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

Indicators	2014-15 targets	2014-15 results					
		Total No.	Africa	Americas	Arab States	Asia- Pacific	Europe-Central Asia
Indicator 6.1: Number of Member States that, with ILO support, adopt policies and programmes to promote improved safety and health at work.	11 member States	10 member States and 1 territory	Botswana Ethiopia Namibia Mauritius Senegal	Chile	Occupied Palestinian Territory	Brunei Darussalam Kiribati Viet Nam Western Samoa	
Indicator 6.2: Number of Member States in which tripartite constituents, with ILO support, implement programmes to promote improved safety and health at work.	11 member States	7 member States and 1 territory	Egypt	Cuba Mexico	Occupied Palestinian Territory	Fiji Indonesia Nepal	Kazakhstan

How the strategy delivered on the two or three areas of focus identified in the programme and budget 2014-15

With the objective of promoting the placement of occupational safety and health (OSH) at the core of ILO member States' social and labour policies by showing how OSH contributes to productive, sustainable enterprises, the 2014-15 strategy focused on:

- Interventions to build constituents' competencies by consolidating national OSH systems and improving governance in related areas.
- Supporting constituents' efforts to implement OSH preventive measures in their workplaces, specifically by enhancing productivity and working conditions in SMEs, in order to ensure that enterprises are sustainable and productive while workers' health and safety are protected.

This strategy was implemented through a combination of technical assistance activities that were developed in response to needs identified by constituents. These activities included consultations and dialogues related to OSH policy, related capacity building for constituents, incorporation of ILO tools into national OSH strategies, development of new technical tools and efforts to increase awareness and support OSH advocacy.

Tripartite consultation was important throughout the implementation of the various activities, especially in identifying needs and gaps, confirming the commitment of interested stakeholders, ensuring participation of the tripartite partners and developing feasible and practical tools and implementation mechanisms. The outputs of assistance activities include national OSH profiles, policies, programmes, strategies and training plans in countries that sought ILO assistance.

In order to deliver timely and effective strategies that met the needs of constituents, activities often went beyond a single Programme and Budget outcome and required collaboration among headquarters departments and between field and headquarters staff. The areas of critical importance (ACIs) construct served as a new, innovative platform for the ILO's technical development work. In particular, ACIs 4, 7 and 8 contributed to progress in the area of OSH. For example, the first specialized law on OSH in Viet Nam, adopted in 2015, is a remarkable achievement and a significant example of Office-wide assistance under ACI 7.

How the strategy delivered support to constituents

With ILO support, member States strengthened their policies, strategies and mechanisms for the promotion of improved safety and health at work and the tripartite constituents' capacities were strengthened with a view to the effective implementation of those programmes.

For example, the national capacity in OSH risk assessment and management, a principal methodology for improving workplace safety and health, was enhanced in Cuba and Mexico by integrating ILO tools into the national strategy, developing a national standard and by training key stakeholders.

In addition, constituents were equipped with the necessary skills to develop a new OSH training programme, promote an OSH management system, establish or revitalize tripartite OSH mechanisms, improve OSH data collection systems and statistics, manage psychosocial risks and promote health and well-being at work.

Countries were also equipped with the capacity to organize awareness-raising events with ILO assistance and tools by observing the World Day for Safety and Health at Work or organizing national or sectoral OSH promotional events.

How the strategy helped to address gender equality and non-discrimination

In addition to differences in their jobs and occupations and in their societal roles and responsibilities, women and men may be exposed to different physical and psychological risks at work. Thus, gender-sensitive control measures are required. The ILO Global Database On Occupational Safety and Health Legislation (LEGOSH) provides a breakdown of the specific protections given to working women – including pregnant and breastfeeding workers – under States' legislation, as well as provisions that limit their access to specific occupations, undertakings or shifts and employers' responsibility to provide them with protective equipment.

Discrimination, including sexual harassment, is a psychological hazard in the workplace. It is one of the components of the ILO SOLVE methodology and is addressed through SOLVE training at the ITC-ILO and in the regions.

Significant external partnerships that have helped in delivering the strategy

Continuous partnerships with specialized UN agencies are necessary in specific technical areas. The ILO has a strong partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) in the area of occupational health, including silicosis and asbestos-related diseases, non-communicable diseases, diagnostic criteria for occupational diseases and chemical safety. For the development of safety standards on the protection of workers from radiation exposure, the ILO works in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The International Social Security Association (ISSA) was an important partner in the organization of the XX World Congress on Safety and Health at Work 2014 and of the thirty-fourth ILO/ISSA A+A International Safety and Health Conference (2015). Cooperation with regional organizations such as the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Occupational Safety and Health Network (ASEAN-OSHNET) and the Inter-African Association for the Prevention of Occupational Risks (IAPRP) was pursued through collaboration on awareness raising activities, joint workshops and knowledge management. Further, the ILO has partnered with the International Commission on Occupational Health (ICOH), the International Ergonomics Association (IEA) and European Network Education and Training in Occupational Safety and Health (ENETOSH) in developing new strategies and tools.

