

30.07.2019

Report:

Workshop on Emerging and
Contemporary Occupational Safety
and Health Risks

Prepared by:

OSH Pro Services Administration





Your ref:

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2019/JKUAT/WS/Rep/1

Foreword

A very important issue in occupational safety and health management is the understanding of new and emerging risks. New and emerging risks bring about new challenges to both the employers and the employees, and need to be addressed quickly in order to be able to mitigate the effects of the risks identified. This requires cooperation between different stakeholders so that information on the new and emerging risks becomes understood and knowledge gained be shared appropriately.

This report summarises the proceeding of a workshop on new and emerging OSH risks which was held in Kenya, and was organised and conducted by OSH Pro Services in collaboration with Institute of Energy and Environmental Technology (IEET), Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT).

The workshop, officially opened by the Director of the IEET/JKUAT on behalf of the DVC Academic Affairs, was attended by OSH professionals from the different sectors, OSH researcher and students, university teaching staff, and representative from the Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services (DOSHS).

26 September 2019

Executive Summary

The workshop was organised by OSH Pro Services in collaboration with Institute of Energy and Environment Technology, JKUAT and was hosted at SAJOREC conference facilities. The objective of the workshop was to deliberate on new and emerging OSH risks in local workplaces, and on what would be the most appropriate management measures, and start a discourse on strategies which will contribute in countering the risks, so as to mitigate the eventual negative effects. The workshop proceeding lay down some groundwork for further research, allowing for making contribution in policy-development.

There were presentations from different local and international experts. The topics covered included:

- Terrorism at workplaces: Emerging mental health risk
- Adequacy of work environments in public dispensaries and health centres
- Sedentary lifestyle prevalence among workers in Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation in Kenya
- New and emerging risks of chemicals (NERCs) in occupational health
- Addressing challenges of emerging risks
- Promises and perils of platform economy – OSH challenges and opportunity

The presentations were followed by discussions on new and emerging risks, identifying appropriate risk management measures. Several emerging risk form different sectors including public transport, telecommunication, agriculture and other were identified and discussed.

For the implementation of the identified risk management measures, due to the precarious nature of some the tasks/works discussed, there is need for cooperation between the responsible national authority (DOSHS) and other stakeholder. Strategies for implementation and communication are necessary in order to ensure effective implementation. Short-term and long-term policies which will support and ensure continued cooperation between the stakeholders are necessary.



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List of abbreviations

DOSHS	Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services
DVC	Deputy Vice-Chancellor
IEET	Institute of Energy and Environmental Technology
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
MODERNET	M onitoring trends in O ccupational D iseases and tracing new and E merging R isk in a N etwork
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NITA	National Industrial Training Authority
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
WBV	Whole body vibration
WC	Waist Circumference
WHtR	Weight-Height Ratio
WRD	Work related diseases



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1 Introduction

A very important issue in occupational safety and health management is the understanding of new and emerging risks.

1.1 Workplace and risks

Workplace risk assessments identify the risks, and subsequently the risk management measures to put in place. The more one understands about the risks, the better one becomes prepared. However, work/working conditions changes over time, so does the workforce, the management and knowhow. Such changes may bring about challenges not earlier considered. Assessing work situations in order to identify new and emerging OSH risks is thus crucial.

By understanding new and emerging risks, existing OSH strategies can be put to test to assess how well they address the emerging risks. Plans can then be modified such that the strategies are made more robust, or the risks reviewed, and so, better managed. This will contribute in ensuring the best possible outcomes.

1.2 New and emerging OSH risks^{1,2,3}

New and emerging OSH risks are those which were previously unknown, normally resulting from implementation of new work processes, new technologies and even new workplaces. Changes in the social or organisational set up may result in new risks. Novel scientific knowledge or changes in public perception may result in long-standing issues to manifest as new and emerging risk.

Further, known, contemporary OSH issues could change, and become emerging risk. An increase of the risk level can be due to increasing hazard level, or increase in the likelihood of exposure to the hazard in terms of exposure level or number of people exposed. It could be that the seriousness of effect of the hazard on those exposed is worsening, or the number of people affected increasing. New methods of exposure measurement/estimation could signal unprecedented exposure levels, making the risks becoming emerging risks.

