

*New ISSA Activities on Occupational Safety
Culture in Social Security
- ISSA Collaboration with Safety Professional
Associations*

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Secretary General

International Panel on Development of a Safety Culture

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ISSA and prevention



International Social Security Association

- The leading international organization for social security institutions, departments and agencies
- Headquarters based in Geneva (ILO)
- Founded in 1927, ISSA counts today around 340 members in 157 countries
- The prevention of occupational accidents and diseases, health promotion and re-integration of sick or injured workers form an intrinsic part of social security
- ISSA runs a global prevention network and programme via its Special Commission and 13 International Sections



ABOUT ISSA

- Mission & programme
- Governance and management
- Organigramme
- Membership
- Liaison Offices, Focal Points and Regional Network
- Technical Commissions
- **Prevention Sections**
- ISSA History
- Join the ISSA
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TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

- Employment Policies and Unemployment Insurance
- Family Benefits
- Information and Communication Technology
- Insurance against Employment Accidents and Occupational Diseases
- Investment of Social Security Funds
- Medical Care and Sickness Insurance
- Mutual Benefit Societies
- Old-age, Invalidity and Survivors' Insurance
- Organization, Management and Innovation
- Policy Analysis and Research
- Special Commission on Prevention
- Statistical, Actuarial and Financial Studies

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Special Commission on Prevention & International Sections

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION AND ITS SECTIONS - AN INTERNATIONAL PREVENTION FORUM

Prevention activities have always been given high priority in the overall policy of the ISSA. Within the framework of ISSA's programme of activities, the Special Commission on Prevention aims at initiating, coordinating and conducting at the international level activities designed to promote prevention, in particular prevention of occupational accidents and diseases. It furthermore adopts specific positions on important prevention issues.

[Structure and projects of the Special Commission on Prevention >>](#)

ISSA INTERNATIONAL SECTIONS ON THE PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL RISKS



Agriculture



Chemistry



Culture of prevention



Construction



Education



Electricity



Health



Information



Iron and Metal



Machine and System Safety



Mining



Research



PREVENTION EVENTS

Establishing European Identity through Solidarity in Health Care

01.06.2012 | Vienna, Austria

XXX International Symposium of the International Section of the ISSA on Prevention in the Construction Industry

ISSA, 16.10.2012 - 18.10.2012 | Boston, United States

Conference on Understanding Small Enterprises – USE2013

19.02.2013 - 22.02.2013 | Nelson, New Zealand

[More events >>](#)

PREVENTION NEWS

ISSA marks the World Day for Safety and Health at Work 2012

ISSA, 25.04.2012 | Feature
Message by the ISSA Secretary General

ISSA calls for a new, extended role for occupational health professionals

ISSA, 20.03.2012 | News
30th ICOH International Congress on Occupational Health

Working well: Proactive measures for health and employability

ISSA, 21.10.2011 | News
Rehabilitation and reintegration measures benefit employers and workers

[More news >>](#)

LATEST PREVENTION RESOURCES

7 Golden Rules for Safe and Economical Mining

International Section of the ISSA on Prevention



Workers' health: Challenges and trends



Workers' health: The challenges

- *Globalization* leads to increased informal employment, massive migration and profound social shifts
- *Demographic developments*, in particular the employability of an ageing workforce
- The *global economic downturn* affects workers' safety and health, including psychosocial strain due to job insecurity
- New technologies, like nanotechnologies, ergonomic and psychosocial risks, increase the *complexity of prevention*
- While the prevention of safety risks has resulted in positive outcomes, *health risks remain a key challenge*
- Workers' health is increasingly determined by *both occupational and non-occupational factors*

From work accidents to diseases

- Global incident rates for fatal accidents have over 10 years (1998-2008) been reduced by more than one third from, while incident rates for fatal diseases are stagnating (ILO 2011)
- EU has witnessed a dramatic decrease in incidence rates for work-related accidents. EU Strategy for 2007 to 2012: Objective of **25 %** reduction in accident rates.
- But working conditions are still burdensome: **24 %** of workers consider their health at risk. Reported negative health impact is only slightly diminishing (Dublin Foundation 2010)



Need for a more
integrated and individual
prevention approach



An integrated prevention approach

- *Reduce work accidents and occupational diseases* via measures such as regulation, enforcement and guidance, risk assessment and management systems ***but also***
- *Promote a prevention culture* by raising awareness, involving all relevant actors and building partnerships
- Promote *health and healthy lifestyles at work*
- Promote the *business case of OSH*
- *Promote and support employability and activity*, including through early intervention and return to work measures
- *Include the individual's resources* i.e. health, family situation, social environment, qualifications etc.



Primary prevention

- Risk assessment/management
- Organizational interventions
- Technical interventions
- Behavioral interventions

Secondary prevention

- Health surveillance
- Health promotion

Tertiary prevention

- Return-to-work
- Medical rehabilitation
- Vocational rehabilitation
- Disability management



Source: Based on model by Marc de Greef (Prevent, 2011)

3 Directrices de prevención



(1) ISSA Guidelines for the prevention of occupational risks



Strengthening the preventive role
of social security in society



Prevention guidelines:

- Define a mission and a legal framework for social security
- Develop prevention concepts and principles based on “Prevention is better than rehabilitation” and “Rehabilitation is better than compensation”
- Make use of a catalogue of specific prevention actions from information and consultation to analysis and incentives
- Results: Reduction in work accidents and diseases, improvements in quality of life, cost reduction for companies, social security and the society



