

# Research Facility projects presentation

5 December 2018 - Paris

# **Equity in Health Spending: A Quasi-Longitudinal Comparative Analysis in Four African countries**

Heidelberg Institute of Global Health, Heidelberg University  
Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, Paris

Manuela De Allegri

# Context and motivation



- Increase and sustain investments in health
- Leave no one behind
- Attention to equity implications of investments in health

# Context and motivation



[#ConflInequalities](#)

# Objectives

- To determine the distributional incidence of total spending on health, including public and donor spending, and the distributional incidence of spending on UHC-specific reforms
- To assess the distributional incidences of total and public spending on health changed over time
- To compare the distributional incidences of total and public spending on health with that of recent UHC-specific reforms

# Methodology

- Analytical approach: Benefit Incidence Analysis
  - Method commonly used to estimate the impact of public spending in relation to the distribution of the benefits accrued by different groups of interest
- Expand current approach to include private and donor spending (to the extent possible)
- Provide geographical analysis of distributional incidence

# Methodology

- Reliance on secondary data:
  - National Health Accounts;
  - Own costing studies;
  - Demographic Health Surveys & Living Conditions and Monitoring Surveys;
  - Own surveys;
  - Health Management Information System.

# Expected results

- We expect to generate new evidence on distributional incidence of health spending – look beyond public spending and attempt a quasi-longitudinal comparative analysis
- We expect to observe that:
  - Both the distributional incidence of total and public spending on health and the distributional incidence of spending on recent UHC-specific reforms still favor the least poor
  - Yet, the magnitude of the pro least poor advantage has decreased over time and that this advantage is smaller for UHC-specific reforms



# Public Policies, Private Higher Education Development and Inequalities



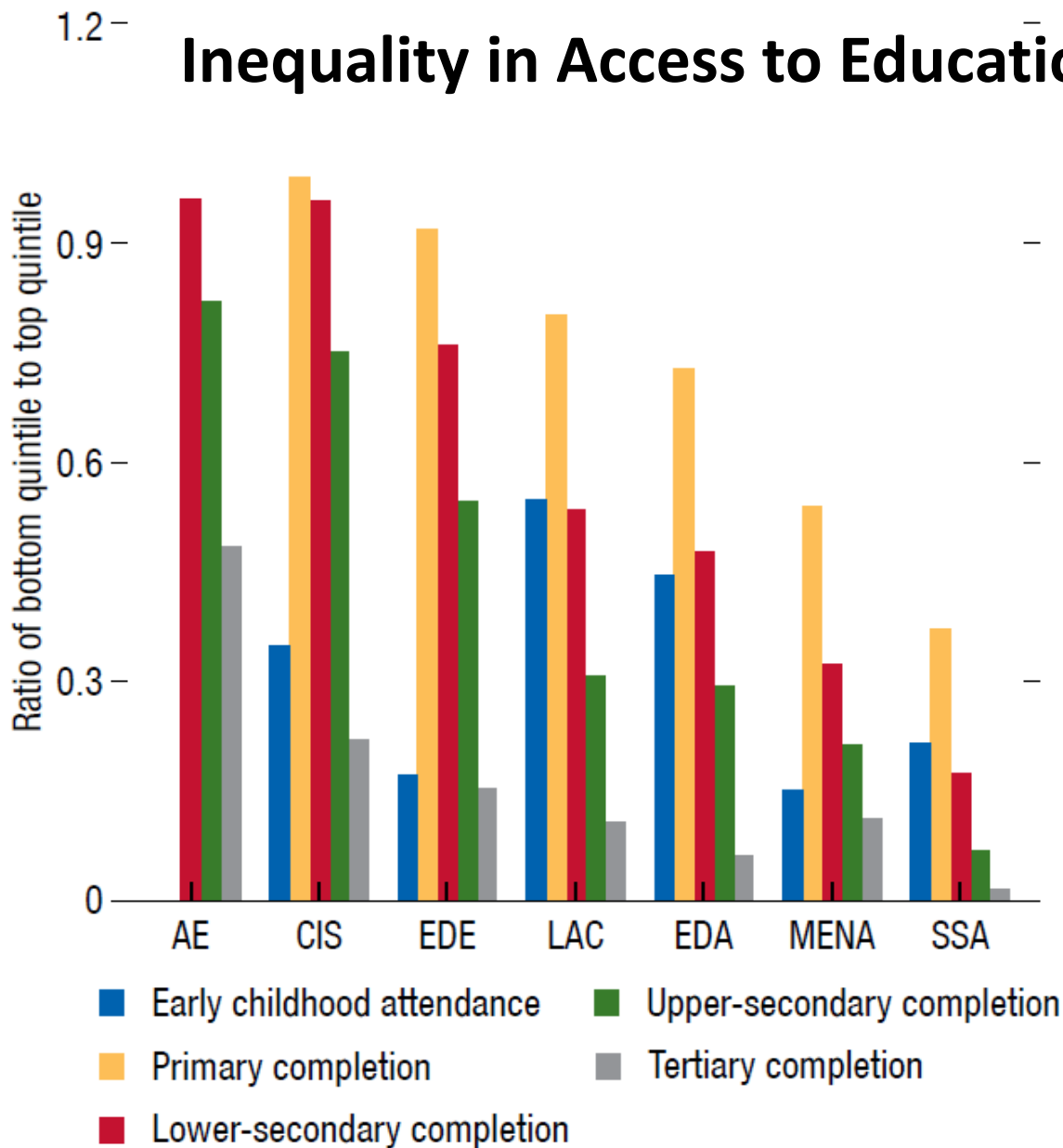
Rohen d'Aiglepierre (AFD)

with Etienne Gerard (IRD), Nolwen Henaff (IRD)

# Context and motivation

- Education plays a crucial role in the **perception**, the **production** and the **fight** against inequalities (within and between countries) and in social cohesion.
- The question of **inequality in higher education** has gained importance with the increase in enrolments in most countries over the past twenty years.
- The rapid increase of the **private provision of higher education (privatization ?)** in emerging and developing countries has taken part in the massification of higher education.

# Inequality in Access to Education



IMF Fiscal Monitor:  
Tackling Inequality,  
October 2017

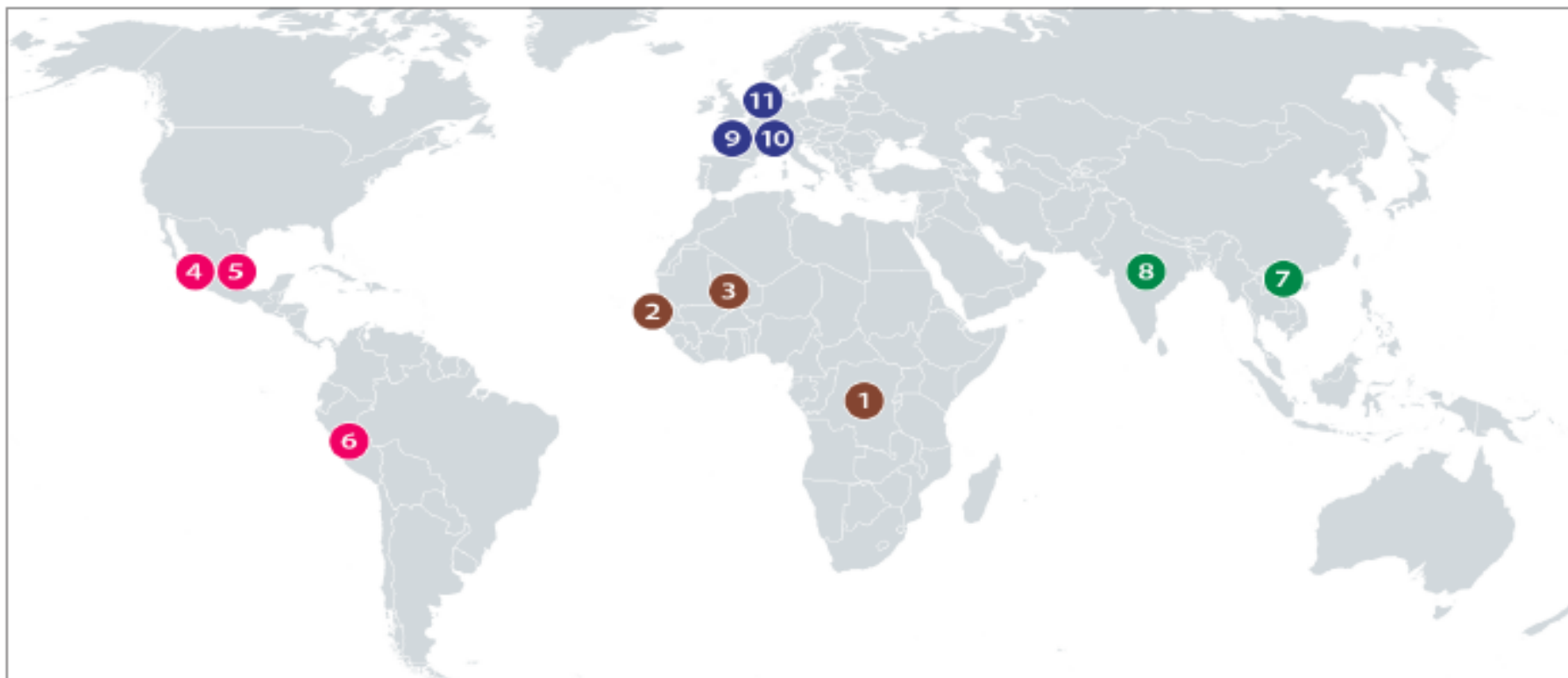
AE = advanced economies; CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States; EDA = emerging and developing Asia; EDE = emerging and developing Europe; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA = Middle East and North Africa; SSA = sub-Saharan Africa

# Objectives

- Identifying **to what extent and how public policies** in developing countries **take into account higher education inequalities**, and **which inequalities they try to redress**;
- analysing to what extent and how public policies take into account **the extension of the private provision of higher education** and its **role** in raising or reducing inequalities;
- understanding **how private higher education providers position themselves** on inequalities.

# Methodology

- A **multidisciplinary project**: sociology, education science, economics...
- **Comparative studies**: India, Vietnam, Mexico, Peru Senegal and the Democratic Republic of Congo
- International and local **scientific literature**
- **An quantitative/qualitative analysis of inequalities in public and private higher education** through available data
- **Secondary sources** (official documents, reports, media ...)
- **Interviews** with higher education policymakers and with stakeholders involved in national and international higher education institutions or public-private partnerships



- 1 Université de Kinshasa, **République Démocratique du Congo**
- 2 Université Assane SECK de Ziguinchor, **Sénégal**
- 3 Université des sciences juridiques et politiques de Bamako, **Mali**
- 4 Université autonome métropolitaine, **Mexique**
- 5 Université nationale autonome, **Mexique**
- 6 Université Pontificale Catholique du **Pérou**
- 7 Institut national des sciences de l'éducation du **Vietnam**
- 8 Institut national de planification et d'administration de l'éducation, **Inde**
- 9 Université Paris 8 Vincennes-S<sup>t</sup> Denis (Paris VIII), **France**
- 10 Ceped/IRD-Université Paris Descartes, **France**
- 11 Université de Liège, faculté des sciences sociales, **Belgique**

## Expected results

- Develop a **conceptual framework and typologies** on inequalities and private higher education
  - Identify the **criteria governing access** to public and private higher education
  - Identify the **production of inequalities** in higher education
  - Identify the **public policies that** influence inequalities in higher education
- **Policy briefs, academic papers, collective book, research network**

# Taxation and Inequalities

## (TaxIneq)

Institut de Recherche pour le Développement  
(IRD – DIAL)

### Team of Researchers :

Senior researchers: Lisa Chauvet, Hélène Ehrhart, Laure Pasquier-Doumer,  
Marc Raffinot, Anne-Sophie Robilliard

Junior researchers: Leo Czajka, Siyavash Eslami Loutij, Marin Ferry



# Context and motivation

- Focus on reducing inequalities (SDGs)
  - Focus on increasing domestic tax revenues (Addis-Ababa Conference)
- 
- Fiscal policies can be a powerful tool to reduce inequalities
  - Have to be designed carefully
  - Increased tax revenues should not conflict with the objective of decreasing inequalities

# Objectives

Better understand:

- How fiscal policy reduce inequality and what are the best practices
- How inequality affects tax revenue mobilization

=> 3 research papers

## **Part 1. What is the impact of fiscal policy on inequality? The cases of Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal**

- Objective:  
Provide a picture of the distributional impact of taxes, transfers and public spending in three western African countries
- Methodology:  
Micro-simulations based on household surveys following the Commitment to Equity Methodology (CEQ)
- Status:  
✓ ongoing

## Part 2. How does the tax mix affect the evolution of within country income inequality?

- Objective:

Examine how both the objective of collecting more taxes and the tax mix affect inequality
- Methodology:

Quantitative analyses based on individual household surveys and macro-level data for a sample of 50 developing countries worldwide
- Status:
  - ✓ will start in January 2019

## Part 3. What is the effect of inequality on tax compliance in Africa?

- Objective:

Identify how the level of inequality affects the individuals' attitudes toward taxation
- Methodology:

Quantitative analyses using the Afrobarometer studies (tax compliance attitudes) and various measures of inequality
- Status:
  - ✓ First draft of the paper ready
  - ✓ Presentation at the scientific conference tomorrow

# Results of the project

- ✓ 3 research papers on the link between fiscal policies and inequalities
- ✓ Dissemination of the results:
  - 4 policy briefs
  - 1 dissemination seminar in West Africa

