



## COMMUNITY HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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## 1. SCOPE

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The Community Health, Safety and Security (CHSS) management plan is applicable to all activities that can have an impact on the communities within the Project Area. These communities include the villages around the plant site, brine field and linear infrastructures as well as communities downstream or downwind of the project area whose water supply or air quality may be affected by project activities.

MagMinerals and the operating company MagMinerals Potasse Congo (MPC) recognizes its legitimate obligation and interest in safeguarding company personnel and property. If MPC determines that they must use security personnel to do so, security will be provided in a manner that does not jeopardize the community's safety and security or MPC's relationship with the community and that is consistent with national requirements, including national laws implementing host country obligations under international law, and the requirements of Performance Standard 4.

Safety of workers is covered in the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Plan.

## 2. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

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The purpose of the CHSS is to avoid or minimize risks to and impacts on the health and safety of the community within the Project Area from the onset of construction to the post closure period as per recommendations of IFC PS4.

There are no set guidelines to use as objectives; rather, a series of issues which should be considered and managed in the setting of the project as appropriate.

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### 3. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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IFC:	International Finance Corporation
PS:	Performance Standard
CPAR:	Corrective-Preventive Actions Register
CHSS:	Community Health, Safety and Security
ESIA:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
HMMP:	Hazardous Materials Management Plan
HSEC:	Health, Safety, Environment & Community
OHS:	Occupational Health and Safety
PPE:	Personal Protective Equipment
SOP:	Standard Operational Procedure
SEMP:	Soil and Erosion Management Plan
AQMP:	Air Quality Management Plan
BMP:	Biodiversity Management Plan
CDP:	Community Development Plan
EPRP:	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
LHRP:	Labour and Human Resources Plan

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## 4. ACTIVITIES

Themes to be covered by the CHSS based on IFC PS 4 are mostly addressed in other management plans. Table 1 below adapted from Annex A of the Guidance Note for PS4 presents the reference to management plan (s) for each theme.

Theme	Requirements	Corresponding Management Plan
Risk Assessment	The client will evaluate potential risks and impacts in the context of community health and safety (through all project phases) and will establish relevant preventive measures. Adverse risks and impacts must be disclosed, and engagement with affected communities and agencies is required.	ESIA, community meetings, disclosure of ESIA, Risk Management Plan
Infrastructure and Equipment Safety	The client will design, construct, operate and decommission the structural elements of the project according to international best practice. Particular attention must be given to exposure to natural hazards, especially where the risk to communities is high. Design and operation of fixed elements such as tailings dams must be in the hands of qualified professionals. Where moving equipment will use public roads, the client will seek to prevent the occurrence of incidents and accidents.	BFS – intrinsic in Project Design, OHS, Closure Plan
Hazardous Materials Safety	The client will prevent or minimise the potential for community exposure to hazardous materials. Where there is potential for community exposure, the client will develop measures to avoid or minimise such exposure. In the case of existing hazardous materials, the client will take special care on decommissioning to limit community exposure. Transportation of hazardous materials will be controlled to avoid or limit community exposure.	HMMP, Waste MP
Environmental Health and Natural Resource Issues	The client will attempt to minimise community exposure to water-borne, water-based, water-related or vector-borne disease that could result from project activities. Where these are endemic, the client is encouraged to assist with the reduction of incidence. The client will avoid or minimise the exacerbation of natural hazards such as landslides and floods. Adverse impacts on soil and water resources will also be avoided or limited.	SEMP, Water MP, AQMP, BMP
Communicable Diseases	The client will attempt to minimise transmission of communicable diseases that may be associated with the influx of temporary or permanent project labour.	HIV plan, Vector Control Plan, OHS, CDP, Influx management plan
Emergency Preparedness and Response	The client will assess potential risks arising from project activities, and will inform affected communities of significant hazards in a culturally appropriate manner. The client will assist and collaborate with local government and communities to prepare responses to emergency situations. Where local government capacity is insufficient, the client will be responsible for emergency response. The plan will be documented and disclosed to affected communities and relevant government agencies.	EPRP

Theme	Requirements	Corresponding Management Plan
Security Personnel	Where employees or contractors are used to provide security, risks posed to those outside the project site will be assessed. International best practice will be applied to hiring, training and mobilising security staff. The client should seek to ensure that security personnel have not been involved in atrocities, and are adequately trained. Force will only be sanctioned in preventive or defensive circumstances in proportion to the threat. Security will operate within the law. A grievance mechanism should allow communities to express concerns.	Risk plan, Voluntary Principles
Annex A:	Environmental Health Areas (EHAs) Details	
Respiratory Disease	Projects can be associated with significant influx of workers and overcrowding of living quarters and number of occupants per room. Many types of respiratory diseases, including tuberculosis, are strongly related to housing conditions.	OHS and LHRP
Vector related disease	The physical setting and environment can be impacted by projects with landscape alterations that can alter the size, location and intensity of existing vectors and their breeding grounds, e.g., mosquito breeding sites, location and distance to forests, temporary water pools, discarded containers, rodents, flies, etc.	Waste MP, Vector Control Plan
Veterinary medicine	Zoonotic diseases are those illnesses that are typical present in an animal host but can, under the right conditions, "jump" to humans. Zoonotic disease amplification can readily occur when traditional herding/livestock management patterns are altered due to Project construction and/or relocation of water bodies.	N/A
STIs	The key consideration is "men, money, movement and mixing" with local communities and particularly young women.	HIV plan
Soil, water and food borne disease	The rapid influx of workers, families, and camp followers triggered by a project can overtax existing community infrastructure and support services, such as sanitation and waste management services/systems.	Waste MP, Water MP
Nutrition related issues	Significant changes in community level agricultural practices due to changes in landownership status (ownership versus tenant farming), resettlement/relocation and physical environmental alterations, such as increased or decreased availability of water, riverbank gardens, can occur.	LHRP, CDP
Accidents/injuries	Significant increases in the level of road (e.g., car, truck, bicycle, and pedestrian), boat and air traffic within the project area. New physical structures, especially water bodies, can be unintended attractors for community members, particularly children.	EPRP

