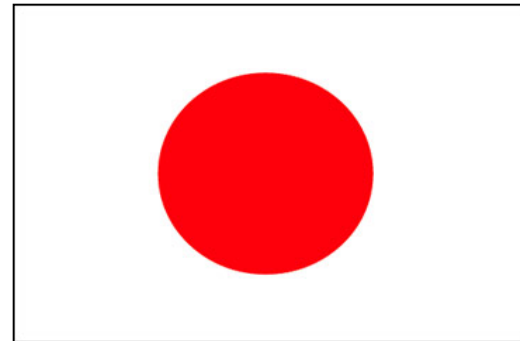




**JICOSH**  
**Country Report**



# Safety Management and Inspection of Machinery

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Tokyo  
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Cambodia

Capital City: PHNOM PENH

Area:181035Kmsq

# Geography

Situated on the Indochinese peninsula, Cambodia is bordered by Thailand and Laos on the north and Vietnam on the east and south. The Gulf of Thailand is off the western coast. The size of Missouri, the country consists chiefly of a large alluvial plain ringed by mountains and on the east is the Mekong River. The plain is centered around Lake Tonle Sap, which is a natural storage basin of the Mekong.

# BACKGROUND

**Political:** The kingdom of Cambodia has adopted a democratic and multi-pluralist policy since 1993 general election (after decades of internal conflict started in 1970).

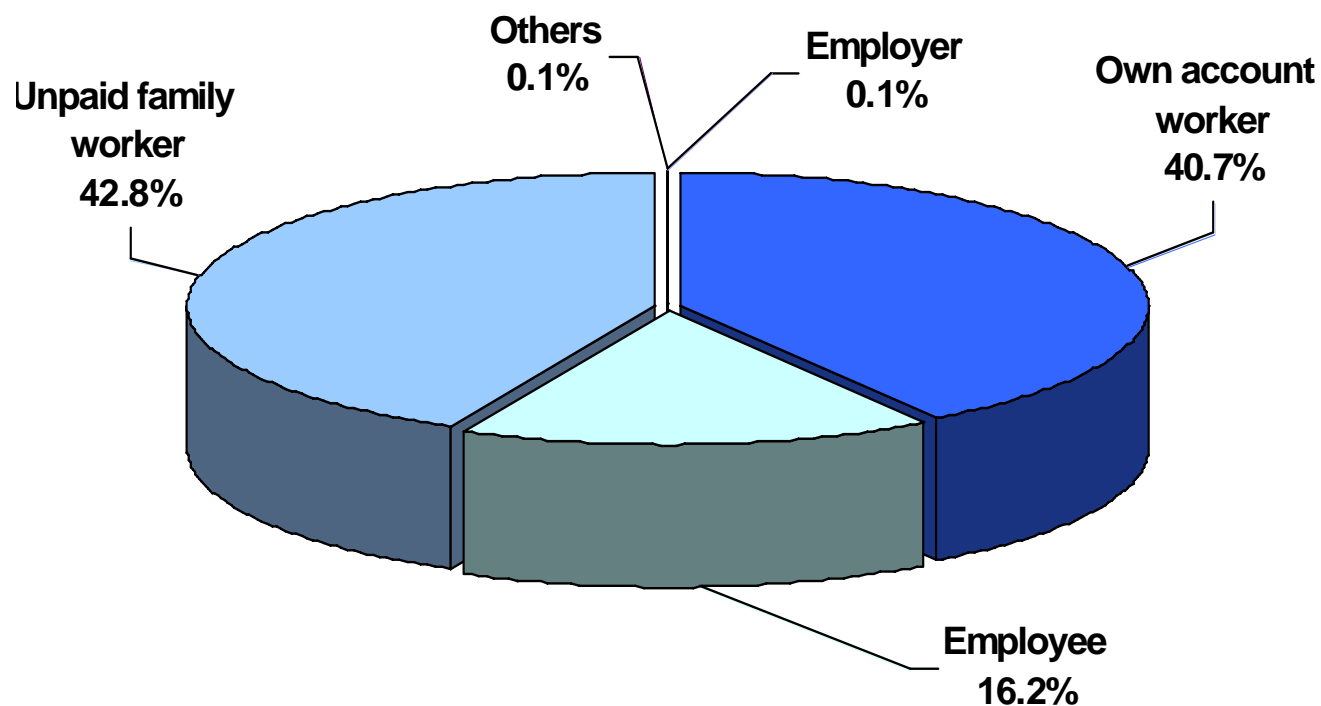
**Economy:** Cambodia upholds *free market economy*.

