



NEWSLETTER

On Occupational Safety and Health & Working Environment

NUMBER 1, 2023

Vietnam National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health - VNNIOSH

LAUNCHING THE WORKERS' MONTH AND THE ACTION MONTH FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH 2023



LAUNCHING THE WORKERS' MONTH AND THE ACTION MONTH FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH 2023

On the afternoon of 27 April 2023, in Hanoi, the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour (VGCL) coordinated with the Central Steering Committee for the Action month for occupational safety and health to organize the launching ceremony of the Workers' Month and the Action month for occupational safety and health 2023.

The theme of the Workers' Month 2023 was "Connecting workers – Building organization" with five groups of activities focused on spreading propaganda about the position, role and contribution of the Vietnamese working class; strengthen the relationship connecting union members, officials and workers with trade unions, contributing to building a strong trade union organization of Vietnam; at the same time encourage union members, officials, workers especially employees to make efforts to overcome difficulties and be creative in the workplace to contribute to the development of each business, promote economic growth of the country.

The Action month for occupational safety and health 2023 with the theme "Strengthening the development of safe working processes and measures and improving working conditions, reducing stress in the workplace" implemented with the goals of promoting all levels, sectors, organizations, associations, employers, employees and communities to pay attention and strictly enforce the Law on OSH, promote specific action programs on improving working conditions, review and develop safe working processes and measures, assess OSH risks and hazards, take care and improve workers' health, prevent occupational accidents and diseases.

During Action Month, across the country many activities had been organized such as Dialogue of the National and Provincial Councils of OSH; visiting victims of occupational accidents and diseases; organizing inspection and self-inspection activities at enterprises and

production facilities employ workers; organizing rewards for organizations, individuals with achievements in the field of OSH; strengthen information and communication activities on OSH, etc.

In the context that the economy of Vietnam is trying to restore production and business activities, challenges and risks in OSH work will increase requiring authorities at all levels to pay attention, promoting the implementation of OSH work in locality, allocating human and financial resources for the implementation of OSH work in areas, sectors with many potential risks and hazards and sectors without labour relations. Employers need to pay attention to improving working conditions, managing and controlling hazards and risks. Employees also need to actively learn and apply measure to improve



VGCL's President Nguyen Dinh Khang gives the opening speech at the launching ceremony

working conditions at workplace and households. Regulations on reforming administrative procedures in the field of OSH need to continue to be reviewed and improved to increase the proportion of people who are assessed for occupational diseases.

Speaking at the launching ceremony, Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh said: “Units and organization, besides ensuring sustainable works and improving living standards, need to continue to improve working conditions, proactively prevent occupational accidents and diseases, especially with female workers. To ensure adequate and timely regimes and policies on occupational accidents and diseases for workers and their families”.

“Vietnam Trade Union must regularly pay attention to, listen to, grasp thoughts and aspirations; live the life of the employee, speak the voice of the employee; promptly solve difficulties and problems with practical and



Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh speaking at the ceremony

effective actions in order to further improve the lives of employees. Especially pay attention to OSH work so that employees have favourable environment for labour and production” he said.

Measures to protect workers’ health with occupational exposure to alcohols in the electronics manufacturing industry

M.Sc. Nguyen Thi Thuy Hang

Alcohols are types of chemical compounds in which a hydroxyl radical (OH-) is bonded to a carbon atom. Low molecular weight alcohol compounds are usually colorless and flammable liquids. One of the most common uses of alcohol in the electronics manufacturing industry is as a cleaning agent for electronic components and printed circuit boards because they can dissolve a wide variety of contaminants, including oils, greases and fluxes.

In reality, with the requirement to clean some impurities on the surface of electronic components and printed circuit boards, the electronic manufacturing industry often uses mixture of different alcohols. Here are some commonly used alcohol blends:

- Isopropyl alcohol (IPA) is effective in removing residue of fluxes, oils and greases from electronic components.
- Ethanol is another alcohol that can be used to clean electronic components. Ethanol is also the main ingredient in alcoholic beverages such as beer, wine or spirits. Although using ethanol to clean electronic components is less expensive than IPA, it may not be as effective at removing some kinds of contaminants.
- Methanol is the third alcohol that can be used to clean electronic components. It is a strong solvent that can dissolve a wide variety of contaminants, but it is also more toxic than IPA and ethanol, so stricter safety precautions are required.

