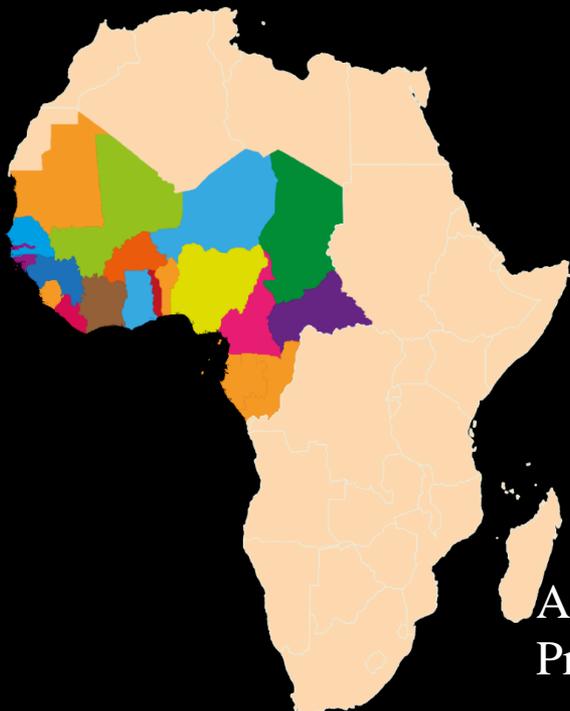


The MIPAA 15 years later? Experiences and lessons from selected countries in West and Central Africa

Regional Perspectives



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12th Global Meeting of the NTA Network,
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Content

- Ageing context in West and Central Africa
 - Ageing trends and dynamics
 - Old persons and development in West and Central Africa
 - Way forward

