

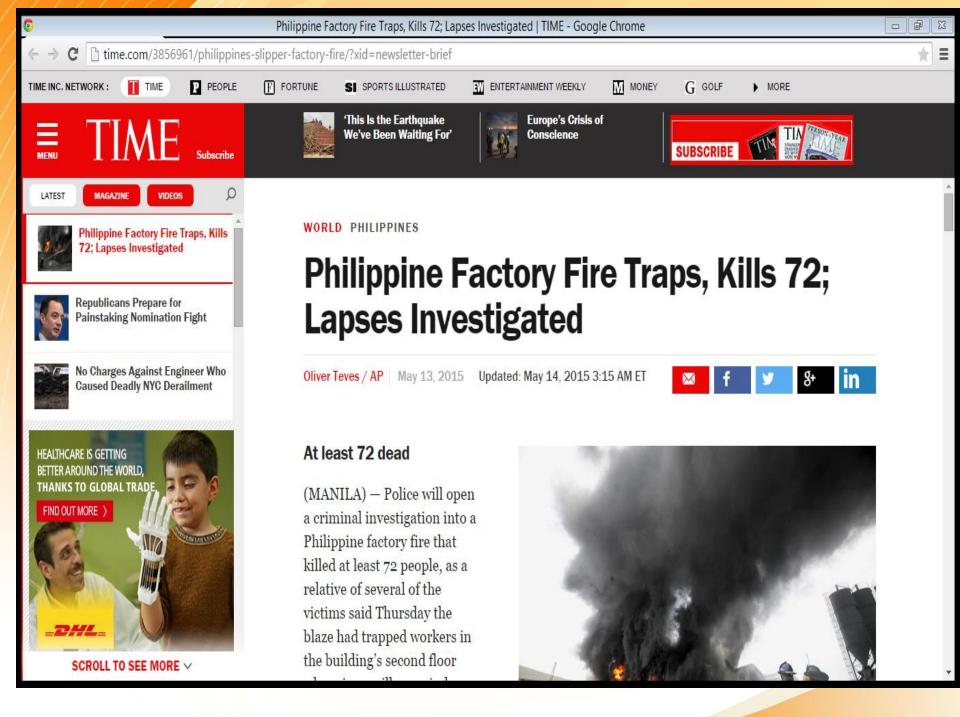


STRENGTHENING OSH TRAININGS: SAVE LIVES



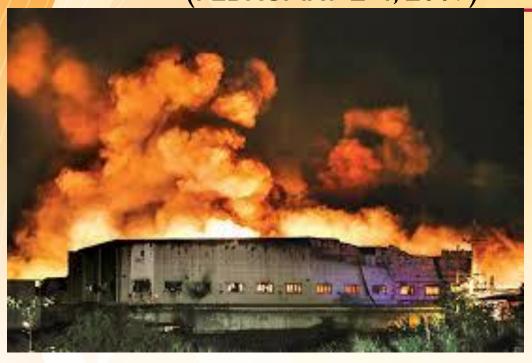
GONDOLA ACCIDENT 2011





HOUSE TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES, INC.

(FEBRUARY 2-4, 2017)







DECEMBER 27, 2017







2 die in Wednesday afternoon landslide in Baguio

By Dionisio Dennis, Jr.



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BAGUIO CITY -- Two construction firm employees died when the barracks they were staying in was carried away by a landslide caused by gushing waters along Sandico Sreet in Barangay Salud Mitra here around 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

Baguio City Police Office Station 3 chief Senior Inspector Julius Basinga identified the fatalities as project engineer Patrick Lachica, 23, of Beckel, La Trinidad, Benguet; and Hannah Jean Aragon, 22, Human Resources Department representative of the construction company currently building a condominium, and a resident of Happy Homes, in this city.

Lachica and Aragon were both employees of FCL Laranang Construction, the firm putting up the Mega Tower condominium at the accident site.

