

National strategies mapping

Country Overview

ITALY

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1. Basic information	<p>Piano Nazionale della Prevenzione 2014 – 2018 - Macro obiettivo 7: Prevenire gli infortuni e le malattie professionali¹</p> <p>(National Prevention Plan 2014 -2018 – Macro objective 7: Prevention of work-related accidents and diseases)</p> <p>5 Piani di prevenzione specifici:</p> <p>5 specific prevention plans have been realized:</p> <p>NATIONAL PREVENTION PLAN IN BUILDING (PIANO NAZIONALE DI PREVENZIONE IN EDILIZIA)</p> <p>NATIONAL PLAN FOR PREVENTION IN AGRICULTURE AND SELVICULTURE (Piano Nazionale di Prevenzione in Agricoltura e Selvicoltura)</p> <p>NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE EMERGENCE AND PREVENTION OF PATHOLOGY OF SCHELETRIC MUSCULAR PAPER (Piano nazionale per l'emersione e la prevenzione delle patologie dell'apparato muscolo scheletrico)</p> <p>NATIONAL PLAN FOR PREVENTION ON OCCUPATIONAL RASES AND PROFESSIONAL TUMORS (Piano Nazionale di Prevenzione SUI CANCEROGENI OCCUPAZIONALI E I TUMORI PROFESSIONALI)</p> <p>NATIONAL STRESS FOR PREVENTION OF RISK STRESS RELATED WORK / PROMOTION ORGANIZING WELLNESS (Piano Nazionale di Prevenzione DEL RISCHIO STRESS LAVORO CORRELATO /PROMOZIONE BENESSERE ORGANIZZATIVO)</p> <p>Former strategies:</p> <p>Piano Nazionale della Prevenzione 2010-2013²</p>
2. Background and the perceived problem	<p>Vision:</p> <p>To affirm the crucial role of health promotion and prevention in the sustainable development of society by addressing inequalities and carrying out people oriented interventions, in terms of cost-effectiveness and responsible use of resources.</p> <p>The promotion of human health and prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to affirm the critical role of health promotion and prevention as factors of sustainable development of society;

¹ Piano Nazionlae della Prevenzione 2014 – 2018. Available at: http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_2285_allegato.pdf

² Piano nazionale della prevenzione 2010-2013. Available at : http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_1383_allegato.pdf

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to adopt a public health approach that ensures fairness and addresses inequalities; ▪ to address evidence based interventions of health prevention, promotion and protection <p>In this perspective, the Legislative Decree 9 April 2008 n. 81 introduced in the Italian system a comprehensive discipline of protection of health and safety at work, which involved over the years the various central and local governments in a gradual and complex process of implementation.</p> <p>This path requires a constant attention by the various actors who, although from different perspectives and responsibilities, contribute to guarantee a set of protections suitable for the complexity of our productive and occupational system.</p> <p>Specific attention is dedicated to the constant evolution of organisational models and their impact on the modalities of performance of working tasks in different productive contexts.</p>
3. Main characteristics and objectives of the OSH-strategy(activity plan)	<p>The OSH objectives are part of the National Prevention Plan 2014-2018. It is one of the macro-objectives (macro obiettivi). There are four priorities for action upstream to the macro objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing the burden of disease ▪ Investing in the health of young people ▪ strengthen and confirm the common heritage of preventive practices ▪ Strengthen and put attention to vulnerable groups in the system ▪ Consider the individual and the populations in relation to their environment <p>Main objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of tools and systems about occupational risks and injuries 2. Strengthening coordination between institutions and the socio-economic and scientific-technical partnership 3. Improving the effectiveness of the control activities and compliance by recipients of the rules
4. Details of the strategy and activity plan	
Overview	Activities and implementation measures
Axis description ³	<p>Objective 1: Improvement of the knowledge of risks and work related diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementing the use of OSH surveillance systems already in place in all regions and autonomous provinces (such as the National Information System for Prevention SINP).⁴

³ In our descriptions we stuck to the original structure of the strategic document, because a categorisation of measures according to the four axes would not have been adequate to the structure and content of the strategy documents. Many activities and measures could not simply be assigned to one axis, but were overlapping.

