**NORMAN KHOZA**
**AUDA-NEPAD: SENIOR OSH SPECIALIST**

AUDA-NEPAD
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

# Importance of Capacity building to support OHS initiatives in the SADC Region

# AUDA-NEPAD

- AUDA-NEPAD is a technical body of the African Union (AU)

- NEPAD is an AU Development Programme, adopted in 2001, Lusaka, Zambia,

- Aimed at poverty alleviation and promotion of economic growth and sustainable development.

- 31st AU Assembly on the transformation of NPCA into AUDA-NEPAD, in 2018: Mauritania

# AUDA-NEPAD MANDATE

## 01
**Strengthen** capacity of African Union Member States and regional bodies; **Advance** knowledge-based advisory support
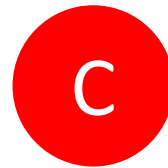
**N**

## 02
**Coordinate** and **Execute** priority regional and continental projects to promote regional integration towards the accelerated realisation of Agenda 2063

**R**

## 03
**Serve** as the continent's technical interface with all Africa's development stakeholders and development partners

**C**

## 04
**Undertake** the full range of resource mobilisation

**G**

**AUDA-NEPAD**
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

# Occupational Health and Safety

**Good OHS** → Good business (healthy workforce equates to good production).

Good business for the workers, families, communities, industries and economy of the country
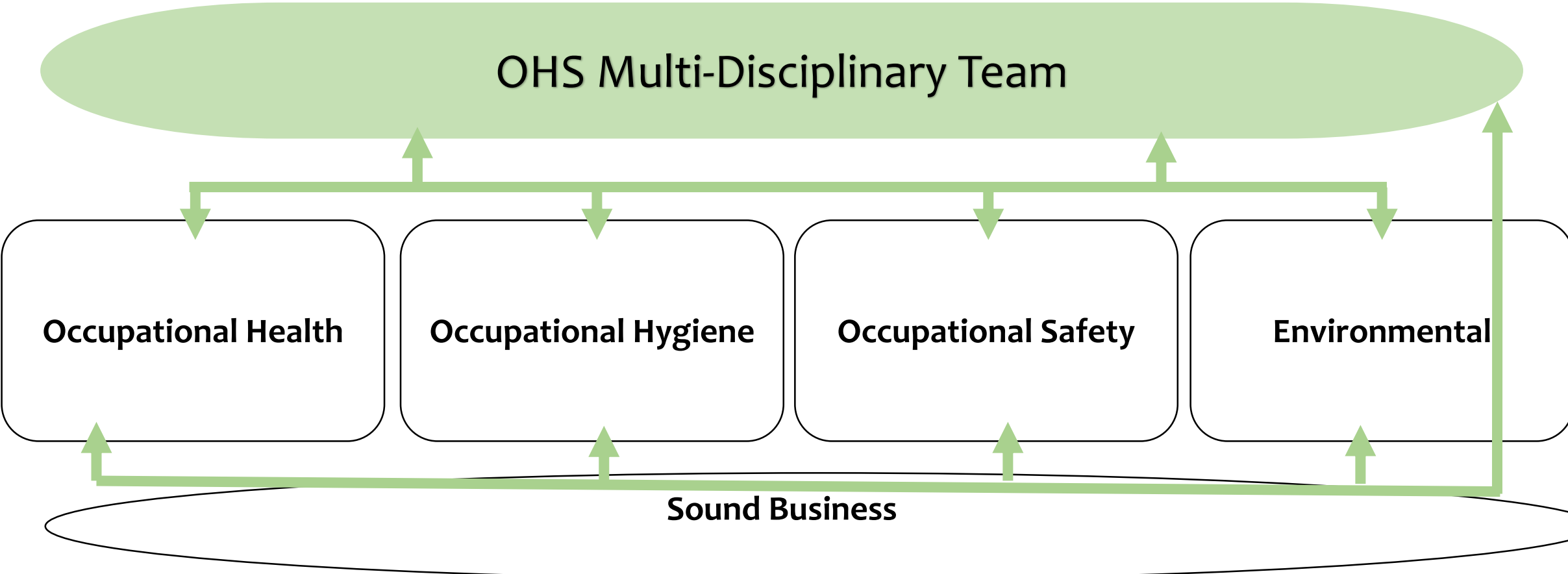
## OHS Multi-Disciplinary Team

| Occupational Health | Occupational Hygiene | Occupational Safety | Environmental |