Ageing not

mainstreamed in national
development plans

By 2065

Health systems
not prepared



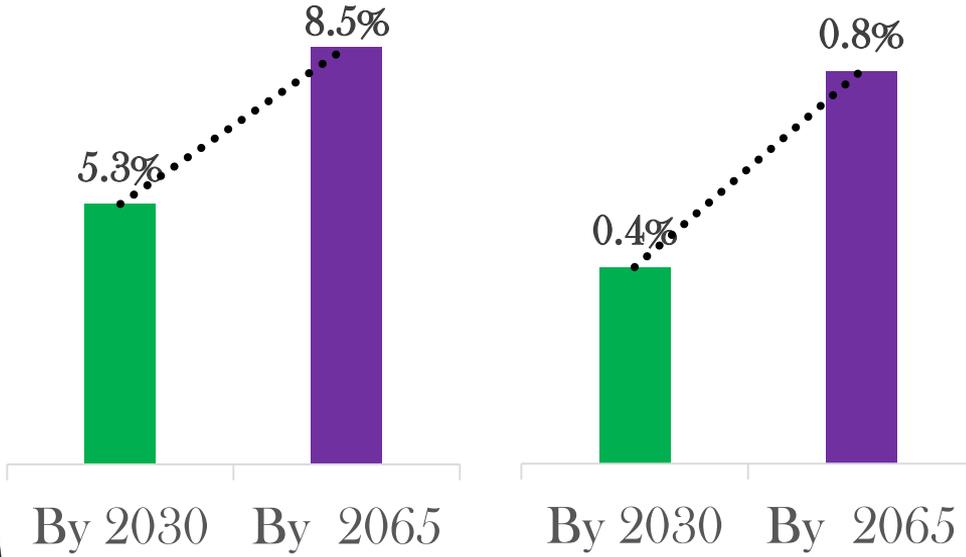
Poverty and economic
insecurity effect

Informal caring and
social support

2.7



Aged 60+

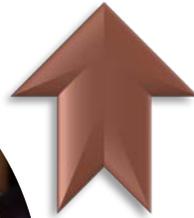


By 2065



Aged 80+

3.6

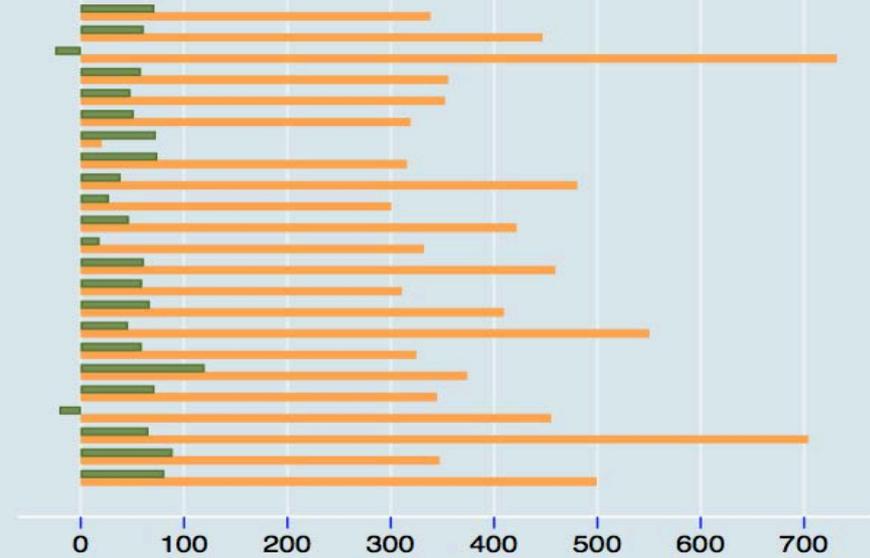
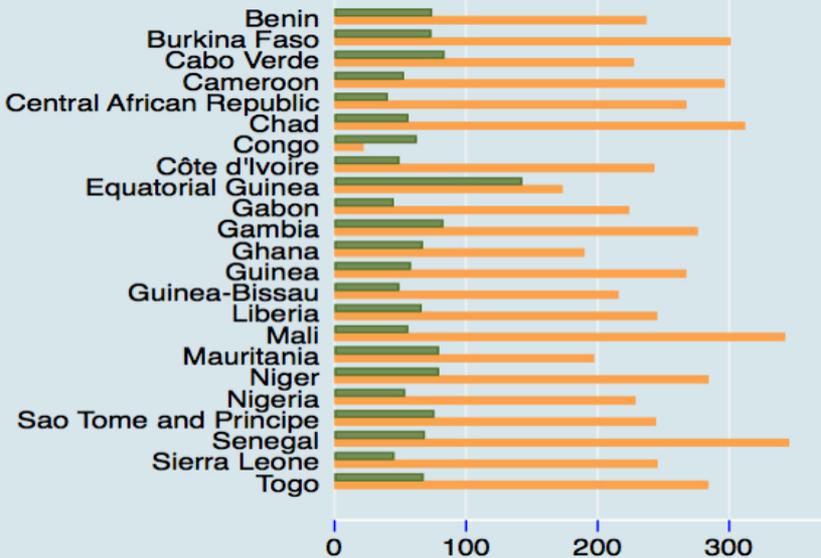


