

OHS LEGISLATION ON OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

- OSHA (2001) - a semi-autonomous division within MLEYD **mandated to promote, oversee and enforce workplace H&S** (yet to be officially recognised)
- **Relatively well-developed legislation & authorities** to ensure H&S at the workplaces,
- **Ill coordinated and weak implementation** (cuts across labour, health, water and sanitation, environment, industries, agriculture, mining, tourism, etc) => limited admin capacity and human and financial resources (+ ineffective use of available resources).
- **No unified enterprise registry/ coordinated system to collect relevant data** that would facilitate an understanding of OHS complexity => informed policies => assist with planning and carrying out of labour inspection.

AVAILABLE DATA ON OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

- Hugely **underestimated** with reporting **limited** to the workers covered by the system - those largely working in the **formal sector** (around a tenth of workplaces are registered)
- **Widespread environmental hazards** and under-developed preventive activities - especially in the **informal sector** and in **SMEs** where the majority of the work force is employed
- Workers - **lack information about their rights**, about access to mechanisms to enforce them, often unaware about OHS issues and remain vulnerable to occupational injuries

INSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS OF MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (LGA)

- **DxD:** Labour has not decentralised but some labour units (inc. OSHA) have their own decentralised arrangements
- **No formal links** between central, regional and district labour/OSHA offices; or with Councils/ LGAs that are central to monitoring and regulating places and spaces where informal workers and enterprises are located
- **Limited links** between PMO-RALG and OSHA/MLYD at central level in ensuring OHS related policy directives are implemented at LG level; or in coordinating various bodies at the LG level
- **Lack of horizontal and vertical coordination** between central and local government departments that have jurisdiction over various aspects of health and safety
- **Lack of institutionalised communication** between LG and informal workers
- **Poor dissemination of public information** (laws, policies, regulations, by-laws...)
- **Insufficient regulation** of privatised services