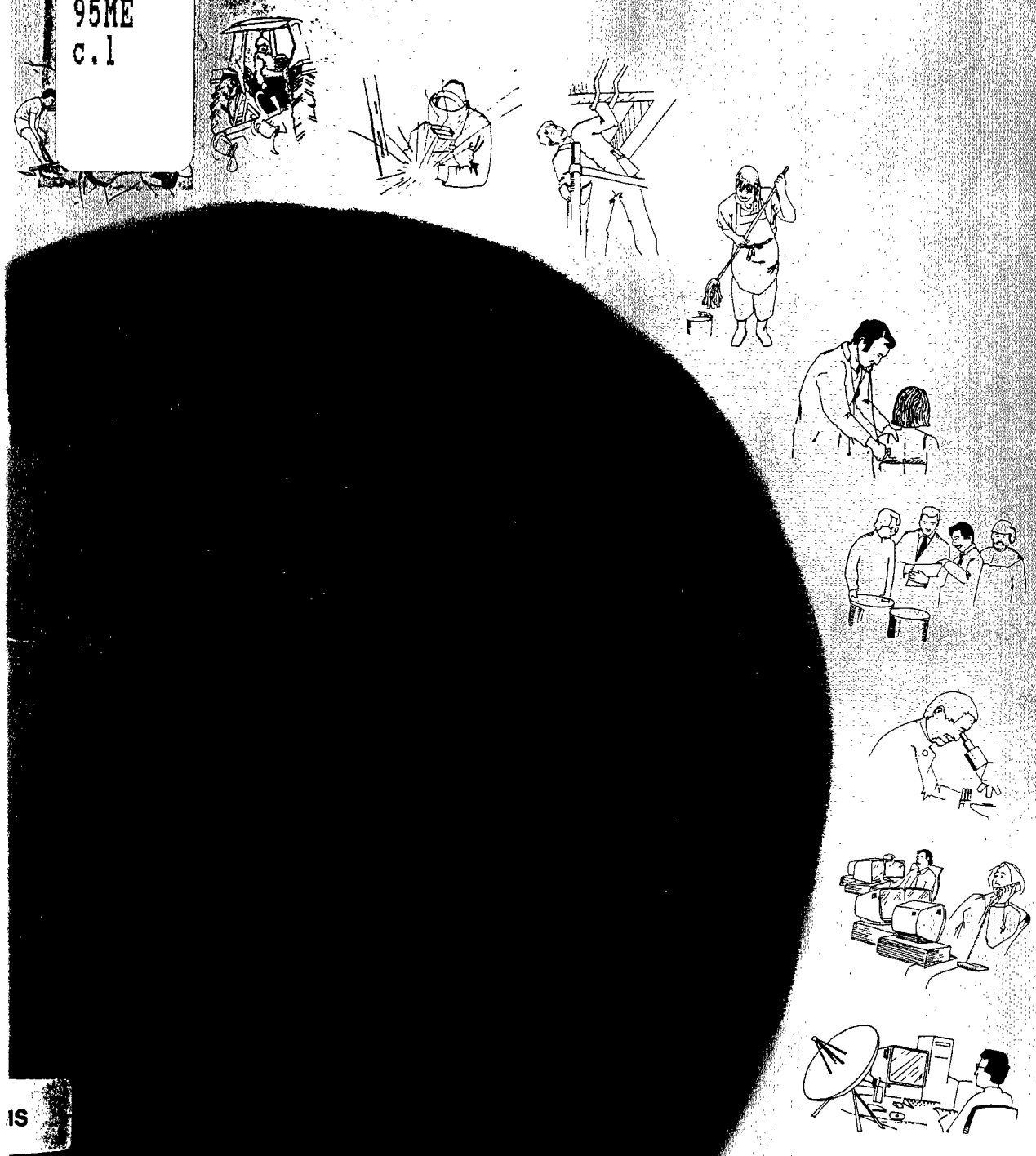




GLOBAL STRATEGY ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH FOR ALL

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

WA 440
95ME
c.1



IS

52124
WHO/OCH/95.1



Global Strategy on Occupational Health for All

The Way to Health at Work

Recommendation of the Second Meeting of the
WHO Collaborating Centres in Occupational Health
11-14 October 1994
Beijing, China

GENEVA 1995

Drawings on the cover pages *Manu Rantanen*
Layout of the cover pages *Tuula Solasaari-Pekki*

ISBN 951-802-071-X
1995

This Document has been developed according to the guidance and contributions of the Planning Group of the WHO Collaborating Centres' Network, WHO Workers' Health Programme and the Second Meeting of the WHO Collaborating Centres in Occupational Health. The Document was drafted for the WHO Collaborating Centres' Network by the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (drafted by Professor Jorma Rantanen with editorial support from Ms. Suvi Lehtinen and technical assistance from Ms. Raija Salmenius). It was printed in Finland with support from the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health.