(2) ISSA Guidelines for workplace health promotion



Improving health and well-being at the workplace



Guidelines on health promotion

■ Main interventions

- Investments in prevention and health promotion at work
- Early detection of diseases, evaluation of individual risk factors, and identification of individuals and groups at risk
- Early intervention towards workers on sickness benefits



■ Results

- Improvements of health and well-being, extension of work life
- Cost reduction as regards health care and sickness benefits
- Improvements of the quality of work and increased



(3) ISSA Guidelines for return-to-work measures



Help to return to an active work life

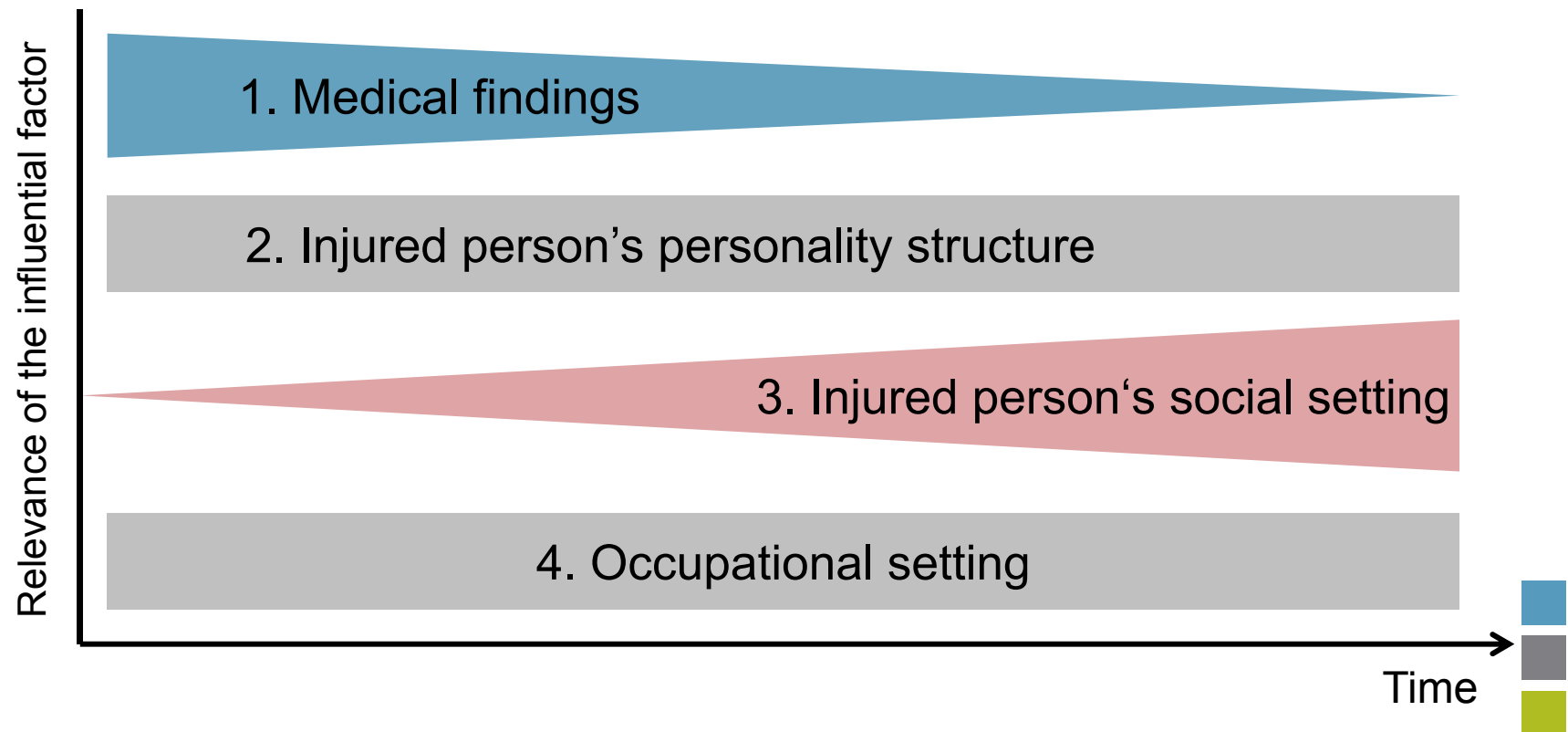


Return-to-work guidelines

- **Promote RTW as an economically viable tool to address:**
 - Early retirement and invalidity pensions
 - Exclusion due to health problems
- **Promote a global approach based on:**
 - Shift of paradigm:
«*Work is good for health*»
 - Early intervention
 - Collaboration and participation
 - Training of disability managers
- **Results: 4xwin**
 - The worker and his family, enterprises, social security and society



The 4 key influencing factors



SUVA, Switzerland

Summary



- With a dramatically changing world of work the *demands on prevention are growing*, as workers' health increasingly is influenced by both occupational and non-occupational factors
- Prevention measures must take *a multidimensional and more individual view* focussing on both health and employability, incl. factors like competencies, lifestyle and social environment
- *More holistic and integrated approaches* are needed, where classical prevention measures are supplemented by health promotion and return to work programmes
- *Increasing collaboration and coordination* across different social security branches and organizations vis-à-vis the individual and the workplace is required
- *Prevention capacities and practices* at the workplace, including safety professionals, need to be reviewed and new roles and competencies developed

The ISSA prevention network
A unique global safety and health community



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Q&A