- Acetone is a non-alcoholic solvent but can also be used to clean electronic components. It is effective at removing oils, greases and fluxes, but can also damage some plastics and associated accessory materials due to its better solubility of compounds.

Impacts on workers' health

These mentioned compounds are all hazardous substances that can cause health impacts when workers are exposed to them in production, especially when they are exposed to high concentrations or for long periods of time. Here are some potential impacts on workers' health:

- Central Nervous System: Methanol or alcohol affects the central nervous system and causes symptoms such as headache, dizziness, confusion and disorientation. In severe cases, it may lead to convulsions, coma and even death.
- Effects on the respiratory system: Exposure to methanol or alcohol solvents can also cause respiratory effects like irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and shortness of breath.
- Skin and eye irritation: Methanol and alcohol in general can also cause skin and eye irritation, especially when workers are exposed to high concentrations or when in contact with liquids.
- Liver and kidney damage: Alcohols are metabolized in the liver and can cause liver and kidney damage when workers are exposed to high concentrations for a long time.
- Reproductive effects: Alcohol has also been associated with reproductive effects including decreasing fertility and increasing risk of birth

defects in animals.

In the manufacture of electronic components, the proportion or concentration of methanol or other alcohols in the mixture used for cleaning can vary depending on the specific cleaning application and the type of contaminant to be removed. Methanol is a strong solvent and can be effective at removing a wide variety of contaminants, but it can also be more toxic and require more stringent safety precautions than other alcohol blends such as isopropyl (IPA) or ethanol.

Precautions

Preventing occupational exposure to methanol and alcohols in general is essential to ensure the safety and health of workers in the electronics manufacturing industry. Here are some ways to prevent workers' occupational exposure to methanol:

- Use engineering controls: Implement engineering controls such as local ventilation and closed systems to minimize worker exposure to alcohol vapors. These systems can capture and remove alcohol vapors from the workplace, preventing workers from inhaling alcohol vapors.
- Take measures to maintain equipment: Implement occupational safety and health measures such as cleaning, maintaining and regularly checking equipment which use mixed solvents to clean electronic components. Provide workers with occupational safety and chemical safety training, including handling and storing the aforementioned solvents, responding

GHS toxicity categories

Health Hazard	Isopropyl (IPA)	Ethanol	Methanol	Acetone
Acute toxicity, oral		Category 3	Category 3	
Acute toxicity, inhalation			Category 2	
Skin irritation		Category 2	Category 2	
Eye irritation	Category 2A	Category 2A	Category 1	Category 2A
Toxic to the body (specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, especially central nervous system)	Category 3		Category 1	Category 3

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

to chemical spills, and emergency procedures. Workers must be provided with information regarding chemical exposure through the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

- Provide personal protective equipment (PPE): Provide workers with appropriate PPE, such as respirators, gloves and goggles, to protect them from exposure to methanol or alcohol. Make sure workers use the correct type and size of PPE, and they are trained in how to use and maintain PPE.

- Monitor worker exposure: Regularly monitor worker exposure to alcohol solvents to ensure that exposure is within safe limits. Conduct air monitoring by measuring alcohol levels in the workplace and biological monitoring to detect pollutant concentrations in workers' bodies.

- Provide workers with information about the hazards of methanol and solvent exposure, including health effects and symptoms of overexposure. Encourage workers to report any symptoms or concerns related to methanol or organic solvent exposure and provide them with information on where to seek medical attention.

In summary, preventing occupational exposure of workers to alcohols in the electronic component manufacturing industry requires a comprehensive approach that includes the use of engineering controls, PPE, safe work practices, exposure monitoring and safety training for workers. By taking these measures, employers can create a safer and healthier workplace for their workers.

It is worth noting that while alcohols are effective in cleaning electronic components, they can also be flammable and potentially pose physical hazards. Therefore, when an enterprise implements occupational health protection measures for workers, it must be matched with measures to prevent physical hazards.

It is important that chemical users follow the manufacturer's recommendations for safety instructions when using methanol or any cleaning mixture for electronic components. This may include proper use of PPE, working in a well-ventilated area and proper storage and disposal of cleaning compounds to minimize potential hazards.

