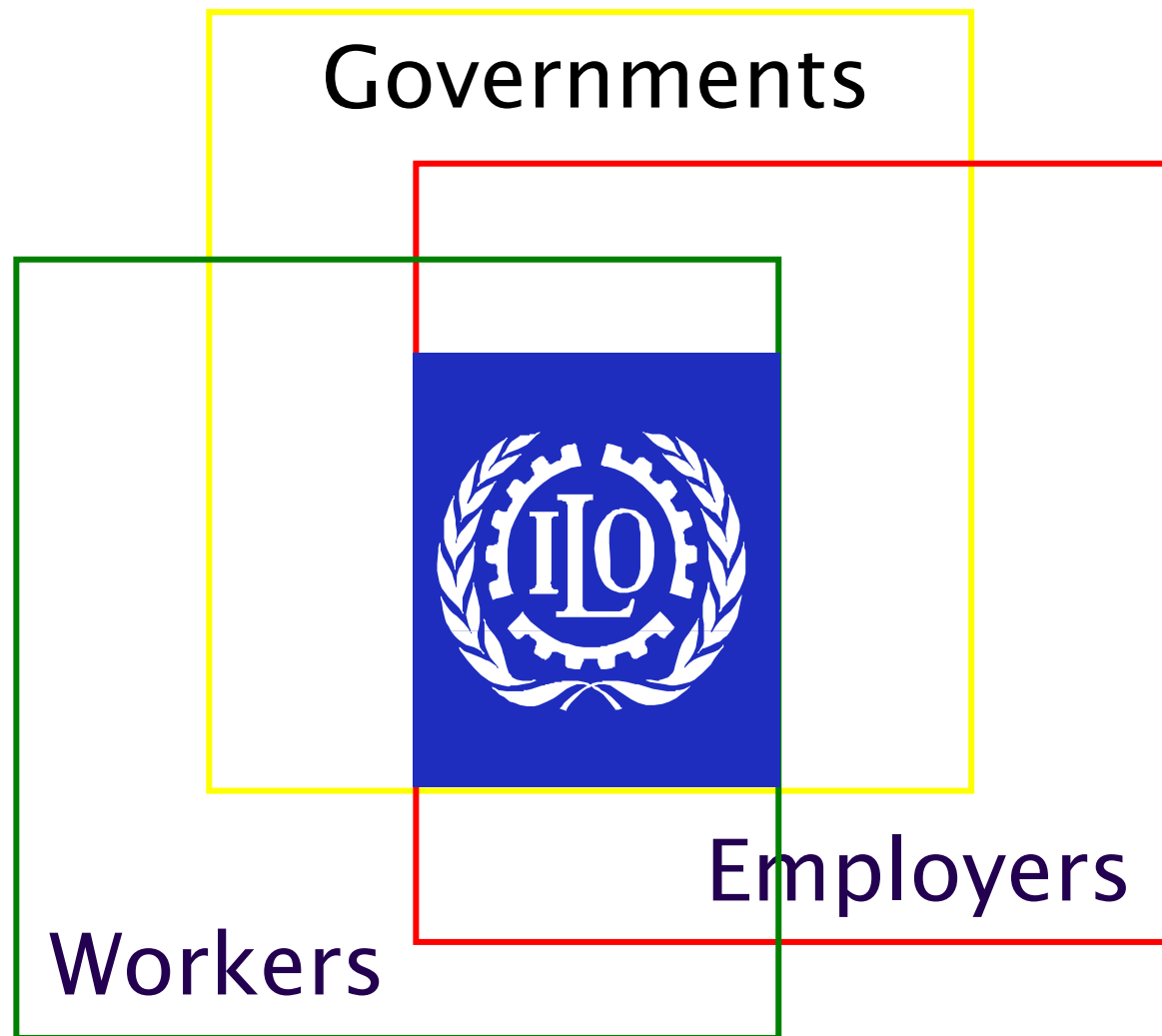


▶ 第3回農業労災ワークショップ コメント

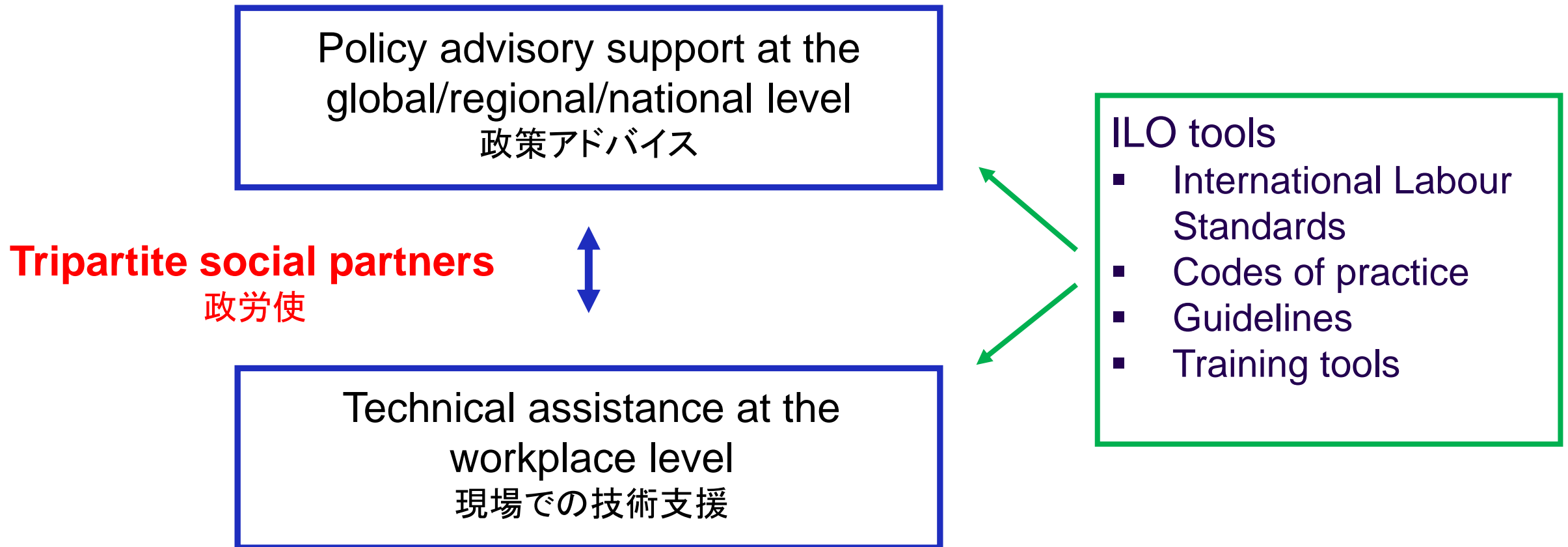
Yuka Ujita MD PhD, Senior OSH Specialist, ILO DWT-Bangkok
氏田 由可 国際労働機関 アジア太平洋支局 労働安全衛生上級専門家

▶ What is the ILO?

- ▶ UN specialized agency
国連専門機関
- ▶ Established in 1919
1919年設立
- ▶ Unique tripartite structure
国連唯一の三者構成



▶ ILO technical assistance to member States 技術支援



▶ 農業の安全衛生リスクは高いのか

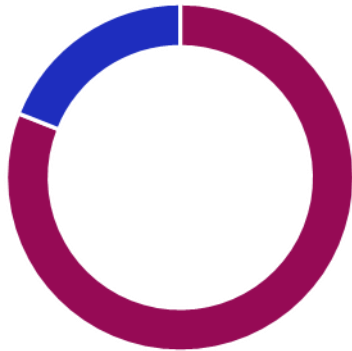
ILOSTAT

► Occupational safety and health indicators

Country	Non-fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers	Occupational fatalities per 100'000 workers	Inspectors per 10'000 employed persons
Costa Rica	9,421	9.7	0.6
Sweden	8,005	8.0	0.6
Netherlands	5,200	0.5	
Nicaragua	4,891	8.0	
Finland	4,025	0.7	1.3
Argentina	3,310	3.3	0.2
France	3,160	2.6	0.8
Chile	3,142	3.1	1.0
Portugal	2,954	3.5	0.7
Uruguay	2,654	3.7	0.6

