

Occupational Safety and Health Master Plan for Malaysia 2015 (OSH-MP 15)

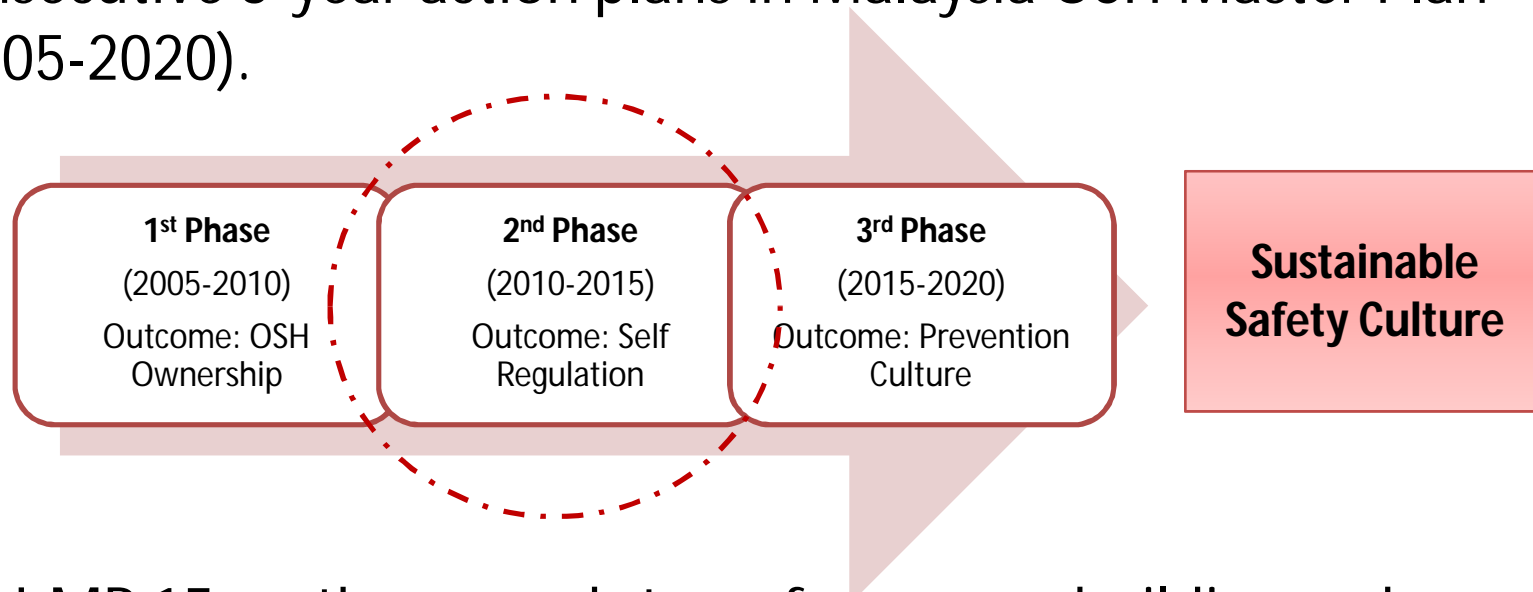
Hazelynna Makerly

MKK152011

30th March 2016

Introduction

- OSH-MP 15 is the middle stage of a series of three consecutive 5-year action plans in Malaysia OSH Master Plan (2005-2020).



