Ageing and Long-Term Care in the Middle East and North Africa: Opportunities and Challenges to Enhancing the Wellbeing of Older Persons and their Families

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Disclosure Statement



Speaker:

Dr. Shereen Hussein

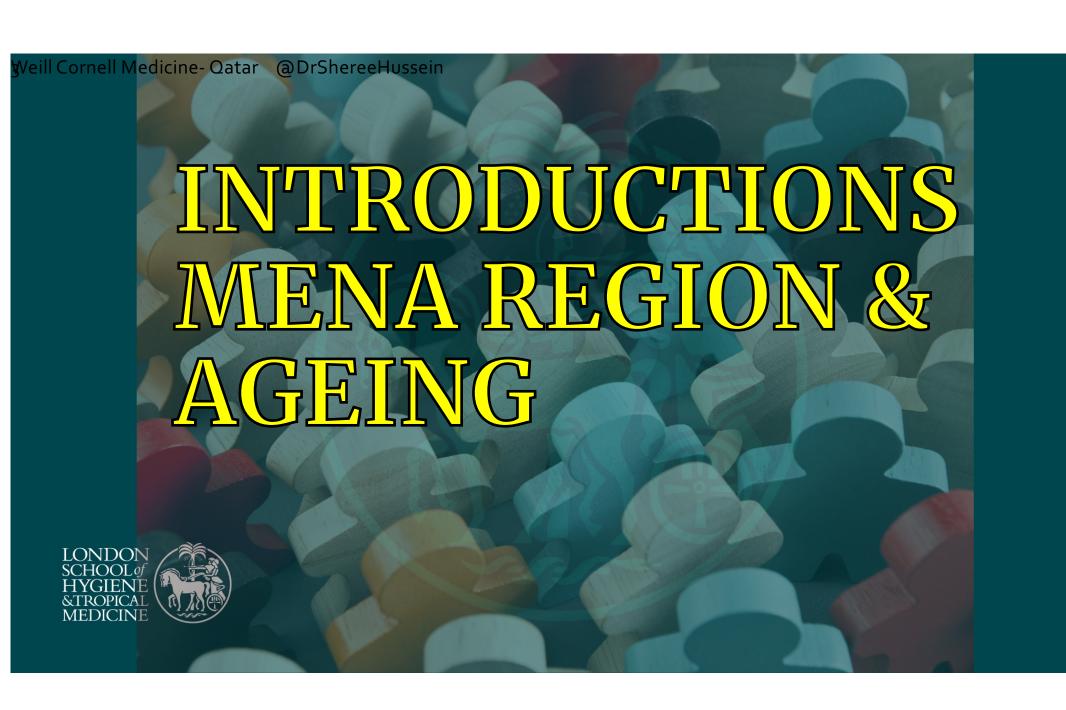
- Has no relevant financial relationships to disclose
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Learning Objectives



- ➤ Identify and describe trends and developments related to population ageing in the MENA region.
- Discuss the concepts of wellbeing and healthy ageing in the MENA region.
- Examine the opportunities and challenges to promote the wellbeing of older persons in the region (including current long term care provisions and participatory opportunities).
- Explain some policy and practice interventions to support the wellbeing of older persons that are likely to be suitable to the cultural context of MENA.



Cultural Contexts



'Treasuring' older people

Re-constructing 'real' vs.

rhetoric values

Healthy and meaningful

ageing process

Care is a family 'business'

Care ability and burden

- Younger populations dominate the policy agenda
- Obesity and co-morbidity
- Physical (in)activity
- Isolation and loneliness
- Care options
- Support mechanisms
- Regional and socio-economic differences
 - Within and between countries

Diversity



High Income

 Bahrain; Kuwait; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; United Arab Emirates Group 3b: Generalised provision

• Jordan, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia

Upper Middle Income

• Iraq; Jordan; Lebanon; Libya;

Group 3a: Isolated provision

 Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, West Bank & Gaza

Lower Middle Income

 Algeria; Djibouti; Egypt; Iran; Morocco; Tunisia; West Bank and Gaza Group 2: Building capacity

