

EVIDENCE BASED POLICY MAKING ON AGEING AND RIGHTS OF OLDER PEOPLE : MOZAMBIQUE EXPERIENCE

By : Alvaro Zimba(HelpAge International – Mozambique)

**UN WORKSHOP ON THE USE OF POPULATION DATA AND
INDICATORS TO IMPROVE EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY AND
PROGRAMME FORMULATION ON AGEING SUB-SAHARA
AFRICA, 19-21 JULY, 2016, LILONGWE, MALAWI**

CONTEXT

- **24 M of total population. 1.3 M – Older people(5% of the total pop.), 2007 census.**
- **Evidence documentation and dissemination to inform policy formulation processes is institutionalized. BUT WEAK AND INNEFFECTIVE**
- **It is gradually recognized that ageing issues and rights of older people shall be addressed through sustainable public policies and legislation. BUT HARDLY FORCEABLE.**
- **Civil Society calls for independent studies for evidence and inclusive policy formulation processes.**

Key actors in producing evidence on ageing :

- **Academic and Research Institutions.**
- **National Institution of Statistics.**
- **M&E and Research units in Government Departments.**
- **Civil Society organizations with independent processes of evidence documentation.**
- **OPAs in Old Citizen Monitoring.**
- **International Institutions(Bilateral and Multilateral Organizations).**
- **Midia agencies on ageing issues.**

Key actors in policy making on ageing :

Key Actors :

- **The Executive(The Government).**
- **The Parliament.**
- **Civil Society(provided the required number of the signatures).**

key policies and legislative instruments specific on ageing issues and rights of OP :

- **Social Policy on Ageing Issues(1998).**
- **National Plan of Ageing Issues(2005-2009:
2010-2014 and 2015-2019).**
- **Law of Promotion and Protection of rights
of older people(2014).**
- **Old Age Grant (2016).**

key policies and legislative instruments significant references to ageing

- **The Constitution – Article no. 95, rights at old age and provision of specific policies for realization of rights at Old Age.**
- **Law of Social Protection(2007).**
- **Population Policy(2008).**
- **National Public Health Policy (2002).**
- **Law of Family(2012).**
- **National Strategy of Basic Social Security(Fase I, 2010-2014 & Fase II, 2016-2024).**
- **The Electoral law(2014).**

Successful story– evidence based policy making on ageing.

Law of promotion and protection of rights of older people(2014) results to great extent from OCM, ADA campaign customized and related processes :

- **Before approval : Older people and OPAs empowered to get evidence on OP poverty and vulnerability and Consultations by Older People and for Older People.**
- **During approval process : OP Engagement with Parliament for approval of the law.**
- **After approval : OP in dissemination of the law and in monitoring of implementation of the law.**

Challenges on evidence-based policy making on ageing

- **Improvement of interaction between key evidence producers and key policy makers.**
- **More and better allocation of resources to evidence documentation and policy formulation, implementation and monitoring.**
- **Ageing issues and rights of OP to be accorded top priorities of policy makers and researchers.**
- **More efforts to get data disaggregation age inclusive.**
- **Translation of evidence in English into Portuguese.**

Challenges on evidence-based policy making on ageing(Cont)

- **More and better links between evidence-based policymaking and lobby and advocacy on ageing**
- **Consensus whether policy makers are accountable to evidence by non-state actors(international agencies and CSOs).**
- **Additional efforts to get evidence documentation and policy making beyond purely health and income security issues at old age to include housing, transport, access to justice, water and electricity, rural development, financial inclusion...**

Conclusion

- **Evidence based policy making on ageing is still a learning process.**
- **There are a lot of challenges to ensure that evidence based policy making on aging is effective and efficient.**
- **More has to be done to empower older people and organizations of older people to engage effectively with producers of evidence and policy makers.**

END

THANK YOU !