Community health is integral to Social Impact for Mining companies

Francesca Viliani

Social Performance Principal – Community health and safety at Anglo American

Denmark

Francesca.Viliani@angloamerican.com

Agenda

Community health and safety at Anglo American

Internal evaluation

Moving beyond Sites

From HIA to HiAP

Anglo American Social Way 3.0

An integrated management system for social performance

Social performance activities are focused on **minimising or avoiding adverse impacts** and creating an environment where stakeholders affected by our operations can prosper sustainability.

Site leadership is accountable for providing direction, resources and management systems to effectively implement the Social Way Policy as part of an integrated approach to identifying and managing impacts and risks.
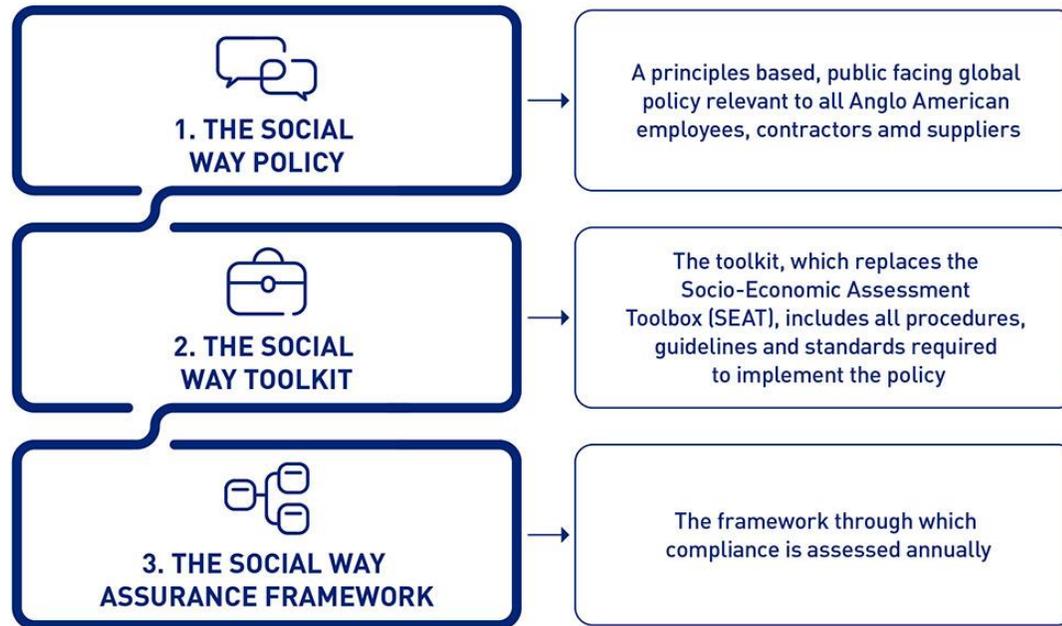
https://socialway.angloamerican.com/en/toolkit

THE SOCIAL WAY POLICY

4C. Community Health & Safety Management

The **health and safety impacts of our activities on local communities** will be identified, assessed and managed through the **impact assessment and management process**, aligned with the requirements of **IFC PS 4**

SW3.0 structure and content

1. THE SOCIAL WAY POLICY → A principles based, public facing global policy relevant to all Anglo American employees, contractors amd suppliers

2. THE SOCIAL WAY TOOLKIT → The toolkit, which replaces the Socio-Economic Assessment Toolbox (SEAT), includes all procedures, guidelines and standards required to implement the policy

3. THE SOCIAL WAY ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK → The framework through which compliance is assessed annually

1. Governance

2. Review and Planning

3. Engagement and Analysis

3A Stakeholder Engagement

3B Incident and Grievance Management

3C Social and Human Rights Impact and Risk Analysis (SHIRA)

4. Impact and Risk Prevention and Management

4A Socio-Economic Development (SED)

4B Contractor Social Management

4C Community Health and Safety Management

4D Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning

4E Security Management & the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR)

4F Land Access, Displacement and Resettlement

4G Site-Induced Migration (SIM)

