

PS4: COMMUNITY HEALTH, SAFETY, AND SECURITY OVERVIEW

December 2, 2021



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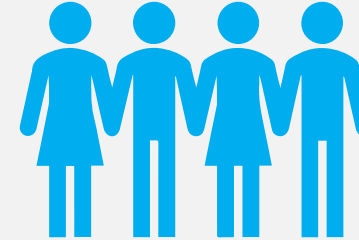
Overview of PS4: Structure and Scope

Address Potential Risks and Impacts to the Affected Communities



Community Health and Safety

- Infrastructure and Equipment Design and Safety
- Hazardous Materials Management and Safety
- Ecosystem Services
- Community Exposure to Disease
- Emergency Preparedness and Response



Security Personnel

PS4 Objectives

Anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the Affected Community during the project life from both routine and nonroutine circumstances.

Ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles, including women's rights, and in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the Affected Communities.

Overview of PS4: Overarching Principles

- Evaluate the risks and impacts to the health and safety of the Affected Communities.
 - Assess and evaluate potential security risks, including from a gender and diversity lens.
- Respect human rights principles.
- Avoidance of risks and impacts preferred over minimization.
- Consider the nature and magnitude of the risks and impacts, including unique concerns to different population groups.
- Measures consistent with good international industry practice (GIIP):
 - Develop management plans
 - Apply the principles of proportionality.
- Investigate allegations and incidents.



Community Health and Safety - Infrastructure and Equipment Design and Safety

- Design, construct, operate, and decommission consistent with GIIP.
- Buildings and structures that are accessed by members of the public:
 - Consider incremental risks of the public's potential exposure to operational accidents and/or natural hazards;
 - Consistent with the principles of universal access.
- External assessment for high-risk structures that could threaten safety of communities (e.g. dams, tailing dams, ash ponds, etc.).
- Road safety management:
 - May need to implement driver and traffic safety programs;
 - Traffic emergency preparedness and response plans.

Infrastructure and Equipment Design & Safety

– Issues/Tips



- Assessment of CHS risks should be addressed under PS1.
 - Engage the right experts. Risks/impacts to affected communities must be identified at the very early stages (siting and design) and should influence site selection.
- Infrastructure certification and High-risk structures
 - Structures accessible to the public and LFS standards. External professionals with expertise on building codes and fire department regulations beyond local requirements, as well as building internal capacity on the client side.
 - High-risk structural elements trigger specific risk assessments (example, dam break analysis) in addition to local requirements.
- Are adequate road traffic safety programs in place and how is the existing road infrastructure?
 - Careful consideration of traffic road safety management and oversight on contractors.

Community Health and Safety

– Hazardous Materials Management and Safety

- Avoid or minimize the potential for community exposure to hazardous materials and substances.
 - Modify, substitute, or eliminate the condition or material causing the potential hazards
 - Special care when decommissioning existing infrastructure/components containing hazardous materials.
- Commercially reasonable efforts to control the safety of deliveries of hazardous materials.
- Commercially reasonable efforts to control the safety of transportation and disposal of hazardous waste.
- Avoid or control community exposure to pesticides.

