



# **Vision Zero – Working towards a Zero Harm approach**

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# **Vision Zero – Working towards a Zero Harm approach**

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# IOSH and its members

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## The Chartered body for safety and health professionals

- 47,000+ members in around 130 countries
- Networks worldwide and across industry sectors
- 180,000 delegates in over 70 countries trained each year
- Providing free tools and resources for businesses
- Impactful research for evidence-based practice
- Campaigning on occupational cancer
- Influencing government and business
- A thought leader on safety and health issues



# WORK 2022

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## The professional body leading the way

- **WORK 2022** is IOSH's five-year strategy
- Launched in April 2017, it has three broad areas of work

### Enhance

We will lead, promote and support a credible profession, which saves lives and has a positive impact on an organisation's reputation and results

### Collaborate

We will build strategic partnerships through collaboration, forging mutually beneficial relationships with organisations

### Influence

We want to empower professionals and businesses to address local issues and have a greater influence and impact globally



# Our collaborations

Working with others to create safer, healthier workplaces

## Collaborate

We will build strategic partnerships through collaboration, forging mutually beneficial relationships with organisations



# What is Zero Harm?

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Zero harm refers to an approach to occupational safety that has been adopted by many workplaces.

The goal of a zero-harm approach is to operate a workplace without exposing an individual to injury through the implementation of safe work systems.

Zero-harm approaches are linked to exceeding safety regulations.

**VISION ZERO** 

# Why do organisations seek a zero-harm approach?

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In 2017, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that every year worldwide:

- 2.78 million work-related deaths occur
- 374 million occupational accidents and illnesses happen
- 3.94% of economic losses are incurred

In Asia, estimates of annual occupational accidents from 2014 show:

- fatalities – 271,949
- non-fatal accidents (at least 4 days absence) – over 267 million
- work-related diseases – 1,803,098

# What do accidents cost your organisation?

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## Direct Costs – insured costs

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## Indirect Costs – hidden costs

- Time lost from work by an injured employee
- Lost time by fellow employees
- Loss of efficiency due to break-up of crew
- Lost time by supervisor
- Training costs for new/replacement workers
- Damage to tools and equipment
- Time damage equipment is out of service



# Zero Harm – Aspiration or Goal?

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- All occupational accidents, harm and diseases are preventable
- Zero Harm is a process rather than a target
- It is a transformational approach to prevention
- It builds a culture of prevention that integrates both safety, health and well-being at work

Model based on: Zwetsloot, Leka, Kines. Vision zero: from accident prevention to the promotion of health, safety and well-being at work; in Policy and Practice in Health and Safety, IOSH 2017

# 7 'Golden Rules' of Zero Harm

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1. Take leadership – demonstrate commitment



