



NYUMBA YAAKIBA sarl

Community

Health and Safety

Plan

AUGUST 2013

Community Health and Safety Plan
For
Nyumba Ya Akiba Cement Plant Project,
Bas Congo Province of Democratic Republic of Congo

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in association with
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1 Introduction

NYUMBA YA AKIBA SARL (NYA), Concession RAFI, 1, Avenue Ngongo Lutete, Kinshasa - Combe, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), a joint venture between Lucky Cement Pakistan and Groupe Rawji DRC, proposes to construct a 3,000 tonnes per day clinker and 3,580 tonnes per day cement manufacturing facility, limestone quarry and associated facilities in Bas-Congo Province of DRC. , using indigenous limestone and clay as raw materials and imported coal as fuel.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the project including the limestone quarry and the cement plant was conducted by an accredited local consultant (OEMS) in December 2010 in accordance with the Congolese legislation. This EIA was approved by the local authorities in 2011 and the quarry operational permit granted.

Subsequently, an Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA) for lender approval was performed in December 2012 by the Pakistani consulting firm Ectech, covering the cement plant, limestone quarry and some associated facilities but not covering the entire area of influence of the Project. These and other gaps relative to the required assessment framework to meet the requirements of international funders were identified via an independent environmental and social due diligence (ESDD) by ERM for the account of the lenders. In particular, gaps were identified relating to ecosystem services, cultural heritage, hydrology and biodiversity, as well as the project footprint covered under the previous ESIA.

NYA has therefore appointed SRK Consulting (SRK) to prepare an updated ESIA and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP referred to as the EMMP in section 9) for the Nyumba Project ("the project"), in line with IFC Performance Standards and other requirements, including those of the African Development Bank (AfDB). The purpose of SRK's updated ESIA and ESMP is to fulfill the outstanding requirements identified in ERM's due diligence report, as well as comment received from AfDB. In addition to meeting the DRC legal requirements, the ESIA and ESMP must also meet international good practice standards.

This high-level Community Health and Safety Plan (CHSP) has been developed in response to the potential for such incidents as medical emergencies, fires, non-scheduled explosions, vehicle accidents, hazardous materials spills/release, security, as well as natural disasters which could affect communities surrounding the project. The CHSP sets out the framework for the operational Community Health and Safety (CHS) that will be developed before construction, and provides an overview of:

- The governance framework for CHS;
- An indication of internal and external capacity to address emergencies; and
- Requirements for the operational CHSP.

Notes are provided in Section 2 below of other plans which need to be read in conjunction with this Plan.

2 Scope of the CHSP

This CHSP provides information on what needs to be contained in the operational CHSP to be updated following detailed engineering design of the project and prior to construction. It also sets out to identify the actions necessary for effective CHS. The operational CHSP needs to provide for efficient access to information necessary for successful response to, and management of, emergencies arising from either internal or external factors. The CHSP applies to emergencies within the project site, and encompasses emergency, health and safety and affecting communities

during all project phases resulting from the operation of the project and requires effective communication with communities. It further pertains to transportation of goods, raw material and finished products to and from the project site in relation to community impacts. The scope of the CHSP also extends to natural disasters, as well as to manmade and third party events with potential to impact on health and safety within the project impact zone. The CHSP is also relevant to incidents resulting in impacts on the environment, and applies to people responding to incidents.

Comprehensive and site-specific measures will need to be developed during the detailed project engineering phase, and relevant contact details will be identified prior to commencement of construction and operations. The CHSP will be subject to annual review and updating with records being retained of key changes, and those responsible for changes. A protocol for distribution and accessibility of components of the plan will need to be developed should aspects of the plan require confidentiality, such as for security reasons. It should be noted that the ESIA and ESMP, and the associated specialist reports, provide information on impact avoidance and mitigation of identified impacts. Recommendations provided by specialists are incorporated into the ESIA and ESMP.

Other management plans which should be read in conjunction with the CHSP are:

- The Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP) dealing with workers health and safety management measures;
- The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) dealing with emergencies and incidents within the project site;
- The Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) covering a wide range of sustainable development issues for communities, including those of community health; and
- Communication Plan (still to be developed by NYA) to ensure that communication gaps across cultural boundaries and language barriers between NYA and surrounding communities are addressed to cover issues relevant to CHS.

