

The three principles of WIND:

- 1 Empower participants to take action to improve their own living and working conditions
- 2 Adopt low-cost local approaches
- 3 Support a step-by-step progress to implement and maintain improvements

Countries of intervention

WIND has been or will soon be implemented in the following countries:

Azerbaijan	Republic of Moldova
Benin	Mongolia
Cambodia	Nepal
Costa Rica	Philippines
Dominican Republic	Senegal
Honduras	Sri Lanka
India	Tajikistan
Kazakhstan	Thailand
Republic of Korea	Uruguay
Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Viet Nam
Mali	



WIND Beneficiaries

- Small-scale farmers
- Rural men and women whose main income or activity relates to agriculture
- Children working in agriculture
- Agricultural communities
- Producers' organizations
- Women's groups
- Technical/local and national government services in agriculture



Contact Information

International Labour Office,
Conditions of Work and Employment
Programme,
4, route des Morillons
Switzerland - 1211 Geneva, 22
Tel: +41 22 799 67 54
e-mail: travail@ilo.org
www.ilo.org/travail



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Work Improvement in Neighbourhood Development



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What is WIND?

WIND (Work Improvement in Neighbourhood Development) is a participatory and action-oriented training programme, based upon the WISE methodology. The training empowers those working in agriculture to undertake simple and low-cost actions to improve their working and living environment.



The success of WIND around the world results from the tangible benefits that participants gain, including increased productivity and an improved quality of life and work for themselves and their family.

The importance of WIND

Agriculture provides an income to over 1 billion people, making it the second greatest source of employment worldwide. In too many cases, the returns these workers derive from their labour are insufficient to meet their basic needs. Their work is generally heavy, their working hours very long, and they are exposed to difficult climatic conditions and hazardous pesticides. These problems are often compounded by poor living conditions, limited access to clean water and other symptoms of poverty.



The urgent need to improve the living and working conditions of 1 billion farmers is, in itself, sufficient motivation for implementing WIND. However, one can add to this the importance of the agricultural sector as a driver of both local and national economies. WIND emphasizes the link between working and living conditions and productivity. This makes it particularly relevant to supporting the continuing drive for increased agricultural productivity in the face of food crises and the recent world economic crisis.

WIND goals and strategy

WIND supports farming families in identifying, understanding and reducing the risks and obstacles they face in their day-to-day work. It goes beyond the 'workplace' approach to safety and health, to promote the welfare of the whole family and the community. It is therefore effective in addressing issues of child labour, the improvement of maternal welfare, and in boosting entrepreneurial activities.

The WIND training methodology

To implement a WIND programme, ILO works in partnership with one or more local or national organizations already active in the sector. Existing training materials are adapted to the local circumstances with simple pictures being used to illustrate the five basic technical areas:

- 1 Materials storage and handling
- 2 Workstation design and work tools
- 3 Equipment safety
- 4 Work environment and control of hazardous agents
- 5 Worker welfare and work organization



WIND training materials also incorporate wider messages on safety and health, nutrition and sanitation, maternity and child labour.

Once trained, the WIND facilitators, normally working as volunteers, train groups of farmers in WIND training seminars. Those farmers then pass on their knowledge to their neighbours.

During training, participants plan the improvements that they will make in their own workplaces and homes. WIND participants are later supported by their WIND trainer and fellow trainees to turn plans into action.

Before:



After:



An action checklist, photo presentations showing good local examples, and group discussions, provide farmers with concrete ideas for improving their living and working conditions using available local resources.