• United Arab Emirates

Low Income

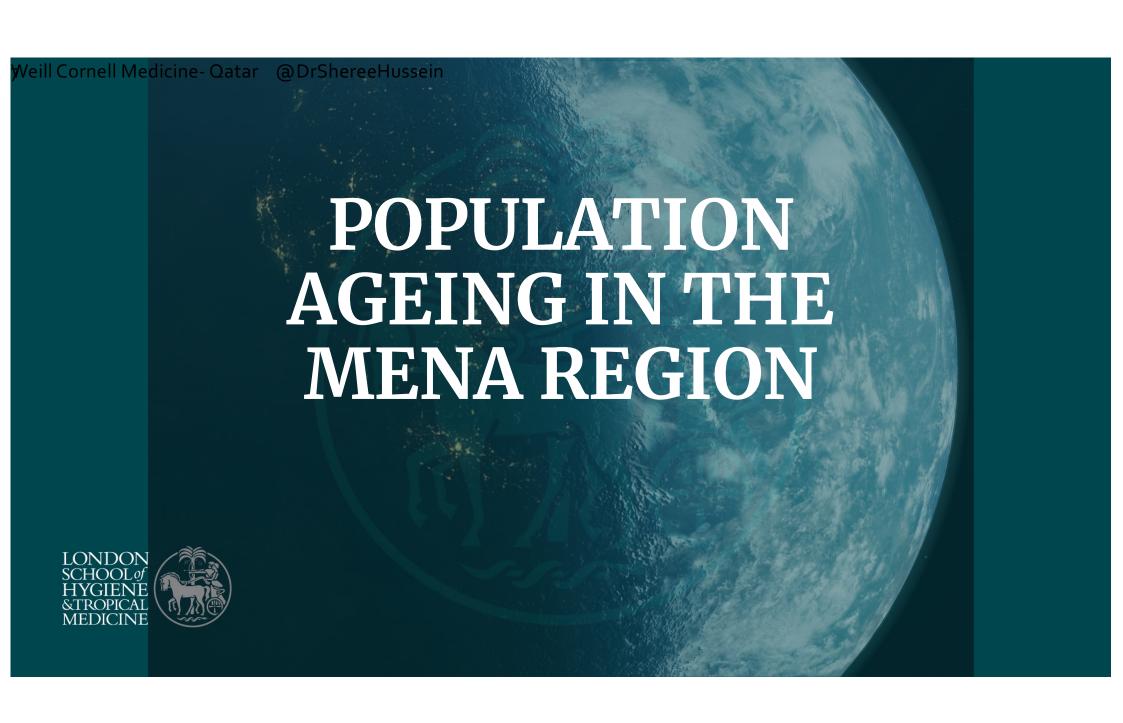
• Syria; Yemen

Group 1: No known activities

• Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Djibouti

Income level

Palliative Care



What is Population Ageing?



Changes to the whole structure of a population

Measurements

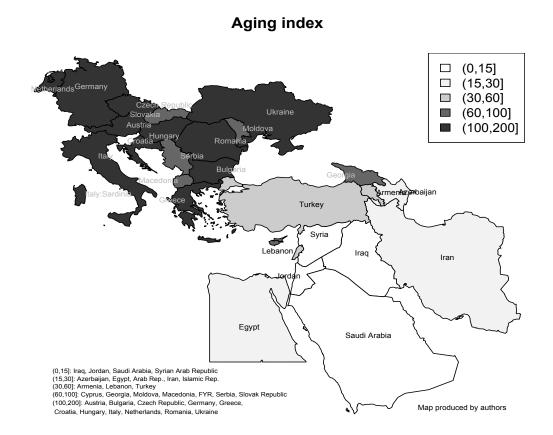
- Age Index
- Age dependency ratio,Percentage over 65+
- Dynamic: prospective ageing

