

COVID-19 COMMUNITY RESPONSE ACTION PLAN: SITE PLANNING GUIDANCE AND TEMPLATE

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REVISION CONTROL

| Revision # | Changes | Date |
|------------|---|------------|
| Rev 1 | First release of document | March 2020 |
| Rev 2 | <p>Page 3 and 4 – small edits in text.</p> <p>Page 4 - Added sub-section on CRP review and reporting</p> <p>Page 4 – Added sub-section on prioritising responses including definition of risk and impact.</p> <p>Table 1 – small edits throughout.</p> <p>Table 1 – added ‘supporting data’ row;</p> <p>Table 1 – Split ‘Impact Analysis’ into two rows: (i) ‘Context & Vulnerability Analysis’ - added reference to rapid appraisal for community health and safety impacts(ii) ‘assess site related impacts’.</p> <p>Table 1 – ‘assess risks to business’ row – added more guidance.</p> <p>Table 1 – under ‘Communication and Engagement’ added reference to SEP</p> <p>Table 2 - small additions</p> <p>Added Annex 1 – Rapid Appraisal of Covid-19 Impacts on Community Health and Safety</p> | May 2020 |

COVID-19 COMMUNITY RESPONSE ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, this note provides Anglo American and De Beers operations with a tool to support the development of site Community Response Action Plans (CRP). Informed by relevant data and analysis, the CRP defines the site's actions to support community stakeholders in planning, responding to and recovering from the COVID-19 outbreak.

The CRP should consider both the direct and indirect impacts of the outbreak. Sites are encouraged to consider the following focus areas to help frame the priorities and objectives of their response strategy:

- **Preparedness:** Stop and slow transmission, prevent outbreaks and delay spread of COVID-19;
- **Response:** Respond to outbreaks of the disease and provide optimised care for patients. Minimise immediate adverse impacts related to containment measures (e.g. lockdown, restricted transport and services); and,
- **Recovery:** Measures to support communities significantly impacted during the outbreak including minimising the impacts on health systems, social services and economic activity. Considers the measures needed to respond and adapt to a new internal and external context in the longer term.

The CRP must be developed in concert with the site's Business Continuity Plan and Crisis Response Plan in consideration of the site's operational context. The CRP should be used to support Care & Maintenance (C&M) or Demobilisation planning e.g. where government measures have already resulted in a C&M order. The plan should also be developed with consideration of the recovery phase, including ramp-up of operations that have been on C&M, taking account of the changed operational and external context, and used to inform the Business Unit's (BU) or Anglo American country response efforts.

This document is supported by:

- Group guidance on [Recommended Community Health Responses](#) which will continue to be updated as the crisis evolves.
- **Guideline for Donations of Medical Consumables and Equipment:** this provides direction for the potential donation of medical consumables/ equipment to maximise their benefit in a way that avoids risks to the business and impacts to stakeholders.
- **Health Facilities Capacity Assessment Tool:** a tool that can be used by health specialists (internal or external) to conduct a capacity assessment of local health facilities. The results can be used to inform the assessment of impacts/ vulnerability related to Covid-19 and prioritise responses.

The CRP should be a live document that is continuously reviewed and updated as the situation changes. Responses should not be delayed if certain aspects of the CRP cannot be completed. Rather, gaps in information should be filled as/when possible and new learnings should be considered in updates to the CRP. At minimum, the CRP should be reviewed and updated based on:

- Changes in government regulations or guidance
- Changes in company guidance
- Changes to operational activities
- Changes in localised trends of infection

- Changes in evidence and control measures for Covid-19

As with any emergency, it is critical that sites establish a multi-disciplinary team with roles and responsibilities and focal points clearly identified and plan their COVID-19 community response in coordination with local stakeholders. Wherever possible, to maximise impact, this should be done in collaboration with other partners in the private and public sector. Sites in the same host country/ region should collaborate to ensure a consistent response.

Response planning and actions are already underway at BU, country/regional and Group level. Sites should ensure they are aware of the latest interventions being coordinated at these levels and the support available so that they can align their CRPs accordingly.

Sites should leverage information in existing management plans to inform their response, including:

- Social Management Plan;
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan;
- Baseline WRAC/Risk assessment; and
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP).

