



# SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN, AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE STUDY GUIDE

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# INTRODUCTION



## SOCHUM

### A. Committee

The General Assembly assigns agenda items to the Third Committee that relate to a variety of social, humanitarian, and human rights issues affecting people around the world.

As in previous sessions, a significant part of the Committee's work will focus on examining human rights issues, including reports from the special procedures of the Human Rights Council established in 2006. In October 2020, the Special Issues Committee listens to and interacts with rapporteurs, independent experts, and chairs of working groups on behalf of the Human Rights Council.

The Committee also discusses issues related to the advancement of women, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination. The Committee also addresses important social development issues such as youth, family, old age, people with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control.

At the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly, the Third Committee considered 63 draft resolutions, more than half of which were tabled under the Human Rights agenda item alone. These included three so-called country-specific resolutions on human rights situations.

The Third Committee is expected to consider a similar number of draft resolutions during the current session of the General Assembly.

## B. Topic

15% of the world's population, or one thousand million people, stay with disabilities. sixty-five Approximately 80% of humans with disabilities stay in growing international locations. Although incapacity is not an unusual place and humans with disabilities are each beneficiary and marketers of improvement, they're frequently excluded from improvement, face discrimination, and do now no longer completely experience their human rights.

The United Nations (UN) defines incapacity as including “all kinds of impairments: physical, psychosocial, highbrow or mental, in addition to sensory situations with and without practical boundaries. Since the 1970s, the UN has covered social and cultural elements in its definition of incapacity and frames incapacity because of the interplay among individuals' impairments and their environment. In line with this understanding, the UN has known for the Member States and different stakeholders to deal with disabling obstacles that exclude humans with disabilities from their communities, improvement, and human rights. Many humans with disabilities additionally face intersecting and stressful discrimination because of different factors, which include gender, youth, or antique age. Women, for example, are much more likely to have an incapacity than men, and they face growing confined autonomy concerning healthcare.

Furthermore, boundaries at the political participation of humans with disabilities, in addition, exclude humans with disabilities from improvement and undermine the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda)., For example, the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) anticipated that the majority of kids with disabilities in growing international locations are unschooled, which undermines the belief of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, exceptional education. The loss of instructional possibilities in flip limits profession possibilities, hindering SDG eight on first-rate paintings and financial growth. A profound cloth inequality thirteen exists as men and women with disabilities are much more likely to stay in poverty in each advanced and growing country, in part because of the fee of being concerned for his or her impairment.

# HISTORY



During its first decade of labor withinside the area of incapacity, the United Nations promoted a welfare angle of incapacity. Concern for men and women with disabilities became expressed withinside the status quo of mechanisms and the improvement of programs appropriate for coping with incapacity issues. Beginning with the merchandising of the rights of men and women with bodily disabilities, it focused on incapacity prevention and rehabilitation. The United Nations Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council, and its subsidiary organ, the Social Commission, had been the most important our bodies coping with incapacity issues.

During its 6th consultation in 1950, the Social Commission took into consideration reports, “Social rehabilitation of the bodily handicapped” and “Social rehabilitation of the blind”. At the equal consultation, the Social Commission additionally tested a record via way of means of the International Programme for the Welfare of the Blind, which advocated education, rehabilitation, schooling, and employment of men and women with visible disabilities. Later, the Economic and Social Council agreed to set up programs of rehabilitation for men and women with bodily disabilities and for the prevention and remedy of blindness.

A convention became convened in Geneva from 26 February to a few March 1950 to speak about coordination many of the specialized companies withinside the area of rehabilitation of men and women with disabilities. It became attended via way of means of the United Nations Secretariat, the ILO, WHO, UNESCO, the International Refugee Organization (IRO), and UNICEF. This convention brought about the settlement at the want to set up global requirements for the education, remedy, schooling, and location of men and women with disabilities, with precise emphasis on the wishes of blind men and women in underdeveloped areas.