Rapid trend

Figure 1: Percentage change

Population aged 60 years or over

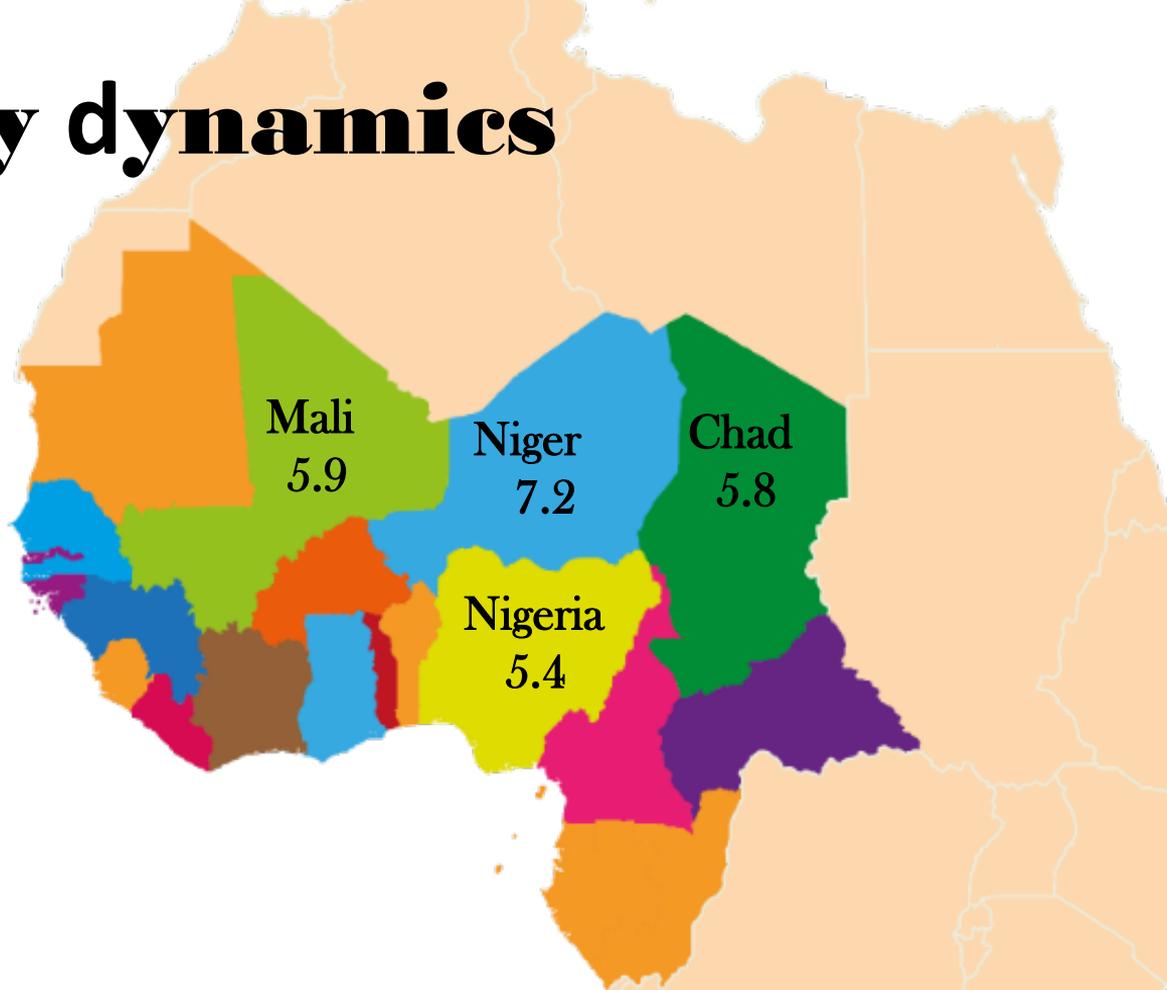
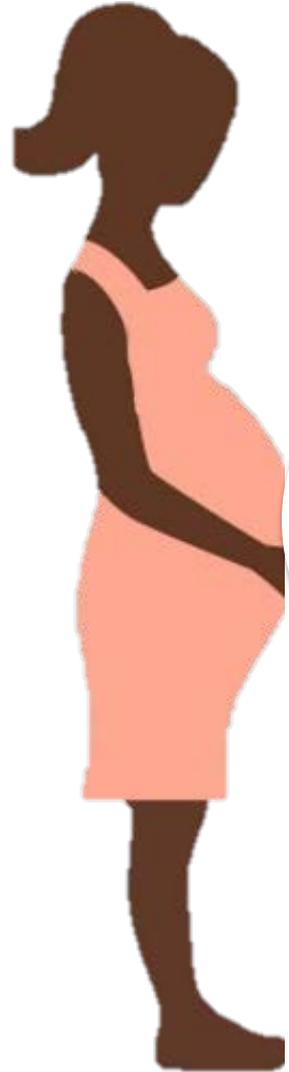
Population aged 80 years or over