Any commitments made to stakeholders and partners during the response should be captured and tracked through the site's Commitments Register. Sites should keep track of requests being made through their stakeholder engagement register, highlighting that the request is specifically related to COVID-19.

Sites should track the number and type of grievances and incidents related to Covid-19 and report any significant issues or emerging trends to senior management, BU and Group. Grievances and incidents related to Covid-19 should be recorded and managed through the existing grievance mechanism and incident management procedure. The description of the incident or grievance should highlight if and how it relates to Covid-19.

CRP REVIEW AND REPORTING

Sites should work with their Group Social Performance business partner to update their CRPs regularly. Updated versions of the CRP action trackers (in excel), reviewed and approved by BUs, should be submitted to Group for reporting on a monthly basis for internal and external reporting purposes.

RESPONSE PLANNING

This section provides guidance on the scope and contents of a CRP (see Table 1). It is presented as an annotated template that sites should complete, as appropriate; however, sites should modify the template as applicable to their context. Supporting data and analyses needed to inform the CRP is outlined in Table 2.

Sites should consider that planning and responding to an emergency is a co-ordinated and iterative process and the CRP therefore must be reviewed continually as new information emerges or the situation changes (Figure 1). Consultation with internal and external stakeholders should be undertaken throughout the process – it is key to assessing the context, analysing impacts and risks, defining appropriate interventions, and reviewing results. Outputs and outcomes of interventions should be monitored to track the delivery of actions, measure their effectiveness and to inform ongoing planning.

Prioritising responses:

Sites should consider how they will **prioritise responses** to the crisis. This should be informed by an understanding of the impacts and risks related to Covid-19, as well as an understanding of which types of interventions can add most value in a specific context. The following should be considered as part of the impact and risk assessment:

- **Covid-19 impacts on the community.** What were the existing (pre-Covid19) health impacts and needs in the community and how has the crisis influenced those? How else has the community been impacted and which individuals/groups have been most affected? A rapid appraisal of Covid-19 impacts on community health and safety can be conducted to support this assessment – see guidance provided in **Annex 1**.
- **Site-related impacts.** What are the potential or actual impacts from site-related activities related to Covid-19? Which groups are most vulnerable?
- **Risks to business** What changes in the external socio-economic, political and community health and safety context present new or exacerbate existing risks to the business? E.g. increased spread of the virus in the community increases risk of transmission to the workforce and staff absenteeism.

The CRP follows the Social Way definition of impacts and risks: ‘impacts’ are defined as changes to the lives, livelihoods, cultural heritage, health or well-being of external stakeholders directly or indirectly caused by a site. ‘Risks’ are defined as financial, legal, or reputational threats to the business. Risks and impacts may be related (see Social Way 3.0, Section 3C – SHIRA)

Sites should, in consultation with stakeholders, consider which interventions can have the biggest impact on the above factors and prioritise accordingly.