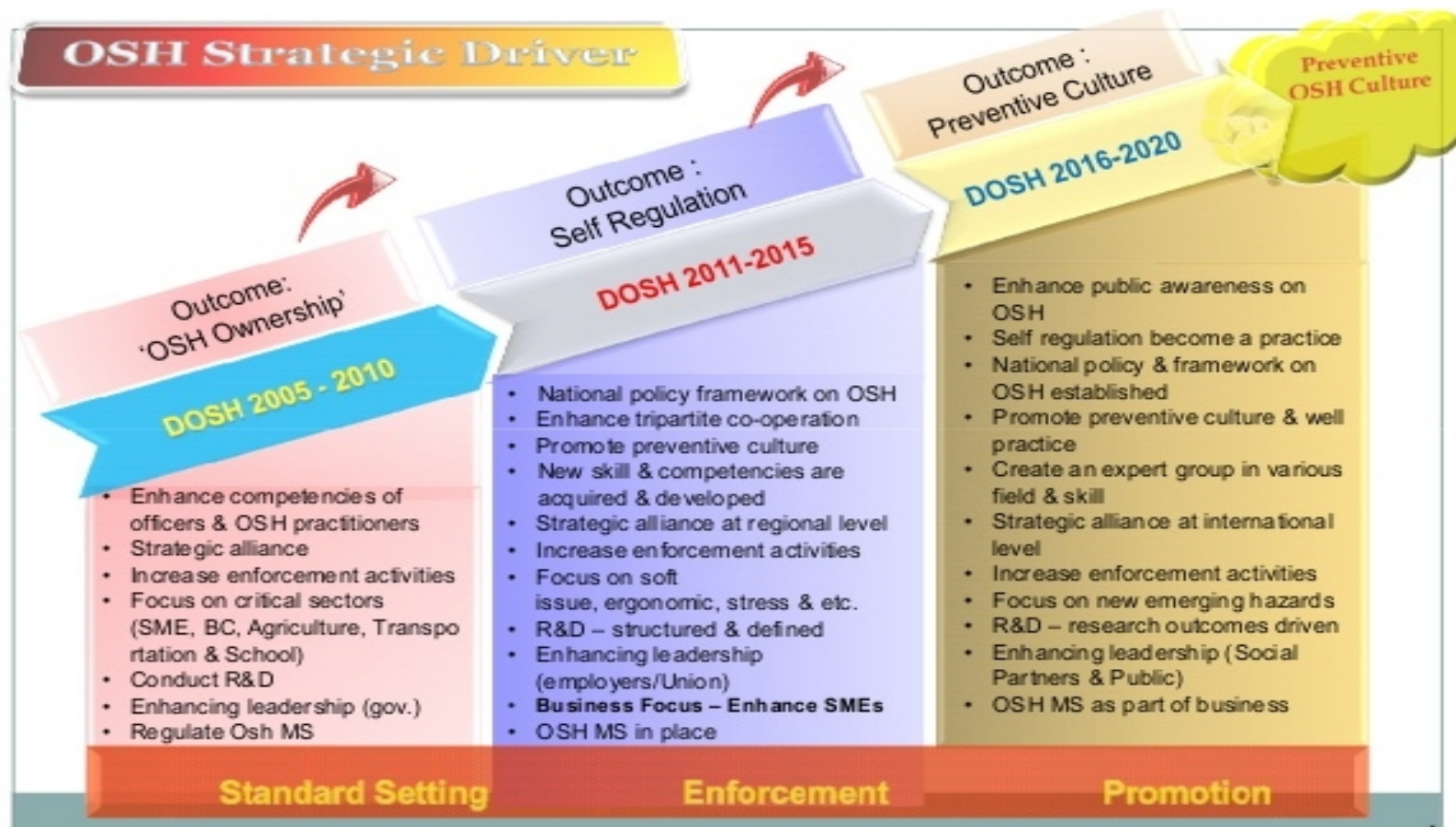
- OSH-MP 15, as the second stage, focuses on building and sustaining the culture of self-regulation. By end 2015, self-regulation would have been fully ingrained into the working culture of all workplaces.

Introduction

- Officially launched on 2nd May 2009 by the Prime Minister, Dato' Seri Najib Razak.
- The document contains the pledge by key partners to implement the Plan.



Malaysia OSH Master Plan (2005-2020)



OSH Strategic Drivers for the National OSH Master Plan
(source: DOSH Malaysia 2006)

OSH-MP 15: Aim & Objectives

- The main aim of the OSH-MP 15 is to build a safe, healthy and productive pool of human capital by creating, cultivating and sustaining a safe and healthy work culture in all organisations throughout Malaysia.
- The specific objectives are:
 - i) To increase awareness and knowledge in OSH and commitment to OSH in all undertakings both big and small business
 - ii) To reduce the rates of workplace injuries and associated fatalities
 - iii) To reduce the number of occupational lung diseases, occupational noise induced hearing loss and occupational skin diseases; and
 - iv) To minimise their adverse impacts on efficiency, productivity and business performance.



OSH-MP 15: Strategies

- To achieve this aim, four key strategies have been identified:



STRATEGY 1

Outcome:
Government promotes a high level of workplace safety and health performance, and has excellent safety and health practices in its own workplaces

- Enhance then OSH legal & policy framework
- Provide compliance support to OSH legislation
- Implement an effective enforcement regime.
- Launch special programmes and new approaches to improve OSH.
- Compilation of OSH best practices.
- Strengthen the NIOSH.
- Facilitate OSH training and information services.
- Strengthen the capacity of government to influence OSH outcome
- Facilitate, develop and encourage OSH R&D.
- Incentive and recognition scheme for good OSH performer.
- Introduce risk based social security scheme.
- Ratification of ILO Conventions & Directives.
- Rehab and return to work program.

