Global experiences and good practices in OSH

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Plan of action for C155, P155, C187

1. Promote and support preventative OSH culture

2. **Ratification** and implementation of OSH standards

3. **Reduce gap** in respect of ratified Conventions

4. **Improve OSH conditions** in SMEs

5. **Support** the positive impact of OSH measures
Common priorities in National OSH Programmes

- Legislative frameworks
- Enforcement
- Workplace mechanisms
- Hazardous occupations
- Injury reporting systems
- Extending protection
Global trends in OSH

1. National OSH Policies and Programmes strengthened referring to ILO standards
2. National OSH Systems such as inspection, reporting systems improved
3. OSH training extended to small enterprises, informal rural sectors
4. Regional cooperation promoted to respond to emerging OSH issues
Strengthening OSH legal frameworks
- Examples of recent progress in Asia -

2. Thailand: OSH & Env. Act (2011)
Global trends in ILO Technical cooperation

1. Promoting tripartite cooperation
2. Developing National OSH Programmes through C187
3. Strengthening National OSH Systems
4. Promoting participatory training at workplace level

- 37 member states developed National OSH Programme
- 67 member states published National OSH Profile
- 73 countries integrated OSH into Decent Work Country Programmes
Examples of National OSH Programmes & Profiles

Publication of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health 2006:8

National Occupational Safety and Health Profile of Finland

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND HEALTH
Helsinki 2006
EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2014-2020

-MAIN CHALLENGES-

- Enhancing capacity of micro and small enterprises
- Improving prevention of work-related diseases
- Tackling demographic change
EU Strategic Framework on Health & Safety at Work
2014-2020

KEY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Further consolidate national strategies
2. Facilitate compliance with OSH legislation, particularly by micro and small enterprises
3. Better enforcement of OSH legislation by Member States
4. Simplify existing legislation
5. Address the ageing of the workforce, emerging new risks, prevention of work-related and occupational diseases
6. Improve statistical data collection and develop the information base
7. Better coordinate EU and international efforts to address OSH & engage with international organisations
Steps in Developing National OSH Programmes

1. Promoting tripartite cooperation and consultation

2. Analyzing current OSH status (National OSH Profile)

3. Identifying priority OSH areas for action

4. Confirming work schedule and national budget
National OSH Programmes to reduce fatal accidents
- Japanese experiences -

- National OSH Programmes

- 5,368 accidents ('58)
  Launch of the 1st Plan

- 6,712 = Worst in the History ('61)

- Establishment of the Industrial Safety & Health Law ('72)

- 1,628 accidents ('03)
  1st year of the 10th Plan

1948: 1000
1951: 2000
1954: 3000
1957: 4000
1960: 5000
1963: 6000
1966: 7000
1969: 8000
1972: 9000
1975: 10000
1978: 11000
1981: 12000
1984: 13000
1987: 14000
1990: 15000
1993: 16000
1996: 17000
1999: 18000
2002: 19000
Improving reporting systems of occupational injuries and diseases

1. Ensure employers to know their reporting duties;
2. Make reporting systems easy-to-use;
3. Link to employment injury insurance (EII) schemes;
4. Publish and analyze occupational injury statistics for policy developments.
New List of Occupational Diseases

- **ILO** is the **only UN Agency** to develop it.

- It is designed to **assist** countries **in the prevention, notification and compensation** of occupational diseases.

- For the first time, **mental and behavioural disorders** have been **included**.
Increased reporting of occupational diseases in France (left) & Italy (right)

Occupational diseases

Musculoskeletal disorder

Source: Malattie professionali denunciate per tipo di malattia
Increased reporting of occupational diseases in Korea (left) & Malaysia (right)

- **MDS Prevention programme**
- **Low back pains added to OD list**
- **Occupational diseases (OD)**
- **Musculoskeletal disorders (MDS)**

**Source:** Statistics of occupational injuries and disease 2001-2011, Ministry of Employment and Labour, Korea Govern

- Policy
- Organizing
- Planning & implementation
- Evaluation
- Action for improvement

Continual Improvement
OSHMS Training for Small Enterprises
- Active OSH committees and risk assessments are keys -
Extending OSH protection to grassroots workplaces

Participatory training

Small enterprises (WISE)

Agriculture (WIND)

Waste collectors (WARM)

Small construction sites (WISCON)

Home workers (WISH)
WISE training: Participatory approaches to small enterprises

1. Learn from local good practices;
2. Start with simple, low-cost improvements first;
3. Link safety and health improvements with productivity and efficiency;
4. Promote workers' participation.
Learning from local good examples

Materials handling

Work station

Machine safety

Physical environment
Common technical areas of participatory training

- Materials handling
- Workstations
- Machine safety
- Physical environment
- Welfare facilities
- Work organization
Employers and workers assess OSH risks and implement improvements

Checklist application

Group discussion

Low-cost improvement

Group presentation
Example of WISE action checklist

20. **Make emergency controls and switches clearly visible.**

Do you propose action?
- No  
- Yes  
Priority
Remark:…………………………………………………………………………

21. **Use safe feeding and ejection devices to keep the hands away from dangerous parts of machinery.**

Do you propose action?
- No  
- Yes  
Priority
Remark:…………………………………………………………………………

22. **Use properly fixed guards or barriers to prevent contact with moving parts of machines.**

Do you propose action?
- No  
- Yes  
Priority
Remark:…………………………………………………………………………

III- PRODUCTIVE MACHINE SAFETY
Low-cost improvements by a WISE course (Vietnam)

Labeling displays

Adjusting work height

Providing machine guards
Low-cost improvements after a WISE course
Low-cost improvements after a WISE course.

Before improvement

After improvement
Low-cost improvements after a WISE course

Before improvement

After improvement
Before improvement | After improvement
Extending WIND training with farmers
Easy-to-understand illustrations as a tool of WIND farmer trainers

Before improvements

After improvements
Safe storage of agro-chemicals
Taking short breaks to recover from fatigue and prevent accidents
Improvement examples made by farmers

Example 1: Self-made hand trucks for carrying heavy materials
Improvement examples made by farmers

Example 2: Covering a moving machine belt

Before improvement  After improvement
Example 3: Safe storage of pesticides (left) and used bottles (right)
Improvement examples made by farmers

Example 4: Improving a community bridge

Before improvement  After improvement
Reaching informal economy workers in Cambodia

*Trade association & trade union networks*

**Home-based workers**

**Construction workers**
Small shops in Jordan

Microfinance networks
Environmental protection (recycling) networks

Waste collectors in Fiji
Small enterprises in Palestine
National tripartite OSH committee networks
Strategic Approach for Strengthening of National OSH Systems through National Programme

National OSH Programme
- Promote Preventative Safety and Health Culture
- Strengthen OSH System
- Targeted action:
  Construction, SME’s, Agriculture etc.

ILO Conventions/Recommendations/Codes/Guides should be used as the basis for programme formulation and System improvements
Policy-workplace interactions

Advisory support to national policy level

Interactions

Action-oriented training at the grass-root level

ILO instruments

ILO training programmes
Conclusions

Application and ratification of C155, P2002, C187

1. Develop and implement strategic National OSH Programmes;
2. Promote tripartite cooperation;
3. Extend OSH protection by using participatory training methodologies like WISE;
4. Exchange international good practices.
Thank you...