- Societal/population level
- Linked to economic productivity (retirement)
- Individual's perception of ageing
 - What one can and can not do!
 - Expectations from and opportunities at old age
- Differentials by societal & individual factors
- Variations in health and wellbeing at older age is not random

Population Ageing the context of MENA Region



- 'Rapid' process of ageing
 - Fast and steep
- High level of unpreparedness
 - Health and care services
 - Infrastructure
- Social & economic opportunities
- Social-determinants of health and wellbeing at old age
- Nested within other demographic dynamics (pop. growth & dividends)
- Socio-political structures
- Perceived age-related roles & duties

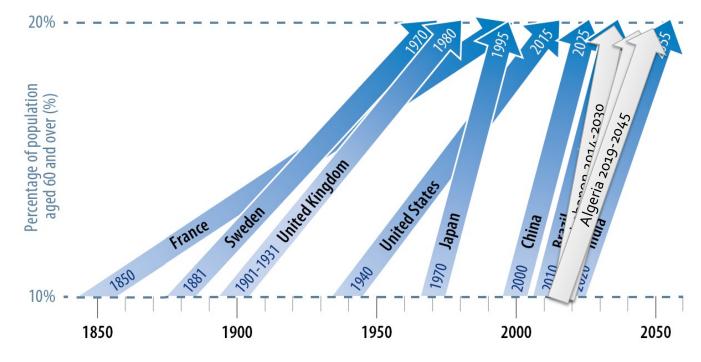


Pace of population Ageing



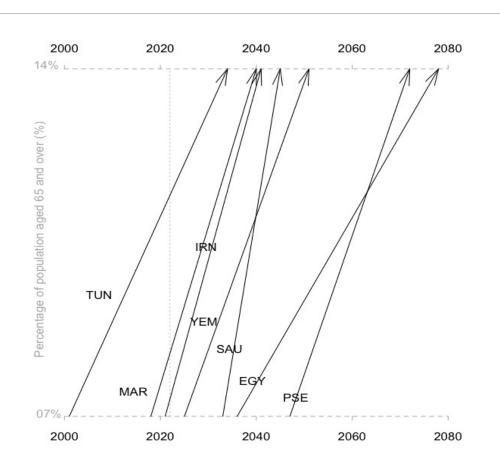
By 2050, 80% of the world older people will be living in

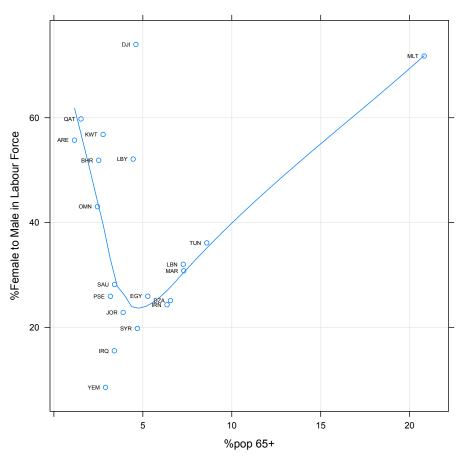
LMICs



The pace and stage of population ageing vary across countries







THE WELLBEING AND HEALTHY AGEING IN THE MENA REGION



More than just numbers



The meaning of ageing

- No typical definition
- Varies within and across individuals, societies and groups
- Desired & unwanted outcomes



Image credit: unsplash

- The notion of 'Growing older'
 - Connotations of experience and frailty
 - Maturity and dependency
- Age-conscious societies
- A Growing attention to
 - Life-long learning
 - An increased importance of enhancing wellbeing and quality of life
- Not all years gained are spent in good health
- Huge observed levels of inequalities at old age

Not all years gained are healthy years



- Both life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are increasing
 - Nature longevity limit?
 - HLE not growing as fast as LE
- → High number of years lived with LTC needs
- → Significant gender, ethnic & socio-economic differentials
- → Differentials within and across countries