Based on initial investigations, Sherwin Corpus, a security guard at the construction site, said he went to the barracks to have coffee and ease himself from the cold weather. Thereafter he felt some movement on the ground and rushed out of the barracks. He said it was too late to save the two, as mud was already gushing with the structure at that time.

The two victims were buried in the mud.



Related Stories

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Dalian paragraph and amarganay raspansa

WHAT IF'S?

- the welder involved in the Kentex case have had training on hot work permit system;
- the workers knew about proper storing and handling of chemicals
- gondola workers were oriented on working at heights safety
- other workers knew about emergency evacuation plans?





Could training helped to avoid those accidents?

WE NEED TO KNOW

- What is Training?
- Processes involved?
- Design Elements
- Methology Considerations
- Levels of evaluation
- Good training management practices

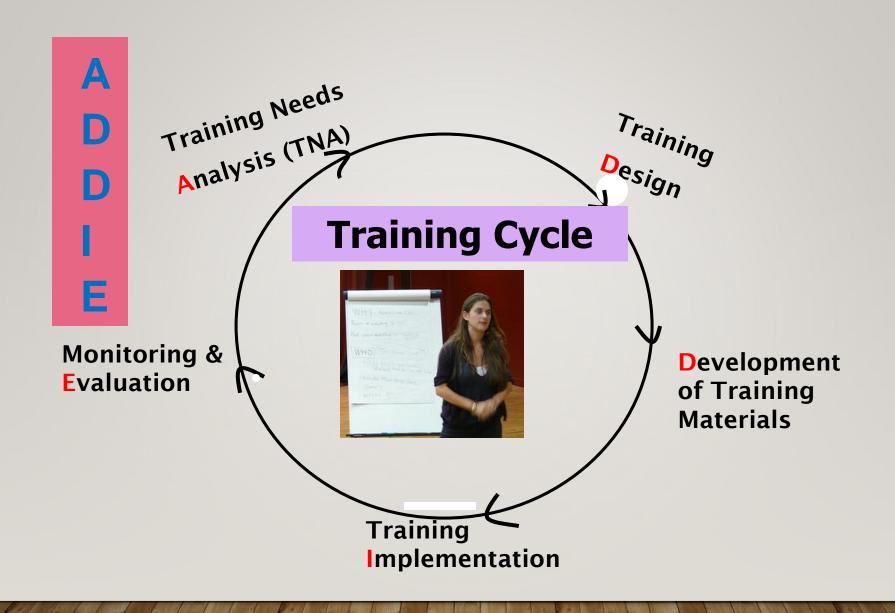




TRAINING IS....

- a learning intervention
- also a planned effort by a company to facilitate employees learning of job-related competencies
- Aims to improve match between job requirements and individual knowledge, skills, and attitudes.
- After training, the employee is able to master competencies and apply them to their day-to-day and other activities.
- Examples: Basic OSH, Construction Safety, Industrial Hygiene, Risk Management, Safety Audit





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TRAINING NEEDS ANALYSIS

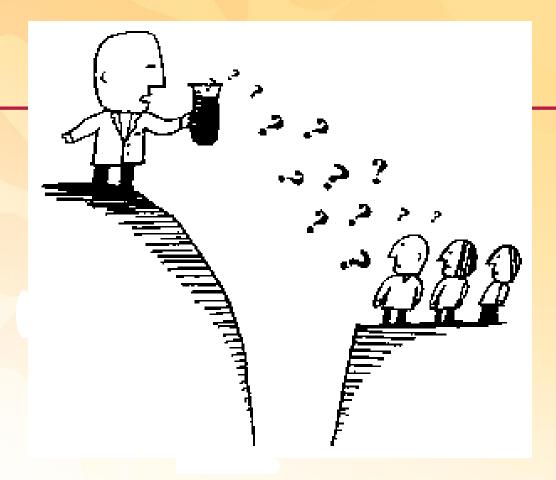
- Determines whether training is needed in the 1st place (can other interventions be more effective?)
- Training should be based on sound, clearly identified requirements
 - identify the problem
 - is training the best way to respond to the problem?
 - identify the learners, getting as much information as possible about them(age, position, years, of service, training background, etc.)