3 Project context

The project site is located approximately 250 km west from Kinshasa and 100 km east from Matador in the vicinity of the N1 road to the north. The project will be developed on a green field site in the surrounding area of the Kansu Village, Sangallo territory, Bas Congo province of DRC, located approximately 30 km west from Impose city. Fifteen settlements are located in close proximity to the project area and supporting infrastructure, with about 50 000 people estimated to be living in the vicinity of the proposed mine. The settlements within the project area include: Yuku Camp, Kokolo, Nkonda, Mbemba, Kinsua, Mbamba and Minkelo. SRK also conducted surveys in Mawete, Nkondo-Kiombia, and Nionga.

The cement plant will be supplemented by limestone and clay mining through mining concessions located approximately 1.5 km north from the cement plant site. The project is situated in a greenfield location, although it is understood that a number of other new cement production plants are expected to be developed in the greater vicinity of the NYA project (See ESIA/ ESMP for further detail). The detailed project description can be found in Section 4 of the ESIA and ESMP.

4 Governance framework

The requirements for the development and operation of emergency measures are outlined in Article 94 of the Mining Code. These requirements relate largely to occupational health and safety (OHS). Given the location of the project in relation to the surrounding communities and sensitive

environments, it is recognised that the contents of an CHSP should extend beyond OHS to include community health and safety (CHS) relative to emergencies as well as measures to be taken in the event of accidents and emergencies that affect the biophysical environment. Please find the accompanying plans, namely the Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP) and the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) in Appendices 12 and 16 respectively.

4.1 DRC legal framework

The DRC Constitution was adopted by government on 18th February 2006. Article 53 of the Constitution states that:

- Every person has a right to a healthy environment which is favourable to his/her full development.
- The State must look after the protection of the environment and the health of the people.

Most of the laws providing guidance on OHS in DRC are contained within the DRC Labour Code (Loi N° 015/2002 of 16 October 2002) as well as within a list of decrees found in the document “*Modalités d’application*”. Article 94 of the Mining Code deals with Emergency Measures. It requires that: the operator must describe an emergency plan in case of accidents or natural disasters. The plan should include a description of the intervention programme to manage accidents with a high risk potential particularly landslides in rock and loose soils, major embankment dam break offs and caving-in of bottom workings occurring on the site. The intervention programme against accidents should include in particular:

- Immediate measures to apply;
- Measures and methods for marking out the risk zone to be evacuated or barred; and
- Contact details of persons in charge of the mining operation and organisations with which he can enter into contact, particularly the local authorities, local community representative or police force.

Other references relevant to health and safety in the DRC legal framework include the following:

- Title V of Annex IX of the Mining Regulations (Decree No. 038/2003 of 26 March 2003) sets out the contents of the ESPP and the Mitigation and Rehabilitation Plan (MRP), including the need to provide measures to address worker OHS;
- The Mining Code (Law No. 007/2002 of 11 July 2002) which briefly addresses OHS in the mining industry. Article 207 states that mining activities must adhere to specific health and safety regulations; and
- Explosives Regulations, Order No. 43/266 of 08 August 1955 on the manufacture, transportation, storage, use, sale and importation of explosives.

4.2 International Standards and Guidelines

Provided in Table 4-1 below is an outline of the international guidelines relevant to the project.

Table 4-1: Summary of guidelines and policy

Guideline	Description
Equator Principles	Development financing plays a major role in the enforcement of international sustainable development through the conditioning of loans, typically via the Equator Principles (EP's). The Principles require compliance with the International Finance

