

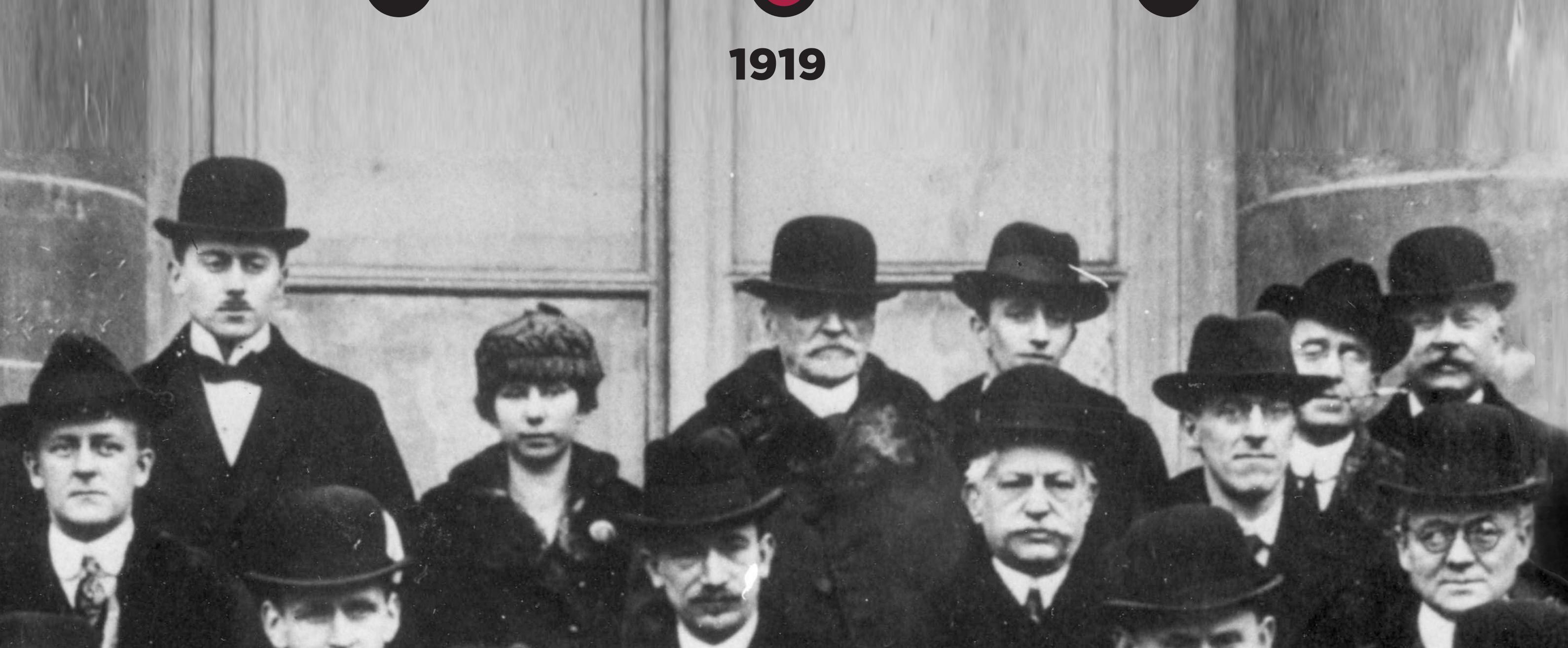


100 YEARS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

The road to universal social protection systems including floors



ILO CONSTITUTION SOCIAL SECURITY: A REQUIREMENT FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE



Already in 1919, the ILO Constitution stated that "universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice".

It recognized that to achieve social justice required "the protection of the worker against sickness, disease, and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age..."



SOCIAL JUSTICE DECENT WORK

SETTING GLOBAL STANDARDS...

THE POWER OF THE FIRST CONVENTIONS

1919

From 1919 to 1939 the ILO adopted 15 Conventions and 11 Recommendations, which guided the development of the social insurance model around the world.

These Conventions and Recommendations have established the guiding principles for the development of social security: compulsory affiliation; administration by nonprofit, self-governing institutions; administrative and financial supervision of the State; and association of insured persons to the management of the institutions.

Based on this model, countries developed their national systems that accelerated recovery from the war and the great recession.



"...the regulation of social insurance based on those principles in national systems which have

best stood the test of time. It is a synthesis of all the characteristic trends of the insurance movement. It stimulates States to fresh progress and prevents any tendency to slip back."

Albert Thomas First Director-General of the ILO 1919-1932



DECENT WOR



FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

A MANDATE TO EXTEND COVERAGE TO ALL



Declaration of Philadelphia Income Security and Medical Care Recommendations

The Second World War was a crucial period of transition and welfare reform. It triggered fundamental changes in social and economic life and its underlying paradigms, articulating a vision of a just and democratic post-war world.

During and following the Second World War, the ILO's mandate was expanded from social insurance to a more integrated concept of universal coverage, which is reaffirmed in the 1944 Declaration of Philadelphia.

