

Status of Social Sectors in IBSA: A Decadal Assessment



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9th October 2014

IBSA Background



The genesis of establishing IBSA was an outcome of discussions between the then Prime Minister of India and the then Presidents of Brazil and South Africa in Evian held on 2 June 2003 on the margins of G-8 Summit.

Established in June 2003, IBSA is a unique forum which brings together India, Brazil and South Africa, three large democracies and major economies from three different continents. All the countries are multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious democracies.

IBSA

- The establishment of IBSA was formalized by the Brasilia Declaration, 2003 which led to the adoption of IBSA Dialogue Forum at the behest of India, Brazil and South Africa.
- IBSA Dialogue Forum is an international trilateral development initiative to promote South-South Cooperation among these countries.

Mechanism of Cooperation in IBSA

1. As a Forum for consultation and coordination on global and regional political issues
2. Trilateral collaboration on concrete areas/Projects through Working Groups and People-to-People Forums
3. Assisting other developing countries through IBSA Funds.

IBSA Facility Fund for Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger

- Execute development projects in fellow developing countries
- An annual amount of US \$ 1 million is contributed by each IBSA member country
- IBSA Fund received the 2010 UN MDG Award for South-South Cooperation, in 2010 recognizing the work of the three countries in using innovative approaches to share development experiences in other parts of the world in eradicating hunger and poverty
- Received South-South Champions Award in 2012

Areas of Cooperation-

IBSA Working Groups

- Agriculture
- Culture
- Defence
- Education
- Energy
- Environment
- Health
- Human Settlements
- Public Administration
- Revenue Administration
- Science and Technology
- Social Development
- Trade & Investment
- Tourism
- Transport and Infrastructure

People-to-People Forums

- Academic Forum -cooperation in the field of higher education
- Business Forum- to advance mutually beneficial trade and investment between the three IBSA States
- Tri-Nation Summit on Small Business
- Editor's Forum
- Local Governance Forum
- Parliamentary Forum
- Women's Forum- to ensure more focused attention on women's issues and empowerment.

IBSA Summits

- 1st IBSA Summit – 13 September 2006, Brasilia, Brazil
- 2nd IBSA Summit- 17 October 2007, Tshwane, South Africa
- 3rd IBSA Summit – 15 October 2008, New Delhi, India
- 4th IBSA Summit -15 April 2010, Brasilia, Brazil
- 5th IBSA Summit- 18 October 2011, Tshwane, South Africa
- **6th IBSA Summit is due in New Delhi, India in 2015**

Trilateral Commission

- The Brasilia Declaration established a Trilateral Commission at the level of Foreign Ministers. The Commission meets regularly once a year.
- So far, since 2004 they had seven meetings
- In Sept.2014, all the Foreign Ministers met on the side lines of the UN General Assembly, New York

From Commitments to Actions

- Over the years, IBSA has made concerted efforts to empower women and children, alleviating poverty and hunger by initiating meaningful policy declarations and communiqués and coordinating the activities through UNDP funded projects.
- Since its inception, various Public Communiqués and Declarations have been made after every IBSA summit and ministerial meetings in which IBSA has repeatedly reaffirmed their serious commitment to further strengthen the trilateral cooperation and closer coordination on global and regional issues.

Table 1: Population: IBSA

	Year	2003	2006	2009	2012
Population, total (millions)	Brazil	181.6	189.5	193.7	198.7
	India	1105.8	1157	1207.7	1236.7
	South				
	Africa	46.1	47.7	49.3	52.3

Source: WDI Online data

Table 2: Health Indicators

	Year	2003	2006	2009	2013
Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	Brazil	74.9	75.6	76.4	77.6
	India	63.9	65.1	66.3	68.3
	South Africa	53.9	52.2	52.4	58.8
Life expectancy at birth, male (years)	Brazil	67.3	68.2	69.3	70.4
	India	61.5	62.4	63.3	64.7
	South Africa	50.2	49.7	50.8	54.7
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths, per 100,000 live births)	Brazil	72.0	67	..	56*
	India	301.0	250.0	..	200*
	South Africa	165.5	350	..	300*
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	Brazil	26.2	22.0	18.4	13.0**
	India	58.0	53.5	49.5	44.0**
	South Africa	54.8	49.2	42.5	33.0**
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	Brazil	29.7	24.8	20.6	14.0**
	India	78.0	70.9	64.7	56.0**
	South Africa	82.0	75.8	60.9	45.0**