4H Cultural Heritage

4I Indigenous Peoples

4J Conflict Management

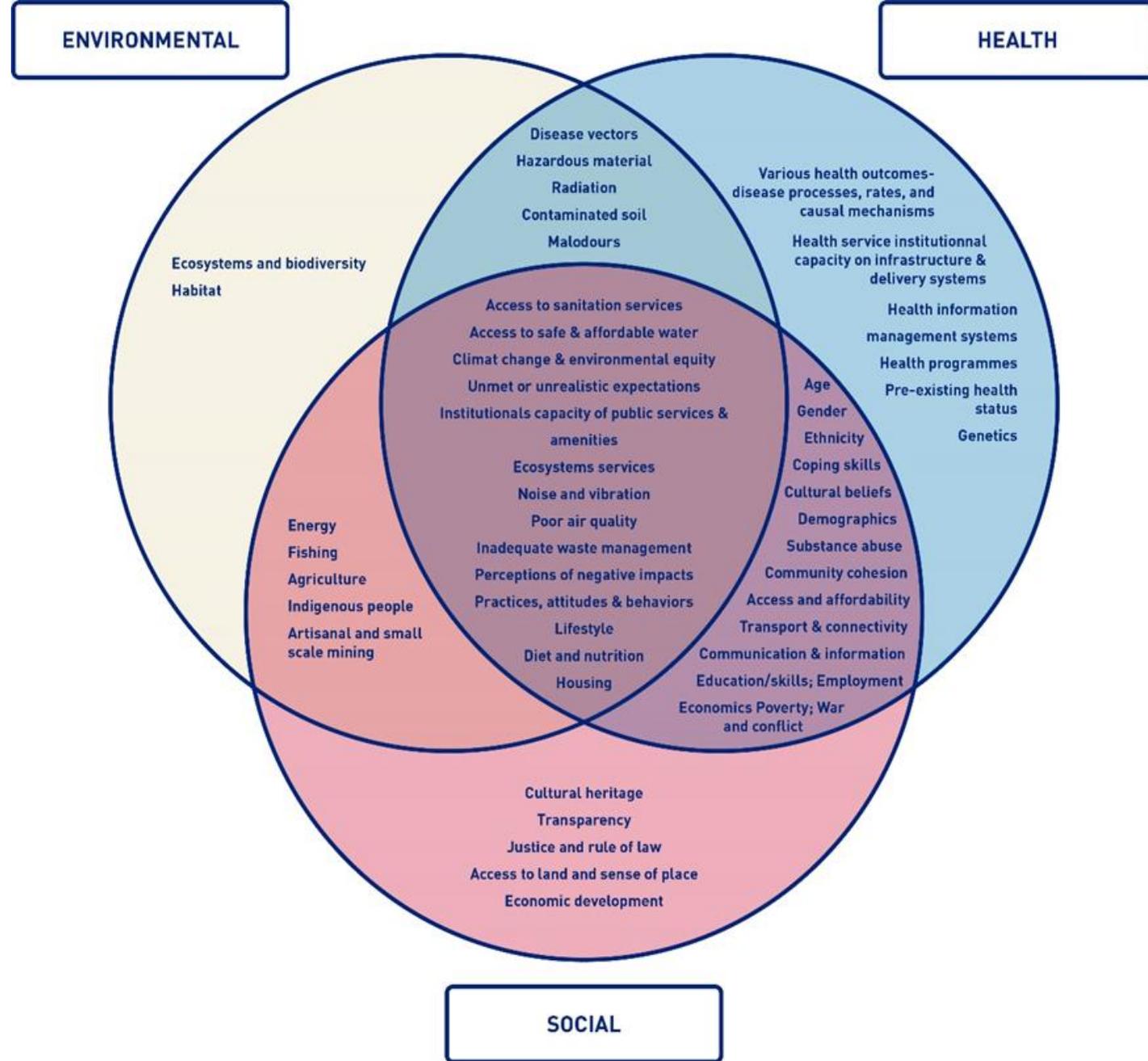4K Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM)

Which kind of **health and safety** impacts?