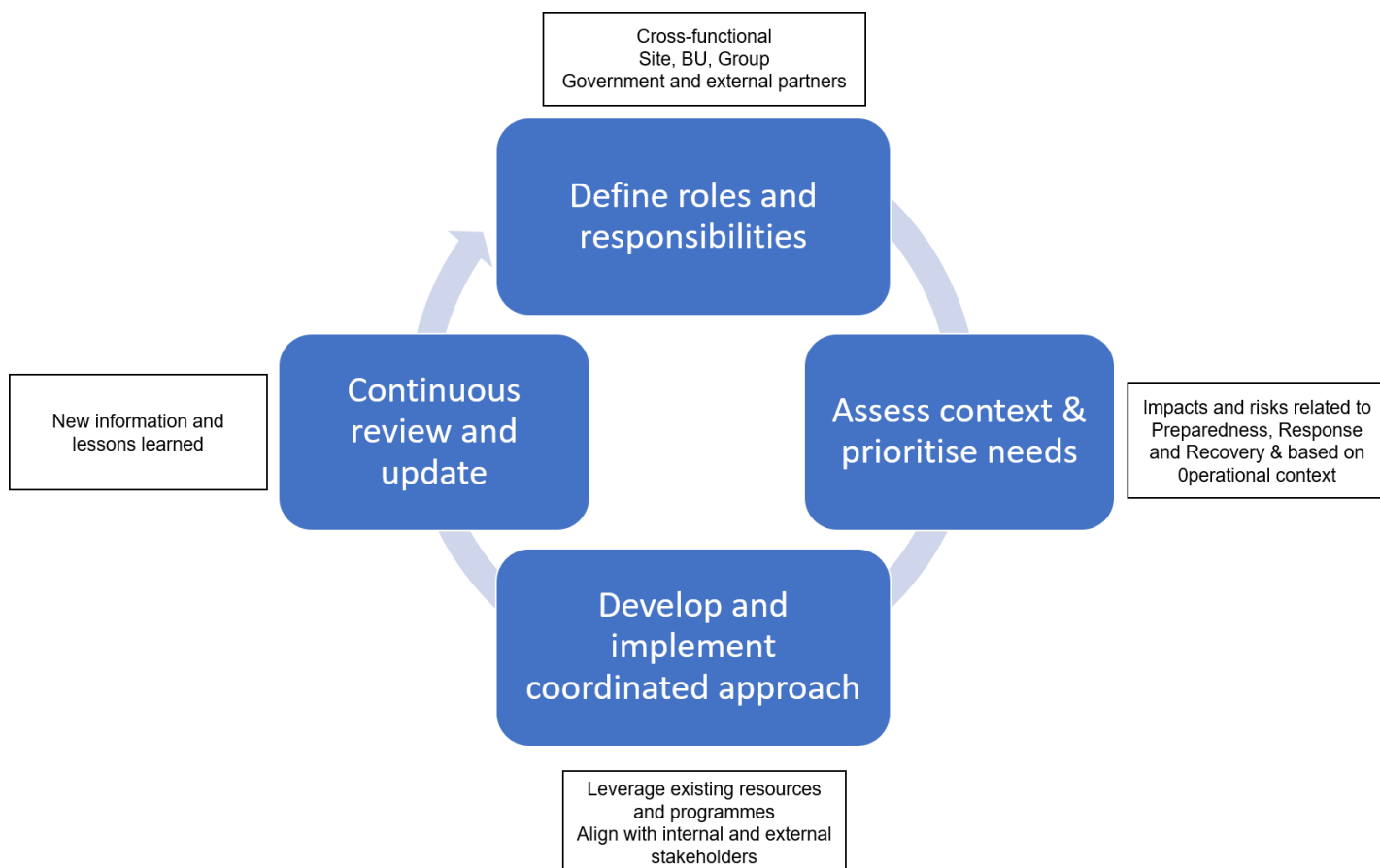


Figure 1 – The CRP review process

Table 1 – COVID-19 Community Response Action Plan Sections

| Section | Contents |
|---|---|
| Document information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Document version number] • [Date of issue] • [Revision dates] |
| Introduction | <p>Purpose: The purpose of the CRP is to define the activities to be undertaken at a site level as part of a coordinated response with Group, BU and with other sites in the region, as relevant, to address the community impacts from COVID-19.</p> <p>Objectives: Specific site objectives of the CRP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Insert site objectives] <p>Scope & Implementation context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic scope: [Insert geographic scope for the plan, aligned with the site’s Area of Influence. This should clearly identify the villages, towns, municipalities or wider geographic regions covered by the interventions outlined in the CRP]. • Current status of Covid-19 and restrictions: [Insert brief summary to give a picture of the current incidence of Covid-19 in the Area of Influence and the containment measures in place] • Operational context: [Insert current status of operations and changes planned due to COVID-19] • Other response plans: [List Governmental, Group and BU-level COVID-19 response plans that the CRP aligns with]. |
| Guiding principles and approach | <p>Guiding principles: [Insert guiding principles site will adopt in their approach to manage the impacts and risks related to Covid-19 e.g. follow government guidance; working in partnership and with cross-functional teams; prioritising response based on an assessment of needs in the community]</p> |
| <p>Roles and responsibilities</p> <p><i>Define roles to implement the response approach, associated responsibilities and resources</i></p> | <p>Internal – Site/BU</p> <p>[Insert name and key responsibilities for:]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response coordinator at BU/country level • Response coordinator at site-level • Engagement lead – Community • Engagement lead – Local government • Engagement lead – HR/employees • Engagement lead – Supply chain/contractors • Other: (include others as appropriate) <p>External – Stakeholder focal points coordinating response:</p> |

