Outline

• Policy context: regional, national
• The initiative
• Implications for SDG data revolution on ageing?
CONTEXT
Regional advances

- 2002: AU Plan of Action
- 2012: African Common Position on Older Persons Rights
- 2014: Ageing recognized as key trend in CAP post-2015
- 2014: AU Protocol on the Rights of Older Persons
- 2015: M&E framework for AU Plan
National advances

- Policy frameworks on ageing
- Some provisions on older persons in:
  - Sectoral strategies
  - Development plans
- Some programmes: focus on social protection
Kenya – policy responses

• National Policy (NPOPA), implementation framework

• Institutional:
  – Health and Ageing Unit, MoH
  – Division on Older Persons and Social Welfare, MLSSS (coordinating function)

• Legal: drafting of older persons’ bill

• Programmatic: older persons cash transfer scheme
Gaps

• Specific sectoral policy
• Implementation
  ➔ Limited awareness, political will, budget allocation
  ➔ Uncertainty about approaches
  ➔ Insufficient cross-/within-sector, and government-civil society, exchange and coordination

Wide evidence gaps
THE INITIATIVE: RATIONALE, APPROACH
Rationale

• Foster routine generation of priority evidence on Kenya’s older population, to:
  − Support (cross)sectoral policy/programme action
  − Offer model for other SSA countries
Modalities

• Collaborators
  – APHRC
  – Ministry of Labour, Social Security & Services (MLSSS)

• Partners
  – HelpAge EWCARDC
  – Centre for Research on Ageing, Uni. Southampton

• National steering group:
  – Key ministries, Treasury, KNBS, NCPD, UNFPA
Approach

Step 1  Scoping study: pinpoint priority evidence needs
Step 2  Validation

Frame:  NPOPA thematic areas
NPOPA thematic areas

- Older persons and the Law
- Poverty and sustainable livelihoods
- Health, HIV and AIDS
- Family, community and culture
- Food security and nutrition
- Infrastructure
- Education
- Training and ICT
- Employment and income security
- Social protection and services
- Cross-cutting issues.
Methods

• Mapping; conduct of systematic consultations with:
  − Relevant government bodies (incl. NBS/NCPD) across NPOPA areas (N=20)
  − Key civil society actors (N=4)
Questions

- Scope of/barriers to current awareness/action on ageing?
- What are priority evidence / information needs?
- What relevant data platforms/sources exist and (how) can they be built upon?
FINDINGS
Key findings I

• Lack of (sub)national evidence situation, contributions of older people impedes stakeholders’ ability to:

  – ‘Make case’ for resource allocation on ageing
  – Identify specific approaches for policy, advocacy, programming
Key findings II

- Stakeholders identify priority evidence ‘wish-list’: 17 topic areas and associated sub-themes
Key findings III

• Lack of such evidence not simply result of lacking data generation, *per se*.

• Reflects:
  – Limitations in data collection/analysis approaches in existing national survey/administrative data systems
  – Shortcomings in sharing/use of generated national data
Key findings IV

• Existing national data-platforms (survey / administrative) *can* and *should* be built upon to meet national priority evidence needs

• Requires systematic and step-wise effort
1. Examine existing survey/administrative tools, data-sets
2. Perform secondary analysis on relevant data
3. Establish regular, cross-sectoral mechanism for synthesis, sharing, exchange of generated evidence
4. Design protocols to enhance ageing-sensitivity of routine survey/administrative data collection
5. Prepare for national survey to address remaining evidence needs
• Engagement with national policy context
• Integration: ageing-related SDG and national policy frameworks/priorities
• Data for (cross-country) monitoring and data to enable policy/programme formulation
• Critical role for government agencies in consolidating raising political/national demand for:
  − Data
  − Capacity building/adaptation for data generation