Guideline	Description
	Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards and the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (see below) when developing projects in non-high income Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. EP III is now also effective from 4 June 2013. Further to other ongoing principles, the EP III lays particular emphasis on aspects including transparency and human rights.
IFC Performance Standards	PS3: Pollution Prevention and Abatement In terms of the IFC PS 3 – Pollution Prevention and Abatement, NYA should: • be in a position to respond to and prevent potential negative consequences of process upset, accidental, and emergency situations in a manner that is appropriate to the project's operational risks. • prepare a plan that addresses the training, resources, responsibilities, communication, procedures and other aspects, as required, to effectively respond to emergencies associated with the project's hazards.
	PS4: Community Health and Safety In terms of the IFC PS 4 – Community Health and Safety, NYA should: • evaluate the potential risks and impacts from project activities in all phases of the project, i.e. design, construction, operation and decommissioning, and inform affected communities of significant potential hazards in a culturally appropriate manner. • give particular attention to potential exposure to natural hazards with respect to infrastructure and equipment safety. • assist and collaborate with the community and the local government agencies in their preparations to respond effectively to emergency situations, especially when their participation and collaboration is necessary to respond to such emergency situations. NYA will supplement and complement local government agency emergency response, and will be responsible for dealing with emergencies associated with the project. . • document its EPR activities, resources and responsibilities, and disclose appropriate information to affected communities and relevant government agencies.
EHS Guidelines for: • General EHS • Mining • Cement and Lime Manufacturing • Construction Materials Extraction	The World Bank Environment Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines contain performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities through the use of existing technology and at reasonable cost while the application of the guidelines to existing facilities may involve the establishment of site specific targets and timetables for achievement. The EHS General Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). The IFC uses the EHS Guidelines as a technical source of information during project appraisal activities, as described in the IFC's Environmental and Social Review Procedure. Further to the General EHS Guidelines, industry-specific guidelines which are relevant to the NYA project are the 2007 Mining EHS Guideline, the 2007 EHS for Construction Materials Extraction Guideline, as well as the 2007 Cement and Lime industry EHS Guideline. The latter Guideline documents the following impacts as the key items being of particular relevance to CHS with respect to cement plant operations:

Guideline	Description
	• Air pollution from exhaust gases, particulate matter, nitrous oxide (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as well as heavy metals and other potentially toxic emissions; • Water pollution from industrial process wastewater, and other wastewater; • Pollution from waste fuels and solid waste (note that alternate fuels fall outside of the current project scope)(See the WMP in Appendix 15 for information on planned waste management measures); • Noise impacts from the crushing and grinding plants, as well as other activities associated with the project.
UNEP/ICMM Good Practice Guides	The UNEP/ICMM Good Practice Guidelines specifically relate to NYA's ability to prepare for and respond to emergencies that occur as a result of the project's activities and have the potential to affect communities living in the vicinity of the project. Processes have been outlined that provide a step-by-step process for preparing, capacitating, communicating with, and involving communities in EPR. These processes are: • APELL, and • Emergency Planning for the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TransAPELL). While many EPR models exist, the APELL and TransAPELL models have been used as these are accepted industry good practice guides. The APELL process assists in raising community awareness of and capacity to respond to hazardous activities associated with industrial and mining activities in the vicinity through the implementation of a ten-step process. An important precursor to the implementation of APELL is the preparation of an operational NYA project-specific CHSP which can then be expanded to incorporate the communities. The TransAPELL process extends beyond the risks associated with the project footprint, fixed infrastructure and on site operations, and incorporates risks associated with the transportation and distribution of hazardous materials and considers transport routes, communities along those transport routes, facilities within those communities to attend to potential spillages/accidents and the nature of materials being transported The APELL and TransAPELL steps are described however it is recognized that many other models exist and may be equally appropriate.
Other guidelines	Other international requirements and standards relevant to EPR for the proposed NYA Project include: • The 2012 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Technical guidelines on the environmentally sound co-processing of hazardous wastes in cement kilns; • Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; • Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights developed by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM); • Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a voluntary, global initiative aimed at transparency and accountability in which extractives sector payments made by companies and received by governments are publicly disclosed and reconciled;