	LE- M	LE-F	HLE-M	HLE-F
France	79.8	85.1	71.1	73.1
Germany	78.7	84.8	69.7	72.1
Italy	80.9	84.9	71.2	72.6
Netherlands	80.4	83.2	71.4	71.5
Norway	81.1	84.1	71.1	71.6
UK	79.8	83.0	69.6	70.6
Algeria	76.2	77.5	66.7	66.1
Egypt	69.6	74.1	62.3	63.7
Iran	75.7	79.1	66.0	66.5
Lebanon	74.0	79.2	65.1	67.1
Morocco	71.7	74.3	63.7	63.7
Turkey	76.4	80.7	67.8	69.0

Average LE & HLE at birth in 2019, source: World Health Organization

Health and epidemiology in the region



High prevalence of chronic disease among older persons

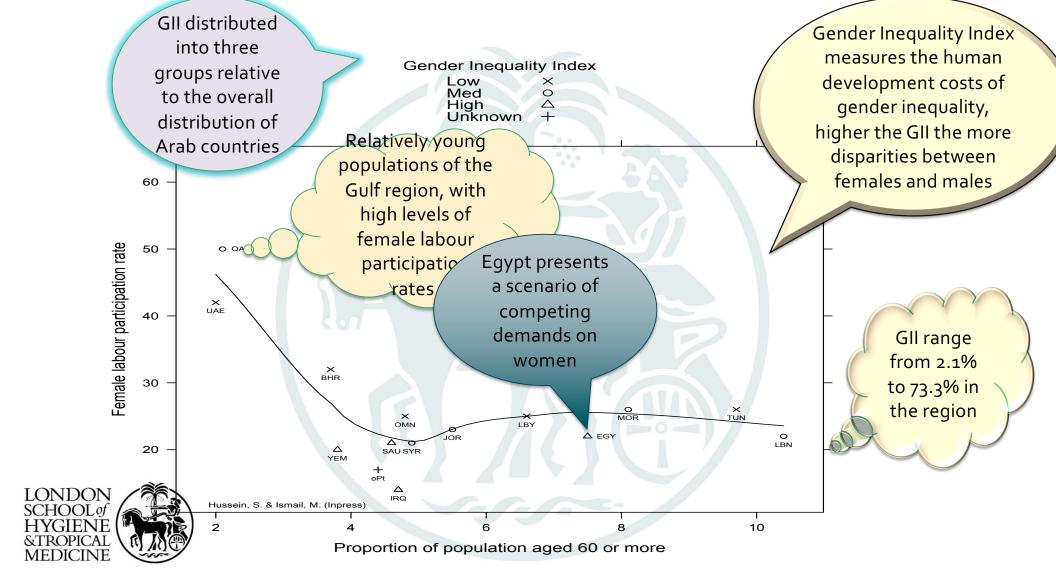
 In GCC countries, the prevalence of Type 2 diabetes and obesity is unusually high relative to the rest of the world

The number of older persons with non-communicable diseases in the region is expected to reach 1.3 million in 2030, nearly 50% higher than in 2015

 The percentage of older persons suffering from at least one chronic disease ranges between 13.1% in Djibouti and 63.8% in Lebanon, with the majority of the countries having rates above 45%

Based on limited studies, it is estimated that the prevalence of dementia among older persons (60+) is currently around 6%

- Likely to be an under-estimate, yet, it is expected the number of people to suffer from dementia in the region to reach 4.7 million in 2040



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Source: Hussein and Ismail (2017)

Inequalities at Old Age

RECOGNITION

- Self-recognition
- Cultural visibility & class
- Assumptions otherness

(MIS)REPRESENTATION

- Inclusion (exclusion) –
 the environment
- Participation
- Media representation

negative



OLD AGE INEQUALITIES

LIFE COURSE & SOCIAL CAPITAL

Source: Hussein, S. (2020) Migration Gender and Social Inclusion.

