



"Una Estrategia para el Futuro"

Estrategia Iberoamericana de
Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo

Why an
Iberoamerican Strategy?

Differential Profile

1

50% informal workers (+120 m).

2

17,5 million children work and 22.000 die annually.

3

Other disadvantaged groups: women, migrants indigenous groups ...

30 million Accident at Work and 240.000 fatalities related to work.

1

Subregistration of Accident at Work (20%) and of Occupational Disease (1-5%).

2

Construction, agriculture y mining:
140.000 fatalities

3

4

The accidents compromise the **10% of GDP** of the region

Production Process:

1 **Prevención 2007**
 Request to the OISS
Minister and Maximal Authorities

2 **Estrategia Iberoamericana de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo 2010-2013**
 OISS



3 **Prevención 2009**
 III Congreso de Prevención de Riesgos Laborales en Iberoamérica
Definitive Approval: Santiago Declaration

4 **Back-ups Maximal Authorities:**

- VII Minister and Maximal Responsibles for the Social Security
- XIX Iberoamerican Summit Heads of State and Governement



Characteristics of the Strategy

- It sets **specific and achievable targets**, establishing different levels of intervention
- It is composed as a **dynamic document**, not reactive.
- It tries to design a **common and shared framework**.



Structure:

- Diagnosis** (labour market, accidents, social protection).
- 5 main objectives**: programatic principles.
- 8 directed objectives**: in adaptable levels.
- Plan of **Action and Follow-up**.



General Objectives



Move forward with the **improvement of occupational safety and health** in the Region.






Key points of action to improve occupational safety and security systems.

- 1 Fight against **Social Dumping**.
- 2 Move forward with **social agents protagonism** in the design of Occupational Safety and Health policies.
- 3 Reach effective improvements concerning **culture of prevention**.
- 4 Improve **information and registration systems** of occupational accidents and illnesses. Homogeneity and statistical recollection. **Foundation of the Work-related Risks Observatory**.
- 5 Increase regional **cooperation and collaboration** on the matter:



- Include **concrete actions**, a **follow-up and evaluation** approach through indicators.
- The **difference among States** are established according to the development of their preventive structure.
 - 1 Knowledge of the National Situation. **Situational diagnosis. Working conditions Surveys.**
 - 2 Strengthen **legal framework** of every State
 - 3 Strengthen **the Technical Organs** of Occupational Safety and Health.
 - 4 Strengthen national institutions of **Inspection and Control.**
 - 5 Move forward in **study and research of multicausality.**
 - 6 Promote supporting programs in **PYMES and Autónomos (Small bussiness And Self-employed).**
 - 7 **Improve capacitation** of agents involved.
 - 8 Promotion of a **Social Responsibility** policy.



-  **Situational analysis of working conditions and health and safety policies**
-  **Technical assistance to other countries**
(onsite and remote/on line)
-  **Creation of the Department of Occupational Health:**
University of Almería (Spain)
-  **Iberoamerican Congress of occupational risk prevention:**
PREVENENCIA 2010
-  **National Plans to consolidate goals**
-  **Work programs in collaboration with other organizations:**
-  **Training and Awareness: (www.oiss.org/EISST/Servipreventia)**

Thanks

