

EVALUATION

**Data collection methodology and tools for supporting the formulation of evidence-based policies
in response to the challenge of population ageing in sub-Saharan Africa**

9TH TRANCHE OF THE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT

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EVALUATION

Data collection methodology and tools for supporting the formulation of evidence-based policies in response to the challenge of population ageing in sub-Saharan Africa

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INTRODUCTION

This evaluation was commissioned by the Division for Inclusive Social Development (DISD) of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (UNDESA). Its subject is the implementation of the project “Data collection methodology and tools for supporting the formulation of evidence-based policies in response to the challenge of population ageing in sub-Saharan Africa”, funded by the 9th Tranche of the Development Account. It was led by the Division for Inclusive Social Development¹ (DISD), with support from the Population Division and the Division for Statistics and Social Development of the UN Economic Commission’s for Africa (UNECA).² The rationale for the project, overall design, including location, implementing partner and intended schedule are fully set out in the Project Document.³

SUMMARY

1. Did the Project achieve its planned objectives and produce its expected results?

- The project has delivered a new survey-tool, the Multiple Indicator Survey on Ageing (MISA), which is valued by the project’s stakeholders and actual and potential users in sub-Saharan Africa, who participated actively in its development. Conducting the pilot built national capacity in Malawi and potentially beyond in identifying and responding to data gaps on ageing through survey development and the use of Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The results of the pilot are relevant for national policy development on ageing in and monitoring of progress with respect to the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The project succeeded in raising awareness about ageing across a range of stakeholders. It brought representatives of government, United Nations agencies and civil society together into dynamic national and regional workshops to further evidence based policy making on ageing.
- The project delivered in-depth reviews of data and policy on ageing in Malawi, Kenya and Uganda together with workshops which discussed their findings and fed into the design and planning of the MISA.
- Evidence is not available as to how the project will be taken forward within UNECA and the African Statistical Commission. It is not clear whether and how resources will be made available in-country and regionally for further use and development of the MISA. Follow up by UNDESA, development partners and civil society organisations will be required to ensure that the MISA and the project as a whole does not languish as a one-off good experience.

2. How efficient was the Project in achieving its expected accomplishments?

- The project was efficient in achieving its expected accomplishments, even if had limited resources and coped with delays in reaching essential agreements for work on the pilot in Malawi. According to the Expert Group

¹ Formerly known as Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD)

² Project Document. Page 4

³ 1415G. Data collection methodology and tools for supporting the formulation of evidence-based policies in response to the challenge of population ageing in sub-Saharan Africa (start date November 2015). Hereafter Project Document.

Meeting which reviewed the MISA in May 2018, the project “received the minimum requirement for its implementation.”

3. What factors account for the successful achievement or non-achievement of expected accomplishments?

- The commitment and energy of the UN team together with the commitment and interest of stakeholders - government, NSO and civil society - particularly in Malawi, all contributed to the success of the project. The international experts who participated in the project also made a significant contribution to its success.
- The practical management of the MISA by the National Statistical Office of Malawi.
- The participatory approach employed throughout ensured involvement of key stakeholders in Malawi from preliminary discussions and participatory workshops through to the execution of the pilot.
- The future use of the survey tool in Malawi and other African countries will depend on how the tool is promoted and resourced and the political will of government and their development partners to evidence-based policies on ageing. Decisions to invest in collecting and improving evidence and data on older people rest with ministries, not with national statistical offices, and also with donors. Older people are still not seen as a priority constituency for government policy.

4. To what extent are the Project’s identified results sustainable?

- Sustainability depends on the will of governments to commission and make resources available for similar surveys. On the positive side, all the people interviewed by the evaluators think that UNDESA and the NSO did a good job and have conducted a model survey with outputs (questionnaires and manuals) that, with appropriate modifications, could be used to undertake similar surveys in other sub Saharan African countries.

5. Recommendations

- Publicity about and promotion of the survey tool, both as a standalone instrument and one to be used in conjunction with other regular surveys, is needed throughout the UN system and with governments and civil society. Channels such as the Titchfield City Group on statistics on ageing, Statistical Commission for Africa, regional entities and national and regional processes to implement MIPAA and the SDGs can be used.
- At the same time advocacy and awareness raising is needed by all stakeholders to promote concerns regarding ageing and older persons so that they become a priority and are not left behind. Human and financial resources will need to be mobilised to support Malawi in the first instance to act on its stated good intentions to collect data on ageing through regular surveys.

SECTION 1

Project Objectives

The project was conceived to be “the starting point of a larger DESA initiative that aims to assist countries in collecting and analysing data on older persons in order to more accurately monitor the changing situation of older persons during the implementation phase of the 2030 Development Agenda.”⁴ Its core objective is “to develop a standard methodology to produce, analyse and deliver a data base of harmonised indicators on the situation of older persons in Africa.”⁵

The project document states that “The focus of the project is on the development of a harmonised survey tool for the generation of a robust knowledge base on the situation of older persons in Africa that can be used to support the development of evidence based policies and programmes in the region.”⁶ This survey tool, the Multiple Indicator Survey on Ageing (MISA), was to be “... developed in close collaboration with national and regional policy makers, statisticians and experts dealing with issues related to older persons in Africa, together with “survey guidelines appropriate for African countries based on a capacity building and learning approach.”⁷

The project document sets out in some detail the barriers and challenges faced by policy makers with regard to data and statistics related to older persons. The project will “... address this evidence

⁴ Ibid. summary

⁵ Ibid. p. 1

⁶ Ibid. page 27

⁷ Ibid. summary

gap to provide and to take advantage of this opportunity to systematically improve the status of knowledge on older persons at this critical juncture, particularly in the framework of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and the newly formulated SDG goals, targets and indicators to live up to the pledge that ‘nobody will be left behind.’ Evidence gaps on ageing and lack of information on the economic and social situation of older women and older men prevent “informed discussion of the policy challenges and opportunities that ageing may present.”⁸

The expected achievements were:

- The survey instrument, the MISA, available for use in other sub-Saharan countries;
- Strengthened capacity of government staff and other relevant stakeholders in selected African countries to produce and analyse statistical information on older persons for evidence-based policies on ageing;
- Increased capacity of government, in consultation with civil society and other stakeholders involved, to apply empirical data to formulate, review and adjust national policies on ageing.