Guideline	Description
	• Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI), a voluntary structure that promotes sustainability for the global cement industry including employee health and safety. Documents include their Safety in the Cement Industry: Guidelines for measuring and Reporting (updated in 2013); • The 2009 Cement Technology Roadmap; • The 2006 Guidelines on Co-processing Waste Materials in Cement Production promotes alignment with the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, and includes the need for social responsibility for the cement industry. The Guidelines contain legal, environmental, operational, occupational health and safety, as well as communication and transparency Principles; • AfDB 2003 Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Guidelines including requirements for CHS. The Guidelines identify the cross-cutting themes of poverty, population, health, gender and participation, as well as environment. Key transversal issues identified by the AfDB include those of HIV/AIDS and Malaria control. Health Outcomes are a particular focus of these Guidelines, with the following items being highlighted: ○ Communicable diseases ○ Non-communicable diseases ○ Malnutrition ○ Injuries ○ Psychosocial disorders, and ○ Well-being. • The 2010 European Investment Bank (EIB) Environmental and Social Practices Handbook, provides <i>inter alia</i> a series of Social Assessment Guidance Notes to cover Community and Occupational Health and Safety, as well as Consultation and Participation. Focus on CHS in the Handbook includes requirement for initial screening by the EIB to evaluate planned measures for prevention of negative project impacts on the health and safety of communities in the project sphere of influence. It further requires review of how good practice is promoted, as well as the assessment of impacts on affected communities through stages of project life cycle. Impacts need to be assessed for aspects relevant to CHS including: ○ Transportation-induced impacts ○ Release of (non) hazardous materials (e.g. seepage into ground water, contamination of ○ Surface water supplies ○ Waste disposal (such as unsanitary landfills); ○ Changes in population composition through, for example in-migration (e.g. exposure to communicable diseases, pressure on existing natural resources, increased vulnerability of local populations); ○ Resource use related impacts (e.g. through modification of water courses, changes from earth movements; ○ Structural components impacts (e.g. from failure of structures such as dams, faulty design; ○ Disruption of existing access; and ○ Security personnel requirements (e.g. in hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping and monitoring security personnel. The project will be guided by the principles of proportionality, good international practices, and applicable law.

Guideline	Description
	• The EIB 2010 Handbook also highlights the following points relevant to CHS which must be implemented: ○ Adequate disclosure of relevant information to affected communities and government agencies about proposed measures to mitigate or minimize health and safety risks; ○ Project structural design, construction, operation and decommissioning in accordance with good international industry practice; ○ Prevention or minimization of the potential for communities to be exposed to hazardous materials from the project; ○ Identification of potential communicable diseases that can be transmitted by the project components or its workforce; ○ Development of action plans to prevent or minimize the potential for worker and community exposure to vector-borne and other communicable diseases.

4.3 NYA corporate health and safety policy

While the NYA corporate policy is still evolving, that which has been developed to date is presented in Appendix 10. The sustainable development policy recognises that 'sustainability' is a cross-functional issue that does not reside only with one person and that it should be integrated into the governance and decision making processes of the organization. Thus the "Sustainable Development" Manager responsibilities encompass the environment, communities and stakeholder engagement, health and safety, and the related provisions of labour (such as human rights, equal opportunity, child labour and skills development). Dedicated policies related to OHS will be developed and implemented by NYA prior to the commencement of construction. However, NYA has committed to the following broad principles in recognition of the nature of the cement plant development and potential impacts on the environment and communities surrounding the operations:

- Impacts will be avoided and mitigated as far as practicable, and benefits enhanced through best available technology (BAT) for the cement industry, good international industry practice (GIIP), as well as scientifically founded risk management strategies;
- Support will be provided to sustainable development of the surrounding area and communities (See the Community Development Plan (CDP) provided in Appendix 19);
- Continuous improvement of environmental performance will be implemented and environmental audits will be regularly conducted for review of compliance, management systems and practices measured against environmentally sound benchmarks;
- Ongoing engagement with stakeholders including governmental agencies, surrounding communities and organisations will be conducted to improve environmental performance;
- NYA will abide by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Framework comprising 10 sustainable development principles, including public reporting on performance with independent assurance and verification of adherence to the principles;
- Regular (at least annual) auditing will be undertaken to cover all aspects of environmental management and project implementation to identify and manage risks from its operations;
- NYA will provide a safe working environment for its employees and contractors, and will contribute to a healthy social/economic environment for communities surrounding the NYA

project. Risk of exposure to occupational health hazards will be carried through implementation GIIP;

- An operational CHSP for the protection of workers, the community and the environment will be maintained for the project, and response scenarios and emergency drills will be developed and implemented in coordination with local authorities; and
- Fatality prevention will be implemented based on GIIP. Continuous improvement will be implemented through identification of significant risks including from potentially fatal events (PFE).