1.3 Objectives of the workshop

The objective of the workshop was to deliberate on new and emerging OSH risks in local workplaces, and on what would be the most appropriate management measures. The envisaged outcome of the workshop was not to solve every workplace risk, but highlighting on new and emerging risks, and start a discourse on strategies which will contribute in countering the risks, so as to mitigate the eventual negative effects. The results of the workshop proceeding lay down some groundwork for further research that can be conducted at the University or other research institutes, and in so doing, allowing for making contribution in policy-development.

¹ <http://www.osha.europa.eu/en/publications/reports/7807118> (Accessed 17.08.2019)

² <http://osha.europa.eu/en/publications/reports/6805478> (Accessed 17.08.2019)

³ http://osha.europa.eu/en/publications/reports/TE3008390ENC_chemical_risks (Accessed 17.08.2019)

2 Summary of the presentations

Presentations were given by both local and international expert speakers. Various topics were presented. For the complete presentations, kindly visit:

<https://conference.oshproservices.org/workshop-2019-presentations/>

2.1 Terrorism at workplaces: Emerging mental health risk

Presented by Salma Bashir, Psy.D candidate, University of Southern California.

The presentation, which started with a short history of acts of terrorism in Kenya, was meant to highlight mental health challenges on aftermath of terrorism attack on workplace.

Workplaces are vulnerable to terrorism due to the large congregation of people, especially in the urban areas. Attacks on workplaces get more attention, and are seen to represent an ideology different to that of the terrorists, are a soft target compared to military bases and foreign embassies. Attacks at workplace disrupt routine functioning of organisations, and nations.

Workplace terrorist attacks are acute stressors, and while they may be shorter in duration compared to chronic stressors (e.g. socioeconomic status, work-life balance), they are potentially more psychologically devastating and have long-term effects. Study found that coping strategies of Kenyans included support and debriefing groups, religious counseling, turning to family and friends for support.

Workplace violence is associated with negative work attitudes including among others, job dissatisfaction, lowered organizational commitment, turnover intentions, increased job neglect, decreased job performance, reduced productivity and absenteeism.

Dealing with workplace terrorism - Psychological first aid immediately after the terrorist attacks; employee assistance programs to offer psychological support to individuals; preparedness training (evacuation, resiliency skills, first aid, etc.); psychotherapy; spiritual therapy; referrals to psychiatrist; and enhancement of security.

2.2 Adequacy of work environments in public dispensaries and health centres

Presented by Patrick K. Njogu, Nyeri County Health Department

This presentation was on study conducted to assess the adequacy of work environments in public dispensaries and health centers in Machakos County. The study showed non-compliance with a number of OSHA 2007 provisions, leading to risks of different work-related ailments.

Non-compliances identified included: insufficient ventilation, poor lighting, workplaces not build according to regulatory requirements.

Because of the non-compliances, there was risk of transmission of air-borne diseases, and risk of musculoskeletal conditions.

The inadequate work environment is as a result of lacking enforcement and standards for provisions implementation. It was recommended to ensure building of workstations fulfilling the regulatory requirements, and effective workplace inspections.

2.3 Sedentary lifestyle prevalence among workers in Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation in Kenya

Presented by Richard M. Njue, Post-graduate candidate, Inst. of Energy and Environmental Technology, JKUAT.

Sedentary lifestyle is on the increase in Kenya. Sedentary worker (white collar jobs) risk developing non-communicable diseases (NCD) and musculoskeletal problems. NCD affect 27% of workers in ages between 30-70 years. There is therefore need for policy and program development to encourage physical activities inside and outside the workplaces in order to improve work productivity.

A study aimed at investigating prevalence of sedentary lifestyle among staff in an agriculture and livestock research organisation showed that, there was no encouragement to lead an active work life. There was stagnation in policy and program development regarding providing ergonomic solutions, and no active programs to counter sedentary work.

