

## Outcome 6: Workers and enterprises benefit from improved safety and health conditions at work

Table 1: Summary of results by indicator and by typology

Indicators	Target	Results					
		Total No.	Policies and strategies	Programmes	Regulatory/Legal framework	Capacity development	
						<i>Institutional capacity</i>	<i>Data collection and analysis</i>
6.1 Number of member States that, with ILO support, adopt policies and programmes to promote improved safety and health at work.	9 member States, of which 1 in Africa, 4 in the Americas, 1 in Arab States, 2 in Asia, 1 in Europe	17 member States, of which 8 in Africa, 4 in The Americas, 3 in Asia, 2 in Europe	Bangladesh, Botswana, Chile, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia,	Malawi, Mongolia, Ukraine, Tajikistan, Zambia	Barbados, Bangladesh, Mauritius	Chile, Malawi, Mauritius, Peru, Tajikistan, Zambia	Botswana, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia
6.2 Number of member States in which tripartite constituents, with ILO support, implement programmes to promote improved safety and health at work	8 member States, of which 3 in Africa, 1 in the Americas, 2 in Asia, 2 in Europe	13 member States, of which 1 in Africa, 6 in the Americas, 1 in Arab States, 4 in Asia, 1 in Europe	Mexico, Niger	China, Guyana, Indonesia		Azerbaijan, China, Cuba, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Niger, Palestinian territory occupied, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Trinidad and Tobago, Vietnam	China, Trinidad and Tobago

Table 2: ILO results chain: Country examples

Country	ILO contribution (outputs delivered by the Office)	Results (action taken by the country)	Gender-specific
<i>Chile</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ILO technical assistance and workshop to develop National OSH Policy and Programme provided to the tripartite constituents and National Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH). At the request of the Secretary of Social Welfare, the technical support to amend Law No. 16744 on Accident Insurance and Occupational Diseases provided.</li> <li>In response to the request of the Bureau PLANESI Tripartite, one technical workshop and 2 national tripartite workshops organized for developing the Guidelines on Safety Management Systems and Health at Work for companies at risk of exposure to silica (OHSMS - SILICA 2013) based on the guidelines of the ILO (ILO-OSH 2001).</li> <li>In response to the request of the Bureau of Construction Tripartite, a national tripartite workshop to prepare Training Manuals Training Program Core Competencies Safety and Health at Work for the sector Construction organized.</li> </ul>	<p>Guidelines on Safety and Health Management Systems at Work for companies at risk of exposure to silica adopted (OHSMS - SILICA 2013) within the framework of the Tripartite National Plan for the Eradication of Silicosis. This was the unique hazard-specific guidelines based on the ILO Guidelines on OSH Management Systems (ILO- OSH 2001).</p> <p>300 trainers and 20,000 construction workers trained by the 1<sup>st</sup> Training Programme on Core Competencies Safety and Health at Work by using ILO methodology. The 2nd stage Programme formulated and launched by the National Tripartite Committee for continuation. Bill to reform Law No. 16744 on Accident Insurance and Occupational Diseases and the Labour Code submitted to the House of Representatives aiming to strengthen the prevention system and auditing of the Labor OSH. A bill to establish the mine safety institution also submitted to the House of Representatives.</p>	
<i>Malawi</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twenty-five stakeholders trained to develop</li> </ul>	The government adopted both National OSH Profile	

	<p>National OSH Programme and technical support to draft the Programme provided through the EU project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seventy two people from the government, employers and employees trained on risk assessment and management.</li> <li>Forty seven labour inspectors and tripartite representatives for OSH trained on the cost and reporting of occupational accidents and diseases.</li> </ul>	<p>and National OSH Programme. The Programme was launched by the Vice President, national policy makers, OSH enforcement-related agencies and workers' and employers' organizations and underlined the importance to ensure safe and healthy workplaces. The Programme was placed within the framework of Decent Work Country Programme and the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II aiming at the systematic improvements of OSH.</p>	
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice and assistance provided through an ILO/Japan project and Better Work project to promote relevant policies and strategies relating to hazardous occupations such as construction, mining, chemicals and agriculture and improve compliance and enforcement in garment/apparel industry, respectively.</li> <li>Two workshops and one study visit carried out to raise awareness and capacity buildings for tripartite constituents to develop a new OSH Law.</li> <li>Forty seven trainers consisting of Government officials and representatives of workers' and employers' organizations trained to improve OSH of small businesses and construction sites to spread the ILO's WISE (Work Improvement in Small Enterprises) and WISCON (Work Improvement in Small Construction Sites) programmes. Equal number of participation of women and men workers promoted in the training.</li> </ul>	<p>The institutional capacities of Tripartite Steering Committee of the National OSH Programme strengthened to implement the 2<sup>nd</sup> National OSH Programme in a well coordinated manner and interventions in hazardous sectors given high priorities in the Programme. Prime Minister's decision issued on a draft outline of the OSH Law. A significant reduction of OSH non-compliance was observed in the factories participating in Better Work project. For example, non-compliance regarding emergency preparedness and OSH management systems reduced from 70% to 42% and 93% to 44%, respectively.</p>	*