Hazardous Materials Management & Safety

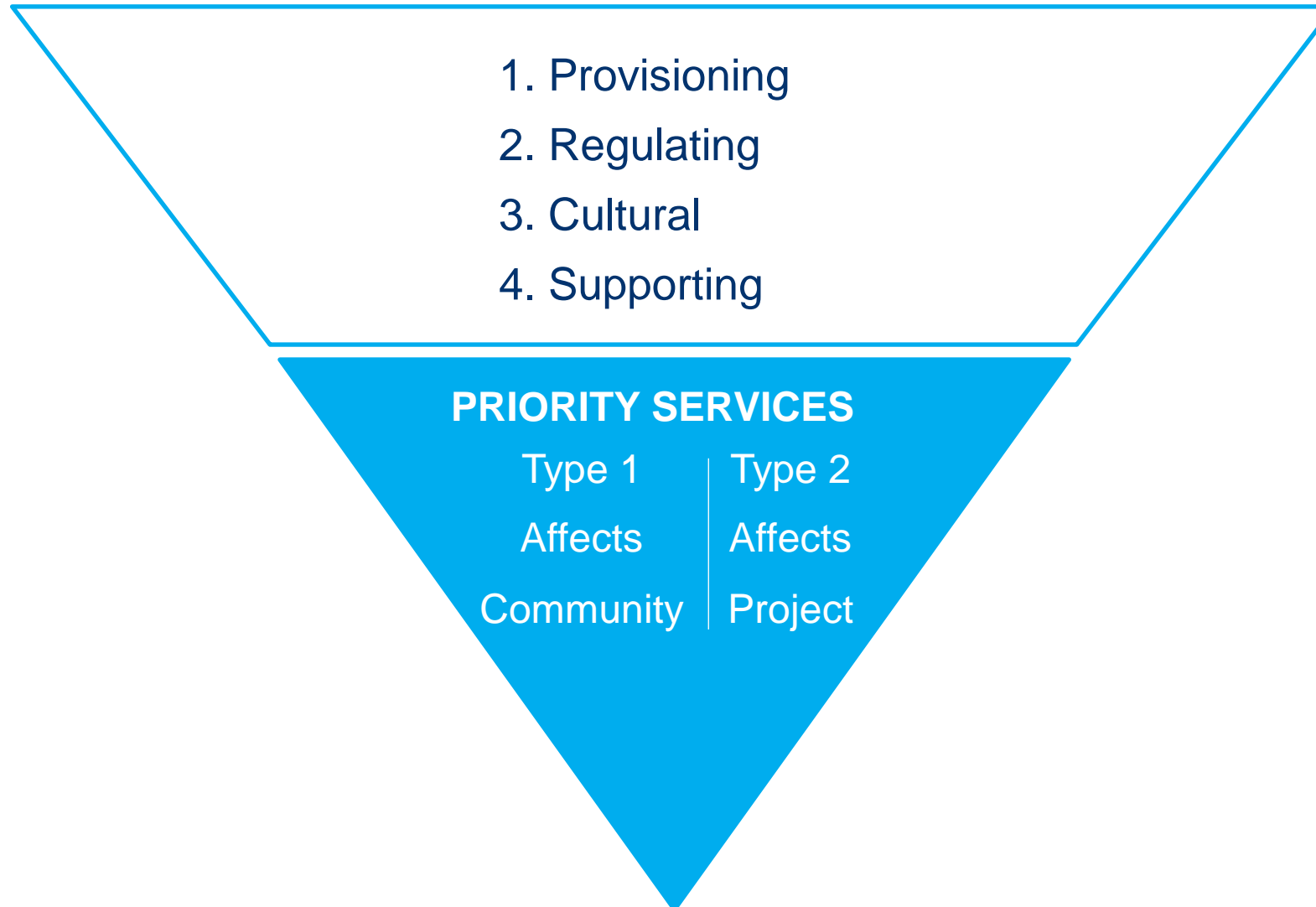
– Issues/Tips



- Hazardous materials and process safety perspective.
 - When possible, consider use of less hazardous materials or below thresholds Risks/impacts to affected communities must be identified through Quantitative Risk Assessments (QRAs) or hazard studies during the project lifecycle.
- Consider safeguards to prevent or reduce hazardous materials' exposure to communities.
 - For example, buffer zones between farming operations and residential areas to minimize adverse impact from pesticide spraying or operations.
 - An important link is with the community liaison/social management side – around community engagement, to ensure complaints raised by communities around environmental-related issues (such as pesticide use or dust from transport of farm machinery or equipment) get addressed by the environmental side of the operation and resolution feedback through the GM.

Community Health and Safety

– Ecosystem Services



Community Health and Safety

– Ecosystem Services

- Impacts on priority ecosystem services may result in adverse health and safety risks and impacts to the Affected Communities:
 - Increased vulnerability and safety-related risks due to land use change or loss of natural buffer areas
 - Health-related risks and impacts due to degradation of natural resources.
- Identify risks and potential impacts that may be exacerbated by climate change, including the disproportionate impact on women.
- Avoid adverse impacts to communities.
- Where impacts are unavoidable, implement mitigation measures.