Principal findings

Malawi was chosen for the pilot which was managed and conducted by the National Statistical Office of Malawi (NSO) in four rural districts in Malawi. Owing to budgetary constraints, it was not possible to pilot the study at national level, as initially expected.

The importance of reaching out to, including and involving other African countries, civil society and regional organisations was integral to the project. Three countries - Uganda, Kenya and Malawi - had all expressed interest and demand for DISD support to strengthen age-related data. The project commissioned reviews from national experts on ageing, which explored the availability or otherwise of age-related data in each country, their use in informing policies on ageing and made recommendations for the development of the pilot. National workshops in each country were organised to consider the findings of the reviews.

Two regional workshops, both held in Lilongwe, Malawi, were also held to engage a wider group of African countries together with regional stakeholders in the development of the survey tool. The first was held in July 2016 at the planning stage of the survey to take advantage of the expertise in this wider group of countries and regional organisations (ECA, the African Union -AU, the Southern African Development Community - SADC and the African Development Bank - AfDB). The second workshop, held 10 months after the finalisation of MISA in June 2018, was used to disseminate the findings of the survey to national and sub-regional policymakers and discuss the use of population data collected through the survey to improve evidence based policy on older persons. Technical experts also participated in the second workshop to review the methodology employed throughout the project and assess its suitability for use for elsewhere in Africa.

There was a strong focus on capacity building throughout the project. The importance of civil society working with older people was also emphasized. Key partners in the development of the project included HelpAge International, SARAN (South Africa Network of Older Persons) and MANEPO, the Malawi Network of Older Persons’ Organisations.

A note on timing

The Development Account Project started in December 2015 and was originally scheduled to be completed by December 2017. The first mention of a delay in the survey (MISA) is contained in the report of the Regional Workshop held in Lilongwe in July 2016 where the new date for the piloting of the survey instrument is given as the first quarter of 2017. However, the Memorandum of Understanding between the UNDESA and the National Statistical Office of Malawi (NSO) setting out the mutual responsibilities of the parties with regard to the MISA, was not finally signed until 22

⁸ Ibid. page 13

February 2017, occasioning a significant delay in the start of the survey. For this reason, the DISD requested and obtained a six months extension (see the first progress report of the project).

Survey field work was completed on 17 August 2017. The final manuals and results of the survey were reviewed at the Expert Group Meeting in May 2018. The existence of the tool and summary findings of the survey were shared by the office of the UN focal Point on Ageing at the first meeting of the Titchfield City Group on Ageing held in Chichester UK in June 2018.

SECTION 2

Ageing in sub-Saharan Africa

The growth in the number of older persons in sub-Saharan Africa and in the proportion of older persons in the population increases the need for policies on ageing which are based on evidence and accurate data. According to the project document: "Sub-Saharan Africa will experience rapid growth in the number of older persons in the population until at least 2050. The percentage of population aged 60 and above is projected to rise from 5.4 per cent in 2015 to 8.9 per cent in 2050. In absolute terms, this equates to a more than tripling of the number of older persons in Africa from 64 million in 2015 to 220 million in 2050."⁹

Despite these data, ageing is relatively neglected in terms of government policy. In Africa data on the social, economic and financial situations of older people are patchy. Major surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) exclude people aged 49+ and 64+ respectively, while other surveys do not disaggregate data by age. The WHO Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health (SAGE) is restricted to a few countries, just two (Ghana and South Africa), in the case of Africa. In Africa data collection on older persons is intermittent, not standardised, and often excluded from by age caps from existing data collection systems.

The United Nations, national governments and civil society organisations recognise that without data that is disaggregated by age it will not be possible to monitor progress towards commitments made in MIPAA (Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002) nor the Sustainable Development Goals 2015 with their commitment to "leave no one behind." "A general consensus exists," according to the project document "that sub-Saharan Africa is facing severe data challenges, particularly regarding data and statistics related to older persons. Rapid population ageing and growing absolute numbers of older persons globally and particularly in Africa demand the full and comprehensive inclusion of ageing matters into the formulation of goals, targets and indicators."¹⁰

This brief background establishes the urgent need for governments to formulate policies on ageing and hence relevance of the project.

National Reports

The country studies were done by experts in country known for their work on ageing. Each is detailed and thorough, reviews the evidence base and data gaps on older age in country and has specific recommendations. All three countries have national policies on older persons: Kenya – National Policy on Older Persons and Ageing (NPOPA – enacted 2009, revised 2014); Uganda – National Policy on Older Persons of Uganda (NPOP – enacted 2009); Malawi – National Policy on Older Persons (2016, to be reviewed in 2020). The three reviews agree that it would be useful to develop the specialised survey tool to complement data sets on older persons which were "... scanty ... compared to data on other subpopulation groups such as children under five years old and women of reproductive age."¹¹ The studies point out that this evidence is needed for domestic

⁹ Project Document – 9th tranche of development account. Hereafter referred to as "Project Document".

¹⁰ Ibid page 13

¹¹ Chintsanya, Jesman (2018). Methodology and Tools for Supporting the Formulation of Evidence-based Policies in Response to the Challenge of Population Ageing in Malawi. UNDESA . 12 June 2016

policy making on ageing, to further the MIPAA and national policy frameworks, and for capacity building on ageing at the national level. Each study points to the usefulness of a national survey on ageing to complement existing survey processes.

The DISD expert who reviewed the project also points out that surveys addressed to the general population are "... unlikely to provide either sufficient sample sizes of older people, given that they make a relatively small fraction of the population, or meet the specific data needs of this group. The appropriate instrument to address this data deficit is a specialised ageing survey. The content of such instruments is under the control of the survey organisers and information collected can be disaggregated by key sub-groups, the precision of results can be estimated, and in the longer-term consistency can be assured, while data from other agencies will usually be designed to meet the priorities of the agency's needs."¹²

The Kenya report points out that even when data is available on older persons it is not used for policy making, stating, "the circumscribed use of evidence in national policy formulation and action on ageing so far, contrasts with the considerable spectrum of potentially relevant, national data sources on older people that, in fact, exist in Kenya. Such data sources are comprised in a range of routine and one-off national surveys, in ministry or agency administrative information systems, and in other kinds of studies, such as audits."¹³ The recommendations of the report include "the development of a focused and incisive secondary analysis effort to generate an initial evidence base on the circumstances of Kenya's older population from existing survey, administrative, and other data sources, including quality and accessibility of extant administrative and other data needs"; pinpointing "a set of current priority topics, issues and specific queries to be addressed through a primary data collection initiative' 'as part of existing survey platforms and/or through a stand-alone survey on older persons."¹⁴