# Distributional Incidence of Social Protection Schemes

Effects on Short and Medium-term  
Inequalities in Ethiopia, India and Peru

# Inequality diagnostics – a tool for analysing inequality

African Centre of Excellence for  
Inequality Research

Murray Leibbrandt

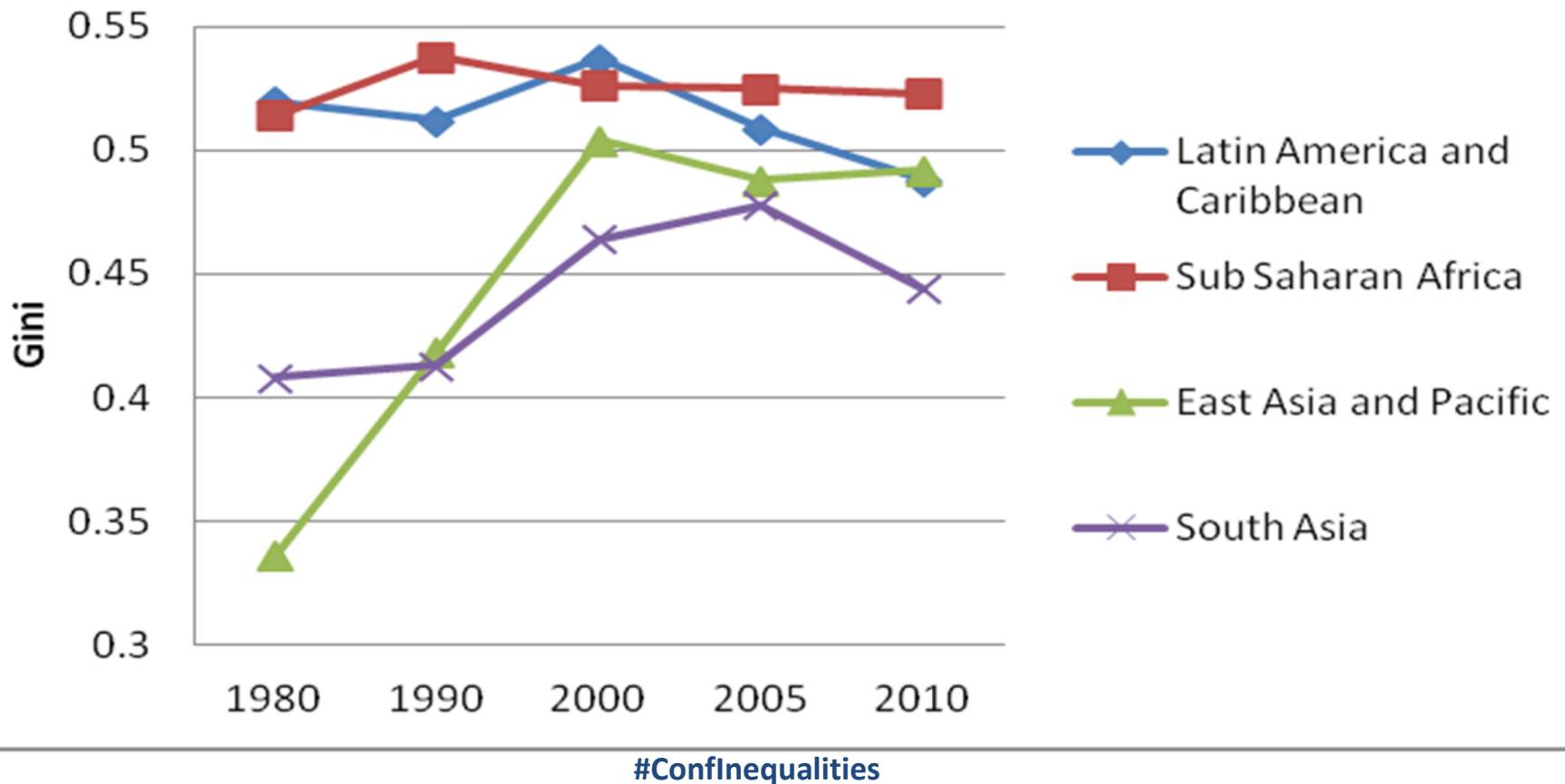


## Context and motivation

- Inequality has emerged as the social challenge of our time.
- Central to the SDG processes
- Vast analysis and policy debate. But great heterogeneity in levels and trends across countries.
- The picture within Africa is complex too (and with plenty of data issues).

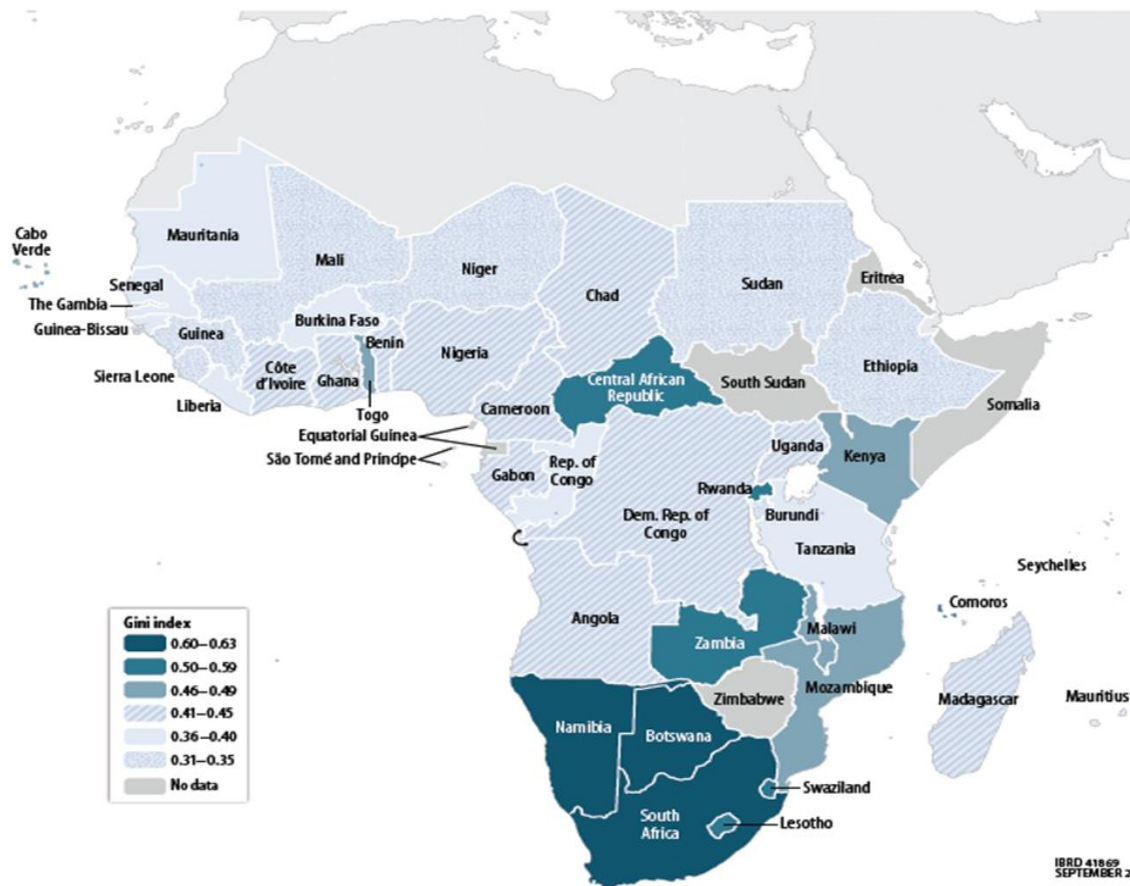
# Context and motivation

## Inequality Trends by Region



# Context and motivation

**MAP 4.1** Inequality in Africa shows a geographical pattern



Source: World Bank Africa Poverty database.

IBRD 41869  
SEPTEMBER 2015

# Context and motivation

It is clear that:

- Some African countries are world ‘leaders’ in inequality,
- Over the next 30 years, Africa’s population will make up a rapidly rising share of the world’s population
- *Africa’s inequality dynamics have to be an important piece of the international inequality puzzle.*
- We cannot allow the specificities of African inequality to remain on the periphery!

# Objectives of ACIER:

To advance the analysis of African inequality and the policy discussion on strategies to overcome inequality in Africa through a series of country-level analyses

- Building blocks are strong country teams undertaking work on their countries. Initially Ghana, Kenya, South Africa. Within ARUA.
- High international visibility and impact in international discussions of African inequalities.
- Centre has to be built from a strong research, data and communication core/hub. This hub will coordinate and produce a set of Centre outputs.

# Objectives of ACIER:

To advance the analysis of African inequality and the policy discussion on strategies to overcome inequality in Africa through a series of country-level analyses

- There are three important joint products from the initial years of the Centre:
  - A diagnostic tool
  - Backed by a central data hub and strong data centres in each partner country, and
  - A communication platform for policy engagements and national dialogue on strategies to overcome inequality

# Initial Activities of the Centre

- Review of African Inequality
- Handbook for Diagnostics
- Data Hub and Nodes
- Capacity building in key areas
  - Spatial Analysis
  - Analysis of inequality dynamics using
- Supporting evidence into policy processes

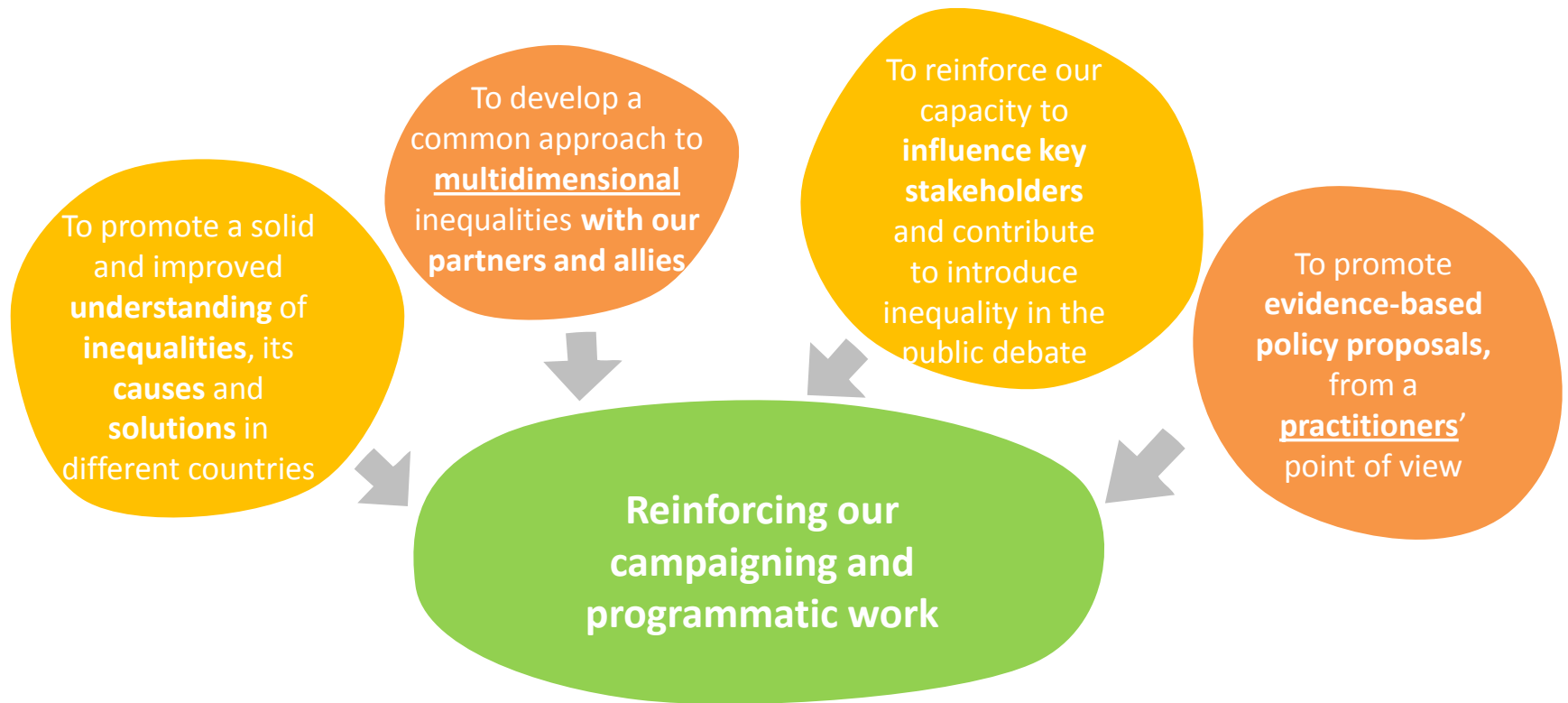
# Analysis of the multidimensional inequality in Vietnam and Burkina Faso

## Oxfam Intermón

Cristina Rovira – Inequality advisor at Oxfam Intermón  
[crovira@oxfamintermon.org](mailto:crovira@oxfamintermon.org)



# Context and motivation



## Oxfam's & LSE Multidimensional Inequality Framework (MIF)

A **unique methodology**, underpinned by Amartya Sen capabilities' approach and inspired by UK's Equality Measurement FWK → **7** life domains and **32** subdomains to capture **what matters in life**

# Context and motivation

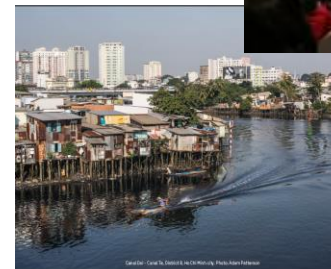
Two countries with a strong record on poverty reduction – yet **persistent levels of income inequality**:

- **In Burkina Faso:** in 2014, the **wealthiest 20%** of the population still concentrated **44% of the income**, while the remaining 80% shared the 56% (UNDP, 2017).
- According to **Oxfam-Vietnam calculations**, the richest man in Vietnam earns more in a day than the poorest Vietnamese earns in 10 years.
- Acute **multidimensional inequalities** (gender, spatial inequalities; inequalities of voice and opportunity).

Oxfam can build up on existing work in both countries:



- Influencing work on women’s access to land
- Closeness to social movements and CSOs – promotion of good governance and citizen participation at the local level
- Campaigning work on fair taxation of the gold mining sector (1% de l’argent de l’or)



**EVEN IT UP**  
HOW TO TACKLE INEQUALITY IN VIETNAM



Oxfam has a strong record of poverty reduction, but today, inequality remains a development obstacle in Vietnam. More than 100 million poor live in Vietnam, and more than 10 million people live on less than \$2 a day. Inequality is a major barrier to economic growth and social justice. Oxfam is committed to working with the government and civil society to promote fair taxation, and to support the government in its efforts to reduce inequality. Oxfam is committed to working with the government and civil society to promote fair taxation, and to support the government in its efforts to reduce inequality. Oxfam is committed to working with the government and civil society to promote fair taxation, and to support the government in its efforts to reduce inequality.



- Even it Up! Campaign launch
- Policy briefs
- Training of journalists
- Influencing at the regional level (APEC summit)
- Gender responsive budgeting training (CSOs, youth groups, lgtbq collectives..)

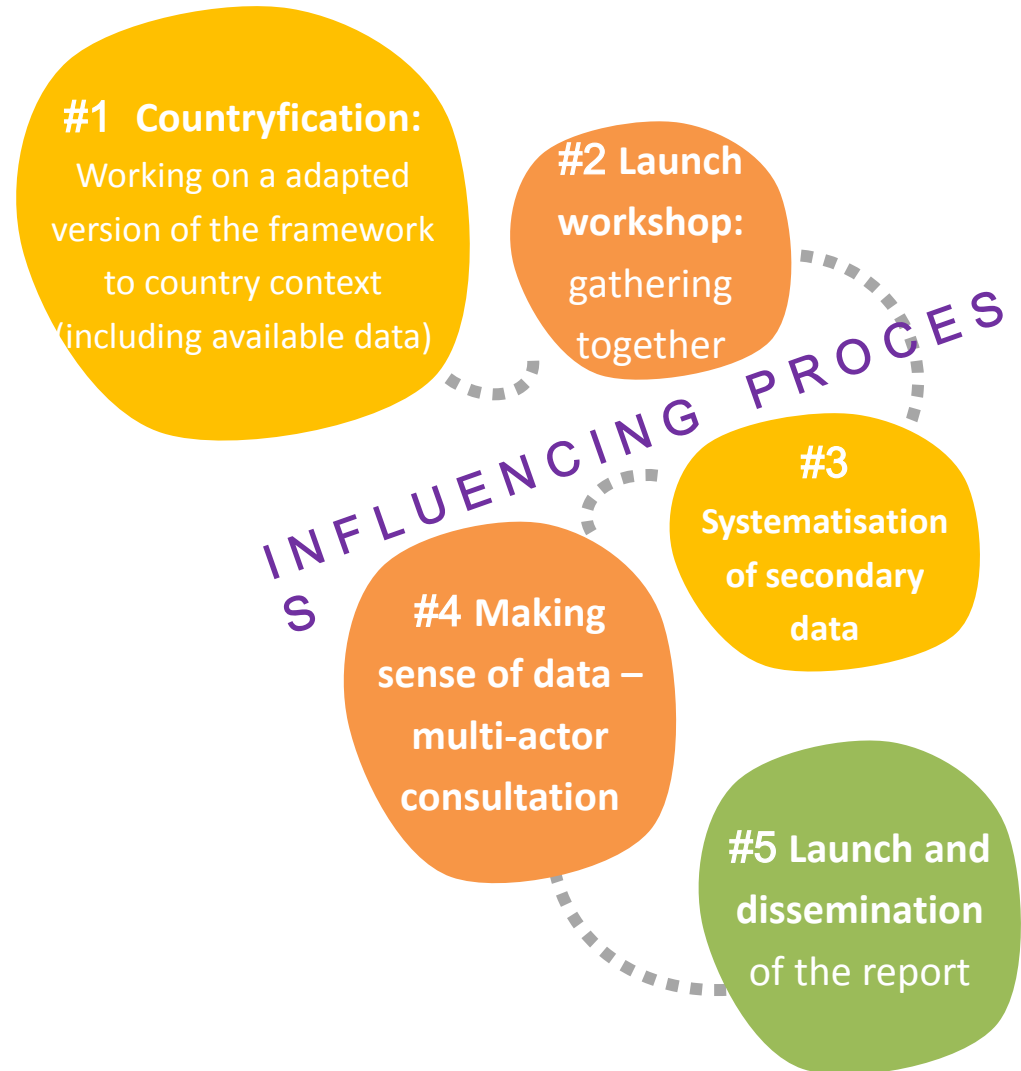
# Objectives & methodology

An ‘**inequality journey**’ to explore 3 research questions:

Q1: What are the most **relevant inequalities** in Burkina Faso and Vietnam?

