GLOBALE SOZIALE SICHERUNG ALS AUFGABE DER VEREINTEN NATIONEN

Workshop
Soziale Sicherung und die
Post-2015-Agenda
30. Juni 2014 München

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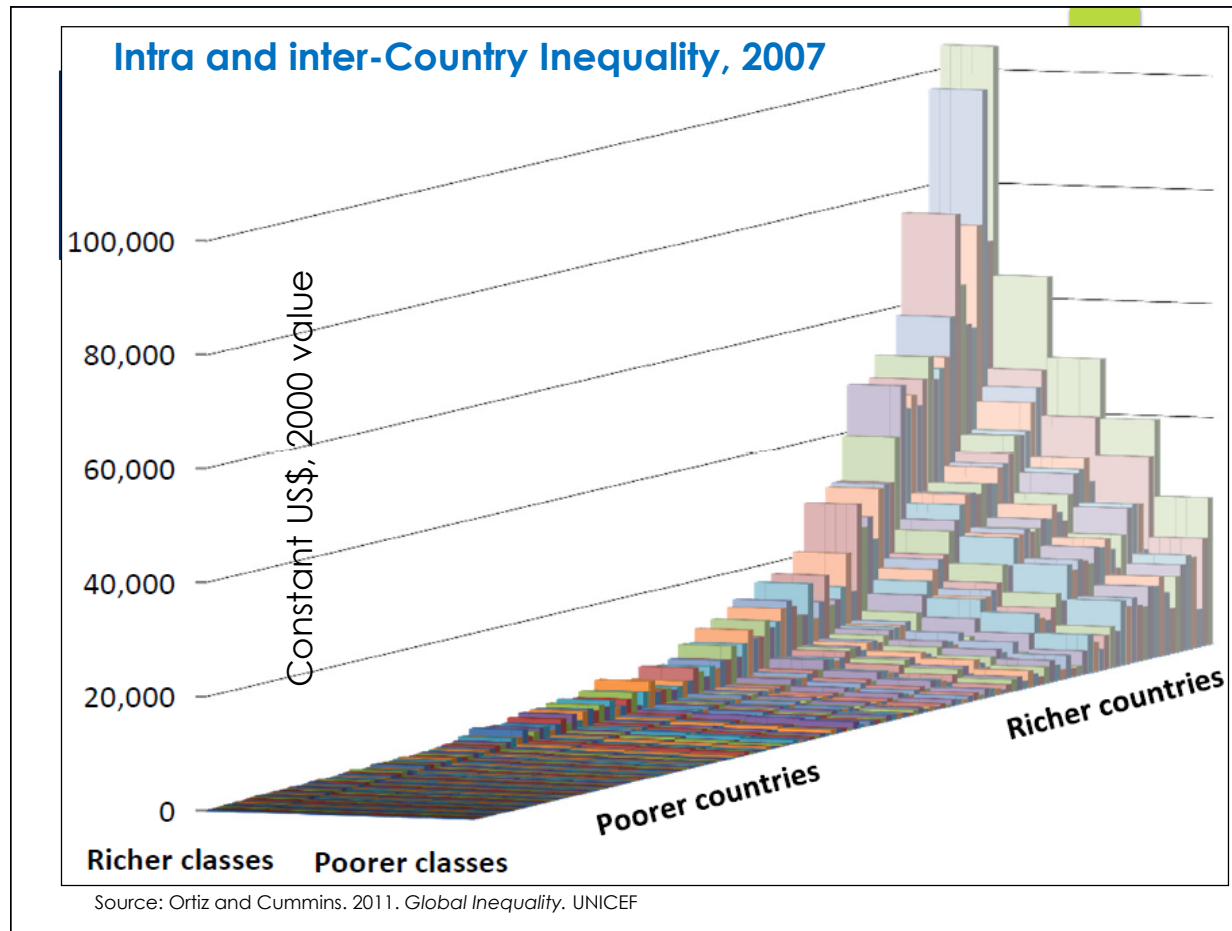UNRISD Visiting Fellow
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1) **Globale soziale Sicherung - Aufgabe der Vereinten Nationen?**
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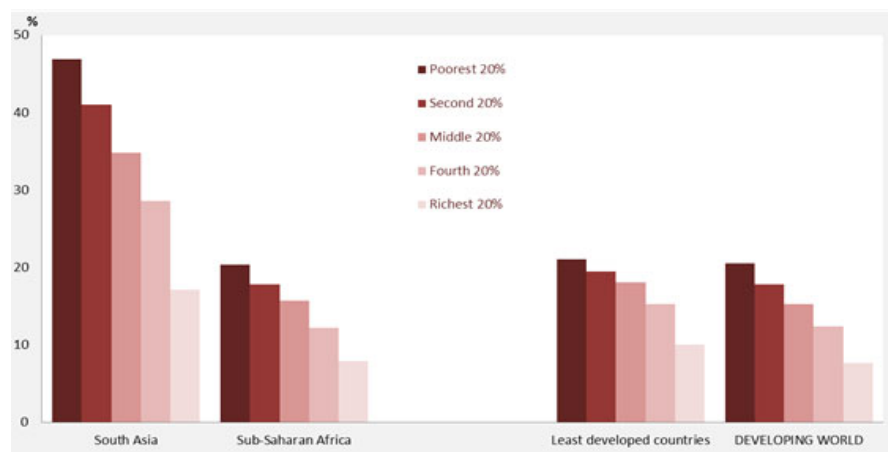
1) Sozialpolitische Herausforderungen