- Gross domestic product (GDP) grows by an average 7 per cent per year since 1993. In 2006, it peaks 13.
- Exports : garments, rubber, timber, rice, fish. Garments are the country's top export earner (US\$ 2+billion – 2006)

**Population:** Cambodia has population of 13.8 million (52 per cent are women (Source: 1998 Census)

**Labour Force:** Total workforce is about 6.3 million in 2001 (10+ years). About 16% in wage employment and 52% female workers in the labour force. (Source: NIS, labour force survey, November 2001)

# Status in employment, Cambodia, 2001



Source: NIS: Labour Force Survey of Cambodia, November 2001

# Employment by Sector

## Primary sector

agriculture: 60.3%

(farming, forestry, hunting and fishing)

## Secondary sector

industry: 12.5%

(mining, factories, construction, manufacturing)

## Tertiary sector

services: 27.2%

(hotel, trade, education, health)

*(Source: 2004 Labour Force Survey by the National Institute of Statistics - NIS)*

# Employment by Sector (cont.)

In Cambodia, there is a rapid industrial growth of small and medium size enterprises. These are mainly in the private sector and both formal and informal .

In 2005, there are over 300 garment factories and 1570 SMEs.

In the garment industry alone, there are more than 300,000 workers in Phnom Penh City. 90% of the work force are female and most of them age between 18-45 years old .

# Labour Regulatory Framework

The Royal Government of Cambodia, since its first establishment in 1993 after the 1st General Election, has paid highest attention on the protection Cambodian people from diseases and injuries as well as the provision of the health care services.

For this reason, the labor law and some other regulations have been issued. National OSH strategy is being developed. Training and inspection are being conducted.



# Labour Regulatory Framework (cont.)

- The Sub-decree No. 52 dated 01 April 2005 concerning the organization and the functioning of the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training mandated the ministry to be in charge of the OSH matter of all persons **covered** under the provisions of the Labour Law.
- Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) is in charge of medical examination services, prevention of Occupational disease, investigation on work accidents and conducted OSH training.
- The objective **of the OSH is to improve** workplace conditions by preventing accidents and eliminating hazards, to improve **safety and health as well as the life condition of workers**

# Labour Regulatory Framework (cont.)

Summary of the Labour Law relating to OSH  
Labour Law contains 19 Chapters of which:

- Chapter 8 covers Health and Safety of Workers (articles 228 to 247) .
- Chapter 9 covers Work-related accidents
- Chapter 14 covers Labour Administration (OSH inspection)

# Safety Management and Inspection of Machinery

- Let us look at some examples of the categories of hazards found in a typical garment factory in Cambodia. Some of the pictures illustrate examples of good practice.

- **Mechanical hazards:**

**Sources include:**

- Machines and machine parts;
- Transport, aisles;
- Floors, platforms;
- Ladders and other means of access;
- Poor housekeeping.

**Effects:**

- Cuts, wounds, loss of fingers, hands etc;
- Bruises, sprains, fractures and, in extreme cases, death.
- Here are some typical examples from some Cambodian factories:



**Unguarded machine in the weaving shed of a factory. Note that the machine is covered with dust which also represents a hazard**









