

Endnotes

1. The member States are: Algeria, Bahrain, the Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, the State of Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.
2. For a detailed discussion on the demographic trends and the socioeconomic situation of older persons, please refer to PDR8. https://archive.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/publications/files/population-development-report-8-english_0.pdf.
3. DESA produces “estimates” of demographic trends from 1950 till present, and “projections” of future trends from present till 2100, using a variety of assumptions concerning population dynamics.
4. Based on data from DESA, 2019a.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Based on data from DESA, 2020.
9. In PDR8, the ageing transition was estimated to have begun in the late 1990s. However, the high influx of migrants and refugees due to instability in neighboring countries, who today constitute nearly 25 per cent of the total population of Lebanon, delayed the projection of the onset of the ageing transition till the late 2010s.
10. Based on DESA, 2019a.
11. United Nations General Assembly, 2021.
12. ESCWA, 2018a.
13. Based on ILO, 2021. See chapter 2 and annex 1 for details.
14. Based on DESA, 2019b.
15. DESA, 2019b.
16. United Nations General Assembly, 2021.
17. ESCWA, 2018b.
18. DESA, 2018.
19. WHO, 2020b.
20. Except for the State of Palestine for which data was not available.
21. WHO, 2020c.
22. Ibid.
23. ESCWA, 2020.
24. UNESCO, 2021a.
25. Ibid.
26. United Nations General Assembly, 2021.
27. UNESCO, 2020.
28. Ibid., 2021b.
29. United Nations General Assembly, 2021.
30. ESCWA, 2019b.
31. For instance, older persons who during their working lives have practiced different professions or worked in different sectors may be covered by two or more pension schemes (and thus obtain “half” a pension from each). Others may be simultaneously covered by contributory and non-contributory social protection, or by more than one non-contributory programme.
32. An additional hurdle is that beneficiary data are frequently reported using different age-spans.
33. For example, as part of the overall SDG data collection effort, ILO regularly collects data from national sources on the proportion of older persons (defined for this purpose as persons above statutory retirement age).
34. The proportion of older persons receiving a pension is one of the data series used to measure the progress on SDG indicator 1.3.1 “Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable”. For more information, see <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>.
35. However, some country data may pertain to coverage of both contributory and non-contributory schemes, whereas other country data may be limited to contributory schemes. ILO data should therefore be interpreted with caution.
36. It may be noted that Lebanon’s GDP per capita has since 2019 declined considerably.
37. ILO, 2019.
38. With regard to certain countries, the data include earlier retirees and thus are not strictly speaking limited to older persons.