Community Health and Safety Areas (CHSA)	
1. CHSA	**Communicable diseases linked to the living environment and housing**
2. CHSA	**Vector-related diseases**
3. CHSA	**Soil-, water- and waste-related diseases**
4. CHSA	**Sexually-transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS**
5. CHSA	**Food- and nutrition-related issues.**
6. CHSA	**Non-communicable diseases**
7. CHSA	**Accidents/injuries and safety related issues**
8. CHSA	**Veterinary medicine and zoonotic diseases**
9. CHSA	**Environmental determinants** of **health**
10. CHSA	**Social determinants of health**
11. CHSA	**Health seeking behaviour and cultural health**
12. CHSA	**Health systems issues**

CHSA = Environmental Health Areas (EHA) of IFC guidance on HIA

Social and Human Rights Impact and Risk Analysis (SHIRA) fully integrated at Site

From the Social Way 3.0, Baseline WRAC/SHIRA

Key environmental, social and health issues and their interrelationships

https://socialway.angloamerican.com/en/toolkit

ENVIRONMENTAL

HEALTH

SOCIAL

Ecosystems and biodiversity
Habitat

Disease vectors
Hazardous material
Radiation
Contaminated soil
Malodours

Various health outcomes-
disease processes, rates, and
causal mechanisms

Health service institutionnal
capacity on infrastructure &
delivery systems

Health information
management systems

Health programmes

Pre-existing health
status

Genetics

Access to sanitation services
Access to safe & affordable water
Climat change & environmental equity
Unmet or unrealistic expectations
Institutionals capacity of public services &
amenities
Ecosystems services
Noise and vibration
Poor air quality
Inadequate waste management
Perceptions of negative impacts
Practices, attitudes & behaviors
Lifestyle
Diet and nutrition
Housing

Age
Gender
Ethnicity
Coping skills
Cultural beliefs
Demographics
Substance abuse
Community cohesion
Access and affordability
Transport & connectivity
Communication & information
Education/skills; Employment
Economics Poverty; War
and conflict

Energy
Fishing
Agriculture
Indigenous people
Artisanal and small
scale mining

Cultural heritage
Transparency
Justice and rule of law
Access to land and sense of place
Economic development

Health Impact Assessment process

Plan

1st task
Scoping

Is baseline data adequate to support HIA process?

No

Yes

2nd task
Baseline data collection

3rd task
Impact/risk assessment

Do

4th task
Update SHIRA

5th task
Develop community health and safety management and monitoring plan

Check/Act

6th task
Monitoring and evaluation of community health and safety interventions and controls
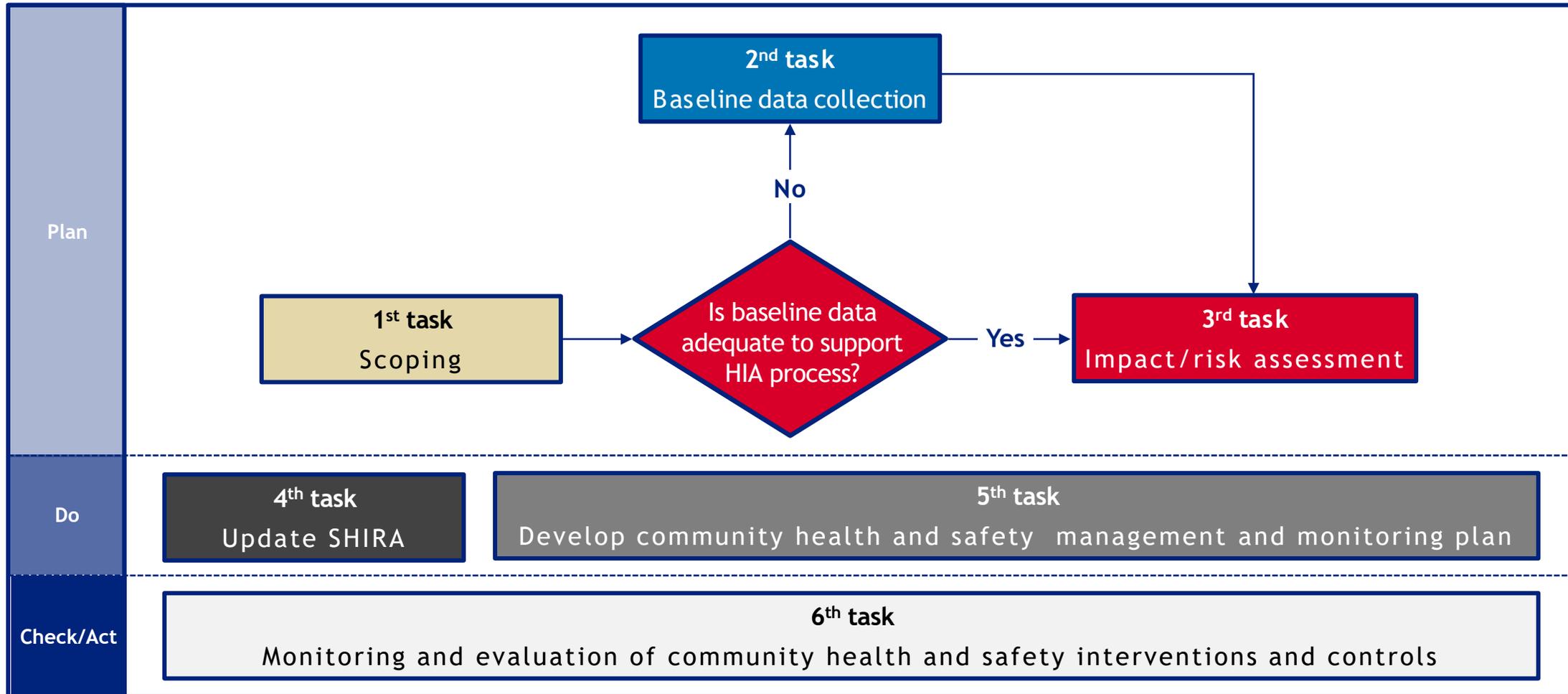
Other AA policies and commitments