### Lessons learned

Systematic ILO support in developing national OSH policies, profiles, and programmes in line with C155, P2002, and C187 has resulted in improved national OSH systems including tripartite cooperation, better OSH legislation, compliance and enforcement mechanisms, bipartite collaboration at workplaces and training. Funding from donors and ILO regular budget were critical in supporting these tripartite national OSH processes for timely launching of policies and programmes. Continued ILO technical and financial support for implementation of policies and programmes to those recently launched as well as support to the countries committed for initiating work for OSH policy and programme are of particular importance.

Timely delivery and promotion of practical support tools to strengthen national OSH system was another important lesson learned. In this regard, ILO's existing technical tools and training programmes such as ILO International Classification of Radiographs on Pneumoconiosis, SOLVE, or WISE were widely applied. At the same time, major incidents at the workplace translated in a global interest to promote OSH and urged ILO's swift response. Many guidance documents which reflect ILO core values and experiences were developed in this biennium. They should be widely applied in the next biennium.

**Table 3: Summary of most significant outputs by typology**

Knowledge generation and dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information/promotional audio-visual and paper materials on occupational <i>diseases developed and issued</i>, including the <i>World OSH Day 2013 Prevention of Occupational Diseases report</i>, providing integrated practical and easily accessible web-based information to workplace actors, prevention and treatment centres, employers' and workers' organizations, enforcing authorities and labour inspectorates, as part of the 2013 World Day global campaign to re-enforce countries' capacities to tackle the growing number of work-related diseases.</li> <li>The <i>National System for Recording and Notification of Occupational Diseases - Practical Guide</i> published and put on the ILO website. Member countries have referred to this publication to strengthen national policies in this area.</li> <li>The <i>Improvement of national reporting, data collection and analysis of occupational accidents and diseases</i> published and put on the ILO website providing member States practical and detailed guidance on compiling and analysing data collected through national disease surveillance systems.</li> <li>Publication of French, Spanish and German editions of the ILO Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconiosis. The publication has provided useful references for the diagnostic capacity building of physicians.</li> <li>Promotional materials on Safety and Health in a Green Economy was developed and widely distributed on the occasion of the <i>World OSH Day 2012</i>.</li> <li>Development of a global database on occupational safety and health legislation (data available for 89 member states) meant to become a live working tool for the ILO, its constituents and a wide range of end users providing easier access to national Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) legislative requirements to allow: (a) countries to learn from other laws; (b) ILO to promote principles of effective national OSH systems; and (c) various stakeholders to undertake technical studies.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A series of policy guidelines developed within the framework of the SIDA project. They were: Plan Safe, Plan Healthy: Guidelines for Developing National Programmes on Occupational Safety and Health, Protecting Workplace Safety and Health in Difficult Economic Times - The Effect of the Financial Crisis and Economic Recession on Occupational Safety and Health, Training Package on Workplace Risk Assessment and Management for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, Strengthening the role of Employment Injury Schemes to Help Prevent Occupational Accidents and Diseases, and Audit Matrix for the ILO Guidelines on Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems.</li> <li>• Fire safety booklet and checklist published and used in Pakistan and Bangladesh in 2012 and shared with other countries having a significant garment industry. These publications have provided easy-to-apply tool to assess and manage the fire risks.</li> <li>• REGIONAL AND/OR COUNTRY OUTPUTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Western Africa: 'Manuel d'éducation ouvrière en Santé et Sécurité au Travail pour les Organisations de travailleurs des pays francophones d'Afrique (version améliorée)' edited and used for the training of representatives of workers, facilitators and OSH trainers in Francophone countries, promoting the establishment of OSH committees and the promotion of the ratification of Conventions 155, 161 and 187.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Policy advice and technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance provided to member States in formulating national OSH policies and programmes, developing national OSH profiles, strengthening legal OSH framework and/or their enforcement capacity (Labour Inspection) in collaboration with LAB/ADMIN and ITC ILO.</li> <li>• Exchange of good practices on OSH facilitated through the International OSH Information Centre (CIS) and other networks and through international conferences such as the annual CIS meeting 8 November 2012 and 2013) each attended by approximately 40 national and collaborating CIS centres.</li> </ul>
