

Background Limited budget in road safety projects generate a need to seek alternative funding for road safety with such mechanism which enable to achieve expected outcomes of road safety programmes without giving additional costs to government and tax payers.

Methods The research strategy is exploratory of a number of documents which related with road safety programmes, road financing, road safety financing, and social investments.

Results Managing funding in road safety using business-like approach rather than a government's social responsibility is considered as second generation of road funds (Robinson, 2008; Brushett, 2005). There could be commercial style road safety organisation/council/committee with strong public support for better road safety management and affordable road financing (Heggie, 2003). Road safety could be improve significantly if the interventions are carried out since preventive area. Preventive area is mostly seen as a public good. To make preventive area attractive to private sectors is to see preventive area as a merit good. The interventions are intended to improve safety level in an area of high social need and supported by evidence of efficacy. Impacts of interventions could be measured accurately. There is a saving, particularly for government, because of lower cost of the interventions and transactions.

Conclusions The effective funding for road safety is affected by timing of the interventions. Interventions which are conducted at prevention stage will give great impacts, comparing with other stage of road safety. Thus, funding which intended for this stage will give effective results. Beside of timing, funding mechanism should consider involvement of private sectors with outcome orientation.

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SAFETY MANAGEMENT IN SEAPORTS AND LOGISTIC CHAIN AND CONTAINER GASES AS AN OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY RISK

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.756

Background Occupational safety management includes awareness and prevention of risky situations, and maintenance of safe working environment. From an occupational safety perspective a seaport contains several critical interfaces because it is a shared workplace where employees represent many different organisations. An occupational safety risk in seaports and logistics operations is fumigants used in goods transported in containers. Reports of health impairments suffered among persons who have opened fumigated containers are reported from several countries.

Objective The use of fumigants is an appropriate way to protect goods during transport and storage. Problems arise when transport documents do not make any record of fumigation, the containers are not labelled with warnings, and the persons handling the containers are unaware of the health risks. It is thus critical to raise awareness of the health risks of fumigation and create preventive measures.

Results In our recent collaborative networks ("Work safety culture – port as a communal workplace", "National operation model and work safety protocol for prevention of container gas risks", "Cargo securing working group") we have contributed to the aims of increasing awareness of occupational safety risks at seaports and the importance of shared safety culture by producing easy-to-access learning material and occupational safety

guidelines; by inviting different authorities and stakeholder organisations to collaborative workshops to discuss the risks, prevention methods and best practices; and by enhancing international collaboration and information sharing.

Conclusions Sharing information about fumigation and cargo securing risks, and creation of a shared safety culture in collaboration between the different organisations that are involved in handling containers and the goods they contain are critical issues for safety in logistic operations.

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CONSENSUS AND CONFLICT MODELS IN HEALTH POLICY MAKING

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.757

Implementation of the WHO Safe Community Program at local level includes an equity approach. Of interest is therefore, how well typologies on community organisation consider the needs for vulnerable and deprived groups in the community. Several models have been developed and implemented. Newer refined models have to consider problems in a multicultural context to a greater extent. Power, empowerment and critical consciousness are central concepts in community organising. Top-down models does not fully serve the interest of safety among deprived and expelled groups. One way is to make conflicts of interest much more transparent. Instead of consensus models a model based on Alinsky's conflict model "social action" could better challenge the conflicts of interest in the community.

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SYSTEMATIC SAFETY AND SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT ON FARMS

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.758

Background The problems and risks are diverse in farming, which threaten safety and security on farms. Currently, there is little information how farm safety and security management is integrated into management on farms. The objective in this PhD study was to increase the understanding of systematic safety and security risk management applied to farms. Special attention was paid to the usability of risk management, the effectiveness of safety and security risk management, and the sustainability management on farms. Farm business security risks are risks, which threat the business continuity and sustainability on farms. These farm security risks include food production safety risks like human and animal diseases, farm economic crisis, water pollution and eutrophication caused by farming, asset risks like fire accidents, water and energy interruptions and farmers' serious occupational health problems all have exacerbated the special importance of risk management on farms. More information is needed on farm business continuity and supporting farms in systematic risk management as a holistic and practical manner. This dissertation presents new tools and applications for systematic risk management on farms.

Methods The study was a mixed method research. Systematic review of the literature, two surveys and case studies were conducted to identify safety and security risk management approaches in agriculture. Risk management aspects of a national