

16 November 2020

Pre – COVID19 Cash transfers in Africa: coverage, adequacy and financing

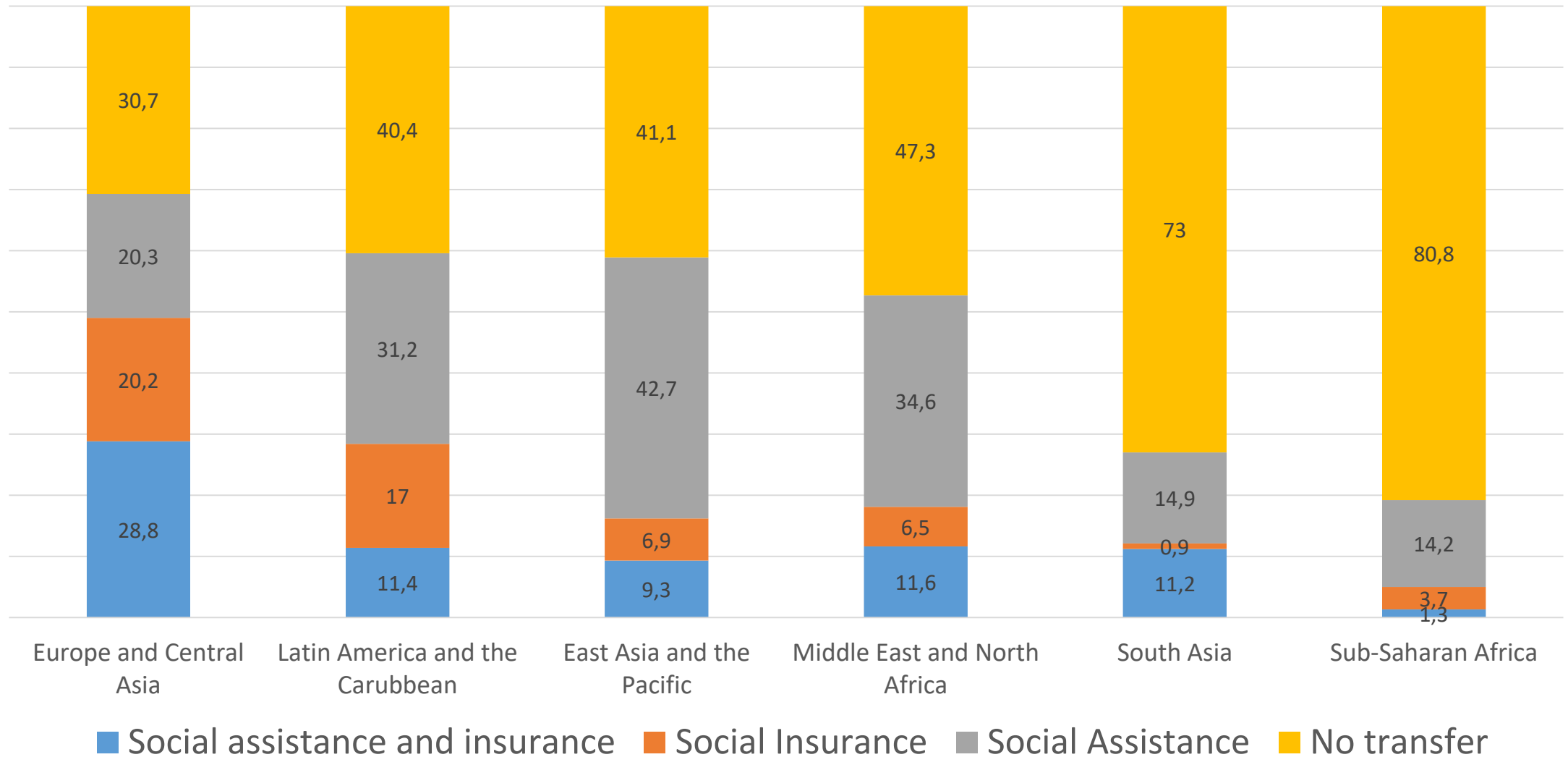
Gift Dafuleya

A simplistic cash transfer coverage to end poverty?