In 1944, the International Labour Conference in Philadelphia also adopted two recommendations: The Income Security Recommendation and the Medical Care

Recommendation.

They are grounded in the guiding principle of universal coverage and can be considered the blueprint for comprehensive social security systems through a combination of social insurance and social assistance.

"The International Labour Conference recognizes the solemn obligation of the International Labour Organization to further among the nations of the world programmes which will achieve:

...the extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care..."

The ILO Declaration of Philadelphia 1944



SOCIAL SECURITY: A HUMAN RIGHT

A STRONG INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENT



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights



through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality."

"Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control."

Articles 22 and 25, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948



ILO SOCIAL SECURITY MINIMUM STANDARDS CONVENTION

GIVING CONCRETE SUBSTANCE TO THE HUMAN RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY



A landmark in international social security was the adoption by the International Labour Conference in 1952, of the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention (No. 102).

This brought together the nine branches which form the core of social security.

For each branch, it fixed a minimum level of protection in terms of population covered and the benefits guaranteed, together with core financing, organizational and management principles.

Convention No. 102 incorporated the idea that every human being had the right to social security. This right to a minimum of social security became a cornerstone of ILO post-war policy.







MOVING TOWARDS HIGHER LEVELS OF PROTECTION

AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF DECENT WORK

2010

To complement Convention No. 102, thematic conventions and recommendations offering a higher level of protection in terms of the population covered and the types, levels and duration of benefits were adopted.

In 1999, the ILO adopted the Decent Work Agenda as a foundation to achieving inclusive and sustainable development. Social protection was established as one of the four strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda, which aims at decent and productive work for all women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity.



"Experience shows that economic growth, on its own, is not sufficient. We must do more to empower individuals through decent work, support people through social protection, and ensure the voices of the poor and marginalized are heard."



UN Secretary-General, World Day of Social Justice 2014



SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF DECENT WORK





The story of social protection began more than 100 years ago when countries started building social security systems. It is a history of success! Countries have been extending social

protection consistently.



THE ROAD TO UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION

BUILDING SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS

2012

Adoption of the **ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation No. 202**

Countries have made significant progress in building national social protection systems. However, significant gaps exist worldwide with more than 70 per cent of the global population not covered by adequate social protection.

Thus, in 2012, ILO member States adopted the Social Protection Floors Recommendation (No. 202) to give guidance on building comprehensive systems to achieve universal coverage.



protection."

Guy Ryder, **ILO Director-General** 2016



SOCIAL JUSTICE DECENT WORK

THE ROAD TO UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION

BUILDING SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS

2010

2019

Since its creation, the ILO has supported countries to develop their social protection systems including floors based on its set of labour Conventions and Recommendations.

ne examples:



Colombia defined its national social protection strategy.

Peru established a non-contributory pension scheme.

The Dominican Republic ratified the ILO Convention No. 102 on Social Security (Minimum Standards). Argentina implemented a universal child benefit scheme.

RGENT

15

14

L TOGO

Togo established a national health insurance scheme that covers workers in the private sector.

3

South Africa scaled up its Expanded Public Works Programme.

Mozambique defined its national social protection strategy. & SAUDI ARABIA

Jordan, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia implemented unemployment insurance schemes.

Over the past ten years, the ILO has supported the development of comprehensive social protection systems, including social protection floors in 136 countries:

coverage of non-contributory pensions.

TIMOR-LESTE

Timor-Leste created its first contributory social security scheme.

National social protection strategies in 22 countries;

RWANDA

Rwanda

implemented a

maternity leave

benefits scheme.

- Health protection in 43 countries;
- Child benefits in 20 countries;
- Maternity benefits in 30 countries;
- Unemployment insurance schemes in 22 countries;
- Public employment programmes in 11 countries;
- Old-age pensions in 66 countries.



THE ROAD TO UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION

BUILDING SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS



my unemployment assistance, I am someone.

I can provide for us."

Regina Beneficiary of the basic social protection subsidy, Mozambique.



CHANGING THE LIVES OF PEOPLE

A GLOBAL COMMITMENT FOR UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND FLOORS

Social protection remains as relevant as ever to address the current and future challenges: the informal economy, demographic change, labour migration, fragile contexts and crises, austerity measures and environmental challenges.

The world of work is changing and the social protection systems will need to adapt to the future of work in order to achieve their objectives of reducing income insecurity and inequality, eradicating poverty and improving access to health services for all so as to ensure decent working and living conditions.

In 2015 World leaders adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. SDG 1.3 reflects the joint commitment of countries to "implement nationally appropriate social protection systems for all, including floors" for reducing and preventing poverty.

The ILO is working to turn commitments into concrete action with countries, the United Nations and other partners to make universal social protection systems and floors a reality for all and to improve the lives of millions of people around the world.

> SDG 1 Eradicate poverty

> > SDG 3

Achieve universal health coverage

Achieving universal social protection is part of the SDGs

SDG 5 Achieve gender quality

SDG 8 Promote decent work and economic growth

SDG 10 Reduce inequalities