2. Identify hazards – control risks



3. Define targets – develop programmes



4. Ensure a safe and healthy system – be well-organised



5. Ensure safety and health in machines, equipment and workplaces



6. Improve qualifications – develop competence



7. Invest in people – motivate by participation

Taken from 7 Golden Rules for Vision Zero

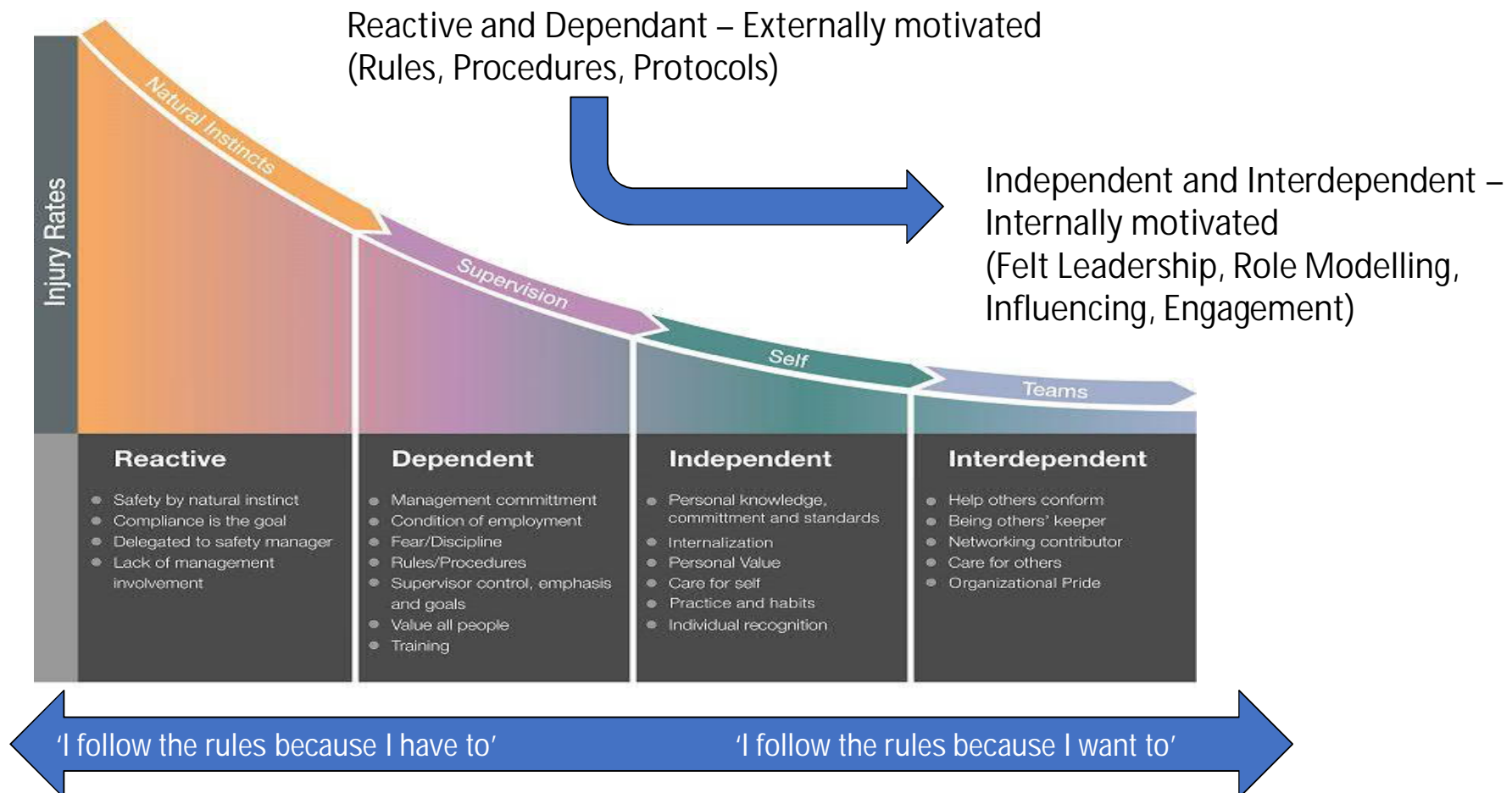
## Limitations of a zero-harm approach

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- Potential for promotion of under-reporting of accidents
- Over-reporting of 'trivial' near misses
- Cost benefit analysis to accidents and preventive actions
- Over-bureaucratisation of safety systems



# Where is your business on the OSH journey towards zero harm?



# Systems & Processes

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To deliver a 'zero harm' approach we still need the basics in place:

- Roles, accountabilities and responsibilities must be defined throughout the organisation
- Incremental targets, performance indicators and reporting paths are needed
- A risk-based evidence-driven approach to justify action & ensure we focus on the highest risk first
- Risk-informed competency development – information, instruction and training
- Effective monitoring systems including incident investigation to promote a learning organisation

# Olympic park – ‘Beyond Zero’

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<http://www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr942.pdf>



# Outcomes of Olympic Park project

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What did good management achieve?



Construction was completed on time



Construction was completed within budget



There was not a single fatality



The project provided £6bn worth of business

# Discussion – questions and answers

- *What is your opinion of the zero-harm approach?*
- *Would you look at a different approach? If so, why?*





**Thanks for your time**

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