There was no advocacy on the part of the management on the importance of policies and programs to mitigate effects of sedentary lifestyle among workers. Female workers were considered to have higher sedentary prevalence. The high number of respondents of both gender with Waist-Height ratio (WHtR) >0.5 and Weight Circumference (WC) $>88.9\text{cm}$ for females and $>101.6\text{cm}$ for male was indicative of high sedentary prevalence among workers. WHtR increased with income ($p=0.516$) and had an influence on fatigue and muscle soreness after day's work ($p=0.657$). There was a positive correlation between respondents age and waist circumference ($P=0.365$). Respondents' physical activity reduced as they advanced in age ($p=0.001$) and as their earnings increased.

The study unveiled high sedentary lifestyle prevalence among the research organisation workers. Further research needs to be carried out to reveal the impacts of this high sedentary lifestyle and its consequences for both employer and employee.

2.4 New and emerging risks of chemicals (NERCs) in occupational health

Presented by Dr. Nicole Palmen, Senior toxicologist/hygienist, Netherlands Institute for Public Health and the Environment.

The presentation was to introduce occupational health new and emerging risks, with main focus on chemicals.

Started with giving the definition of emerging risk, and mentioned proactive (exposure first) and reactive (disease first) systems of looking at emerging risk. Reports show that it takes long time from identification of new risk to putting in place risk management measures.

Examples of new risk of some chemical substances include, butter flavouring (deacetyl) which when inhaled cause life threatening lung disease; use of Indium titanium oxide in LCD screens, solar cells, cause alveolar lung fibrosis; Tricresylphosphate (TCP) in jet oil results in neurological effects aerotoxic syndrome. New emerging risk concerns may stem from illegal use of a product, new uses, new exposure scenario, new risks, changed exposure level, and exposure levels above occupational exposure limit values (OELs). Worker who may be at risk include those working in food flavouring, hair-dressers, in production of flat-panel LCD screens, sandblasting of textiles, cockpit and cabin crew.

The methodology of determination of emerging risk start with signal detection through data mining, followed by evaluation where strengthening and confirmation of the signal is conducted, and going from signal to action through risk communication, research, and putting in place appropriate risk management measures. A semi-quantitative impact analysis method for scoring risk applies a 5-levels impact and likelihood matrix to assess the impact.

Among types of early warning systems, include clinical watch system, spontaneously collected reported cases, hypothesis generation from database on health and exposure effects and epidemiological research, and biological effect monitoring.

2.5 Addressing challenges of emerging risks

Presented by Dr. Lode Godderis, Professor of occupational medicine, research and development, The Katholieke Universitet, Leuven, Belgium.

This was a presentation to address challenges of identifying emerging risks, highlighting on different alert systems. The alert systems are generally to be used to collect information; raise alert to stakeholders; and use collected data to trigger timely preventive actions. The following alert systems were discussed:

1. Compensation-based
Case reported for compensation; evaluation by experts; alert to new work-related disease (WRD) which leads to work workplace interventions.
Advantage: Built on existing infrastructure and resources; stable funding.
Disadvantage: Criteria for reporting (insurance-based) can limit WRD identification.
2. Comprehensive system
Different reporting schemes for different WRDs (THOR-GP; OPRA; SWORD; EPIDERM; SIDAW). Here, physicians report cases seen in their practice; a statistical determination done form a database; alert to new WRD; national preventive strategies put in place.
Adv: Large set of data available; nationwide scope intervention.
Disadv.: Motivation of reporters to participate; lack of exposure assessment, and resources.
3. Sentinel system
There is a network of physicians; suspected case of new WRD is detailed investigated and evaluated by experts; alert to new WRD; workplace intervention.
Adv.: Focus specifically on new WRD; there is detailed exposure assessment; and the work-relatedness evaluated by experts.
Disadv.: Motivation to participate and resources; lack of visibility.
4. Public health system
Involves monitoring health of general population; extract work-related data; alert to new WRD; public health authority put in place preventive strategies at public health level.
Adv.: Large set of data; has ability to trigger intervention at public health level.
Disadv.: Data on work-relatedness not always of high quality; motivation of reporters

All the systems have strongpoints and drawbacks. Complementary systems should thus be implemented. Stakeholders should take into account the national occupational health context and look for examples from other countries; encourage international exchange of data.