Opportunities and challenges to promote the wellbeing of older persons

Ageing in Place

Long life learning at later life

Economic participation

Recognition & Participation

Financial wellbeing

LTC beyond personal/medical care

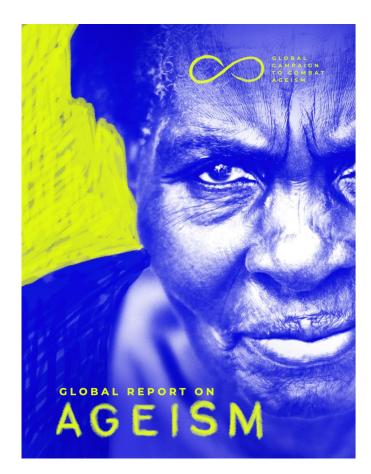


COVID-19

Ageism, Social Norms & Isolation



- Pre-existing & new perceptions
- ➤ Definitional challenges: what does 'ageism' mean in different contexts and settings?
 - > Benevolent and hostile elements
- Operates at different levels: cognition, emotional & actions
- Different components: stereotyping; prejudice and discrimination
- Intersectionality: age, disability, gender, race etc.



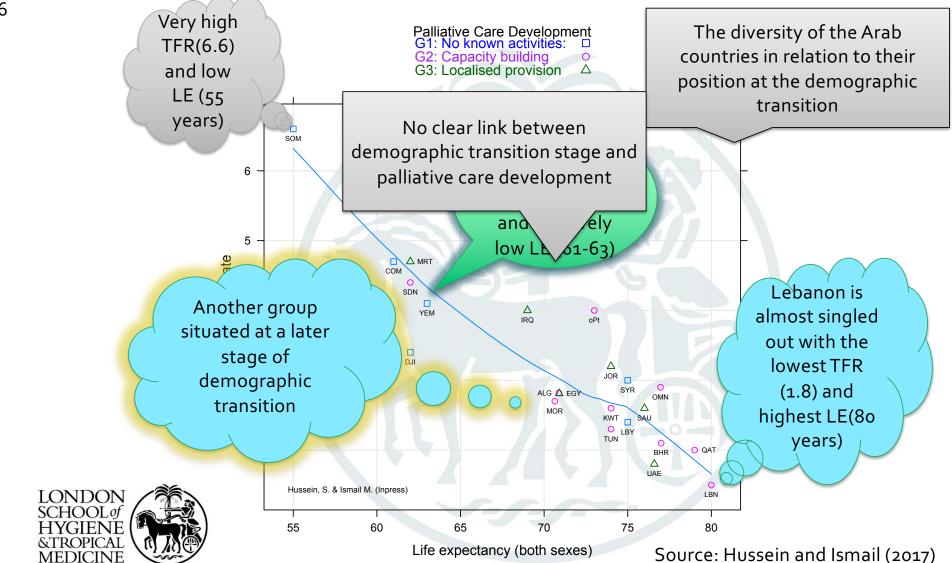
LTC eco-systems in the MENA region



- Universal health coverage remains an aspiration
- LTC is in a policy blind-spot, for many reasons
- Reliance on families (traditional hubs of care)
 - Within a context of dynamic changes in family structures, living arrangements ...
- Environment & infrastructures

Quality of life & inequalities

- Some recent national, regional and global policy attention
 - Narratives of intergenerational solidarity, families
 & ageing in place
- Limited LTC services
 - Primarily community based, NGOs and informal arrangements
- Lack of acknowledgment of caring burdens (provided mainly by women)
- Opportunities: population dividends & labour supply



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Opportunity: intergenerational support



With population ageing there are more and more four generations coexisting

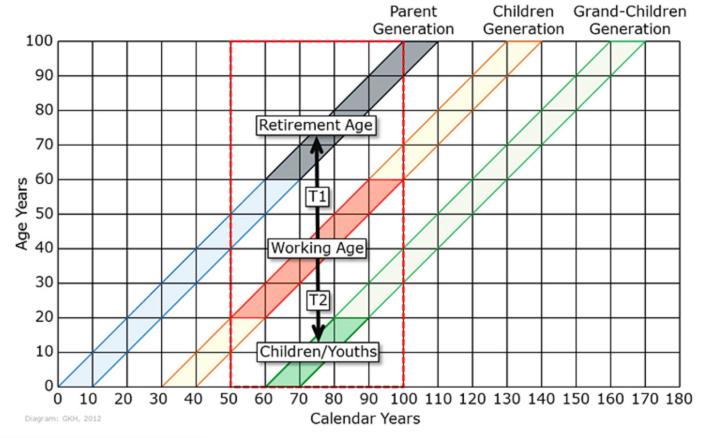


Chart prepared by: Gerhard K. Heilig, 2012

Note: The diagram covers a period of 180 calendar years. Each generation has a maximum life expectancy of 100 years.