Further detail on organizational structure and how this relates to health and safety is in Appendix 12.

5 Potential sources of risk

Typical examples are presented below of risks for communities which might be generated by NYA's internal activities during construction, operations and closure. These are drawn from similar projects, AfDB and EIB Guidelines, as well as guidelines specifically dealing with the cement industry.

Risks potentially affecting communities surrounding the project for all project phases include:

- **Health risks:** Disease vectors, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, as well as psychosocial disorders, use of contaminated recycled goods such as containers for hazardous chemicals
- **Transportation-induced risks:** Differential speeds between heavy vehicles, light vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists could result in traffic accidents associated with injuries and fatalities, collisions could result in hazmat leaks/ spills and incidents from chemicals or hydrocarbons, noise and dust;
- **Social risks:** Including from reduced well-being through factors including change of sense of place, changes in population composition through processes such as in-migration, pressure on natural resources and increasing local population vulnerability such as from reduced access to land and ecosystem services;
- **Structural failures and problems:** Failure of structures such as dams, faulty design, disrupted access;
- **Security risks:** Risks to community safety from interventions that do not comply with rules of conduct/ the principles of proportionality/ applicable law; public trespass into project operational areas resulting incidents such from electrical hazards/ accidental falls and injuries from machinery;
- **Handling, storage, use and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals and waste:** Inappropriate management of chemicals leading to fires and/or explosions affecting health and safety of employees and communities; pollution of surface and groundwater from leaks/ spills resulting in soil and water pollution, reduced access to potable water for communities, nuisance, odour and visual impacts from poorly managed landfills;
- **Major rain events on site or flooding from upstream:** Flooding of the project area has potential to affect the safety of employees, and could result in overtopping/ failure of the stormwater control dam and associated infrastructure. This could increase the severity of downstream flooding communities situated downstream of the project;

- **Fire from surrounding areas:** Potential for risk of fire spreading from the plant to surrounding communities, particularly during the dry season.

Operational phase risks include:

- **Exposure to explosives:** carrying of passengers in vehicles transporting explosives, inadequate security in the explosives storage area, failure of company to adhere to approved explosives plan and provide adequate notification regarding blasting;
- **Cement production processes:** community exposure to dust and air pollution including through insufficient maintenance, upset conditions, general operation of the plant, general operation of the quarry; community exposure to noise from operation of infrastructure such as the crusher and milling plant and noise,
- **Overburden facility:** Structure could fail such as due to long length of slope and steep slope angles could impact on community members such as through crop damage. contributed to inadequate security, inadequate management of the overburden facility management, inadequate drainage and control of the hydrological regime, lack of appreciation of mechanisms triggering failure. A further instance could be failure to detect unsatisfactory foundation conditions;
- **Failure of dams:** Failure of attenuation/ pollution control dams. Spilling or failure could occur resulting in downstream impacts and crop damage

During decommissioning there could be risks from incidents including failure of dams and the overburden facility as above.

6 Local communities in the project area

The location and potential exposure of local communities in the project area are presented in Table 6.1 below. NYA will need to ensure potential impacts are considered when implementing this plan.