39. Social Insurance Organization, 2021.
40. Ibid., n.d.
41. Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale (Tunisia), n.d.
42. For more details about targeting methodologies in Arab countries, see ESCWA, 2021b.
43. See, for instance, Arab Monetary Fund and World Bank, 2017; Robalino, 2005.
44. Gemayel, 2020; AFP, 2021.
45. Law 148 of 2019, Article 35.
46. Law 1 of 2014, Article 90; Law 24 of 2019, Article 14. See also World Bank, n.d.
47. For instance, in 2019, almost 60 per cent of SSC old-age pensioners in Jordan received a pension below JOD 300 (\$1,000 at PPP) – less than two thirds of the average 450 JOD (\$1,545 at PPP). In Tunisia, similarly, more than 60 per cent of old-age pensioners as of 2017 received pensions of less than three fourths of the average level. See Social Security Corporation, n.d.; Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale (Tunisia), n.d.
48. In Morocco as of 2019, CNSS pensions received by newly retired older persons were on average 9 per cent higher than those received by older persons overall (Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale (Morocco), n.d.). In Jordan, new retirees received pension that were fully 29 per cent higher than the overall average (Social Security Corporation, n.d.).
49. Public Institution for Social Security, 2019.
50. Law 10-12 of 2010, Article 24.
51. As of 2009 the Algerian monthly minimum wage stood at 12,000 DZD. By 2020, it had been increased to 20,000 DZD.
52. The Karama programme in Egypt is an exception in the sense that the benefit is an individual entitlement.
53. ESCWA, 2019b.
54. Selwaness and Ehab, 2019.
55. ESCWA, 2019b.
56. Law 10-12 of 2010, Article 14.
57. See, for instance, Ayadi and Zouari, 2017; Oudmane and others, 2019; Selwaness and Ehab, 2019.
58. Abdel-Rahman and others, 2021.
59. These two schemes were merged in 1995.
60. Ibid.
61. Ibid.
62. Ibid.
63. Current GDP at market prices.
64. For a discussion, see for instance Mkandawire, 2005.
65. According to an evaluation undertaken by IFPRI, "the leading exclusion factor for the poorest quintile was receiving a government pension or having a government job". (Breisinger and others, 2018, p. 84).
66. For an extended discussion, see ESCWA, 2019b.
67. Black, 2020.
68. Gadbois and others, 2021.
69. Brooke and Jackson, 2020.
70. Maltese and others, 2020.
71. Ting and others, 2020.
72. Hodge and others, 2017.
73. Fitzpatrick and others, 2021.
74. Hussein and others, 2020.
75. Comas-Herrera and others, 2020.
76. Spasova and others, 2018.
77. Pani-Harreman and others, 2021.
78. Ostner, 2018.
79. Lotfalinezhad and others, 2021.
80. Fernández and others, 2020.
81. Weatherly and others, 2020; Hussein and Ismail, 2017.
82. Lotfalinezhad and others, 2021.
83. Looman and others, 2019.
84. Kane and others, 2020; Hussein and Ismail, 2017.
85. Boggatz and Dassen, 2005; Hussein and Ismail, 2017; Kane and others, 2020.
86. World Economic Forum, 2021.
87. Budreviciute and others, 2020.
88. Booth and others, 2012.
89. Ismail and Hussein, 2019.
90. Robinson, 2020.
91. World Bank, n.d.
92. DESA, 2019a.
93. Ibid.

94. Chapter 1.
95. World Bank, n.d.
96. DESA, 2019a.
97. Khan and others, 2017.
98. World Bank, n.d.
99. DESA, 2019a.
100. Khalil and others, 2018.
101. Saudi Arabia, Family Affairs Council, 2021.
102. Information provided by the Family Affairs Council.
103. Yusuf and others, 2015.
104. Knight Frank, 2019.
105. Colliers International, 2020.
106. Saudi Ministry of Health, 2021; Saudi Health Council, 2020.
107. World Bank, n.d.
108. Ibrahim, 2019.
109. DESA, 2019a.
110. Talaat, 2020.
111. AlMasry AlYoum, 2021a.
112. Information provided directly by the Egyptian Ministry of Social Solidarity.
113. Egypt Today, 2021.
114. AlMasry AlYoum, 2021b.
115. Boggatz and Dassen, 2005; Hussein and Ismail, 2017.
116. Greek Community of Alexandria, n.d.
117. Hussein, 2019.
118. <https://www.pssru.ac.uk/pub/shblog/SessionII1200A.pdf>.
119. <https://en.enow.gov.eg/الصفحة20%الرئيسية>.
120. Baseera, 2021.
121. AlMasry AlYoum, 2019.
122. Baladna El Youm, 2019.
123. Information provided directly by the Ministry of Social Solidarity (January 2022).
124. Direct communications with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (1 December 2021).
125. Information provided directly by the Ministry of Social Solidarity.
126. Looman and others, 2019.
127. Georgiadis, 2013.
128. Ismail and Hussein, 2021.
129. There is no available information on LTC spending in any country in the Arab region nor in other LMICs, hence in the absence of these the model is made against countries with available information (i.e. OECD countries).
130. World Bank, n.d.
131. Chomik and Piggott, 2018.
132. De Henau and others., 2017.
133. Hodge and others, 2017.
134. World Economic Forum, 2021.
135. ILO, 2018.
136. Skills for Care, 2020.
137. ILO, 2018.
138. United Nations General Assembly, 2021.
139. ESCWA, 2019a.
140. DESA, 2021.
141. De la Maisonneuve and Martins, 2013.
142. The author is grateful for the contribution of Mohamed Ismail, Affiliate Research Fellow, University of Oxford, the UK. Mr. Ismail conducted the cost estimation model for the three country case studies included in this report based on the model in Ismail and Hussein, 2021.
143. Baldwin and Fellingham, 2013; McNeish, 2016.