Strengthening cooperation activities between the Vietnam National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health and the Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency

In the framework of the Arrangement on Technical Collaboration between the Vietnam National Institute of Occupational Safety (VNNIOSH) and the Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA) for the period 2022-2025, in April 2023, the two agencies coordinated to organize online meetings to exchange expertise and discuss on cooperation activities expected to be implemented in 2023.

At the meeting with the International Cooperation Center and the Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute (OSHRI) under KOSHA, the two sides discussed how KOSHA continue to support



The online meeting between VNNIOSH and OSHCI - KOSHA



The online meeting between VNNIOSH and OSHRI - KOSHA

training and capacity building for researchers of VNNIOSH in the field of occupational health and working environment, step by step support VNNIOSH to build a strong professional human resources to meet the requirements of scientific research tasks. Besides, in the coming time, VNNIOSH will continue to work closely with OSHRI to exchange experiences on analyzing a number of biological monitoring indicators, environmental monitoring indicators, quality control methods, methods of diagnosing occupational disease, mental health, etc., in line with the actual needs of the units.

At the meeting with the Occupational Safety and Health Certification Institute (OSHCI) – KOSHA, the two sides agreed to continue promoting the exchange of experiences and professional advice on testing personal protective equipment, testing safety, cooperation in comparing test results between laboratories, etc.

In addition, at online meetings, the two agencies actively exchanged and updated information and documents on policies, laws, regulations on

education and training activities related to OSH in Vietnam and Korea; proposed to implement exchange of scientific research information published in journals, newsletters and websites of the two sides, organize seminars, symposiums to further promote cooperation activities, promoting the maximum effectiveness of international cooperation activities in the field of OSH between VNNIOSH and KOSHA.

According to Mr. Lee, Jaewang, Director of the International Cooperation Center – KOSHA, conducting online meetings will help the two agencies have discussions on cooperation plans in a timely, detailed and effective manner with practical results.

Mr. Nguyen Anh Tho, General Director of VNNIOSH expressed his gratitude and appreciation for the support of KOSHA for VNNIOSH through the stages of cooperation, with the activities of expert exchange, sharing experiences, professional support and capacity building and training for researchers of VNNIOSH.

Current situation of workers' health in some plastic production facilities using Styrene

Dr. Vu Xuan Trung; Dr. Pham Thi Bich Ngan; Dr. Nguyen Thi Hien

Styrene, also known as vinylbenzene, is an organic solvent widely used in many industries, in the production of polystyrene and many other polymers. In particular, in the plastic industry, flexible plastic is also known as unsaturated polyester resin (unsaturated polyester) or UPE for short, styrene accounts for about 30-60%. Styrene is one of the insured occupational disease factors in the world according to the ILO list occupational diseases (revised 2010), but styrene poisoning in Vietnam has not been recognized yet.

People may be exposed to styrene through three main routes: through the digestive tract, through breathing air, and through the skin. The most common exposure of workers to styrene is through inhalation. Exposure to styrene through the skin and eyes is less common, especially through the digestive tract, which is rare.

Exposure to styrene causes irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract. Chronic exposure to styrene over a long period of time can cause polyneuritis, sensory disturbances, hearing loss, memory impairment, cardiac arrhythmias, impaired liver function, etc. Exposure to large quantities can lead to the onset of "styrene sickness" with signs such as headache, nausea, vomiting, muscle weakness, fatigue, dizziness, movement disorders, etc.

This article refers to the current state of health and disease structure in workers in some plastic production facilities using styrene, as part of the research results of the project "*Study on the current status of styrene poisoning and the proposal to add to the list of occupational diseases insured in Vietnam*" which presided by

the Vietnam National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

1. Characteristics of research subjects

The study was carried out on 899 workers at 6 plastic production facilities in the North and the South, including 239 male workers and 660 female workers:

Distribution of labor by gender: Female workers account for a higher proportion than male workers (73.4% and 26.6% respectively) and there is a difference ($p < 0.05$).

Average age and working age by gender: The average age is 39 ± 9 years (from 17 to 75 years). The average working age is 5 ± 4 years (from 1 to 30 years).