Wo wollen wir hin?

CIVICUS 2014. State of Civil Society Report

Intra and inter-Country Inequality, 2007

Source: Ortiz and Cummins. 2011. *Global Inequality*. UNICEF

Each vertical column represents the income of one quintile of one country. Here, the tallest block in the back corner reflects the income of the richest quintile of the population of Luxembourg, while the column that is barely discernible in the nearest corner represents the income of the poorest quintile of the population of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Overall, this figure captures data for 135 countries as of 2007 using constant 2000 U.S. dollars.
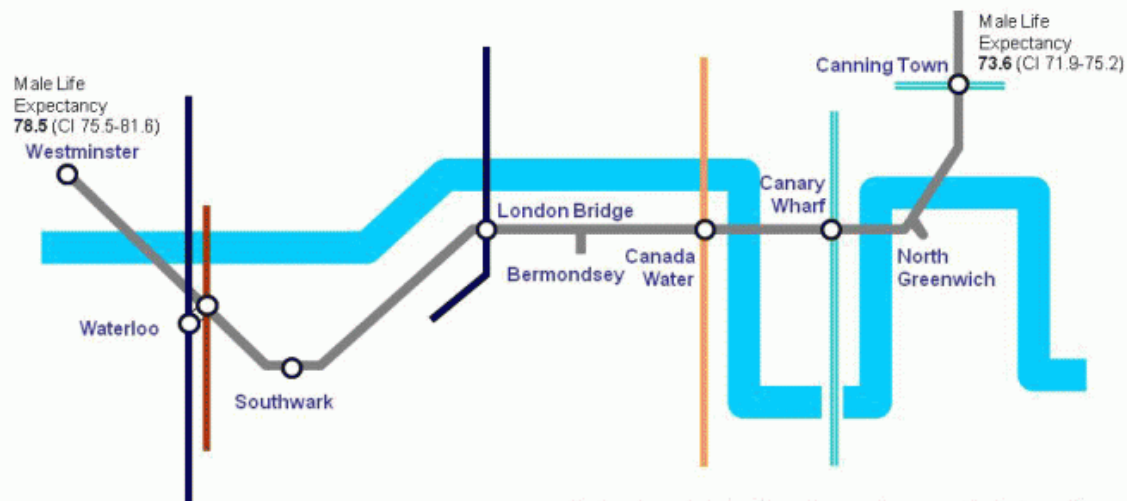
Children under 5: underweight by wealth quintile

This figure shows the direct connection between income poverty and malnutrition and underweight conditions of young children.

Note: Analysis is based on a subset of 61 countries with household wealth quintile information, covering 53 per cent of the under-five population in the developing world. Prevalence estimates are calculated according to WHO Child Growth Standards, 2006–2010. CEE/CIS, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Middle East and North Africa are not included due to lack of data coverage.