Environment	Social	Governance
Healthy Environment	**Thriving Communities**	**Trusted Corporate Leader**
Climate change	Education	Accountability
Biodiversity	Health and wellbeing	Policy advocacy
Water usage	Livelihoods	Ethical value chains

Safety — LEARN MORE →

Health — Learn more →

Environment — Learn more →

The Health and Wellbeing Goal is "To contribute to the achievement of SDG 3 in selected host communities by 2030"
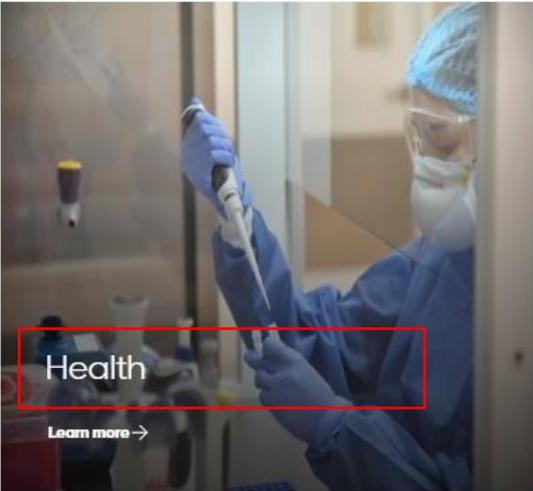
Providing expertise and leadership in occupational health, personal health and well-being, emergency response and pandemic resilience across Anglo American.