The Uganda report concluded that even though "There is a sound policy and regulatory framework which sets the stage for achieving the MIPAA and national objectives on population ageing, a substantial amount of data on older persons is available but not much of it has been analysed for policy purposes" and there is "paucity of information especially in some key areas such as Non-Communicable Diseases, access to health care, social value of older persons and age-friendly facilities. Above all, there are significant limitations in national data pertaining to older persons' own views, reflections and experiences." The recommendations of the Uganda report are to include "modules targeting older persons in the regular national censuses" as well as running a national survey on older people and analysing existing census survey data by age to increase understanding of the state of older persons and population ageing in the country.'¹⁵

The Malawi report comprehensively reviewed the state of administrative and survey data (including qualitative data) on older persons. Survey data in Malawi focuses on younger age groups, 15-49 for women and 15-54 for men. When surveys do include older people, they are categorised as 60 or older and seen as one group. The assessment highlighted the overall lack of disaggregated data by age and sex and the gaps of data on key issues affecting older people, including abuses related to witchcraft accusations. The assessment pointed to "the need to build capacity of relevant departments, which collect data on older persons to enable them carry out analysis, research and archiving capacity," and the importance of developing "... an instrument that captures important

¹² Michael Murphy. Project Overview (provisional title). In draft 08 07 18. Page 29. Professor Michael Murphy has been tasked with writing an overall account of the entire project. He did not participate in the implementation of the project.

¹³ Aboderin, Isabella & Owii, Hilda (2016). Data collection methodology and tools for supporting the formulation of evidence-based policies in response to the challenge of population ageing in Kenya. Page v.

¹⁴ Ibid. page vi

¹⁵ Nzabona, Abel (2016). Data assessment study of population ageing in Uganda. Page vi

aspects identified in this study regarding older persons, noting the importance of this “as Malawi domesticates MIPAA in its legal and regulatory frameworks.”¹⁶

The national reports highlight the lack and inadequacy of evidence and data on older persons and call for an instrument to collect these data which should inform government policy on ageing – and therefore establish the relevance of the project.

SECTION 3

Choice of country for the Multiple Indicator Survey on Ageing (MISA)

The expressed interest and commitment to be substantively involved in the project on the part of its Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare was critical in the selection of Malawi as the country where MISA was to be piloted.¹⁷ UNDESA also noted that the Malawi Government had created a supportive environment to address the concerns of older persons and is collaborating with its partners, especially local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in advocating and dealing with issues concerning older persons.

National Workshops¹⁸

National workshops were organized in conjunction with IRA Mission visits, for which there are full reports, and took place in Uganda (2-3 May 2016); Kenya (5-6 May 2016) and Malawi (17-19 May 2016). The national workshops discussed the findings of the country reports, feedback from the experts on the project overall, the suggested MISA survey instrument and sampling framework and identification of data gaps and priorities on a country by country basis. Each workshop was attended by UN agencies, academia and civil society, and in Kenya and Malawi had full participation of government. They provided important feedback about and input to the draft survey instrument. They were helpful in assessing levels of government engagement with the project.

Uganda

In Uganda the mission met with government ministries and agencies, civil society and academia and spent two days with local government officials in Mbarara district. These interviews and visits are well documented¹⁹ with the government providing ‘excellent support’ in their preparations. They culminated in agreements with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development on a number of “next steps”, on behalf of UNDESA and the government of Uganda on ageing. These included the sharing by UNDESA of census data analysis and the universal pension study of Malawi and a reflection on constraints such as limited financial and human resources and the need to mainstream ageing into other sectors of government.

The national workshop²⁰ assessed the status of empirical data for evidence-based policy formulation on ageing, diagnosed the knowledge-gap on ageing and identified and prioritised key issues to be addressed by the survey instrument. Academics and civil society provided input for this workshop, but no inputs were provided by government.²¹

¹⁶ Chintsanya, Jesman (2016) . Methodology and Tools for Supporting the Formulation of Evidence-based Policies in Response to the Challenge of Population Ageing in Malawi. Page 52.

¹⁷ Project document. Page 7

¹⁸ Reports of the Uganda (2-3 May 2016) and Kenya national workshops (5-6 May 2016) which discussed the reviews of ageing policy in those countries and the availability and use of age-related data have not been made available.

¹⁹ Summary report to Uganda 25 April – 4 May (Karoline Schmid)

²⁰ No report available

²¹ IRA Mission report of May 2- 6 2016

The conversation with the expert from Uganda²² who had attended the workshop and authored the assessment indicated that Uganda would be receptive to implementing the survey, given the Ministry's acknowledgement of the lack of data on old age and interest of the National Statistical Office of Uganda. His view is that the tool could be recommended to be used in conjunction with other instruments, with some modifications, but that there would still be a need for a specific survey even if more questions on old age were included in the census.

Kenya

The mission to Kenya focused on the workshop which was designed to assess the status of empirical data for evidence-based policy formulation on ageing, identify the knowledge-gap in Kenya on ageing and to identify and prioritise key areas to be filled through the survey instrument. It was well prepared and supported with government - particularly the Department of Social Services, Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services of the Government of Kenya – and with civil society and academia contributing to the discussions. No report on the workshop has been made available. Meetings were also held with UNODC and UNDP on potential collaboration with the project.

Regarding the Kenya workshop the draft report states, "The workshop provided important input into the development of the survey instrument on ageing for Africa that was piloted in Malawi in 2017," and identified "... data gaps and [made] recommendations for data needs for Kenya, including those that could be collected via the MISA survey instrument."²³

Malawi National Workshop (17-19 May 2016)

The Malawi National Workshop, for which there is a report, reviewed the assessment available data on older persons in Malawi, identified gaps in data required for evidence-based policy on older persons and reviewed and validated the draft survey instrument concerning its suitability for the Malawian and sub-Saharan African context.

