

## Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Bibliography: Websites

Compiled 23 July, 2012, by Laura Alfors

[Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing & Organizing \(WIEGO\)](#)

1. Integrated Programme of Worker's Health (PISAT), Institute of Public Health, Federal University of Bahia [in portugese]:

<http://www.isc.ufba.br/index.php>

The Integrated Programme of Worker's Health (PISAT) forms part of the Federal University of Bahia's Institute of Collective Health, which is located in Salvador Brazil. In 2008 PISAT became a formal Collaborating Centre of the Brazilian Health Ministry/Health Surveillance Secretariat, with the aim of supporting the development of work related injury surveillance systems within the Universal Health Scheme (SUS). This surveillance is meant to cover both formal and informal workers. PISAT is also a collaborating institution on the WIEGO. PISAT produces a newsletter at regular intervals during the year.

2. EQUINET (Regional Network on Equity in Health Southern Africa)

<http://www.equinet africa.org/>

EQUINET is a network of health professionals, civil society members, policy makers, state officials and others working on health and social justice in the Southern African region. Worker's health, amongst both formal and informal workers, is one of the areas covered by EQUINET. The organization produces a regular newsletter which can be subscribed to on the website. It also produces the Equity Watch report which assesses country progress in a number of dimensions of health equity.

3. TARSC (Training and Resource Support Centre)

<http://www.tarsc.org/>

Based in Zimbabwe, this is an organization that provides training, research and support services to state and civil society groups with a particular focus on public health, including worker's health. The website contains interesting resources on participatory research methods in worker's health.

4. Lok Swasthya Mandali (SEWA's Health Organization):

<http://lokswasthya.org/>

The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) was established in India in 1971 as the first trade union for informal workers. It now has over a million members, all of whom are poor women workers. SEWA took an interest in worker's health from very early on – one of the first studies conducted by Ela Bhatt, SEWA's founder was on occupational health and safety amongst SEWA's members. Lok Swasthya Mandala (LSM) is the health protection branch of SEWA, and details about their health programmes and activities can be found on the LSM website.

5. Occupational and Environmental Health Network of India (OEHNI):

<http://www.oehni.in/>

Proposed at the World Social Forum in 2004 and officially formed at a National Consultation meeting in 2006, OEHNI is a network of victims groups, trade unions, civil society groups and labour groups from all over India with an interest in improving working conditions for all workers in India. It provides members a platform to share experiences, to run joint campaigns, and to form a strong solidarity group in India and beyond. OEHNI makes available on its website news and information about OHS in India, and publishes a newsletter. The Network is also attempting to collect data on occupational injury and disease in India through an online survey form on its website which can be filled in by any Indian worker.

6. People's Health Movement:

<http://www.phmovement.org/>

A grassroots network of health organizations and activists from around the developing world, the PHM calls for the revitalisation of the principle of primary healthcare and the Declaration of Alma-Ata. It promotes the voice of communities in the development of health systems and policy. It has no explicit focus on worker's health, but many of its actions, proposals and resources will be of interest to informal workers.

7. Women, Work and Health Initiative

<http://www.wwhi-asia.org/>

Located in New Delhi, India, the Women, Work and Health Initiative has been in operation since 2006. The organization focuses on issues of gender and work in India and links up university researchers with practitioners in Trade Unions and Government. At present it is engaged in the Swedish-India Gender Network's Gender, Leadership and Health Promotion in Working Life initiative.

8. ILO CISDOC (International OSH Information Centres), available at:

[http://www.ilo.org/dyn/cisdoc/index\\_html?p\\_lang=e](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/cisdoc/index_html?p_lang=e)

A useful resource produced by the International Labour Office, CISDOC is a database of OHS documents from around the world, including reports, articles, and legislation sorted by country.

9. ILO SafeWork

<http://www.ilo.org/safework/lang--en/index.htm>

SafeWork is the ILO's OHS programme. This website contains links to the organization's projects in the field of OHS, information on OHS conventions and standards, as well as useful resources and publications in this area.

10. ILO Sub-Regional Office For East Asia Bangkok, Thailand: Informal Economy, Poverty and Employment Project 2004 – 2006. List of reports, studies and tools produced by the project:

[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms\\_bk\\_pb\\_138\\_en.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_bk_pb_138_en.pdf)

This was one of the ILO's major decent work projects, and included a focus on occupational health and safety particularly among home based workers. Several of the resources which came out of the project are related to OHS and informal work.

11. WHO Global Occupational Health Network (GOHNet)

[http://www.who.int/occupational\\_health/publications/newsletter/gohnet\\_newsletter\\_19/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/occupational_health/publications/newsletter/gohnet_newsletter_19/en/index.html)

This is the webpage of the World Health Organization's Global Occupational Health Network (GOHNET). GOHNET produces a regular newsletter which contains useful information on OHS related activities and initiatives around the globe. The website also contains links to WHO publications, including those relating to the incorporation of OHS into primary healthcare.