

**A. Guiding questions for the focus areas of the X Session of the Open-ended working group on Ageing: Education, training, life-long learning and capacity building**

1. Right to education, training, life-long learning and capacity building in old age is guaranteed by Education Act No. 5/1978 together with the National Education and Training Policy of 2010, National Education Policy of 2014 and National Policy on Older People of 2003

2. Issues:

- i. Fund
- ii. Materials
- iii. Qualified human resources

Challenges

- i. Lack of fund hence inability to meet educational expenses
- ii. Shortage of teaching and learning materials
- iii. Lack of qualified human resources/teachers

3. Steps taken are

- i. Establishment of retirement program for the purpose of preparing staffs for productive and meaningful retirement
- ii. Attending on job trainings
- iii. Establishment of evening programs in higher learning institutions to equip employees with knowledge and skills

4. Establishment of Tanzania Institute of Adult Education

5. The studies are available particularly in Institutions of higher Learning

6. Age is not a limiting factor in relation to education

7. Existing mechanisms are:

- i. Court of Law
- ii. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG)
- iii. Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
- iv. Local Government Authorities (LGAs)

## **B. Guiding questions for Normative Framework of the Issues Examined at the IX Session of the Open-ended working group on Ageing: Long-term and Palliative Care**

1. There is the National Policy on Older People of 2003 and National Health Policy of 2007. They both have no legislative foundation, rather than the Executive foundations
2. Normative elements are:
  - i. Free medical services. All orderly person who were not employed are given special identity cards to enable them receive free medical services in government hospitals only, through the Community Health Fund-CHF. This goes hand in hand with every district council setting a budget to guarantee older people's membership in Community Health Fund. Further, the government has introduced a cadre of community based health workers to deal with health issues of older person. Retired older employees receive free medical service and care through National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) in any registered hospital. In all cases there is a special desk in all government hospitals to deal with health issues of older person.
  - ii. *The home based care services.* Here some older people are given free home based service like shelter, food and clothes. The home based services are owned by the state (example: Njolo in Kilimanjaro, Nunge in Dar es Salaam, Sukumahela in Singida region) others are owned by either NGOs or CBOs (example Kolandoto in Shinyanga Region). The home based services are not enough to cater for the number of older people who are 5.6% of the whole population of Tanzania.
  - iii. Special desks at the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare Older people and Children Head Quarter and in all District Councils dealing with issues and challenges facing older people.
  - iv. Through the Tanzania social Action Fund (TASAF) older person receive services that assist them in getting food, shelter and clothes. TASAF which will operate until 2022 serves in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar
  - v. Provision of monthly pensions to retired older employees
  - vi. House tax exemption to older people who own shelters on non profit bases

3. Is the improved quality of life of patients and their families facing problems associated with life threatening and illness
4. **Policies and programs are**
  - i. National Policy on Older People of 2003
  - ii. National Health Policy of 2007.
  - iii. National campaign of "*Older people first*"
  - iv. LGAs are implement a program of establishing older people's data base to facilitate the provision of social services
5. a. **Best practices are:**
  - i. present of a "special window" that provides services to older people, and in case there is no such window older people are given "*first priority*" in getting medical treatmentb. **Challenges are**
  - i. Shortage of fund to meet medical care costs to older people
  - ii. No law to regulate older people's rights despite the establishment of National Policy on Older people
  - iii. long distance to reach health service
6. **Measures adopted**
  - i. Establishment of health centre at every Ward in every District
  - ii. Distributing medicine in every health centre
  - iii. Establishment of the National Social Protection Policy to cover (NSPP) to cover the provision of medical care, treatment and socio pension to older people and people with Disabilities by July, 2019 (this policy is at Ministerial level.
7. Yes, through older people' council established in district councils and through Civil Society Organization such as Help Age International
8. **Judicial and non judicial mechanisms are**
  - i. Court of law
  - ii. CHRAGG
  - iii. LGAs
  - iv. Ministry of Health, gender older people and Children