Q2: What are the most **critical inequality drivers**?

Q3: What **policies and measures** should national governments in Burkina Faso and Vietnam prioritise to foster **inequality reduction**?



# Expected results

The process should help Oxfam and its allies in the country to engage in an **informed, constructive dialogue with policy makers and diverse stakeholders on inequality reduction policies, its drivers and solutions:**

- Influencing **monitoring and accountability on inequality reduction** in Vietnam (aligned with SDGs).
- Introducing the debate on inequalities in the public sphere, and more particularly, in **formal forums for dialogue within Burkina Faso** (i.e. PNDES reviews, State-NGO consultation spaces, sectoral reviews...).
- In both countries: Development institutions and international donors will be provided with key recommendations to improve its strategic responses and **the role of development cooperation on inequality reduction.**

Others:

- Key learnings on the MIF implementation at the country level will be shared within the **Oxfam Learning Community and within MIF website** open to the **wider development community** (think tanks, research institutions, CSOs, media..).
- **New Oxfam's strategic priorities** in Burkina and Vietnam (2020), will be built in response to key learnings harvested from the MIF research process.
- The MIF in Vietnam will be used as a tool to enhance in-depth understanding on multiple dimensions of inequality and identify **concrete policy gaps to tackle inequalities in the country.**

# Inequality dynamics in South Africa

Univ. of Cape Town

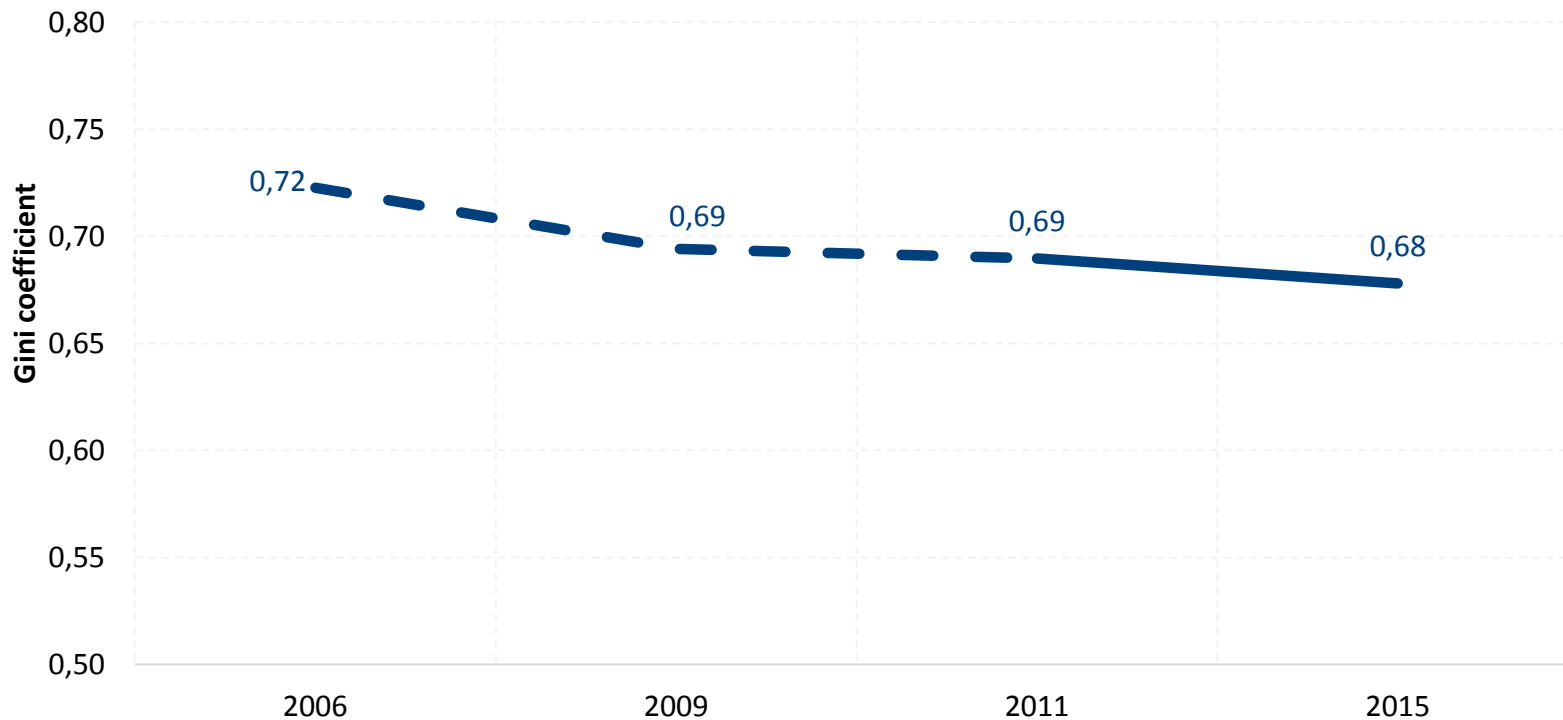
Prof. Vimal Ranchhod

# Context and motivation

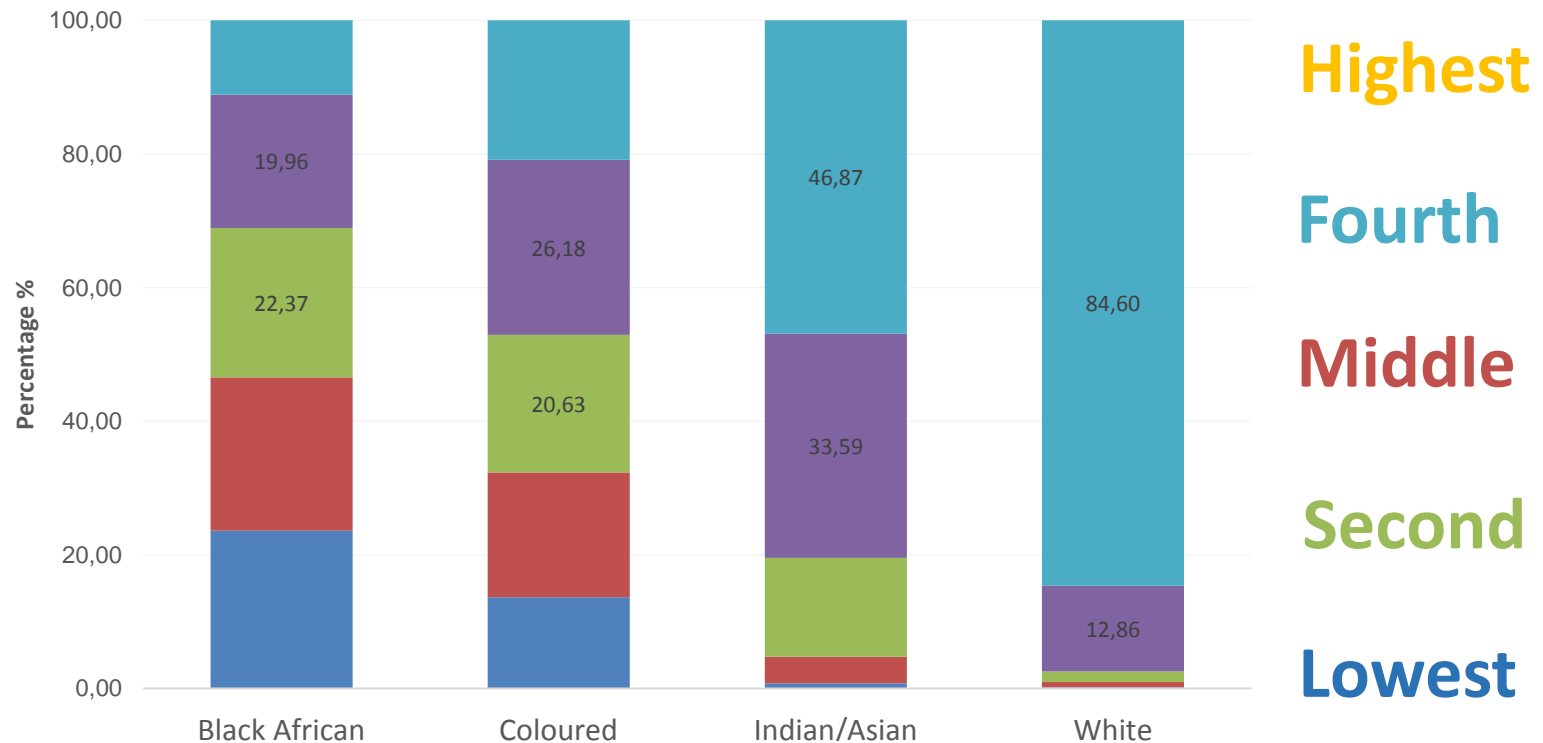
- South Africa is probably the most unequal country in the world, regardless of which measures we use. Gini of 0.65-0.7.
- In addition, it had remained in this range for at least the past 25 years.
- Key dimensions considered include race, gender, education and spatial inequality.

# Context and motivation

*Gini coefficients (income) saw a very minimal decline over the 10 year period*



# Context and motivation



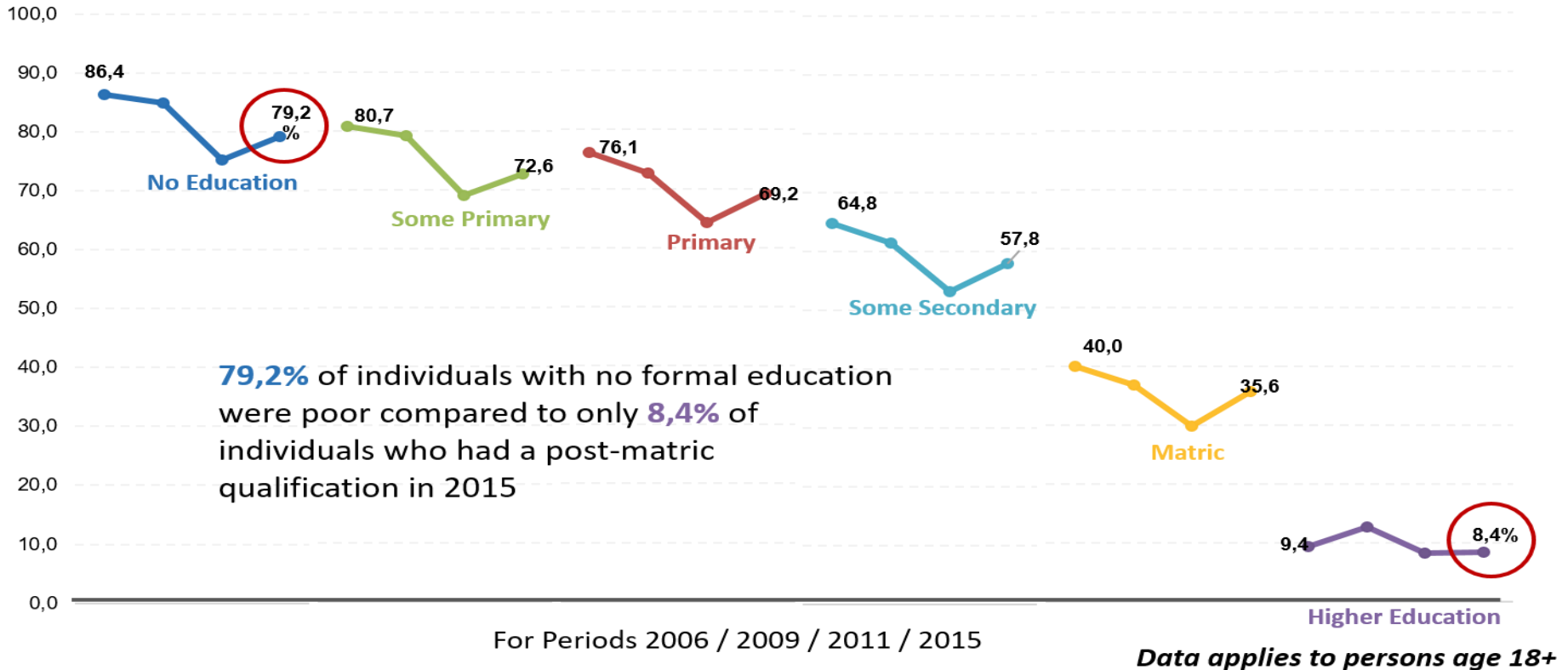
Almost half of black African-headed households (46,58%) fell within the lowest two expenditure quintiles combined



# Context and motivation

*An individual's educational level is closely related to poverty*

Percentage



**79,2%** of individuals with no formal education were poor compared to only **8,4%** of individuals who had a post-matric qualification in 2015

# Objectives

- Two papers.
- Paper 1: Relationship between internal migration, spatial inequality and the impact on local service delivery.

# Methodology: Paper 1

- Belief amongst policy makers that differences across provinces and regions in the quality of schooling, health, and other services affects internal migration.
- This affects public finances and service delivery.
- Makes use of highly detailed GPS data from the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS), which tracks panel members even if they relocate.
- Using other surveys and administrative data, we can determine earlier levels of service provision by relatively small localities.
- Then answer the two different parts to this question:
  - A. Is migration a function of lagged values of service provision?
  - B. Is the scale and timing of migration sufficient to be seen as a plausible explanation for deteriorating service provision?
- Finally, conclude with a policy discussion.

# Expected results

- Paper 1:
  - Migration is probably motivated by economic opportunity and social networks rather than service provision.
  - Might be coincidentally related to services.
  - Scale is probably too small to substantially affect services.

# Objectives

- Paper 2: Impact of employment volatility and household structure on inequality in a dynamic framework.