Source: UNICEF global databases, from MICS, DHS and other national surveys, 2006–2010. http://www.childinfo.org/malnutrition_status.html

Differences in Male Life Expectancy within a small area in London
Travelling east from Westminster, every two tube stops represent over one year of life expectancy lost –Data revised to 2004-08
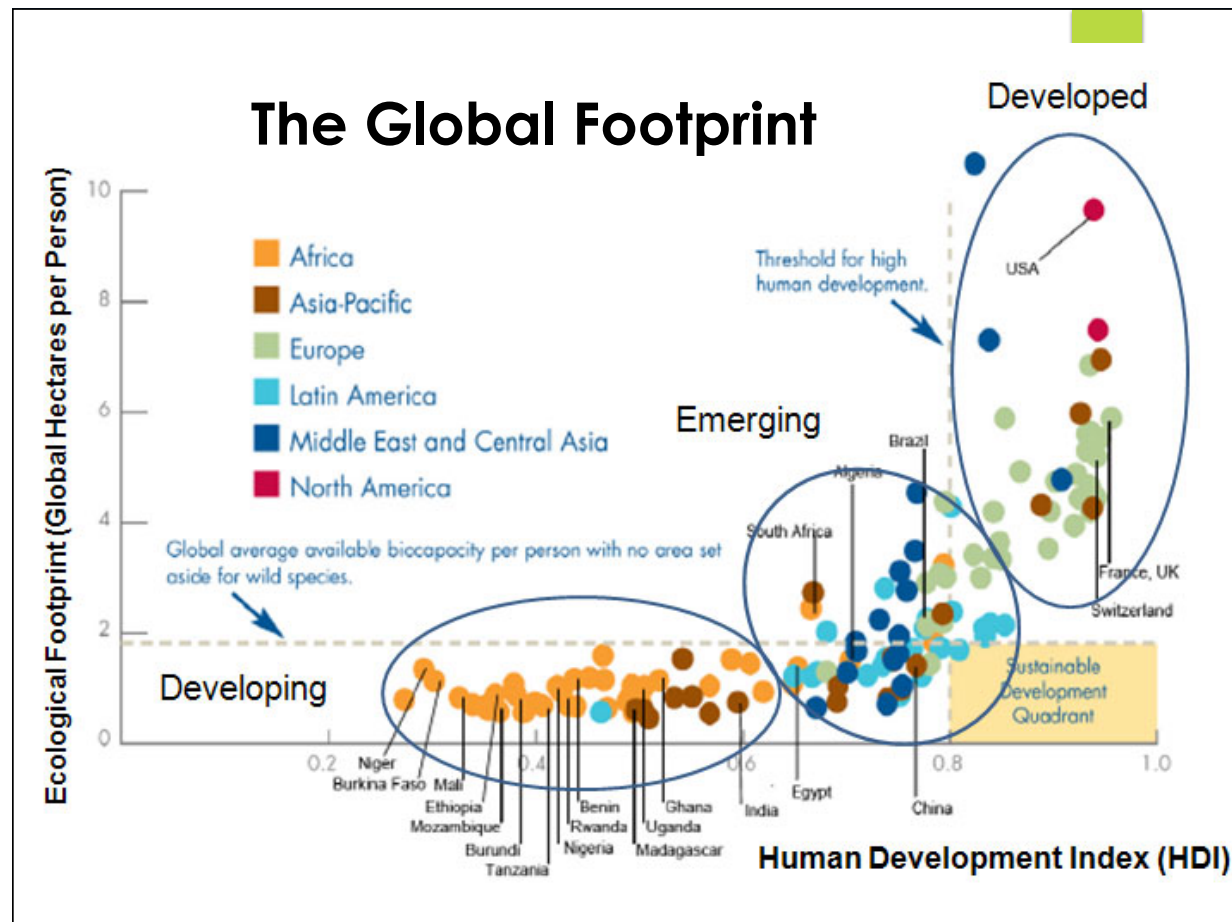
Male Life Expectancy **73.6** (CI 71.9-75.2)

Canning Town

Male Life Expectancy **78.5** (CI 75.5-81.6)

Westminster

Canary Wharf

London Bridge

Waterloo

Bermondsey   Canada Water

North Greenwich

Southwark

Electoral wards just a few miles apart geographically have life expectancy spans varying by years. For instance, there are eight stops between Westminster and Canning Town on the Jubilee Line – so as one travels east, every two stops, on average, mark over a year of shortened lifespan. [1]

London Underground   **Jubilee Line**

[1] Source: Analysis by London Health Observatory of ONS and GLA data for 2004-08. Diagram produced by Department of Health

This picture illustrates the huge disparities based on different forms of social exclusion evident in a high-income, "modern" city – London: male life expectancy is 5 years less in the poor Eastern districts than in the affluent West of the city.

Source: London Health Observatory. http://www.lho.org.uk/LHO_Topics/National_Lead_Areas/HealthInequalities.aspx

The Global Footprint

Source: Global footprint network.