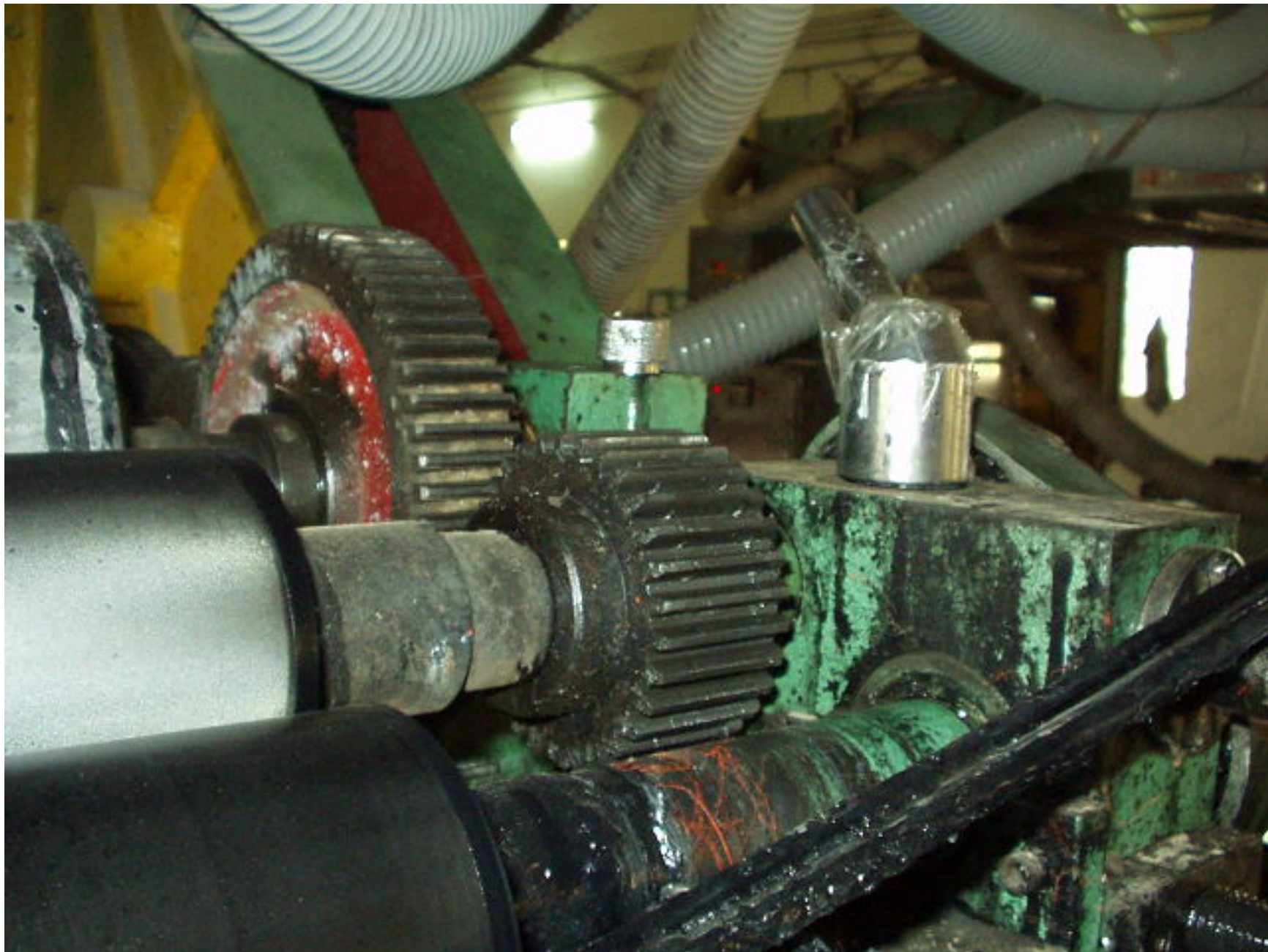




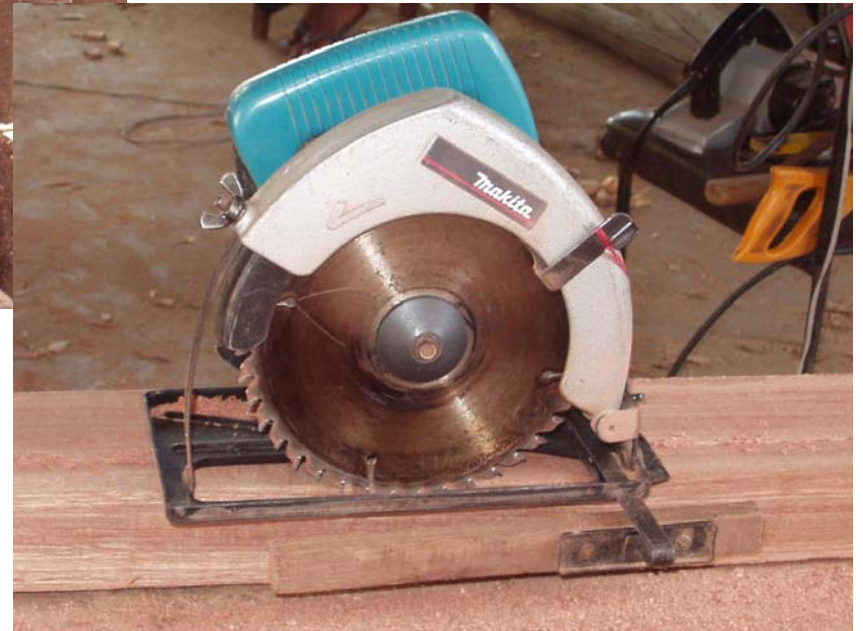


Poor maintenance





# Power Tools







# Two Hand control

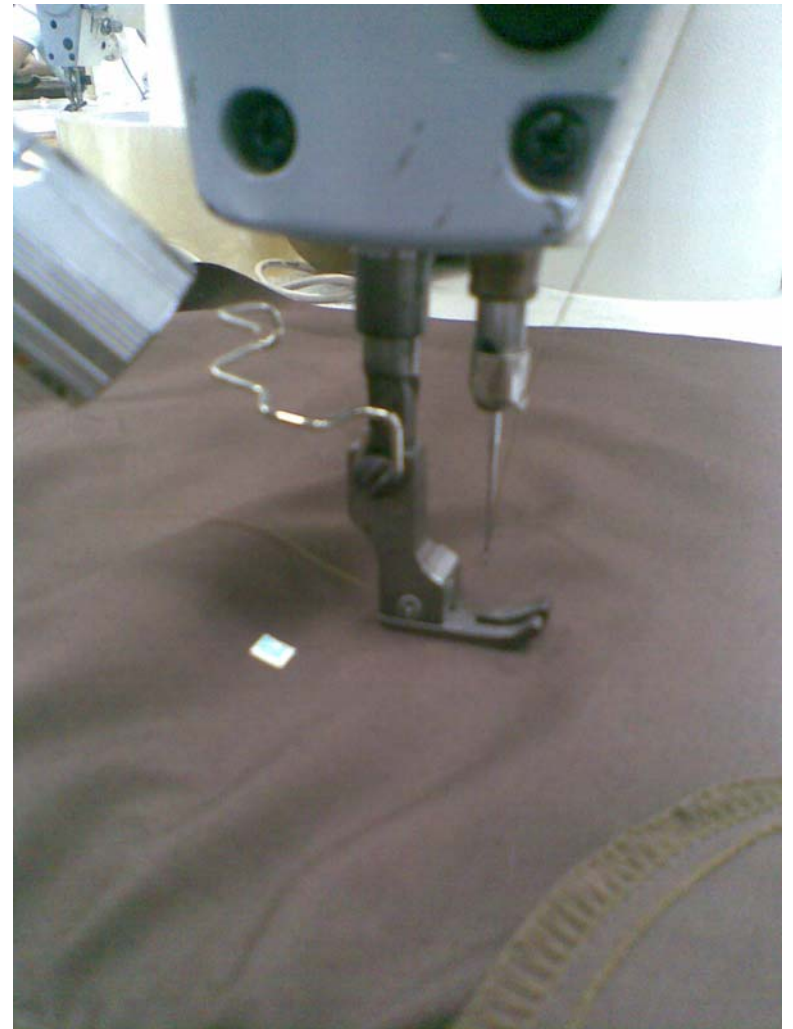






# Good Practice for Machine guarding

- Make sure that all Machines have appropriate Safety guards installed
- Make improvements for any Machines that do not come with guards
- Needle guards must be maintained and replaced regularly to deter workers removing them
- Regularly provide workers with training on Machines handling and good Safety practice
- Training needs to be provided as workers are sometimes unsure how dangerous unguarded machines can be.



