

International Cooperation in Work Improvement

- Activities of the ILO toward Decent Work for All -



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International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Origins and history

- founded in 1919, in the wake of a destructive war, to pursue a vision based on the premise that *universal, lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon decent treatment of working people.*
- became the first specialized agency of the UN in 1946.
- won the Nobel Peace Prize on its 50th anniversary in 1969.





International Labour Organization (ILO)

Decent Work:

to advance opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity.



Decent work



Four strategic objectives:

- to promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work;
- to secure decent employment and income;
- to enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all; and
- to strengthen tripartism and social dialogue.



Global Facts and Figures

- Accidents at work : 270 million cases each year, killing about 2.2 million people/year
- 160 million people are suffering from work-related diseases.
- Cost of accidents & diseases = 4 % of GNP
- 22 % of workers are working more than 48 hours per week. The ratio is high in Asian countries.
- Minimum wage in the lowest 20% of countries with a MW is 57US\$ per month.



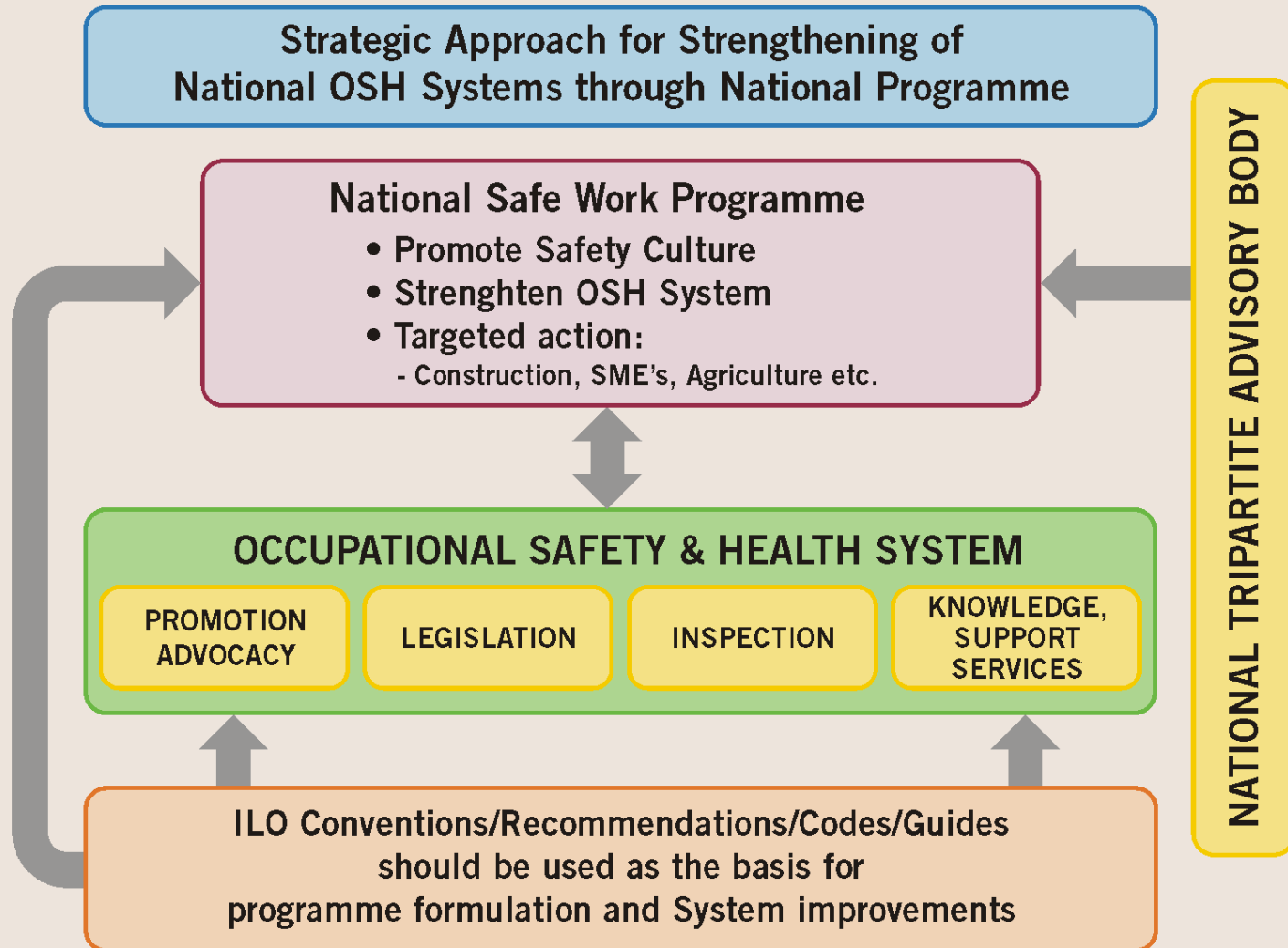
Main activities relating OSH

- **Development, promotion and supervision of International Labour Standards**
- **Effective protection to vulnerable groups of workers**
- **Development of Compliance and Inspection Systems**
- **Development and promotion of Codes of Practice and other instruments**
- **Knowledge management**
- **Inter-agency cooperation**

2008 World Congress on Safety and Health at Work (Seoul, Korea)



Strategic Approach on Occupational Safety and Health



Emphasis in international safety and health standards

- **Employer responsibility for safety and health at work**
- **Link between risk assessment and control action**
- **Rapid application of practical, cost-effective solutions**
- **Right-to-know and right-to-participate of workers**





Main Conventions No.1

- **C153: Hours of Work and Rest Period (Road Transport), 1979**
- **C155: Occupational Safety and Health, 1981**
- **C161: Occupational Health Services, 1985**
- **C162: Asbestos, 1986**
- **C167: SH in Construction, 1988**
- **C170: Chemicals, 1990**
- **C171 Night Work, 1990**

Asbestos Resolution (2006)

- All forms of asbestos, including chrysotile, are known human carcinogens.
- Elimination of future use of asbestos, and identification and proper management of asbestos currently in place.
- C162 should not be used to provide justification for the continued use of asbestos.