## Methodology: Paper 2

- South African labour market has high levels of structural unemployment (25-30%), but also a high degree of turnover.
- Question: How does this churning affect our measures of inequality when we measure dynamically rather than in a static / cross-sectional framework?
- But unemployment is also costly due to skills depreciation, wage scarring and adverse signalling to potential employers.
- To date, the effect of higher education on employment stability has not been recognized within our inequality discourse.
- We plan to use NIDS data to evaluate the impact of labour market churning on dynamic measures of inequality.
- Also obtain a dynamic measure of returns to education.

# Expected results

- Paper 2:
  - Churning is probably high, but primarily amongst low education/low wage workers.
  - Impact on measured inequality is likely to be small.
  - Impact on estimated dynamic returns to education, especially for college level, likely to be substantial.

# **Inequalities in Burkina Faso through multidimensional poverty and trajectories of School leavers**

ISSP

PI. Jean-François Kobiané



# Context and motivation

- A high level of poverty despite significant economic performance in Burkina Faso
  - average growth rate of GDP was around 7% in real terms, between 2007 and 2013
  - the average growth rate of GDP per capita has, meanwhile, increased less strongly, or 3% during this period
  - the incidence of poverty remained relatively high from 1994 to 2014 (from 45% in 1994 to 40% in 2014 and even 47% in 2009)
- Reducing inequalities at the heart of development policies
  - The PNDES (2016-2020), the economic and social development plan places the reduction of inequalities at the center of its objectives

# Objectives

- Make an inventory of the inequalities in Burkina Faso
- Analyze the dynamics of the inequalities of multidimensional poverty in Burkina Faso through the Observatories of Ouagadougou and Nouna
  - Establish a multidimensional poverty profile of households,
  - Analyze the dynamics of multidimensional poverty in both cities
  - Analyze the dynamics of inequalities between population subgroups
- Analyze educational pathways and the trajectories of school leavers in Ouagadougou and Nouna
  - Analyze the interaction between different variables of school and family background on the chances of insertion in the labor market and, inequalities between population subgroups

# Methodology

- Multidimensional poverty
  - MPI using Alkire and Foster methodology
  - Dynamics of the incidence and intensité of MP accros subpopulation
  - Gini index
- Trajectories of school leavers
  - Analysis of biographies

# Expected results

- Disparities of inequalities by zone
- Disparities of inequality by individual characteristics and household characteristics
- Increased inequality in multidimensional poverty

# Structural change and inequality in Cameroon

Institut National de la Statistique  
Université de Yaoundé II

Pr. Samuel FAMBON

# Context and motivation

- Between 2007-2014, growth (3,9%) was insufficient to reduce inequalities which rose over the same period
- Policy agenda: Inclusive growth, structural transformation, emerging economy by 2035

# Objectives

- There is a need to investigate the links between structural transformation, growth and inequalities in Cameroon to feed policy dialogue:
  1. What explains the rise in inequalities? (diagnosis)
  2. Do we observe a structural transformation towards less productive sectors in Cameroon? Why?
  3. Do the redistributive policy and subsidies reduce or increase inequalities?
  4. Labor market: are there inequalities between formal and informal sectors and allocative (in)efficiencies ?

# Four research teams will study the following research themes

1. Diagnosis and determinants of inequalities in Cameroon during the 1990s, 2000 and 2010
2. Subsidy policy, macro-fiscal impact and inequality in Cameroon during the years 2000 and 2010
3. structural transformation, inequality and redistribution policy in Cameroon
4. urban development, informal economy and inequality in Cameroon



# Methodology

- 4 household surveys
  - 1996, 2001, 2007 et 2014
- 4 research questions = 4 research teams
  - research methodology varies according to the topic
- Policy dialogue
  - Scientific committee is chaired by the director of Economic Affairs

# Expected results

- Provide a clear diagnosis on the determinants of inequalities and their evolution in Cameroon
- Provide recommendations relative to
  - Structural transformation and the diversification of economy (where to invest?)
  - Labor market functioning (how to regulate?)
  - Redistributive policy

# **Inequalities in Côte d'Ivoire: diagnostic, access to basic services and the impact of public policies**

Laboratoire d'Analyse et de Modélisation des Politiques Economiques (LAMPE), Centre de Recherche pour le Développement (CRD),  
Universté Alassane Ouattara, Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire

Bedia François Aka

# Context and motivation

- The Ivorian economy has not undergone a major structural transformation since the 1970s.
- But we observe an improvement in economic growth in Côte d'Ivoire since 2012 with average real GDP growth rates **around 8%**.
- But, this renewed vitality of the Ivorian economy is accompanied by a **high** level of poverty (**46.3% in 2015**) **with strong inequalities** (the level of the Gini index in 2015 is **0.402 according** to the INS (ENV2015))
- ==> At least 40% of its population is excluded from sharing the benefits of economic growth.
- **This study aims to analyze the phenomenon of growth accompanied by strong inequalities that Côte d'Ivoire is experiencing not only to understand this paradox but importantly to highlight the potential instruments to correct these inconsistencies.**

# Program content

## I. DIAGNOSTIC OF INEQUALITIES IN COTE D'IVOIRE

1. Review of public policies against inequalities.
2. Mapping of inequalities in Côte d'Ivoire
3. Analysis of the perception of inequalities by Ivorian households

## II. RESEARCH ON INEQUALITIES IN COTE D'IVOIRE

1. Analysis of the impact of exogenous shocks and crisis on inequality
2. Analysis of inequalities in access to quality education and health services
3. Measuring effects of public social policies against inequalities

# I. OVERVIEW OF INEQUALITIES IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE: Two pagers

## 1. General evolution of inequalities in Côte d'Ivoire

**Table 1:** Income distribution by deciles in Côte d'Ivoire 2002, 2008 and 2015

| Global decil       | 2002    | 2008    | 2015    | 2002/2008      | 2008/2015     |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------------|
| 10                 | 107 084 | 121 388 | 140 438 | <b>13.36%</b>  | <b>15.69%</b> |
| 20                 | 147 523 | 169 500 | 193 826 | 14.90%         | 14.35%        |
| 30                 | 185 778 | 213 748 | 238 382 | 15.06%         | 11.52%        |
| 40                 | 227 963 | 263 507 | 288 903 | 15.59%         | 9.64%         |
| 50                 | 278 251 | 320 116 | 347 817 | 15.05%         | 8.65%         |
| 60                 | 341 928 | 388 091 | 422 771 | 13.50%         | 8.94%         |
| 70                 | 431 839 | 485 423 | 517 654 | 12.41%         | 6.64%         |
| 80                 | 574 519 | 630 764 | 664 365 | 9.79%          | 5.33%         |
| 90                 | 875 708 | 900 341 | 948 093 | <b>2.81%</b>   | <b>5.30%</b>  |
| <b>Ratio 90/10</b> | 8.75    | 7.53    | 6.82    | <b>-13.92%</b> | <b>-9.47%</b> |

*Source:* Authors using data from ENV2002, ENV2008 and ENV2015

- We observe **13.36%** increase in the income share of the poorest in the period 2002/2008
- The increase of this share is about **15.69%** during the period 2008/2015
- The 90/10 ratio decreased by **13.92%** from 2002 to 2008 compared to **9.47%** from 2008 to 2015.

**Table 2:** Global indicators of inequality in Côte d'Ivoire in 2002, 2008 and 2015

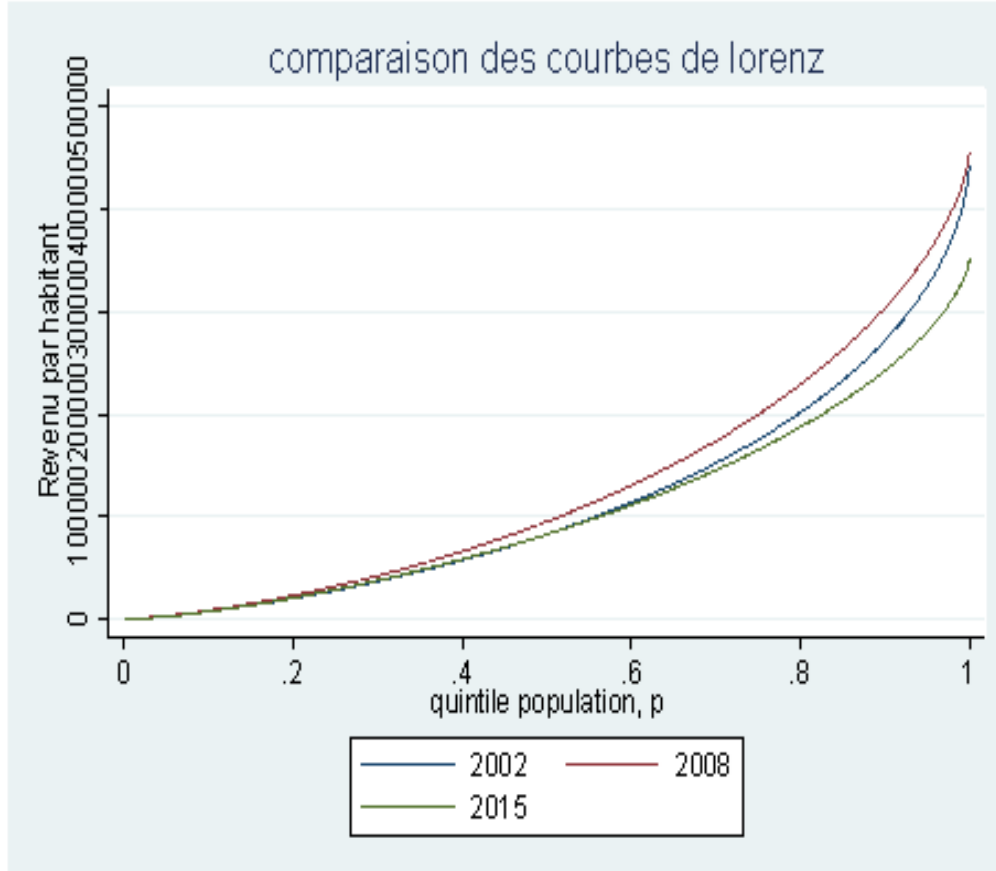
| Indicators                  | 2002 | 2008 | 2015 | 2002/2008 | 2008/2015 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|
| Gini                        | 0.50 | 0.43 | 0.40 | -14.62%   | -6.19%    |
| Theil (GE (1))              | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.29 | -30.31%   | -15.42%   |
| CV <sup>2</sup> /2 (GE (2)) | 1.01 | 0.61 | 0.46 | -39.20%   | -25.24%   |
| A (0,5)                     | 0.21 | 0.15 | 0.13 | -27.12%   | -12.52%   |
| A (1)                       | 0.35 | 0.27 | 0.24 | -23.80%   | -9.90%    |
| A (2)                       | 0.54 | 0.44 | 0.42 | -18.04%   | -4.18%    |

*Source:* Authors using data from ENV2002, ENV2008 and ENV2015

- From 2002 to 2008, inequalities (Gini) fall overall by **14.62%** against **6.19%** over the period 2008 – 2015.

According to the Atkinson index, the level of social welfare improved by **23.80%** from 2002 to 2008 against only 9.9% over the period 2008/2015

**Graph1:** Generalized Lorenz Curves of Income Distribution in Côte d'Ivoire 2002, 2008 and 2015



**Source:** Authors using data from ENV2002, ENV2008 and ENV2015

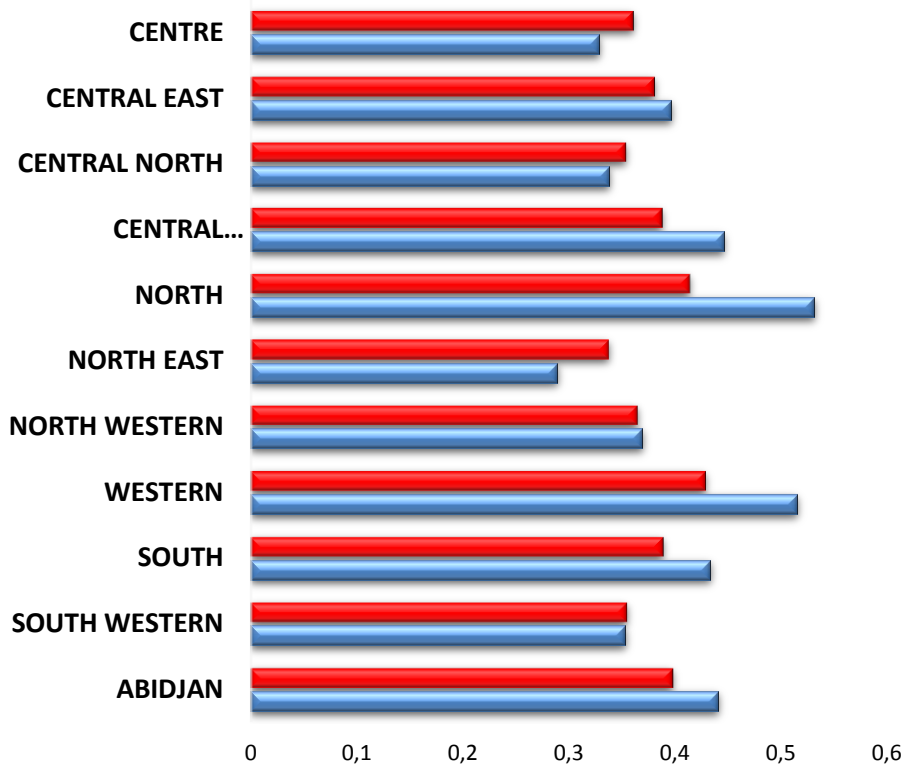
- Inequalities are lower in 2015 than in 2008 and 2002.
- The overall analysis confirms the decrease of inequalities over the study period.
- This is reflected in the fact that the representative curve of the 2015 income distribution is the most flattened followed by that of 2008 and that of 2002



## 2. Perception of inequalities

**Graph2:** comparison of inequality levels observed and perceived in 2015 by region

■ **Observed**    ■ **Perception**



- The perceived level of inequality is everywhere higher than that observed in 2015 except central, north-central and north-eastern regions.

*Source:* Authors using data from ENV2015

## II. RESEARCH ON INEQUALITIES IN COTE D'IVOIRE: Objectives

### AXIS

1. Impact of shocks on inequality

### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

How do shocks affect inequality?

What are the appropriate strategies and mechanisms to significantly reduce inequalities?

### OBJECTIVES

Analysis of the impact of shocks and crises on inequality in Côte d'Ivoire

2. Inequalities in access to quality education and quality health services

How to combat inequalities of access to education and health services?

What factors can promote access to education and health services for all to improve the welfare of Ivorian households?

Analysis of the determinants of access to quality education and health services for all in Côte d'Ivoire

3. Impacts of public policies on inequalities

Are public policies effective in reducing inequality?

What are the effects of economic policies on reducing inequalities?