**Sound Business**

# Agenda 2063 Aspirations and Goals: "Our Rallying Call"

| Agenda 2063 Aspirations | Agenda 2063 Goals mapping | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development** | *Goal 4:* Transformed economies and Job creation | *Goal 1:* A high standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing for all citizens | *Goal 2:* Well educated citizens & skills revolution underpinned by science, technology & innovation | *Goal 7:* Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities |
| | *Goal 5:* Modern agriculture for increased production & productivity | *Goal 3:* Healthy and well-nourished citizens | | |
| | *Goal 6:* Blue/Ocean economy for accelerated economic growth | | | |
| **2. An Integrated Continent, Politically United, based on the Ideals of Pan Africanism and the Vision of Africa's Renaissance** | *Goal 8:* A United Africa (Federal or Confederate) | | *Goal 9:* Continental financial and monetary institutions established and functional | |
| | *Goal 10:* World class infrastructure criss-crosses Africa | | | |
| **3. An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human rights, Justice and Rule of Law** | | *Goal 11:* Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice & rule of law entrenched | *Goal 12:* Capable Institutions and transformative leadership in place | |
| **4. A Peaceful and Secure Africa** | *Goal 13:* Peace, security and stability is preserved | | *Goal 15:* A fully functional and operational African Peace Security Architecture | |
| | *Goal 14:* A stable and peaceful Africa | | | |
| **5. Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics** | | *Goal 16:* African cultural renaissance is pre-eminent | | |
| **6. An Africa whose Development is people-driven, especially relying on Potential offered by its Women & Youth & well cared for Children** | | *Goal 17:* Full gender equality in all spheres of life | | |
| | | *Goal 18:* Engaged and empowered youth and children | | |
| **7. An Africa as a Strong, United &** | *Goal 19:* Africa takes full responsibility | | | |

# AFRICA MINING VISION KEY ISSUES

## Economic

- Weak and volatile commodity prices.

- Governments face pressure to renegotiate fiscal terms and contracts.

- Low geological mapping.

- Infrastructure gap.

- High mineral dependence.

## Social

- Slower economic growth, job losses and downsizing

- Rising poverty and inequality.

- Low investments in education, healthcare and social inclusion.

- Tensions between governments, mining companies and host communities.

## Health and Environmental

- Occupational health and safety of mineworkers and community wellbeing.

- Inability to recognize occupational hygiene hazards

- Addressing existing environmental impacts of mining.

- Deep-level hard rock mining to find new deposits creates new safety and environmental issues.