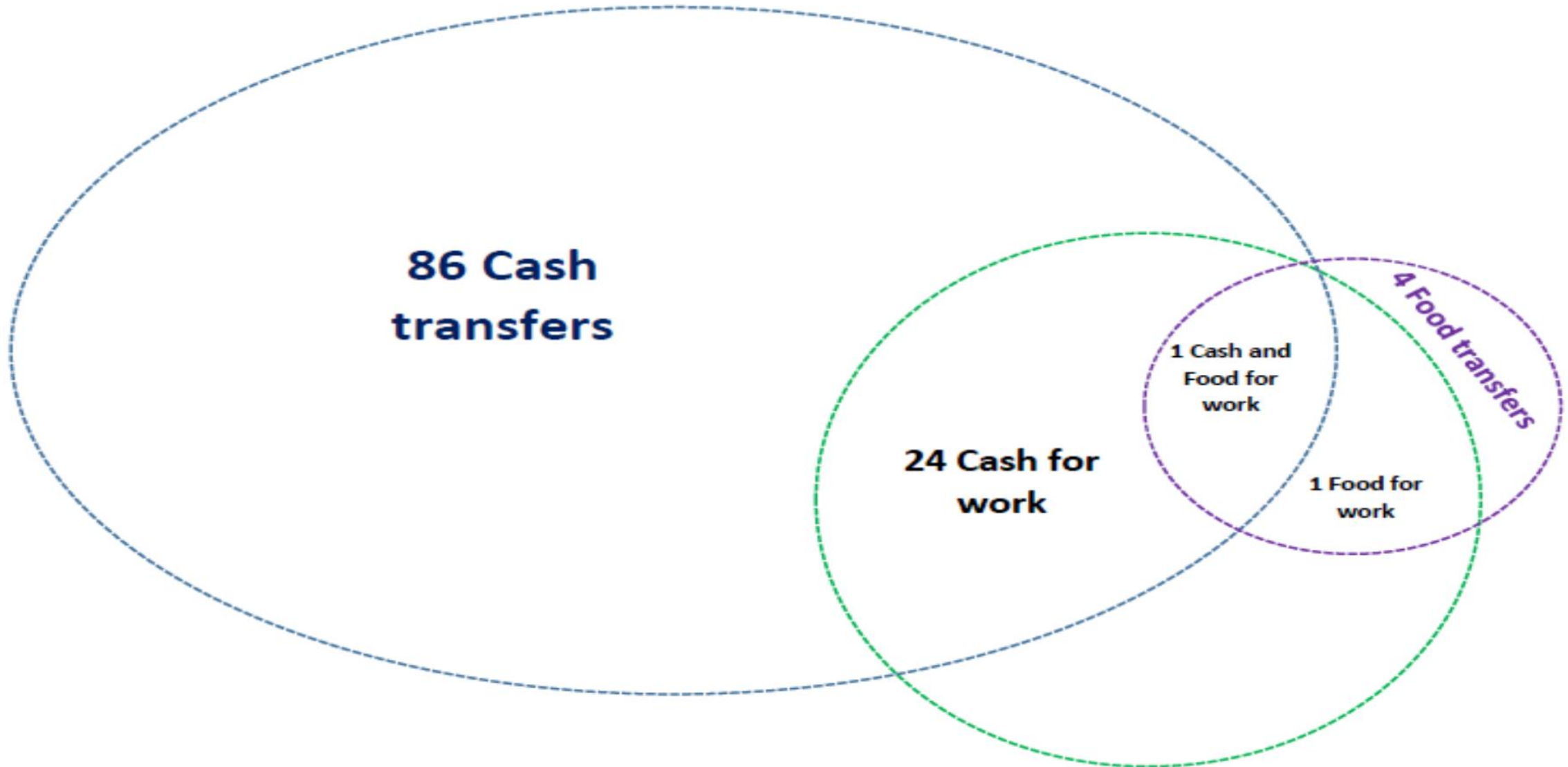
Reach all the poor with a
cash transfer



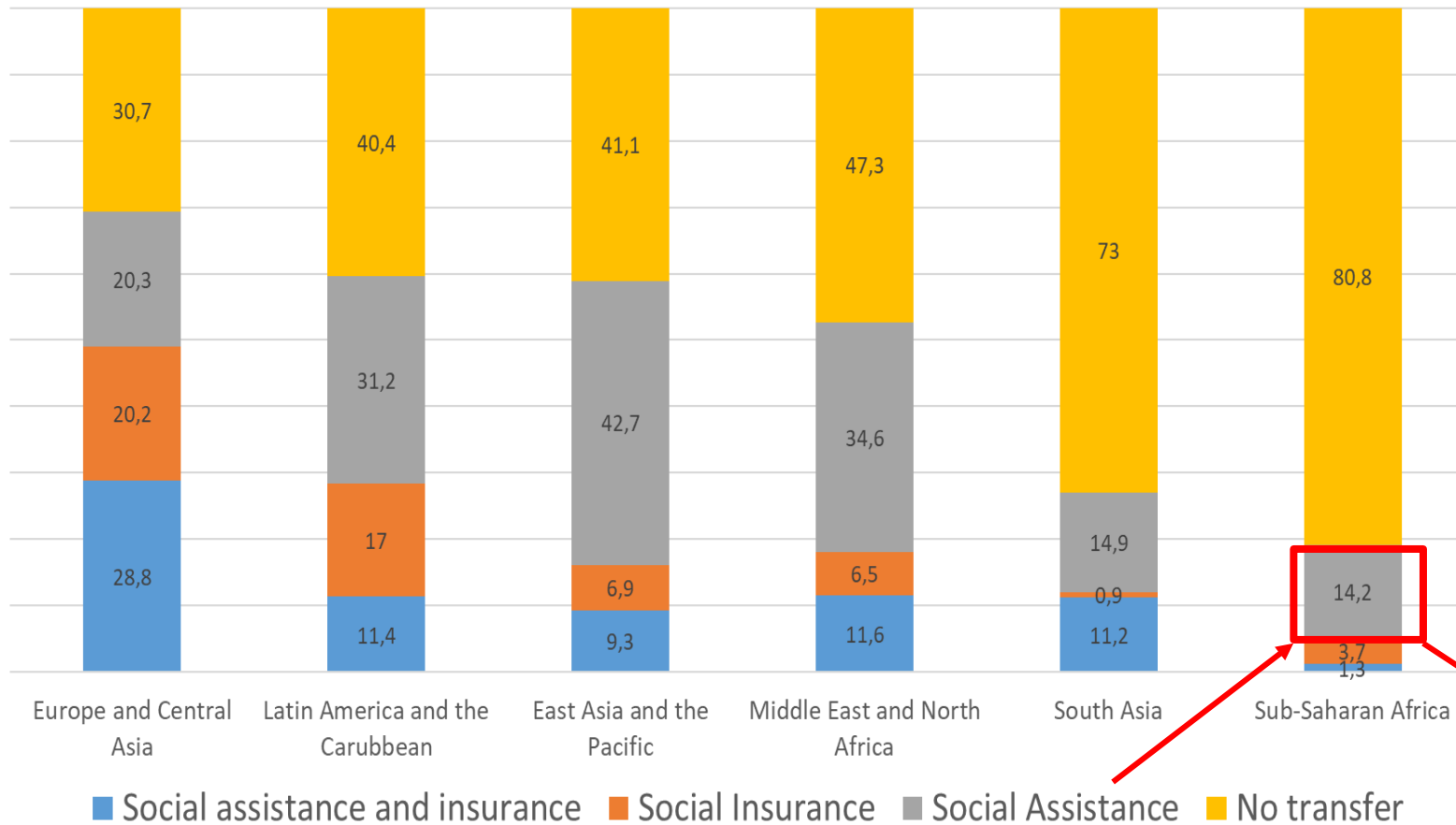
Coverage of social protection by region



Social assistance programmes in Africa



Cash transfer coverage in Sub-Saharan Africa



< 14% of sub-Saharan population is covered by cash transfers

Coverage of cash transfer for children

	No. of Children in the Programme (Supply)	No. of Children who need to be in the Programme (Demand)	Reach of Social Assistance on Children
Central Africa			
Republic of Congo (2011)	37574	757146	5 percent
Sao Tome and Principe (2014)	6120	27761	22 percent
East Africa			
Kenya (2015)	1265000	7202405	18 percent
Madagascar (2012)	940	7826176	0 percent
Mauritius 2015	13664	1319	100 percent*
North Africa			
Morocco (2015)	840819	98333	100 percent*
Southern Africa			
Botswana (2015)	226772	123826	100 percent*
Lesotho (2015)	86433	433257	20 percent
South Africa (2015)	12508435	3060242	100 percent*
West Africa			
Burkina Faso (2015)	330820	3609766	9 percent
Ghana (2014)	169167	1399266	12 percent
Guinea (2012)	10000	1919108	1 percent