The workshop was attended by 25 participants from Government Ministries, the NSO, civil society, the United Nations system, the African Development Bank and academia and research. They reviewed the draft household and individual questionnaires and sampling manual prepared by the UNDESA consultants in the light of analysis of available data on older persons in Malawi and the gaps in data that had been identified for evidence-based policy on older persons. The workshop validated the draft survey instrument in terms of its suitability for the Malawian and sub-Saharan African context. This outcome was considered by UNDESA and Malawi government officials as a critical input into the development of the survey instrument which, at that time, was expected to be piloted in Malawi in the fourth quarter of 2016. It was also noted by DESA that it "further engaged all stakeholders in in-depth discussions on the critical importance of sound empirical evidence for policy implementation."²⁴

The Chief Elderly Programmes Officer, Department of Disability and Elderly Affairs, who was involved throughout confirmed his general satisfaction with the workshop and Malawi's commitment to the project, underlining its importance for Malawi, given problems to date in collecting data on older persons.

A second objective of the Malawi meeting was to discuss the findings of a feasibility study on a universal pension in Malawi undertaken by the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare in collaboration with HelpAge International.²⁵ The meeting reviewed experiences of the

²² See appendix for list of conversations held

²³ Michael Murphy – draft project report, dated. 08 07 2018 Page 26

²⁴ Karoline Schmid. Report of workshop 17-19 May 2018

²⁵ The feasibility study was published in July 2016. Available at http://ageafrica.net/wp-content/uploads/Malawi_Feasibility-study-July-2016.pdf

development and implementation of national universal pension schemes in Tanzania, Mozambique and Zanzibar. The analysis presented, and the outcomes have been reported as providing “the foundation for the development of further steps to be undertaken to introduce a universal pension system in Malawi.”²⁶

The survey tool – Multiple Indicator Survey on Ageing (MISA)

As we have seen, the project document establishes at length the need and rationale for this project. At its core is the development of a methodology for a pilot survey, to “...develop a standard methodology to produce, analyse and deliver a database of harmonised indicators on the situation of older persons in Africa.”

The project outputs, held jointly by the NSO and UNDESA, are

1. Interviewer, field supervisor, field supervisor and survey cost estimation manuals.
2. Household questionnaire to identify all age-eligible respondents and provide basic household data.
3. Individual questionnaire for individuals aged 60 and above.
4. Sampling Manual.

Together they comprise the survey instrument which is now available for use, with appropriate adaptation, in other countries.

Sampling

The Sampling Manual was finalised after the July 2016 Regional Workshop held in Malawi. Advised by the UN Population Division, it sets out the principles that must be followed to produce reliable survey results. The sampling frame was based on the data and cartographic materials from the 2008 Malawi Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were based on the census enumeration areas (EAs), with boundaries of the EAs were clearly identified on census maps.

Experts on surveys on ageing recommend a sample of 2000 individual aged 60 and older. This number provides enough interviews to allow disaggregation of estimates by broad age groups, gender and rural/urban and/or major ethnic groups. For MISA initially a sample of eight districts was considered. Owing to budget considerations, this was reduced to four while the number of primary sampling units (PSUs) per district was increased to provide more reliable results at the district level.

The final selected districts were Mzimba, Lilongwe rural, Mangochi and Nsanje. These districts cover different geographic regions, ethnic groups and other characteristics. They also have the highest proportion of older individuals aged 52 years or older in the 2008 Census data. The consequence of this decision is that the survey only provides indicators for the four selected districts, so it is not possible to obtain national level indicators from the survey data.

Once the enumeration areas (EAs) within the districts were selected (40 EAs in each district), the National Statistical Office (NSO) undertook a household listing using 2008 census data. Listing was carried out before and separately from the survey itself. The purpose of the listing was to identify households containing one or more persons aged over 60. The advantages of undertaking listing as a separate exercise are that it eliminates bias that might be caused by interviewers excluding hard-to-reach households. The complete listing provides the total number of eligible households from which those to be interviewed are selected by random sampling.

The NSO reported that field work for household listing went according to plan. The listing was done using the CAPI which reduced time for data entry of listing forms at the office and speeded up the selection of households to be sampled. Household listing training took three days. It provided

²⁶ Karoline Schmid. Report of workshop 17-19 May 2018

instruction on how to update the sampling frame and how to conduct household listing, including how to contact local chiefs to inform them about the survey and to obtain their co-operation.

The total number of sample persons age 52+ was estimated by multiplying the number of eligible households selected by the average number of elderly persons per household. Finally, the effective sample size for elderly persons age 60+ was estimated by multiplying the total number of sample individuals aged 60+ by 0.9, based on a conservative estimate of the response rate and the smaller percentage of persons age 60+ compared to 52+.²⁷ The outcome was that 2,930 52+ year olds identified from the 2008 census provided 2,637 completed interviews of 60+ year olds in 2017, with a response rate of 97.1%.²⁸

Questionnaires

The questionnaires were carefully composed, taking into account ageing studies in other parts of the world together with surveys undertaken in Africa. A Professor of the University of Pennsylvania, who is working on the Malawi Longitudinal Study of Families and Health, was commissioned to draft the MISA questionnaires. The Statistics Division of UNDESA, invited to provide technical expertise, ensured the survey conformed to international standards, provided guidelines on how the survey should be conducted, and scrutinised and approved the initial questionnaires.

The questionnaires were discussed at the July 2016 regional workshop and the national workshop in Malawi in 2017. Modifications were made at these workshops for use in Malawi. There is trade-off involved between using questions contained in other surveys, which enables international comparisons to be made, and using questions specially designed to elicit evidence on particular national issues which meet the needs of national policy makers.

After the household interview, the individual interview with the older person collected information under 14 categories: demographics; physical health (including communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and HIV/AIDS); mental health; health care utilization; health insurance coverage; support and help received and provided within the household; financial support; caregiving to children in the household; employment status; retirement benefits and pensions; access to social programs and benefits; abuse of older people; perception of ageing, loneliness, and day-to-day experience of older people.

While no substantive difficulties were reported in administering the questionnaires the Expert Group Meeting held in May 2018 in New York highlighted the challenges of translation into local languages. The meeting observed that 'Employing bilingual assistants to undertake on-the-spot interpretation of the questions into local languages could lead to potential data quality issues.'²⁹

Survey teams

NSO recruited 40 survey personnel for household listing and 40 for main survey fieldwork (enumerators) who had prior knowledge of household listing and data collection with the use of CAPI technology. One third of survey personnel were female. Selection of survey personnel was also based on the knowledge of the local language where the survey was conducted. The survey team consisted of the survey manager, data manager, CAPI/data management consultant, IT support, six supervisors and eight field-teams consisting of one team-leader, four interviewers and a driver per team. The 40 interviewers were experienced freelance staff and the eight supervisors were all permanent NSO staff members.