▶ Impact of OSH deficits is high

- ▶ **2.9 million** 死亡事故290万件
annual **deaths** due to
occupational accidents
and diseases globally



- Work-related diseases
- Occupational injuries

- ▶ **402 million** 傷害事故4億件
non-fatal occupational
injuries globally

- ▶ **5.4 %**
annual **global GDP lost**
due to occupational
accidents

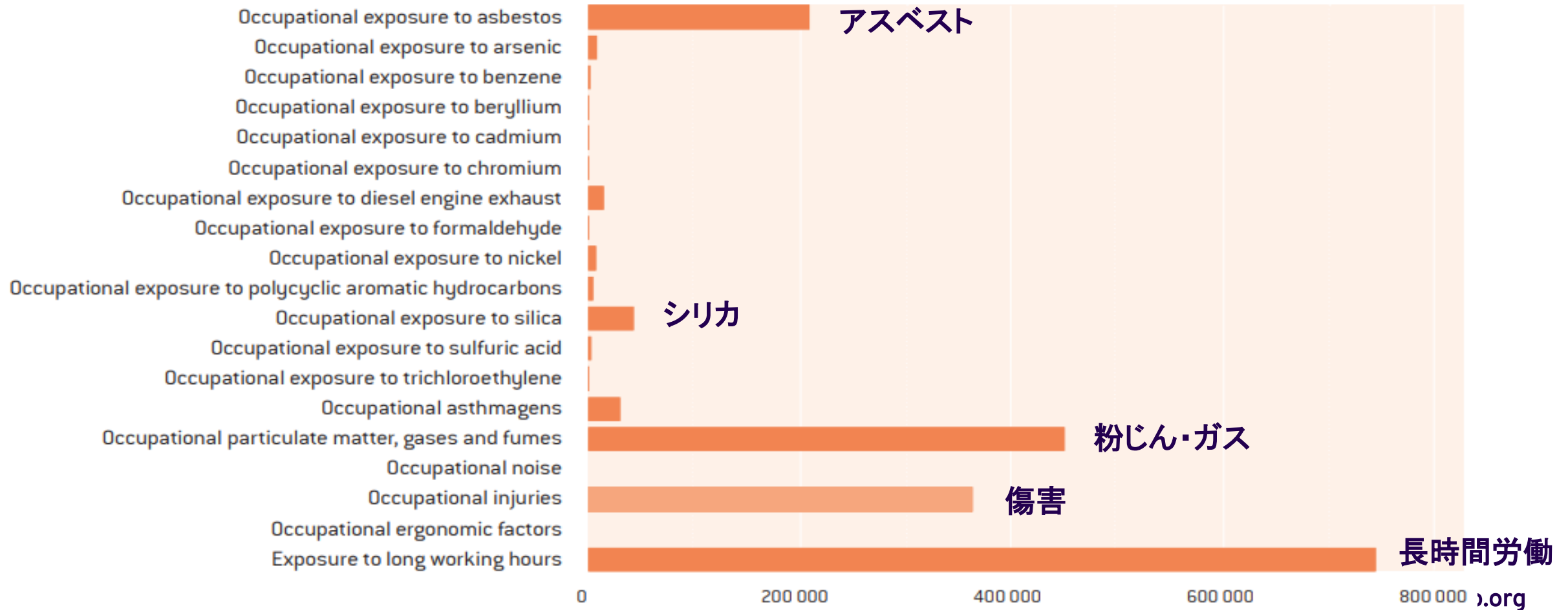
*Data from the International Commission
on Occupational Health (ICOH)*