2. Physical status and general health classification

Average weight and height of workers: The average weight of both genders is 55.2 ± 8.5 kg. In which, the weight of male workers is 59.5 ± 9.6 kg and female workers is 53.6 ± 7.5 kg. The average height of male workers is 163.1 ± 7.1 cm and female workers is 155.9 ± 6.3 cm.

General health classification: Workers in plastic production facilities have health classification of categories I and II accounted for 50.2%, the rate of category III is 48.1%, the rate of category IV is 1.8%. The health classification data of category I in this study is relatively modest, accounting for only 1.3%, in which females are more than males.

3. Situation of common diseases

BMI: The average body mass index (BMI) (22.1 ± 2.7 kg/m²) is generally within the normal range. In which, BMI for men is 22.3 ± 2.9 kg/m²

and for women is $22.0 \pm 2.6 \text{ kg/m}^2$. There was no difference in BMI between men and women ($p > 0.05$).

Results of classification of BMI according to WHO (World Health Organization, 2000) show that: Subjects are defined as chronic energy deficiency (CED) when body mass index BMI $< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$. The results in this study showed that the overall CED rate was 6.0%. When analyzing CED separately by gender, the CED results in males (8.8%) were higher than those in females (5.0%). The overall prevalence of overweight and obesity in this study was 13.2%, of which the rate of overweight and obesity in men (19.2%) was also higher than that of women (11.1%).

Prevalence of diseases through clinical examination:

Workers in plastic production facilities have the highest rate of diseases: Dentomaxillofacial diseases (62.5%), followed by eye diseases (50.1%), otorhinolaryngological diseases, mainly upper respiratory tract infections (48.2%) and internal diseases (38.8%). The prevalence of internal and eye diseases was related to age and occupational age ($p < 0.05$), but there was no difference between men and women ($p > 0.05$). The prevalence of high blood pressure in men (10.1%) was higher than that of women (3.4%), the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Dermatological diseases (mainly eczema, fungi and allergies) accounted for 7.0%, of which 23.8% had contact dermatitis and all were in the group of people directly working in high risk positions (product molding, mixing raw materials). There is no difference in incidence between genders, age and occupation ($p > 0.05$).

4. Work-related disease symptoms

Hearing loss: The percentage of workers with general hearing loss is 15.0%. Comparing between men and women, the percentage of workers with hearing loss is higher in men (24.9%) than in women (9.8%), the difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). Environmental measurement results show that most of the noise measured at the working positions are below the allowable standard ($\leq 85 \text{ dB}$). The incidence of hearing loss in one ear and in both ears is similar. The prevalence of bilateral hearing loss in men is higher than that of women

and vice versa, the rate of unilateral hearing loss in women is higher than in men and the difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). In addition, the rate of hearing loss tends to increase with age and is highly concentrated in the group with working seniority < 5 years, but there is no significant difference ($p > 0.05$).

Respiratory function impairment: The prevalence of ventilation disorders in subjects with respiratory function impairment showed a decline in respiratory function of 30.9%. In general, the prevalence of female respiratory function impairment is higher (32.5%) than that of male (27.8%), however, the difference is not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

Clinical test results:

Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase (GOT) test:

The average rate of elevated liver enzymes in workers is 8.5%. Comparing between the two groups, the percentage of workers with elevated liver enzymes in men (17.2%) was higher than the percentage of women with elevated liver enzymes (4.1%) with ($p < 0.01$). This ratio is not related to the age and occupation of the workers ($p > 0.05$).

Hemoglobin (Hgb) blood test:

The average rate of anemia in workers is 10.6% and at the level that should be warned as recommended by the World Health Organization (5-19%). The rate of anemia in women (15.0%) was much higher than that in men (1.3%) with ($p < 0.01$). Anemia in women is a matter of great concern because it is related to the menstrual cycle and reproductive health problems of female workers.

MA and PGA metabolite test in urine:

Test results for styrene in blood and styrene's MA and PGA metabolites in urine showed that 28.8% showed no MA + PGA concentration. The proportion of testers with quantifiable total MA + PGA concentrations is 70.7%. The number of subjects with urinary MA + PGA concentration higher than the allowable standard accounted for 2.5% (equivalent to 22 people) (400mg/g creatinine - according to ACGIH, 2018), of which there were subjects exceeding 3-4 times higher than the allowable standard.