| Section | Contents |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government: [Insert name] Local health service: [Insert name] Local police: [Insert name] Other essential services: [Insert service and name] Other companies: [Insert company and name] Other: (include others as appropriate): |
| <p>Supporting data</p> <p><i>Reference to mapping or other supporting data that has informed the context, impact and risk analysis and can be used for ongoing monitoring and evaluation.</i></p> <p><i>Supporting data may be found in existing plans e.g. SMP, SED, SEP.</i></p> | <p>Mapping</p> <p>[Insert or reference map of the site's Area of Influence showing the site's physical footprint, key social and health infrastructure and other data points to inform identification of vulnerabilities, impact assessment and response planning. Where possible, update map with relevant data to track interventions and track the direct and indirect impacts from Covid-19 in the community.]</p> <p>The map should clearly identify the geographic scope of the CRP, identifying the specific villages, towns, municipalities, or wider geographic regions that interventions are targeted at]</p> |
| <p>Context & Vulnerability Analysis</p> <p><i>Assess potential short and long term direct and indirect impacts of Covid-19 outbreak on local communities to understand the needs in the community and prioritise interventions accordingly.</i></p> <p><i>A rapid appraisal of Covid-19 impacts on community health and safety (see Annex 1) can be used to understand how the crisis is impacting the community and understand vulnerabilities.</i></p> | <p>Consider how Covid-19 is impacting the community, consider:</p> <p>Direct community impacts: [Insert direct impacts on the community related to Covid-19 and any individuals or groups particularly vulnerable. This should be informed by an understanding of existing health and socioeconomic conditions and vulnerabilities in the community.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct health impacts linked to Covid-19: Consider (1) the capacity of local health services to deal with the emergency and their priority needs (the Health Facility Capacity Assessment tool can be used to inform this; (2) communities/ groups/ households most vulnerable from a health perspective to COVID-19 (mapped if possible) to allow targeted interventions where possible (elderly, those with known underlying health conditions, communities with poor sanitation and housing conditions, poor health seeking behaviour, barriers to health services etc.) (3) What are the vulnerable transmission hotspots related to services e.g. social service points for collection of welfare, old-age homes, orphanages, community centres, local markets and grocery shops, cash machines/ATMs, communal basic service points (water), funerals Direct impacts associated with lockdown or restricted travel movements: Consider (1) potential impacts on essential services and the stakeholders involved in delivery of these services (health care workers, food production, water and sanitation, energy, transportation and distribution systems, banking and cash facilities, communication services, security services). (2) vulnerabilities related to lockdown e.g. women at higher risk of GBV during isolation periods; remote areas with |

| Section | Contents |
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| | <p>limited food or medicine supply; children dependent on school for meals, etc</p> <p>Indirect community impacts: [Insert indirect impacts on the community and social determinants of health related to Covid-19 and identify any individuals or groups particularly vulnerable.].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic impacts Consider those vulnerable to economic impact of crisis due to loss of employment/business/ livelihoods, including SMMEs and local suppliers. Consider how existing beneficiaries of SED, CRD and other social programmes could be impacted due to changes in the local economic and business context. • Community cohesion and social ills: Is there a risk of increased criminality, social unrest, discrimination or violence during or after the Covid-19 outbreak/lockdown or due to changes in the socioeconomic context? E.g. risk that migrant workers are targeted due to a fear they are spreading the virus, community conflict over access to support measures, stigma against people that are believed to have the virus. • Mental health impacts: Consider potential impacts on mental health for different groups (healthcare workers, frontline workers, general community). • Impacts on infrastructure and services: Long-term strain on health systems and essential services and impacts to the users/beneficiaries of those services. |
| <p>Assess site related impacts</p> <p><i>The SHIRA methodology/ ORM (Social Way 3.0, Section 3C – SHIRA) can be used to identify significant impacts linked to site activities that need to be prioritised.</i></p> <p><i>Impact analysis to be conducted with a cross-functional team and using stakeholder feedback.</i></p> | <p>Impacts on stakeholders from site-related activities (assessed using SHIRA)</p> <p>[Insert impacts on the community directly related to the operational context, identifying any individuals or groups particularly vulnerable]. Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production impact: What is the impact of Covid-19 on production (C&M, suspension of project activities, demobilisation of workforce) and what is the impact of these changes on external stakeholders? Indicate what triggered the impact (regulatory, company measures, staff sickness), and how long the changes are expected to last. • High risk activities: Identify activities that could increase community Covid-19-related risks (presence of large construction workforce, transport of employees, goods or services to and from site) • Workforce: Indicate where the workforce resides and assess possibility of workforce-community transmission. For sites on C&M, identify potential household/community impacts associated with workers returning to their homes. Consider potential for stigma or discrimination against workers perceived to have brought the virus into a community, or against community members perceived to have contracted the virus from a mine worker. |

