Human rights - complementary and mutually reinforcing

Health  Food  Education  Shelter  Freedom  Work

Income security
The case for social protection not only a human right but essential for a good society.
National social protection floors: At least four nationally-defined guarantees

The social protection floors should comprise at least the following basic social security guarantees:

- access to a set of goods and services constituting essential health care
- basic income security for children
- basic income security for persons in active age unable to earn sufficient income
- basic income security for persons in old age

Guarantees should be provided to at least all residents and children, as defined in national laws and regulations, subject to Members’ existing international obligations.

(para. 6)
Principles

- Overall and primary responsibility of the State
- Universality of protection, based on social solidarity
- Solidarity in financing while achieving an optimal balance of interests
- Adequacy and predictability of benefits
- Non-discrimination, gender equality and responsiveness to special needs
- Progressive realization including targets and timeframes
- Respect for the rights and dignity of people
- Coherence with social, economic and employment policies
- High quality public services for delivery of social security
- Consideration of diversity of methods and approaches
- Transparency and sound financial management and administration
- Financial, fiscal and economic sustainability with due regard to social justice
- Social inclusion including informal economy workers
- Effancement and accessibility of complaint and appeal procedures
- Involvement of social partners and consultations with other stakeholders
- Regular monitoring and evaluation
- Full respect for collective bargaining and freedom of association for all workers
- Efficieney and accessibility of complaint and appeal procedures
- Entitlement to benefits prescribed by law
- Responsive to the needs of all workers
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National social protection floors: Universal guarantees through a pluralism of approaches

Most effective and efficient combination of benefits and schemes in national context (para. 9(a))

- Social assistance
- Social insurance
- Universal schemes
- Others

National choice

Nationally guaranteed outcomes
National social security extension strategies: Building comprehensive social security systems

**Vertical dimension:** progressively ensuring higher levels of protection guided by C.102 and more advanced standards

**Horizontal dimension:** Guaranteeing access to essential health care and minimum income security for all

- **Low** individual/household income
- **High** individual/household income
- **Low** level of protection
- **High** level of protection
- **Floor level**

- **Social security benefits of guaranteed levels**
- **Access to essential health care and minimum income security for all**
- **Voluntary insurance under government regulation**
1. **Availability** Functioning public health and health-care facilities, goods and services, …, have to be available in sufficient quantity….. They will include, however, the underlying determinants of health, such as safe and potable drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities, hospitals, clinics and other health-related buildings, trained medical and professional personnel receiving domestically competitive salaries, and essential drugs, as defined by the WHO Action Programme on Essential Drugs.

2. **Accessibility** Health facilities, goods and services have to be accessible to everyone without discrimination, within the jurisdiction of the State party. Accessibility has four overlapping dimensions:
   - Non-discrimination
   - Physical accessibility
   - Economic accessibility (affordability)
   - Information accessibility

3. **Acceptability** All health facilities, goods and services must be respectful of medical ethics and culturally appropriate,

4. **Quality** As well as being culturally acceptable, health facilities, goods and services must also be scientifically and medically appropriate and of good quality. This requires, *inter alia*, skilled medical personnel, scientifically approved and unexpired drugs and hospital equipment, safe and potable water, and adequate sanitation.
National social security extension strategies: Formulation and implementation

- initiate broad based national consultation process
- set objectives reflecting national priorities
- identify gaps in, and barriers to, protection
- close gaps in protection through contributory and/or non-contributory schemes,
- specify financial requirements and resources, time frame and sequencing for implementation
- raise awareness about social protection floors and their extension strategies

- support disadvantaged groups and people with special needs
- support growth of formal employment
- consistent with and conducive to the implementation of national social and economic development plans
Monitoring

 Nationally-defined monitoring mechanisms

Collection, compilation and publication of social security data, statistics and indicators

Taking into consideration relevant guidance provided by ILO and other international organisations

Exchange of information experience and expertise among members and with ILO

National Consultation to develop and assess policies towards progressive implementation

involving social partners and other representative stakeholders
Obligations of Members in respect of Recommendations (Art 19.6)

Disseminate
- (a) the Recommendation will be communicated to all Members for their consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise;

Debate
- (b) each of the Members undertakes that it will, within a period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than 18 months after the closing of the Conference, bring the Recommendation before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action;

Implement
- c) the Members shall inform the Director-General of the International Labour Office of the measures taken in accordance with this article to bring the Recommendation before the said competent authority or authorities with particulars of the authority or authorities regarded as competent, and of the action taken by them;

Report
- (d) … the members shall report to the Director-General of the International Labour Office, at appropriate intervals as requested by the Governing Body, the position of the law and practice in their country in regard to the matters dealt with in the Recommendation, showing the extent to which effect has been given, or is proposed to be given, to the provisions of the Recommendation and such modifications of these provisions as it has been found or may be found necessary to make in adopting or applying them.
From aspiration to reality

Using the Recommendation for a policy debate

Mobilising resources nationally and internationally

Building broad alliances

Organizing the informal economy

Setting targets and timeframes

Government accountability

National consultation processes

Setting targets and timeframes

Organizing the informal economy

Mobilising resources nationally and internationally

Building broad alliances

Using the Recommendation for a policy debate
Some issues for discussion on campaigning

- International policies to create national fiscal space;
- International benchmarking on social security
  - Coverage, level of benefits, share of GDP etc, accountability
- National alliances for Social security for All
- National consultation and monitoring mechanism
- Empowerment in practice?