



3rd · 8th
June 2013

NATIONAL TRANSFER ACCOUNTS

Barcelona 2013

Faculty of Economics and Business, UB

www.ntaaccounts.org

THE NTA AFRICA REGIONAL PROJECT

Adedoyin Soyibo
University of Ibadan
Nigeria

OUTLINE

- What we Have Done
- What we Have Found
- Engaging Policy Makers
- What is Outstanding
- Next steps

What We Have Done

- ❑ **First Phase of the Project addresses the issues of shaping Social Protection in Africa in Africa using the NTA approach in**
 - ❑ **Kenya**
 - ❑ **Mozambique**
 - ❑ **Nigeria**
 - ❑ **Senegal**
 - ❑ **South Africa**
- ❑ **Funding was by International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada**
- ❑ **It also involves capacity building of network members to acquire NTA estimation skills**
- ❑ **It also involves dissemination activities and engagement of policy makers**

- ❑ **An interesting extension of the first phase focussing on generating evidence on reaping the demographic dividend in Africa, funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, has begun**
- ❑ **This is to being undertaken in more countries:**
 - ❑ **Ghana**
 - ❑ **Egypt**
 - ❑ **Ethiopia**
 - ❑ **Kenya**
 - ❑ **Mozambique**
 - ❑ **Senegal**
 - ❑ **South Africa**

What We Have Found

- ❑ Africa's labour market dominated by younger and older workers
- ❑ Senegal and Nigeria earn higher income self-employment (informal sector)
- ❑ High consumption for young adults especially in Mozambique
- ❑ Consumption tends to decline with age except for Nigeria
- ❑ Variations in LCDs in the five countries, for example 90% of working age surplus spent on children in Nigeria

- ❑ Public consumption is generally low in Africa and least in Nigeria among the five study countries. Only South Africa showed an increase in public consumption among the elderly. Senegal was a distant second.
- ❑ Public consumption of health care relatively higher in South Africa, particularly for the elderly
- ❑ In three of the other four study countries; Kenya, Mozambique and Senegal, public consumption of health care by the elderly very close in value terms. It is least in Nigeria.

- ❑ While public transfer to children is relatively impressive in Senegal and South Africa, and least in Nigeria
- ❑ With net transfers, there is a relatively high burden on the elderly in Nigeria and Senegal because of the absence of any viable public programmes directed at this group of the population
- ❑ The ageing phenomenon together with its burden in Africa is an issue confronted mainly by households; and addressed using the informal social institutions. The elderly generally work in the informal sector for support to augment transfers received from children and other relatives

Engaging Policy Makers

Continental/Regional Levels

- International Family Planning Conference/High-level Ministerial Meeting(November/December 201; Dakar, Senegal
- AU/ECA Meeting on Demography Dividend in Africa, March 2013, featuring Andy Mason and Ron Lee;
- Latif Dramani; Olu Ajakaiye(membership of steering committee on Demographic Dividend in Africa

National Levels

- National Dissemination Workshops
- Impressing on policy makers the potentialities of NTA national development : analogies/use of other data sets like NHA and DHS; e.g. Nigeria and Senegal

What is Outstanding

- ❑ Varying completion rates
 - ❑ Mozambique(2005), Kenya(1994, 2005), Nigeria(2004, 2008/2009), Senegal(2005) South Africa(2005)
 - ❑ Outstanding , Nigeria and Senegal : revisions of intra-HH transfers, uploading
 - ❑ Outstanding, Kenya and Mozambique, completion of transfers and asset-based reallocation
- ❑ More work on DD(Gates Grant), Report: Wednesday – Friday, 5 – 7 June 2013

NEXT STEPS

- ❑ Labour and Inclusive Growth in Africa's Demographic Dividend: the NTA Approach
- ❑ Seeking funds from Africa sources; the Africa Regional Integration Agencies:
 - ❑ ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)
 - ❑ EAC (East African Community)
 - ❑ SADC (Southern Africa Development Cooperation)
 - ❑ COMESA (Common Market of East and Southern Africa)

THANKS