



Covid-19 – Collaborative efforts to contain the spread and address occupational health hazards



Cooperation at national level

- Tripartite swift and coordinated national efforts to **stop/ prevent/ mitigate/ adapt** to potential occupational health effects of COVID-19 (urgent and long term) and larger public health
- Consulted and regularly updated and communicated national guidelines on measures to contain and mitigate the impact
- Consulted and coordinated action between **ministries in charge of labour and health** (emergency preparedness, public health, social protection, business continuity, social dialogue, enforcement)
- **national systems of surveillance** to rapidly recognize and actively detect cases – reporting obligations/ workplace level and immediate public health response/ Occupational health services and public health authorities
- Consulted national COVID-19 contingency and preparedness plan to protect workers wellbeing and business continuity
- Joint efforts in information and awareness raising
- Role of private sector in providing occupational health services
- CSR aiming at wellbeing of communities and through supply chains

- Adequate workplace responses and preparedness can mitigate individual, social and economic impacts of the outbreak
- Workplaces need to be protected by public health and social protection programmes to ensure workers affected with COVID-19, do not bring the disease into the workplace

AND

- Continuous assessment of occupational risks for rapidly evolving situation
- Public support from ministries in charge of labour and health is crucial in assisting enterprises and in particular SMEs to effectively manage occupational risks, organize emergency measures and provide access to essential health care
- Co-operation between management and workers and/or their representatives within the undertaking is an essential element of workplace-related prevention and mitigation measures

DIFFERENT MEASURES FOR DIFFERENT CASES

Enterprises/organizations continuing to operate

- Essential services: prevent and contain infection
- Review emergency and preparedness plans as need be

Enterprises that changed work arrangements

- Assess and address other risks, ex: psychosocial

Enterprises in countries where operations continue

- Preventive measures
- Emergency and contingency plans

Informal economy

- Public health responses
- Awareness raising

- Observe and comply with the instructions and **guidance of national authorities**
- **Infection diseases preparedness and response plan**, considering all worksites and operations
- Regular communication
- Training of workers on prevention and mitigation measures
- Developing a plan of what to do if someone becomes ill with suspected COVID-19 at the workplace;
- Defining clear roles and responsibilities for prevention, control and remediation in case of infection
- Inform workers that they should stop their operations in case of imminent and serious threat for their health or life
- Engage OSH committees or safety delegates
- Search for synergies/ support with public health services, labour inspectorates and employers' organizations



The ILO and COVID-19 in what relates to OSH

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS

Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No. 155) and Recommendation (No. 164)

Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health (No. 187)

Occupational Health Services Convention (No. 161) and Recommendation (No. 171)

2001 Guidelines on occupational safety and health management systems

Awareness raising materials

Coordination with WHO

Technical easy to use tools (Ex: COVID-19 Checkpoints)

SAFEDAY 2020

Convening role

Direct assistance to constituents (national policies, workplace action, comparative practice)