Table 6-1: Potential impacts on nearby local communities relating to health and safety from construction and operation activities

Village name	Key potential impact
Yuku Camp	Noise from blasting at the quarry (if in the morning) and the haul road Dust from the haul road Roads safety from vehicles using the haul road
Mbemba	Noise from blasting at the quarry (if in the morning) Safety risks relating to flooding
Mbamba	Noise from the operation of the plant Dust from the operation of the plant Light pollution from the plant Noise from blasting at the quarry (if in the morning) Close proximity of the plant Safety risks arising from villages crossing the plant Reduced water quality at the lake
Nkonda	Road safety from increased vehicles using the N1

7 Overview of capacity to respond to emergencies

Environmental and social emergency planning and response, as well as development of community health programmes and projects requires the involvement of local communities, authorities and other external stakeholders in the CHSP. At present there is likely to be a very limited level of resources and capacity within the local communities and amongst local authorities in the greater Kimpese area to deal with emergency response. The Social Baseline section of the ESIA and ESMP provides background on the health services available within the greater project area (See Section 6 of the ESIA and ESMP). There is the potential that mutual support in emergency response situations and community development programmes can be provided by other projects in the vicinity in the future.

Please refer to the EPRP in Appendix 16 and the OHS in Appendix 12 for information on emergency response capacity as it is understood at this stage of the project. Briefly, included amongst those reporting to the Sustainable Development Manager, NYA will have:

- The Health and Safety Coordinator supervising a Fire Safety Officer and three Fire-Fighters, as well as two Life Safety Officers;
- An Environmental Coordinator with two Environmental Officers; and
- A Community Development Coordinator supported by two Community Development Officers. They will be responsible for developing and maintaining relationships with the surrounding communities, as well as providing relevant project information to the communities.

The Chief Medical Officer, supported by a First Aid Officer and Medical Centre Officer will further provide emergency support. Detail on the NYA organogram and human resources is further provided in Section 9 and 13 of the ESIA and ESMP. Appendix 19 is the CDP for the project, and provides an overview of NYA's plans to supplement authority and other existing community development in the greater project area.

8 Future development of the operational CHSP

As with the EPRP, it is anticipated that the CHSP will be aligned with the UNEP APELL process. The steps in the development of the process are contained in the EPRP (see Appendix 16).

8.1 CHSP planning steps

Once NYA has developed a sufficient understanding of its own internal capacity, resources, competencies, risks and requirements as described in the EPRP (see Appendix 16), the company will proceed with the external process which incorporates communication with the community on health and safety issues. The CHSP development process should focus on providing information to external stakeholders on the potential hazards and measures taken to reduce risks associated with living in close proximity to the project. They also include the review and updating of emergency planning for the local area, increasing the project's involvement in community awareness and CHSP planning, integration of the project and community plans, as well as bringing about involvement of communities in developing, testing and implementing the plans. Table 7-1 below outlines the planning steps based on the APELL process, summarised as follows:

- Step 1: Identify the community roleplayers in health and safety and establish their roles and responsibilities, resources and concerns (taking into consideration the measures outlined in the EPRP);

- Step 2: Evaluate the community health and safety risks and hazards and define options for risk reduction;
- Step 3: Have participants review the adequacy of their own plans relative to a coordinated response of NYA, including the adequacy of communication measures for all roleplayers and communities;
- Step 4: Revise the plans based on findings to incorporate required additional health and safety tasks, and match these tasks to the resources available from the identified participants;
- Step 5: Align and integrate these plans and tasks into NYA's EPRP and ensure agreement from communities and local government;
- Step 6: Communicate the CHSP/EPRP to participating groups and ensure adequate training; and
- Step 7: Establish procedures for periodic testing, review and updating of the CHSP/EPRP.

9 Conclusions

The NYA project is located in an area that is isolated in terms of accessibility, infrastructure and social services, with high levels of poverty and stakeholders including authorities who under-capacitated to prepare for, or respond to, emergencies. NYA's CHSP will need to deal with emergencies and health issues that could pose a risk to communities during all project stages. This CHSP lays out the steps that NYA will take in order to position itself for emergency/health situations that could impact on communities surrounding NYA. The CHSP complements the EPRP (see Appendix 16) which sets out the steps for NYA internal EPR. The process that is outlined in this document is based primarily on the APELL process which is an internationally upheld good practice guideline for preparing for, and responding to, emergencies associated with the project, its environment and surrounding communities.

10 Documents to consult

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UNEP (2012) .Technical guidelines on the environmentally sound co-processing of hazardous wastes in cement kilns. 2012 Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

UNEP/ICMM Good Practice Guide for Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL)