Planning for Policy Influence
Why this sector?

• Livelihood of millions (especially poor, marginalised)
• Fight for survival
• Uncertainty of work & income
• Insecurity of work
• Tough & risky conditions
Why this sector?

• Provides income
• Dignity of work
• Meaningful daily relations
• Not VISIBLE – policy, legislation, systems & services
Unique circumstances / needs

• Multiplicity of occupations
• Varied nature of work
• Multiple barriers
• Gender
• Access to support
• Urban / rural
• Complementary / competitive
• OHS interventions (benefits versus ~)
Unique interventions

• Through organisations
• Facilitated support
• Working case and country examples
• Little knowledge of risks and interventions
• What has not worked & why?
### Strategies for Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A Planning Strategy</th>
<th>An Activating Strategy</th>
<th>A Networking Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control</strong></td>
<td>From above</td>
<td>From below</td>
<td>Horizontal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy</strong></td>
<td>Formal responsibility</td>
<td>Involvement</td>
<td>Common interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Method</strong></td>
<td>Readymade solutions</td>
<td>Participant’s solutions</td>
<td>Common solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perspective</strong></td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Focused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arena</strong></td>
<td>Varying</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Local or regional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leadership</strong></td>
<td>Bureaucratic</td>
<td>Enthusiastic</td>
<td>Coordinating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time-perspective</strong></td>
<td>Often short</td>
<td>Short or middle term</td>
<td>Variable – long term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theory</strong></td>
<td>Rational theories</td>
<td>Individual, group theories</td>
<td>Network theories, system theories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OSH for Development. Elgstrand & Petersson. 2009. 767
Framework

- Policy & Legislative
- System – Organisation & Delivery
- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Financing / Resourcing
Policy Approach

• Voluntary or compulsory
• Enabling
  – Information, training, services, campaigns certification

No contact ➔ Dialogue ➔ Improvement in OHS

Personal contact, +ve results, local experience ➔ Seminars, exchanges, visits, advice, network
Planning

• Short term – OPERATIONAL
• Medium to long term – STRATEGIC
Policy Dialogue

- Party
- Government (line ministry)
- Standing committee
- Stakeholders & roleplayers
Levels of Interventions

• Multilateral (ILO, UN, WHO, BRICS) (Tanzania)
• Region (African Union, SADC, ASEAN, Andean)
• Country (Brazil, Thailand, Peru, India)
• State (India)
• Local (Ghana, India, South Africa)
Supported by....

- “building the evidence base”
- size & shape of sector
- contribution to work / revenue
- risks & hazards
- interventions
  - materials, tools, how to?
- capacity building
- technical partners & champions
What was missing?

- Macro
- Globalisation (consumer)
- Changing nature of work, family life, communities

What was emphasized?

- Right to ‘decent work’
- Social protection, compensation
- OHS as an entry point
Key Elements of New Economy

- Economic drivers
  - ‘free’ trade
  - financial transactions
  - reduced government
  - transfer of jobs to low cost countries
  - harmonisation according to ‘western’ model
Key Elements of New Economy

• Cultural trends
  • car culture
    • motor vehicles, high energy consumption society
  • food culture
    • processed foods, sugar, fat, energy dense, central production, less local production, transport costs
  • leisure culture
    • tobacco smoking promotion, alcohol, gambling, TV, movies
Thank You

“Fit for work,
Fit for life,
Fit for tomorrow”

HSE, 2005