

Fiscal and Monetary Interventions: Leaving no one behind

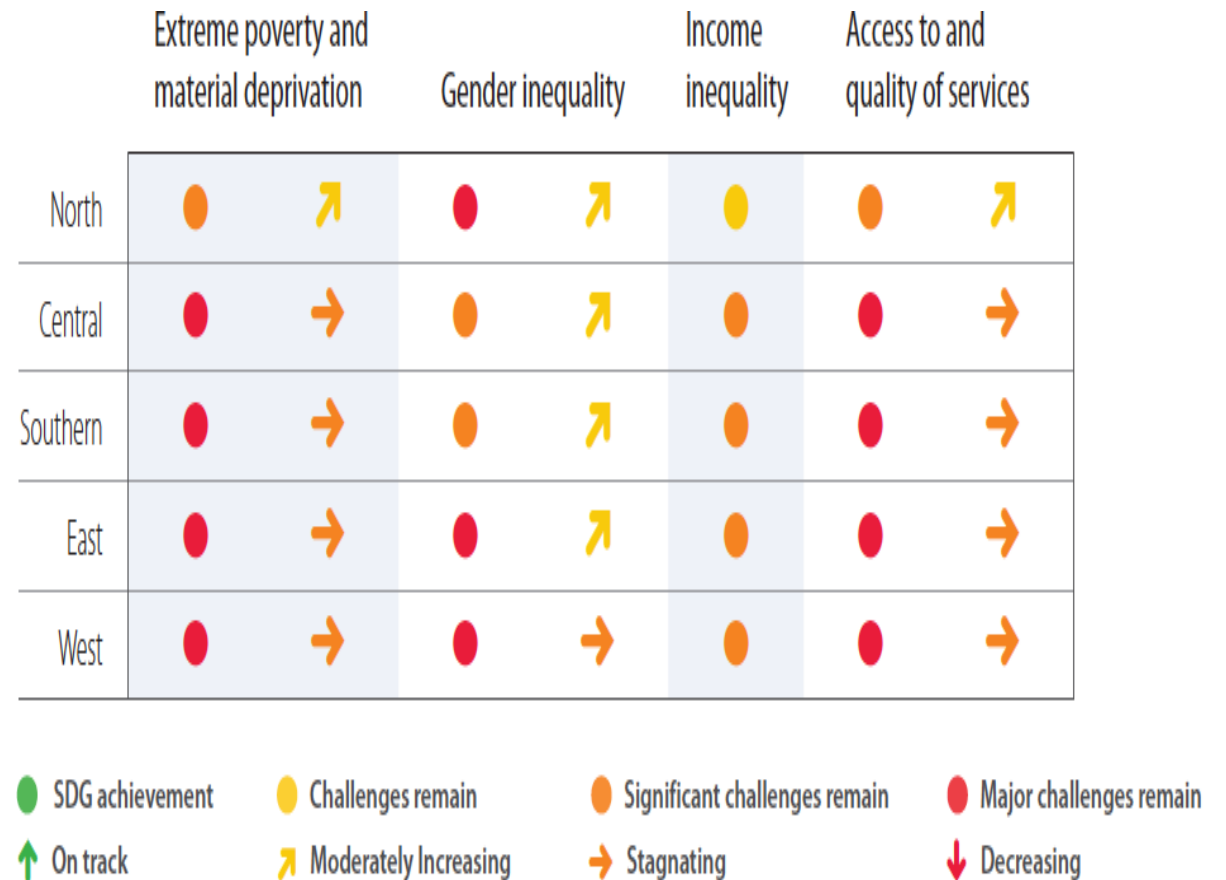
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Leave no one behind...

- Today, the World has endured rogue mutation of capitalism marked by concentrations of wealth, knowledge, and power to few unprecedented in human history.
- World inequality Report 2022- Inequality on rise (50% own only 2% and 10% own 75% and 1% own 38%)

But leave one is composite beyond below....