Health, Operations and Workers, Communities, are all connected

Adapted from Viliani and Harris "Assessment Of Health Impacts On Local Communities Is Fundamental For Sustainability" SPE Conference 2020 in Bogota (Colombia)
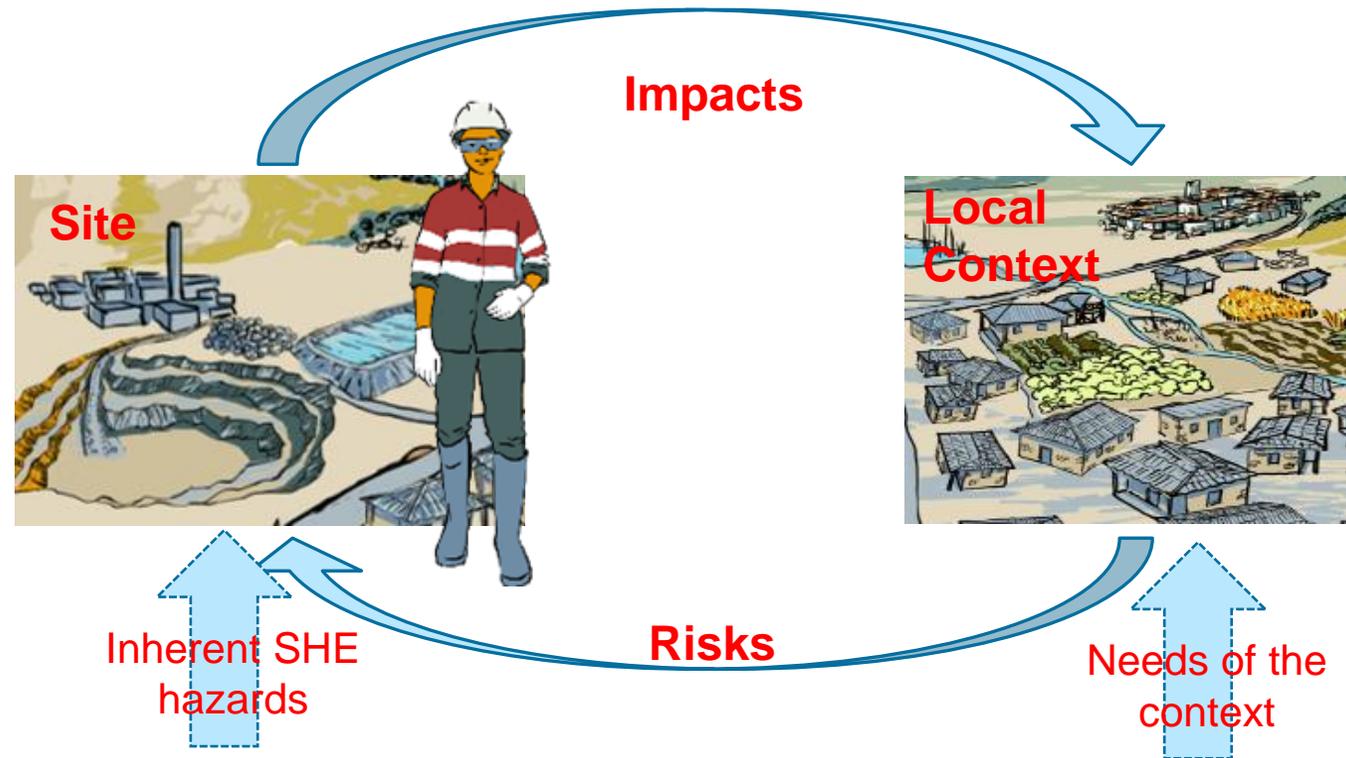
Internal evaluation -2023

Similarities, level of controls, siloes and crosscutting issues & sustainability, and more

HIAs conducted show that risks/impacts identified present:
◦ similarities across the same type of sites: e.g mine or processing sites
◦ similarities across geographical settings: e.g. migrant mining workers in Southern Africa region and control of TB

Several impacts/risks identified have a structural pathway and require commitment and management support from Group or Business Units, before being tackled at site-level. E.g.: Gender Based Violence is a societal problem exacerbated by some of the site's working environment. AA has a group policy and curriculum that allows Sites to draw from it to implement locally.

Cross-cutting issues affect more than one requirement: e.g. site-induced migration(SIM) has its own management process. However, SIM triggers several CHS impacts and risks as well, so coordination is essential as siloed approach does not lead to adequate management.

Sustainability and cumulative impacts: factors such as climate change and unpredictability of climate patterns, increasing and competing water use demands, degradation of ecosystem services, and changing socio-economic circumstances all add complexity to assessing and managing the health impacts and risks to population health at site level

Internal evaluation -2023
internal and external challenges

Internal CHS capabilities and capacities at Sites are limited

◦ each site should nominate a CHS lead

◦ each site should have established a CHS Steering Committee to supervise the 4C implementation and report to the Social Performance Management Committee (SPMC) PMC.

