MACRO-FISCAL CONTEXT AND HEALTH FINANCING FACT SHEETS

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

How Much Can a Country Spend on Health?
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ABOUT THE MACRO-FISCAL CONTEXT AND HEALTH FINANCING FACT SHEETS

What are the factsheets?
How much can a country spend on health? To answer this question it is important to understand the macro fiscal constraints under which a country operates. The Macro Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheets were created to provide quickly digestible information about a given country's fiscal health trends over time and benchmark the country against its income group or regional peers.

What is in the factsheets?
The factsheets use graphical representations of 14 key indicators linked to the larger macro fiscal environment in which a health system operates. The definition of each indicator as well as a guide for interpreting them in the context of fiscal space for health is provided in all factsheets.

What is the availability of the factsheets?
The factsheets are available for 188 countries covering a period from 1995-2010.

Where is the data from?
The data used in the factsheets is from the World Development Indicators (World Bank); Word Economic Outlook (IMF); and World Health Statistics (WHO) of November 2012. Gross National Income (GNI) is based on the Atlas method (current US $).

How do I cite the factsheets?

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Algeria
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2010

- Tot. Health Exp. (% GDP)
- Govt. (% GGS)
- Govt. (% THE)
- OOP (% THE)

1B. Macroeconomic Indicators, 1995-2017

- Growth
- Unemployment
- Inflation

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

- Tot. Health Exp. (% GDP)
- Govt. (% THE)
- Govt. (% GGS)
- OOP (% THE)

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

- Growth
- Unemployment
- Inflation

GNI per capita: 4.5e+03
Population: 3.6e+07
**Bahrain**

Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

### 1C. Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2010

- **Debt**
- **Deficit**
- **Spending**
- **Revenue**

### 2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

- **Debt**
- **Deficit**
- **Spending**
- **Revenue**

#### Bahrain
- Average in HICs
- Average in MENA

### 1D. Sources of Revenue, 1995-2007

- **Income**
- **Other Taxes**
- **Grants & Other Revenue**

### 2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010

- **Income tax**
- **Other taxes**
- **Grants & other revenue**

#### Bahrain
- Average in HICs
- Average in MENA

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*Note: The graphs illustrate fiscal indicators and revenue sources for Bahrain from 1995 to 2010, comparing it to regional averages in HICs and MENA. The charts show trends in debt, deficit, spending, and revenue, as well as sources of revenue including income, other taxes, and grants.*
Djibouti
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

GNI per capita: 1.3e+03
Population: 9.1e+05
Djibouti
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1C. Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2010

2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

1D. Sources of Revenue, 1995-2010

2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010

1995 2000 2005 2010

Year

% GDP

1995 2000 2005 2010

Year

% GDP

% GDP

% GDP

Djibouti
Average in LMICs
Average in MENA

Djibouti
Average in LMICs
Average in MENA

Income
Other Taxes
Grants & Other Revenue

Income
Other Taxes
Grants & Other Revenue
Egypt, Arab Rep.
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2010

- **GNI per capita:** 2.6e+03
- **Population:** 8.3e+07

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

- Tot. Health Exp. (% GDP)
- Govt. (% THE) [left]
- Govt. (% GGS) [right]
- OOP (% THE)

2B. Health Financing Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

- Egypt, Arab Rep.
- Average in LMICs
- Average in MENA

1B. Macroeconomic Indicators, 1995-2017

- Growth
- Unemployment
- Inflation

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

- Growth
- Unemployment
- Inflation

**Countries included:**
- Egypt, Arab Rep.
- Average in LMICs
- Average in MENA
Iran, Islamic Rep.
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2009

1B. Macroeconomic Indicators, 1995-2017

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

GNI per capita: 4.5e+03
Population: 7.5e+07
Iraq
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1996-2009

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

1B. Macroeconomic Indicators, 2005-2017

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

GNI per capita: 2.6e+03
Population: 3.3e+07
Iraq
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1C. Fiscal Indicators, 2004-2010

2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

1D. Sources of Revenue, 1996-2009

2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010
Israel
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2009

1B. Macroeconomic Indicators, 1995-2017

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

GNI per capita: 2.9e+04
Population: 7.8e+06
Kuwait
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2009

1B. Macroeconomic Indicators, 1995-2017

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

GNI per capita: 4.9e+04
Population: 2.8e+06
Kuwait Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

**1C. Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2010**

- Debt [left]
- Deficit [right]
- Spending [right]
- Revenue [right]

