Support, MoPH, Department of Skill Development, or Ministry of Labour (Sasat and Sakunphanit 2018).</i></p> <p><i>Three courses are required for non-professional carers.</i></p> <p><i>The first is an 18-hour course for family members or volunteers. The second course is 70 hours for volunteer and paid caregivers.</i></p> <p><i>A 120-hour advanced version of this course focuses on social care, pressure ulcers and wound care, and elderly care.</i></p> <p><i>A 420-hour course is available for career caregivers.</i></p> <p><i>A 70-hour care manager training for community-based LTC caregivers, a 70-hour training course for volunteer caregivers focusing on home care, and an 18-hour family caregiver training course are also available. These courses are offered by the Geriatric Education Research Institute of Singapore (Sasat, n.d.). The government knows it must improve caregivers' TVET system. Despite the many training courses for caregivers, there are skills shortages in Thai LTC. A study of LTC facilities found staff lacked proper training; only 69% of care staff had an elder care certificate (Sasat and Sakunphanit 2018). Recent assessments found a lack of harmonisation across ministries and agencies, poor quality instruction, weak links with the private sector, and no mechanism to monitor and evaluate programme results (See World Bank (2021) Caring for Thailand's Aging Population https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/35693/Labor-Markets-and-Social-Policy-in-a-Rapidly-Transforming-Caring-for-Thailand-s-Aging-Population.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y).</i></p> <p><i>However, the standards of the caregivers (institutions, caregivers, and curriculums) are being reviewed to ensure the changes in response to the dynamic of the socioeconomic and health situations and promote the effective implementations. The standards of the caregivers responsible by a subcommittee NCOP.</i></p>		
19.6	<p><u>Involvement of older persons in the development and strengthening of long-term care services</u> <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p>N/A</p> <p><i>There is no explicit involvement mechanism in involving older persons in developing and strengthening of LTC. Participation in providing services, However the participation fo older persons in develop mthe system is limited.</i></p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
19.7	<p><u>Any other measures (please name them)?</u> <i>Please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>The public projects to develop the health service system for the elderly at each level of health care facilities in order for the elderly to receive appropriate referral care are listed, but not limited to, follows:.</i></p> <p><i>- Social Strengthening Program and the Dementia Care System for the</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p><i>Elderly; System development project/innovative care model At-home and/or community-based elderly care Including a remote treatment service system that employs telemedicine, telepharmacy, telenursing, video call, and a family medical team service system; Project to develop elderly fall care and prevention system; Project on Health Literacy; Screening and evaluation of the elderly's health; A decrepit health data system; Care for the elderly that is intermediate; Dementia: Montessori; ACAI (ASEAN Center for Active Aging and Innovation); ASEAN project work (Outbound, Inbound); Commemoration Project Royal undertakings; and, Work on an integrated plan to prepare for an ageing society</i></p>		
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Integration of health and social care services

20	<p>Has the <u>Government undertaken measures to develop mechanisms</u> for coordinating health and social care services for older persons? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>The community health volunteer is designed to coordinate health and social care services for older persons.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Monitoring of health care services

21	<p>Has the <u>Government undertaken measures to establish standards and monitoring mechanisms</u> to ensure the quality of older persons' care services? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Under Thailand's Act on the Elderly, B.E. 2546 (2003), the elderly are guaranteed to assess the health, social, and economic rights, as well as access to benefits and public services. In this regard, the National Older Persons Commission (NOPC) was established under the Act on the Elderly, B.E. 2546 (2003 A.D.) to implement and monitor the Prime Minister's policy on the elderly. The National Committee on the Elderly meets quarterly to discuss elderly policy and monitoring the process in implementation.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Discrimination in access to health-care services

22	<p>Has the <u>Government undertaken actions to record and prevent discrimination</u> on the basis of age in access to health services including access to providers, medicines and preventive measures? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>N/A</i></p> <p><i>There is an elderly-prioritized ques that help reduce the waiting time in hospitals supervised by the Ministry of Public Health. However, this practice is quite limited.</i></p>		
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Mental health services

23	<p>Has the Government implemented measures to enhance mental health services for older persons related to dementia or other psychosocial disabilities? (SDG 3.4.2) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p>The government-established long-term care system also covers dementia and other psychosocial disabilities. (see https://www.chiangmaihealth.go.th/cmpho_web/document/200401158570876077.pdf) However, it is necessary to promote the accessibility and quality of services that meet the needs of the household</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population) in Thailand in 2019 was 8.8 (See: World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory Data Repository, apps.who.int/ghodata).</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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Support to older persons with disabilities

24	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to support older persons with disabilities, such as the provision of rehabilitation services, appropriate care and the provision of assistive technologies and social transfers, like disability allowances?</p> <p><i>Thailand has implemented a disability allowance scheme aiming to alleviate the financial constraints of PWDs and their families. All Thai citizens who enrolled for a disability ID card began receiving a monthly disability award of THB 500 in 2010 (B.E. 2553). From fiscal year 2015 (B.E. 2558) onward, the government increased the monthly payment for people with disabilities to THB 800 in all provinces.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, under the Persons with Disabilities Empowerment Act B.E. 2550 (2007), registered people with disabilities are entitled to welfare to access and utilise public facilities, as well as other welfare and support offered by the government, such as rehabilitation, education, and employment. Private entities that provide benefits to people with disabilities according to the Persons with Disabilities Empowerment Act are also entitled to tax deductions or exemptions in proportion to their expenditures Furthermore, people with disabilities and their caregivers are also entitled to tax deductions or exemptions (THB 60,000 per person).</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Decade of Healthy Ageing

25	<p>Is the Government implementing any follow-up actions related to the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030),⁴ such as a national action plan? (see also companion document)</p> <p><i>As the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030) addresses four areas for action: age-friendly environments, combatting ageism, integrated care, and long-term care. The Action Plan for the Elderly, Phase 3 (2023-2037), which was developed in 2021, stipulates</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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in its indicators. Some examples are listed as follows: (1) Percentage of population aged 25-59 years who have knowledge or preparation before Elderly in terms of housing and environment, (2) Percentage of elderly people who are deprived or Discrimination due to humiliation (3) implementing Sub-Plan 3 Reform and integrate the management system to support an ageing society with quality Under the Action Plan for the Elderly, Phase 3 and (4), implementing preventive long term care project (See https://www.dop.go.th/download/laws/th1653553501-843_0.pdf)

In addition, the Director of the Center for Aging Social Research has been selected and appointed to serve as one of the 20 experts representing WHO member countries in the Technical Advisory Group for Measurement, Monitoring, and Evaluation of the United Nations Decade of Healthy Aging (WHO TAG) 2022 - 2024.