# CURRENT SITUATION

## Impact of the Covid19 Pandemic

The COVID19 pandemic in 2020 exacerbates inequality. It hits the most vulnerable people the hardest. Looking ahead, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development forecasts global GDP to fall by up to 7.6% in 2020 if the second wave of COVID-19 infections emerges, putting pressure on members' ODA budgets development aid Committee.

In 2021, the United Nations produced a report on the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals, showing how badly the Covid19 pandemic has impacted the progress of Sustainable Development Goal 10. The pandemic is predicted to have caused the least developed countries around the world to fall behind in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by up to 10 years. Due to the pandemic, the Gini index of emerging and developing countries is expected to increase by more than 6% on average, with far more devastating effects in the less developed countries of the world.



The Gini Index is an index that can determine income inequality, where 0 means all income is shared equally among the entire population and 100 means all income belongs to a single person. In mid-2020, the number of people trying to flee their country rose to 24 million, an all-time high. Due to border restrictions and mobility restrictions caused by the pandemic with a historically high number of refugees, it has resulted in a sharp increase in refugee deaths and disappearances in 2020, totaling 4,186 people.

# PAST ACTIONS



The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a general name to movement to construct a more healthy international for the complete populace and the surroundings through 2030. The 17 SDGs and 169 goals are incorporated which implies they comprehend that movement in a single location will have an effect on results withinside the others.

Vision makes a vital contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and cuts throughout the various Sustainable Development Goals; from poverty discount to monetary increase and employment to education, gender, and decreasing inequalities.



It is consequently vital that international locations undertake a whole-of-authorities technique to imaginative and prescient and encompass eye fitness of their implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals on the countrywide level.

## OPERATION EYE SIGHT UNIVERSAL



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action to create a fairer, fairer, and more just world that ensures no one is left behind. In 2015, all member states of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Agenda consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that offer a common blueprint for a more peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable, future for all. While all goals are interconnected, we focus on five goals that are central to our mission to prevent blindness and restore sight.



## SDG 10-REDUCED INEQUALITY

Sustainable Development Goal 10 (Goal 10 or SDG 10) addresses reducing inequalities and is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations in 2015. The full title is: “Reducing Inequality Within and Between Countries”.

The goal has ten targets to be achieved by 2030. Progress towards achieving the goals is measured using indicators. The first seven goals are “outcome goals”: reducing income inequality; promoting universal social, economic and political inclusion; guaranteeing equal opportunities and ending discrimination; Adopting tax and social policies that promote equality; improved regulation of global financial markets and institutions; increased representation of developing countries in financial institutions; responsible and well-managed migration policy. The other three goals are "means of success" goals: special and differential treatment for developing countries; promoting development aid and investment in the least developed countries; Reducing the transaction costs of migrant remittances.



Goal 10.1 is to "maintain income growth for the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate above the national average." This goal, known as “Shared Prosperity”, complements SDG 1, the eradication of extreme poverty, and is relevant for all countries in the world. In 73 countries, the bottom 40 percent of the population experienced income growth over the period 2012-2017. Still, in all countries with data, the bottom 40 percent of the population received less than 25 percent of total income or consumption.



Disability is documented in varied elements of the SDGs and specifically in parts regarding education, growth, and employment, inequality, accessibility of human settlements, still as information assortment and watching of the SDGs, for instance:

**Goal four** on comprehensive and evenhanded quality education and promotion of life-long learning opportunities for all focuses on eliminating gender disparities in education and guaranteeing equal access to any or all levels of education and education for the vulnerable, together with persons with disabilities. In addition, the proposal entails building and upgrading education facilities that are child, incapacity, and gender-sensitive and also give safe, non-violent, comprehensive, and effective learning environments for all.

**In Goal 8:** to push sustained, inclusive and property economic growth, full and productive employment, and good work for all, the international community aims to attain full and productive employment and decent work for all ladies and men, together with for persons with disabilities, and equally obtain work of equal value.

Closely joined is Goal 10, which strives to cut back difference at intervals and among countries by empowering and promoting the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, including persons with disabilities.

