


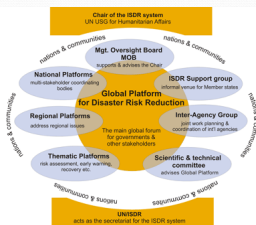
## UNEP's Integrated Approach to Industrial Disaster Management



**Stefanos Fotiou and Ruth Coutto**  
**United Nations Environment Programme**  
**Second India Disaster Management Conference**  
 4-6 November, New Delhi

## Global platforms

### ISDR system



### Hyogo Framework of Action

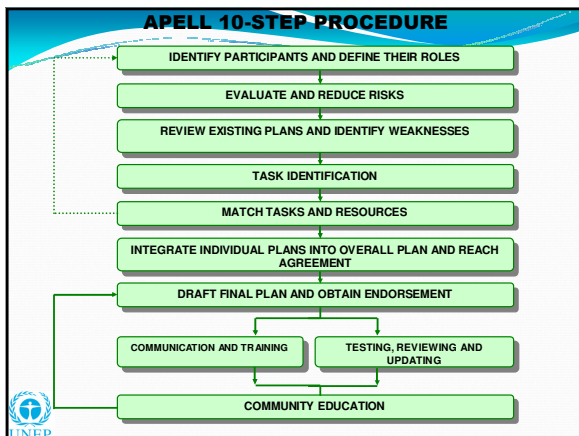
- Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority
- Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
- Use knowledge, innovation and education
- Reduce the underlying risk factors
- Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

## UNEP Programmes on Safer Production

- APELL Programme (Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level)
- Responsible Production
- Flexible Framework for Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness


## What is APELL?

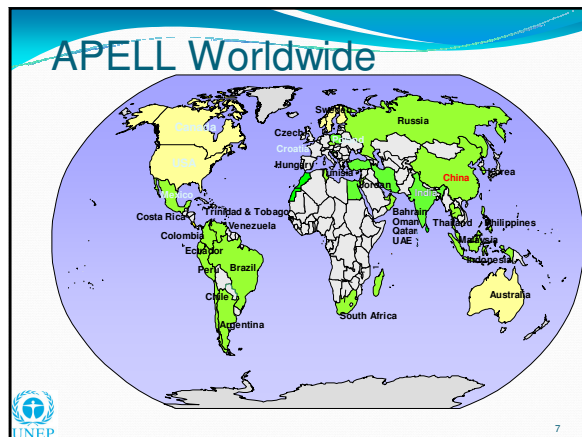
- APELL stands for Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
- It was launched in 1988 by UNEP to raise awareness of local communities that live close to industrial activities on how to react if an accident happens.
- It is a **multi-stakeholder dialogue tool** that establishes adequate coordination and communication in situations where the public might be affected by accidents and disasters.



## APELL in different sectors

- Industrial Accidents
- TransAPELL
- APELL for Port Areas
- APELL for Mining
- New training kit on APELL for multi-hazards





## What is Responsible Production?

- It is a systematic and continuous improvement approach aimed at SMEs for :
  - Chemical safety along the value-chain;
  - Understanding hazards;
  - Controlling chemical exposure;
  - Reducing accident risks;
  - Engaging stakeholders; and
  - Promoting **chemical product stewardship** through risk communication aimed at preventing exposure and accidents with hazardous substances along the value chain.

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## What is the focus of Responsible Production?

- From reaction to **prevention**
- From the cost of compliance to **benefits** to the core business
- From large companies to **SMEs**
- From a site operational focus to a **value-chain** focus
- From single focus to an **integrated approach** (integrating Safer Production, APELL, and CSR)

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## RP Framework Model

- The Responsible Production approach includes practical guidance and tools for assisting companies in:
  - identifying and **understanding the hazards and risks** related to the company products and operations;
  - identifying opportunities for **reducing risk and costs**;
  - identifying and **engaging with business partners and communities** to improve safety and preparedness for accidents with chemical products;
  - promoting **risk communication and product risk information** along the value chain;
  - training** workers and business partners in chemical safety;
  - improving procurement systems** to include chemical safety management;
  - measuring and communicating performance** in a transparent way.

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## Flexible Framework

- At the end of 2007 UNEP-DTIE has established a new initiative to promote the development of a Flexible Framework for addressing major Chemical Accidents **prevention and preparedness**.
  - National level focused on prevention and preparedness – policy development**

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## Why ?

- To support any government that wants to develop, improve, or review its chemical accidents programme
- To provide a tool to help a government identify its needs and priorities, and then to create appropriate instruments and mechanisms
- To be flexible so each country can develop a chemical accidents programme that is appropriate for its situation

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# Guidance

- The Guidance provides comprehensive information for establishing or improving a chemical accident prevention and preparedness programme by:
  - describing the steps that are needed
  - setting out the possible elements of such instruments; and
  - providing resource materials