Ecosystem services

– Issues/Tips



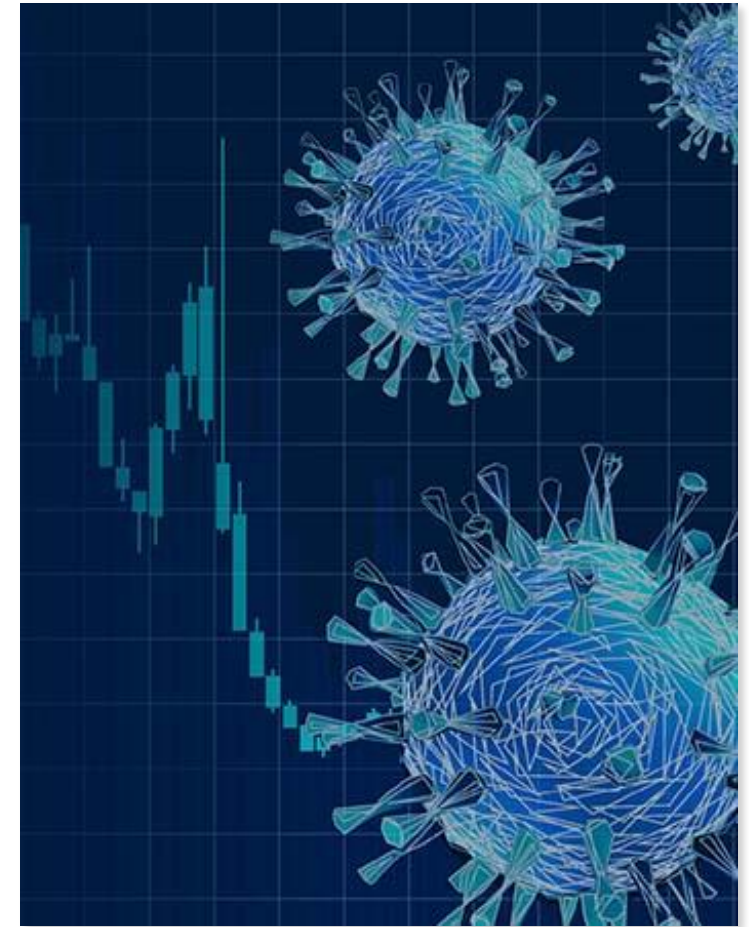
- Ecosystem services requirements are often overlooked and require careful assessment at the scoping phase and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) stage.
- Ensure appropriate communication across the different social teams and biodiversity teams on implementation stage.
- Influx of workers and contextual risks are not always seen as potential significant risks on ecosystem services.
- Vulnerability of communities to land use changes and loss of natural buffer areas resulting from potential natural hazards, such as landslides, fire, or flooding due to project activities.

Q&A

Community Health and Safety

– Community Exposure to Disease

- Avoid/minimize the potential for community exposure to diseases, including communicable diseases:
 - Water-borne, -based, -related, and vector-borne diseases
 - Communicable diseases from the influx of project labor.
- Consider differentiated exposure to and higher sensitivity of vulnerable groups.
- Explore opportunities to improve conditions where specific diseases are endemic in the project area of influence.



Community Exposure to Disease

– Issues/Tips



- Access to and local capacity health service infrastructure: ensure that project workforce does not overload local health service facilities.
- Communities' exposure to water-borne and related, vector-borne, and communicable diseases is becoming increasingly important in C-19 times and appropriate communications channels through SE with Affected Communities need to be established.
- Consider age, gender and diversity, local cultural, and religious beliefs when carrying out awareness raising and prevention programs.
- Ensure medical screening of project personnel, including contractors, prior to moving to the project area.

Community Health and Safety

– Emergency Preparedness and Response

- Consult with relevant stakeholders, including the Affected Communities.
- Collaborate and assist communities in their response to emergencies.
- If local government has little or no capacity: role of the client.
- Document activities, resources, and responsibilities.
- Disclose appropriate information.



Emergency Preparedness and Response

– Issues/Tips



- EPR on PS4 versus PS1 requirements focus more on response when community is affected.
- Assistance and collaboration with communities, including specific subgroups, is critical when the project can cause an off-site emergency and the need to involve third parties in emergency response is confirmed.
- Providing ERP information and raising awareness on what to do in the case of an emergency is key to build trust with Affected Communities.

Gender & Gender-based Violence

– Tips and Issues

- Establish a grievance mechanism for Affected Communities:
 - Gender-sensitive and survivor-centered approach
 - Investigate allegations and incidents of unlawful or abusive acts
 - Address allegations and incidents in a survivor-centered manner.
- Influx of workers on large-scale construction of projects increases potential for gender-based violence (GBV). Mitigation includes the following:
 - Consult with NGOs & Affected Communities to assess GBV risks, cultural practices, and local support services and coping mechanisms
 - Prepare Contactor Management Plan
 - Operating frameworks: Code of Conduct and anti-sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse, including training for contractors on expectations and disciplinary measures.
 - Potential support and training for social and human-resources team, as well as referral services for survivors, if needed.