**2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)**

- Debt
- Deficit
- Spending
- Revenue

  - Kuwait
  - Average in HICs
  - Average in MENA

**1D. Sources of Revenue, 1995-2010**

- Income
- Other Taxes
- Grants & Other Revenue

**2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010**

- Income tax
- Other taxes
- Grants & other revenue

  - Kuwait
  - Average in HICs
  - Average in MENA
Lebanon
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2009

1B. Macroeconomic Indicators, 1995-2017

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

GNI per capita: 9.1e+03
Population: 4.3e+06
Lebanon
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1C. Fiscal Indicators, 2000-2010

2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

1D. Sources of Revenue, 2000-2009

2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010
Libya
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2009

- Total Health Exp. (% GDP)
- Government (% THE)
- Government (% GGS)
- OOP (% THE)

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

- Total Health Exp. (% GDP)
- Government (% THE)
- Government (% GGS)
- OOP (% THE)

1B. Macroeconomic Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2017

- Growth
- Unemployment
- Inflation

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

- Growth
- Unemployment
- Inflation

GNI per capita: 1.2e+04
Population: 6.4e+06
Libya
Macroeconomic and Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1C. Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2010

2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

1D. Sources of Revenue, 1995-2009

2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010
Morocco
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2010

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

1B. Macroeconomic Indicators, 1995-2017

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

GNI per capita: 3.0e+03
Population: 3.2e+07

Morocco
Average in LMICs
Average in MENA

Growth
Unemployment
Inflation

Morocco
Average in LMICs
Average in MENA
Morocco
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1C. Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2010

2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

1D. Sources of Revenue, 2002-2010

2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010

1C. Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2010

2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

1D. Sources of Revenue, 2002-2010

2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010
1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2009

1B. Macroeconomic Indicators, 1995-2017

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

GNI per capita: 1.9e+04
Population: 2.8e+06

Oman
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet
Oman
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1C. Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2010

2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

1D. Sources of Revenue, 1995-2001

2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010

- Debt [left]
- Deficit [right]
- Spending [right]
- Revenue [right]

- Income [left]
- Other Taxes [right]
- Grants & Other Revenue [right]

- Oman
- Average in HICs
- Average in MENA
Qatar
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

GNI per capita: 8.0e+04
Population: 1.9e+06

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2010

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

1B. Macroeconomic Indicators, 1995-2017

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)
Qatar
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1C. Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2010

2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

1D. Sources of Revenue, 2004-2010

2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010

Legend:
- Debt [left]
- Deficit [right]
- Spending [right]
- Revenue [right]

Legend:
- Qatar
- Average in HICs
- Average in MENA

Legend:
- Income
- Other Taxes
- Grants & Other Revenue

Legend:
- Qatar
- Average in HICs
- Average in MENA
Syrian Arab Republic
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2009

1B. Macroeconomic Indicators, 1995-2010

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

GNI per capita: 2.8e+03
Population: 2.1e+07

Tot. Health Exp. (% GDP) [left]
Govt. (% THE) [right]
Govt. (% GGS) [left]
OOP (% THE) [right]

Syrian Arab Republic
Average in LMICs
Average in MENA

Growth
Unemployment
Inflation
1C. Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2010

2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

1D. Sources of Revenue, 1995-1997

2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010

Syrian Arab Republic
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet
Tunisia
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1C. Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2010

2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

1D. Sources of Revenue, 1995-2010

2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010

**Graphs and Tables**

- **1C. Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2010**
  - Debt (left)
  - Deficit (right)
  - Spending (right)
  - Revenue (right)

- **2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)**
  - Debt
  - Deficit
  - Spending
  - Revenue
  - Tunisia
  - Average in LMICs
  - Average in MENA

- **1D. Sources of Revenue, 1995-2010**
  - Income (left)
  - Other Taxes (right)
  - Grants & Other Revenue (right)

- **2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010**
  - Income tax
  - Other taxes
  - Grants & other revenue
  - Tunisia
  - Average in LMICs
  - Average in MENA

**Legend**

- **Debt**: [left]
- **Deficit**: [right]
- **Spending**: [right]
- **Revenue**: [right]
- **Income**: [left]
- **Other Taxes**: [right]
- **Grants & Other Revenue**: [right]
Yemen, Rep.
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1A. Health Financing Indicators, 1995-2009

1B. Macroeconomic Indicators, 1995-2017

2A. Health Financing Indicators, 2010

2B. Macroeconomic Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)
Yemen, Rep.
Macro-Fiscal Context and Health Financing Factsheet

1C. Fiscal Indicators, 1995-2010

2C. Fiscal Indicators, Average 2012-2017 (proj.)