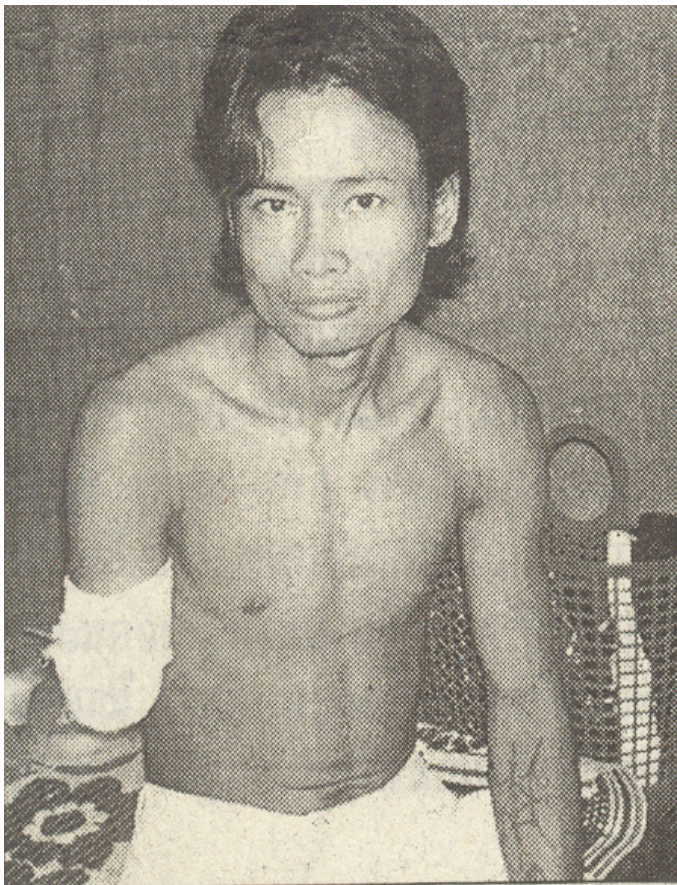


# Brick Making





Arm Cut off by Machine absorbed it into





Circular sawing Machine have no guarding







# Example of OSH Improvement

Before

After



# Example of OSH Improvement

Before



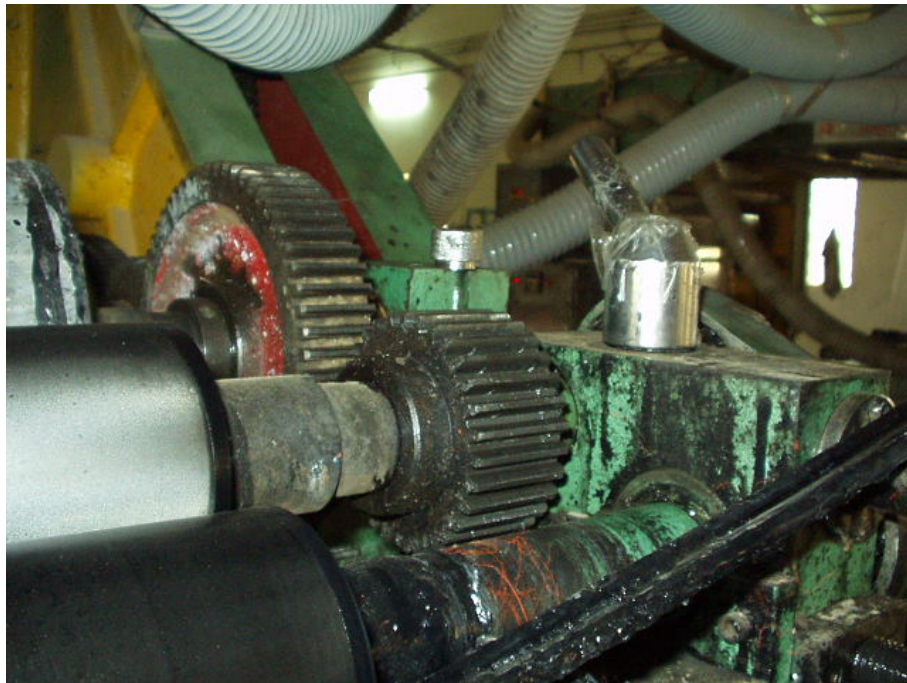
After





# Example of OSH Improvement

Before



After



# Benefit

- Reduce accidents and associated cost
- Increase productivity because fewer accidents means less lost production time
- Enhance awareness of workplace safety
- Improved workplace satisfaction and workplace performance .