In 2003, Global Footprint Network, a nonprofit organization, introduced the notion of an "Ecological Footprint" — a resource accounting tool. It is a data-driven metric that shows how close we are to the goal of sustainable living. Footprint accounts work like bank statements, documenting whether we are living within our ecological budget or consuming nature's resources faster than the planet can renew them.

http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/at_a_glance/
http://www.wbcsd.org/web/eeb/HDI-index.jpg

Ziel wäre es, dass alle Länder den höchsten Grad menschlicher Entwicklung erreichen und einen niedrigen Umweltressourcenverbrauch – also in den sustainable development Quadranten sich bewegen, Dazu müssen die Industrieländer Produktion und Konsum umstellen, und die Entwicklungsländer policies für egalitäre und sozial und umweltpolitisch gerechte durchsetzen können.

2) Die international verbrieften Rechte

Wo kommen wir her?

- ▶ Rechte als politischer Ansatz
- ▶ Bezug zu sozialer Sicherung

Zentrale Konventionen

- Menschenrechtserklärung (UDHR) 1948
- International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights (IESCR) 1964
- Convention on the Eradication of all Forms of Racial Discrimination 1969
- Frauenrechtskonvention 1979
- UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families 1990
- Kinderrechtskonvention 1990
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 1996
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007
- United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the right to water and sanitation 2010

Alle diese Konventionen etablieren Rechte im politischen und sozialen Bereich.

ILO-Konventionen/Empfehlung

- **Soziale Sicherung**
  - **Konvention zu sozialer Sicherung C102 (1952)**
  - **ILO Recommendation on Social Protection for all R202 (2012)**
- **Fundamentale Rechte**
  - **freedom of association C87 (1948)**
  - **right to organise C98 (1949)**
  - **minimum age C138 (1973)**
  - **Worst forms of child labour C 182 (1999)**
- **Rechte im informellen Sektor**
  - **homework C177 (1996)**
  - **domestic workers C 189 (2011)**

Diese Konventionen etablieren Rechte im Bereich der Arbeit.

Wichtige Beschlüsse

▶ **Primary health care for all** (**World** Health Assembly 2008)

▶ **Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (**FAO Committee on World Food Security 2012)

Diese Empfehlungen betonen noch einmal das Recht auf Gesundheit und das Recht auf Nahrung, wie schon in der UDHR und dem ICESCR etabliert.

3) Die Debatte um die SDGs und die MDGs nach 2015

Was steht an?

- **Vorgeschichte**
- **Derzeitiger Stand**

Implementing the 20/20 Initiative

Vorläufer der MDGs: der Weltsozialgipfel 1995.
The World Social Summit held in Copenhagen in 1995 had three progressive outcome themes: full employment, social protection, participation. It also took up the UNICEF recommendation to devote 20% of resources for child-relevant expenditures – nutrition, health, education, water and sanitation. In 1998, in follow up, a multi-agency framework was agreed.
It states: " The 20/20 Initiative provides a framework for translating this need for increased resources into reality. A compact between developing and industrialized countries, 20/20 calls for the allocation of, on average, 20 per cent of the budget in developing countries and 20 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) to these basic social services. It also aims to ensure that these resources are used with greater efficiency and equity."

1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

6 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

7 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

8 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Official list of MDG indicators,
http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm

In 2012, 20 years after the first Rio conference on sustainable development, the UN convened this conference. It adopted an outcome document called The Future we want. In 2015, the MDG agenda will be reviewed, extended, and deepened - combined with the SDGs coming out of the Rio process.

Rio+20 *The Future We Want*

▶ "provide social protection to all members of society, fostering growth, resilience, social justice and cohesion"

▶ "initiatives aimed at providing social protection floors for all citizens"

UN, Rio plus 20 outcome document. UN 2012, p. 29
The open working group of member states established in the Rio process and the associated nine major groups representing civil society are currently discussing a set of sustainable development goals. In 2015, the MDG agenda will be reviewed and either extended, deepened or replaced, and probably combined with the SDGs coming out of the Rio process.

Proposed Sustainable Development Goals for 2030

Fassung 2. Juni 2014 (1-9)

- End **poverty** in all its forms everywhere
- End **hunger**, achieve food security and adequate nutrition for all, and promote sustainable agriculture
- Attain **healthy life** for all at all ages
- Provide equitable and inclusive **quality education** and life-long learning opportunities for all
- Attain **gender equality**, empower women and girls everywhere
- Secure **water and sanitation** for all for a sustainable world
- Ensure access to affordable, sustainable, and reliable modern **energy** services for all
- Promote strong, inclusive and sustainable **economic growth** and **decent work** for all
- Promote **sustainable industrialization**

Source: United Nations Sustainable Development Platform
http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4044140602workingdocument.pdf. Version of 2 June 2014. Accessed 10 June 2014.