1D. Sources of Revenue, 1995-1999

2D. Sources of Revenue, 2010

1. Debt
2. Deficit
3. Spending
4. Revenue

1. Income tax
2. Other taxes
3. Grants & other revenue
### Definition of Macro Fiscal Health Indicators

The 14 indicators describe a country’s macro fiscal environment to identify constraints or opportunities for health systems financing. For each indicator, two aspects are important: level and trend. A country with a 10 percent unemployment rate that has fallen from 15 percent may be in better shape than one with an 8 percent unemployment rate that has risen from 4 percent. It is also important to benchmark to group averages of countries in the same Word Bank (WB) region (EAS, ECS, LCN, MEA, NAC, SAS, or SSF) and income group (HIC, Upper MIC, Lower MIC, or LIC).

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<td>1. Total health expenditure (THE as % GDP)</td>
<td>World Health Organization (WHO)</td>
<td>The sum of public and private health expenditure, which covers provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation (ratios in nominal LCUs).</td>
<td>Health financing indicators reflect not only the share of resources devoted to health, but also the role of the government in the health sector in terms of financing, provision, or regulation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Government health spending (GHE as % THE)</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>Consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants, and social health insurance funds (ratios in nominal LCUs).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Government health spending (GHE as % GGS)</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>General government health spending as share of general government spending (GGS) (ratios in nominal LCUs).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Out of pocket spending (OOP as % THE)</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>The direct outlay of households including gratuities and in-kind payments to health practitioners, suppliers of pharmaceuticals, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to improve health status (ratios in nominal LCUs).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Macroeconomic Indicators</strong></td>
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<td>5. Growth (GDP, constant prices)</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund (IMF)</td>
<td>Growth is the rate of change of a nation’s GDP from one year to another.</td>
<td>Growth is the most important macroeconomic indicator. Additional fiscal space for health can be generated through economic growth without altering government spending priorities.</td>
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<td>6. Unemployment (rate)</td>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>Unemployment is the rate of unemployed workers of the total labor force. Unemployed workers are currently not working but are willing and able to work for pay, currently available to work, and have actively searched for work.</td>
<td>Persistent high unemployment is also evidence of structural problems in the economy. High rates of unemployment also may affect fiscal space for health if a large share of government health resources come from employer/employee contributions through payroll taxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Inflation (end of period consumer prices)</td>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>Inflation is the rate at which general level of prices for goods and services are rising.</td>
<td>High levels of inflation can indicate structural problems and macroeconomic instability.</td>
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<td><strong>Debt, Deficits, and Spending Indicators</strong></td>
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<td>8. Gross Debt (as % of GDP)</td>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>General government gross includes debt liabilities in SDRs, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable. Equity and investment fund shares and financial derivatives and employee stock options are not included.</td>
<td>In the medium to long run, the level of debt is the most important indicator of fiscal solvency, and the deficit provides information on whether the debt level is under control or being brought under control. The level of spending reflects choices about the role of government in the economy. These choices should be constantly reviewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Deficit (as % of GDP)</td>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>General government net lending or borrowing is revenue minus total expenditure—it is the extent to which general government is putting in or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors and non-residents.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Spending (as % of GDP)</td>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>Total expenditure is the total expense and the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. It accounts for disposals of nonfinancial assets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Revenues (as % of GDP)</td>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>Revenue consists of taxes, social contributions, grants receivable, and other revenue. Revenue increases government’s net worth, which is the difference between its assets and liabilities.</td>
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<td><strong>Revenue Composition</strong></td>
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<td>12. Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains (% GDP)</td>
<td>WB/IMF</td>
<td>Tax payments on personal and corporate income and capital gains.</td>
<td>The cost of raising revenues, in terms of the excess burden, generally differs by the source of revenue.</td>
</tr>
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<td>13. Other taxes (% GDP)</td>
<td>WB/IMF</td>
<td>Other forms of tax payments, including taxes on international trade, VAT, and other excise taxes.</td>
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<td>14. Non-tax revenue (% GDP)</td>
<td>WB/IMF</td>
<td>Other forms of revenue, including grants.</td>
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