Outcome:

By 2015,
occupational
fatality and
occupational
injury rates will
be lowered as
below:

- Work-related fatality rate down by 20% from 12.4 fatalities per 100,000 workers
- Work-related injury rate down by 30% from 6.1 injuries per 1,000 workers

STRATEGY 2

- Promote a Safety Culture
- Prevent occupational diseases more effectively
- Eliminate hazards at the design stage
- Design and develop safe environments, systems and products.
- Advance injury prevention knowledge and information
- Increase quantity and quality of OSH practitioners

STRATEGY 3

Outcome:
Industries lead improvements in workplace safety and health practices, and there is strong support for workplace safety and health in the wider community.

- Build strong capabilities to better manage OSH.
- Industry-led OSH outreach programmes by related association(FMM, MEF, CICM, MAPA, MTUC, etc.)
- Driving improvements through large organizations (GLCs, MNCs) on vendor, sub-cons, supplier.
- To estimate and reflect real-costs of accidents and promote a business case for good OSH management.
- Establish the practice of including OSH performance in contracts.
- Publish and disseminate useful and timely OSH information (company & association).
- Identify and recognize industry and community leaders to acts as OSH champion (spoke person).

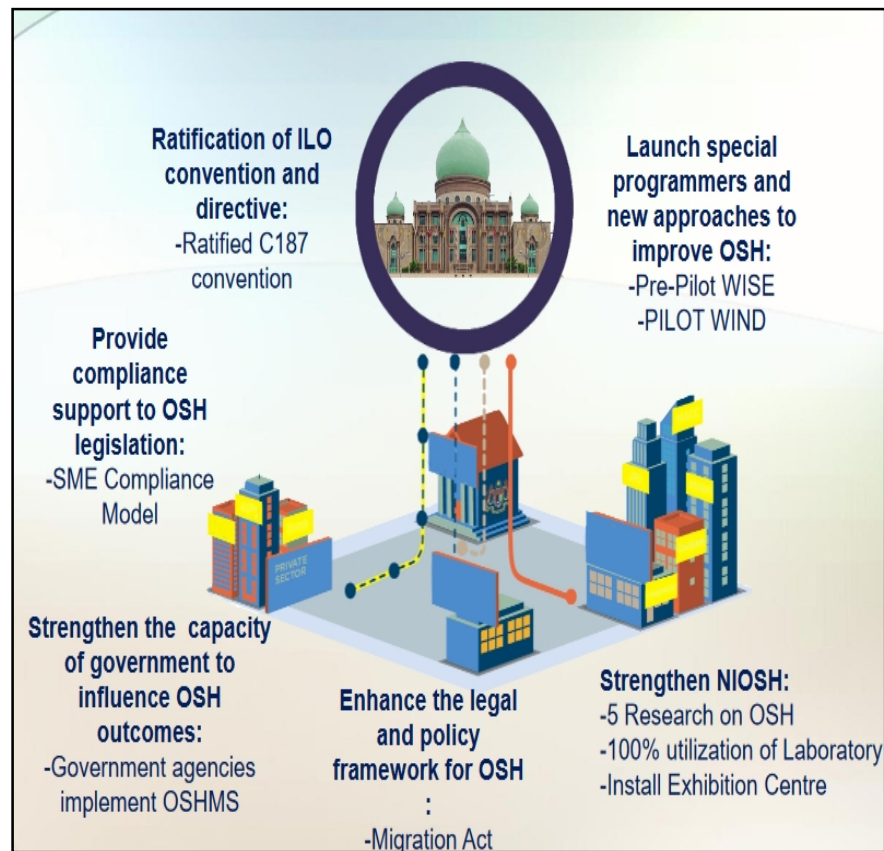
Outcome:
Internally there will be strong correlation between/amongst OSH practitioners and the Government. Externally, more bilateral agreements on OSH will be implemented.