IV. Ensuring enabling and supportive environments

Instruction: For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) its time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and either link to or attach copies of relevant documents.

Housing and living environment

26	<p>Has the Government undertaken any of the following measures with regard to the housing and living environment of older persons and their families? (SDG 11.2.1; SDG 11.7.1)</p> <p><i>The 2nd National Plan for the Elderly (2002-2021), the 1st revision, (2009) contains issues related to housing and living environments for the older persons. In particular, strategy 2 on the promotion and development of the older persons, regarding measure 6 signifies to promote and support the older persons to have suitable housing and environment. To illustrate, Index 22 signifies that 10 percent of the older persons in Thailand have to live in homes with appropriate environments.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, strategy 3 emphasizes social protection system for the older persons, in accordance with measure 4 on service system and support network. To illustrate, Index 34 of the 2nd National Plan for the Elderly signifies proportion of appearances of public places with facilities including corridors, stairs and toilets, Index 35 identifies proportion of public spaces organized specifically for exercise and rest that are suitable and safe for the elderly and Index 36 identifies proportion of districts with parks with at least one elderly fitness facility.</i></p> <p><i>Practically, National Housing Authority (NHA) has expanded opportunities of housing accessibility to cover all target groups to support improvement of people's quality of life (in accordance with SDG 11.1). With reference to the 20-Year Housing Development Master Plan (2017-2036), NHA has been responsible for developing housing projects especially for low-income earners and vulnerable groups including older persons.</i></p> <p><i>For older persons, NHA has developed the housing projects as follows:</i></p> <p><i>1) Sukkasem Housing Projects, Samut Prakan Province (Thepharak) is a residence for long term rental. Target is low income or vulnerable group including older persons.</i></p> <p><i>2) NHA collaborated with policy of the Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance (2016) to launch measures to support an integrated aging society in terms of housing. The authorities implemented housing assistance for the older persons in the socially connected, home and bedridden groups, such as housing repairs for the older persons, loans for the special house, or the so-called Baan Katanyu</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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	<i>(Gratitude for Parents) Project, Pathum Thani Province for 192 units, Baan Sabai (Comfortable Living) for Grandparents to help support the older persons with low income, and also a comprehensive housing centre for the older persons (Senior Complex).</i>		
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⁴ General Assembly resolution 75/131 of 14 December 2020.

<p>26.1</p>	<p>Promotion, safeguarding and ensuring the right to housing and shelter for older persons</p> <p><i>The 2nd National Plan on the Elderly (2002-2021) stipulates the establishment of minimum standards for the housing and environment of the older persons and requires the government to issue facilitation measures and build safe public property, including public transportation and various equipment which make aging life comfortable, safe and accessible.</i></p> <p><i>National Housing Authority (NHA) aligned with SDG 11.2.1 and SDG 11.7.1 allocated common areas such as community centers, activity yard, etc., for all ages, genders, and conditions to organize activities among various generations in the common areas. In the development of all types of housing projects, NHA's design complied with the standard criteria for housing development and living environment including;</i></p> <p><i>(1) A list of the National Housing Authority's Housing and Environment Standards to determine minimum standards of housing and environment for the community provided that there is a safe place to live in the enclosure structure, a certain degree of durability, a suitable living environment by defining the necessary community components in appropriate size.</i></p> <p><i>(2) Design criteria of NHA-ECO-Village to use as a guideline to design housing and communities that are environmentally friendly, reduce energy consumption which can be used with both low-rise building projects and vertical buildings.</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>26.2</p>	<p>Promotion of “ageing in place”, such as the promotion of affordable public housing with age-friendly and accessible housing design or multigenerational housing options (<i>see also companion document</i>)</p> <p><i>The National Reform Council to support the aging society of Thailand, B.E.2558 (2015) proposed a long-term care system for the older persons as follows: 1) Allowing the older persons to live in house or in the same community as desired as long as possible (Aging in Place). 2) Creating accommodation for the older persons and housing loans for building a livable community for the aging society (Age friendly community) as well as promote the project “Safe Home for Retirement” which was one of the government's care systems.</i></p> <p><i>National Housing Authority (NHA) provided facilities within the accommodation and the project by adhering to the principles of design for all (universal design) in order for the older persons to perform daily activities safely. Community development was also developed to enhance quality of life of the residents, such as training and recruiting volunteers to care for the elderly (care giver) to provide health services to the community and collaborating with local health agencies to provide health care services for the elderly in the community.</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	<p><i>Moreover, Reverse Mortgage Scheme (housing mortgage for the older persons) was launched as a new alternative financial product for the older persons to convert their homes to be cash flow for livelihoods at their same places where they are accustomed to.</i></p>		
26.3	<p>Improved availability of accessible and affordable transportation to improve older persons' mobility.</p> <p><i>The Elderly Act B.E. 2546 (as amended B.E. 2553) stipulates accessible and affordable transportation to improve older persons' mobility including the fare discount as one of the 13 measures in Article 11 of the Act.</i></p> <p><i>In practice, the development of all types of housing projects of NHA design was provided with the standard for housing development and living environment which take the aspects of availability of necessary utilities such as hospitals, educational institutions, community malls, transportation access and public transport into account.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
26.4	<p>Universal design in public buildings, areas and transportation (see also companion document)</p> <p><i>On one hand, Smart City Thailand Office, Digital Economy Promotion Agency, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society raised awareness of universal design on websites and mobile applications; disseminated knowledge to create understanding and coupled with the provision of facilities that suitable and safe for people of all ages including the older persons under the concept of "Universal Design" with cooperation and support from various sectors such as academic, research and design institute, private sector, real estate, construction, service business, including media civil society and local government organizations.</i></p> <p><i>On the other hand, National Housing Authority (NHA) developed housing at an affordable price level (affordable housing) with the concept of Universal Design, or the infrastructure which taken the use of people of all ages and all conditions of life into account.</i></p> <p><i>At present, the residential project of NHA is allocated approximately 10-20 percent of residential units in the building to serve the older persons and reserve the first floor, in the case of a condominium, for the older persons to easily access of facilities including handrail, ramps, based on a concept of Universal Design.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, the centre of Excellence in Universal Design (CEUD), an integrated multidisciplinary center, was established to do research and development on environmental aspects related to the elderly and the disabled, for example the Development of an Age Friendly City, collaborated with National Research Council of</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	<i>Thailand and Koh Kred Universal Design Renovation, with Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.</i>		
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Caregiving

27	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to support formal and informal caregivers of older persons, including training programmes, accreditation and pay? (SDG 5.4.1)</p> <p><i>The government has realized and recognized the importance of preparing to support an aged society; therefore, assigned the National Committee of the Elderly with the support by the Subcommittee on the Integration of Elderly Care Standards to proceed the 420-hour of advanced care courses for the elderly and develop the existing care curriculum for the elderly for every relating agency to meet the curriculum standard. The care curriculum will be used as a guideline for the development of caregivers in terms of knowledge, skill and attitudes to provide proper care for the older persons based on the standard and the appropriate wages that are in line with the current social situation. Trainings for elderly caregivers are regulated by the policy of the Ministry of Public Health Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Health Security Office.</i></p> <p><i>In practice, as mentioned in 26 on Housing and Living Arrangements, National Housing Authority (NHA) also developed housing for the older persons coupled with care services such as an elderly day care centre in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health, as well as community centers, activity fields, etc., to help improve the quality of life of the older persons.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security initiated the training programs of caregiver for the older persons in response to an increase in demand for this profession to support an aged society. The training programs comprised both short-term of 18-hour and 70-hour, and also long-term of 420-hour and 720-hour, as well as practical workshops to suit various needs and conditions of the learners. With an aim to upgrade the profession of the caregiver for older persons, the graduates can have a certificate to apply for a career and earn for an income.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development built partnerships with networks including Chiang Rai Provincial Public Health Office, Chiang Rai Prachanurak Hospital, Faculty of Nursing at Khon Kaen University, Faculty of Nursing at Chiang Mai University, and also Women's Health and Family centre at Fatoni University to support formal and informal caregivers of older persons. So far, a number of 74 people have passed the training programs. Currently, the Department opens for the process of applications for 2 batches of 60 people.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Family support

28	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to support women and families who often take care of older persons?</p> <p><i>In 2015, Universal Health Care Coverage Policy identified the establishment of Family Care Team (FCT) to provide care to people and clearly stated that “there must be a primary care medical system with family medicine physicians taking care of the people in an appropriate proportion”. In practice, the government has provided home health care service by Family Care Team (FCT), consisting of multidisciplinary professions such as nurses, physical therapists, health students, social workers, etc. FCT had duties to visit and provide home service for patients with chronic disease or have a disability or limitation movement including bedridden patients as well as to provide care services and long-term care for the older persons.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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Integration of older migrants

29	<p>Has the Government implemented measures facilitating the integration of older migrants within their new communities, including: (SDG 10.7.2; SDG 10.7.4) (see also companion document)</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
29.1	<p>Older migrant workers returning to countries of origin after lifetimes of overseas employment</p> <p><i>Department of Employment, Ministry of labour had a project and activity to support adaptation of Thai workers upon their return to Thailand. The project helped workers including aging workforce upon their return to be employed, to share knowledge and experience gained from working abroad to the local community, to promote them to be a role model to disseminate the wisdoms in their local hometowns.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
29.2	<p>Older persons returning home to rural areas after having spent their working life in urban areas N/A</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
29.3	<p>Refugees, internally displaced people or stateless persons</p> <p><i>Thailand became a State Party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD). Since 1997, the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand has adopted and established the ground rules for a system more conducive to the needs of a pluralistic and cohesive society, specifically under the prohibition of all forms of discrimination clause (Section 30 of the 1997 Constitution), and provided a firm legal recognition ensuring the harmonious co-existence of ethnic groups in Thailand (Section 46 of the 1997 Constitution). https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2021/12/dialogue-thailand-experts-committee-elimination-racial-discrimination-ask</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

Neglect, abuse and violence

30	Has the Government:		
30.1	<p>Addressed neglect, abuse and violence against older persons? <i>(SDG 5.2.1; SDG 5.2.2; SDG 11.7.2; SDG 16.1.3; SDG 16.1.4)</i></p> <p><i>For SDG 5.2.2, in 2018, 9.3 per cent of women aged 15-49 years reported that they had been subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (https://data.unwomen.org/country/thailand). The tackling this challenge, The Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) hold the responsibility of prevention and resolution of family violence including older persons. The department has launched the campaign with an aim to end violence against children, women and family members including older persons, as well as raise awareness of the problem of domestic violence in the family.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, the Department has disseminated the knowledge in order to provide an understanding of family rights and related laws through many activities as follows:</i></p> <p><i>1. Organized a contest of a creative media (video clip) on the theme "a new family without violence". There are five award winners.</i></p> <p><i>2. Organized a campaign to end violence against children, women and family members including older persons on November 25, 2021. The activities include as follows:</i></p> <p><i>2.1 Organized an exhibition on a situation of domestic violence.</i> <i>2.2 Reported the results of survey on the situation of Thai families during the COVID-19 pandemic.</i> <i>2.3 Organized MHDSH Talk on "How does a new family deal with domestic violence?" by collaborating with professionals, influencers, celebrities, and experts to help share their experiences and ways to create a family without violence. A number of 88 participants joined the talk onsite and 184 participants online (Zoom meeting).</i></p> <p><i>3. Supported the budget to the Provincial MSDHS for campaigning activities to end violence against children, women, and family members including older persons in various forms. Particularly, distributed media which were the leaflets on Victims of Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act, B.E.2550, the leaflets on Rights and Welfare of Domestic Violence Victims, posters of 10 nice words for communications, white ribbons for peace, manuals for family bonding, and etc., as well as organized the events with the partners, reached out to the local areas via mobile units. Total numbers of participants were approximately 13,478 people (from 52 provinces).</i></p> <p><i>4. Supported the budget to the Provincial MSDHS for employing the officials at Domestic Violence Prevention centre in 76 provinces</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

	<p><i>nationwide, including Bangkok in order to rapport the victims from domestic violence. There have been a number of 1,422 victims (as of October 2021 - April 2022).</i></p> <p><i>5. Appointed the taskforce committee under the National Family Policy and Strategy Committee to help prevent the domestic violence in the family. The taskforce committee held responsibility to prepare the action plan, monitor and evaluate the implementation plan during 2023-2027 by following the concept of safe and happy family for children, women and all members including older persons without domestic violence. The action plan comprises 5 strategies; policy, prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership.</i></p>		
30.2	<p>Put in place any services for victims of elder abuse, neglect and violence, including training of care and social service professionals, family members and older persons?</p> <p><i>Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) developed an online counseling system for families and general citizens, the so-called "Family Line" (or เพื่อนครอบครัว in Thai). The Department collaborated with many networks, for example, Professional Social Worker Network, Volunteer Specialist, Department of Mental Health, (Ministry of Public Health), Department of Employment (Ministry of Labor) in order to provide personal online consultations on various issues. There were a variety of counseling rooms including family problems, family violence, family law, single mom service center. The target group could easily access the service through online. There were approximate 526 users went through consulting services (as of October 2021 - April 2022). Link https://www.xn--42ca5dfr6ac6azcd1c9c9f0e.com/startup/list</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

Public recognition and ageing with dignity

<p>31</p>	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to enhance public recognition of older persons with regard to their authority, autonomy, self-determination, wisdom, productivity and contributions to society? (SDG 10.3.1; SDG 16.7.1; SDG 17.18.1)</p> <p><i>The 2nd National Plan on the Elderly (2002-2021) has a vision and philosophy based on the concept of Active Aging which signified the older persons as the power of society as well as enhanced their values and dignity. As stated in the plan, older persons have values and potential, and they should be encouraged to contribute to the benefit of society and should live in their communities with the good well-beings. The emphasis of the plan was placed on enabling the older persons to be self-reliant and self-independence.</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation (MHESRI) launched the project “Turning Retirement into Strength” to enhance public recognition of older persons with regard to their wisdom, productivity and contributions to society. Moreover, Ministry of labour signed MOU with private sectors, particularly in the service sector, in order to promote the re-employment of the older persons in the private organizations. Public sector also continued to employ the retired persons, for instance Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce continued to employ a retired senior to help support the mission of the Department in a process of applying for patent protection and considering a patent application.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Commission (NESDC) has launched the project of Brain Bank for 15 years to help promote and support the older persons with long-life wisdom and expertise to contribute to the society as volunteers. Currently, there are people who are registered as “volunteer qualifications” in brain banks from all provinces across the country, more than 4,000 people in 6 branches consisting of</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(1) Promoting career, income and development quality of life;</i> <i>(2) Conservation and restoration of natural resources and environment;</i> <i>(3) Public health and social work;</i> <i>(4) Conservation and restoration of arts and culture;</i> <i>(5) Human Resource Development and;</i> <i>(6) Development for stability.</i> <p><i>There is also a “village philosopher” at community level in various fields such as folk medicine, local arts and culture, sufficiency economy, agriculture and medicinal plants, etc., The project gave the opportunity to older persons to pass on the subjects, knowledge, skills, experience to the general public and preserve it for the next generation.</i></p> <p><i>In addition to the Brain Bank of NESDC, Ministry of Social</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No</p>
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	<p><i>Development and Human Security (MSDHS) established “Quality of Life Development and Vocational centre for Older Persons” for more than 800 sub-districts in all provinces throughout the country. These centers functioned as the one-stop service centers for care and career promotion for the older persons at the district level, the information centre for the older persons in the area, and supported caregiving volunteers who take care of the older persons in the area.</i></p> <p><i>In achieving the SDG 17.18.1: Statistical capacity for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring has been regularly strengthen. The capacity-building on the statistical capacity was particularly conducted to the National Statistical Office’s staff. However, the data analytics and understanding the research</i></p>		
32	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to protect older persons’ dignity and enjoyment of all human rights, including to address and eliminate ‘ageism’ and age-based discrimination? (<i>see also companion document</i>)</p> <p><i>The Elderly Act B.E. 2546 (as amended B.E. 2553) stipulated the protection for the rights of the older persons, the provision of proper occupation and vocational trainings for older persons and also the support of self-development and participation in social activities.</i></p> <p><i>With reference to the Resolution of Assembly of Older Persons (B.E.2562) stipulated that Department of Older Persons (Ministry of Social Development and Human Security) had a duty to promote welfare provision and protection of the rights of the older persons through an advice of the National Committee for the Elderly.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
33	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to recognize and support exercise of legal capacity of older persons, such as supported decision-making?</p> <p><i>The 4th National Human Rights Plan (2019 - 2022) enabled the older persons to thoroughly obtained other rights as stated in the Elderly Act B.E.2546 (2003) and its amendments, such as public health care service, appropriate vocational training and practice, and protection from being abandoned by paying attention to elderly people who faced obstacles in their access to various rights or were at risk of right violation, such as the elderly living in remote areas, the elderly who live alone and the elderly who were dependents, for example.</i></p> <p><i>In terms of supporting exercise of legal capacity of older persons, such as supported decision-making, Thailand established Damrongtham centre of Ministry of Interior, and Damrongtham District Justice Provision centre in each province as well as Justice Clinic, Ministry of Justice in each community throughout the country to support exercise of legal capacity of older persons.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

Information, innovation and technology

<p>34</p>	<p>Has the Government put in place mechanisms to improve the availability and accessibility of information specifically for older persons? (SDG 9.c.1)</p> <p><i>In 2020, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society conducted a survey on the status of digital literacy in Thailand in order to assess the situation and use results to help formulate policies to develop digital literacy to the public.</i></p> <p><i>Digital Economy Promotion Agency, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society had the mission to promote the adoption of digital technology to improve the quality of life of Thai citizens including the older persons. The Agency launched the project for developing digital literacy and media skills for the older persons and developing safe and creative media production in order to enable the older persons to produce digital media to disseminate their knowledge with awareness and care.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, activities to develop skills in using various applications that the older persons could use to enhance their power were initiated. These activities provided learning courses in an online format, opened channel for e-marketplace and taught social media applications such as LINE, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, the Agency created and managed a Facebook group called “Retro OK” to be an online community for the older persons and helped prepare the older persons to get to know the news about digital technology and digital media, to use as a channel to publicize the course of the agency and as a channel for the older persons to inquire about various digital technology problems.</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>35</p>	<p>Has the Government fostered development of any innovative methods and services in support of older persons, such as user- and age-friendly technology and products?</p> <p><i>Digital Economy Promotion Agency, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society proceeded as follows;</i></p> <p><i>- Smart City Thailand Office created smart cities across the country both in the form of a livable old city (Livable City) and a new modern city (Newable City) through various pilot projects, by collaborated with local government and private agencies.</i></p> <p><i>Examples of results of operations were:</i></p> <p><i>(1) to promote and support the development of the Si Maha Phot Subdistrict Municipality Area; Si Maha Phot District, Prachinburi Province as the model for smart cities in intelligent traffic and developed a system to link health information of the older persons or patients with dependency with the hospitals;</i></p> <p><i>(2) to apply a big data platform for the development of livable cities and modern cities (City Data Platform) in the area of Saen Suk</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No</p>

<p><i>Municipality Chonburi and Mueang Phuket District Phuket Province.</i></p> <p><i>In addition to the projects from Smart City Thailand Office, Department of Older Persons, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security initiated the project of e-marketplace of older persons as the online platform for every generation to support the products made by older persons through online shopping, as well as to be an alternative channel for older persons to make revenue through the e-commerce. (https://gold-dop.dop.go.th/Home)</i></p> <p><i>With reference to the research project on “Digital Technology Utilization of Elderly and Framework for Promotion Thai Active and Productive Aging”, e-commerce support from the Governmental agencies and NGOs could be one of the efficient channels to support the success of using technology to increase revenue through commerce for the older persons. The agencies could extend their collaboration with social enterprises to help promote learning, support platform building, tutorials, and troubleshooting assistance.</i></p> <p><i>Findings from the research also indicated that older persons had opportunities and possibilities in using digital technology to create income stability and create community productivity, particularly through e-commerce. With the support from the younger generation based on a concept of intergenerational solidarity, utilization of digital technology of the older persons would be more efficient.</i></p>		
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V.Data

Lack of ageing-related data and research

Instruction: For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) its time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and either link or attach copies of relevant documents.

36	<p>Is the lack of ageing-related data and research a matter of concern for your Government? If so: (a) what data and research are needed; and (b) how are you addressing these concerns? (<i>SDG 17.18.1; SDG 17.18.2; SDG 17.18.3; SDG 17.19.1; SDG 17.19.2</i>)</p> <p>The available national data survey has been sufficient to respond to SDG goals. the National Statistical Office has conducted the national survey as well as responsible for SDG 17.18.1, SDG 17.18.2, SDG 17.18.3.</p> <p>For SDG 17.19.2, Thailand has conducted a housing census in the last 10 years. The Population and Housing Census was initiated by the National Statistical Office in 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 respectively. The Population and Housing Census is currently conducted in 2022 as it has been postponed due to the COVID-19. In addition, the Bureau of Rgistration Administration (BORA), Ministry of Interior, have collected all birth registration and death registration(See: https://stat.bora.dopa.go.th/stat/statnew/statMenu/newStat/home.php)</p> <p>However, it is essential to enhance capacity-building assistance to increase the availability of high-quality, timely, and dependable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and other characteristics at the provincial level. It is also suggested to develop a population model for older persons. There is also a need to build the capability to use and analyse available datasets and research; improve provincial data collection and analysis for older people; raise awareness and understanding of the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA); highlight the importance of early planning for a decent standard of living throughout one's lifetime; and apply the intergenerational perspective to all data and programme design. Some frontier research might be extended, for example, the older persons and climate changes, stereotypes. More capacity building in data analytics and bringing research to practices.</p> <p>Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) has been in effect since 1 June 2022 soon. There is a need to promote understanding of PDPA for all stakeholders to maximize the benefits of the data usages, while having a digital security.</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
37	<p>Has the Government undertaken any efforts in data collection activities, including at the national and subnational levels, to disaggregate data by age and sex, with age groups disaggregated beyond 50+ or 60+(e.g., Household Social and Economic Survey, National Transfer Accounts)? (<i>see also companion document</i>)</p> <p>The National Statistical Office collected data with age specific database; for example, Household Social and Economic Survey. However, the age segregation is further needed to address to all ministries, to promote intergenerational analysis.</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

National surveys

<p>38</p>	<p>Has there been: (a) a stand-alone national survey focusing on population ageing or older persons; or (b) inclusion of specific modules on older persons or population ageing into national surveys, such as a National Survey on Older Persons, or DHS, since 2017? If so, please provide: (a) the name of the survey; (b) its focus; (c) the name(s) of the responsible ministries, agencies and institutions; and (d) relevant links. <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p>(a) <i>Surveys of Older People in Thailand (SOPT), conducted by Thailand's National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Digital Economy and Society. The NSO has administered the SOPT since 1994, and the latest one in 2021. The SOPT employs a multistage, proportionate-to-size probability design with geographic and administrative stratification. Housing blocks in municipal areas and villages in non-municipal areas are sampled using a sampling frame derived from the most recent census or intercensal survey conducted prior to the SOPT. This is followed by a random selection of households within the sampled areas and face-to-face interviews with all age-eligible people in the sampled households. If the respondent is unavailable or too physically or mentally incapacitated to be interviewed, proxy respondents (usually a spouse or next of kin) are interviewed. In the 2017 SOPT, proxy interviews were conducted with respondents aged 50 and over. Besides the SOPT, there are a number of surveys conducted by the NSO that report by the aged groups.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Situation of the Thai Elderly: The National Older Persons Committee (NOPC) is responsible for preparing an annual situation report for the Thai elderly in accordance with the Act on the Elderly B.E. 2546 (2003 A.D.). Since 2006, the National Committee on the Elderly has assigned Foundation of Thai Gerontology Research and Development institute (TGRI)" to prepare the annual situation report for the Thai elderly. The report compiles statistics on the current ageing of the Thai population as well as trends in the change in the age structure of the population from the past to the present (see https://thaitgri.org/?cat=8C)</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>39</p>	<p>Is there any longitudinal data on older persons collected with a focus on their health, and social and economic situation?</p> <p><i>A survey and study project titled "Health, Aging and Retirement in Thailand (Health, Aging, and Retirement in Thailand - HART)" has been carried out by the Aging Society Research Center (National Institute of Development Administration). This project's purpose is to investigate the ageing of the population of Thailand. The survey was carried out to collect multidimensional data on the economic and social aspects of the elderly over the long term with repeated samples. (Longitudinal panel survey on ageing) from a representative sample of the population aged 45 years and over, totaling 5,600 sample units.</i></p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

	<p><i>Since 2014, the survey has been carried out at regular intervals of two years. The project, which is being supported by the National Research Agency, is in the process of carrying out its fourth round of data collection survey at the moment (Wave 4). The information collected during the first round. The database of the Center for Intelligence and Information can store up to three waves, which are referred to as Waves 1, 2, and 3. Department of Applied Statistics at the Faculty of Applied Statistics Institution of National Administration for Development (National Institute of Development Administration) The HART programme is a part of the Institute's network of Health and Retirement Study (HRS) programmes for Social Research (ISR), which is housed within the University of Michigan. This is done to make it possible for researchers from academic institutions as well as government research institutes and research agencies to continue to use them in studies that are conducted for the public interest.</i></p> <p><i>The Platform: Gateway to Global Aging Data (https://g2aging.org/) and the WHO Data Warehouse (Headquarter at Geneva) are both places where information regarding the HART project can be found and accessed.</i></p> <p><i>(See: https://www.duke-nus.edu.sg/docs/librariesprovider3/education-docs/3)-health-ageing-and-retirement-in-thailand-(hart)-by-dr-dararatt-anantanasuwong.pdf?sfvrsn=dd7b0225_4)</i></p>		
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Titchfield Group⁵

40	<p>Is the Government active in the Titchfield Group on Ageing-related Statistics and Age-disaggregated Data? If so, how does the Government contribute to the group? (see also companion document)</p> <p><i>Thailand has joined several meetings of the Titchfield Group on Ageing-related Statistics and Age-disaggregated Data. However, the data sharing regarding the consultation of the Titchfield group has yet to be further addressed beyond the experts. There is a need to advance further consultations among stakeholders.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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VI COVID-19 and older persons

Instruction: For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) its time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and either link to or attach copies of relevant documents.

Effects of COVID-19 on older persons

41	<p>Were hospitalizations and death rates among older persons in 2020 and 2021 higher than for the general population, or as compared with previous long-term observations? <i>(please provide age and sex disaggregated statistics and their sources) please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Although the elderly are less likely to be infected than people of other ages, the Department of Disease Control reports that elderly people still have a significantly higher mortality rate during the months of January and February 2022. Adults infected with COVID who are over the age of 70 have a mortality risk of almost 3 percent, while those aged 60-69 have a mortality risk of 0.6 percent, followed by those aged 50-59 who have a congenital condition (See https://www.hfocus.org/content/2022/03/24644)</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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42	Have older persons been affected socially and economically? How? (please provide any statistical evidence disaggregated by age and sex) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i>	Yes	No
	<p><i>The UNFPA and the College of Population Studies, conducted a survey on Impact of COVID-19 on Older Persons in Thailand. It attempts to give distinct data-driven information. 1,230 urban and rural interviews were conducted in 9 provinces and 5 regions. This survey showed that many Thai retirees face greater economic instability. One in four Thai older persons has at least one psychological symptom, indicating an increased risk of mental-health issues. In many ways, urban elders are more vulnerable than their rural counterparts. The survey also found that 81% of older people who had worked in the last year faced work-related issues during COVID-19; 36% became unemployed, lost vendor spaces, or accepted lower pay. Urban seniors had greater problems than rural ones. During COVID-19, fewer senior people had income through labour, children, and interest. The percentage reporting OAA as their main revenue source rose from 40% to 56% throughout the outbreak. During the pandemic, the percentage of those who said work was their major income fell from 40% to 22%. 58% said their income was affected by COVID-19, with 60% relying mostly on employment income. Urban seniors are more likely to be poor than rural seniors. The share of people with adequate income fell from 54% to 37%. A third of senior respondents with ample money said it wasn't during COVID-19. A quarter of individuals whose income was often inadequate reported worsening finances during COVID-19. 80% reported similar health than before COVID-19. About a fifth believed their health was worse; the proportion was higher in cities. Only 4–8% reported decreased health during COVID-19. A quarter of older people had one or more psychiatric symptoms during the COVID-19 epidemic. Most people felt anxious (57.2%), followed by loss of appetite (47.3%), loneliness (25.0%), and dissatisfaction (23.3 percent). Urban areas had a higher rate than rural areas, but not by gender. Older people living alone were lonelier than others. Most older people worry about their personal and family finances, poor health owing to missing medical appointments, and contracting COVID-19. Half had trouble keeping each routine. Gender and region affected percentages. Older men and rural residents have more trouble with daily tasks. One-fourth of elderly people reported less life satisfaction during COVID-19. Urban older persons express poorer life satisfaction than their rural peers. Older people relied on TV/radio and relatives for information. Nearly all the older people know the risks of contracting COVID-19 and how to prevent viral infection. Few knew the incubation period and quarantine length. Most older people followed health guidelines, such as wearing a mask, staying home, and avoiding others. 75% received 5,000 Thai baht in cash from one of three government programs for farmers, low-income people, and older persons (See UNFPA (2020) The Impact of COVID 19 on Older Persons in Thailand - Evidence from the Survey https://thailand.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/executive_summary_final_draft.pdf)</i></p>		

Government response to COVID-19

43	Did the Government put policies or measures in place that addressed the impact of COVID-19 on older persons with regard to the following issues: <i>(SDG 3.b.1)</i>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
43.1	<p>Access to health-care services (both usual services and COVID-19 tests)</p> <p><i>There was a care system for the older persons by family members including various volunteer systems especially public health volunteers or elderly care volunteers who had been trained to understand of the elderly's needs and had basic skills in providing care and assistance for older persons in the community.</i></p> <p><i>The mechanisms of care system at the community level were operated through the collaboration between home, temple, community enterprise, school and hospital (Abbreviation: บวรธรรม) and supported by local public health system to access to health-care services (both usual services and COVID-19 test.</i></p> <p><i>For SDG 3.b.1 Thailand has provided free COVID-19 treatment including medicines, stockpiling of antiviral favipiravir. As an immediate response to the COVID-19, the Department of Older Persons initiated and distributed the guidelines for elderly care during the pandemic COVID-19 to multiple networks.</i> https://www.dop.go.th/download/knowledge/th1623662081-918_0.pdf</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

⁵ The creation of the Titchfield City Group on Ageing and Age-disaggregated statistics was mandated by United Nations Statistical Commission resolution 49/118 in 2018 to contribute to 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. For further information, see <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/documents/Report-on-the-49th-session-E.pdf>

43.2	<p>Protection of older persons' higher vulnerabilities to COVID-19 (e.g., isolating nursing homes, home delivery of medicine or food, etc.)</p> <p><i>Ministry of Public Health prioritized the elderly aged 60 years and over as a vulnerable group to COVID-19 and provided them with many measures including public health, medical care, mental health care and social measures.</i></p> <p>https://ddc.moph.go.th/viralpneumonia/engfile/main/en_Thailand%20Covid-19%20plan_MOPH_2021.pdf</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
43.3	<p>Economic conditions (e.g., employment, income maintenance, immediate assistance)</p> <p><i>In terms of economic conditions especially immediate assistance on employment and income during the epidemic situation of COVID-19, the Ministry of labour developed the quality of life of workers to cover all dimensions comprising remedy, prevention and treatment so that all workers in all groups were ensured to be treated equally and thoroughly by driving the mission in 4 areas as follows:</i></p> <p><i>1) Skills Development: Provided skill training by up-skill, re-skill and new-skill to develop labour potential in accordance with the changing situation of the labour market in the new normal era of 110,110 people.</i></p> <p><i>2) Employment Promotion: Organized Job Expo Thailand 2020 entitled "Million Jobs for Million People", and able to fill 1,313,591 jobs through the recruitment platforms with more than 800,000 jobs, supporting 45,769 Thai workers to work abroad, giving 1,250,000 lunch boxes to the workers' camp and registering of 650,000 foreign workers.</i></p> <p><i>3) labour Protection and Solution: Solved the problem of unfair dismissal, 16,000 employees, amounting to about 850 million baht, managed the Employee Welfare Fund and utilized the labour relations system to benefit workers effectively.</i></p> <p><i>4) Development of labour Quality of Life: Took care of labour by using the mechanisms of the social security office as follows:</i></p> <p><i>4.1) Remedy: Reduced contributions payments 4 times, reduced the burden of insurers by more than 12 million people, resulting in more than 24,000 million baht in working capital in the economy, unemployment compensation of 50% in the amount of 1,836 million baht. The insured was entitled to 198,432 people (Article 33). Additionally, the project "We Love One Another" provided monetary assistance to the insurers for 4,000 baht each. The insured was entitled to 8.14 million people, approximately total 48,185 million baht. Remedy measures from the lockdown of 29 provinces, 9 businesses, 10.1 million people were entitled to 50,520.82 million baht.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

	<p>4.2) <i>Prevention: Distributed Proactive COVID-19 testing for insured people under the labour Scheme in 10 provinces, totaling 409,972 people, provided vaccination for insured people aged 50 years and over, including 150,000 insurers vaccinated against COVID-19 in Bangkok and 1,228,356 insurers in other provinces.</i></p> <p>4.3) <i>Treatment: Treated 73,644 insured patients with COVID-19, provided a hospital of 10,750 beds, opened the hotline 1506, pressed 6, with 5,349 insured inquiries.</i></p>		
43.4	<p>Social situation (e.g, loneliness, social isolation, stress)?</p> <p><i>The mechanisms of care system at the community level are operated through the collaboration between home, temple, community enterprise, school and hospital (Abbreviation: บรกรร). This system also helps support the mental health of the older persons including loneliness, stress, and social isolation in the local community.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
43.5	<p>Prioritized access to COVID-19 vaccines</p> <p><i>Ministry of Public Health prioritized access to COVID-19 vaccines for the elderly aged 60 years and over as priority group.</i> https://ddc.moph.go.th/viralpneumonia/engfile/main/en_Thailand%20Covid-19%20plan_MOPH_2021.pdf</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Good practices/lessons learned in Government response to COVID-19

44	<p>Are there any good practices and lessons learned from the above-mentioned policies and/or measures, including expanding participation of older persons?</p> <p><i>At the provincial level, the "Aunt next door" project provided information and hints about COVID-19 to ensure the safety of neighbouring areas. There were continuous reports of whistleblowers, and officers were dispatched to investigate the claims and take prompt action (see http://www.matichon.co.th/region/news/2530649). This project was initiated at the provincial level, which is a good example of a locally generated project that meets local needs.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Coordination of services for COVID-19 response

45	<p>Has the Government implemented measures to improve the coordination of primary health care, long-term care, social services and community-based services for older persons in order to ensure a continuum of care and support during the COVID-19 pandemic?</p> <p><i>The government has established the COVID-19 management centre. Under the centre, the older persons are inclusive.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Long-term measures

46	<p>Once the pandemic has subsided, do you intend to maintain any measures that were implemented to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on older persons? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>A Special Master Plan has been developed under the National Strategy as a result of the COVID-19 Situation 2021–2022 stipulates measures for older persons as follows: (1) Promote development and apply infrastructure in accordance with the country's development direction, such as logistics infrastructure that can link areas and support local economic growth, including the adaptation of hotels originally aimed at tourists. Support many tourists to provide long-term care for the elderly, skill development, etc. (2) Promote elderly employment to make them self-sufficient, reduce family burdens, and combat the declining working-age population; (3) Encourage SMEs and community businesses to adapt. Future demand will rise for elderly goods and services, health products and services, green products, etc., including value chain participation. and services (See http://nscr.nesdb.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/%E0%B9%81%E0%B8%9C%E0%B8%99%E0%B9%81%E0%B8%A1%E0%B9%88%E0%B8%9A%E0%B8%97%E0%B9%80%E0%B8%89%E0%B8%9E%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%B0%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%B4%E0%B8%88%E0%B8%AF%E0%B9%83%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%8A%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%B4%E0%B8%88%E0%B8%88%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%B8%E0%B9%80%E0%B8%9A%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%A9.pdf)</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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VI. Other issues

47. How has the Government designed and/or implemented measures for the pre-ageing population (future older persons) in the following aspects: (a) work; (b) income security; (c) health; and (d) participation. (*open-ended question; please limit response to 750 words*).

Yes, the Government designed and implemented measures for the pre-ageing population, mostly at the age of 58-59 years old. Most preparation courses were related to the adaptation for retirement life and health issues. However, the results from the assessment of the courses reflected that that the preparation at that age was not in time. The preparation should be started at 50 years old or earlier but there was some limitation of the Act, the budget regulation and coordination among cross-ministerial agencies in practice.

48. Would you like to highlight any other issues related to the main challenges and opportunities of population ageing/older persons in your country since the adoption of MIPAA in 2002? Are there any lessons learned or good practices you would like to share? (*open-ended question; please limit response to 750 words*).

In moving forward to create an inclusive society for all ages in which older persons participate fully and without discrimination and on the basis of equality, there is a need to enhance an ecosystem to promote policy implementation as follows: (1) Promote outreach and active participations of older persons at all levels especially representatives from communities and NPOs; (2) enhance all generations' participation advocating for an ageing society through an intergenerational approach; (3) strengthen coordination between governments, non-profit organizations, and the private sector to jointly generate a resource pool to promote wellbeing for all people; (4) Bring gender equality and the rights of people with disabilities into the dialogue as a cross-cutting issue for older people, and vice versa.

In addition, there are many lessons learned and good practices in Thailand but most of them were from academics and research. The challenges were at the stage of implementation, the monitoring and the understanding of the practitioners in frontline. In addition, most key indicators focused more on quantitative dimension than qualitative one.

Nevertheless, we would like to share two good practices which concern with health and well-being issue in Thailand. The first one was Bueng Yitho Medical and Rehabilitation Center, Pathum Thani Province. It was a success case of leveraging public health authority to local administrative office or municipality as well as a cooperation with International organization such as JICA. With this leverage of the authority and knowhow support by International organization, the municipality were able to develop the variety of services suited for the local needs and to exercise management flexibility responding to the dynamic demand of the community more quickly.

The second good practice was centre for Improving the Quality of Life for the Older Persons, Nonthaburi Province. The objectives of the centre were to improve quality of life of the older persons. The centre provides a place for the elderly to do activities together, exchange experiences and develop their potential to remain active and productive aging. The activities were varied; the elderly could join the activities as needed. The Nonthaburi Municipality also invited experts or specialists to disseminate knowledge and organized the activities on a daily basis, supported by age-friendly facilities. The social connect made the elderly who came to the centre and used the service feel active, happy, and joyful which ultimately leading to a healthy body and mind and a longer lifespan. (https://nakornnont.go.th/promote_life/detail/6/data.html)

48. Is the Government engaged in any regional cooperation on matters related to “population ageing”, including the sharing of experiences in the implementation of MIPAA among ESCAP member States and/or engagement with ASEAN (where applicable) on the implementation of the 2015 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Ageing (*open-ended question; please limit response to 750 words*).

N/A

THANK YOU!

SAMPLE RESPONSE

I. Older persons and development

For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy or action plan; (b) date of implementation and time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and attach copies of relevant documents or provide links to them.

Education, training

12	<p>Has the Government supported older persons' access to knowledge, education and training? (SDG 4.3.1; SDG 4.4.1; SDG 4.6.1)</p> <p><i>In 2012, the Government of XX adopted the Older Persons' Decree which established that older persons have a right to lifelong learning (see: www.xxx.gov). The 3rd National Plan on Older Persons (2012–2020) requested that the Ministry of Education, through public universities and schools, offers free continuing education programmes for persons, 60 years or older. Older women and persons with disabilities will be given priority if demand for such programmes is greater than supply ...</i></p> <p><i>For SDG 4.3.1, the latest data from the National Statistical Office show that as of 2020 (June), 85 per cent of youth (15-24 years) at the national level were in formal education in the previous 12 months (see: www.xxx.gov)</i></p> <p><i>For SDG 4.4.1, country XX has not collected any data; however, it has included a question on this in its 2022 population and housing census.</i></p> <p><i>As of May 2021, according to the Ministry of Education (2019–2020 Annual Report of the Ministry of Education, see: www.mineducation.gov), 5 out of 20 public universities offer tuition-free continuing education programmes (3-months during the summer and fall semesters) to older persons. About 250 persons 60 years or older are enrolled in such programmes and are taking courses in architecture, literature and business administration. About 75 per cent of the "older students" are women.</i></p> <p><i>Since 2015, the City of XX and the City of YY in Country AA, have partnered with the City of ZZ in Country BB and are offering an exchange programme for older persons studying at their local universities. Since its inception in October 2015, 66 older persons have participated in the exchange programme and older persons of both countries have praised the exchange programme highly. The City of XX is exploring to expand the exchange programme to other countries and intends to make the programme intergenerational, something participates favoured.</i></p> <p>...</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Reference is made to legislative mandates, with links to websites.	Policies, programmes focusing on women or persons with disabilities are highlighted.	Make specific reference to data on SDG indicators; where data are lacking, highlight this as well and indicate what has been done to address the lack of data	Concrete evidence is listed, including with reference to the source of the data.	Examples of good practice and lessons learned are listed. Qualitative and quantitative evidence is combined.
a	<p>Does the Government pursue a life-course approach to knowledge, education, training and work, such as lifelong learning opportunities?</p> <p>...</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>					
b	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to promote digital literacy among older persons? Are there any programmes which encourage and support intergenerational exchange on digital literacy?</p> <p>...</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>					

Annex: Priority directions, issues and objectives of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing⁶

Priority Direction	Issue	Objective
Older persons and development	1. Active participation in society and development	1. Recognition of the social, cultural, economic and political contribution of older persons
		2. Participation of older persons in decision-making processes at all levels
	2. Work and the ageing labour force	1. Employment opportunities for all older persons who want to work
	3. Rural development, migration and urbanization	1. Improvement of living conditions and infrastructure in rural areas
		2. Alleviation of the marginalization of older persons in rural areas
		3. Integration of older migrants within their new communities
	4. Access to knowledge, education and training	1. Equality of opportunity throughout life with respect to continuing education, training and retraining as well as vocational guidance and placement services
		2. Full utilization of the potential and expertise of persons of all ages, recognizing the benefits of increased experience with age
	5. Intergenerational solidarity	1. Strengthening of solidarity through equity and reciprocity between generations
	6. Eradication of poverty	1. Reduction of poverty among older persons
	7. Income security, social protection/social security and poverty prevention	1. Promotion of programmes to enable all workers to acquire basic social protection/social security, including, where applicable, pensions, disability insurance and health benefits
		2. Sufficient minimum income for all persons, paying particular attention to socially and economically disadvantaged groups
8. Emergency situations	1. Equal access by older persons to food, shelter and medical care and other services during and after natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies	
	2. Enhanced contributions of older persons to the re-establishment and reconstruction of communities and the rebuilding of the social fabric following emergencies	
Advancing health and well-being into old age	1. Health promotion and well-being throughout life	1. Reduction of the cumulative effects of factors that increase the risk of disease and consequently potential dependence in older age
		2. Development of policies to prevent ill health among older persons
		3. Access to food and adequate nutrition for all older persons
	2. Universal and equal access to health-care services	1. Elimination of social and economic inequalities based on old age or any other ground, including linguistic barriers, to ensure that older persons have universal and equal access to health care
		2. Development and strengthening of primary health-care services to meet the needs of older persons and promote their inclusion in the process

⁶ Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

		3. Development of a continuum of health care to meet the needs of older persons
		4. Involvement of older persons in the development and strengthening of primary and long-term care services
	3. Older persons and HIV/AIDS ⁷	1. Improvement in the assessment of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the health of older persons, both for those who are infected and for those who are caregivers for infected or surviving family members
		2. Provision of adequate information, training in caregiving skills, treatment, medical care and social support to older persons living with HIV/AIDS and their caregivers
		3. Enhancement and recognition of the contribution of older persons to development in their role as caregivers for children with chronic diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and as surrogate parents
	4. Training of care providers and health professionals	1. Provision of improved information and training for health professionals and paraprofessionals on the needs of older persons
	5. Mental health needs of older persons	1. Development of comprehensive mental health-care services ranging from prevention to early intervention, the provision of treatment services and the management of mental health problems in older persons
	6. Older persons with disabilities	1. Maintenance of maximum functional capacity through the life course and promotion of the full participation of older persons with disabilities
Ensuring enabling and supportive environments	1. Housing and the living environment	1. Promotion of “ageing in place” in the community with due regard to individual preferences and affordable housing options for older persons
		2. Improvement in housing and environmental design to promote independent living by taking into account the needs of older persons, in particular those with disabilities
		3. Improved availability of accessible and affordable transportation for older persons
	2. Care and support for caregivers	1. Provision of a continuum of care and services for older persons from various sources and support for caregivers
		2. Support the caregiving of older persons, particularly older women
	3. Neglect, abuse and violence	1. Elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence of older
		2. Creation of support services to address elder abuse
4. Images of ageing	1. Enhancement of public recognition of the authority, wisdom, productivity and other important contributions of older persons	

⁷ This issue has not been addressed in the survey.