<b>Initial Phases: Commitments and Coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>secure government commitment</li> <li>establish channels for effective coordination – multi-stakeholder committee, working group or task force</li> <li>identify the relevant government agencies, private sector entities, civil society representatives and NGOs.</li> </ul>
<b>COUNTRY SITUATION REPORT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Assess Accident Potential (self-screening)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>assess the nature and extent of the risk of industrial chemical accidents in the country</li> <li>Where are the chemicals produced or used?</li> <li>What risks do they pose?</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Assess Legal Context and Available Resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>assess the existing regulatory context and available resources</li> <li>What legal instruments and policies are in place?</li> <li>Which organisations are responsible for implementing these?</li> <li>What resources may be available within or outside government?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>NEEDS ASSESS.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Define Priorities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>define priorities and create a plan of action based on the results for the above assessments</li> <li>What are country priorities in terms of risks of industrial accidents? What needs to be done? What resources will be utilised?</li> <li>Who will take responsibility for the action? Within what time frame?</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Choose/Adapt Elements of a Chemical Accident Prevention Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>study the proposed elements and choose the ones relevant (by using the information provided on <a href="#">page 21/22</a>)</li> <li>develop a programme policy that addresses the specific needs of the country and takes into account the national context and available resources - develop a plan of action for implementation</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Create/Adapt Administrative Structures</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure that the appropriate administrative and consultative structures are in place in order to implement and enforce each aspect of the chemical accident prevention and preparedness programme</li> </ul> </li> </ul>




### Elements of a chemical accident prevention and preparedness programme

1. Scope	Information related to the definition of types of industries, facilities, and/or substances covered by a chemical accident prevention and preparedness programme is provided.
Role of Competent Authorities (Government – Environmental Ministry, Agency of Department)	
2. Information management	Under the "Role of Competent Authorities", information is provided in relation to activities generally carried out by identified government bodies.
3. Inspections	
4. Off-site Preparedness Planning	
5. Siting and Land-Use Planning	
Requirements of Industry	
6. General duty Clause	Under the "Requirements of Industry", types of requirements generally imposed on industry or undertaken by industry to meet a general obligation to operate their installations safely are specified.
7. Notification	
8. Prevention Policy	
9. Hazard Identification and Risk Assess.	
10. Safety Reports	
11. Preparedness Planning	
Information to the Public	
12. Information to the Public	This section describes the types of information that should be provided to those potentially affected in an accident.
Accident Reporting, Investigation and Follow-up	
13. Accident Reporting	This section provides information on accident reporting and investigations for lessons learned

# What we will be doing in 2010-2011


## Flexible Framework

PoW Output	Deliverables in the 2010/11
Technical tools, methodologies and strategic frameworks for environmentally sound production and use of pesticides and industrial chemicals are tested [7 countries in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West Asia]	Capacity building activities for the implementation of frameworks for major chemicals accident prevention and preparedness (including the control of unintentional releases of harmful substances and of hazardous waste in industry) is carried out in 5 to 7 countries




## APELL

PoW Output	Deliverables in the 2010/11
Risk reduction for industrial accidents enhanced by strengthening capacity on preparedness at national and local levels, including through legal frameworks [6 countries]	APELL promotion and demonstration and capacity building projects. Initial selection points to Thailand, Philippines, India – chemical sector and tourism sector; China – chemical sector; Peru, Bolivia, or Chile – mining sector



## Responsible Production

PoW Output	Deliverables in the 2010/11
Small and medium enterprises are reached through partnerships with business and industry associations to improve the sound management of harmful substances, chemicals in products and hazardous waste	Networks and partnerships with business and industry associations are identified and set in place, and agreements are made for delivery of awareness raising, knowledge sharing, training and networking workshops for partnering institutions and SMEs in selected countries. This project will be implemented at regional level in three regions (Africa, Asia and Latin America) and at national level in six countries, two from each of the chosen regions



## India – cooperation with UNEP

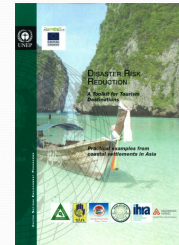
- National Safety Council
  - NSCI has introduced the UNEP APELL process in India in 1992 With Programmes like 'Chemical Emergency Prevention, Preparedness & Response' in six high risk industrial pockets in the India in collaboration with
    - UNEP, OFDA/USAID,
    - World Environment Centre (WEC), New York;
    - Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Bangkok
    - Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India
    - NSC's Chapter and
    - Industry Associations in Local Areas.



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## National APELL Center

- NSCI hosts the National APELL Center in India
- NSCI was chosen to lead an EC funded APELL project in a tsunami hit destination



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## Project results

- Increased disaster management local awareness AND operational capacity of local project partners and beneficiaries : More than 180 local people were trained, with case studies on key elements for disaster prevention and preparedness, including risk assessment; emergency planning and emergency drills.
- Creation of integrated disaster management plans for the three destinations; training of key stakeholders involved in emergency response and represented in the coordinating groups on the disaster management plan; and involvement of all relevant players in the planning of drills in the three destination sites to test the disaster management plan



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## Project Results

- Enhanced planning process and preparedness capabilities of the emergency services through involvement in all aspects of the project through participation in the coordinating groups, training on shelter assessment and vulnerability mapping, and training on integrated disaster management plans
- Enhanced cooperation and coordination between the local authorities and the tourism sector and between local and national authorities through increased communication among local stakeholders through the setting-up of local coordinating groups, and active participation and support of national institutions allowing long-term sustainability of project results and continuity at the local level



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## Potential areas of cooperation with India

- Continue to promote and implement APELL in the areas of industrial risks and coastal tourism destinations
- Seek partnerships with UNEP in the promotion of the Responsible Production approach to SMEs in selected industry sectors in India (through the NSCI and the NCPCs)
- Support UNEP in promoting the Flexible Framework Guidance with Indian experience in other Asian countries.



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