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.