Assessing the impact of public policies on reducing income inequality

# Methodology and data

Obj. 1

## ■ **METHODOLOGY**

### ■ **Econometric models:**

Linear regression

Regression in Panel (Pseudo-panel)

## **DATA**

ENV 2002,  
2008 et  
2015

Obj.  
2

### **Econometric models:**

Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) or  
Instrumental Variables (IV), and  
Methods of Generalized Moments

ENV 2002,  
2015,  
DHS 2011-  
2012

Obj.  
3

**Macroeconomic model:** microsimulated  
Interdyme model

**Impact evaluation model:** Difference in  
Difference

TRE and TCEI:  
1996-2013  
ENV 2002,  
2008, 2015

# Expected results

## Axis 1: Impact of shocks on inequality

- Crises have affected the redistribution of income
- They provoked a reduction of the absolute level of inequalities

## Axis 2: Inequalities in access to quality education and quality health services

- Inequalities in access to social infrastructure based on distance underestimates the phenomenon.
- Improving the quality of education and health services reduce more inequalities in access to these infrastructures
- Better quality of education and health services increase significantly opportunities to access to basic social services for all

## Axis 3: Impacts of public policies on inequalities

- Targeted economic policies are inefficient to sustainably reduce inequality in Côte d'Ivoire.

# Inequality in Ghana: A Diagnostic Report

ACEIR Ghana Node

ISSER

University of Ghana

## Context and motivation

- Ghana's growth story has been well told!
- On the one hand growth has been associated with an improvement in welfare
  - reduction in poverty: extreme poverty has reduced from 36.5 to 8.2 % between 1990 and 2017
- However recent report shows that the growth elasticity of poverty has declined
  - It declined from 0.17 between 2006-2013 to 0.07 between 2013 to 2017
- But for inequality, poverty reduction will have been much more in Ghana

# Objectives

- **1.** To interrogate the nature, dearth and various dimensions of the inequality story of Ghana
- **2.** Explore changes in inequality over time in Ghana and also to shed light on the various **forces that drive economic inequality** at the micro level.
- **3.** Interrogate the **relationship between economic inequality and inequality of opportunity** (education) in Ghana

# Methodology

- The research will rely largely on the Ghana Socioeconomic Panel Survey (GSPS) Data - 2010 and 2014
  - This will be combined with 2010 Census However we will also include in the report the indicators based on GLSS data
- The inequality indicator will be based on household consumption expenditures
- The use of panel data for econometric analyses is particularly advantageous given the possibility of controlling for unobserved fixed effects
- Plan to use existing qualitative data to interrogate some of the more nuanced issues



# Preliminary Results

- Poverty and inequality vary significantly across sub-groups
  - Poverty higher in rural areas but we also note that inequality was slightly higher
- Generally we note that within group inequality is higher than between groups
- Inequality in Opportunity (Education) explains a significant proportion of the variation in economic inequality

# Expected Results

- **Research**

- Inequality decomposition by
  - Region
  - Locality (Rural v Urban)
  - Sex of the head of HH
  - Educational background
  - Source of income and/or sector of employment
- Inequality maps of Ghana
- Inequality in Opportunity explains a significant proportion of the variation in economic inequality
- Micro-level factors like education, gender, geographical location and ethnicity may be found to be important in explaining inequality dynamics at the micro-level in Ghana

# Expected Results

- **Policy**

- Engage policy makers through workshops and also engage them as steering group members so they
  - Influence the research
  - Engage
  - Understand what the results mean for policy
- Work hand in hand with the NSO so that they get more of a hands on in inequality research

# Inequality trends and diagnostics in Kenya

University of Nairobi  
Germano Mwabu  
(Co-Principal Investigator)  
Paris Conference  
December, 2018

# Context and motivation

- Inequality is linked to poverty and social instability. An understanding of its causes would help design and implement policies to eliminate it and avert other social problems.

# Objectives

- Documentation of trends and diagnostics of inequality in Kenya
- Analysis of fiscal policies that can be implemented to reduce inequality and poverty

# Methodology

- Desk review of trends and diagnostics of poverty
- Identification of data sets to undertake the required analysis
- Application of the CEQ methodology to Kenyan data

## Expected results

- Inequality trends and diagnostics (correlates) in Kenya
- Evidence on taxes and public transfers that can substantially reduce inequality and poverty in the country
- Results dissemination workshop
- Policy briefs



# **Inequality and Social Mobility**

## **Inequality and Perceptions of Social Mobility in Mexico**

El Colegio de México  
Raymundo Campos and Alice Krozer

CEEY

Roberto Vélez-Grajales

Marcelo Delajara

Rodolfo de la Torre

## Context and motivation

- Inequality in Mexico is one of the highest in the world (even by official records which underestimate real levels), with virtually no reduction in its levels over recent decades.
- Social mobility is extremely low: only 4% of those born in the lowest quintile will move up to the top quintile, and only 2% from the top quintile will end up in the bottom (Mexico ranks 106 of 144 countries in relative intergenerational mobility in 2018, World Bank).
- Inequality varies around the country. The South is underdeveloped while the North is more similar to the U.S.
- It is unknown so far whether this fact is ‘known’ to the general public, i.e. whether social mobility is also *perceived* to be as low as it is in the country.
- It is thus important to scrutinise people’s perceptions of social mobility, and the relationship between inequality and mobility as to both its effects and mechanisms.

# Objectives

- What is the relationship between social mobility and inequality at the regional level? What variables are correlated with such relationship?
- Subjective experience of inequality and social mobility not only seems to vary across different income groups, it also helps explain why people tolerate differences between rich and poor, and has important effects on political behaviour and policy preferences, hence affecting ‘real’ inequality and social mobility outcomes.
- In this study, we therefore investigate: **How do Mexicans perceive inequality and social mobility levels in the country (especially among higher income groups)?**

## Methodology

- The first study uses the Social Mobility Survey 2017 (CEEY) and the Statistical Institute Mobility Survey 2016 to relate social mobility and inequality at the regional level. Then relate such relationship with some potential explanatory variables
- The second study uses mixed-methods. We propose to implement a multi-location survey set up as follows:
  - a questionnaire including approx. 55 questions, to be answered in person in situ, consisting of 4 modules:
    - Module A: Demographics
    - Module B: Perceptions of Inequality
    - Module c: Perceptions of Social Mobility
    - Bonus: racism question
  - data will be collected at six different geographical (urban) locations in the respective regions of the country, and a Pilot-study in Puebla: CDMX, Oaxaca, Merida, Veracruz, Monterrey, Tijuana [ca. 100 high and 100 low income respondents per location; aspired sample size is between 1,000-1,200 participants total]
- The survey will be supplemented with a small sample of elite interviews at each location
- If possible, a Business Online Survey Supplement will be added

## Expected results

- Policy oriented results on the relationship between inequality and social mobility.
- First ever data on perception of social mobility in Mexico, regionally disaggregated!
- We expect the data to show a general overestimation of social mobility.
- Also, we expect differences in perceptions between low and high income participants.

# **Public policies in favor of agro-ecological intensification and income inequalities in rural Senegal**

Institut Sénégalais de Recherches  
Agricoles (ISRA)

PI: Dr Moussa Sall

# Context and motivation

## Senegal's Targets

1. Boosting crop productivity
  - X5 food consumption in 2050
  - Cropland expansion or yield increase?

2. Reducing income inequalities & extreme poverty

## Limiting factors

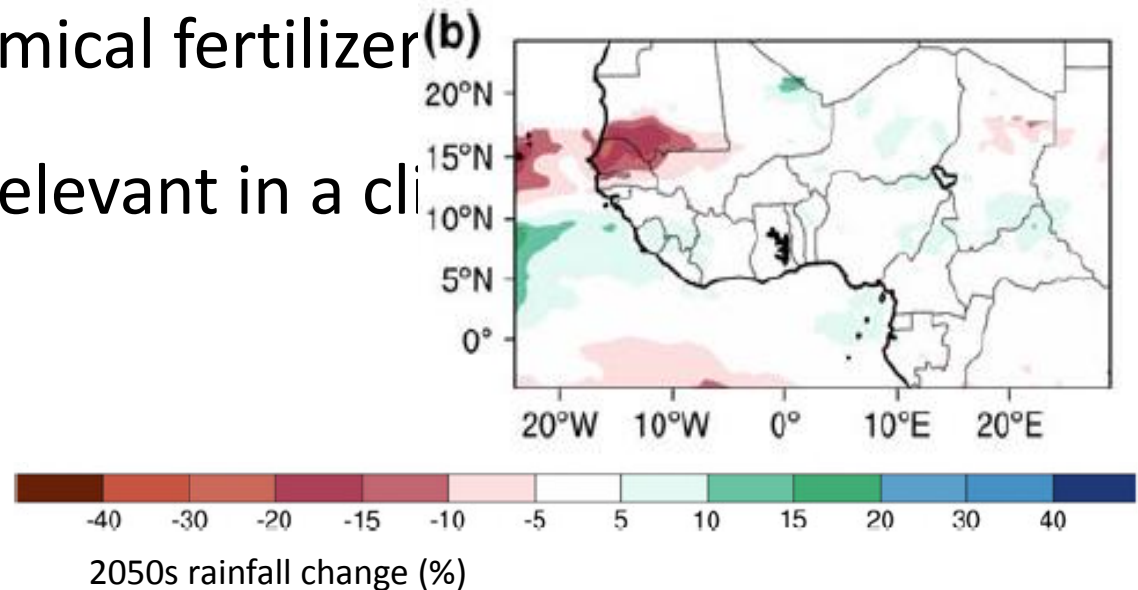
« Green revolution »: Negative environmental externalities

## Solutions

Agro-ecological intensification  
→ public policies have a major role to play

# Objectives

- Which public policies in order to reduce inequalities and poverty in rural areas while promoting agro-ecological intensification?
- Which effect on inequalities compared to other type of PP like subsidizing chemical fertilizer
- Are these policies relevant in a cli





# Methodology

- « COMMOD » approach: mix of participatory workshops and modelling
- Models improvement designed for previous projects (AMMA2050, ESCAPE):
  - CELSIUS: crop model (biophysical component)
  - ANDERS: farm model (socio-economic component)

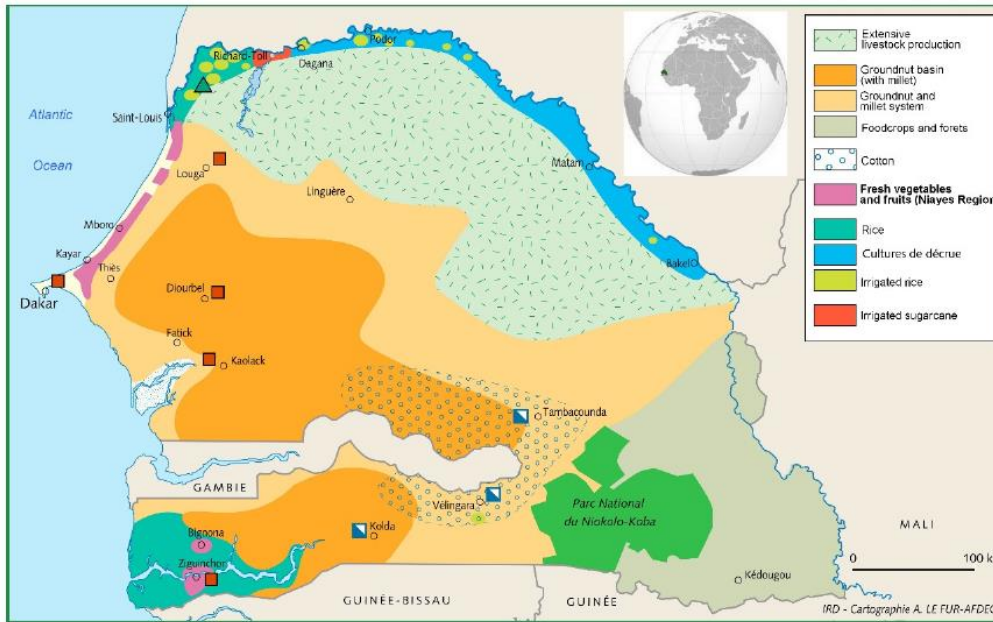
1. data base review + data collection → model calibration

2. Models improvement (+mixed crop-livestock systems)

3. Simulations analysis (including CC effect)

# Methodology

- « **COMMOD** » approach: mix of participatory workshops
- Models projects
  - CELSI
  - ANDE



vious  
ent)  
ponent)

1. data base review  
collection → mode  
calibration

systems)

itions analysis  
CC effect)

## Expected results

- Current state of inequalities in the rural peanut basin (within a village, among villages...)
- Assessment of AE public policies effect on inequalities compared to policies dedicated to intensive agriculture?
- Same but with a changing climate

# **SOCIAL AND TERRITORIAL INEQUALITIES IN TUNISIA**

ANPR

Mongi BOUGHZALA & AbdelRahmane  
LAHGA

# Context and motivation

- A multidimensional analysis of social inequalities in Tunisia with a focus on the geographical dimension.
- This dimension has become a major issue for the country since the 2011 uprising (which triggered the Arab Spring unfinished revolution).
- Although inequalities have been relatively moderate in Tunisia, it is widely admitted that between regions inequalities was a key underlying factor of the uprising.

# Objectives

- In depth analysis of all aspects of inequalities based on the available data and literature
- Measurement of both income and non income inequalities
- Identification of the main determinants of regional disparities, including public policies ('education, health, infrastructure...)
- The impact of the human capital heritage and of social capital by geographic location.

# Methodology

- Develop an appropriate analytical framework and modeling the dynamics of inequalities, growth and economic policies
- Undertake an econometric study of the determinants of income inequalities.
- A survey will be conducted in order to collect data on inherited human capital and social capital across a number of regions in Tunisia. No other data available on this matter.
- Heritage has been introduced as an explanatory variable of inequalities in previous work on the topic (Picketty) but not inherited human capital and social capital and never at the regional level within the any country.

# Expected results

- A comprehensive study of inequalities in Tunisia, both income and non income.
- Show that the skills and knowhow acquired through historical processes and transmitted from generation to generation via informal and family channels do matter. Some regions could not develop modern industrial or service activities because their inherited human capital was not appropriate or because their social capital does not generate the incentives for investment in modern enterprises. Therefore, a more successful development strategy would require a preliminary updating phase for the targeted geographical area.



# **Socio-economic Inequalities within Cities Hosting Syrian Communities in Jordan: A city level analysis**

Yarmouk University  
Irbid – Jordan

# Context and motivation

## The influx of Syrians to Jordan imposed a new demographic and socio-economic situation:

- Syrians in Jordan can be classified into two overlapping and close-size groups: refugees and non-refugees,
- More than 80% of Syrian refugees in Jordan live outside camps, and therefore, inequalities among Jordanians, as well as between Jordanians and those refugees might be affected
- Syrian refugees spread over cities that already have relatively high population density, mainly Amman and Irbid.
- This influx of refugees imposed competition between local and guest labor for the originally limited jobs.
- In addition, it impacts the distribution of resources, housing, services, economic activities and income among urban dwellers.

# Objectives

**The main objective of this study is to investigate the impact of Syrian refugees influx on urban inequalities in Jordan. More specifically:**

- Demonstrate the main socio-economic characteristics of the Syrian communities in Jordan.
- Analyze the relationship between Syrian refugee influx and some urban inequality indicators, such as: wealth, income, education, and housing, that reflect inequalities within and across Amman and Irbid.
- Provide practical and implementable recommendations to Jordanian officials and the international community to mitigate negative effects of Syrian refugees influx on local hosting communities.

# Methodology

- The study covers the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) and Greater Irbid Municipality (GIM).
- This study employs secondary data from Jordan Labor Market Panel Survey (JLMPS) 2010 and 2016; Population Census of 2004 and 2015, the Household Expenditure and Income Survey (HEIS) 2013 and 2016, and the UNHCR records.
- Both descriptive and applied econometric analyses will be used.
- The study duration is 18 months, that divided into 4 stages;
- Three seminars and one conference are scheduled after each stage of progress.

## Expected results

**At the completion of this study, it is expected to reach the following outcomes:**

1. Detailed and deep knowledge about channels of Syrian refugee effects on urban inequality in Jordan.
2. A precise determination to what extent inequality exists amongst Syrian refugees and amongst Jordanians as well as introducing interpretations for the differences and similarities between the two cases.
3. Determine the areas at sub-district level in Amman and Irbid, that been largely affected by Syrian refugees.

# **Inequalities related to Urban Water Services in La Paz and El Alto, Bolivia**

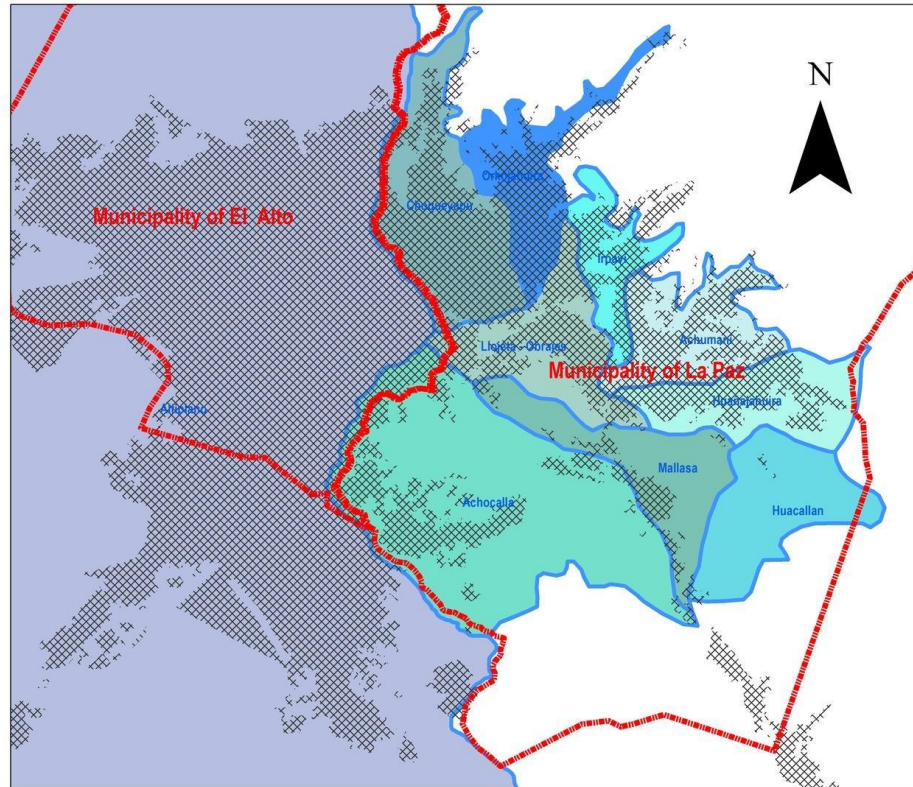
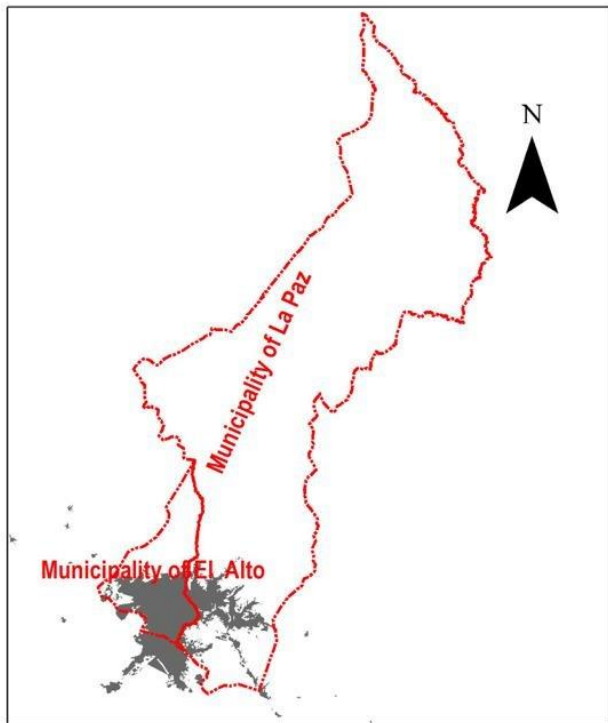
Postgraduate Center for Development Sciences  
Universidad Mayor de San Andrés  
(CIDES-UMSA)

**Patricia Urquieta**

# Context and motivation

- Global context of Climate Change
- Water crisis in November 2016 (93 neighborhoods without water for 3 days, serious rationing for 2 months in La Paz)
  - As a reminder of the vulnerability of the system (Hardy; D’Ercole & Metzger)
  - Raised the question: Who were affected by this crisis? (socio-economically mixed zone)
  - Gave rise to social tensions linked to catastrophic perception of those « less used to not having water » (middle class) and those perceiving "rich" people as users of water for non-basic purposes
  - Raised the question about how we are managing water (institutional roles, water uses, technical aspects)
  - Showed ancestral communities living near the water source see the opportunity to achieve delayed objectives



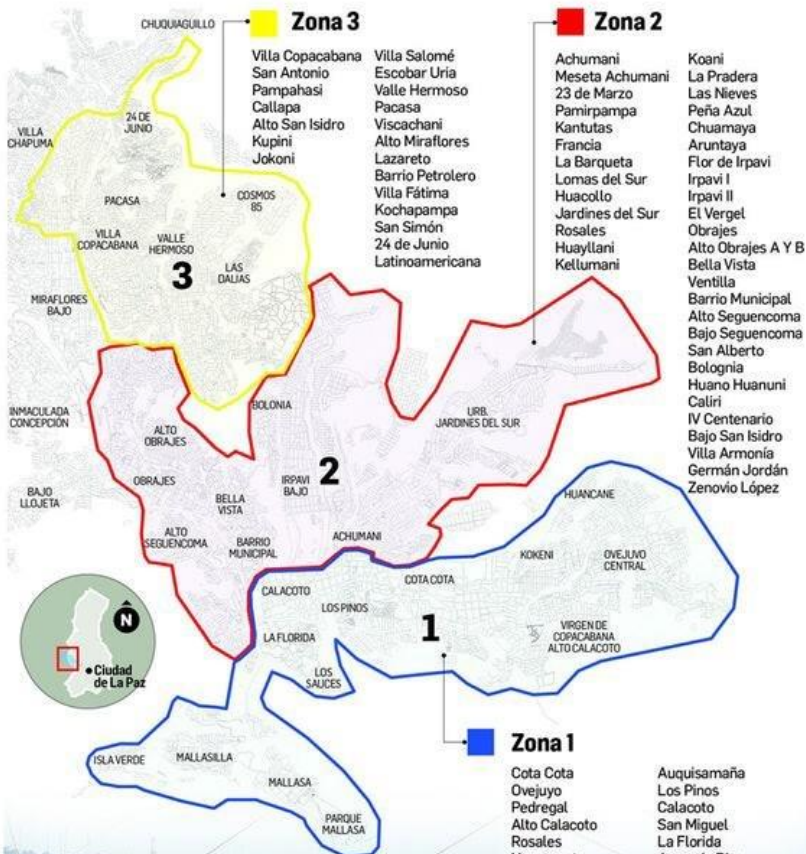


#Conflnequalities



# La Paz - Rationing Plan

La Empresa Pública y Social del Agua y Saneamiento (Epsas) aplica un plan de corte del servicio desde el 8 de noviembre en la zona sur de La Paz y otras zonas que están habitadas por más de 50.000 familias



Hay sectores de la ciudad de La Paz que tienen dos semanas sin servicio de agua potable, Aumentan las compras de bidones y tanques de almacenamiento



El Gobierno instruyó la dotación de aguas en los barrios afectados a través de camiones cisternas. Los militares son encargados de la distribución



## Días de corte en noviembre

■ DÍA DE CORTE

| Zona | MIÉ 23 | JUE 24 | VIE 25 | SAB 26 | DOM 27 | LUN 28 | MAR 29 | MIÉ 30 |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1    |        |        | ■      |        |        | ■      |        |        |
| 2    |        | ■      |        |        | ■      |        |        | ■      |
| 3    | ■      |        |        | ■      |        |        | ■      |        |

## DÍAS CON AGUA

Desde las 6:00 hasta las 21:00

## Cut - off schedule 8:00 - 12:00

Se amplía el racionamiento como medida de prevención para evitar que las demás zonas lleguen a la situación de las zonas 1, 2 y 3

Teléfonos de emergencia: 2211222 - 2211223 - 2211224

# Objectives

- To understand how inequalities related to the urban water service in the metropolitan region of La Paz and El Alto are expressed, reproduced and resisted
- To analyze the contradictions and institutional, historical, social, political and spatial tensions that take place
- To determine the relationship between inequality in access to water and sanitation and social organization and collective action
- To unveil the role of local leaders, in the relationship between society and the State, to position demands for access to water and sanitation
- To go beyond hegemonic views on water management in cities
- To know the relevance of inequalities in the access and use of water in relation to children's health



# Methodology

Differentiated citizenship  
Space Inequities

## INSTITUTIONAL

Water  
Gobernance

Asymmetries, Competencies,  
Responsibilities, Attributions

**ESPACIAL**  
Urban-Rural  
Interface

Service management  
Control of the resource  
Fragility of the system

## HISTORICAL

Water  
Urbanization

Community organizations,  
central State (EPSAS),  
municipal government,  
community members,  
neighbors

**Urban Water  
Service  
INEQUALITIES**

## SOCIAL

- Water Uses
- Role of Women
- Collective Water Uses

Social determinants  
of health, conditions  
of access to water,  
acute diarrheal  
diseases

## POLITICAL

Citizenship

Participation,  
collective action,  
social organization,  
Juntas Vecinales

## Inequalities related to Urban Water Services in La Paz and El Alto, Bolivia

|   | Axes  | Researcher                           | Lugar            |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Space inequalities and differentiated citizenship in the 'urbanization of water': <b>historical perspectives</b> of the metropolitan region of La Paz | Juan Arbona                          | La Paz - El Alto |
| 2 | <b>Institutional asymmetries</b> in water governance  | Ariel Ferrufino                      | La Paz - El Alto |
| 3 | <b>Citizenship</b> and inequality in access to water and sanitation in the municipal district No. 7 of El Alto  | Víctor Hugo Perales                  | El Alto          |
| 4 | <b>Use of water</b> and its relationship with acute diarrheal diseases (ADD) in children under 5 years of age in El Alto                              | Malkya Tudela                        | El Alto          |
| 5 | Landscape and <b>social use of the waters around the collective washing points</b> in the city of La Paz  | Jhaquelin Dávalos                    | La Paz           |
| 6 | <b>The role of women</b> in the construction of water systems in the city of El Alto  | Ximena Escóbar                       | El Alto          |
| 7 | Inequalities and tensions around the problem of water in the <b>territory of rural-urban interface</b> in the Irpavi Basin                            | Patricia Urquieta y Escarley Torrico | La Paz           |

## Expected results

- Water as a power device
- A typology of inequalities regarding the urban water service
- Other existing “hidden” inequalities
- The problem of urban water service from different approaches: institutional, historical, political, social and spatial
- Intermediary water supply systems, i.e. Cooperatives that buy water from the company to resell to those without access
- Institutional difficulties that could generate inequalities
- Once families access the service, what inequalities are reduced and what is the imaginary around it?
- How can access to water become the cause of social fragmentation
- The way families access to potable water, trajectories and causes (due to a good political relationship, to local leadership, to planning?)
- How do diverse social and institutional actors that inhabit the “water territory” perceive themselves



# **The Impact of Social Housing on Urban Inequalities in South Africa**

**Professor Ivan Turok, Dr Andreas Scheba, Dr  
Justin Visagie**

**Human Sciences Research Council**

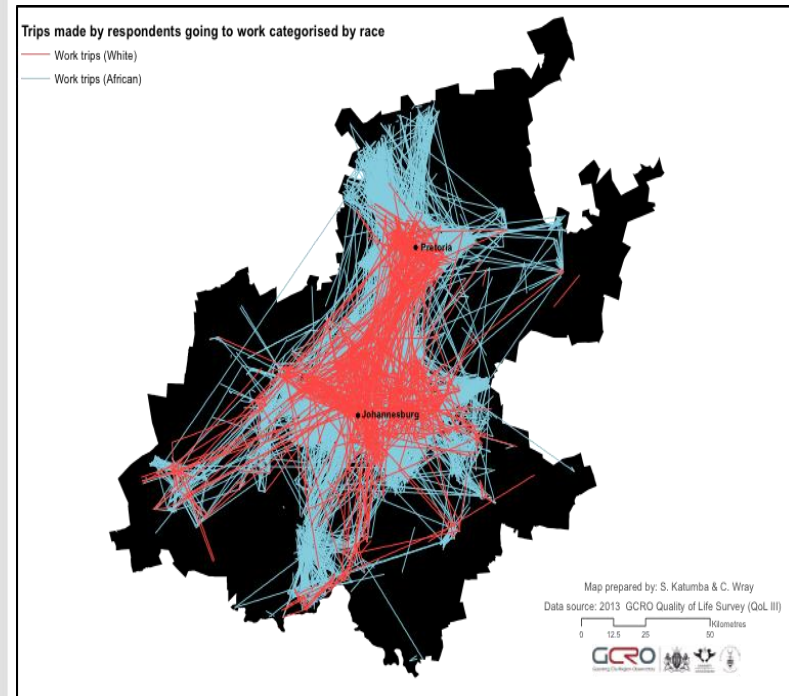
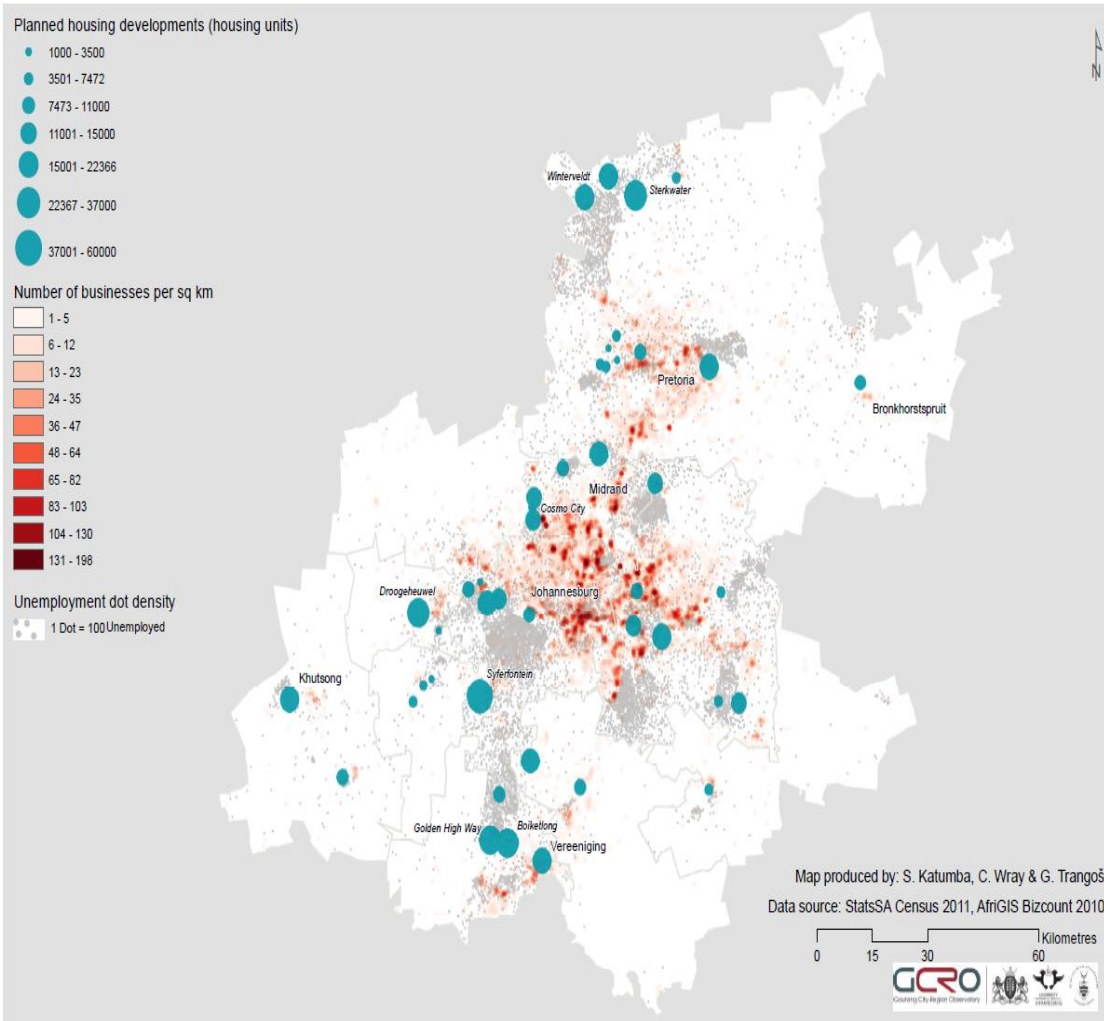