Challenges to intergenerational relations



Changes in the core kin social network

Marriage; Childless older people; Living alone

Demographic changes

Migration and geographical proximity

Both internal and international migration

Globalization and technological changes

- 'virtual' intergenerational relations- with potential positive impacts
 Potential competing priorities
 - Fiscal pressures- caring for older people and labour force participation
 - Impact on use of space among lower socio-economic groups older people residence and independence

Women in the sandwich 'Janus' generations



Those with at least one generation 'above' them and one generation 'below' them to look after

 Being simultaneously a child to an older parent and a parent (or grand parent) to a child or a young person

Women may occupy this position for several decades

Stress and strain over a long period of time

Possible impacts on labour participation, wellbeing and general health

However, it is not proven to be a 'zero-sum' game for the Janus generation

Very debatable issue, the need for more data and research

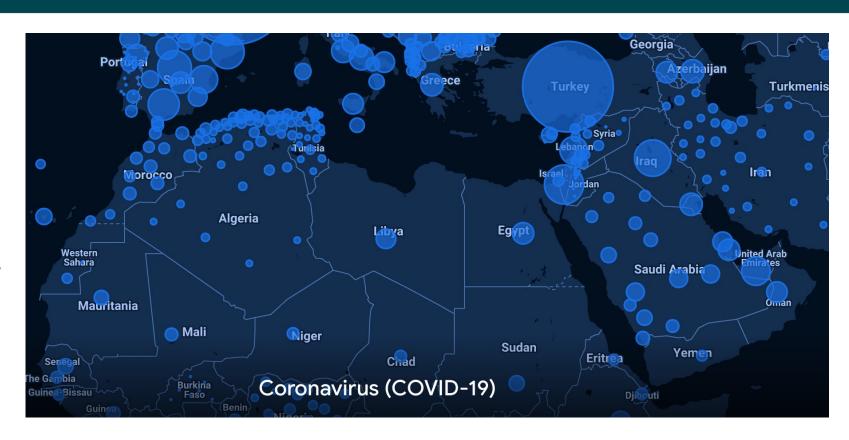
Challenge: COVID19 and Older people wellbeing



Infections levels high in certain 'hot spots'

Differences between actual & reported cases

Lack of widespread testing



Sources: data relates to early 2021- Wikipedia, The New York Times, JHU CSSE COVID-19 Data

Implications of COVID19 in the MENA region



- > Economic impact:
 - On the individuals & household income
 - Countries
- > Employment
- > Education
- ➤ Mobility
- > Remittances
- Older People



Recent Research on the Wellbeing of Older People during COVID19 in the MENA Region



Summary of activities

- Group discussions
- Virtual Workshops
- ➤ Telephone Interviews (11)

From May-December 2021
Supportive tools

- Doctori Pilot (survey n=216)
- Facebook page
- > Tailored exercise videos
- Blogs & articles

- Key findings from interviews
 - Reduced levels of social and physical activities
 - Risks of deconditioning
 - Social isolation
 - Reduced access to health and care services
 - Disease management and control
 - Significant negative impact on physical and psychological wellbeing
 - The potential role of technology & social media

Impact of COVID19 on older people- interviews with older people and their carers



Significant reduction in physical/social activities:

Including social visits, going to work or running errands

تقليل الزيارات للاقارب او عدد مرات التنزه او التسوق

(older person (man); 65)