STRATEGY 4

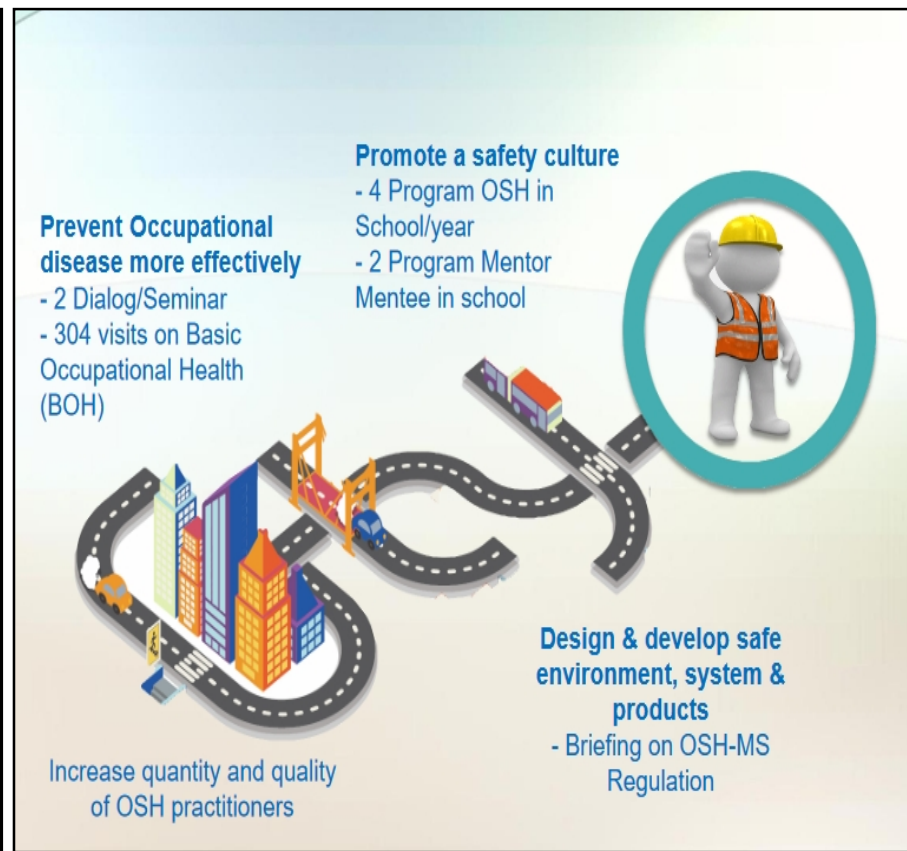
- Enhancing the capabilities of the NCOSH.
- Enhancing local & international inter-industry and inter-agency collaboration.
- Develop local OSH experts to sit in international committee and bodies.

The Achievements

Strategy 1



Strategy 2



(Sources: DOSH Malaysia)

The Achievements

Strategy 3

Strong capabilities to manage OSH:

- 18,579 companies have OSH team & Budget
- 1,356 companies OSH-MS Certified

OSH Accident Cost (OSHACC):

- <16,000 viewers until June 2013
- 23 Dialogues and seminar
- 5 new sector of calculator

OSH performance in contract:

Finalizing New Guidelines

OSH Outreach Programs by Assoc/Industries:

- 7 OSH poster from different sector
- 3 engaging programs with Assoc
- 114 seminar/dialogues by Assoc
- 868 Outreach programs

Driving OSH improvements:

- 76 pairs of mentor mentee
- 16 Dialogues on mentor mentee





Strategy 4


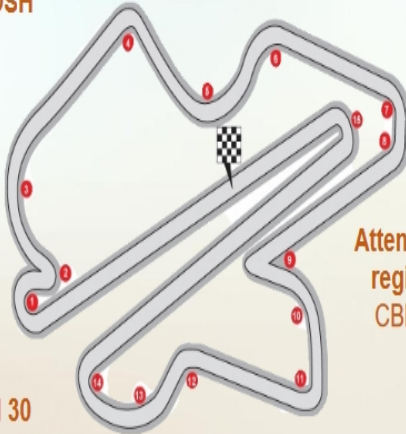
DOSH had organized 5 MTCPs and 1 TCTP program since 2009-2014

