


# 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 achieving social protection requires “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...”



# 1

## SETTING GLOBAL STANDARDS...

### THE POWER OF THE FIRST CONVENTIONS



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

# 2

## ...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...”

# 3

## SOCIAL SECURITY: A HUMAN RIGHT

A STRONG INTERNATIONAL  
COMMITMENT

1948

### The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

“

“Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, 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

# 4

## ILO SOCIAL SECURITY MINIMUM STANDARDS CONVENTION

GIVING CONCRETE SUBSTANCE  
TO THE HUMAN RIGHT  
TO SOCIAL SECURITY



1952

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.



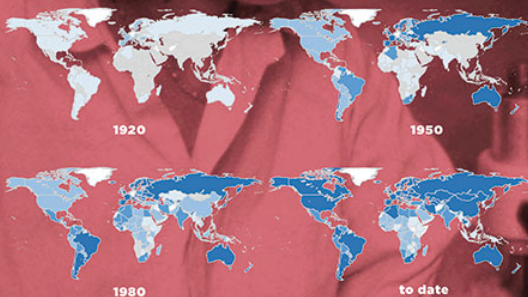
# 5

## SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

A STORY OF SUCCESS OVER THE CENTURY



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



### Historical development of social protection



“We must step up efforts to ensure that all people, without discrimination, are able to access opportunities to improve their lives and those of others. We must build inclusive societies, promote decent work, bolster social protection floors, and bring people in from the margins.”



Ban Ki-moon  
Former UN Secretary-General's message  
on World Day of Social Justice, 2016

# 6

## THE ROAD TO UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION

### BUILDING SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS



### 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.

“Our shared objective is to increase the number of countries that provide universal social protection.”



Guy Ryder,  
ILO Director-General  
2016



# 7

## FROM RIGHT TO REALITY

### ILO ACTION IN COUNTRIES



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.

#### Some examples:

##### CABO VERDE

Cabo Verde established The National Centre for Social Pensioners.

##### CYPRUS

Cyprus reformed its social assistance scheme.

##### MOLDOVA

Moldova concluded bilateral social security agreements with various countries to protect migrant workers.

##### KAZAKHSTAN

Kazakhstan ratified the ILO Convention No. 183 on Maternity Protection.

##### INDIA

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was extended.

##### THAILAND

Thailand implemented the Universal Health Care Scheme.

##### COLOMBIA

Colombia defined its national social protection strategy.

##### PERU

Peru established a non-contributory pension scheme.

##### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic ratified the ILO Convention No. 102 on Social Security (Minimum Standards).

##### ARGENTINA

Argentina implemented a universal child benefit scheme.

##### SWEDEN

Sweden implemented a maternity leave benefits scheme.

##### Togo

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

##### SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa scaled up its Expanded Public Works Programme.

##### MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique defined its national social protection strategy.

##### JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA

Jordan, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia implemented unemployment insurance schemes.

##### LAOS

Laos established a nationwide social health insurance scheme.

##### Vietnam

Vietnam extended coverage of non-contributory pensions.

##### LEBANON

Lebanon created its first contributory social security scheme.

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

- National social protection strategies in 22 countries;
- 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.





# 8

## HOW SOCIAL PROTECTION MAKES A DIFFERENCE

### THE VOICE OF A BENEFICIARY

2019

“

“If we get our pension, we use it to buy food and daily needs. Rice and anything we need at home. Getting pension is a huge help. There are only 3 of us now, me, my husband, and our son with disability. I used to sell vegetables when I was younger. I couldn't do it anymore now that I've aged.”

Suturnina de Luna, 76 years old,  
Salvador de Luna, 80 years old  
Hagonoy, Bulacan - The Philippines



# 9

## 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.



# 10

## THE ASIAN COMMITMENT TO SOCIAL PROTECTION

### AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF DECENT WORK



Asia and the Pacific has been the world's fastest-growing region: its fast paced economic growth has contributed to poverty reduction, higher life expectancy and greater prosperity. Comprehensive social protection systems are being built and even though many protection gaps exist throughout the region, important milestones have been achieved.

At regional level, governments in the Asia-Pacific highlighted the urgency of moving toward universal social protection coverage by adopting ESCAP Resolution 67/8 on "Strengthening social protection systems in Asia and the Pacific" in 2011 and through Resolution 74/11 "Strengthening regional cooperation to tackle inequality in all its forms in Asia and the Pacific" in 2018.

The adoption of the **2013 ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection** further confirmed the growing regional importance of social protection.

#### Principle 1

"Everyone, especially those who are poor, at risk, persons with disabilities, older people, out-of-school youth, children, migrant workers, and other vulnerable groups, are entitled to have equitable access to social protection that is a basic human right and based on a rights-based/needs-based, life-cycle approach and covering essential services as needed."

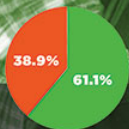
#### Principle 6

"Social protection is a cross-cutting issue, hence its implementation requires coordinated and holistic approaches with the involvement of governments, private sectors, development partners, civil society, service providers, and other stakeholders, where appropriate."

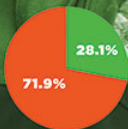
# 11

## SOCIAL PROTECTION IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION

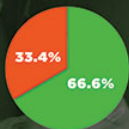
WHERE ARE WE TODAY?



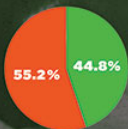
61.1% of people in Asia and Pacific are not protected by any social protection benefit.



Only 28.1% of the children/household receive a child/family benefit.



66.6% of the women giving birth did not benefit from cash maternity benefits.



Still 44.8% of the elderly do not receive a pension.