²⁷ Jesman Chintsanya (2018). Aging in sub-Saharan Africa: Multiple Indicator Survey on Ageing (MISA) in Malawi (Final report on project). Page 14

²⁸ Ibid. page 16

²⁹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Inclusive Social Development (2018). Reviewing Methodology Developed for Multi-Indicator Survey on Ageing (MISA) in sub-Saharan Africa: Report of the Expert Group Meeting (United Nations) page 5

Training of the personnel for listing and enumerators took place over two weeks. Enumerator training was supported by the CEO of MANEPO³⁰ 'to train on the manner they should expect them to undertake the survey, and the appropriate approach needed to speak to older persons' including the need 'not to rush the interview and to look for levels of understanding³¹'. The CEO stated in interview he was very happy to be engaged in this process as he could support in a practical way the work of the enumerators, due to his knowledge of working with older persons.

The DISD expert who reviewed the project thought more time could have been given to the training but noted also that the enumerators conducted the interviews with sensitivity and in a respectful and culturally appropriate manner. Interviewers were provided with a calendar of events for each district with which to jog the memory of respondents and were given more time than usual to conduct their interviews so that they could expect to complete three or four interviews a day.

CAPI (Computer Aided Personal Interviewing).

Interviewing with CAPI technology - recording responses on installed software on tablets - has significant advantages over paper based recording of interviews in improving accuracy, reliability and efficiency. CAPI, however, requires significant investment of time, before interviewing begins and requires that tablets be available on which to record interview responses. The utilization of CAPI also depends on availability of and access to reliable internet services.

DISD expert reports that the CAPI programming part of the project took a substantial amount of time, by a highly proficient specialist programmer, in part because the whole project was completely new. This work had to be undertaken before the fieldwork phase. Allowance for this will need to be built into the timetable of future surveys on ageing. Although later users of the instrument will be able to build on this investment in programming and have the current questionnaires, the need for competent and experienced staff in CAPI to be involved with the project at the questionnaire design stage is necessary to ensure that questions can be efficiently programmed, since this can be more difficult to do at a later stage.

The CAPI consultant, reported that there are certain technical issues that need to be managed, such as synchronisation of the back-office server with the machines in the field and in other aspects of the field operations. Another technical problem, which was overcome, was that a very late stage the project had to switch the version of CSPro, the software that was being used with CAPI, because of a bug in CSPro that it was not possible to work around. Although the bug was fixed quickly, by that time the interviewers were already in the field. Another difficulty is that CSPro does not have any mechanism for importing a translation of the questionnaire. This means that it is not possible to prepare a translation offline, into a text file, and then have CSPro import it. It has to be typed directly into CSPro, a rather laborious and error-prone process. Translation of the original questionnaire is challenging from a software development perspective and should be taken into consideration in future surveys.

The NSO Director, who coordinated the NSO participation in the project from the beginning, said its staff had some experience with CAPI in the Demographic and Health Survey and other small scale surveys but they needed assistance in the use of CAPI.

SECTION 4

View of MISA

MISA was undertaken with minimum resources needed to see it through to completion. It was not possible to do a nationally representative survey for reasons already given; and budget constraints

³⁰ Malawi Network of Older Persons

³¹ Interview with Andrew Kavala

also meant that a number of questions (e.g. migration) raised in the July 2016 workshop could not be added.

Clearly the provision of additional time and resources will inevitably contribute to further improvements. In the words of the IRA 'the sky is the limit' with surveys; cost is a big constraint, as every question in a survey can be budgeted. There will be a balance between what is wanted now, what can be collected and for what reason, and the cost implications. However, once a basic survey exists it is possible to develop modules for specific issues, such as migration.³²

Translation of questionnaires into local languages is a challenge. The inclusion of translated scripts into CAPI has to be carefully planned and completed in advance. The use of tablets requires good internet and their availability. In fact the delay in doing field work due to final agreement on the MOU worked to the project's advantage as tablets held by the NSO could be made available to the project, as another project in which they were being used had been completed.

The survey was welcomed because it provided for the first time an opportunity to document the situation of older people. The Executive Director of MANEPO, said "the project is the first in history of Malawi to look issues of older persons in Malawi – it is a landmark study, and a turning point, and will mark a shift for policy to be inclusive of older persons."³³

It is important to note the satisfaction expressed by project participants, UN government and civil society, that the project was participatory and it had been possible to modify and improve questionnaires through regular communication with the IRA and through participation at the workshops. The regional representative of HelpAge International was pleased that key recommendations by those working with older people (for example, issues relating to assets; health; land ownership etc) had been taken up, together with recommendations on contextual language used (e.g. relating to ownership of land). He noted that rights language had been incorporated and that respondents had no difficulty understanding the questions contained in MISA because they used the same terminology as the population census. The DISD expert commenting on the May 2016 workshop, said "This is one of the few meetings where policy makers, data producers (NSOs), and data users (researchers, civil societies) had the opportunity to work together to review the survey instruments and to exchange many country experiences." His report emphasises the learning that took place and participants "appreciation for this opportunity to learn and exchange experiences on issues on older people."³⁴

Potential use of MISA

Overall informants regarded these tools as internationally credible, and said they could be used outside Malawi, to undertake standalone surveys or to be used to add additional modules to existing surveys such as the DHS. One informant, however, said that the DHS is already a long survey, with interviews taking between three and four hours and that adding additional questions would be burdensome. The major constraint will be human and financial resources to conduct the surveys.

In Malawi, the Chief Elderly Programmes Officer, Department of Disability and Elderly Affairs said that data from the pilot survey will be used for planning and policy making, including for the review of the 2016 National Policy for Older People in two years' time. The evaluators were also told that outcomes from the survey will feed into the review process and will help inform and build the capacities on ageing of different ministries (Economic Planning, Labour, Finance, Health, Home Affairs) and of other organisations working on issues of ageing.