“...when it comes to occupational health, you need to be vigilant, pickup signals and look for causes.”

2.6 Promises and perils of platform economy – OSH challenges and opportunity

Presented by Dr. Yogindra Samant, Chief medical officer, Directorate of Norwegian Labour Inspection.

This presentation highlighted on the challenges faced by workers, authorities and other stakeholders due increasing move towards implementation of platform economy (PE).

Typical examples offline service in platform economy include professional driving, cleaning services and food delivery, while online services include desk-jobs like translation, web-designing and proofreading. The salient features of PE are that, one uses digital platform, there is a non-standard employment and an apparent absence of traditional employer.

The tasks in PE are mainly the same as in traditional workplace economy, however, digital platform facilitates work-on demand when needed in just the required amount. Hazardous exposure is not changed, but responsibility for OSH is at best becomes unclear, and in the worst case it remains absent. Fragmented OSH responsibility can lead to increased risk for injuries and diseases.

PE is an example of atypical work, which is employment relationships that do not conform to the standard or "typical" employment conditions such as full-time job, regular work, mainly one employer over a long period of time. Increase in atypical work is associated with negative OSH consequences as well as weakening of the regulatory framework.

There are many questions for the OSH authority: who is an employee/employer? Who is responsible for OSH? Who/how will risk assessment be conducted?

Following action points are proposed:

- Engage in collaboration beyond the traditional tripartite organisations in targeting specific challenges
- Developing global OSH standards for platform work, and OSH coalition
- Application of Big data, Algorithms and Machine Learning principles for smart regulatory interventions
- Extended collaboration with ILO, and other global institutions

3 Summary of discussions

A number of new, and emerging risks were identified and discussed, mostly for small businesses and the self-employed in transport, telecommunication, and agricultural sectors. Other sectors identified include shoe shiners (*Cobras*), kitchen work in restaurants and in printing.

3.1 Transport sector

The transport sector was identified as important in relation to new and emerging OSH risks. Different groups were identified as subjected emerging OSH risks, and these include:

1. Motorcycle “taxis” (*Boda Boda*) with over 1.2 million riders according to the safety organisation⁴, is an important sector in relation to emerging risk. The risks involved in this sector include exposure to exhaust fumes from motor vehicles; long periods of exposure to heat (from the motorcycles); whole body vibration (WBV); exposure to noise over extend periods; potential violence from clients.
2. Taxi drivers as service providers attached to different internet platforms. Many of them work for up to 18 hours on daily basis. Long working our can result in fatigue, loss of concentration, and hence increasing risk the risk of accidents. This is an emerging risk as the numbers of the service providers is increasing.
3. Workers in *Jua Kali* garages come in contact with oils from the vehicles they work with. Used motor oil is contaminated with heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, chromium, arsenic, and organic compounds such as dioxins, benzene and polycyclic aromatics. Skin contact is a major exposure route for these workers. The number of such garages is increasing.
4. Car-care, with spraying painting of designs on the public transport vehicles has been steadily increasing. Here the workers are at risk of exposure to di-isocyanates which known have asthma causative effects.
5. Police officers manning different urban road posts are at increasing risk of exposure to ultra fine particulate as constituents of fumes from motor vehicles. The increasing number of such Police posts, as a consequence of increasing issues on matters of security, elevates the number of those at a risk of exposure.

3.2 Telecommunication sector

Telecommunication sector is also relevant in connection with emerging OSH risk due to the increasing number of workers. There are number of centres for digital workstations, internet cafés, mobile phones selling and repair booths, etc. Some of the digital workstation form part of platform economy. The Government initiative, *Ajira Digital Program*⁵, which is intended to provide access to online jobs for a million young men and women testifies to the increasing number of platform economy work, and emerging OSH risks. Several OSH issues were identified in this sector, including:

1. Sedentary work
2. Ergonomic challenges with workers sitting for long working hours.

⁴ https://bak.co.ke/?page_id=38 (Accessed 17.08.2019)

⁵ <https://www.ajiradigital.go.ke/home> (Accessed 17.08.2019)

3. Long hours of exposure to non-ionising radiation could have effect on both the skin and the eyes of the workers.
4. For call centres, exposure to noise is an important issue.