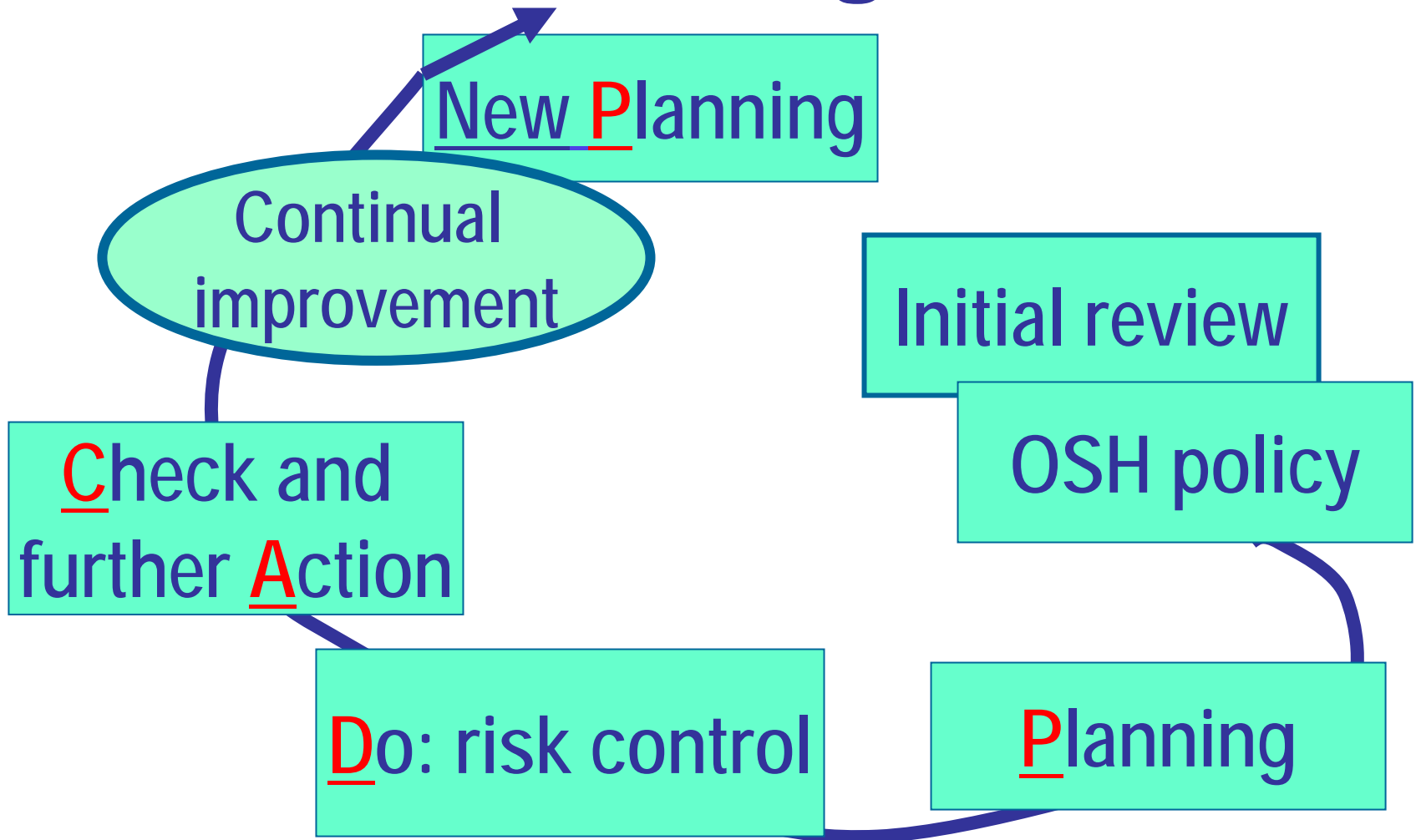


Main Conventions No.2

- **C174: Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents, 1993**
- **C176: Safety and Health in Mines, 1995**
- **C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999**
- **C183 Maternity Protection, 2000**
- **C184: Safety and Health in Agriculture, 2001**
- **C187: Promotional Framework for OSH, 2006**



PDCA Cycle in OSH management



Participatory Methodology for Work Improvement

How can we move better in safety and health at work?

- **Supporting local capability to assess and control risks by themselves**
- **Strategy for multi-facet action**
- **Participatory steps based on a climate favouring systematic efforts**

Emphasizing practical improvements

Strategy for multi-faceted practical improvements

- **Assess local safety and health risks affecting workers and productivity**
(not by factor-by-factor analysis)
- **Emphasize multiple interventions**
- **Implement immediate improvement**

Principles of Participatory Approach

- Encourage participatory activities
- Give practical advice
- Find low cost solutions
- Find productivity- and quality-enhancing solutions
- Focus on achievement and avoid criticism
- Use examples of local practice



Roles of experts

- **Work improvement based on participatory methodology is practical and effective.**
- **The role of experts are to:**
 - **develop tools for work improvement**
 - **provide necessary information and technical supports to managers and workers, and encourage them to take action for work improvement**
 - **analyze the effectiveness and problems of the implemented activities for improvement**
 - **give appropriate suggestions for the further improvement**
 - **evaluate the effects of activities**

Key points

- **Labour protection is essential not only to realize Decent Work for All but also for social development.**
- **It is more effective and less expensive if labour protection is planned and implemented before the onset of health problems.**
- **Collaboration between ILO and scientific specialists is essential for providing effective and efficient OSH programmes to all the workers.**