| Section | Contents |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers: Identify local businesses that provide essential services to the operation that could be impacted by operational changes. • Existing support for services: Are there existing support measures provided to local government and communities for essential and basic services that may be interrupted due to operational changes. Is there risk of discrimination against workers going into the community to provide such services due to fears over spread of the virus? Specify contingency planning where there are risks of interruption to the support provided. <p>SED, CRD and other social programmes: Identify SED, CRD and other social programmes potentially impacted by Covid-19, explain the impact and what measures will be taken to ensure continued delivery of benefits, where necessary</p> |
| <p>Assess risks to business</p> <p><i>Assess and prioritise potential short- and long-term risks to the business (including social performance objectives) due to the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19</i></p> <p><i>ORM can be applied to understand potential risks to the business</i></p> | <p>[Insert business risks that link to the community/external social context as well as business risks that could also create adverse impacts in the community]</p> <p>Note a full list of business risks does not need to be included here. Reference can be made to the baseline WRAC for workplace controls on Covid-19. The CRP should focus on those risks that have a <i>social cause</i>, linked to the changes to the external context caused by Covid-19 (e.g. increased unemployment and poverty levels in the external context could increase competition for benefits from site and therefore increase risk of protest if benefits are not perceived to be fairly distributed. The protest can have reputational and financial risks).</p> <p>Risks stemming from changes to ‘business-as-usual’ social performance activities should be considered e.g. risk that relationships with local communities deteriorate due to an inability to host meetings with community engagement forums (reputational risk).</p> <p>Potential adverse impacts ‘outside the fence’ (i.e. on external stakeholders) caused by issues ‘inside the fence’ should have been identified through the impact analysis (above).</p> |
| <p>Opportunities assessment</p> <p><i>Identify potential opportunities to leverage existing programmes, resources, capacity etc. in response to Covid-19</i></p> <p><i>Resource information should be shared with BU and other sites in the country/region as well as external partners for</i></p> | <p>Resources [Insert list of internal resources (human, financial or material) available to support response. These should be factored into the response strategy and actions captured in the Action Plan. Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • redirecting efforts of personnel with expertise useful to response, • repurposing existing communication channels and materials to share and gather information (SMS messaging services, social media pages, newsletters, radio and engagement forums; sharing internal messaging with the wider community, contractors and suppliers) • data and maps • contact directories |

| Section | Contents |
|---|--|
| <p><i>their consideration in a coordinated response effort</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transportation • dedicated facilities • equipment and infrastructure • available funding. <p>Leveraging existing programmes/partnerships/SED programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [List external partners / SMMEs that can assist the response by sharing information or providing services] • [Describe opportunities for leveraging existing SED programmes or partnerships in the immediate response to COVID-19 as well as to support longer term socio-economic recovery] • [Identify opportunities for repurposing or re-directing existing programmes and supply chains] |
| <p>Action Plan and Tracker</p> <p><i>Specific actions should be developed based on the assessment of potential immediate, direct and indirect impacts and risks related to the COVID-19 outbreak.</i></p> <p><i>Resources required should be listed and status of actions tracked.</i></p> <p><i>The action plan and tracker should be updated as more information becomes available, lessons to the response are learned/shared and the situation progresses.</i></p> | <p>[SEE EXCEL TEMPLATE]</p> <p>[Follow the guidance in the excel workbook to complete each column in the template.]</p> |
| <p>Communication and engagement</p> <p><i>Sites should use their Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and supporting engagement register/database to plan and track communication and engagement related to COVID-19.</i></p> <p><i>Guidance on stakeholder engagement including on</i></p> | <p>[Insert a summary of the priorities and strategy for engagement related to COVID-19 response. Full details and tracking of engagements should be captured in the SEP] Consider:</p> <p>Crisis response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [insert approach during initial crisis response i.e. communicating during the immediate response to the emergency with BU, Group and local public and private sector partners] <p>Participatory response planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Insert approach for involving stakeholders in response planning i.e. gathering feedback, assessing context, identifying partnership opportunities, joint planning and delivery] |