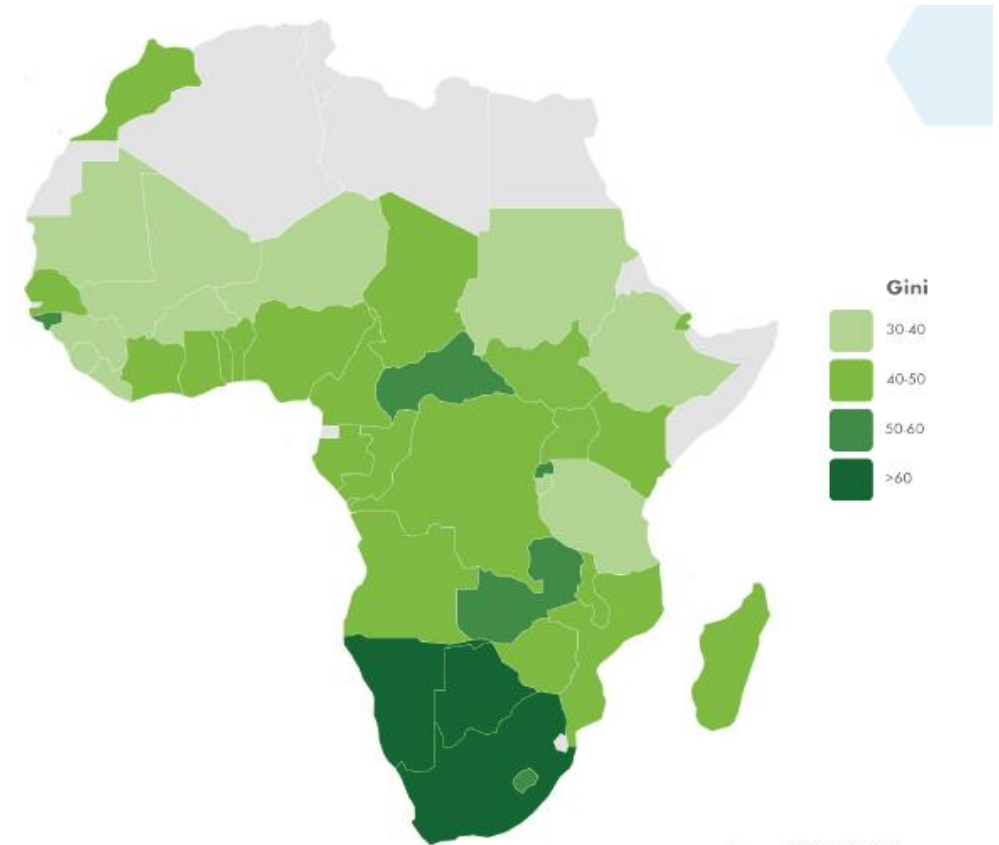


The higher the inequalities today in human and social development, the lower the intergenerational mobility in welfare. Source: Authors' analysis

Leave no one behind...

- **Human development inequalities are indeed wide and vast but with Africa still predominantly low human development category**
- **The losses in human development from inequality remain largest in SSA**
- **Social exclusion in Africa remains wide ranging – with gender, rural and youth face**

Inequality Africa Map



Central Area of Focus

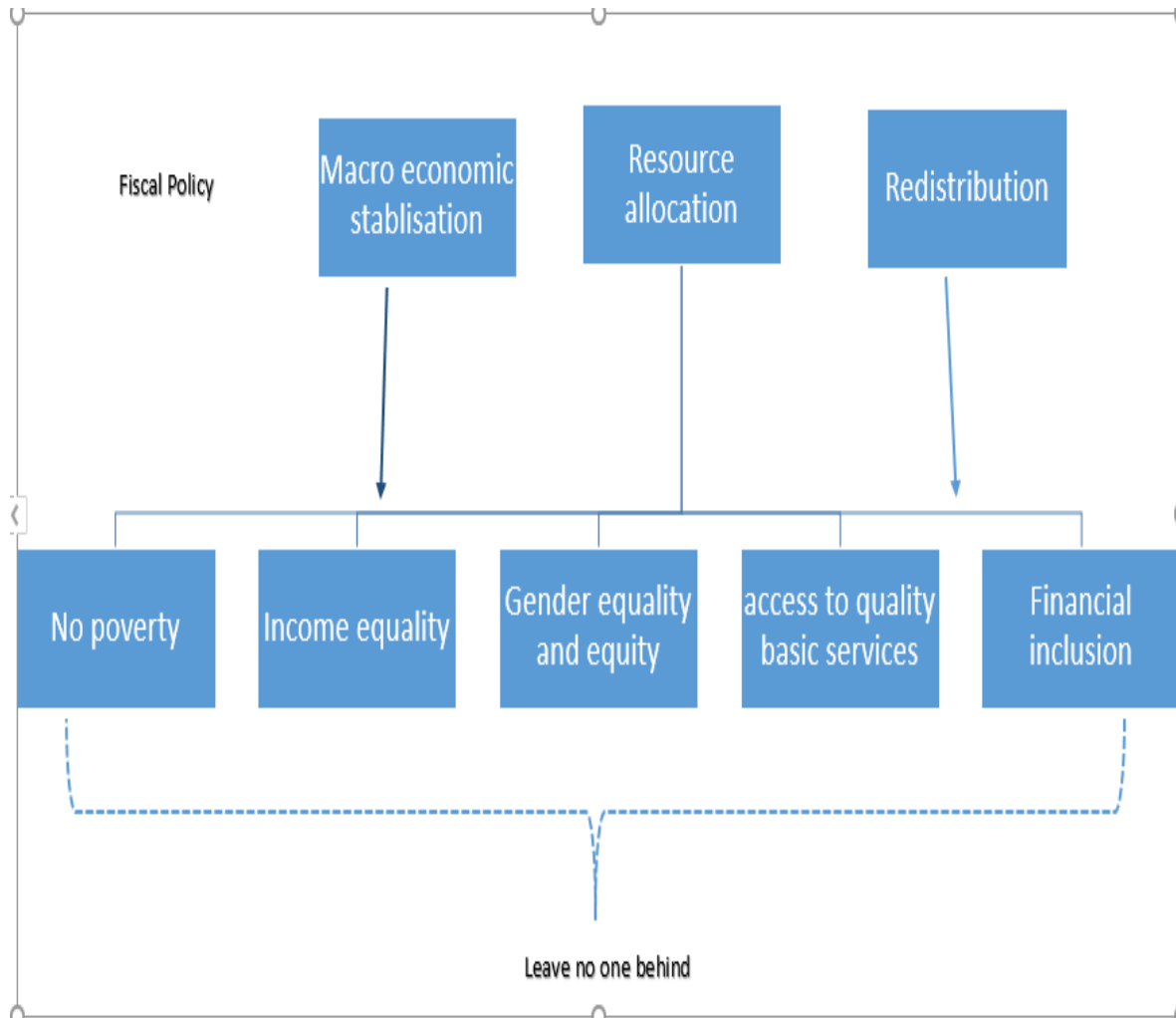
Equal access to, and ownership of land and property as factors of production