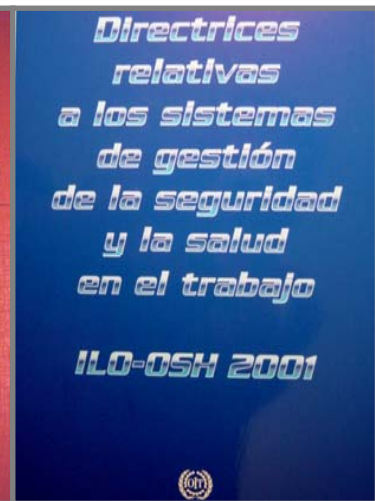
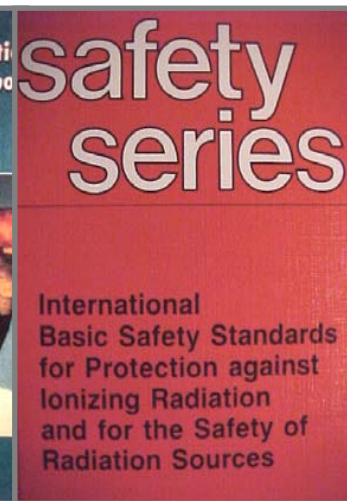
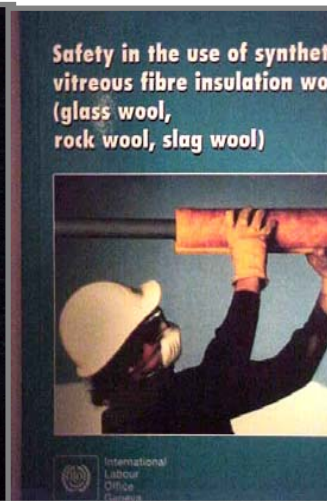
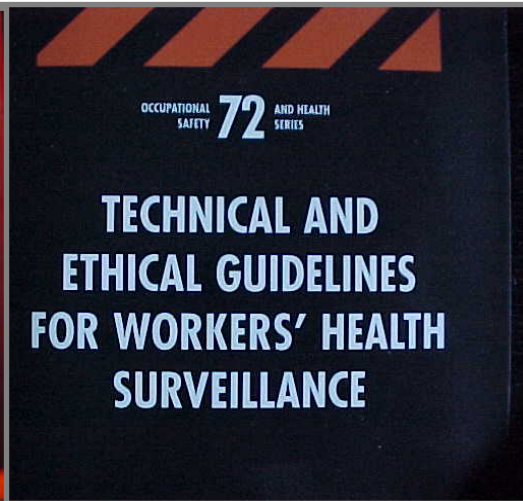
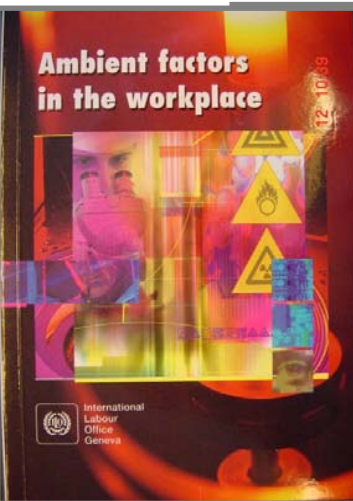
**Thank You
for Your Attention!**



Enabling Approach in OSH

Work Improvement in Small Enterprises
(WISE)

Work Improvement in Neighbourhood
Development (WIND)



COMMON REASONS MAKING IT DIFFICULT TO START THE INITIAL ACTION

Managers and workers;