This document is not a formal publication of the World Health Organization (WHO), and all rights are reserved by the Organization. The document may, however, be freely reviewed, abstracted, reproduced and translated, in part or in whole, but not for sale nor for use in conjunction with commercial purposes.

The views expressed in documents by named authors are solely the responsibility of those authors.

Ce document n'est pas une publication officielle de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS) et tous les droits y afférents sont réservés par l'Organisation. S'il peut être commenté, résumé, reproduit ou traduit, partiellement ou en totalité, il ne saurait cependant l'être pour la vente ou à des fins commerciales.

Les opinions exprimées dans les documents par des auteurs cités nommément n'engagent que lesdits auteurs.

Preface

The WHO policy has, since the foundation of the Organization, included elements for occupational health. Numerous key documents of WHO, the Constitution, Alma Ata Declaration, Health for All Strategy, the General Programmes of Work and several resolutions of the World Health Assembly have emphasized the need to protect and promote health and safety at work by preventing and controlling of hazards in the work environment and by promoting health and the work capacity of working people.

Facing the numerous problems of occupational health and safety and looking at the new developments and trends in the global working life, the two Meetings of the Network of WHO Collaborating Centres in Occupational Health, covering 52 research and expert institutions from 35 countries, have discussed the need for a new Global Strategy in Occupational Health. Such a Strategy should benchmark the priority actions for giving an effective response to the new occupational health needs in the rapidly changing working life and also address to the great differences in the working conditions and occupational health in countries at different stages of development.

The present document analyses the current situation and new needs of occupational health in different parts of the world, and proposes policy principles, 10 objectives and international and national actions for further improvement of occupational health.

The main emphasis is given to the preparation of new occupational health policies, development and strengthening of the necessary infrastructures, information systems and awareness of the needs and possibilities of occupational health activities, development of occupational health services for all working people, and building up the necessary support services and human resources needed for implementating the new Strategy. Much emphasis is given to collaboration within the WHO between the various International Organizations and Nongovernmental Organizations and between various disciplines relevant to occupational health. The necessity to develop collaboration and multidisciplinary approach in occupational health practice at national and local levels is also considered.

The Second Meeting of the Network of Collaborating Centres in Occupational Health recommended that this Document be submitted for consideration by the WHO and it is proposed to be converted into the WHO Global Strategy on Occupational Health for All (The way to health at work).

It is the intention of the Network of the WHO Collaborating Centres in Occupational Health that this document stimulates discussions on needs and objectives for further development of occupational health and encourages policy and practical actions which are necessary to meet the challenges of occupational health in the modern working life.

Contents

	Executive summary	1
I	Introduction: The right to health at work	5
II	The workplace and sustainable development	7
III	Situation analysis for health at work and development of the global working life	9
	– Trends of global economies	9
	– Demographic trends and working conditions of the global workforce	14
	– Situation and trends in occupational health and safety	19
	Exposures and hazards	19
	Injuries, diseases and outcomes	28
	Emerging new problems	32
IV	A proposed Global Strategy on Occupational Health for All	38
	– Basis for the strategy	38
	– Principles of occupational health and safety	41
	– Empowerment of the community	45
	– Objectives and actions	47
V	Global Strategy Objectives and Actions for Occupational Health for All	50
VI	Partners for the implementation of the Global Strategy	66
VII	Follow-up of the implementation of the Global Strategy	66
	Abbreviations	68

Global Strategy¹ on Occupational Health for All

Executive summary

About 45% of the world's population and 58% of the population over 10 years of age belong to the global workforce. Their work sustains the economic and material basis of society which is critically dependent on their working capacity. Thus occupational health² and the well-being of working people are crucial prerequisites for productivity and are of utmost importance for overall socioeconomic and sustainable development.