Source: WDI Online data & Human Development Report, Various years

* 2010, **2012

Table 3: Availability of Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation					
	Year	2000	2005	2010	2012
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of total population)	Brazil	74	76	79	81
	India	25	30	34	36
	South				
	Africa	75	77	79	74
Access to improved water source (% of total population)	Brazil	94	96	98	98
	India	81	86	92	93
	South				
	Africa	86	89	91	95

Source: WDI online data

**Table 4: Prevalence of
undernourishment**

Countries	Proportion of undernourished in total population (%)		
	2000-02	2005-07	2009-11
Brazil	10.7	<5.0	<5.0
India	17.6	20.6	15.8
South Africa	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0

Source: FAO, 2014

Table 5: Nutritional Status

Countries	Prevalence of stunting among children (%)	Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies and anaemia among children (%)			Prevalence of obesity among adults (%)
		Anaemia	Vitamin A deficiency	Iodine deficiency	
	Most recent observation	Most recent observation			2008
Brazil	7.1	54.9	13.3	0	19.5
India	47.9	74.3	62	31.3	1.9
South Africa	23.9	24.1	16.9	29	33.5

Source: FAO, The State of Food and Agriculture, 2013

Table 6: Education

Country	Literacy rates			Gross enrolment ratios				Primary school dropout rates	Education quality	
	Adult	Youth	Population with at least some secondary education	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		Pupil-teacher ratio	Educational expenditure
	(% ages 15 and older)	(% ages 15-24)	(% ages 25 and older)	(% of children of pre-school age)	(% of primary school-age population)	(% of secondary school-age population)	(% of tertiary school-age population)	(% of primary school cohort)	number of pupils per teacher	(% of GDP)
	2005-2012	2005-2012	2005-2012	2003-2012	2003-2012	2003-2012	2003-2012	2003-2012	2003-2012	2005-2012
Brazil	90.4	97.5	53.6	..	127.0*	101.0*	36.1*	24.3*	..	5.8
India	62.8	81.1	38.7	58	113	69	23	34.2*	35	3.3
South Africa	93	98.8	74.3	77	102	102	..	23.0*	30	6

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report, 2014

* 2002-2011

Policy Initiatives for Inclusive Growth

- Health and Education
- Poverty Alleviation Programs
- Conditional Cash Transfer Schemes
- Food and Nutritional Security



Key Social-Sector Programmes

Brazil

- Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger - 2004
- Bolsa Familia – cash transfer scheme to protect children
- Programa de Beneficio de Prestacao Continuada – for elderly and disabled people
- Alimentacao Escolar – school meals
- Fome Zero Programme

India

- Dhanalakshmi
- Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Contd.

- Mid-day Meals
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme
- Balika Samridhi Yojana
- Ladli scheme
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)
- National Rural Health Mission - AYUSH

Contd.

South Africa

- South African Child Support Grant
- Old Age Pension Scheme
- South Africa School Feeding Program



Main Concerns

- Despite IBSA's initiatives on social parameters -HDI ranks of these countries are still very low – Brazil -79th, South Africa-118th, and India-135th position out of 187 countries (UNDP, HDR 2014)
- High quality health care services mainly available to upper class
- High quality education yet to reach the masses
- Multiplicity of policy initiatives have not yielded the desired results
- Cash transfer schemes are playing important role in reducing poverty and improving income inequality – but these transfers cannot substitute for public provision of essential goods and services

Way Ahead

- The social policies and programs can act as the trendsetters owing to their pragmatic approach
- Select case studies of conditional cash transfer can be replicated through regional cooperation in IBSA poverty stricken regions
- Review mechanism need to be strengthened
- NGOs and Civil societies to play more pro-active role to sensitize the public and to ensure more participation at the grassroot level

Thank You