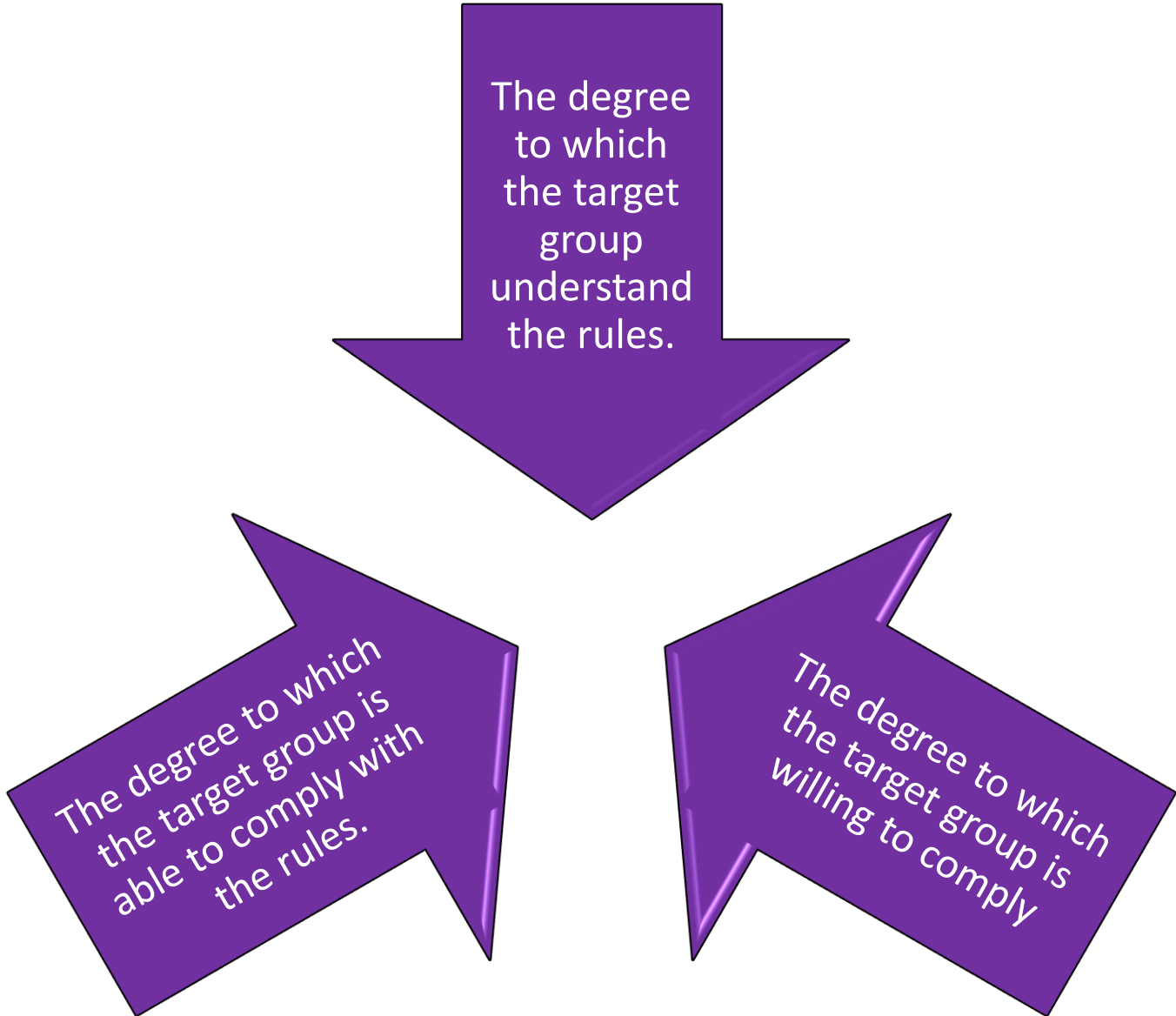- Environmental costs of mining are rising.

## Political Economy and Geopolitics

- New wave of trade protectionism.

- Persistence of fragile states, weak institutions and resource-driven conflict.

- Geopolitical uncertainty leads to higher risk aversion.

- Political transitions and policy stability.

- Climate change and broader geopolitical shift to *green* development.

# CHALLENGES THAT WARRANTED THE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- The scourge of TB in the region, as it was compounded by the high-prevalence of occupational lung diseases.

- Inspectors limited knowledge on inspections, occupational hygiene, incidents and accidents investigations, etc.

- Inspectors' inability to providing comprehensive advisory services to mining and non-mining industries *(Advise, inspect and enforce).*

- *Misdiagnosis and poor treatment rate of TB patients in Lesotho-waste of limited TB drubs and over-burden of TB patients.*

- *Importance of soft skills and understanding the common objectives and bigger picture*

**AUDA-NEPAD**
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

# REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCES

The degree to which the target group understand the rules.

The degree to which the target group is able to comply with the rules.

The degree to which the target group is willing to comply

OECD identified 8 reason - non-compliance:

- Failure to understand the law.
- Collapse of belief in law.
- Procedural injustice.
- Costs of regulatory compliance.
- Deterrence failure.
- Incapacitation of those regulated.
- Failure of persuasion.
- Failure of civil society.