³² Interview with Karoline Schmidt

³³ Interview with Andrew Kavala CEO MANEPO

³⁴ Michael Murphy draft project report. op.cit. page 28

Overall conclusions of the Expert Group Meeting held in May 2018 affirm that the tools of the MISA are a “vital initial step in developing a standard methodology to produce a database of reliable and harmonized indicators on the situation of older persons in sub-Saharan Africa.” The enthusiastic participation in the development of the survey instrument by government, United Nations, independent experts, academics and civil society was particularly important and innovative. The meeting concluded that “the pilot survey results can inform feasibility and identify modifications needed in the design of a larger survey, taking into account the recommendations in the report to further enhance and finetune the instrument towards a standardized approach for data collection on older persons in sub-Saharan Africa.”³⁵

SECTION 5

Conclusions

The pilot was unique in ensuring the participation of all relevant stakeholders at the national and regional levels. The successful testing of MISA, from design and planning through implementation, has provided a proof of concept for a survey on ageing which could be carried out at national level in Malawi and, for the other sub-Saharan countries, with appropriate modifications, the basis for a standardised approach to data collection on older persons.

The MISA survey methodology was developed according to international best practice and in a participatory way. It was successfully piloted in Malawi and delivered highly policy-relevant data. A survey tool now exists which can be built on and adapted for other African countries according to national circumstances. It is valued by civil society and, in the case of Malawi, will provide evidence and data on ageing for the review in two years’ time of its 2016 National Policy for Older Persons. The Chief Elderly Programmes Officer, said that he expected the survey and its findings to be formally adopted by means of a ministerial declaration and that this declaration could contain a commitment to a regular survey on ageing, to be conducted by the NSO, potentially every five years. This will depend on the availability of funding and donors may well be approached.

The engagement of the NSO in Malawi in the implementation of the project is to be commended. The delay in implementation of the project appears to have had beneficial consequences. The survey was conducted and managed by the NSO, rather than a research institution, as initially envisaged, with assistance and input from international experts. The delay also meant fortuitously that the tablets used for CAPI, which were in use earlier in 2018 in another survey, were available for use by the MISA survey teams, and that the survey was conducted in the dry season.

The future use of the survey instrument will depend on the desire of governments in sub-Saharan Africa to direct resources into gathering evidence about the situation of older persons in their countries. In addition to the question of resources, awareness about ageing, intersectoral cooperation and political will at national and regional level are needed to bridge the evidence gap.³⁶ National statistical offices are service providers, directed and funded by ministries, or sometimes by external donors, who first have to be convinced of the need for evidence and data on older people to inform their policies. When asked what the next steps were to bridge the evidence-policy gap, participants in the regional workshop held in Malawi in June 2018 agreed that concerted advocacy was needed to convince governments of the need to bridge the evidence and evidence-policy gaps.³⁷

The continuing championing by UNDESA of ageing and the MISA was raised by a number of interviewees. It is much appreciated that UNDESA has driven this project with energy and determination.

³⁵ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Inclusive Social Development (2018). Reviewing Methodology Developed for Multi-Indicator Survey on Ageing (MISA) in sub-Saharan Africa: Report of the Expert Group Meeting (United Nations). Hereafter EGM. Page 8.

³⁶ Project document. page 13

³⁷ Malawi Regional Workshop Report, June 2018. Page 6.

Recommendations

The survey tool, and the findings of the pilot, will need to be systematically shared and promoted. UNDESA can encourage this, through its Capacity Development and Partnership Coordination Section, the UN Programme Unit on Ageing and through its ongoing work on ageing with governments, with UN Agencies and its collaboration with civil society.

Experts, government officials and civil society representatives in Malawi and Uganda said that they were waiting for the official release of the final project report, so it can be formally launched in-country- in the case of Malawi - and processes set in motion to disseminate its findings. It is positive that the existence of the tool and its findings has been shared within the recently established Titchfield City Group on Ageing by DISD representatives.

It has not been possible to determine fully how UNECA and the Africa Statistical Commission will take the survey forward. It is therefore recommended that further discussions be held with the UNECA and the Africa Statistical Commission regarding the use of the survey instrument.

APPENDIX 1 – ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES³⁸

| Objectives | Achieved |
|--|--|
| Establish a knowledge-base for three African countries based on an analysis of available data at the national level and identify gaps in data required for policy formulation, monitoring and implementation at the national level. | Yes - through the assessments |
| Contribute to the establishment of a standardized survey tool to collect systematically relevant, reliable and timely information on the economic and social situation of older persons. | Achieved |
| Facilitate the engagement of older persons as well as civil society in the design of the survey instrument, data collection, validation, reporting, policy formulation, and the monitoring and evaluation process. | Unclear: representatives of organizations of older people did participate in workshops and engaged with the process, but we have no record of older people in their own capacity attending workshops or being consulted on the tool. |
| Benefit older persons to ensure their involvement in decision making on issues related to their well-being. | To be seen in the light of the data process – not clear in the deliverables |
| Enhance awareness of the situation of older persons, their needs and possibilities to meet address the existing gaps; | Partially achieved. More needs to be done. |
| Enhance capacities of statisticians, academics, policy-makers and civil society to jointly engage in the design of a survey instrument and to understand the validity of empirical data for policy formulation, monitoring and reporting. | Achieved, especially in Malawi |
| Enhance capacity of government officials to engage in consultation with statisticians, researchers and civil society in national policy making, monitoring and evaluation processes. | Achieved, especially in Malawi. The focus on the NSO was strategic and important |
| Raise awareness of governments of the needs of older persons (through the evidence collected and presented) and increase the public administration's willingness to recognize the needs of older persons and to allocate resources to address their present and future needs. | Partially achieved. Kenya, Uganda and Malawi have policies on older people but, to date, they have not been informed by evidence and data. Future progress will depend on dissemination of the findings of the tool |
| Enhance the capacity to design, use and validate survey tools for evidence-based policies at the regional level. | For subsequent follow up. No evidence given to evaluators to date from ECA or other regional bodies – although they did participate in some meetings |
| Enhance the capacity to use evidence for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation. | Achieved. Tool now exists which can be used. Networking and evidence sharing is in place and data obtained from the tool shows its policy relevance. |
| Increase networking and sharing of best practices on evidence-based policy making and related data collection methodologies across sub-Saharan Africa. | Partial. There was good participation in the Malawi workshops. The challenge will be to maintain interest and commitment. |
| At the African level, through the involvement of regional stakeholders, the project will provide instruments for governments, academia, civil society and related research institutions to enhance their capacities to improve and utilize the empirical evidence base on the situation of older persons in their respective countries. Documentation on the survey methodology and training manuals will provide the basis for further capacity building in the region. | The training manuals for CAPI and the questionnaires provided by MISA are now available for use in other countries. How and when they are used will depend on follow-up by international, government and civil society stakeholders. |

³⁸ Project document. Page 25. Summary of project objectives.

APPENDIX 2 – EVALUATION SUMMARY

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the Project achieve its planned objectives and produce its expected results? | <p>Yes. MISA was carried out successfully. The experience of managing and conducting MISA has enhanced the capacity of the National Statistical Office and has built ownership of the project in Malawi.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How efficient was the Project in achieving its expected accomplishments? | <p>Given the resources available for the project, it was efficient in achieving its expected accomplishments</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What factors account for the successful achievement or non-achievement of expected accomplishments? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The participatory approach involving key stakeholders in Malawi in preliminary discussions 2. Participatory workshops 3. The practical management of the project by the NSO <p>Some factors are beyond the control of UNDESA. Decisions to invest in collecting and improving evidence and data on older people rest with ministries, not with national statistical offices, and also with donors. Older people are still not seen as a priority constituency for government policy.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are the Project’s identified results sustainable? | <p>Sustainability depends on the will of other governments to commission similar surveys. On the positive side, all the people interviewed by the evaluators think that UNDESA and the NSO did a good job and have conducted a model survey with outputs (questionnaires and manuals) that with appropriate modifications could be used to undertake similar surveys in other sub Saharan African countries.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How replicable is MISA in other African countries? | <p>The output of MISA consists of the questionnaires (household and individual); manuals for listing, sampling, CAPI, supervisors, interviewers. It constitutes a package which, with appropriate changes made for local situations, can be used in other countries.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDESA – and other participants, if they are willing – needs energetically to promote the MISA experience in other countries and, as it is starting to do, to work with the Titchfield group on statistics on ageing. • UNDESA, international partners and civil society organisations need to do more to promote concerns regarding ageing and older persons so that they do become a priority for governments. • UNDESA together with donors need to provide the resources to enable the Malawi government to act on its stated good intentions regarding ageing and systematically collecting data on ageing. MISA should not be allowed to languish as a one-off good experience. |
| <p>Learning and conclusions</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General opinion among people interviewed by evaluators was that MISA was “pretty good”. 97% response rate was excellent. • Other countries wanting to use the survey instrument would have to adapt it to take local circumstances into account: questions about education; social protection; retirement; occupation would be among those that have to be adjusted. • Questions about cognitive health are a challenge. • It is the opinion of the EGM that the MISA was conducted with the minimum resources necessary. Had there been more substantial obstacles to overcome, the outcome may have been less positive. • The use of CAPI was positive but it is essential that a CAPI expert be available for the entire life of the project, from the design stage to end of the field work. • Thorough training in the use of CAPI is essential • It is important to test the programmes thoroughly in advance • Since internet connectivity may be a problem, back-up including having pen and paper questionnaires available should also be considered. |

APPENDIX 3 – REGIONAL AND GLOBAL POLICY ENVIRONMENT

Regional and global policy environment

In 2002 38 African countries (North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and Small Island States) attended the 2nd World Assembly on Ageing in Madrid and signed up to the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) which in its final paragraphs calls for systematic review of implementation. The three priority directions of MIPAA are: 1. Older persons and development; 2. Advancing health and well-being into old age; and 3. Ensuring enabling and supportive environments. Review and appraisal of MIPAA takes place every five years in the Commission for Social Development. In 2015 African member states agreed the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The 2030 Agenda includes a specific pledge to 'leave no one behind' and contains age inclusive language ("people of all ages", "older persons", "all people"). Responses to ageing feature in the Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 11 with specific reference to older persons in three of their targets.

The Means of Implementation of the SDGs detailed in Goal 17 calls for partnerships, investment and better evidence and data to measure achievement of the goals and targets. In the context of this project, SDG Target 17.18 has special significance with its call to "... to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts."

The MIPAA implementation report of the African region to the MIPAA 3rd review and appraisal in 2018, held at the Commission of Social Development in New York, singled out the lack of age disaggregated data and data on older persons as key barriers to Africa Member State implementation of MIPAA and for age inclusive approaches to SDGs implementation. The ECA presentation to the review stated: "Results from the third review and appraisal in Africa shows that data on various indicators disaggregated by age and sex are limited and available only in a few countries in the region. Involvement in later-life research by Government agencies, universities and independent researchers is very low. Overall, few countries have data pertaining to social, economic, demographic and health characteristics of older persons. Only a few countries provide an accessible repository where data and evidence on population ageing dynamics is available to concerned stakeholders, therefore limiting in-depth understanding and robust analysis of older persons' issues in the region."¹

The importance of data and evidence on older persons for age relevant policy making and budget setting is reflected in the outcome resolution of the 3rd review and appraisal. Paragraph 2 recognises the link between MIPAA and the SDGs: Member States are encouraged to "strengthen further the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action and use it as a tool for the inclusion of older persons in the implementation and attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals."¹ Paragraph 24 highlights the need for improved age specific data, stating: "the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, [are encouraged to] support national efforts, upon request, and to provide funding for research and the collection of data disaggregated by age, in addition to data disaggregated by sex and disability, in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate, practical and specific information and analysis on ageing, gender and disability, such as for policy planning, monitoring and evaluation."¹

On 9 March 2018, during its 49th session, the UN Statistical Commission endorsed the proposal to establish the Titchfield City Group on Ageing, which will work until 2022. City Groups include representatives from national statistical agencies who voluntarily participate to discuss and address specific thematic challenges in the development and implementation of statistical methodologies. The Titchfield group will develop standardised tools and methods for producing both data disaggregated by age and ageing-related data and encourage countries to do so. It will play a leading role in the development and communication of new standards and methodologies.¹