| Section | Contents |
|--|---|
| <i>mapping/analysis and addressing vulnerability related to engagement is available in Social Way 3.0, Section 3A - Stakeholder Engagement.</i> | <p>Community information and awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Insert approach to keep local stakeholders informed on how the site is assisting in the response to COVID-19; provision of latest advice and guidance from government; raising awareness, and information on further support available from different sources]. Consider how potential vulnerabilities in relation to engagement will be addressed e.g. potential barriers in accessing information for certain households/communities (no internet connection, language barriers, illiteracy). |
| References | [List site-level management plans or other supporting documents leveraged for the CRP] |

RESOURCES

Background data

Table 2 provides information that may be useful to sites in assessing impacts, risks and opportunities related to Covid-19.

Table 2 – Background data

| Data | Sources |
|--|--|
| Internal context | |
| <p>Internal resources (BU and Site):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal resources to act as focal points and coordinate response Resources that can be mobilised to assist in response (multi-disciplinary) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR and Contractor Management Plans to detail capacity and skills profile of employees and contractors – available from HR and Supply Chain functions |
| <p>Operational context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated information on site activities e.g. planning for care and maintenance, suspension of projects, demobilisation of workforce Summary of site plans and essential/non-essential activities that may be affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, or where they could increase risks to communities related to COVID-19 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life of Asset/Life of Mine Plan Mine and site leadership team |
| <p>Workforce profile to understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> where employees reside in order to understand potential risks related to community-workforce transmission of disease, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR Plans and Contractor Management Plans: Data on |

| Data | Sources |
|--|--|
| <p>including commuting routes for workers that do not reside full time in the local area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> opportunities for workforce to deliver health messages back to communities. potential impacts in local communities in case of lockdown and the need for workers to return/ stay home for extended period high risk groups e.g. short or long-haul truck drivers working directly for the mine or for support of services & potential transmission hotspots along their transport routes | <p>residence of workforce (employees and contractors)</p> |
| <p>Existing engagement and communication channels to understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to repurpose existing communication channels and materials for purposes of information sharing and gathering How existing channels could be impacted due to disruption in services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Engagement Plan HR and Comms functions to share internal comms materials Teams to provide existing stakeholder data from stakeholder database and emergency response plans. Appoint someone to do rapid review to check/update stakeholder contact lists. |
| <p>External context</p> | |
| <p>Area of Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map of the site's Area of Influence showing the site's physical footprint and extent of (potential) impacts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Management Plan |
| <p>Stakeholder mapping and analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and map external stakeholders in public and private sector and understand each player's role in responding to COVID-19 and how we can coordinate/work with them. Identify SMEs that can play a role in the response (information sharing, provision of essential services etc). Identify government focal point at local/regional level. Understand stakeholder needs from their perspective and possible interventions. Identify vulnerable groups Identify critical stakeholders involved in delivery of essential services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Engagement Plan Info from site/BU Social Performance and External Affairs teams Social Performance teams/Government Relations at site and BU level to gather feedback through targeted conversations with stakeholders. |

