

Financing Poverty Eradication Efforts

Session 5: Fiscal and inclusive social policies for poverty eradication

Virtual Inter-agency Expert Group Meeting on Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018-2027)

Thursday, May 27, 2021



Overview

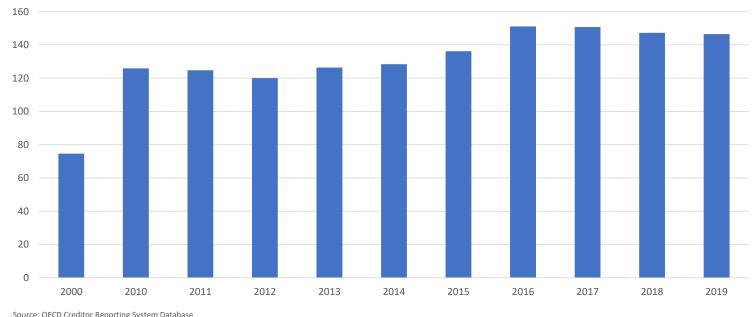
- Pre-COVID-19 trends
- Impact of COVID-19
- Post-COVID-19?



Pre-COVID-19 Trends: Official development assistance

Net official development assistance, 2000–2020

(Billions of United States dollars, 2019 constant prices)



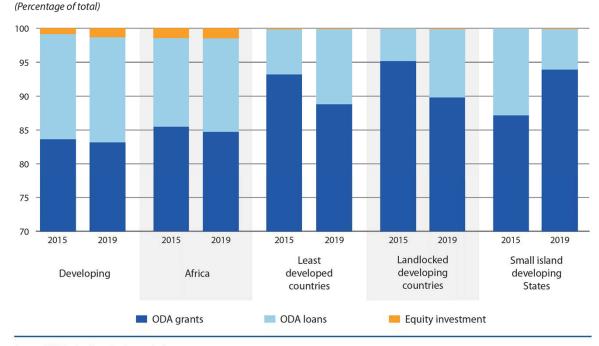
Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System Database





Pre-COVID-19 Trends: ODA by instrument by country group

Gross bilateral ODA disbursements by instrument by country groups on a cash basis, 2015 and 2019



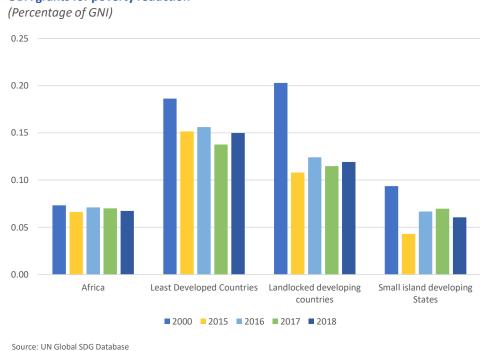
Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System database.





Pre-COVID-19 Trends: ODA grants for poverty reduction

ODA grants for poverty reduction

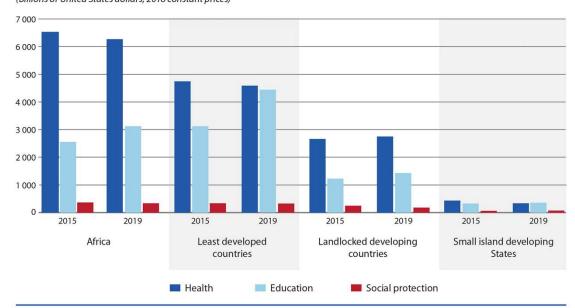






Pre-COVID-19 Trends: ODA by sectors

Gross bilateral ODA disbursements for selected sectors by country groups on a cash basis, 2015 and 2019 (Billions of United States dollars, 2018 constant prices)

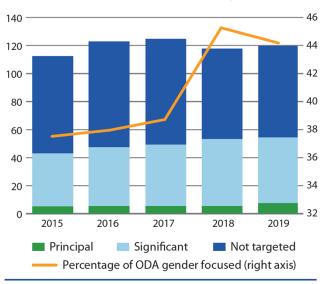


Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System database.

Note: Health includes population policies/programmes and reproductive health.

ODA to gender equality and women's empowerment, 2015-2018

(Billions of United States dollars, 2018 constant prices)



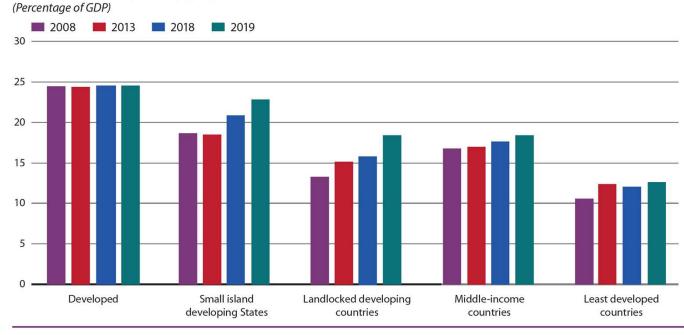
Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System database.





Pre-COVID-19 Trends: Government revenue





Source: IMF.