Significant outputs	
Knowledge generation and management	• The ILO report entitled *Safety and Health at Work: A Vision for Sustainable Prevention* provides the latest global estimates of occupational accidents and work-related diseases based on the best available resources. It also reviews achievements in the promotion of sustainable prevention at the global, regional and national levels and calls for greater participatory efforts to achieve safer and healthier workplaces. • The Checkpoints application series (Ergonomics, Ergonomics in Agriculture and Stress Prevention) allows users to explore illustrated descriptions of each checkpoint and best practice recommendations and to develop interactive checklists tailored to their workplaces. The offline mode is particularly useful for walk-throughs and inspection in SMEs and remote workplaces. One year after its launch, the Ergonomic application been downloaded over 2,000 times worldwide. These applications are supported and promoted through several partner organizations for wider users. • The 2015 World Day for Safety and Health at Work interactive website and report: the interactive website targets a wider audience and contains new and more detailed information, including on the role of each stakeholder and on key OSH trends, as well as a campaign kit that includes a PowerPoint presentation with notes, a poster and a brochure. The report outlines the activities that took place around the world in observance of the 2015 World Day for Safety and Health at Work. • During the Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak in 2014, the ILO Ebola Technical Working Group, which comprises five technical units, worked in collaboration with the region and the WHO, developed OSH instruments and tools to build constituents' EVD preparedness and response capacity, including by producing a joint WHO/ILO briefing note for workers and employers, a poster on the seven actions to be taken in response to EVD and an information leaflet. These tools were also provided to delegates to the Governing Body.
Upstream policy advice	• Globally, greater attention is being paid to OSH as a prerequisite for poverty eradication and economic development and high-level discussions are taking place. In particular, the Group of 20 (G20), in its 2015 Ankara labour and employment ministerial declaration, recommended that governments ensure decent health and safety conditions for all workers as part of a range of measures to strengthen labour demand and foster new and better job creation. Consequently, the ILO assisted the Group's member countries by developing and proposing OSH indicators for inclusion in their employment plans and with a view to the development of a G20 OSH expert network. The Office also contributed to the update of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework by providing consolidated comments that encouraged the inclusion of requirements and responsibilities for employers and workers as set out in the key ILO OSH Conventions. • Based on the August 2013 agreement between the two organizations, the ILO worked with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to develop a new standard, ISO 45001, on occupational health and safety management systems. Through participation in ISO meetings, the ILO has endeavoured to ensure that ISO 45001 respects and does not conflict with the relevant

	provisions of international labour standards. Some welcome progress was made in aligning certain sections of ISO 45001 with the relevant international labour standards, including with regard to the terms "worker" and "workplace" and to the relationship between law, collective bargaining agreements and voluntary codes. Attention was drawn to the important role of worker participation and interests in OSH management systems. • An inter-agency meeting on ISO 45001, with special emphasis on asbestos, was organized in cooperation with WHO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for Asia and Pacific countries in October 2014. As follow-up, the ILO collaborated with the WHO and the UNEP secretariats of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal in promoting promote the ILO/WHO Outline for the Development of National Programmes for Elimination of Asbestos-Related Diseases (NPEAD). • The ILO plays the central role in promoting workers' safety and protection against radiation by facilitating the involvement of employers' and workers' organizations in the formulation of international safety standards on radiation protection for workers, participating in the International Technical Advisory Group during preparation of the world report on the Fukushima Daiichi Accident and developing new international standards jointly with other international organizations.
Capacity development	• Constituents' capacities in the area of occupational health were strengthened through the provision of advanced training on the use of the ILO International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconiosis in the Philippines, Viet Nam, Indonesia and other ASEAN countries in order to strengthen national health surveillance systems. Support was also provided for member States' efforts to adopt the ILO List of Occupational Diseases and to develop capacities with regard to the recognition, identification, recording and reporting of occupational diseases. Training on the recognition of occupational diseases and control of workplace hazards and emergency risk factors was provided in China, Colombia, Italy, Peru and the Russian Federation.
Strategic normative support	• The ILO Global Database on Occupational Safety and Health Legislation (LEGOSH) provides a "snapshot" of current major national legislative requirements around the globe. This compilation of legislation and regulations informs national debate, provides a real-time view of potential alternative models and a concrete starting point for consultation on necessary change, and enables informed policy decisions. It can be used to propose and develop technical support and assistance programmes and projects for the modernization of OSH systems and the improvement of legislation on priority needs. For example, the Database was used by the Government and social partners in Viet Nam to develop a new OSH law. In addition, this product greatly contributes to OSH knowledge management, serving as a valuable source of information for practitioners, researchers, academics and enterprises