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with the International Training Centre (ITC/ILO) in the design and execution of its biennial training programme; among others new developments incorporating a training course on social security schemes on employment injury benefits and prevention of occupational diseases; incorporating the SOLVE methodology on health promotion and prevention of psychosocial risks into the Master in OSH Programme (March 2013) and organizing an OSH inspection systems course (June 2013) as well as a National OSH Governance Programme (October 2013). The training participants applied the knowledge obtained to strengthen national policies and action on OSH.</li> <li>• Prevention of occupational diseases incorporated into the training activities organized by the ILO for the trade unions in particular in Africa and Latin America.</li> <li>• REGIONAL AND/OR COUNTRY OUTPUTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Brazil and Vietnam: Training workshops on the use of the ILO International Classification of Radiographs on Pneumoconiosis including a workshop delivered in Brazil 1-4 July 2013 for 48 participants and the OSH in Mining Workshop in Vietnam 7-8 August 2012 for 60 participants. The participating physicians have applied their improved diagnostic skills for early diagnosis and treatment of pneumoconiosis patients.</li> <li>◦ Zambia and Malawi: Trainings delivered for thirty participants consisting of the representatives of the government, and employers' and workers' organizations on development of National OSH Programmes, risk assessment/management (OSH enforcement agencies, trade unions and industry safety/health staff), modern labour inspection, demonstrating the cost of occupational accidents/diseases. Based on the training, Malawi adopted National OSH Programme and Zambia National OSH Profile.</li> <li>◦ A workshop on SOLVE methodology with 28 participants (from workers, employers, government and academics) organized, followed by 3 months of distance follow-up and technical support to participants to achieve SOLVE policy integration in their organizations.</li> <li>◦ Central and South America: 25 participants from governmental institutions and social partners from Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay attended in June 2012 a subregional workshop on National OSH Programmes. 25 participants from National Tripartite OSH Councils from Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras attended in May 2013 a subregional workshop on National OSH Programmes. 25 participants from the Peruvian National Tripartite OSH Council attended in November 2012 a national workshop on National OSH Programmes. The trainings were followed by adoption of National OSH Policy in Argentina and Peru, a draft OSH Policy and Programme in Chile, and a draft OSH Profile in Argentina.</li> <li>◦ 'Guía básica de salud y seguridad en el trabajo para organizaciones sindicales (2012)': OSH guide developed by ILO used in ITC trainings for trade unions and informing the 'Estrategia Sindical Continental en Salud Laboral para las Américas (ESSLA)' union strategy with participation of 26 American region unions.</li> <li>◦ Caribbean: Over 200 safety and health officers and inspectors across the Caribbean trained in OSH.</li> <li>◦ Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam: over 350 managers and labour/OSH inspectors trained in a variety of OSH-related labour inspection themes.</li> <li>◦ Indonesia (approximately 30 trainers trained), Laos (34 trainers), Pacific (25 trainers), Bangladesh (30 trainers): Provision of participatory action-oriented training (TOT-WISE/WIND/WISH/WARM) to government officials, inspectors, employers and workers and their representatives for higher productivity and a better place to work. Asia and Pacific: 40 government officials from 22 countries participated in the two-weeks fellowship programmes on National OSH Framework organized in Korea in June/July 2012 and 2013, respectively, while another 18 participants from tripartite constituents participated in a one-week fellowship on WISE methodology in November 2012.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Policy dialogue and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final report of the 2011 <i>"Meeting of Experts on the Code of Practice on Safety in the Use of Machinery"</i> published March 2012, providing access to the finally adopted code of practice as amended in the meeting, providing guidance to employers and workers on safety and health in the use of machinery at the workplace and on ensuring that all machinery for use at work is designed and manufactured in accordance with safety</li> </ul>

requirements.

- Paper on '*Prevention of Occupational Diseases*' produced and discussed in Governing Body session of March 2013 resulting in the adoption of a set of conclusions that will form the basis for future ILO work in this area.
- REGIONAL AND/OR COUNTRY OUTPUTS
  - Moldova and Ukraine: Final conference for EU/ILO project "Improving safety and health at work through a Decent Work Agenda", reviewed the results achieved by the project which integrated OSH into national development policies, and translated the OSH National Programmes into action at the workplace level, discussing the way forward with stakeholders, development cooperation partners and policy makers.
  - Caribbean: country priorities in the area of OSH identified in the sub-regional tripartite meeting on OSH, Productivity and Social Dialogue in October 2012; awareness of ILO's management systems approach to OSH was raised and development of national OSH policy and programme was committed and initiated by tripartite constituents.
  - ASEAN countries: Policy dialogue on OSH continued through the ASEAN OSHNET forum (Central Board Meetings and other meetings) addressing, inter alia, OSH management systems, development of a scorecard model for benchmarking, promotion of C/P155 and C187, safety and health in a green economy and occupational diseases.