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

Regional Perspectives

Author: Gilena Teixeira de Andrade
Presented by: Jean-Baptiste OGA

12th Global Meeting of the NTA Network,
Mexico City, July 23-27, 2018
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

Poverty and economic insecurity effect

Informal caring and social support

Health systems not prepared

By 2065
Aged 60+:

- By 2030: 5.3%
- By 2065: 8.5%

Aged 80+:

- By 2030: 0.4%
- By 2065: 0.8%

By 2065
Figure 1: Percentage change

Fertility dynamics

HIGHEST

Nigeria 5.4
Mali 5.9
Chad 5.8
Niger 7.2
Demographic transition

Cabo Verde  Mid-70s
Mauritania
Côte d'Ivoire  Early 80s
Ghana

Aged 60+
Increasing longevity

Mortality under 5

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

1950 - 2015
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!