► These are estimates, not statistics

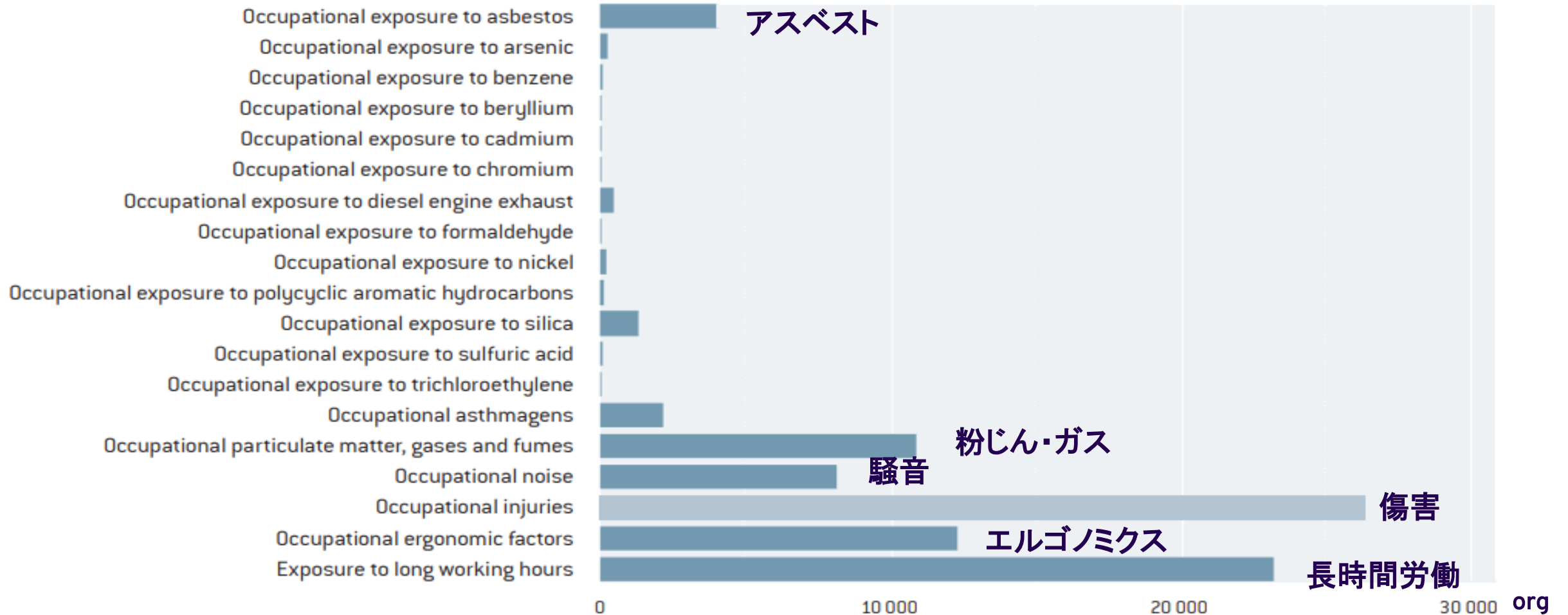
WHO/ILO Joint Estimates of the Work-related Burden of Disease and Injury



Total number of attributable deaths by occupational hazards, 2016



Total number of attributable DALYs by occupational hazards, 2016



▶ ILOの取り組みとツール

International Labour Standards in the area of OSH

労働安全分野の国際労働基準

C155 + Protocol
Occupational safety and health

第155号労働安全衛生

C161
Occupational health
services

第161号労働衛生機関

C187
Promotional
framework on OSH

第187号労働安全衛生促進枠組

Others
Sectoral, specific hazards

その他(セクター別、有害因子別)
例: 第184号農業における労働安全衛生

▶ Global Strategy on OSH (2003 ILC Conclusions)

労働安全衛生グローバル戦略

Main pillars:

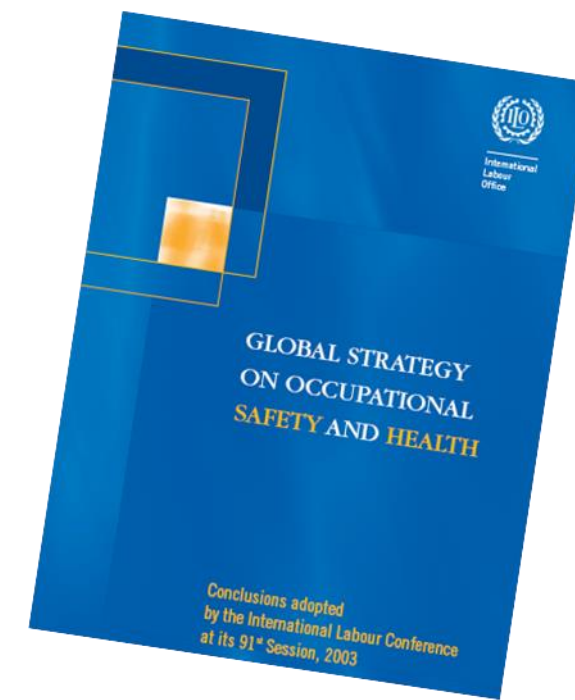
▶ Preventative safety and health culture

安全衛生予防文化の推進

▶ Systems approach to OSH

体系的アプローチ

- ▶ 労働災害防止計画5カ年計画
- ▶ 安全衛生マネジメントシステム



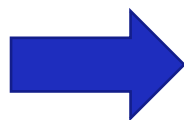
▶ ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) 労働における基本的原則及び権利に関するILO宣言 **as amended in 2022**

- ▶ **Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining**
結社の自由及び団体交渉権;
- ▶ **Elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour**
強制労働の廃止;
- ▶ **Abolition of child labour** 児童労働の撤廃;
- ▶ **Elimination of discrimination at work** 差別の排除

A safe and healthy working environment 安全で健康な労働環境

▶ Keys to successful OSH activities at workplace level

- ▶ Realistic goal setting in achieving “good practice” 実現可能な良好事例
- ▶ Self-help stepwise action aiming at low-cost solutions 段階的な低コスト改善
- ▶ Measures to ensure sustainability 継続性



**Participatory Action-oriented Training
(PAOT) 参加型トレーニング**

▶ Action-checklist exercise



► Small group discussions



► Presentation of ideas



Action Plans

Three good points at your workplace			Technical areas	Plans	
No	Good points	Reasons			
1			<input type="checkbox"/> Materials storage and handling <input type="checkbox"/> Workstations and work tools <input type="checkbox"/> Machine safety <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment and control of hazardous agents <input type="checkbox"/> Welfare facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Work organization		Who
2					When
3					
Three points to be improved at your workplace			Technical areas	Plans	
No	Points to be improved	Concrete ideas for improvements			
1			<input type="checkbox"/> Materials storage and handling <input type="checkbox"/> Workstations and work tools <input type="checkbox"/> Machine safety <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment and control of hazardous agents <input type="checkbox"/> Welfare facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Work organization		Who
2					When
3					

Figure 7. Examples of plan sheets

▶ **Targets of participatory approach**

- ▶ **Small sized enterprise workers (WISE) 小規模事業場**
- ▶ **Home-based workers (WISH) 家庭内事業場**
- ▶ **Family-running small scale farmers (WIND) 小規模農業**
- ▶ **Small construction workers (WISCON) 小規模建設**
- ▶ **Waste management workers (WARM) 廃棄物処理**
- ▶ **Many more...**

▶ Work Improvement in Neighbourhood Development (WIND)

- ▶ **First pilot WIND training workshop: 1995
Cantho, Vietnam**
- ▶ **First ILO project on WIND in Vietnam,
2004-7, 7,922 farmers trained, 28,508
OSH improvements implemented**

https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/resources-library/training/WCMS_241020/lang-en/index.htm



▶ WIND was introduced globally

South-East Asia	
Cambodia	2003
Lao PDR	2009
Mongolia	2003
Philippines	2004
South Korea	2008
Thailand	2003
Vietnam	1995

Central Asia	
Azerbaijan	2009
Kazakhstan	2009
Kyrgyzstan	2004
Tajikistan	2006
Uzbekistan	2005
Europe	
Republic of Moldova	2004

Africa	
Ethiopia	2007
Senegal	2007
Americas	
Costa Rica	2007
Dominican Republic	2009
Honduras	2009
Uruguay	2010

Action-checklist

I. Materials Storage and Handling

1. Keep routes clear and in good condition.

Do you propose action?