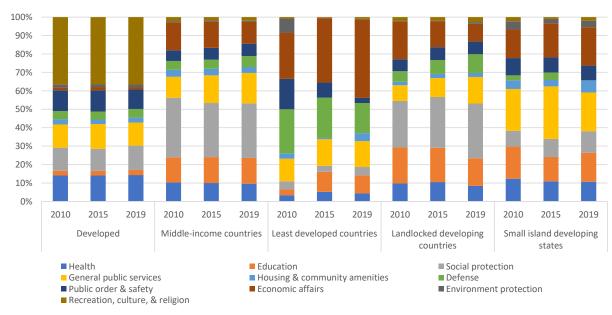




Pre-COVID-19 Trends: Government expenditure

Median government expenditure by function

(Percentage of total expenditure)



Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics Database

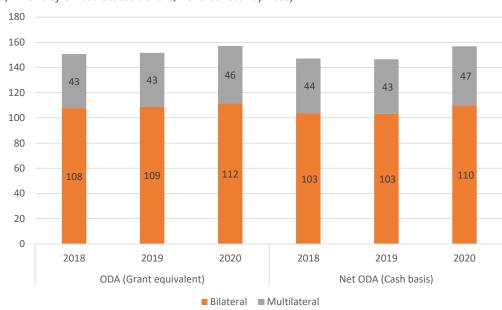




Impact of COVID-19: Official development assistance

Official development assistance, 2018–2020

(Billions of United States dollars, 2019 constant prices)



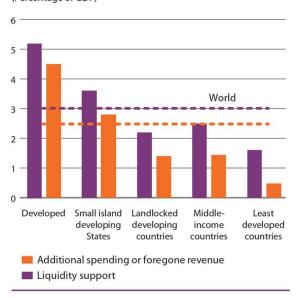
Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System Database





Impact of COVID-19: Public expenditure





Source: UN DESA calculations based on IMF, "Fiscal Monitor: Policies for the Recovery," October 2020.

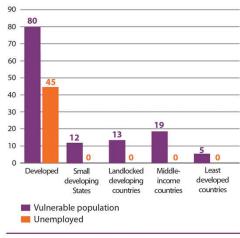
Fiscal support measure	Category	Exc	amples
Additional spending or foregone revenue	Health spending/ revenue	•	Expenditure for public health measures to contain the spread of the virus
			Tariff waivers on medical supplies
	Non-health spending/ revenue	•	Household income support: cash or in-kind transfers, unemployment benefits
		*	Employment measures to preserve jobs: wage subsidies for furloughed workers or businesses with revenue losses, short-term job-retention schemes
		*	Tax measures: temporary deferral of taxes and social security payments, general income tax cuts, accelerated depreciation progressive taxes
Liquidity support	Equity and loans		Equity injections or loans for continuity of operations
	Guarantees		Government loan guarantees for banks, firms, or households
	Quasi-fiscal activities	٠	Subsidies or loans to targeted sectors undertaken by public corporations or national development banks





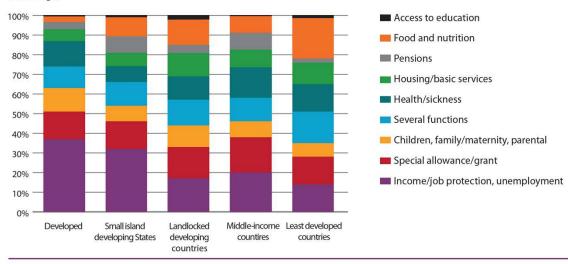
Impact of COVID-19: Social protection measures

Median proportion of vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefits, and unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefits, 2019 (Percentage)



Source: UN DESA calculations based on ILOSTAT. **Note:** 0 = no programme or severance payment.

COVID-19 social protection measures, by country group, 1 February–30 November 2020 (Pertentage)



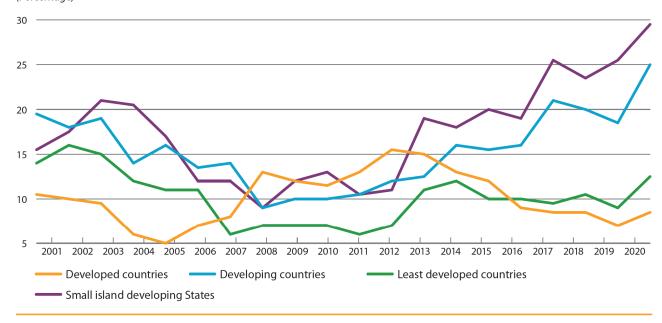
Source: UN DESA calculations, based on ILO, "Social Protection Monitor," ILO Brief, November 30, 2020.





Impact of COVID-19: Debt

Debt service as a share of revenue, median, selected countries (*Percentage*)



Source: UN DESA, based on IMF data.

Note: Selected countries for which data was available (including 8 developed countries, 57 developing countries, 20 LDCs, and 18 SIDS; details available upon request).





Post-COVID-19?

- Risk of a lost decade of development and failure to meet the SDGs
- Some recommendations of the <u>2021 Financing for Sustainable Development</u> Report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development:

Meet ODA commitments

Fund ACT Accelerator, including COVAX Provide grants or ultra-long-term financing

Prioritize spending on health and social protection floors Expand debt swap initiatives and state-contingent debt instruments

Integrated
National Financing
Frameworks can
help