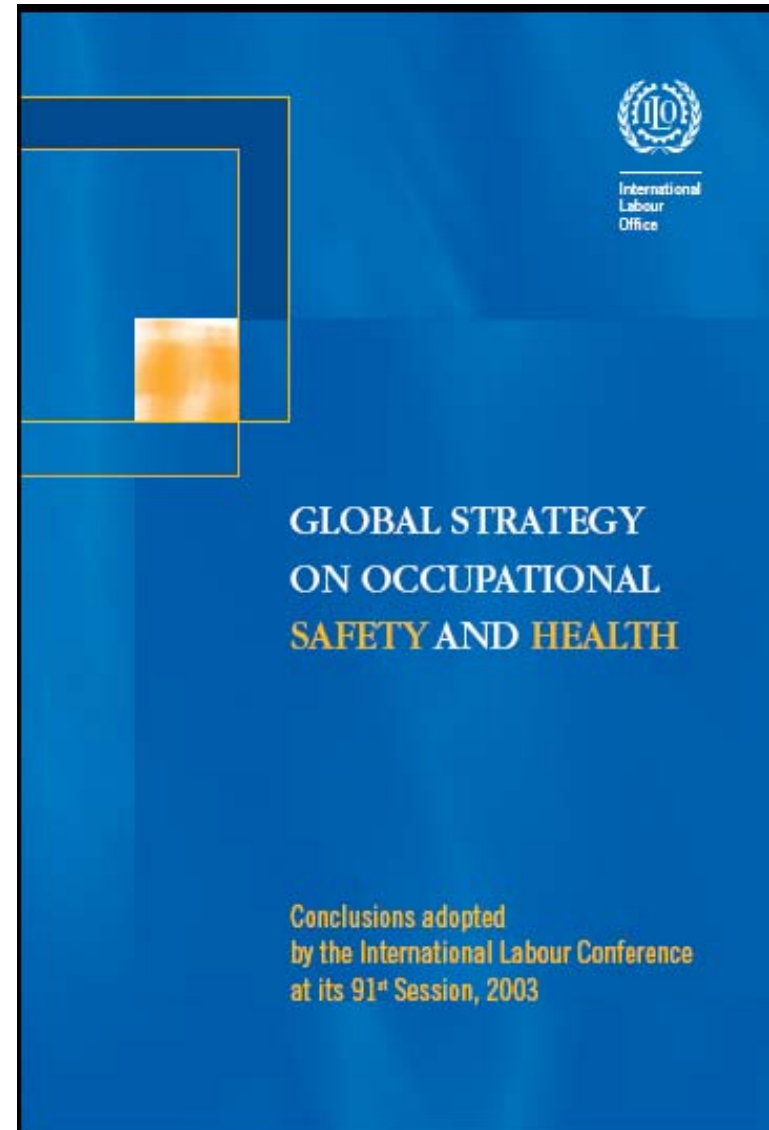
- **think special knowledge is needed for improving working conditions;**
- **fear to change traditional work methods;**
- **fear to spend time and money for failure;**
- **think they are too busy in daily work to improve working conditions;**
- **think there are too many points to be improved, so that it is impossible to improve all of them.**

Recent technical cooperation in the field of labour protection by ILO

Project	Countries (examples)
- Development of labour laws and labour administration systems, and suggestions on OSH administration	ASEAN countries, Uzbekistan, Nigeria and Jamaica
- Work improvement in neighbourhood development (WIND)	Viet-Num, Kirgizstan and Senegal
- Work improvement in small enterprises	Thailand, Viet-Num and Mongolia
- Work improvement in informal economy (WISE)	Thailand, Viet-num and Mongolia
- Improvement of labour inspection system and training of labour inspection trainers	Viet-Num and Cambodia
- Managing emerging health-related problems at work (SOLVE)	Botswana, Lesotho and Mauritius
- Surveys and recommendations on wages, working time, and work-family balance	Tunisia, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka

SafeWork

- **Elimination of hazardous work**
- **Prevention of occupational health problems**
- **Chemical safety**
- **Radiation protection**
- **Labour inspection**
- **Accident and disease information**
- **Worker' health and well-being**



Conditions of Work and Employment Programme

- Working time and work organization (WTWO)
- Wages and incomes
- Work and family
- Working conditions
- Workplace violence and harassment
- Cross-cutting research