# Context and motivation

- Apartheid city inheritance
- Housing backlogs
- Continuing urbanisation – informality
- State response – free mass housing for poor
- Reproduces spatial inequality, mismatch & poverty traps (pto)
- Alternatives: (i) Social rented housing
- (ii) Subsidised ownership



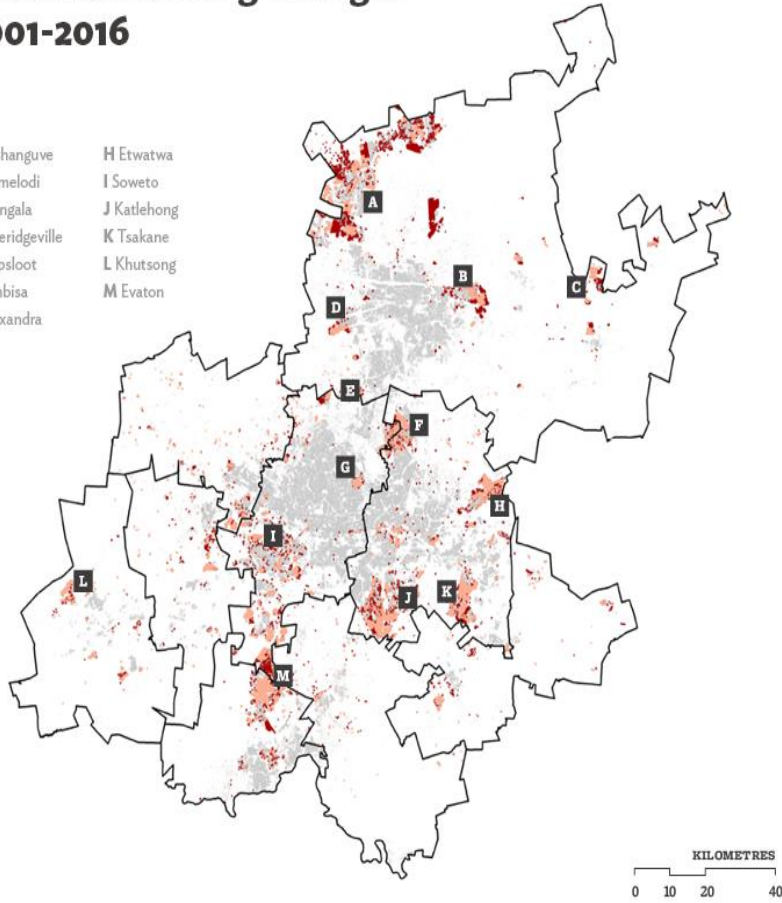
# Gauteng: travel to work





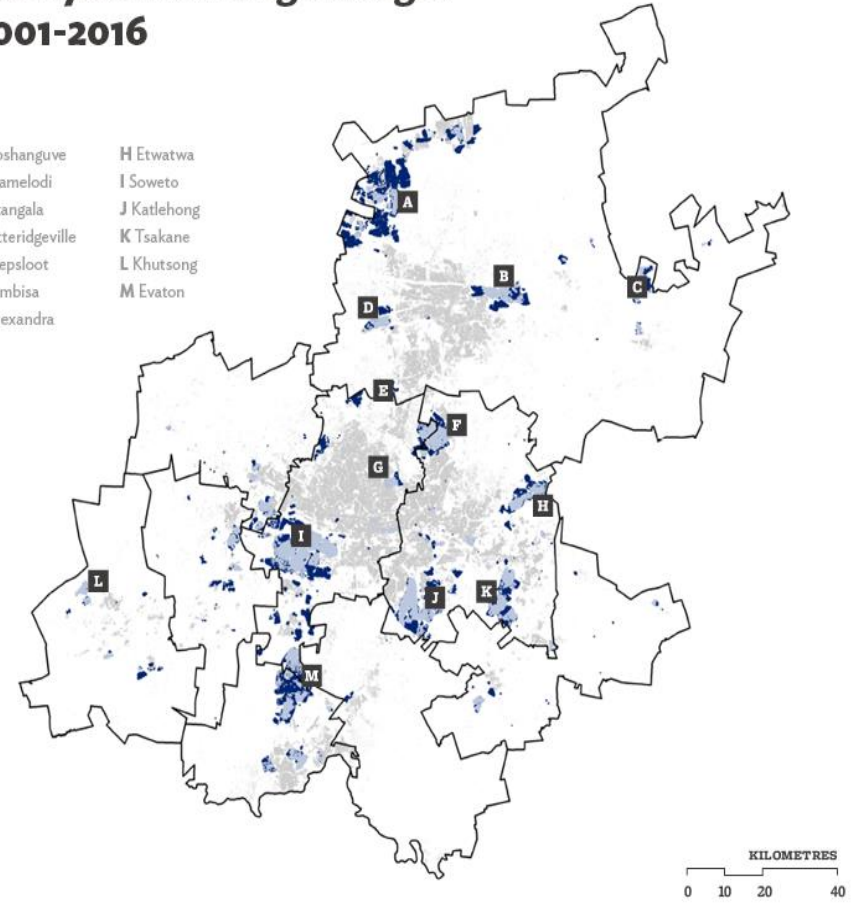
## Informal housing change: 2001-2016

- A Soshanguve
- B Mamelodi
- C Ekangala
- D Atteridgeville
- E Diepsloot
- F Tembisa
- G Alexandra
- H Etwatwa
- I Soweto
- J Katlehong
- K Tsakane
- L Khutsong
- M Evaton



## Backyard housing change: 2001-2016

- A Soshanguve
- B Mamelodi
- C Ekangala
- D Atteridgeville
- E Diepsloot
- F Tembisa
- G Alexandra
- H Etwatwa
- I Soweto
- J Katlehong
- K Tsakane
- L Khutsong
- M Evaton

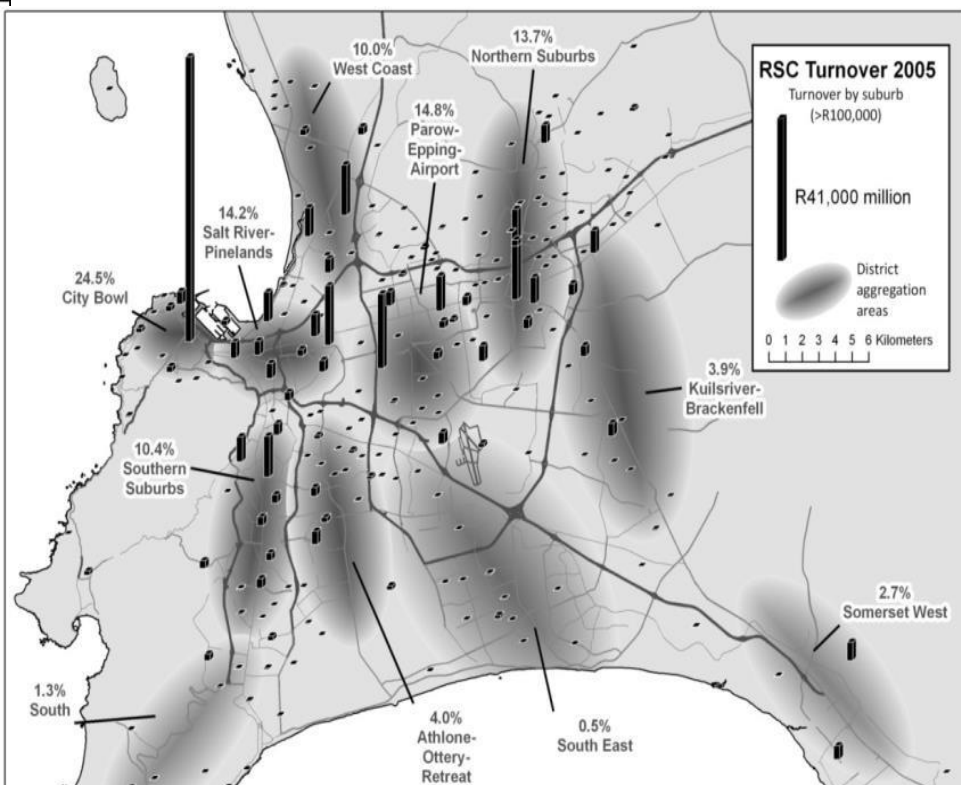
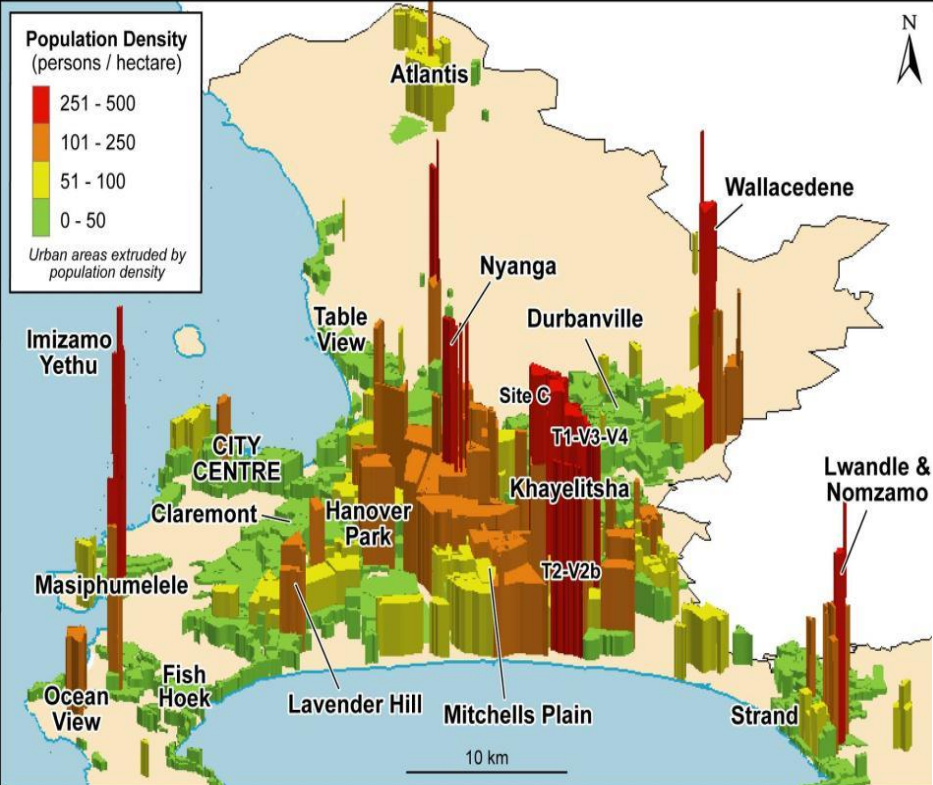


- Informal dwellings (2001)
- Informal dwellings (2016)
- Built-up areas
- Municipalities in Gauteng

Data Source GeoTerralimage Building Based Land Use layer (2001 and 2016)

- Informal dwellings (2001)
- Informal dwellings (2016)
- Built-up areas
- Municipalities in Gauteng

Data Source GeoTerralimage Building Based Land Use layer (2001 and 2016)



# Steen Villa, Cape Town



700 social rented housing units  
Close to railway  
Relatively dense  
Convenient

**Cosmo City, Joburg**



# Objectives

## **1. What impact has social housing had on inequality?**

- a) Directly – reducing housing costs (static)
- b) Access to employment & livelihoods (dynamic) (city-wide scale)
- c) Social & spatial integration (neighbourhood scale)

## **2. What factors have enabled and constrained effective social housing projects?**

- Policy design – subsidy levels, conditions, standards
- Implementation – institutional capabilities, regulatory frameworks
- Other factors: political will, social resistance, land, labour market