Affordable and decent housing – subsidised and co-funded through progressive income contribution and packages

Financial Inclusion – various financial instruments that drive entrepreneurship

Job creation through transformative curriculum that emphasizes innovativeness and creativity

Fiscal policy framework



- SDG 10.4.2 – the Redistributive Impact of Fiscal Policy – That is the difference between pre fiscal and post fiscal income inequality (as measured by the Gini coefficient)
- Through use of subsidies, taxes, and expenditure strategies like targeted transfers and social spending
- Investment in health and education is critical
- Income gaps are attributed to a difference in early education investment

Same Framework Can be customized for Monetary Policy

Specific Approaches

Indicators:	Approaches	Projection
Employment	<p>Technically competent employees to drive knowledge economy</p> <p>Policy targets to embark on the production of high-tech items and tools to revolutionise industrialisation.</p> <p>Exchange rates stabilisation to infuse market confidence among investors (domestic and foreign)</p>	<p>Creation of robust middle-income class and bridging the technical gap between employment brackets</p> <p>Creation of technically mobile employees suitable for various lateral tasks across industry</p> <p>Create a robust economy with diversified industrial base, which reduces unemployment by absorbing both highly technical and lower-skilled workforce</p> <p>Reduction in dependency rates and promotion of savings, while augmenting household purchasing power</p>

Bridge income gap	<p>Policy intervention to remove every vestige of socioeconomic and political discrimination (race, gender, age, creed, political affiliation, etc).</p> <p>Reduction in income tax and an increase in corporate tax</p>	<p>Reduction in income gap.</p> <p>Improvement in household purchasing power</p> <p>Reduction in the need for social protection, especially for low-income earners</p> <p>Reduction in economic leakage, and promotion of savings while augmenting household purchasing power.</p>
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Specific Approaches...

Price stabilisation	Supply-side price stabilisation through wage moderation, moderation of energy costs, exchange rates stabilisation, and other supply-side costs that may have a bearing on the cost of production/operation.	Consumer price stability Reduction in the cost of living Lesser need for household subsidy Enhanced purchasing power and currency stabilisation
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Education	Budget allocation to ensure adequate staffing, equipment and tools for practical subjects, technological adoption and innovative curriculum, Easy access to schools, and efforts towards creating a generally conducive education environment	Empowerment and development of highly skilled workforce that is capable of driving a knowledge-based economy Innovations and development of high-tech products and services that would drive sustainably competitive growth and development, and ultimately, individual and collective national prosperity
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Specific Approaches

Social amenities	Budgetary allocation to improve service delivery, especially services that directly impact household livelihood - such as potable water, sanitation, good road network, uninterrupted and affordable power/energy supply, affordable information and communication technology, safety and security, good and affordable healthcare services, sports and recreation etc.	<p>Reduction in social stress</p> <p>Improvement in quality of live</p> <p>Reduction in cost of living as households would not have to spend on provision of such amenities privately</p> <p>Social cohesion by staying in regular contact with family and friends and other social support systems</p>
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Healthcare	<p>Highly-trained medical and support workforce</p> <p>Adequate supply of requisite workforce, equipment and tools to deliver world-class healthcare</p> <p>Standardised consequence management and care guideline to ensure spirited dedication to care-giving</p> <p>Professional management and administration of healthcare system, procedures and processes</p>	<p>High-quality healthcare delivery and affordable costs</p> <p>Competitive healthcare system that may attract medical tourism</p> <p>Reduction/elimination of various inefficiencies within the medical system</p> <p>Highly competitive, sustainable and efficient healthcare system that works for all - and LNOB</p>
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Mathematical Modeling to track LNOB

1. Micro-analysis of country-specific drivers of inequality
 - Generic (continental-wide) interactive models
2. Demographic decomposition of inequality
 - Macro-analysis of institutional efficiency
3. Structural decomposition of inequality
 - Detrending of inequality and intra-continental comparison for peer-learning