1 research to study, and enhance the NCOASH

Developing blue-print for OIC-OSHNET

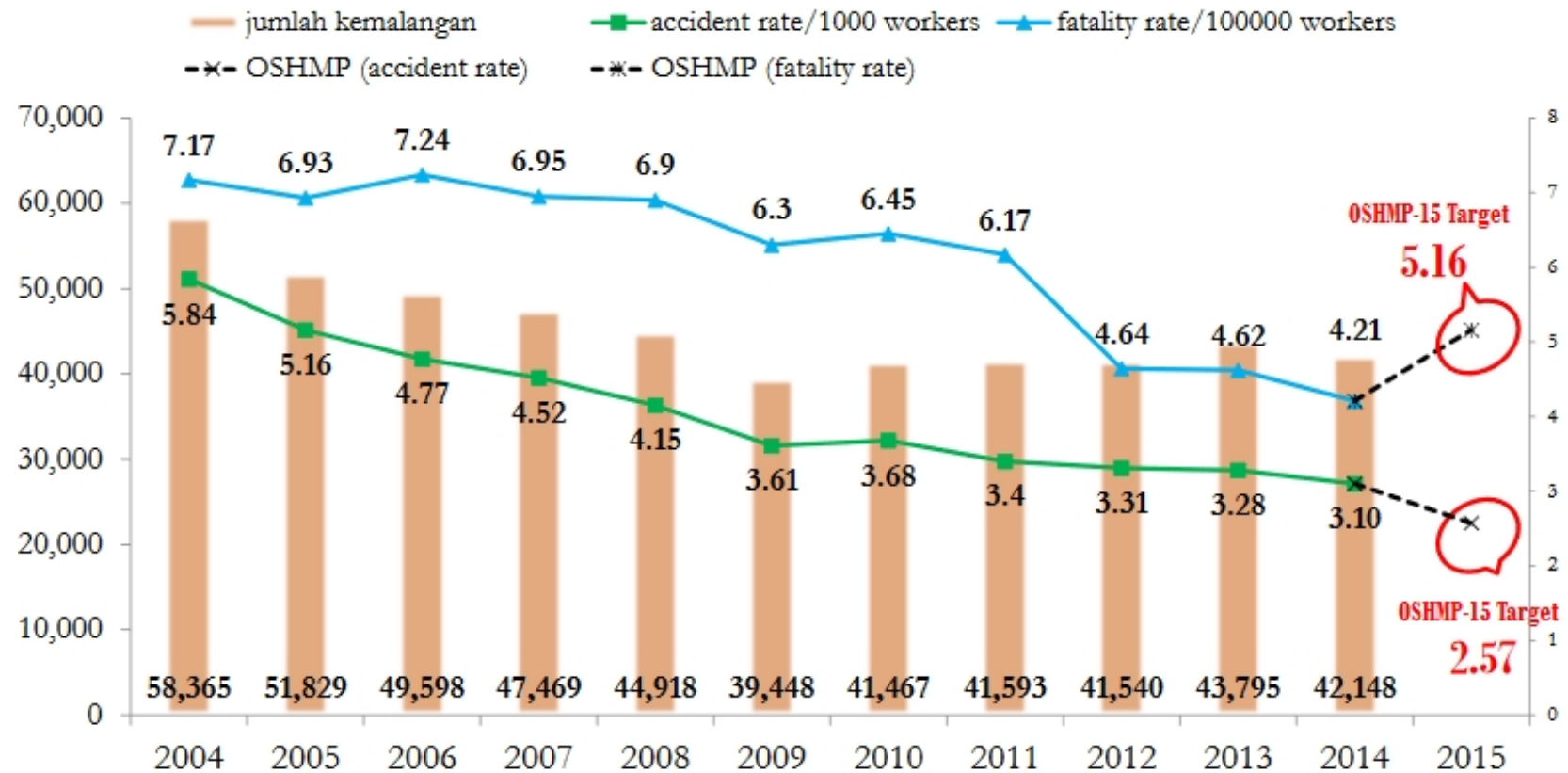
Presented 30 International technical paper/year

Attended the International and regional OSH Meeting (ILO, CBM, SLOM, etc) to discuss issue related to OSH

(Sources: DOSH Malaysia)

The Outcome



Industrial Accident Rate 2004-2014
(Sources: DOSH Malaysia)

Conclusion

- OSH-MP 15 will help the formation of a more complete national OSH infrastructure by providing a sharper focus and a clearer direction for OSH in Malaysia.
- It brings about a major change in attitude and behaviour among employers and make them develop a more positive and proactive approach to OSH.
- This will cause a significant rise in the standards of safety and health in the working environment which will put Malaysia on the way to becoming a regional centre of excellence and a regional leader in OSH.