# OH IN AFRICA: SAIOH MEMBERS
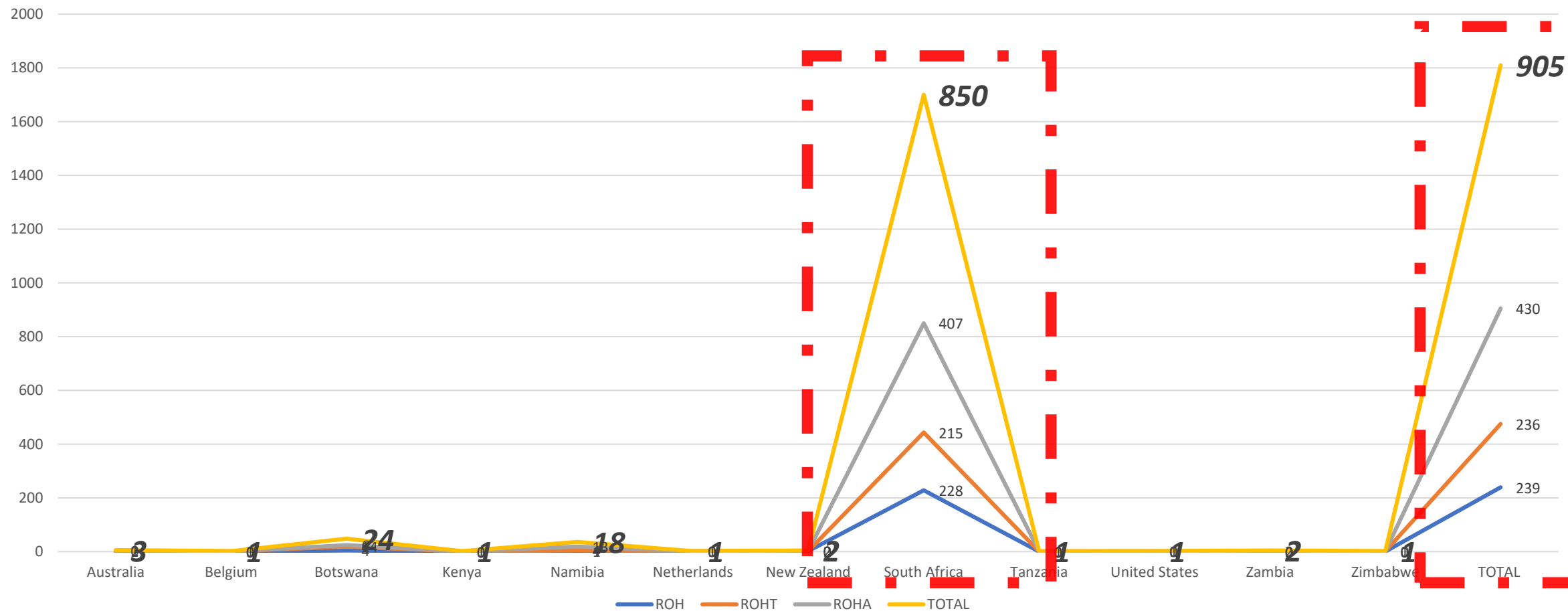
# SAIOH STRATEGY

**SAIOH 2020-2025 Strategic Objectives:**

- To maintain and ensure SAIOH's relevance in creating workplaces free of health risks in the African context.

- To embrace the application and use of 4IR and digital technologies in Occupational Hygiene Practice.

- To preserve professionalism and ethical professional practice amongst Occupational Hygiene practitioners.

- To develop and build the SAIOH brand in the African context, locally and abroad.

- To contribute to improve training and continuous development of the Occupational Hygiene Profession in the African context.