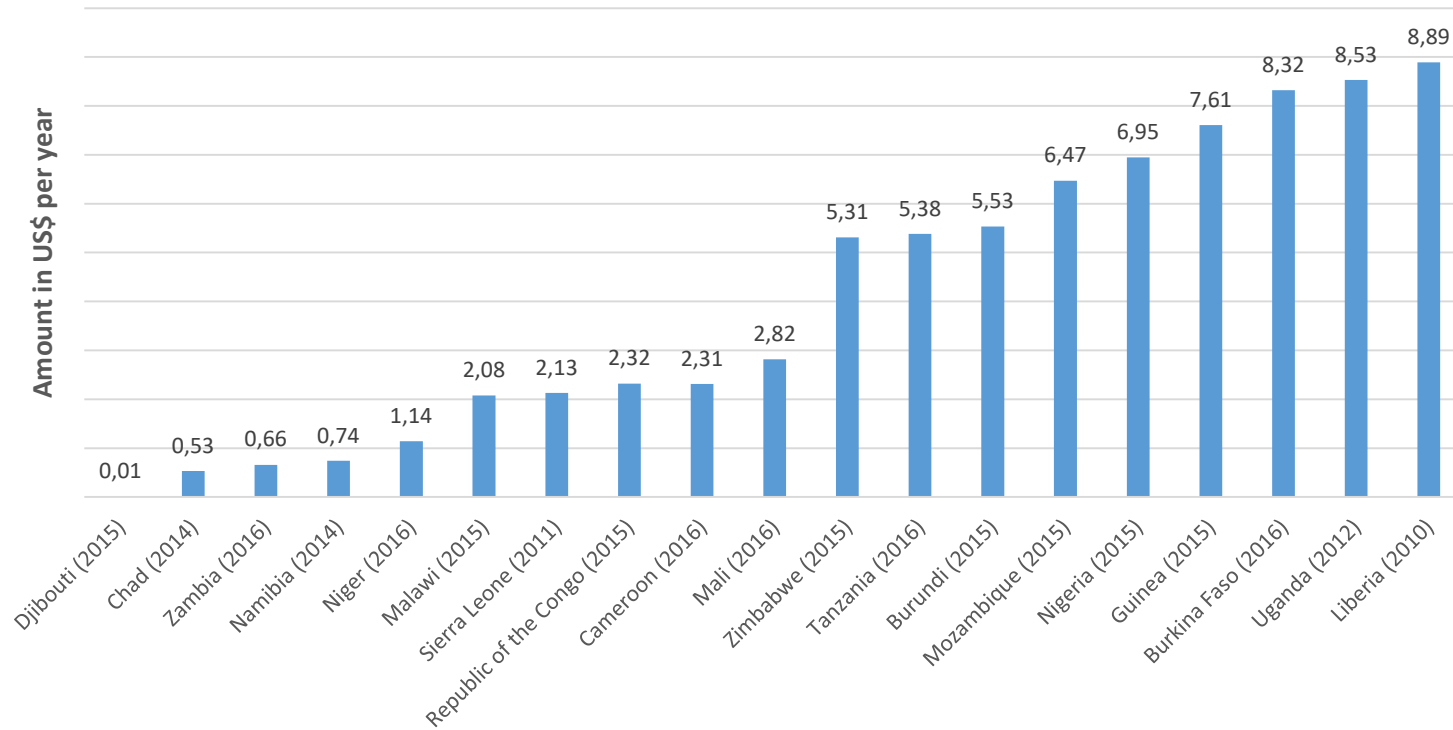
A simplistic cash transfer adequate to end poverty?