Reliance on external consultants, but their capabilities and capacities in countries are also limited

Complexity of the AA System affects the quality of the HIA and undermine the resulting CHS management plans

All projects undergoing HIA are already operational (and some are expanding or changing). The HIAs conducted struggled to differentiate between actual from potential CHS impacts and risks

From HIA to HiAP, and back
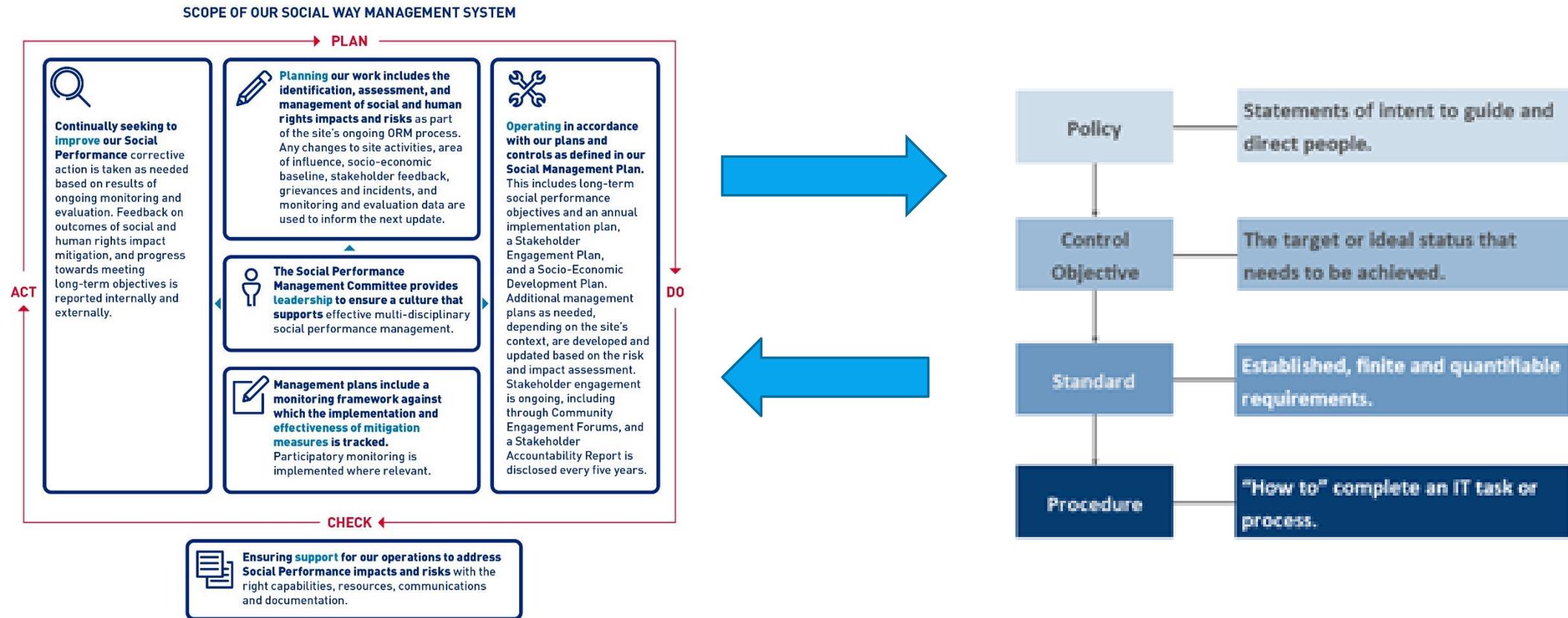
From the HiAP framework relevant for this process

Key activities include the following:

- Begin strategic planning and prioritization.

- Assess health, equity, and health systems- related implications of policies.

- Understand the country context, the capacity of government structures, and that of our own Sites for "HiAP".

- Outline immediate, medium and long-term priorities.

- Assess internal policy within different geographical contexts.

- Map regulatory, oversight, and implementation capacity and the financial, institutional, human, and technical resources that are needed

Additionally key governance aspects address the tactical and technical aspects
  ◦ A steering group composed of key stakeholders within AA will supervise the review
  ◦ A participatory approach will ensure technical experts provide ongoing inputs

Internal alignment review

Review is organized around three phases and different components. Although they are described in a linear order, the work carried in a component might overlap with others, so the process is more dynamic that presented.

