positive association between a country's proportion of informal jobs and its statistics on productive years of life lost and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs); high burden of disease that affects informal workers.

Discussion The lack of evidence on this subject has been detrimental to the development of sound policies addressing access to health by people-WIE and their families.

107 WORKPLACE DESIGN AND WELLNESS PROGRAMME AMONG ARTISANS (INFORMAL WORKERS) IN 'MECHANIC VILLAGE' (AUTOMOBILE REPAIR GARAGES) IN ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA

¹Shamusideen Kadi, ²Dakwak Selle. ¹Principal Consultant, Zub Chord Tech Ventures, Lagos Nigeria; ²Deputy Director, Industrial Training Fund, Jos, Nigeria

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.1400

Introduction The International Labour Organisation (ILO) showed that informal sector workers in developing countries are exposed to poor working environments, low safety and health standards. Such exposure impairs their health and productivity as well as the general well-being and quality.

Methods The study used the approach in Work Improvement in Small Enterprises (WISE) by ILO and WHO model of Healthy workplace in providing solution to the identified problems of poor working condition and awareness on healthy workplace.

One hundred and thirteen (113) Participants were involved in the study consisting (44) auto mechanic artisans, (27) auto electricians artisans, (7) Motor Vehicle tire repairs artisans, (15) automobile body repair artisans, (8) battery chargers, and (12) food vendors.

The observation of work practice improvement involved using a checklist based on the Work Improvement Small Enterprises (WISE) and the WHO model of Healthy workplace. The checklist consists of the 27 practice improvement sections and including improvements in the: materials storage and handling, work-station design, working conditions, waste disposal, welfare facilities and health promotion. Onsite training was carried by the researchers and stakeholders in Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) within the study area.

Result During the participatory learning activities that were presented in this study, the informal-sector workers engaged in the group discussions and identified the OHS problems in their own sector. They subsequently attempted and accurately understood work related safety issues, and collectively proposed and implemented safety measures. Their awareness on workplace health promotion increase and they were able to identify measures to prevent ill health either at work or at home.

Discussion Our findings suggest that positive attitudes toward promoting safe working conditions and practices can be fostered among the informal-sector workers by raising their

knowledge and skills regarding issues related to OSH through a capacity building process.

1220 DEVELOPING FACILITATOR TRAINING TOOLKITS BY INTERCOUNTRY NETWORKING FOR ADJUSTING PARTICIPATORY STEPS OF PREVENTING OVERWORKING TO LOCAL SITUATIONS

¹K Kogi, ¹Y Sano, ²T Nakao, ³T Yoshikawa, ⁴E Yoshikawa, ⁵MS Lee, ⁶JH Roh, ⁷JS Park, ⁸KH Woo. ¹Ohara Memorial Institute for Science of Labour, Japan; ²Tokyo Occupational Safety and Health Centre, Japan; ³National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Japan; ⁴Japanese Red Cross College of Nursing, Japan; ⁵Council of Group Occupational Health Services, Korea; ⁶Graduate School of Public Health, Yonsei University, Korea; ⁷Daegu Catholic University, Korea; ⁸Soonchunhyang Hospital, Korea

10.1136/oemed-2018-ICOHabstracts.1401

Introduction Awareness is growing of the need to effectively promote participatory workplace improvement in different work settings. Newly advancing networked collaboration among occupational health teams in Japan, Korea and other countries in Asia indicate the importance of relying on facilitator training in adjusting participatory programmes to each local situation. It is useful to elucidate effective ways to train facilitators acting in the local context of implementing readily feasible improvements preventing overworking in varied local situations.

Methods Commonly effective procedures for training facilitators acting in participatory action-oriented programmes for preventing overworked situations were reviewed. How the intercountry networking of these experiences contributed to the development of locally adjusted training methods was examined. Attention was paid to simplified procedures and action checklists in training facilitators supporting workers in conducting practical improvements in the local context.

Results The intercountry networking led to annual workshops that confirmed the efficacy of simplified procedures for participatory programmes aimed at locally feasible improvements. These simple procedures proved useful for achieving multifaceted improvements in work methods, physical environment and work organisation. The collaboration of network partners verified the suitability of simple procedures addressing multiple aspects of work. Reflecting this progress, the network partners developed a similarly simple process of facilitator training. The use of a locally adjusted participatory toolkit comprising illustrated good practices and an action checklist of low-cost ideas was consistent. Facilitator training utilising this toolkit in guiding workers thus proved effective in different occupations.

Conclusions Inter-country collaboration in joint development of facilitator training methods in participatory workplace improvement programmes for preventing overworking proved effective. Simplified training procedures were confirmed useful when they emphasised local good practices and facilitation by means of a locally adjusted toolkit. It is recommended to make full use of interactive networking incorporating these training features.