- To provide and maintain good governance and administrative practices within SAIOH
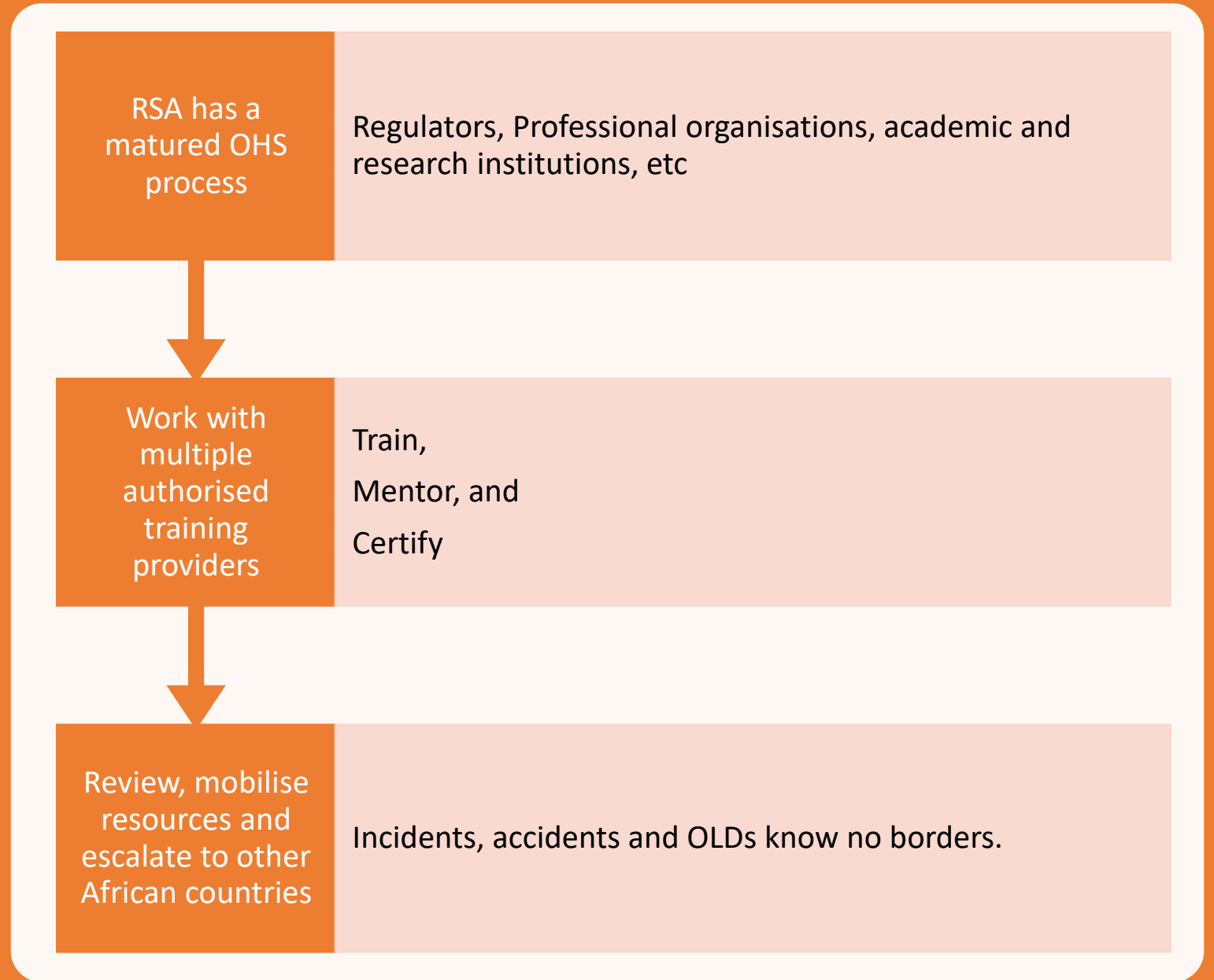
# IMPLEMENTATION AND PROGRESS

## AUDA-NEPAD Partnered with the Departments, SAIOH, NIOH, WHWB, Universities

| No. | Training | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | TOTAL |
|-----|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1 | Inspectors | 16 | 49 | 40 | 71 | - | 25 | **201** |
| 2 | Occupational Hygienists | 17 | 18 | - | 34 | 13 | 30 | **112** |
| 3 | Doctors and radiologists | 18 | 19 | 26 | 28 | 59 | 8 | **158** |
| 4 | Nurses | - | - | - | 48 | 78 | - | **126** |
| 5 | HealthWISE | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | **21** |
| 6 | COVID19 | - | - | 449 | 50 | - | - | **499** |
| 7 | Research | - | - | 55 | - | - | - | **55** |
| 8 | XRD& Nanozen Training | | | | | 24 | 10 | 34 |
| 9 | OSHIS | - | 10 | - | 11 | 12 | | **33** |
| *TOTAL* | | *72* | *96* | *570* | *242* | *186* | *73* | *1239* |

AUDA-NEPAD
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

# CONTINUOUS TRAINING NEEDS AND APPROACH

| RSA has a matured OHS process | Regulators, Professional organisations, academic and research institutions, etc |
|---|---|
| Work with multiple authorised training providers | Train, Mentor, and Certify |
| Review, mobilise resources and escalate to other African countries | Incidents, accidents and OLDs know no borders. |

- Africa is not:

- Rather it's:

# THANK YOU
# INKOMU
# OBRIGADO
# شكرا