It is the objective of this Strategy that by the year 2000 the countries where trends in occupational health and safety are already positive, should demonstrate a further improvement of occupational health and safety indicators, showing a reduction of the difference between the level of health and safety of low-risk and high-risk occupations and enterprises. In countries where the present trends are still negative, positive development is expected and the legal and other actions, including the development of necessary resources and infrastructures, should be taken to make such positive trends possible. All countries should show a progressive development of occupational health services with the ultimate objective of covering all workers with such services irrespective of the sector of economy, size of company, occupation, mode of employment, or nature of self-employment.

The workplace is a hazardous environment. Occupational health and safety² hazards are common in many economic sectors and affect large numbers of workers. Approximately 30–50% of workers report hazardous physical, chemical or biological exposures or overload of unreasonably heavy physical work or ergonomic factors that may be hazardous to health and to working capacity; an equal number of working people report psychological overload at work resulting in stress symptoms. Many individuals spend one-third of their adult life in such hazardous work environments. About 120 million occupational accidents with 200,000 fatalities are estimated to occur annually and some 68–157 million new cases of occupational disease may be caused by various exposures at work. In addition to unnecessary human suffering, the costs involved in these health haz-

ards have been estimated to amount up to several percent of some countries' gross national product (GNP).

The most important challenges for occupational health by the year 2000 and beyond will be: occupational health problems linked with new information technologies and automation, new chemical substances and physical energies, health hazards associated with new biotechnologies, transfer of hazardous technologies, aging of working populations, special problems of vulnerable and underserved groups (e.g. chronically ill and handicapped), including migrants and the unemployed, problems related to growing mobility of worker populations and occurrence of new occupational diseases of various origins.

In some regions and countries, only 5–10% of workers in developing countries and 20–50% of workers in industrialized countries (with a very few exceptions) have access to occupational health services in spite of an evident need virtually at each place of work. The need for occupational health services is particularly acute in the developing and newly industrialized countries (NICs). Furthermore, approximately eight out of 10 of the world's workers live in these countries. Such services, if organized appropriately and effectively for all workers, would contribute positively not only to workers' health, but also to overall socioeconomic development, productivity, environmental health and well-being of countries, communities, families and dependents. Also the control of unnecessary costs from sickness absenteeism and work disability, as well as costs of health care and social security can be effectively managed with the help of occupational health.

Rapid change of the modern working life is associated with increasing demands of learning new skills, need to adapt to new types of work, pressure of higher productivity and quality of work, time pressure and hectic jobs and with growing psychological workload and stress among the workforce. Such developments require higher priority to be given for psychological quality of work and the work environment, and more attention to psychosocial aspects of work.

Health at work and healthy work environments are among the most valuable assets of individuals, communities and countries. Occupational health is an important strategy not only to ensure the health of workers, but also to contribute positively to productivity, quality of products, work motivation, job satisfaction and thereby to the overall quality of life of individuals and society.

This proposed Global Strategy on Occupational Health for All¹ presents a short situation analysis by using available occupational health indicators, identifies the most evident needs for the development of occupational health and safety, in-

cluding the priority areas at both national and international levels, and proposes the priority actions for WHO's Workers' Health Programme.

On the basis of the global situation analysis, the analysis of expected future trends in working life, the documents of international organizations and professional bodies, the proposals made during the discussions of the Network of the WHO Collaborating Centres in Occupational Health and the Planning Group, ten priority objectives are proposed for the development of occupational health at international and national levels.

The 10 priority objectives proposed by the strategy are as follows:

- 1. Strengthening of international and national policies for health at work and developing the necessary policy tools**
- 2. Development of healthy work environment**
- 3. Development of healthy work practices and promotion of health at work**
- 4. Strengthening of occupational health services (OHS)**
- 5. Establishment of support services for occupational health**
- 6. Development of occupational health standards based on scientific risk assessment**
- 7. Development of human resources for occupational health**
- 8. Establishment of registration and data systems, development of information services for experts, effective transmission of data and raising of public awareness through public information**
- 9. Strengthening of research**
- 10. Development of collaboration in occupational health and with other activities and services**

Each objective has two different targets in view of the international and national actions that are needed to meet the strategy objectives.

The objectives emphasize the importance of primary prevention and encourage countries with guidance and support from WHO to establish national policies and programmes with the required infrastructures and resources for occupational health. In this development of national systems the role of the government is central. Further development of occupational health services is strongly emphasized. Mechanisms for setting standards or guidelines for control of various exposures at work and inspection to ensure compliance with such standards was also proposed. According to the principles of the ILO Convention No. 161 on Occupational Health Services, the primary responsibility for improvement of health and safety at work and for occupational health services at the workplace and within

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_30696

