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Chapeau

(Add your concise, concrete, and action-oriented language for the Chapeau)

In line with the contributions of the European Union and its Member States, as well as civil society organisations, we reaffirm the absolute necessity of supporting the full realisation of fundamental human rights, which are political, economic, social, cultural and, we would add, environmental. We emphasise the importance of the World Social Contract, the basis of the United Nations, which is implemented in a multi-actor dynamic, paying particular attention to the links between international organisations, regional groupings and inter-regional exchanges, political powers, economic actors and civil society organisations, including social economy families and, in particular, the mutualist movement, which we represent as Solidaris - Union Nationale des Mutualités Socialistes - Solidaris (Solidaris), founded in Belgium, and international partnerships with the whole world. We are talking about an inclusive multilateralism that brings together all stakeholders around the social contract and global public goods, including universal health.

In the context of human rights, we call for the implementation of global political commitments made in high-level political declarations, including the recent "Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage" (A/78/L.3) and the "Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response" (A/78/L.2). These political declarations must not remain vague ambitions or "wishful thinking", but must be translated into concrete action through their inclusion in the "Pact for the Future". We also call for the effective implementation of the "Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 April 2023 - Promoting the social and solidarity economy for sustainable development" (A/RES/77/281).

We note that in an era of increasing conflict and multi-faceted crises, the right to health must prevail in all circumstances and be at the heart of the convergence of forces and unity of action to overcome transnational threats.

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 1)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set a clear, holistic, structuring and mobilising course for 2030. In the light of recent assessments, it appears that the goals, particularly those related to health, are not being met. In this context, we call for both the goals and their constituent targets to be strengthened rather than replaced or revised downwards. While we supported the transformation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we believe that it is no longer appropriate to change the frame of reference and that priority should be given to accelerating progress rather than revising or replacing the SDGs.

To this end, we urge that the development and strengthening of health systems, as well as global health, remain at the top of the political agenda. The Covid-19 pandemic has been a catalyst for intensified efforts that must continue beyond the pandemic, in conjunction with universal social protection and an intersectional fight against inequalities.

We call for continued funding by the world's States Parties in favour of multilateralism, ensuring a multi-stakeholder approach, including support to civil society.

The United Nations, its multilateral agencies and its multilateral programmes must act in coherence and synergy. Under the banner of "Policy Coherence for SDGs", we note that funding must be coherent if it is to be implemented. Synergies" between multilateral organisations, national authorities and stakeholders are also essential to ensure that efforts to build resilient, supportive and forward-looking health systems - an integral part of social protection architectures - are not undermined by competition between initiatives.

To this end, we support the European Union's call for social investment, including in health, in the light of the 2025 Social Summit.

In our view, there is a lack of an integrated, concerted vision of the transitions to which the international community (in all its diversity), political authorities, economic actors and civil society organisations must respond.

Chapter II. International peace and security

(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 2)

We have always stressed that the fundamental human right to health, broadly defined, is intangible. We therefore support the pursuit of the triple nexus strategy, taking into account the New Agenda for Peace. We call for the inclusion of strengthening health systems in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. The "Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage" (A/78/L.3), the effective implementation of which is essential and must be monitored, includes intensifying efforts to "99. In accordance with international humanitarian law, respect and protect, in situations of armed conflict, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel whose activities are exclusively medical, their means of transport and their equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, which it is unlawful to attack, and ensure that the wounded and sick receive, to the extent possible and as quickly as possible, the

necessary medical care and treatment; 100. Set measurable national targets and, where appropriate, strengthen national monitoring and evaluation systems, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to enable regular monitoring of progress towards achieving universal health coverage by 2030.”.

As part of this goal of health systems that are resilient to shocks of all kinds and strive for universality, it is essential to promote community-based approaches and the social and solidarity economy as vehicles for solutions that are both sustainable and innovative.

Finally, we note that the emerging threats are not only technological, but also health-related, and require the kind of multi-stakeholder coalition action that only the United Nations can provide.

Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

(Add your organization’s concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 3)

As stated at the outset, we give priority to a vision that takes a global view of transitions (including the digital transition) and to a multi-stakeholder approach to reconciliation. In this sense, we endorse the contribution of the European Union, on behalf of its Member States, in identifying: the added value of the United Nations with the "Global Digital Compact" aimed at improving cooperation and dialogue between the various stakeholders; the promotion of digital public goods; technologies designed, developed and applied in the service of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law.

Health is no exception to the digital revolution... That is why, as social protection and health actors, we are implementing digital projects in favour of prevention-health promotion, medical care, lifelong support (especially in situations of loss of autonomy or after hospitalisation) and the mechanisms for reimbursement of these innovations by social protection-health systems. We would like the United Nations to take into account and support our civil society and social economy projects.

By way of example, Solidaris is involved in a global collaboration with the International Social Security Association (ISSA) on a "Collaborative Innovation Hub for Connected Objects (Internet of Things)" and in European work on digital infrastructures (European Health Data Space, regulation of artificial intelligence, etc.) with the International Association of Mutual Benefit Societies (AIM) and on improving digital literacy in health.

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

(Add your organization’s concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 4)

While we acknowledge the importance of focusing on young people and future generations, we argue that the overarching spirit should be one of “intergenerational solidarity”. Rather than focusing on a specific target group, we advocate building bridges between generations as part of a social contract for today and tomorrow.

As far as future generations are concerned, the whole edifice, the corpus of declarations, resolutions and programmes that the United Nations uses, must be applied with a long-term vision and therefore free from short-term political issues. The road to universal health coverage will not be travelled in a one-day period, but will require a sustained and major effort to achieve, maintain and constantly expand it in the face of new challenges.

With regard to the "Declaration on Future Generations", we propose that it should emphasise the primacy of binding international indicators and measures for a better life (for example, "Gross Domestic Happiness" or the "Beyond Growth" paradigm and "What if health guided the world") and the expansion of the social and solidarity economy, whose organisations are the bearers of meaning based on a human rights approach.

Chapter V. Transforming global governance

(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 5)

In line with our presentation at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage in September 2023, we endorse a saying that is the motto of Belgium (like other countries around the world): "United we stand, divided we fall".

It is precisely this motto that we believe should guide the transformation of global governance. In this respect too, we support the European positions and proposals on the contribution of the "Pact for the Future" to the realisation of the cardinal principles of the United Nations Charter: solidarity, equity and universality, with representative, effective and transparent institutions. We wish to give it a special tone by emphasising an "inclusive multilateralism" based on links between international organisations, regional and inter-regional cooperation, political powers, economic actors and civil society (including the social economy).

The transformative power of civil society is a major asset for global governance, particularly when we look at global health governance and the need for cross-sectoral coordination, given that "no one is safe until everyone is safe" and that there are strong interlinkages between human, animal, plant and environmental health, translated into "One Health"... Dare we say, "One World Health". The Covid-19 pandemic reminded the world that health, and in particular the fight against communicable / non-communicable diseases, is a global public good, just like peace, financial stability or climate protection. Public goods are goods that are both non-rival, i.e. consumption does not deplete the good, and non-excludable, i.e. access is not restricted by having contributed to their production. To organise the management of a global public good, we need to devise a framework for cooperation, financial commitments and governance that are operational.

Finally, in addition to strategies, resources, including financial resources, must be made available to match words with deeds.