Die Verhandlungen haben eine List von 17 focus areas erstellt, die nun in den weiteren Prozess einfliessen werden.

Proposed Sustainable Development Goals for 2030

Fassung 2. Juni 2014 (10-17)

▶ Reduce **inequality** within and among countries

▶ Build inclusive, safe and sustainable **cities** and human settlements

▶ Promote **sustainable consumption and production patterns**

▶ Promote actions at all levels to address **climate change**

▶ Attain conservation and sustainable use of **marine resources**, oceans and seas

▶ Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems and halt all **biodiversity** loss

▶ Achieve **peaceful and inclusive societies**, rule of law, effective and capable institutions

▶ Strengthen and enhance the **means of implementation** and global partnership for sustainable development

Proposed goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 eradicate extreme poverty

1.2 reduce proportion of people below national poverty lines

1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection measures including floors

1.4 achieve equal access to productive employment and decent work for all

1.5 ensure development opportunities for all men and women

1.6 strengthen early warning and disaster risk reduction systems

1.7 pursue sustained and inclusive economic growth

1.8 integrate biodiversity conservation measures into development strategies

Source United Nations Sustainable Development Platform.
http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4044140602workingdocument.pdf. Version of 2 June 2014.
Accessed 10 June 2014.

In Bezug auf soziale Sicherung sind diese beiden Punkte zentral. Die ILO schlägt einen eigenständigen Zielbereich decent work vor, dem alle Arbeitsrechte inklusive sozialer Sicherung zuzuordnen wären.

Die Verfechter des Social Protection Floor sähen gern einen eigenständigen Zielbereich Social protection.

PERMANENT MISSION OF HUNGARY
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Permanent Mission Of Kenya
To The United Nations

New York, 02 June 2014

We would like to reiterate the importance of enumerating sustainable development goals in accordance with para 247 of the Rio+20 outcome document which, inter alia, states that the SDGs should be action-oriented, concise, easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

Excerpt from letter from Co-Chairs of the General Assembly's Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals: Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Kenya and Ambassador Csaba Kőrösi, Hungary. They coordinate the discussions. At the UN Environment Assembly, Nairobi, June 2014, Kamau announced that the 2nd version of the zero draft on SDGs will have 17 focus areas as "a set of goals we can all be proud of". He said that moving from the 8 goals of the MDGs which were not addressing all 3 dimensions of sustainable development, and were not universal, the double amount of goals were a sensible proposal. Kamau explained that the OWG had broken new ground and with all 193 involved in an open consultation as well as extensive consultations involving over 2000 Major Groups and Stakeholders from Civil Society.

High-level political forum

ECOSOC

Programme

30 June - 11 July 2014, New York

▶ **"Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals".**

Prototype
Global Sustainable Development Report

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Ein erster Entwurf, von UN DESA, die MDGs und SDGs zusammenzuführen.
http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1449GSDR%20Executive%20Summary-Updated-June%202014-FINAL-rev.pdf

SDGs/MDGs

- **Sollen gebündelt werden**
- **Fortschritt** gegebnüber den MDGs soziale, ökonomische, Umwelt-dimensionen
- **Rückschritt** gegenüber den 90er Jahren und den rechtbasierten Diskussionen der Nullerjahre
- **Mangel** an Vision – 2030?

Die Ziele sind umfassend, aber nicht explizit rechtsbasiert.
2030 ist ein langer Zeitraum – die meisten Ziele könnten von den Ressourcen her sofort eingelöst werden.

4. Globale soziale Sicherung als Aufgabe der Vereinten Nationen

Wer ist das und was kann/will „die UN" leisten?