| Data | Sources |
|--|---|
| <p>Vulnerability Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping communities/ groups/ households most vulnerable from a health perspective to COVID-19 to allow targeted interventions where possible e.g. elderly, those with underlying health conditions, communities with poor sanitation and housing conditions, multigenerational households. Assessing those vulnerable to indirect impacts from the crisis in short and long term Identify potential vulnerabilities related to barriers in accessing information for certain households/communities e.g. no internet connection, language barriers, illiteracy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Management Plan: Social baseline data – vulnerable groups SustMP: Health baseline Stakeholder Engagement Plan Socioeconomic Development Plans |
| <p>Profile of local businesses, civil society and non-profit sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify SMEs that can assist in response. Identify local businesses that provide essential services to the operation. Identify businesses supported by the operation. Identify SMEs that are vulnerable to economic impacts of crisis Local NGOs, CBOs, Faith Based Organisations etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Management Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan Socio-economic Development Plan Commercial/supply chain Zimele |
| <p>Health system assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the broader health system in the area of influence and district including health infrastructure, human resources, supply chain, health information management, financial/budget etc. Understand capacity of local health facilities to deal with the emergency and their needs Review regional or local health strategic plans to understand gaps/ opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health baselines (SustMP) Socioeconomic Development Plans Rapid health service capacity assessment if data not already available (see supporting tool on health facility capacity assessment). |
| <p>Mapping of social infrastructure and services, housing and settlement patterns in order to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify vulnerable hotspots related to infrastructure/ services Identify infrastructure/ services that can be leveraged in response Understand potential vulnerable hotspots related to housing e.g. informal dwellings, crowded settlements, remote settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Management Plans Socioeconomic Development Plans |
| <p>SED Projects and partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities for leveraging existing programmes or partnerships in the response to COVID-19 (immediate response and recovery efforts) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SED Plans CRD Plans SustMP Plans |

| Data | Sources |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand existing support provided for essential and basic services and the value of this support • Understand how existing beneficiaries of ESD/SED programmes, CRD etc could be impacted by the longer-term indirect impacts of COVID-19 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors and suppliers (info on any contractor CSI projects) |

Information Sources about COVID-19

The unprecedented nature of the COVID-19 pandemic means that we may be susceptible to misinformation of various types, including fake news. Sharing unconfirmed information about the COVID-19 pandemic in any form – be it text, images, voice or video clips – must be actively discouraged as it undermines our collective efforts in dealing with the outbreak, can cause undue panic and introduce new risks.

Credible information sources must be identified in the CRP and monitored to continuously inform the site's response. Official government and company guidelines (e.g. on travel and large gatherings/ social distancing) on COVID-19 should be the primary source of information.

An Anglo American information source of up to date information about COVID-19 can be found on Eureka! ([https://angloamerican.sharepoint.com/sites/esc-019/Coronavirus_\(COVID-19\)/Pages/Coronavirus.aspx](https://angloamerican.sharepoint.com/sites/esc-019/Coronavirus_(COVID-19)/Pages/Coronavirus.aspx)).

Additional Resources

The World Health Organisation's advice on COVID-19 can be found here:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public>

The Anglo American Social Way provides additional guidance which sites may find helpful in developing their CRP. It is publicly available and can be found online. Relevant sections include:

- [Section 1. Governance](#) defines the role and responsibilities for the Social Performance Management Committee (SPMC) or equivalent in supporting cross-functional coordination as well as considerations for resourcing and monitoring and evaluating
- [Section 2. Review and Planning](#) outlines how to define a site's Area of Influence (AOI), assessment of systemic vulnerability, and inputs for the internal and external context review
- [Section 3A. Stakeholder Engagement](#) which details how to map and analyse stakeholders and plan engagement activities (See Table 3A.7) including messaging and communication
- [Section 3C. Social and Human Rights Impact and Risk Assessment \(SHIRA\)](#) provides guidance on the identification, prioritisation and management of social risks and impacts
- [Section 4D. Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning](#) provides guidance on engagement, co-ordination and collaboration with external stakeholders during and emergency and includes a tool for conducting a capacity assessment of local emergency service providers (4D. Tool 3)
- [Section 4C. Community Health and Safety Management:](#) provides guidance on understanding vulnerabilities related to health and conducting health impact assessments.

There are also several publicly available materials that sites may find helpful, including:

- Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Centre: <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html>
- London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine online course about COVID-19: <https://www.lshtm.ac.uk/study/courses/short-courses/free-online-courses/coronavirus>
- ESRI, Africa Covid-19 Response GeoPortal : <https://www.africageoportal.com/pages/covid-19-response>
- ESRI, COVID-19 Maps, resources and insight: <https://www.esri.com/en-us/covid-19/overview>