**Goal eleven** would work to create cities and human settlements comprehensive, safe, and property. to understand this goal, Member States are known as upon to produce access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, up road safety, notably by increasing public transport, with special attention to the wants of these in vulnerable situations, cherish persons with disabilities. In addition, the proposal demand providing universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible, inexperienced, and public spaces, significantly for persons with disabilities.

**Goal seventeen** stresses that so as to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the world partnership for sustainable development, the gathering of data and watching and answerableness of the SDGs are crucial. Member States are known to boost capacity-building support to developing countries, together with least developed countries (LDCs) and little island developing states (SIDS), which might considerably increase the supply of high-quality, timely, and reliable information that's conjointly disaggregated by disability.

Equal recognition before the law is a prerequisite for the granting of other rights and the protection of the law. Legal capacity is the ability to have and exercise rights and duties.<sup>147</sup> Because of their apparent incapacity to make decisions as a result of disability, people with disabilities can be in vicarious decision-making systems, in which a legal representative, healthcare professional, or court makes decisions on their behalf.

These systems limit the autonomy of people with disabilities and their ability to exercise legal capacity. Women, children, the elderly with Disabilities and people with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities are particularly at risk of being placed in such decision-making systems. Enforceable rights are a prerequisite for people's participation in development. Without enforceable rights, such as education, occupation or voting, and persons with disabilities easily face discrimination and exclusion from their communities. They also face increasing levels of violence and discrimination, compounded by limited access to justice.

Article 12 of the CRPD requires States to opt out of the replacement decision to an assisted decision-making that provides assistance without reducing legal capacity. UN DESA and IPU propose that parliamentarians actively seek feedback from people with disabilities, share best practices between nations and reassess national legislation under the CRPD should. The General Assembly adopted resolution 72/162 of December 19, 2017, calling for effective measures to achieve legal capacity, especially for women and girls in all walks of life. In her report on legal capacity, the Special Rapporteur on the Re 2016, p. 15. <sup>142</sup> UN General Assembly, Achievement of the Internationally Agreed Development Goals for Persons with Disabilities and Progress in Implementing the Outcome Document of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Other Internationally Agreed Development Goals for Persons with Disabilities. People with disabilities:



## ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations working to achieve SDG 10 include:

**IMF**

**OECD**

**UN**

**WEF**

### US-based organizations

US-based IRS and aggregated by X4Impact. X4Impact, with support from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Hewlett Foundation, and Giving Tech Labs, has created a free online interactive tool Reducing Inequalities on the US national and international scale. by state and relevant information for more than 28,000 tax-exempt organizations in the US working on UN SDG 10-related issues. The nonprofit data in the tool is updated every 15 days, while the indicators are updated annually.

# Conclusion

Because of its commitment to persons with disabilities, the United Nations takes inclusive development for persons with disabilities seriously. The Third Committee should build on past achievements in promoting accessible and supportive physical and virtual environments, legal systems and policies, and social and cultural attitudes. Recognizing intersectional discrimination and the diversity of experiences of persons with disabilities will affirm the right of everyone to participate in and benefit from development. The CRPD obliges the Member States to promote the participation of persons with disabilities in policies affecting them. This builds on the advances of the CRPD and the 2030 Agenda to achieve more inclusive development for people with disabilities.

Delegates face a multifaceted problem: how to make development inclusive for people with disabilities. What can different stakeholders do to promote inclusive development? How can the international community share best practices and standards? What is the role of CSOs and how can the Third Committee authorize them? How to fulfill the obligation to include persons with disabilities in decision-making at national, regional, international and UN levels? What else can the international community do to raise awareness of the rights and capacities of persons with disabilities, and how will changing public perceptions support policy change?



# ADDITIONAL READING

- United Nations (2015) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- United Nations (2017) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- United Nations (2017) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- "What We Do". World Bank. Retrieved 2019-03-10.
- United Nations Economic and Social Council (2020) Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General, High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council
- "The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020". The Sustainable Development Goals Report. 2020-07-14. doi:10.18356/214e6642-en. ISBN 9789210049603. ISSN 2518-3958. S2CID 242750645.

