

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**Allah will not change the state
of a nation, unless they
first bring about the change
within themselves**

**Al Quran
(Sura Al Ra'ad, Ayat 11)**

**PAKISTAN ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY, LEGISLATIONS
AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES.**

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Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997 – PEP Act

Definitions of some important Terms.

- Pakistan Environmental Protection Council
- Council established under PEP Act
- 35 Federal Representatives
- Chairperson - Prime Minister
- Chief Ministers,
- Federal Ministers and Government functionaries

Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997 – PEP Act

Definitions of some important Terms.

- non-officials members- inter alia:
- Chamber of Commerce and Industries
- Chamber of Agriculture
- Industrial Associations
- Trade Unions
- Perhaps it is not mandatory to have representative of Industrialists & PEC

Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency

- An agency established under PEP Act to:
- exercise powers and perform the functions assigned to it under the PEP Act,
- Headed by Director General,
- Has sectoral Advisory Committees
- Generally It has a balanced composition, including **PEC**, CCI, **Trade Unions** and Active Environmental NGOs.

Provincial Environmental Protection Agency

- An agency Established under PEP Act.
- Headed by Director General.
- For the assistance of Provincial Agency,
- Sectoral Advisory Committees,
- from various sectors,
- including NGOs from various sectors,

Environmental Tribunal

- Means Environmental Tribunal constituted
- To try violators of the provisions of the Environmental Act.
- These will have specified jurisdiction,
- can proceed
- Under Pakistan Penal Code,
- with powers equivalent to Session Court.

Emission Standards

- The permissible standards
- Established by the Federal Agency
- or a Provincial Agency
- for the Emission of:
- Air Pollutants,
- Noise,
- and for discharge of Effluent Waste

Hazardous substance

- **A** substance or mixture of substances,
- Which, by reason of its:
- Chemical activity,
- Toxic, Explosive, Flammable, other characteristics,
- **Causes**, or is likely to cause an adverse environmental effect

Adverse Environmental Effect

- Impairment of,
- **Damage to the Environment. Includes:**
- impairment of, or damage to,
- **Human health and safety;**
- **Biodiversity,**
- **Property, Pollution;**
- **Any other adverse environmental effect**

WASTE

- **Any substance or object**
- **to be discarded or disposed of; Includes:**
Solid, Liquid, Gases waste,
- **Industrial, Agricultural waste,**
- **Municipal, Hospital waste,**
- **Used polyethylene bags,**
- **Incineration Residue**

Hazardous Waste

- **W**aste which is or which contains:
- **A** hazardous substance,
- or which may be prescribed as
- hazardous waste,
- And includes hospital waste
- And nuclear waste

Industrial Activity

- **Any operation or Process for:**
- Manufacturing,
- Making,
- Formulating,
- **And all activities concerning:**
- Industrial or
- **Commercial purpose**

Industrial Waste

- Waste resulting from an industrial activity

Agricultural Waste

- Waste from:
- Farm and agricultural activities,
- Use of fertilizers,
- Pesticides etc

Hospital Waste

- Waste from **M**edical supplies
- **M**aterials of all kinds,
- **W**aste blood,
- **T**issue, **O**rgans,
- **F**rom **H**ospitals,
- **C**linics and **L**aboratories Waste

Municipal Waste –

- **Sewage, Refuse, Garbage,**
- **and Waste** from abattoirs, **Sludge,**
- **Human excreta** and the like.
- **Nuclear Waste** means:
- **Waste** from nuclear reactor, or a nuclear plant, or any other nuclear Energy system, **whether or not, such waste is radioactive**

EFFLUENT

- **A**ny material in **S**olid, **L**iquid or **G**aseous
- form **D**ischarged from
- **I**ndustrial activity –
- slurry,
- suspension
- or vapour

Adverse Environmental Effect

- Impairment of **D**amage to the Environment.
- It **I**ncludes:
- **I**mpairment of,
- **D**amage to, **H**uman health and safety,
- **B**iodiversity,
- **P**roperty.