- No Yes Priority

Remarks

.....



2. Provide multi-level shelves or racks near the work area for storing materials, tools or products.

Do you propose action?

- No Yes Priority

Remarks

.....



3. Provide a "home" for each tool.

Do you propose action?

- No Yes Priority

Remarks

.....



CHECKPOINT 1: Transport route

Keep routes clear and in good condition.

WHY

If workers have to move materials on a route in poor condition this increases the risk of injury particularly if manual effort is required. The transport of materials and products is an important part of farming work. They are often heavy and varied in shape, and this makes them difficult to handle. Poor conditions of transport routes such as narrow, rough or slippery farm roads further increase the difficulty.

Transport routes in good condition increase safety and efficiency in transport, prevent products from being lost or damaged and protect you and other people from accidents and injuries.

Also, wide and well-maintained aisles and corridors in your own house promote safe and effective household work.

HOW

1. Make routes wide enough for safe and efficient traffic and transport, and keep them well maintained. Main routes need to be wide enough for two-way traffic .
2. Improve and clean up routes if you find a problem or have difficulty in transportation of products. For example, in order to stop routes becoming muddy in the rainy season, reconstruct them in a higher and more suitable place, and cover them with thin layers of small pieces of brick, crushed stones or cement.
3. Do not place any obstacle on the transport routes. Provide designated places for storage and waste disposal.

4. If canals or ditches are used as water routes, dredge them regularly for smooth and efficient transport.

WAYS TO PROMOTE COOPERATION

Start from simple and low-cost improvements to main traffic/transport routes. For example, clean the path in front of your house or the main transport route leading to the farming field. This will raise awareness of the advantages provided by routes in good condition for safe and efficient transport.

Build up the habit of regularly cleaning and maintaining transport routes, in cooperation with other farm workers, family and community members.

SOME MORE HINTS

- Make the boundaries of transport routes easy to see, by marking them with small stones, cement or fences.
- Gradually improve transport routes by using locally available materials such as gravel or crushed bricks.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

Clear, wide and solid routes make traffic and transport easier, and help prevent accidents, injuries and damage.



Figure 1a.
Main route wide enough for two-way traffic.

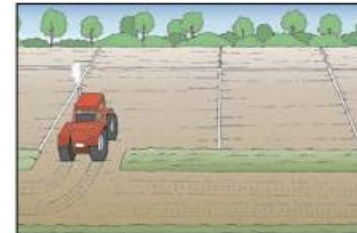


Figure 1b.
Routes to fields flattened out and wide enough for transport by carts and trucks.



Figure 1c.
A railing-attached bridge without uneven level to ensure safe crossing.



Figure 1d.
A clear wide entrance.



Internatio
Labour
Organiza



Before

After



▶ Investing in Human Capital: Kurashiki Ministerial Declaration 倉敷宣言 (G7 Kurashiki Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting, Okayama, Japan, April 23, 2023)

G7 labour and employment ministers committed:

- ▶ Support workers and enterprises to **improve work engagement** and to **promote decent work** by implementing measures to reduce inequality;
- ▶ Promote adequate wages for workers;
- ▶ Ensure **occupational safety and health** 労働安全衛生の確保;
- ▶ Promote **health and well-being at work** 働く人の健康とウェルビーイング;
- ▶ Improve human resource management and support career development;
- ▶ Promote high quality care-related jobs;
- ▶ Ensure compliance with Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;
- ▶ Build more resilient and sustainable global supply chains.