Security Personnel

- Respect human rights and protection principles and avoid or minimize risks to the Affected Communities.
- Assess the security risks and impacts on communities, using an age, gender, and diversity lens.
- Evaluate potential security risks:
 - Manage private security personnel
 - Manage relationship with public security forces.
- Apply the principles of proportionality.
- Ensure appropriate use of force.



Security Personnel

- Develop a Security Management Plan:
 - Vet security personnel to ensure they are not implicated in past abuses, including harassment, abuse, or exploitation
 - Provide adequate training in the use of force and appropriate conduct
 - Transfer equipment.
- Establish a Grievance Mechanism for Affected Communities.

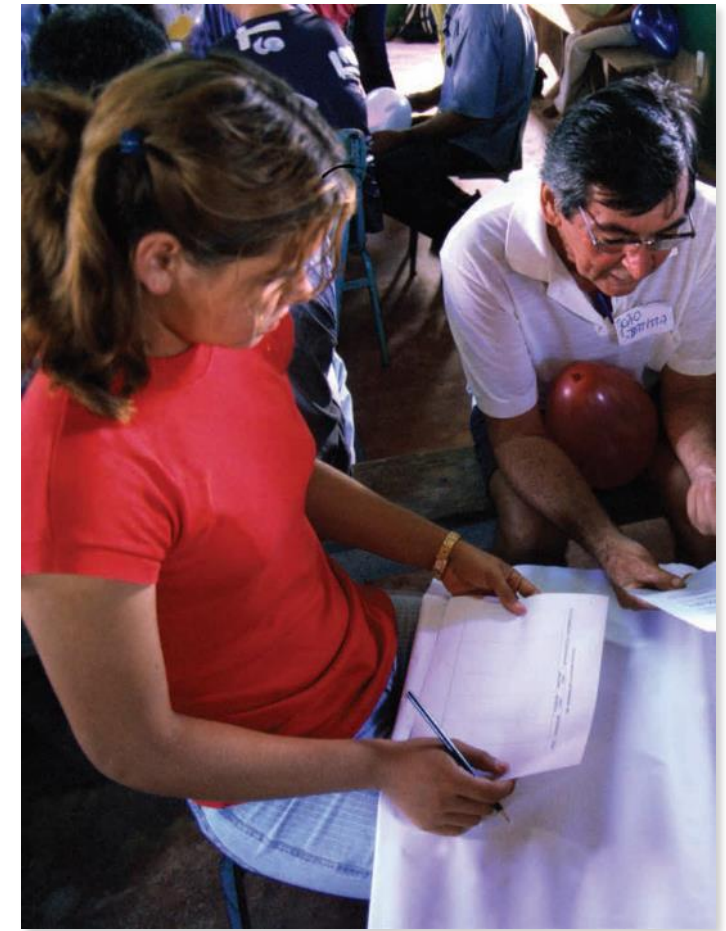


Security Personnel

– Issues/Tips



- **Security Risk Assessment** ("SRA" vs. "sra") – scale/scope of assessment should be commensurate to the project context, including if public security involved.
- **Engagement with public security, oversight of private security;** plans and Memorandums of Understanding (MoU).
- **Equipment transfers** – well documented and understand possible unintended uses/risks.
- Assess the risks of the security arrangements to **communities and workers** (such as heightened GBV risks from security personnel presence or security fence blocking community access routes).
- **Community engagement and grievance response** – fit for purpose, gender-sensitive, include protocols for managing complainants involving public security, such as part of MoU.



PS4 Publications

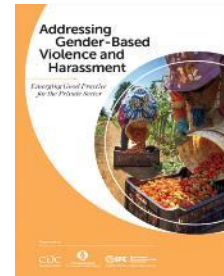
More resources are available at <http://www.ifc.org/ps4> and under [publications](#)

Guidance Notes

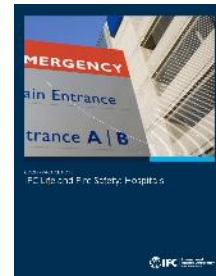


[Guidance Notes to IFC's Performance Standards - Effective January 1, 2012](#)

Good Practice Notes



[Addressing Gender-Based Violence and Harassment: Emerging Good Practice for the Private Sector \(2020\)](#)



Good Practice Note: IFC Life and Fire Safety: Hospitals (2017)