Occupational Health, Safety and Environment (OHSE)

- Are multi faceted disciplines.
- These are concerned to:
- Improving,
- Preserving,
- Protecting Health,
- Safety of the worker or an employee,
- and the environment of the work place.

(Definition - 1950 to 1995)

Occupational Health, Safety and Environment (OHSE)

- an “Occupational health should aim at: the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations;
- the prevention amongst workers of departures from health caused by their working conditions;

1995 – WHO - ILO

Occupational Health, Safety and Environment (OHSE)

- The protection of workers in their employment from risks resulting from factors adverse to health;
- The placing and maintenance of the worker in an occupational environment adapted to his physiological and psychological capabilities;
- To summarize, the adaptation of work to man and of each man to his job."

1995 – WHO - ILO

General Position of OHSE

- WHO estimates only 05- 10 % workers of Developing countries;
- 20 – 50% workers of the industrialized countries have access to basic standards of occupational Health Services (**OHS**).
- Averagely, 10-15 % workers are said to have access to basic standards of occupational Health Services (**OHS**).

General Position of OHSE

- ILO and WHO report, that due to
- **Avoidable** fatal or major or minor accidents,
- **Injuries**,
- **The lay off** of the workers;
- **There is a loss of 04-05 % of GDP**;
- **02.00** million work-related **deaths** in **2000**.

Why Legislation (s) ?

- The major reasons for setting comprehensive and compact policies and regulations for OHSE,
- Are the laws of the land, religious ethics, cultural compulsions;
- Extra Economic and social security burden on the state, industrialists, entrepreneurs.

Why Legislation (s) ?

- The social aspect is the
- **Partial or complete incapacitation of the worker.**
- In **our country ruining the whole family.**
Because ,
- In our country one person supports avergely **ten** family members.

Advantages Of having OSHE Law

- **It is the funbdamental right of every citizen, to have**
- **A very safe and**
- **Healthy working place**
- **and environment.**

Advantages Of having OSHE Law

- **Comprehensive and compact law (s) will result in the better understanding:**
- **Between worker or the working organizations,**
- **The unions / assoicviations;**
- **The state, enterpirze,**
- **entrepreneur**
- **and the employers.**

Advantages Of having **OSHE** Law

- This will be symbiotic.
- **Benefits:**
- **Worker with** maintenance of their **health**;
- The organization or the entrepreneur with more **economical** improved and **quality production**;
- because workers will be regular
- and there will less **loss /wastage.**

Implementation /enforcement of **OHSE** laws

- Pakistan is not lagging behind in the implementation /enforcement of OHSE laws. OHSE legislations, regulation in Developing countries, are the not so old.
- **Eurpoen Agency** for Safety and Health at work place was founded in **1996**.
- In **United Kingdom** Health and Safety Act was enacted in **1974**.

Implementation /enforcement of **OHSE** laws

- In **United States of America** Occupational Safety and Health Act was enacted in **1970**.
- In **1978**, through an act of parliament, **Canada** created / established “Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and safety”.

CONCEPT OF **OHSE** IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

LAWS TO ADDRESS **OHSE**

- These are sets of basic principles,
- to be followed,
- both by the employees
- and employers
- to help ensure a safe working environment.

CONCEPT OF **OHSE** IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES LAWS TO ADDRESS **OHSE**

- Occupational Safety and Health
Act **1970 – USA**
- Occupational Safety at Work
Act **1970 – Indonesia**
- Health and Safety at Work
Act **1974 – UK**
- Occupational Safety and Health
Act **1994 – Malaysia**

AREAS – FIELDS OF OHSE LAWS

- **Ergonomics**
- **Participatory Ergonomics**
- **Hazard Analysis**
- **Hazop**

AREAS – FIELDS OF OHSE LAWS

- **Industrial Hygiene,**
- **Process Safety Management,**
- **Psychology**
- **Toxicology**

AREAS – FIELDS OF OHSE LAWS

- Definitions of some new terminology:
- **Ergonomics**
- A branch of science, dealing with the
- design of equipment intended to
- maximize productivity
- by reducing operator fatigue and discomfort.