⁴ Research activities: Action in support of the central risk factor surveillance system at work for the systematic detection of fatalities and a significant proportion of severe cases.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extending the activities of the Centro Operativo Regionale (COR) to detect cases of suspected occupational cancer and to improve the epidemiological surveillance activities through the use of the Occupational Cancer Monitoring system (OCCAM). ▪ Strengthening the monitoring of risks and work-related diseases, through the collection of health surveillance data and intensifying risk assessment to control risks and exposure to dangerous substances at the workplace (spreading, strengthening and use of exposure registers). ▪ Implementation of integrated information systems of the Ministry of economic development- Ministry of labour and social policies – the National Institute for the insurance against Accidents at work and the Regions related to safety of machines and installations, included the database on reporting the non-compliance of the labour installations to the related European directives <p>Objective 2: Strengthening coordination between institutions and the socio-economic and scientific-technical partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting regional activities and programs with the social partners, through memoranda of understanding between the public authorities, and in particular between regions, Regional Directorates of Labour and INAIL Regional Directorates ▪ Supporting training programs with regard to the role of safety representatives (RLS, RLST), especially for the manual professions (handicraft sector). ▪ Supporting programs and memorandum of understandings to identify and recognise occupational diseases addressed to Prevention Services of the ASL, occupational physicians, general practitioners, hospital physicians and the regional medical services of INAIL and INPS. ▪ Supporting mainstreaming OSH into education programs for all school curricula, enhancing learning models of knowledge and acquisition of skills and abilities, for the future workers (ex art. 37). ▪ Supporting companies to implement voluntary policies of social responsibility and to enhance existing good practices. <p>Objective 3 : Improving the effectiveness of the control activities and compliance by recipients of the rules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting the coordinated planning of supervisory activities. Development of integrated information systems to seek out supervisory activities and requirements. ▪ Improving the quality and consistency of supervisory activities by sharing control methodologies ensuring at the same time certainty and transparency of the administrative action. ▪ Adoption of computer-based systems that simplify the transmission of documentation and communication between citizens and enterprises, as provided in the Legislative Decree n. 81/08. ▪ Improving the quality and homogeneity of the regular checks of machines and installations. Developing control methods to guarantee substantial improvements in the safety of work equipment.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of a proactive approach of the ASL Services oriented to support employment, notably by facilitating access by citizens and enterprises to information and assistance through the development of internet technologies. ▪ Supporting the audit methodology to evaluate prevention programs adopted by companies. ▪ Implementing programs between the ASL Services and competent physicians focused on healthier lifestyles in order to prevent cardiovascular disease, cancer and chronic degenerative diseases in general and to improve the perception of the risks towards occupational diseases. ▪ Supporting the dissemination of self-assessment of safety levels in risk management by employers ▪ Implementing programs to evaluate the effectiveness of training. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoting programs in cooperation with social partners, INAIL and the Labour Directorate to prevent stress at work risks and improve workplace wellbeing with a focus on temporary and precarious workers. ○ Implementation of integrated control programs, promoting health and safety, communication, with priority given to the determinants of diseases and injuries, with particular reference to the improvement and development in all regions of the Plans of National Prevention in Construction and Agriculture, and the prevention of occupational cancers. ○ Implementation of specific cross-cutting strategies with the macro objective on "environment and health" with particular regard to the National Plan on Asbestos and Chemical Risk Prevention. ○ Supporting programs that empower work capacity of workers suffering from work-related accidents, diseases or serious chronic diseases.
5. Actors and stakeholders	<p>National strategies and programmes of prevention of accidents and occupational diseases are developed by the Steering and Evaluation Committee for Active Policies and the national coordination of surveillance activities related to health and safety at work.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Prevention (Ministero della salute, Direzione generale della prevenzione) coordinates the implementation of the National Prevention Plan 2014-2018.</p> <p>Participation of all institutions and social partners at national, regional and territorial level, both in the planning phase and in the operational one. Bodies involved are: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interiors, Autonomous Regions and Trento and Bozen Provinces, INAIL (Istituto nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro – Italian Workers' compensation Authority) and with the contribution of CNEL (National Council for Economy and Labour), Joint Committees and sectoral Bodies and Institutions.</p>
6. Resources and timeframe	<p>Budget: special grants: <i>The PNR has been recently approved by CIPE (Comitato Interministeriale per la Programmazione Economica) for an</i></p>

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	<p><i>overall amount of public funding of EUR 2.5 billion</i> ⁵ (for the period 2005 – 2007 440 million € were provided (240 mill € from the Committee for Economic Programming CIPE (Comitato Interministeriale per la Programmazione Economica), 200 mill € from regional health fund (fondo sanitario regionale))⁶</p> <p>Staff: no information</p> <p>Time frame: 2014-2018</p>
7. Evaluation/lessons learned	<p>Evaluation: regular evaluation by the responsible institutions themselves. Two evaluations are planned: one in the midterm of the runtime (2016) and one at the end (2018)</p> <p>There are two kinds of indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central indicators for central objectives, including both outcome indicators or early outcomes and output indicators of healthcare processes. 2. Regional indicators for specific objectives, including both outcome indicators or early outcomes and output indicators of healthcare processes. <p>Evaluation of the National Prevention Plan:</p> <p>La Conferenza permanente per i rapporti tra lo Stato, le regioni e le province autonome di Trento e Bolzano⁷</p> <p>Lessons learned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Central objectives have to include evidence based and person oriented action 2. Responsibilities both at national and regional level in the implementation of the objectives 3. Evaluation process including three major action steps: theoretical evidence (efficacy); monitoring and evaluation of interventions; impact on the outcome measure (effectiveness)..
Ex ante indicators for the years 2012 to 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Producing annual regional reports about the monitoring of risks and of work related diseases. ▪ Strengthen the role of safety representatives (RLS/RLST) ▪ Promotion of corporate social responsibility ▪ Prevention of risks due to organisational inconsistencies ▪ Mainstreaming OSH into education programs ▪ Reduction of the accident frequency rates with particular attention to serious and fatal injuries particularly in the agriculture and construction sector. ▪ Adoption of national and regional acts to ensure uniformity and transparency in supervisory and control systems and their monitoring
8. Relationship to EU Strategic Framework	<p>The objectives are partly related to some core aspects of the EU-strategy.</p>

⁵ Mission Innovation, Member participation. Italy. Retrieved 21.03.2017, from: <http://mission-innovation.net/participating-countries/italy/>

⁶ Piano nazionale de la prevenzione 2014 – 2018, p. 3. Available at: http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_2285_allegato.pdf

⁷ La Conferenza permanente per i rapporti tra lo Stato, le regioni e le province autonome di Trento e Bolzano. Available at: <http://www.trovanorme.salute.gov.it/norme/renderNormsanPdf?anno=0&codLeg=51787&parte=1%20&serie=>

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	<p>Ageing is referred in the priorities for action upstream to the macro objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Strengthen and put attention to vulnerable groups in the system <p>New and emerging risks: Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Stress (National Plan on work-related stress prevention) 5. Risks in the confined spaces 6. MSDs <p>Simplification of OSH legislation</p> <p>Better coordination of EU and international efforts to address OSH</p>