In addition, out of 22 people with MA + PGA levels above the threshold, all had blood styrene levels ($> 1 \text{ mg/l}$), while the results of measuring

styrene levels in the air environment of the workplace at the surveyed locations (the area of the molding machine, the mixing of raw materials, etc.) are very low and below the allowable threshold. This shows that there is styrene exposure in workers at the surveyed facilities even when the concentration of styrene in the air environment is very low.

Conclusion

Our study was carried out on 899 workers, including 239 (26.6%) male workers and 660 (73.6%) female workers. The average age is 39 ± 9 years. Average working age is 5 ± 4 years. Workers in general both showed signs of chronic energy deficiency and significant signs of obesity in both groups. The labor group has a high rate of internal diseases, otorhinolaryngological diseases and eye diseases, especially dentomaxillofacial diseases. Anemia accounted for 10.5% and high liver enzymes accounted for

8.5%. General health classification focusing on category II and III.

Occupational diseases: Among 7.0% have dermatological diseases, of which 23.8% of these have contact dermatitis and all are in the contact group; There are signs of hearing loss (15.0%) and respiratory function impairment (30.9%) in which restrictive ventilation disorders account for a high proportion.

There were 2.47% (22 subjects) with high MA + PGA concentration exceeding the allowable standard, of which 3 workers had 3-4 times higher than the allowable standard and 18/22 workers had styrene levels in their blood.

With the above-mentioned scientific bases, it is necessary to have research to develop standards for diagnosis and assessment of occupational styrene poisoning in the context of Vietnam, when the ILO and many countries in the world have recognized it.

STRESS AT WORK: IMPACTS AND SOLUTIONS

Nguyen Thi Thuy Trang

Branch of National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health in the Central Vietnam

Stress at work leaves many health consequences for workers. Many studies have shown the consequences of prolonged occupational stress on psychological and mental health, as well as physical health of workers.

Occupational stress is identified by experts as one of the top three concerns in the workplace and is defined as a set of harmful physical and emotional reactions that occur when job requirements do not match the abilities, resources or needs of workers. Scientists such as Cartwright and Cooper (2002); Slocum & Hellriegel (2008) in their studies have pointed out seven basic sources of stress in working environment including: (1) workload, (2) working conditions (salary, benefits and sources of stress related to the nature of work), (3) job security, (4) career development, (5) interpersonal relationship, (6) conflict in working environment and (7) conflict between work roles and family roles.

Occupational stress negatively affects workers through reduced productivity, work performance, reduced physical capacity and daily activities, decreased ability to engage with work and decreased communication and interact with colleagues. Occupational stress increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, musculoskeletal disorders of the back and upper extremities, and a number of mental health problems (such as depression and burnout) among workers. In addition, stressful working conditions will also affect job safety and cause unwanted injuries in the workplace. Many studies also show an association between stressful working conditions and a number of health problems such as suicide, cancer, ulcers and impaired immune function.

The results of a survey to assess the mental health status of 200 female workers in the textile and garment sector conducted by the Vietnam

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (VNNIOSH) in 2022 showed that 28% of workers had signs of occupational stress at average level and 18.5% of workers had depression at different levels. In which, the most notable was that 8.5% of workers had moderate depression and especially 1.5% of workers had severe depression. Among workers with symptoms of depression, up to 8% of workers intended to harm themselves; 49.5% of workers often felt bored at work.

Another study of VNNIOSH on mental health status among 425 footwear workers in the South showed that the percentage of workers with symptoms of mental and behavioral disorders accounted for 20.3% of which 9.9% had symptoms of depression and 7.3% had symptoms of stress. The results of the study's statistical analysis also showed that there was a relationship between exposure to high temperatures and organic solvent vapors, causing the risk of psychiatric symptoms in footwear workers. In which, the group exposed to risk factors of organic solvents and high temperature had higher stress symptoms than the group did not expose with OR = 1.34 (1-1.78).

The reduction of occupational stress, in addition to ensuring the physical and mental health of employees, also creates favorable conditions for them to perform their jobs well, helping to improve labor productivity and contribute to the development of enterprise. In order to eliminate workplace stress, it is essential to involve both employers and employees. First, it is necessary to identify the causes of stress in the workplace, from which to propose and implement mitigation solutions to eliminate the causes. Employers can conduct discussions or use surveys to collect information, assess working conditions, warning signs of stress, health and satisfaction of employees so that the exact causes of stress can be identified. Besides, after designing and implementing solutions, it is necessary to control and re-evaluate to determine whether the solutions have the desired effect of completely eliminating workplace stress for employees and whether change is needed.

Some solutions to improve working conditions and reduce stress for employees that organizations and employers need to implement include:

- Ensure the workload is suitable with the ability and resources of the employees.
- Design suitable jobs, stimulate and create opportunities for employees to make good use of their skills in job performance.
- Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of employees.
- Provide opportunities for employees to participate in decision-making and actions that affect their work.
- Improve communication.
- Create opportunities for social interaction among workers.
- Set up a work schedule that is compatible with job needs and responsibilities.

For workers, in order to reduce stress in the workplace, in addition to participating in identifying causes, helping employers identify a list of stressors, they can implement solutions to eliminate stress for themselves as follows:

- Enhance communication with colleagues, establish good relationships with those around to eliminate worries and create a friendly atmosphere.
- Form the habit of taking short breaks in daily work schedule, to relax mind and re-energize.
- Make a to-do list for the day, noting the important tasks and priorities.
- Implement a healthy diet, exercise regularly to improve physical strength and clear mind to well perform assigned tasks.

Workplace stress is undesirable; however, with the pressures of work and today's life, it is difficult for workers to avoid the harmful health effects that stress causes. Building an environment with good, appropriate, and friendly working conditions is the key solution to eliminate occupational stress factors, help employees enthusiastically perform their work and contribute to increase productivity.

VNNIOSH and ILO/VZF project implement cooperation activities in OSH field

In order to strengthen and expand international cooperation activities in the field of occupational safety and health (OSH), the Vietnam National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (VNNIOSH) in collaboration with the International Labor Organization (ILO) implemented a number of activities within the framework of the ILO Vision Zero Fund (ILO/VZF) Project on improving occupational safety and health in the Vietnam coffee supply chain include:

- Review WIND training materials which have been adapted by the ILO/VZF project to the specific OSH situation in the coffee industry (cultivation and processing).
- Adapt the guidelines “Reporting, Recording and

Notification of Occupational Accidents and Diseases: A brief guide for Employers and Managers/ A brief guide for Workers” to reflect the related requirements in the Law on OSH and the Labour Code in Vietnam.

- It is expected that in the coming time, VNNIOSH will participate in the ToT online training course organized by the project on: “Reporting, recording and notification on occupational accidents and occupational diseases – The role of workers”. The lecturer in charge is the OSH specialist of the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) and expert from VNNIOSH.

In addition, in May 2023 staff from VNNIOSH attended the workshop on Planning a campaign



VNNIOSH staff attends the workshop of ILO/VZF Project Vietnam

NEWSLETTER

On OSH & WE

Number 1/2023

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Mr. Nguyen Anh Tho, General Director of VNNIOSH receives Ms. Kristina Kurths, Project Manager of ILO/VZF Project Vietnam

to promote occupational safety and health (a fundamental principle and right in the workplace) in the Vietnam coffee supply chain organized by Department of Work Safety, Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) in collaboration with the ILO/VZF project office. The workshop brought together key partners in the coffee supply chain in Vietnam such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour (VGCL), the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI), the Vietnam Cooperative Alliance (VCA) and the Global Coffee Platform (GCP), etc. Activities at the workshop were directly guided by experts from the ILO International Training Center.

Participating in cooperation activities with ILO Vietnam will help VNNIOSH staff to have the opportunity to update information, exchange experiences and knowledge in the field of OSH, and contribute to the protection of occupational health and safety of workers in general and workers in the agricultural sector in particular, towards achieving the goal of decent and sustainable work for all within the framework of the MoU of "The Decent Work Country Program Vietnam 2022-2026" was signed by the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour, the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Vietnam Cooperative Alliance and the International Labor Organization in Hanoi recently.

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