AREAS – FIELDS OF OHSE LAWS

- Definitions of some new terminology:
- **Participatory Ergonomics**
- Are the programs based on the
- knowledge and the expertise of employee
- for the maximum involvement
- of employees / co-worker workers.

AREAS – FIELDS OF OHSE LAWS

- **Participatory Ergonomics**
- Programme(s) generally result in improved:
 - Procutivity,
 - Quality of Work /Product,
 - Morale, Safety and Comfort,
 - Working Conditions

AREAS – FIELDS OF OHSE LAWS

- **HAZOP**
- Stands for:
- Hazard and Operability - Hazard and Operability Study.
- Hazard Operational Analysis.
- Hazards and Operability Analysis –
- Hazards Analysis Technique for systems, hardware, procedures

AREAS – FIELDS OF OHSE LAWS

- **HAZOP**
- Started in 1974 after an explosion in a
- Chemical Plant in Flixborough, UK in 1974,
- killing 28 people.
- Reason diagnosed was lack of a systematic review of modifications.
- Mostly concerned to Petroleum / Oil industry

Government Organizations In Developed Countries Looking After OSHE

- **Australian Safety and Compensation Council,**
- **Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety,**
- **European Agency for Safety and Health at Work,**
- **Health and Safety Executive – UK,**

Government Organizations In Developed Countries Looking After OSHE

- **International Labour Organization**
– **United Nations,**
- **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health- US,**
- **Occupational Safety and Health Administration - US**

Initiatives of the World Health Assembly

- By a resolution in April, 2007, the Forty-ninth World Health Assembly endorsed WHO's global strategy for occupational health for all; and urged Member States; to devise national programmes on occupational health programmes for all workers, and particularly for high-risk sectors, vulnerable groups and underserved populations.

SALIENT FEATURES OF GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION ON WORKERS' HEALTH 2008-2017

- **To devise and implement policy instruments on workers' health.**
- **To protect and promote health at the workplace.**

SALIENT FEATURES OF GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION ON WORKERS' HEALTH 2008-2017

- To improve the performance of and access to occupational health services.**
- to provide and communicate evidence for action and practice.**
- To incorporate workers' health into other policies.**

SALIENT FEATURES OF GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION ON WORKERS' HEALTH 2008-2017

- **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**
- A well-coordinated effort of society as a whole, under government leadership and with substantial participation of workers and employers.
- A combination of actions, adapted to national specificities and priorities, to meet the abovementioned objectives.

SALIENT FEATURES OF GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION ON WORKERS' HEALTH 2008-2017

- **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**
- Establishment of a network of Collaborating Centers for Occupational Health and in partnership with other intergovernmental and international organizations; to implement this plan of action by:

SALIENT FEATURES OF GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION ON WORKERS' HEALTH 2008-2017

- **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**
 - 1. Providing leadership to international efforts on workers' health,**
 - 2. Engaging in partnership and joint action where necessary with ILO**
 - 3. And other organizations of the United Nations system,**

SALIENT FEATURES OF GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION ON WORKERS' HEALTH 2008-2017

- **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**

4. Organizations of employers, trade unions and other stakeholders in civil society and the private sector;
5. Setting standards for protection of workers' health, providing guidelines, promoting and monitoring their use, and contributing to the adoption and implementation of international labour conventions;

SALIENT FEATURES OF GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION ON WORKERS' HEALTH 2008-2017

- **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**

6. Articulating policy options for framing national agendas for workers' health based on best practices and evidence;
7. Providing technical support for tackling the specific health needs of working populations and building core institutional capacities for action on workers' health;

SALIENT FEATURES OF GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION ON WORKERS' HEALTH 2008-2017

- **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**

- 8. Monitoring and addressing trends in workers' health;**
- 9. Establishing appropriate scientific and advisory mechanisms to facilitate action on workers' health at global and regional levels.**
- 10. Progress in implementing the plan of action will be reviewed and monitored using a set of national and international indicators of achievement.**