Source: Richard Jolly, Tom Weiss, The "Third" United Nations . UN Intellectual History Project. Briefing note 3. 2009.
http://www.unhistory.org/briefing/3ThirdUN.pdf.
"First UN": intergovernmental arena
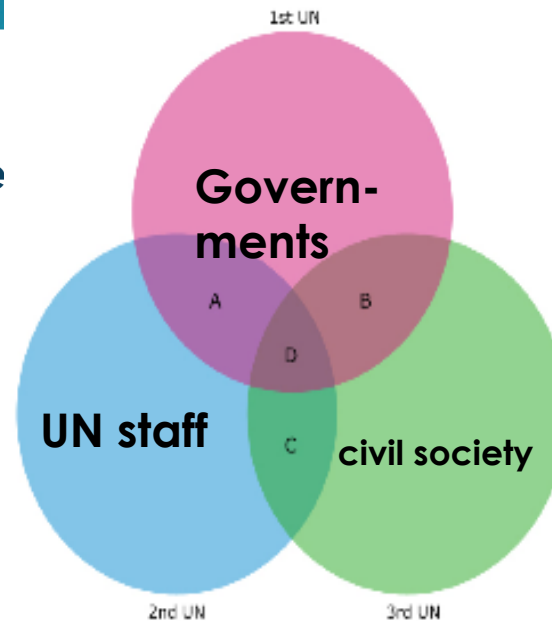"Second UN": professional secretariat (and UN funds, prorgrammes, specialised agencies).
"Third UN" includes not only NGOs, but also external experts, scholars, consultants, independent commissions, and other individuals who regularly engage with the UN (Jolly, Weiss, Emmerij).
Role of third UN has often been to formulate controversial ideas, that may not be in line with political mainstream.

"Die 3 UNs"

▶ **Mitgliedsstaaten**

▶ **Sekretariat/Generalsekre**
Sonderorganisationen

Sonderorganisationen

▶ **Zivilgesellschaft**

1st UN

Govern-
ments

A   B

D

UN staff   C   civil society

2nd UN   3rd UN

Source: Richard Jolly, Tom Weiss, The "Third" United Nations . UN Intellectual History Project. Briefing note 3. 2009.
http://www.unhistory.org/briefing/3ThirdUN.pdf.

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Declaration of Santa Cruz:
For a New World Order for Living Well

First UN. Governments
Member states are fragmented. In the MDG process, vocal coalition of social democratic governments in several European countries. Today, EU conservatised. Hope coming from BRICS and G77.
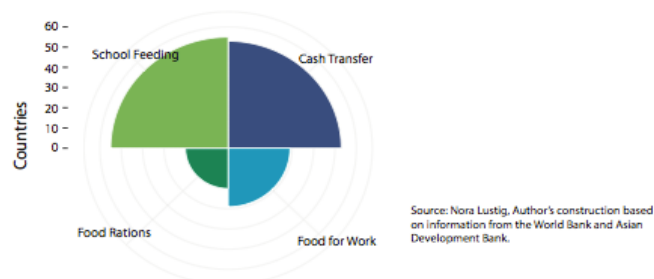G77 and China met in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 14-15 June 2014, and adopted a strong statement on economic and social development, the environment, and equity. Regarding social protection:
"23. We recognize the progress achieved in sustainable development at the regional, national, subnational and local levels and we reaffirm the importance of supporting developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty by empowering the poor and people in vulnerable situations, promoting developing sustainable agriculture as well as full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by effective social policies, including social protection floors."

Source: Nora Lustig in High level panel report on the post 2015 development agenda. United Nations May 2013. Page 33. Estimate based on sample size of 144 countries.

