Reduced inequality within and among countries

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• Monitoring inequality in Africa by focussing on increase in incomes of the bottom 40% of the population is a key challenge because of limited data.

• Of the 13 countries for which comparable data are available, in 7 countries (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia) the mean consumption of the bottom 40% of the population increased much more slowly than that of the total population.
Countries with higher intergenerational mobility in education are better placed to generate future growth and reduce poverty and inequality – but only 12% of adults born in the 1980s in Africa have more education than their parents, compared to 80% in East Asia.

Rural populations lag far behind the urban populations in access to infrastructure such as safe drinking water and electricity.
• Migrants make a positive contribution to inclusive growth and sustainable development – up to 10% of global GDP.

• Need for a greater integration of migration and development and for policy coherence and improved governance.

• Remittance inflows to Africa have quadrupled between 1990 and 2010 – almost $40 billion in 2010 or 2.6% of the continent’s GDP, on average – though data underestimated.

• But high cost of sending remittances in Africa – nearly 10% of a $200 transaction.
• Inequalities are multidimensional – horizontal inequalities systematically disadvantage specific groups of people on the basis of gender, race or birthplace.

• Differential access to opportunities is a major source of gender inequality. In spite of considerable progress in gender parity in access to education, significant gender gaps still remain.
Inclusive growth to decrease inequality and vulnerability

- Greater emphasis on countries with higher poverty gap
- Resolve possible policy gaps on mobility with a whole-of-government approach to ensure
  - labour mobility,
  - skills transferability, and
  - assessments of supply and demand of labour and skills

Better data

- Insufficient data to measure target 10.1 (only 1 in 4 countries)
- Strengthen data collection for Tier III indicators
Improved migration governance

• Strengthen national capacities to implement the Global Compact

Greater coordination across national ministries and agencies to monitor Goal 10

• Unlike other goals, Goal 10 does not have a ‘home’ – this requires prioritization from the very top.
THANK YOU!

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