Theme	Requirements	Corresponding Management Plan
Exposure to potentially hazardous materials	Potential project releases and/or emissions. Project drums and containers can inadvertently “leak” into the community and be recycled by community members for food and water storage with unintended hazardous materials exposures.	HMMP, Waste MP
Psychosocial	Relocation, violence (especially gender-related), security concerns, substance abuse (drug, alcohol, smoking), depression and communal social cohesion including equitable distribution of benefits.	CDP,LHR
Cultural Practices	Health Including but not exclusive to the role of traditional medical providers, indigenous medicines and unique cultural or ethnic health practices. By developing on-site medical services, particularly during construction, projects often bring a rapid “infusion” of western medicine.	CDP
Health Service Infrastructure and Capacity	Local health services/facilities, staffing levels, management of national programs (e.g., malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, etc.) and technical capabilities of health care system.	CDP
Non-communicable diseases	Rising incomes and movement from rural to periurban/urban lifestyle may trigger an epidemiological transition from infectious diseases to NCDs including hypertension, diabetes, stroke, and cardiovascular disorders.	N/A

HMMP: Hazardous Material Management Plan  
 Waste MP: Waste Management Plan  
 Water MP: Water Management Plan  
 BMP: Biodiversity Management Plan  
 OHS: Occupational Health and Safety Plan  
 LHR: Labour and Human Resources Plan  
 CDP: Community Development Plan  
 CP: Communication Plan  
 SEP: Stakeholder Engagement Plan  
 EPRP: Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan  
 BFS: Bankable Feasibility Study  
 AQMP: Air Quality Management Plan  
 SEMP: Soil and Erosion Control Management Plan

Some themes that are not included in other management plans which can affect the health, safety and security of communities are presented below.

**Transport Safety Management**

The transport of material and equipment to and from site will be by a combination of road and rail. From the experiences of other major projects in Africa, it is recognized that an increase in road traffic could have a significant impact on the safety of the communities in and around the project sites.

A transport safety program will be developed and implemented pro-actively sensitising the surrounding communities on:

- The traffic routes with high volumes of traffic during the construction phase;

- Identification of schools in close proximity of the main traffic routes;
- Education at the identified schools about safe practices for pedestrians in particular;
- Project newsletters containing safety messages will not only be distributed to project employees but also to communities at community centres, clinics, post offices and schools;
- Investigation into the provision of managed crossing points in high traffic areas.

Education and awareness sessions at schools will focus on:

- Pedestrian safety such as wearing brightly coloured clothing when walking at night, not walking in roads, walking on the on-coming side of the traffic etc. and;
- Basic awareness of road and traffic rules through the set-up of a simulated road with road signs and the use of bicycles.

Appropriate signage may be erected at busy crossings.

Hazardous materials loading, signage, conveyance and offloading will be undertaken in line with ROC requirements and international best practice. Drivers will be required to attend special defensive driving training, and will be carefully managed to limit fatigue as per the driving policy (to be created).

## 5. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

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Monitoring requirements are detailed in related MPs.

During construction the Community Development Manager or one of the Community Liaison Officers will visit communities once a week. They will also consult with local government and chiefs on a monthly basis. The Public Liaison Committee will meet quarterly through the construction phase, and every six months thereafter.

The Grievance Mechanism detailed in the CDP, CP, SEP and HIV will be another way to monitor potential impacts on communities.

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## 6. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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Performance indicators help an organization to define and measure progress toward its goals. Measurement is an important tool in improving performance. Results reflect conditions and allow orientation and coordination of further actions towards sustainable exploitation.

Specific indicators are presented in the specific management plans related to CHSS.

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## 7. RESPONSIBILITIES

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The Community Development Manager and his team are the principle correspondents with the communities. Their responsibility is to inform the communities on project activities, collect grievances and promote the development of communities. Grievances are then communicated to respective departments that can take corrective actions, and feedback on actions provided to the communities.

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## 8. SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

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The CHSS will be implemented prior to construction by establishing relations with communities, identifying potential impacts and mitigation measures. The detailed implementation schedule and budget are presented in the relevant MPs. There is no specific budget for this MP.

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## 9. LIST OF SOPS

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There are no specific SOPs for this plan.

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## 10. RECORD KEEPING

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There are no specific records for this plan.

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## 11. REFERENCES

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IFC (2007). Guidance Note 4, Community Health, Safety and Security

IFC (2007). Performance Standard 4, Community Health, Safety and Security

MPC's Driving Policy

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