3.3 Agricultural sector

Exposure to chemicals in the agricultural sector is an old age occupational health challenge as reported that between 2008 and 2013, Kenya imported over 54,500 tonnes of pesticides⁶.

Other OSH risks mentioned in connection with emerging risk in agricultural sector include vibration due increasing use of machinery, biological hazards, and musculoskeletal disorders due to the repetitive nature of the work and working in awkward postures.

3.4 Other sectors

Other area of interest mentioned during the discussion include:

1. Exposure to chemicals among “Cobras” (shoe shiners) from the shoe polishes used. The shoe shiners sit for many hours in awkward sitting positions. The number of the shoe shiners in on the increase especially in the Nairobi city area.
2. Kitchen workers in restaurants and other eateries. Risks in this sector include exposure to smoke and oil fumes from frying, heat, long hours of standing.
3. Increasing number of graphic designs and printing shops. Again, here the main concern is exposure to chemicals. Although some of the printing work is done electronically, printing on, for example, T-shirts and other profiling items, textile shopping bags, is done manually.

⁶ Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources (2014). KNIP for the Stockholm Convention on POPs. Available from: <http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NationalImplementationPlans/NIPTransmission/tabid/253/ctl/Download/mid/8065/Default.aspx?id=16> (Accessed 21.08.2019)

4 Risk management options and policy development

Among the objectives of the workshop was to start a discourse on the risk management options to mitigate the effects of the identified challenges, and thereafter work towards long-term management policy.

4.1 Risk management options

Table 1 below presents the new/emerging risk as were identified during the workshop. Risk

Sector	Immediate risk management measures options
Transport	<p>Improving awareness on safety through information dissemination among the motorcycle riders/drivers, Jua kali mechanics, and car spray painters.</p> <p>Consideration of practical modification such as insulating the motorcycles in order to protect the riders from the exposure to heat.</p> <p>Organisational measures to control exposure to exhaust fumes for Police offers manning the control station.</p>
Telecommunication	<p>Improving awareness through training.</p> <p>Strategic plans to ensure proper workplace ergonomics for the online workers.</p> <p>Encouraging online workers to do stretching exercises/activities during worktime.</p>
Agricultural sector	<p>Increasing understanding of sectoral OSH challenges, herewith exposure to chemical and biological agents and WBV, etc. through training.</p>
Other sectors (Shoe shiners, kitchen workers, printing work)	<p>Improve OSH awareness through dissemination of information on chemical hazards and ergonomics.</p> <p>Promotion of good sitting positions through demonstration by relevant safety authority and other stakeholders.</p>

4.2 Implementation strategies and communication

The emerging risks identified during the discussion were mostly from work that is also mostly precarious. The precarious nature of the sectors mean that it may be challenging to reach the workers in formal arrangements like training workshops and seminar. There is therefore a need to devise methods of dissemination of information in order to reach the target audience.

Comprehensive work that will involve identifying and engaging the different stakeholders is essential. The relevant authorities, interest organisations, welfare groups, and any other relevant parties can be involved and work on a plan forward.

Local campaigns covering several sectors simultaneously could be conducted. Such an endeavour could be well be coordinated by DOSHS through the County OSH officers. The advantage with the County OSH officers is the possibility to reach the workers at grassroots level.

Other authorities such as the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) could be involved as a partner.

Central/County government initiatives working with youth and women employment and empowerment, and some consultancies working in public services could also be invited to be part



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of the campaigns. Involvement of welfare groups and volunteer organisations, professional associations can be good support for the work.

4.3 Policy development

There is need for development of policy by the relevant authority which will ensure effective cooperation with the stakeholders and interest/welfare organisations. Policies regarding regular campaigns as part of the working paradigm meant to provide safety services to those sectors with precarious work situation should be priorities.

For the sectors such as the Boda Boda and the online work where very many young men and women are recruited into, those associations and other organs working towards prevention of exploitation and abuse, should look into forming policy of cooperation and support with workers organisations and relevant authorities.

Long-term policies such as ensuring chemicals used in different sectors meet the classification and labelling consistently with the requirements of Global Harmonised System for classification and labelling. Other long-term policies on for examples ensuring reduced emissions from motor vehicles are put in place.