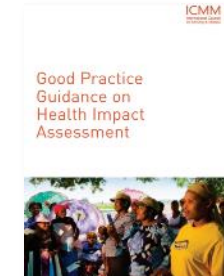
Good Practice Note: IFC Life and Fire Safety: Hotels (2017)



Good Practice Note: HIV/AIDS in the Workplace (2002)

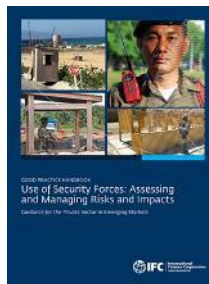


[Good Practice Note for the Private Sector: Addressing the Risks of Retaliation Against Project Stakeholders](#)

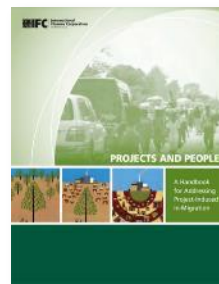


[Good Practice Guidance on Health Impact Assessment](#)

Good Practice Handbooks



[Good Practice Handbook: Use of Security Forces: Assessing and Managing Risks and Impacts \(2017\)](#)

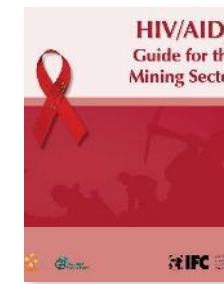


[Projects and People: A Handbook for Addressing Project-Induced In-Migration \(2009\)](#)

More on Community Health



Introduction to Health Impact Assessment (2009)



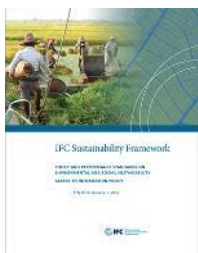
HIV/AIDS Guide for the Mining Sector (2004)

ESG Resources

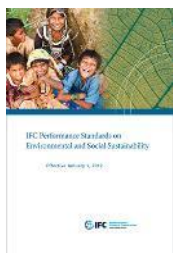


IFC Sustainability Framework (2012)

www.ifc.org/sustainability



IFC Sustainability Framework - Effective January 1, 2012



IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability - Effective January 1, 2012



Guidance Notes to IFC's Performance Standards - Effective January 1, 2012



www.ifc.org/disclosure

WBG EHS Guidelines

www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines

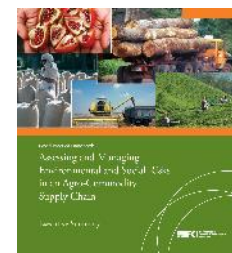


World Bank Group (WBG) Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines
IFC has launched a three-year consultative process to revise the WBG EHS Guidelines. See www.ifc.org/EHSGuidelinesRevision

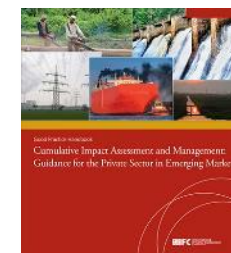
Also see: www.ifc.org/corporategovernance

ESG Publications:

For a full list, see: www.ifc.org/sustainabilitypublications



Good Practice Handbook: Assessing and Managing Environmental and Social Risks in an Agro-Commodity Supply Chain



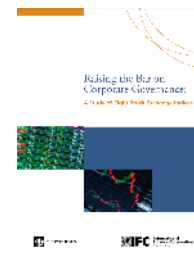
Good Practice Handbook: Cumulative Impact Assessment and Management: Guidance for the Private Sector in Emerging Market



IFC Sustainability Resources Brochure



Private Equity and Emerging Markets Agribusiness: Building Value Through Sustainability



Raising the Bar on Corporate Governance: A Study of Eight Stock Exchange Indices



Emerging Trends in Environmental, Social, and Governance Data and Disclosure: Opportunities and Challenges



Corporate Governance Success Stories - Middle East and North Africa



Corporate Governance Success Stories - Europe and Central Asia



Learning / Tools / Methodology

See: www.ifc.org/sustainability and www.ifc.org/corporategovernance



E-Learning Course on Managing Environmental and Social Performance



Sustainability Training and E-Learning Program (**STEP**) for Financial Intermediaries
Available in English, French, Russian



FIRST for Sustainability
See: www.firstforsustainability.org Available in English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish



Global Map of Environmental and Social Risks in Agro-Commodity Production (**GMAP**)
See: www.ifc.org/gmap

Corporate Governance Methodology Tools

Corporate Governance Development Framework Toolkit

IFC Nominee Directors Training

Environmental and Social Management System (**ESMS**) Toolkit and Handbooks



Q&A