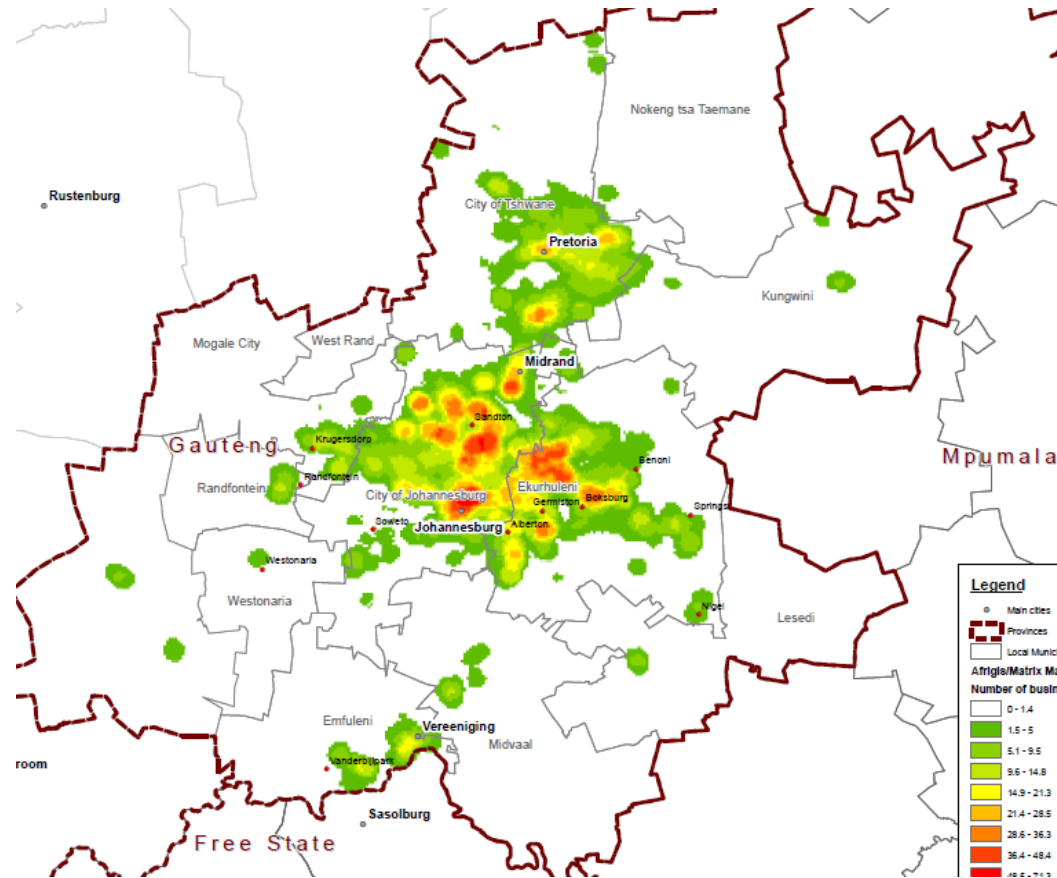
# Methods

- a) **Direct effects** – regression. Inequality = f(housing status, housing costs, labour market status + ...)
- b) **Access to jobs**
  - city-wide analysis of location of social housing projects in relation to employment centres (cf other subsidised housing)
  - Analysis of individual/household trajectories before and after entering social housing
- c) **Social and spatial integration** – neighbourhood analysis of social housing projects in relation to segregation & neighbourhood types
  - 3 cities – Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban

# Expected results

- a) **Income effects**: positive but modest (many other costs)
- b) **Access to jobs**: positive but modest (other factors – stagnant labour market, low skills ...)
- c) **Social and spatial integration**: partial – coarse rather than fine-grained integration (precincts)
  - Policy design – inflexible & under-resourced
  - Implementation - weak capabilities, excessive regulations
  - Wider factors – state of the economy, political will ...

# Spatial mismatch



# Distributional Incidence of Social Protection Schemes

**Effects on Short and Medium-term Inequalities in  
Ethiopia, India and Peru**



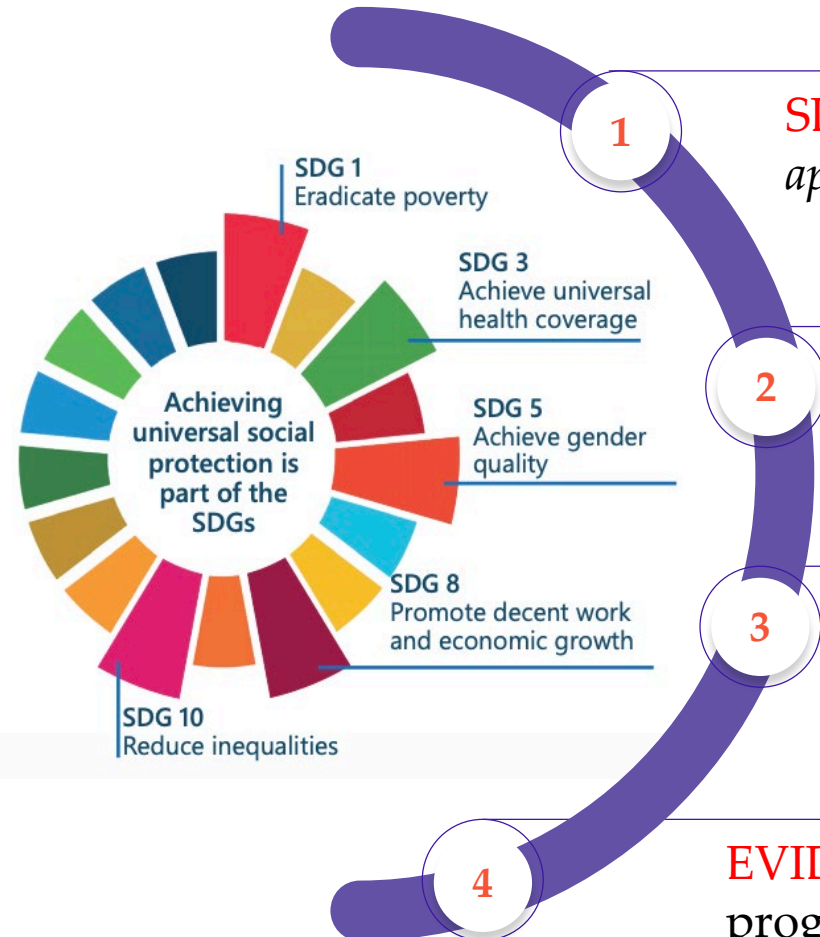
UNIVERSITÉ DU  
LUXEMBOURG

**Conchita D'Ambrosio and Liyousew Borga**

([conchita.dambrosio@uni.lu](mailto:conchita.dambrosio@uni.lu))    ([liyousew.borga@uni.lu](mailto:liyousew.borga@uni.lu))



# Motivation



1

**SDG Target 1.3:** calls for the implementation of “... *nationally appropriate social protection systems for all ...*”

- Only 45% of the global population is effectively covered by at least one social protection benefit (ILO, 2018)

2

**TRENDY:** Many developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America have adopted social protection schemes as a means to address extreme poverty, rising inequality, and vulnerability.

3

Social protection programs are implemented through:

- a system of transfers in **cash** or **in kind**, or
- using **workfare** (cash/food for work) programs

4

**EVIDENCE GAP:** about the distributional incidence of these programs; and the mechanisms through which a redistributive policy might affect horizontal and spatial inequalities.

# Context



We examine the effects of 3 large scale social protection programs in reducing inequalities

*diverse social, cultural, political, and economic contexts*

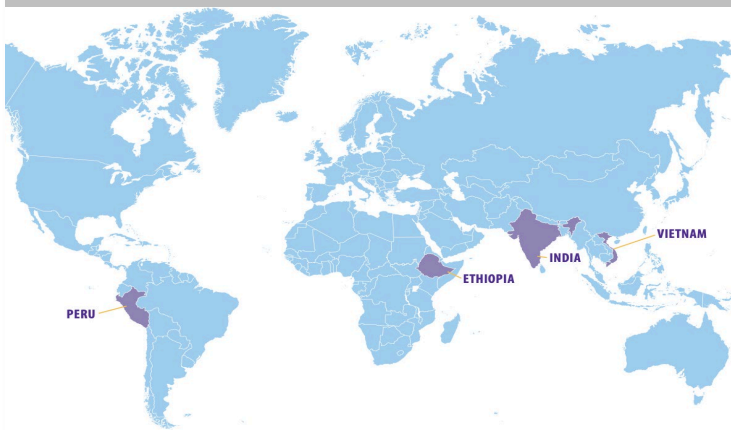


1. Productive Safety net Program (PSNP) – Ethiopia
2. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) – India
3. *Juntos* - Peru



Assessing the targeting, incidence, and heterogeneity of effects of the programs will inform future policies

## 3 Continents



## Large beneficiaries

**7.8mil.**

PSNP beneficiaries

**182 mil.**

NREGA beneficiaries

**1.7mil.**

Juntos beneficiaries

## Policy Relevant

The projects involve a coordinated effort of

- Governments,
- Donors,
- Local authorities,
- Individual households

# Research Questions

## Distributional Incidence

What is the net income and wealth change experienced by each participant?

We focus on multidimensional deprivation indicators

We study the medium and long run effects of the programs

## Inequalities

What are the effects on horizontal and spatial inequalities?

We exploit the ethnic, social and geographical diversity of the study countries

We identify the trend of inequalities among culturally and socially constructed groups

## Social Relations

What are the effects on social networks?

Do participants gain access to local community networks / participate in decision-making?

Does social protection crowd out local social networks? Affect local labor market?

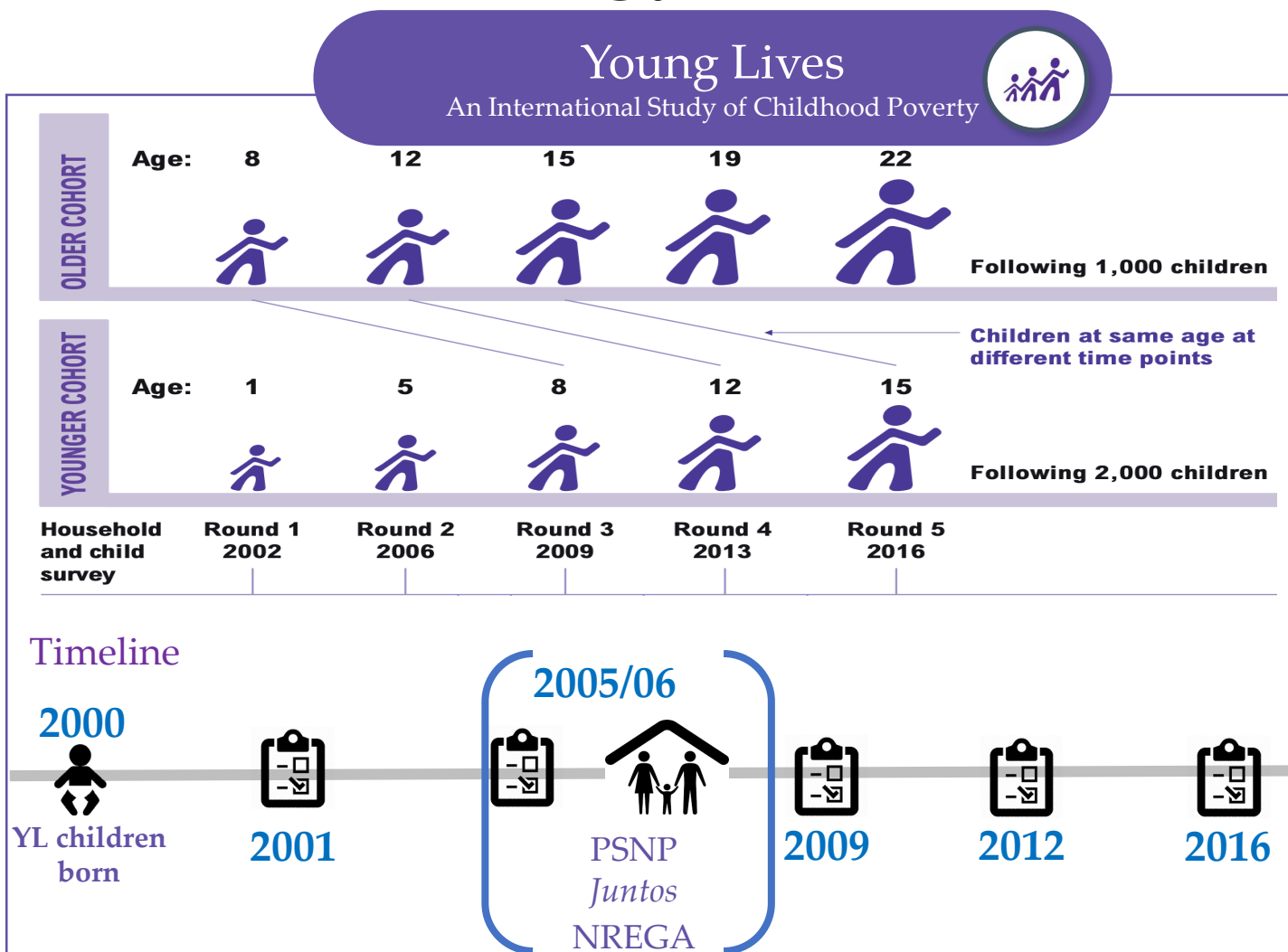
## Intra-household Dynamics

What are the effects on the household economy?

We test for intrahousehold bargaining, resource allocation, and risk preferences

Are there any unintended consequences: such as child work?

# Methodology



We use the Young Lives survey which follows the lives of 12,000 children and their families in *Ethiopia, India, Peru* and *Vietnam*.



The survey consists of three main elements:

- A child questionnaire
- A household questionnaire
- A community questionnaire



The data allow us to compare households pre and post program participation



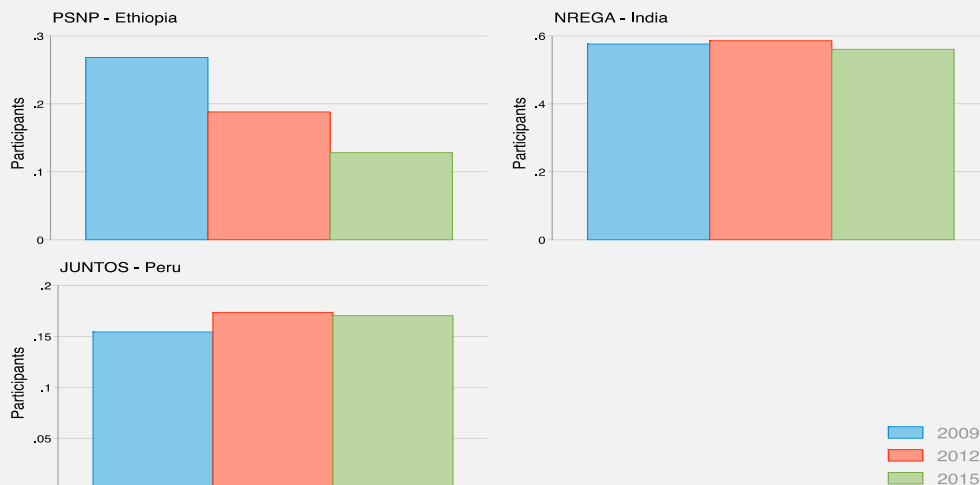
We also exploit the staged rollout of the programs across districts to causally identify impact in a difference-in-differences approach

# Expected Results



## Preliminary Results

Proportion of Participants



Number of Livestock Owned

| DID estimates  | PSNP               | NREGA               | Juntos              |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Program × 2009 | 0.068*<br>(0.038)  | 0.066***<br>(0.017) | 0.030<br>(0.017)    |
| Program × 2012 | 0.104**<br>(0.049) | 0.129***<br>(0.036) | 0.137***<br>(0.026) |
| Program × 2016 | 0.115**<br>(0.050) | 0.111***<br>(0.036) | 0.178***<br>(0.027) |
| Observations   | 13807              | 14390               | 11676               |
| R <sup>2</sup> | 0.366              | 0.236               | 0.288               |

#ConfInequalities

### 1 The distributional incidences of the programs

We expect to show:

- the net income and wealth change experienced by each participant focusing on indicators of multidimensional deprivation to get a full picture

### 2 Effects on horizontal and spatial inequalities

We expect to show:

- the trend of inequalities among culturally and socially constructed groups

### 3 Effects on social relations & household behavior

We expect to show how the programs:

- affect relations within households (e.g. across genders and generations) and among households (participants and non-participants)
- affect intrahousehold dynamics



**Thank You**

**#ConfInequalities**