The research topics suggested in section 5 of this report, when put into practise would support creating of relevant solution s to some of the challenges mentioned.

5 Recommendations and action points

Below are some recommendations on follow-up of the workshop proceedings, and other recommendations by some of the workshop facilitators.

5.1 Follow-up on identified risks: Potential areas of research work and policy development

Following are areas where research work can be considered:

Sector	Specific area of concern	Potential research areas
Transport	Boda Boda riders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the level of WBV, and potential effect on health of the riders. Determination of the level of exposure to motor vehicles exhaust fumes, and to noise in the urban areas, and the eventual health effects of such exposure. Effect of long-term exposure to heat on the health of the motorcycle riders
	Taxi driver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects of long working hours on the psychosocial well-being of the drivers.
	Jua Kali garage workers/Care-care (spray-painting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of air pollutant in the workplace atmosphere in relation to occupational exposure limit values of specified chemical substances. Assessment of the nature of the chemical products to determine the content of substance of very high concern (e.g. carcinogenic or sensitizing substances), and the potential hazards of using such products.
Telecommunication		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The degree and health effects of extended exposure of workers to non-ionising radiation. Is sedentary lifestyle a concern among workers within the telecommunication sector such as proprietors of internet cafés
Other sectors	Shoe shiners Spray painters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of level of exposure to hazards chemicals among shoe shiners, spray painters, and other small business. Strategies for control of exposure to hazardous chemicals to workers in small business, and the self-employed.

5.2 International cooperation

The presenters made a number of recommendations including:



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1. Considering joining MODERNET⁷, the network of experts working with emerging OSH risks. This was an invitation by the Dr. Lode Godderis, who is the Chair of the organisation.

MODERNET was founded in 2008 as a collaboration between academic centres investigating occupational disease and work-related ill health incidence in a few EU countries. The objective of the network includes development of new techniques for discovering trends in occupational and work-related diseases and tracing new and emerging risks, with objective to develop a network for exchange of knowledge on, and setting the basis for comparative evaluation and development of new techniques to enhance the information on trends in occupational diseases, on discovering and validating new occupational health risks more quickly and use of modern techniques to discuss and disseminate information.

Other experts from outside EU can also join the network.

2. Dr. Yogindra Samant, member of the Nordic group on Future of work, made a suggestion on creation of course in connection with the Nordic Institute of Advance Training in Work Environment (NIVA)⁸ that would address issues related to new and emerging risks and encouraged consideration of such a training.

⁷ For more information on MODERNET, kindly visit: <https://www.modernet.info/>

⁸ <https://niva.org/>



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Appendices

Appendix 1: Workshop program



Workshop on
Emerging and Contemporary Occupational Safety and Health Risks
Venue: SAJOREC, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology,
Main Campus, Juja
30 July 2019

Program		
0830	Registration	
0845	Welcome to the Workshop	Dr. Charles Mburu, JKUAT/Abdulqadir Suleiman, OSH Pro Services
0900	Opening of the Workshop	Prof. Robert Kinyua, DVC Academic Affairs, JKUAT.
0915	JKUAT Research (3 presentations)	Dr. Mburu et al (JKUAT)
0945	Terrorism at workplace: Emerging occupational mental health risk	Psy D-Cand. Salma Bashir, Univ. S. California
1015	Scenario building and risk characterisation	Mr. Abdulqadir M. Suleiman, NLIA/OSH Pro Services
1045	New and emerging risks of chemicals (NERCs) in occupational health	Dr. Nicole Palmen, Netherlands National Inst. for Public Health and the Environment
1115	Workshop work design and structure	Abdulqadir M. Suleiman
1130	Coffee break	
1145	Discussion 1: Local emerging/contemporary risks challenges in workplaces and risk characterisation. Risk management measures options for the identified emerging/contemporary risks	All groups
1230	Lunch break	
1315	Promises and perils of platform economy – Occupational safety and health challenges and opportunities	Dr. Yogindra Samant, Directorate of Labour Inspection, Norway
1345	Addressing challenges of emerging risk	Prof. Lode Godderis, The Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium/ Chairman MODERNET
1415	Discussion 2: Recommendations and communication strategy for risk management measures for the identified risks	All groups
1515	Coffee break	
1530	Group presentations	Groups leaders
1630	Summary and action points	OSH Pro Services/JKUAT
1645	Evaluation	OSH Pro Services/JKUAT
1700	General Information/Round up	JKUAT/OSH Pro Services
1715	Farewell	