TRAINING NEEDS

- ■Gap between the present level of actual performance and the preferred performance that can be narrowed down through training.
- Necessary skills and abilities to be developed over time to improve performance.
- Serves to identify the gap between "what is" and "what it should be".





https://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/18801/title/The-Wholesale-Transformation-Of-Ignorance-Into-Fear/



TRAINING NEED VS. NON-TRAINING NEED

 Training Need –a gap between the desired and actual job performance that results from the lack of appropriate knowledge, skills, or attitude.

 Non-Training Need – a gap between the desired and actual job performance that results from the lack of appropriate support systems, structures or environment of the workers.



Common Data Collection Methods



OCULAR/OBSERVATIONS/WALK-THROUGHS





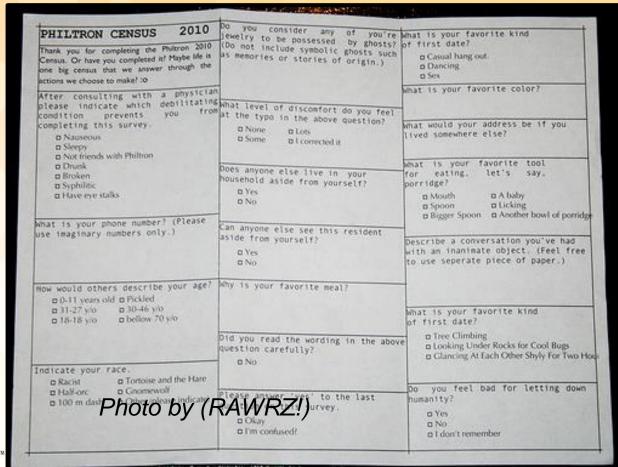
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS INTERVIEWS



Photo by Seiketsu



SKILLS ASSESSMENT SURVEYS





MARKET TREND RESEARCH





IF AND WHEN TNA WAS NOT DONE...

- Get as much info about the learners
- Talk to other trainers
- Be early for the session
- Take a look at the pre-registration data and the sign-in documents
- Do surfacing and leveling of expectation
- Be equipped with much more than the session/s might entail





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TRAINING DESIGN

Course Outline

- Must identify good, sound objectives
 - define the **learning objectives**
 - determine best (most appropriate)
 methods of training
 - selecting the best tool





LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Statements of desired outcomes necessary to close the gap between the actual and desired KSA contributing to job performance.

Two Types:

- Terminal Objectives
- Enabling or Specific Objectives



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Terminal or over-all objective

 Highest level of KSA that learners are expected to accomplish at the end of the course. What they are able to do after going through the training (expected outcome)

Enabling or Specific Objectives

 Learning steps that the learner must undergo to accomplish the terminal objective



EXAMPLES:

Training: Basic Occupational Safety and Health (BOSH)

Terminal Objective:

At end of the five-day course, learners will be able to recognize workplace hazards, and their specific effects to the human body; discuss the range of control measures appropriate for each hazard and show basic skills in identifying hazards.

Enabling or Specific Objective: (Session 6: Machine Safety)

At the end of session 6, participants will be able to identify hazards associated with the use of machineries, the effects to the worker, and the measures to prevent the machines from exerting harm on the worker.



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DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING MATERIALS

- Conversion of the Course Outline to a complete set of materials. May include:
 - lesson plans
 - learner materials workbooks, hand-outs
 - audiovisual aids –slides, flip charts, etc.
 - tests-pre-and post-tests
 - evaluation sheets
- Other activities making arrangements for the course, selecting the resource speaker/s and facilitators, etc.



STEPS IN COURSE DESIGN

- Clarify limitations of the course
- Use the learning objectives as guide
- Arrange the objectives into a logical learning sequence



STEPS IN COURSE DESIGN (2)

- Determine content
 - What do the learners want to know?
 - What do they need to do?
 - What specific knowledge or skills will help them achieve the learning objectives



WHAT IS/ARETHE GAP/S? HOW CAN I CLOSE IT/THEM?