Reduction in medical checks and visits to health professionals

تقليل الزيارات الدورية للاطباء او المستشفيات والخوف من التعرض للاصبابة بالفايروس في مثل هذه الاماكن

(Family carer (daughter in law), 80 years)

Isolation especially for older people who are living alone

قبل الكرونا كنت باروح رحالات كتير ، بنشوف اماكن جديده ونتمشي ونمارس انشطه كتير. الكرونا خلت الواحد مش عارف يخرج لوحده، محتاج حد يمسكه عشان يمشي لان فيه خوف من كتر القاعده فالبيت وكمان الناس اللي ممكن تقابليهم متعرفيش ممكن يعدوكي. المشي نفسه بقي صعب. فالتاثير سلبي جدا علي صحة الواحد. انا بقالي اكتر من ٦ اشهر مخرجتش من البيت. كنت بأروح النادي مرتين بالاسبوع دلوقتي انا خايفه اخرج لوحدي

(Older person, woman, living alone, 81 years old)

Deconditioning and Reduced Muscle Strengths



ماما كانت نشيطه جدا وكل يوم كانت بتنزل النادي لغاية سنتين فاتت كانت بتنزل لوحدها. السنتين اللي فاتوا بقينا ننزل معاها شغاله. البيت اربع ادوار مفيش اسانسير وكانت تنزل وتطلع مفيش مشاكل. حصل موضوع الكرونا وعدم النزول حصل تدهور غير عادي. مره واحده حركتها محتاجه حد يسندها حتى لو داخله الحمام . مبقتش تقدر تمشي لوحدها. لازم تتسند. مكانتش كده. كانت بتنزل اربع ادوار وتروح النادي وتطلع تاني لوحدها. الكرونا كان ليها تاثير سلبي جامد على صحتها.

(Family carer (son); 90 years old)

خطوتها قلت الاول كانت تطلع وتنزل السلم ونخرج ونروح النادي دلوقتي لأ مش عارفين نعمل اي حاجه و هي مبقتش تقدر دلوقتي بسبب طول الوقت قاعده ... دلوقتي بامشيها بالعافيه شويه شويه بالراحه لكن مش بتقدر زي الأول

(Formal carer, 86 years old)

POLICY AND PRACTICE INTERVENTIONS TO SUPPORT THE WELLBEING OF OLDER PERSONS



Policy opportunities



Fiscal constraints

Competing policy priorities

Challenges to traditional
social structures

 Extended families, closednet communities

Environment & infrastructure Awareness & stigma

• E.g., Dementia

- A growing interest in global ageing, particularly healthy ageing
- The UN decade of health ageing (2021-2030) building on the 2030 SDGs
- An interest in LMIC and the MENA region in developing ageing policies and supporting the community as a whole
- Realization of the need for data, evidence and dialogue
- A new initiative to bring stakeholders together (MENARAH)

Global policy context



The United Nations (UN) 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Goal 3: "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages"
- Goal 5: "achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls";
 and
- Goal 11: "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable"

International polices on

 Age-discrimination; active ageing; social protection of older persons and accessibility to public transport, goods and services

Population Ageing as a Policy Issue in the Region



The region has historically shown a strong commitment to social welfare

- Post independence
- Majority linked to employment
 - E.g. pensions and retirement schemes, however, favouring public sector and can be regarded as gender biased
- Universal health and education service
 - but actual delivery is relatively poor in most countries

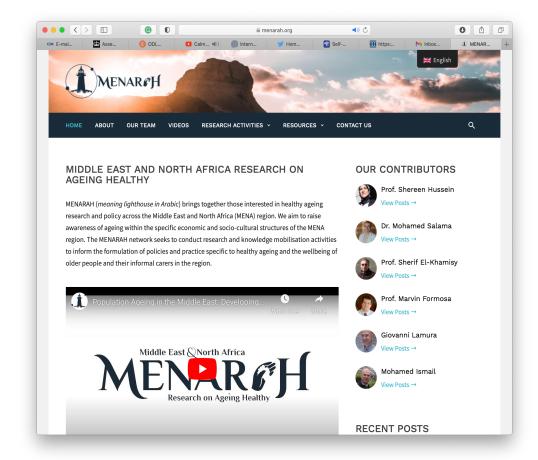
No 'formal' aged policy strategic vision in many countries