Most countries now have some form of social protection. See also Barrientos et al. Database at Manchester University.
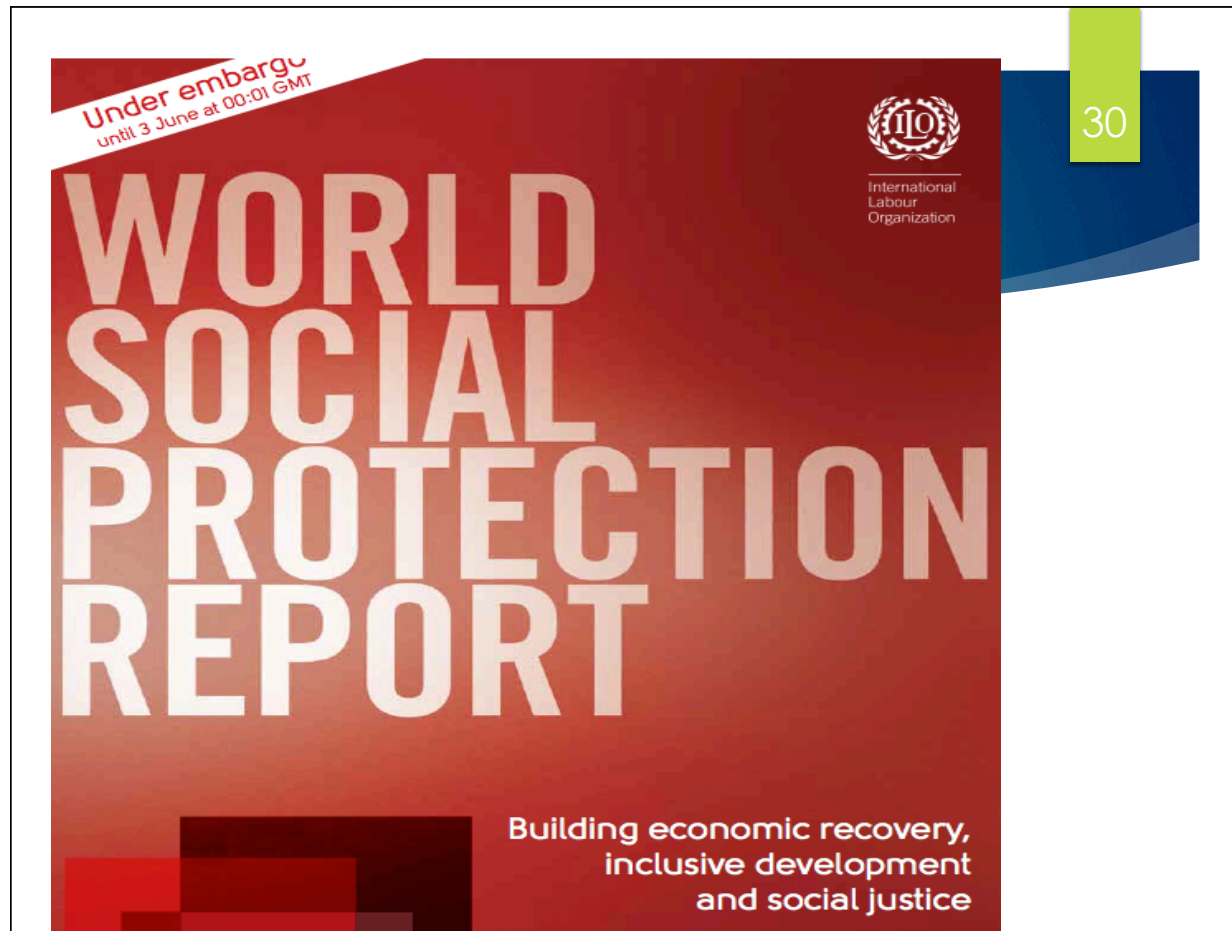
UN-Organisationen

▶ **Sekretariat**

▶ **Thematische Organisationen – ILO, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, Menschenrechtskommission**

▶ **Weltbank und Internationaler Währungsfonds**

Second UN:
Mixed picture with a UN Secretary General seeing his role as a broker, not as a visionary. Funds and programmes and specialised agencies are progressive in their stances and have formed a coalition around SPFs.
World Bank and IMF at the top are softening with the managing director of the IMF speaking often of employment and social development as considerations. As institutions however they remain neoliberal.

The 2014 ILO report on social protection uses a life cycle approach in presenting the social protection floor, and makes a strong and convincing case for universalising social protection.

✓**Child-sensitive social protection**
✓**Social Protection Strategic Framework**

http://www.unicef.org/socialprotection/framework
UNICEF has been an ally in social protection with a focus on its importance for children.

COMBATING POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics

The 2010 UNRISD report on poverty discussed decent work and social protection as core policies to address poverty and inequality.

Human Development Report 2014

Sustaining Human Progress:
Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience

The 2014 UNDP HDR focusses on social protection.

UN Menschenrechtsbüro (OHCHR)