STEPS IN COURSE DESIGN (3)

- Identify the best methodology
- Develop or purchase the support materials
- Do a pilot of the training.
- Implement the next round based on the results of the pilot.



TRAINING METHOD

- A process, technique or approach which a trainer uses in training.
- Two common types:
 - Traditional Written exercise; Lecture/rette; Questionnaires/Self-Assessment; Simulated training; Workshop; Demonstrations; Group discussions; Role plays, etc.
 - Technology-based Training Methods computer-based; e-learning; webinars; virtual reality; webcasts



TRAINING METHODS IN A CONTINUUM

Low Participant Involvement

High Participant Involvement

PEDAGOGICAL

Trainer - Centered

Group Interaction
Processing

Group-Centered

ANDRAGOGICAL

. Shall Group Readin dure *Ségulsion

Case Histories Pole Lay

Structured Intensive Group Country of the Charles o

LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT

WETEND TO REMEMBER





TRAINING METHODS

Principles on Choice of Methods

Each training method have comparative advantages and disadvantages

There is no such thing as THE training method

Choice of method rests on the good judgment of the trainer for as long as objectives are met



FACTORS IN CHOOSING TRAINING METHOD/S

- Group composition
 - Age
 - Background
 - Position in the organizations
 - Learning styles
- Program objectives and content
- Available facilities, resources, time, etc.



COMMON METHODOLOGIES USED IN OSH TRAININGS

- Active Lectures
- Small Group activity (workshop)
- Big group discussions
- Case studies
- Role plays
- Site Visit or Simulation
- Use of AVPs



ADDE



TRAINING **IMPLEMENTATION**

Trainer Roles:

- As resource speaker and facilitator
- Take care of logistics
- Keep records of learner progress
- Evaluate training as it occurs
- Evaluate instructor performance
- Make adjustments when needed



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MONITORING & EVALUATION

Reasons for evaluation:

- Determine effectiveness
- To decide whether or not to continue the course



TYPES OF EVALUATION (AS TO SOURCE)

- Learner evaluation
- Instructor evaluation of the training after each segment
- Third-party evaluation
- Field evaluation



LEVELS OF EVALUATION

Level I: Reaction

how participants in the **program** react to it sometimes called **customer satisfaction** measurement

Level 2: Learning

extent to which the participants changed their attitudes, increase knowledge, and/or increase skill as a result of attending the program



LEVELS OF EVALUATION

Level 3: Behavior

the extent to which a change in behavior has occurred as a result of the training program.

Level 4: Results

-the final results that occurred because the participants attended the program. It measures the **business impact**. It can include increased production, decreased costs, reduced frequency and/or severity of accidents, reduced turn-over and the like



CHALLENGES

- Client wants "short cuts"
- Client only after certificate and not the learnings that go with the training
- High expectations but little support given
- Special groups needs special consideration
- Millennials versus Gen X, and Y
- Use of technology- internet, social media



EXAMPLES OF RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

- Database
 - Directories of participants
 - Resource speakers and their respective competencies
 - Evaluation results
- Fielding of support staff to all training activities
- Continuing evaluation of resource speakers and training activities
- Quality management system being put in place
- Explore alternative forms of delivery-as on-line courses
- Client customer consultations in design and delivery



OSH TRAININGS ARE EFFECTIVE AND CAN SAVE LIVES ESP WHEN THEY RESULT TO

- Change in better and safer practices at the workplace
- Attitudes towards OSH are changed- not an expense but a necessity for productivity
- Business profits from said positive changes



ONE OF THE MORE CONSUMMATE OSH TRAINERS...



- Active partner in the First GKK
 Award held by the OSHC-DOLE
- A lively speaker in some controversial OHS topics
- Hard-working and wiling to lend a hand
- Networks well with other groups and organizations
- WE MISSYOU, LARRY!