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Appendix 2: List of WS facilitators



**Workshop on
Emerging and Contemporary Occupational Safety and Health Risks
Venue: SAJOREC,
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT)
Main Campus, Juja
30 July 2019**

Facilitator	Topic
Dr. Charles Mburu <i>et al</i> Institute for Energy and Environmental Technology JKUAT	JKUAT Research on OSH (3 presentations)
Psy D-Cand. Salma Bashir University of Southern California USA. Bamburi Clinic	Terrorism at workplace: Emerging occupational mental health risk
Mr. Abdulqadir M. Suleiman, Chief Engineer, Chemical safety Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority	Scenario building and risk characterisation
Dr. Nicole Palmen, Occupational Hygienist, Netherlands National Institute for Public Health and the Environment	New and emerging risks of chemicals (NERCs) in occupational health
Dr. Yogindra Samant, Chief medical officer, Directorate of Labour Inspection, Norway	Promises and perils of platform economy – Occupational safety and health challenges and opportunities
Dr. Lode Godderis, Professor of occupational medicine and Director Research and Development The Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium Chairman of MODERNET (Global network for emerging risks)	Addressing challenges of emerging risk

Appendix 3: Materials used during the discussion on new and emerging risk.

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Table 1: Identification of emerging /increasing contemporary risks, potential management measures and characterisation					
Emerging OSH risk <i>Describe OSH challenges/issues (new emerging issue or contemporary one increasing, nature of impacts, etc.)</i>	Sector(s) of the economy <i>Which sector/type of workers most impacted.</i>	Risk characterisation (categorisation) <i>Assign a category to the risk identified that would support prioritisation. Support your characterisation.</i>	Potential risk management measures <i>What are the immediate measures that can be put in place to counter the risk in order to promote workers safety/health</i>		
Issue 1					
Issue 2					
Issue 3					
Issue 4					
Issue 5					

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Table 2: Implementation strategies, benefits and the future

Emerging OSH issue	Description of potential OSH strategic action and/or policy <i>Overcoming challenges, recommendations, communication strategies</i>	Expected OSH benefit(s) <i>Anticipated outcome, opportunities of the action/policy implementation</i>	Long-term consideration <i>Make a potential headline for OSH in 2030. How jobs could have changed.</i>
Issue 1			
Issue 2			
Issue 3			
Issue 4			
Issue 5			



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Process guidelines

Discussion 1: Identification of emerging /increasing contemporary risks, potential management measures and characterisation (Fill in Table 1)

1. Describe OSH challenges/scenarios (new emerging risk or contemporary ones on the increasing). Try to identify 3-5 challenges.
2. Identify the sector most likely to be mostly relevant for the challenges.
3. Prioritise the different scenarios. Decide on three most important risks, and rank them as 1-2-3.
4. For the most important (1-2-3) describe the most appropriate and immediate management measure(s) that can be put in place, at workplace level, to control the risk. Be as detailed and concrete as possible (do not just say, e.g. provide training; provide PPE).

Discussion 2: Implementation strategies, benefits and the future (Fill in Table 2)

1. For risks 1-2, identify possible challenges beyond the workplace management that can have impact on the risk (increasing risk level/persistence of the risk)
2. Discuss possible action/policy (beyond workplace management) that can be applied to challenges in 1 above: how to overcome the challenge, make recommendations, suggest communication strategies, etc
3. Identify the benefits that can be gained, realisation of opportunities, by implementing the action(s)/policy(ies) suggested in 2 above.
4. Pick one of the two actions/policies and explain how would you foresee the future. Make a "future" headline on the issue, showing how the risk would have changed.

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Your ref:

Our ref:
2019/JKUAT/WS/Rep/1