1. Kick Off

2. Mapping and analysis of the alignment between 12 CHS areas and AA context

3. Review of the existing 4C documents prepared by sites globally

4. Characterization and ranking of the issues around typologies of risks

5. Analysis and clustering of the existing or additional controls and

6. Gaps assessment

7. Recommendations for BU/Regions/Group

8. Blueprint for sites

9. Test of the blueprint at one sites

Empowering Sites to manage CHS
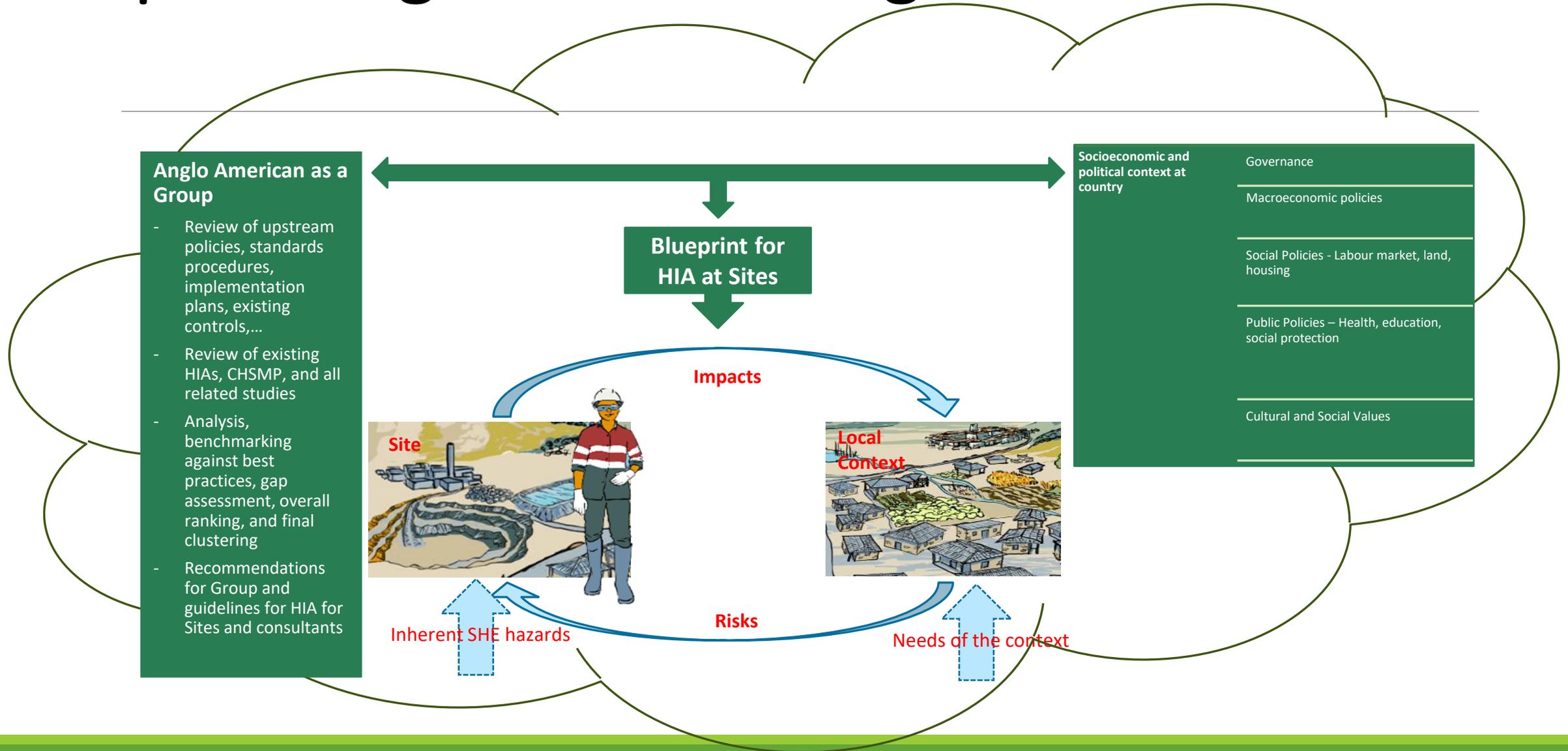
Let's continue the conversation!

Post questions and comments in the IAIA24 app.

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