2015-2030

2030-2065

Fertility dynamics



Demographic transition

Cabo Verde
Mid-70s

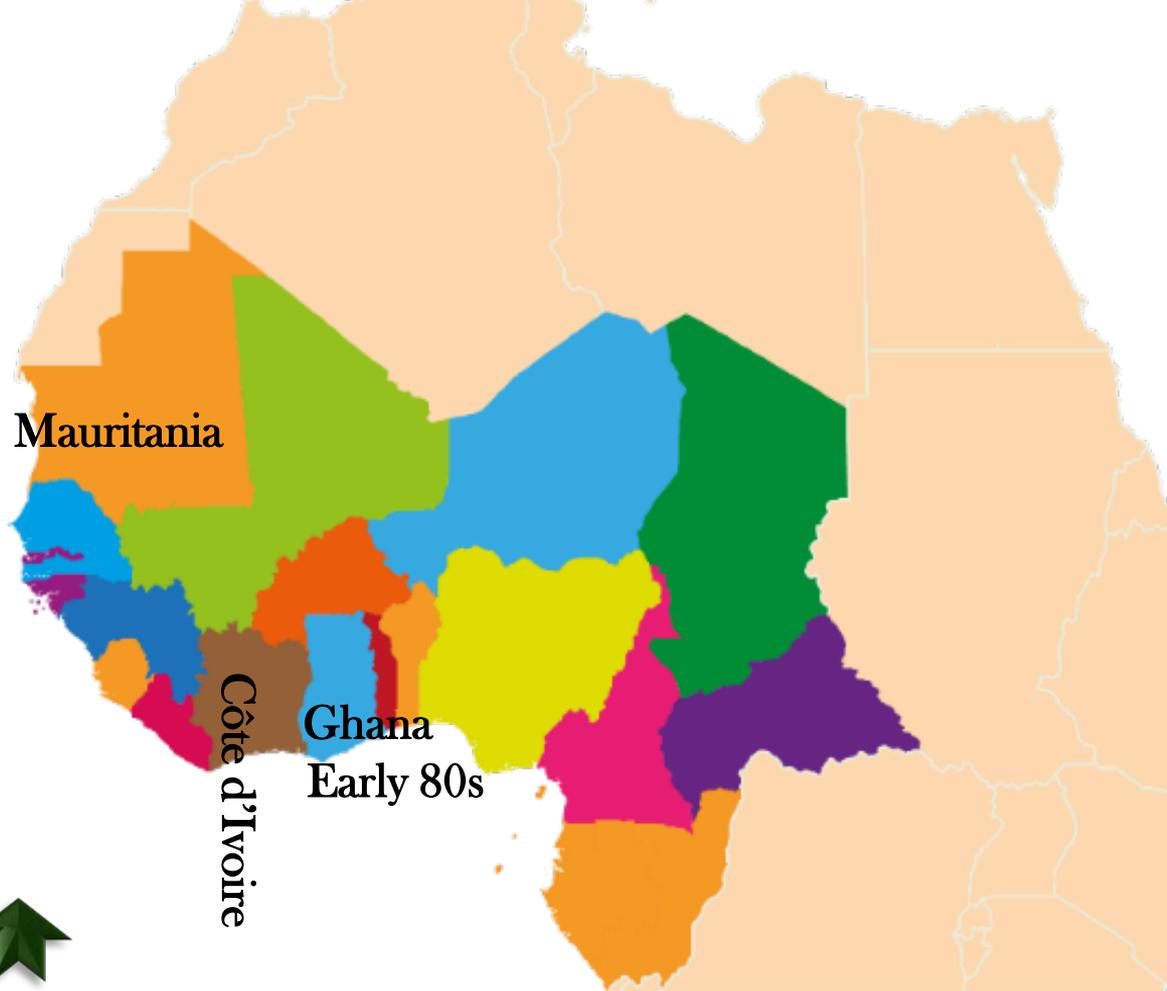
Mauritania

Ghana
Early 80s

Côte d'Ivoire



Aged 60+



Increasing longevity

Mortality under 5



1950 - 2015

Life expectancy at age 60



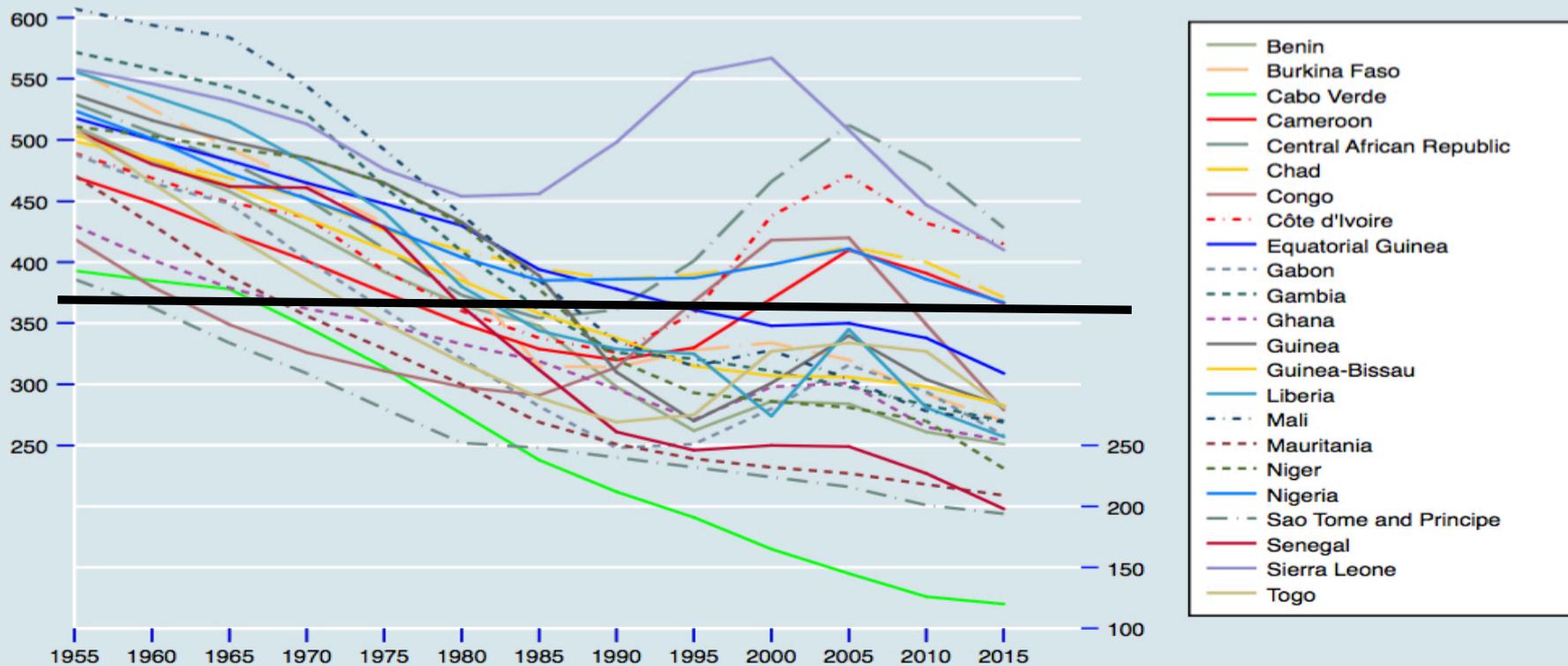
West Africa: 14.8 years

Central Africa: 17 years

The level and trend of adult mortality are variable across the region

Dynamics of population aging

Figure 4: Adult mortality between age 15 and 60 (45q15) for both sexes
(Deaths under age 60 per 1,000 alive at age 15)



Older persons and development

- Poverty and income insecurity affect households with old people disproportionately in most of the countries
- Informal caring and social support mechanisms provide the only source of support for older people
- The region has the lowest proportion of adults with a bank account in a formal financial institution (11.8% in Central Africa and 12.6% in the West African Economic & Monetary Union)
- The region has the lowest proportion of old age pension beneficiaries (10%) and women are less covered than men except in Central Africa Republic, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo

Older persons and development

- The health systems are not prepared to handle the health-related needs of the growing number of older people
- Lack of accurate data and information on morbidity, mortality, use and access to health care, health risk factors, prevention, health care personal, etc.
- The leading causes of death are infectious diseases followed by cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, digestive diseases, diabetes mellitus, injuries, etc.

Way forward

- Invest in accurate data and evidence on the concerns of old people and mainstream ageing in national development plans
- Invest in innovative policies and public services targeting the needs of old people in terms of housing, health care, employment, social protection, infrastructure, etc.
- Invest in human resources to provide caregivers for older people
- Form partnerships and collaboration among public, civil-society and private institutions to meet the needs of old people
- Make the necessary investments in old people to earn the second demographic dividend

**THANK
YOU!**