▶ **Berichte der Sonderberichterstatter zu Armut und Recht auf Nahrung**

▶ **Vorschlag zu einem Fonds für Soziale Sicherung**

The Special Rapporteurs of the OHCHR have been especially inspiring with regard to social protection policy.
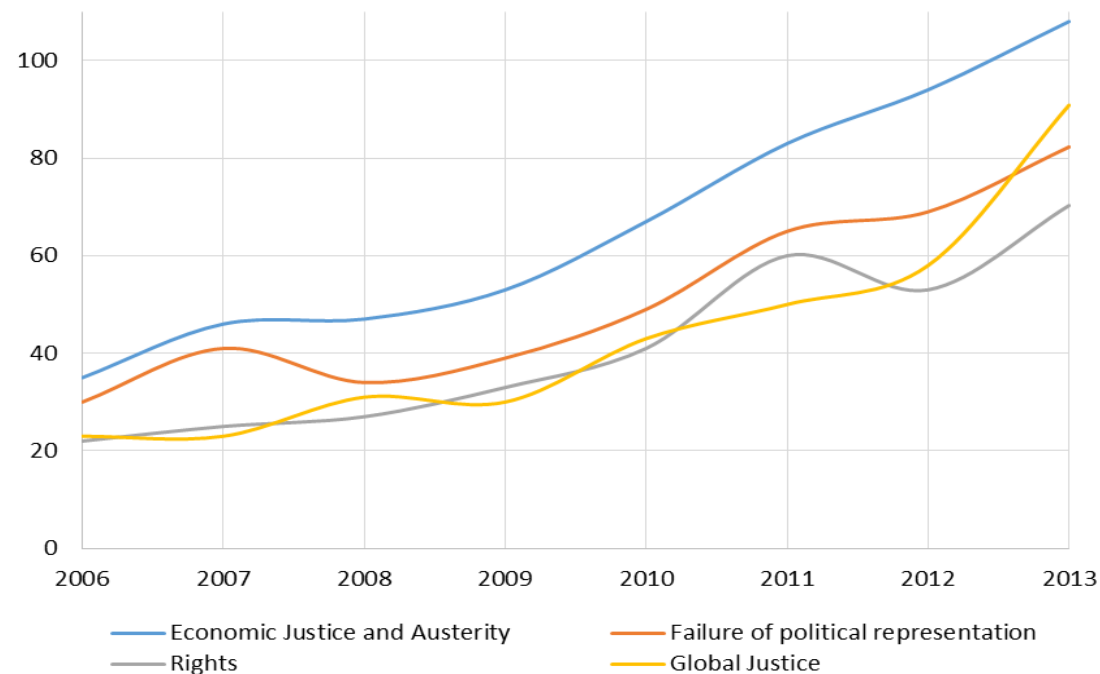
Zivilgesellschaft im Wandel

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Formal voluntary action — Non-formal voluntary action

Participatory governance

Active citizenship
- Implies rights and responsibilities not captured by "volunteerism"
- Includes voluntary action outside of state process (eg. In community)

Approaches aimed at helping citizens engage in processes of public deliberation and decision-making

CIVICUS 2014. State of Civil Society Report. http://civicus.org/index.php/en/

Third UN_ civil society. NGO world is increasingly split into formal and informal movements. Moreover, an important "wing" of civil society is the academic world. As the UN intellectual history project pointed out, most revolutiionary and innovative ideas promoted by the UN were generated by academics and intellectuals.

Main World Protests, 2006-2013, by type of grievance

Legend:
- Economic Justice and Austerity
- Failure of political representation
- Rights
- Global Justice

Source: Ortiz, Burke, Berrada and Cortes. 2013. *World Protests 2006-13. New York:* IPD and FES

Protest movements have been increasing exponentially in the past few years, notably since the financial crisis and great recession and the austerity wave.

Sixth Phase of voting in India, May 2014 , New Indian Express
Source http://m.newindianexpress.com/photos/nation-photos/298828

The rights based movement is very strong in Latin America and South Asia.

Globale soziale Sicherung als Aufgabe der Vereinten Nationen

▶ **Soziale Sicherung als Recht**

- ▶ **nicht nur als Aufgabe –**
- ▶ **sondern als Vision**

▶ **benötigt**

- ▶ **progressive Regierungen**
- ▶ **visionäre und schlagkräftige UN**
- ▶ **fordernde Zivilgesellschaft**

Sources:

▶ **Alberto D. Cimadamore, Bob Deacon, Sigmund Grønmo, Gabriele Koehler, Gro Therese Lie, Karen O'Brien, Isabel Ortiz, Thomas Pogge, Asuncion St. Clair, 2013. Poverty & the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): a critical assessment and a look forward. CROP Poverty Brief.** http://www.crop.org/ViewFile.aspx?id=423

▶ *ILO 2014. World Social Protection Report. **www.ilo.org***

▶ *Gabriele Koehler and Deepta Chopra, editors, 2014. Development and Welfare Policy in South Asia.* http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780203386255/

▶ **Isabel Ortiz and Matthew Cummins. 2011. Beyond the Bottom Billion, *Global Inequality.* UNICEF. w.unicef.org/socialpolicy/index_58230.html**

▶ **Isabel Ortiz, Sara Burke Mohamed Berrada Hernán Cortés . 2013. *World Protests 2006-13. New York: IPD and FES.* http://policydialogue.org/files/publications/World_Protests_2006-2013-Complete_and_Final_4282014.pdf**