APPENDIX 4 – PROJECT TIMELINE

| | |
|--------------|--|
| 2015 | |
| 15 11 01 | Project start date - 01 November 2015; scheduled end date 31 December 2017 |
| 2016 | |
| 16 02 01-05 | IRA – Mission to Malawi (1-5 February 2016) |
| 16 04 25 | IRA Mission to Uganda and Kenya (Uganda,25 April-4 May; Kenya, 4-6 May 2016) |
| 16 05 02 | Uganda workshop – 2-3 May 2016 |
| 16 05 05 | Kenyan national workshop – 5-6 May 2016 |
| 16 05 17-19- | Malawi national workshop – 17-19 May 2016 |
| 16 07 17 | IRA Malawi mission 17 – 22 July 2016 |
| 16 07 18 | Sampling manual – after July 18-21, 2016 |
| 16 07 19-21 | Regional workshop. Malawi 19-21 July 2016. |
| 16 12 01 | Malawi MISA survey start date – December 2016-18 August 2017 |
| 16 12 01 | CAPi support begins (development & programming – Dec 2016 to June 2017) |
| 2017 | |
| 17 02 06 | IRA Malawi Mission 6-14 February 2017. |
| 17 02 08-10 | Training workshop, Zomba |
| 17 02 28 | Translation of questionnaires (Chichewa and Chitumbuka) completed |
| 17 03 15 | Complete list of human resources required for survey |
| 17 05 01-03 | Household listing organised and training conducted |
| 17 05 04 | Household listing begins |
| 17 05 31 | Household listing completed |
| 17 06 01 | Sample of eligible households to interview selected (10 days) |
| 17 06 08 | Household and individual questionnaires published by NSO |
| 17 06 08 | Interviewers’ manual published by NSO |
| 17 06 08 | Supervisors’ and editors’ manual published by NSO |
| 17 06 12 | Household Listing Training and Field Data Collection Report published by NSO |
| 17 06 12 | CAPi Users’ Manual published |
| 17 06 30 | CAPi support ends |
| 17 07 03 | Training of interviewers begins (10 days to organise and conduct training) |
| 17 07 14 | Training of interviewers completed |
| 17 07 20 | Fieldwork (data collection interviews) begins – 30 days |
| 17 08 11 | Deadline for extension request. New project deadline 30 June 2018 |
| 17 08 18 | Fieldwork (data collection interviews) ends |
| 2018 | |
| 18 05 15-16 | Expert Group Meeting in New York |
| 18 06 26 | National workshop Malawi |
| 18 06 27-28 | Regional workshop Malawi |
| 18 07 18 | Draft report and findings of the pilot submitted to DESA by Dr Jesman Chintsanya |

APPENDIX 5 – INTERVIEWS HELD AND REQUESTED

| Institution | Date | Name | Position |
|---|---|--|---|
| UNDESA | Yes Various | Salvatore Favazza favazza@un.org | Social Affairs Officer Capacity Development and Partnership Coordination Section. |
| UNDESA | Yes 23.8.18 | Oleg Serezhin serezhin@un.org | Chief Capacity Development and Partnership Coordination section, DISD |
| UNDESA | Yes 11.9.18 | Srdjan Mrkic mrkic@un.org | Chief of Demographic Statistics in United Nations Statistics Division |
| UNDESA | Yes 15.8.18 | Karoline Schmid schmidk@un.org | Chief of Fertility and Family Planning Section, Population Division |
| UNDESA | Yes 17.09.18 | Rosemary Lane lane@un.org Amal Rafeh rafeh@un.org | Senior Social Affairs Officer Chief Programme on Ageing Unit |
| U of Pennsylvania | Yes 30.08.18 | Iliana Kohler ivkohler@gmail.com | Consultant (expert on development of questionnaires and survey developer) |
| Government of Malawi | Yes 19.9.18 | Steve Vinkhumbo chimenyangasteve@gmail.com | Chief Elderly Programmes Officer, Department of Disability and Elderly Affairs |
| U of Malawi | Yes 30.8.18 Amended 17.9.18 | Jesman Chintsanya jchintsanya@cc.ac.mw | Consultant (data analysis and national report writing, pilot implementation) |
| Malawi Statistical Office | Yes 10.9.18 Requested No reply | Mr. Medson Makwemba hopemakwemba@gmail.com Mercy Kanyuka mkanyuka@gmail.com | National Statistical Office Malawi Collaborator(s) |
| Malawi MANEPO (CSO) | Yes 19.9.18 | Andrew Kavala | Executive Director, MANEPO Malawi Network of Older Persons Organisations) |
| HelpAge International Africa Regional Office | Yes 11.9.18 | Dr Prafulla Mishra prafulla.mishra@helpage.org Roseline Kihumba roseline.kihumba@helpage.org | Regional Representative for Africa International Policy Officer |
| African Population & Health Research Centre Nairobi | Requested No reply | Isabella Aboderin iaboderin@aphrc.org | Consultant (Kenya report) |
| Kenya National Bureau of Statistics | Requested Not confirmed | Henry Osoro osorohz@gmail.com | Senior Statistician/Assistant Manager (Population) |
| Makerere University, Kampala | Yes 17.9.18 | Abel Nzabona abel.nzabona@gmail.com | Consultant (Uganda report); School of Statistics and Planning |
| Africa Development Bank , Cote D'Ivoire | Requested No reply | Alice Nabalamba a.nabalamba@afdb.org | Chief Statistician AFDB |
| Population and Youth Section UNECA | Requested No reply | Gideon Rutaremwa rutaremwa@un.org | Population Affairs Officer |
| London School of Economics | Yes 22.8.18 | Michael Murphy m.murphy@lse.ac.uk | Consultant - Professor of Demography |
| Independent computer software consultancy | Extensive emails | David Beckles becklesd@compuserve.com | Consultant |

APPENDIX 6 – QUESTIONS ASKED OF INTERVIEWEES

- Role in and contribution to the project
- Overall assessment of the project – its success and limitations
- Opinion on how the project was conducted, including participation
- Opinion on Survey development and its content
- Opinion on the questionnaires, including its modifications and why
- Opinion about collaboration in country – government, national Statistical Office, civil society, Un agencies
- View of the national assessments and workshops
- Practical issues of pilot implementation – use of CAPI, identification, experience and training of 40 enumerators, experience of doing the pilot
- Reason for and impact of delay in implementation
- Opinion about the results and the potential use of the data obtained
- Next steps in Malawi
- What would respondent like to see happen next
- Views on potential roll out of the MISA