However, some attention to the phenomenon in recent policy discussions

The role of charitable and religious institutions

The Middle East and North Africa Research on Ageing Healthy (MENARAH) Network

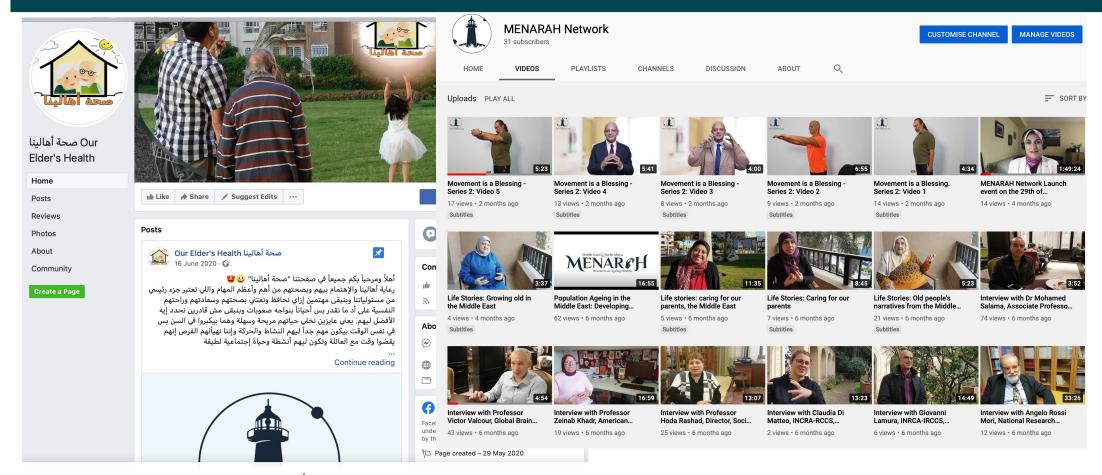




- Focuses on healthy ageing in its broadest meaning
- Aims to
 - Conduct research and knowledge mobilisation activities
 - Raise awareness and connect different actors
 - Inform policy and practice
- A network of researchers, NGOs, policymakers and many more
- Launched Sep. 2020; funded by the GCRF, UK

Developing Practical Online Tools





https://www.facebook.com/صحة-أهالينا Our-Elders-Health-104264887980919/

Feedback on the exercise videos



Benefits

- Very useful to have these videos as something can be done at home
- All participants had internet and devices to access the videos (tablet, smart phone)
- Suitable to be adapted for the older person and the family carer (most in their 50s)
- They valued the simple instructions and innovative ways to use household items as exercise equipment
- The general advice on measures to reduce infection was felt to be easy to follow Challenges
- Some participants wanted their family to help them access the videos
- Some needed encouragement to select most suitable moves for their health conditions

CONCLUSION



Success Factors for Sustainable Ageing Policies



Human rights and equality at old age

Person-centeredness

Ageing in place and enabling environments

The role of social capital within comprehensive social protection systems

Addressing health and income inequalities at old age

Ensuring a sustainable and appropriately trained LTC workforce

A key recommendation for pension reforms by the World Bank is to ensure diversification in pension systems

a mix of pension systems, such as public/private; contributory and non-contributory
 However, there remains many challenges:

high level of informal employment and migrant workers

Reflection



- A dynamic context
- Diverse and unequal experiences
- High level policy attention (SDS/ Decade of healthy ageing etc.)
- Definitions and concepts (including the notion of ageing itself)
- Global context and knowledge flow (four-ways)
- Fiscal consequences at the individual, families and state levels
- Policy challenges- reforms and systems' inter-connectedness
- A changing landscape (COVID19 & mobility)

Questions & Discussion

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