$\sum_{n=\text{poor persons}}$ \$1.90/day

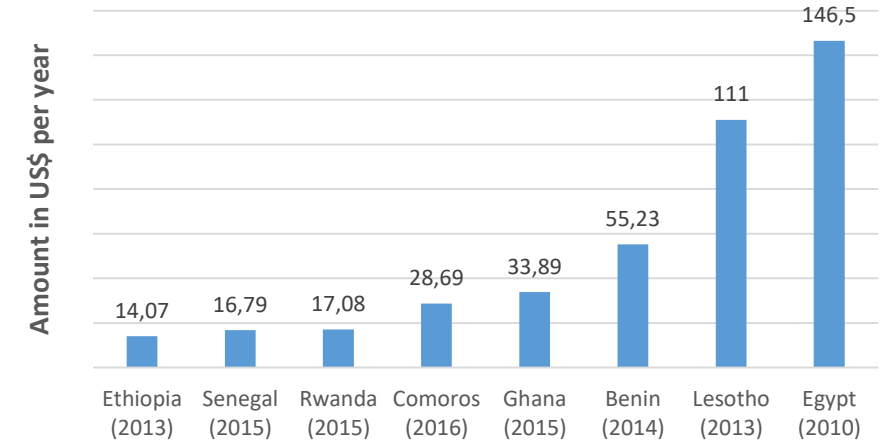


Cash transfers per poor person per year

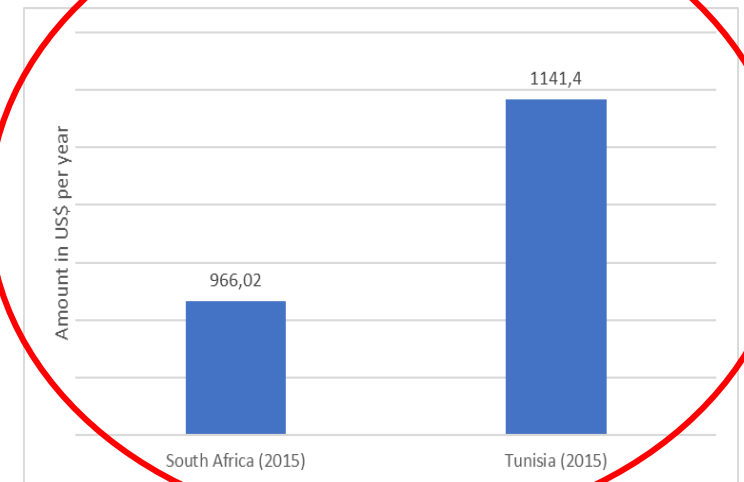
Low spenders



Intermediate spenders



High spenders



Adequacy of cash transfer for children

	Amount of per capita transfer per day	(In)adequacy*	Comment
Central Africa			
Republic of Congo (2011)	\$1.26	Almost adequate	
East Africa			
Ethiopia (2015)	\$1.38	Almost adequate	
Kenya (2015)	\$1.52	Almost adequate	
Madagascar (2015)	\$0.26	Inadequate	
Mauritius 2015	\$2.89	Adequate	Child allowance programmes transfers are used. The guardian's allowance and basic orphan's pension have higher transfers
Rwanda	\$1.77	Almost adequate	
Tanzania	\$0.65	Inadequate	Of the two programmes for children in the UNDP database, the one with the highest transfer was used.
North Africa			
Morocco (no year)	\$0.52	Inadequate	Minimum transferred to children on the first two grades of primary school is used. The maximum, which is transferred to secondary children is also inadequate.
Egypt (2015)	\$6.75	Adequate	
Southern Africa			
Botswana (2014)	\$4.13	Adequate	A basket of goods equivalent to the given amount.
Lesotho (2015)	\$0.86	Inadequate	
Malawi (2015)	\$0.96	Inadequate	
Mozambique (no year)	\$0.70	Inadequate	
Namibia (2015)	\$1.46	Almost adequate	
South Africa (2015)	\$2.05	Adequate	
West Africa			
Burkina Faso (2015)	\$0.22	Inadequate	Of the two programmes for children in the UNDP database, the one with the highest transfer was used.
Ghana (2014)	\$0.67	Inadequate	
Guinea (2012)	\$0.27	Inadequate	
Nigeria (no year)	\$1.84	Almost adequate	
Senegal (2015)	\$1.35	Almost adequate	Of the two programmes for children in the UNDP database, the one with the highest transfer was used.

Source: Author based on UNDP, 2019; UNDESA website; World Bank PovcalNet Website

Permanent and/or
long-running cash
transfers tend to
have a huge
coverage and are
adequate



Domestically
financed cash
transfers tend
to have a huge
coverage and
to be adequate

	Coverage of Cash Transfers	
Source of funding	District	National
Mainly Donor		
Mainly Domestic		

Source of funding	No. of social assistance programmes	Average cash transfer in US\$ (2011 PPP) per month	Minimum cash transfer in US\$ (2011 PPP) per month	Maximum cash transfer in US\$ (2011 PPP) per month
Donor	6	19.72	6.28	40.95
Donor and Domestic	2	19.32	2.5	36.22
Domestic	19	73.97	14.82	302.39

Domestic financing *within a Triple-M Paradigm* is key:

