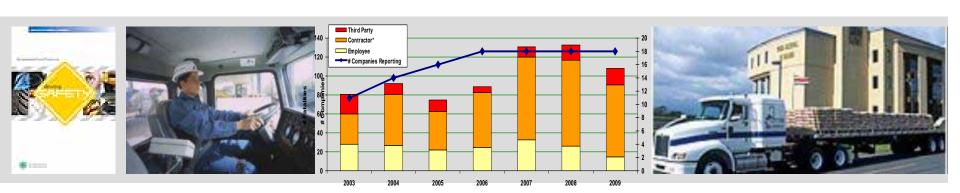


## Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI)

**TASK FORCE 3 "Health and Safety"** 

# **Driving Safety Initiative**



Paul Corbin, CSI TF3 Co-Chair, October 21, 2010

#### **CSI Driving Safety Initiative**



- Launched October 2009 by 18 CSI CEO's
- Identified together with Contractor Safety as two fatality prevention initiatives needed to improve industry safety performance
- CEO Recommendation:

# "to develop a set of driving safety good practices to be adopted and implemented by all CSI member companies"

- Practices based on root causes of CSI fatal driving incidents
- Incorporate international road safety expertise and internal industry good practices
- Applicable to all cement value chain and light and heavy vehicles
- Company-wide implementation of the practices across all regions and all activities by 2015
- Regular public reporting on progress by all companies
- Leadership commitment practices signed by all CEO's

#### **CSI – Fatalities by Root Cause**



Root cause analysis of CSI driving-related fatalities (2007, 2008, 2009) showed trends in 4 key areas:

- Driver Driver behaviour (rule breaking), certification and training
- Vehicle safety features, loading, pre-trip checks
- Journey road conditions, signage, journey risk management
- Leadership Inadequate procedures, supervision and reinforcement of safety rules

#### **CSI Driving Safety Recommended Practice**



#### SAFETY ELEMENTS FOR DRIVERS

- Staying alert and preventing fatigue
- 2 Drugs and Alcohol
- 3 Seatbelts
- Passengers
- 5 Loads
- 6 Respecting Road Rules and Road Signs
- 7 Mobile Phones and Two-way communication devices
- 8 Highly Visible Vehicles and Drivers



#### **CSI Driving Safety Recommended Practice**



### SAFETY ELEMENTS FOR MANAGERS

- 1 Leadership and Accountability
- 2 Driver Qualification & Selection
- Oriver Training & Assessment
- Vehicle Selection & Specification
- Vehicle Maintenance & Servicing
- Vehicle Pre-Start Checks
- 7 Vehicle Data Recorder Systems
- 8 On-site Road and Traffic Management
- Journey Hazard Management



#### **CSI Driving Safety Recommended Practice**



#### **GUIDELINES**

- Management guidelines are included to assist implementation of the safety elements and ensure they are followed effectively, eg.
  - 4 Vehicle selection & specification
    - The following minimum equipment should be installed and securely fixed, where practical / possible, on **light vehicles** purchased as of 1 January 2010:
      - Head rests (all seats)
      - Air bags (at least for driver)
      - Driver and passenger side-mirrors
      - Anti-lock brakes

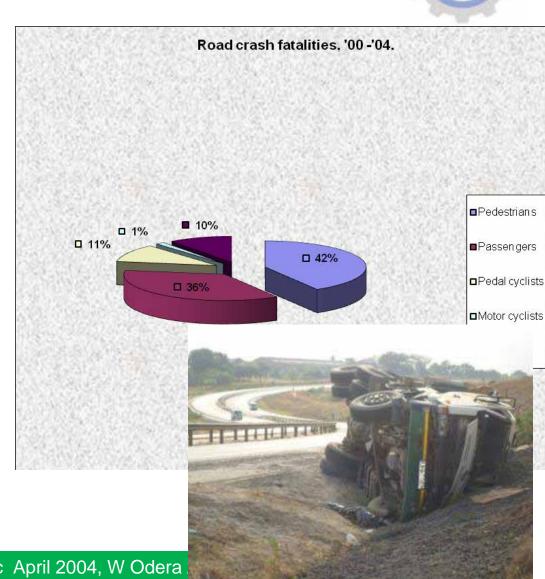
#### **Summary**



- CSI Members continue to make good progress on reduction of lost-time injury rates
- However the recent trend in fatality rates has been adverse, despite huge safety commitments by CSI Member
- CSI fatality analysis (2007, 2008 and 2009) reveals that:
  - By category, Contractors account for nearly 60% of all fatalities, with a Contractor Fatality Rate estimated to be ~10 times that for Employees
  - Driving (on-site & off-site) accounts for nearly 50% of all fatalities
- Reduction of both Contractor and Driving-related fatalities presents a significant and urgent safety challenge to CSI Members
- This challenge may well increase as CSI Members expand further in developing regions
- Therefore specific CEO-endorsed CSI initiatives on Contractor and Driving-related fatalities are now in place



- Kenyan economy loses US\$50 million per year due to road accidents.
- Amongst highest road fatalities in the world
- 510 deaths per 100,000 vehicles
- Affects 19-35 year olds
- Low to middle-income class



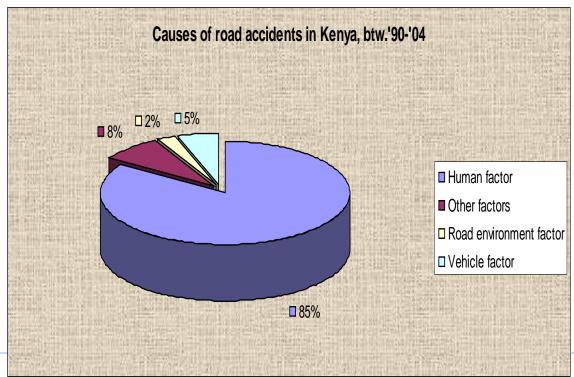
Source: WHO World Report on Road Traffic April 2004, W Odera



- The broad context of the country, influenced performance directly
- There was no compelling framework to manage road risks
- Transporters viewed safety negatively Seen as cost burden!
- No formal structure existed to drive safety in BCL
- Poor Attitude/Justification....We are in a bad environment there is nothing much we can do!!!!
- Comfortable with fatality improvement ..5 fatalities not 6 ...quite an improvement, maybe 4 is achievable.



- Driver training insufficient/ non existent
- Social attitudes: driver behavior
- Absence of enforcement
- Poor road network, suddenly transformed into smooth roads













#### **LEA Distribution Network**

Journey's extending to over 1800 Kms through Kenya & Uganda







## *2005*

# Awakening

- Shift in management focus to prioritize Road Safety
- Theme adopted: Road Safety ...... Our Number one Priority!
- Began exploring key safety drivers What Actions & Programs are needed?
- Conceptualization of Road Safety framework
- The Tripod



Year





Lafarge East Africa Road Safety Conceptual Framework



#### **Driver**



The Tripod of the conceptual framework for Road safety

#### Truck





#### 2006

## Foundation building

- Road safety committee set up for LEA
- Committee resolved on 2 major actions
  - q launching safety campaign to drive transporter's commitment
  - Made a resolution of Defensive driving certification for clinker drivers
- Two Key Outcomes realized :
  - **Orivers Pass**
  - **q** Site sub- committees, including transporter directors, meeting monthly







## *2007-2008*

# Capacity Building

A formal management structure for Road Safety unveiled – Coordinators & Marshalling team

- Road safety campaigns sustained
- Mandatory vehicle inspection program started
- •Defensive driving made a requirement for all contracted drivers
- Spotting of transporters in contractual prequalification stage
- •Road Patrols by Lafarge Kenya and later with Transporters
- Penalty scheme set up and implemented immediately



Year





2009 Towards Maturity

3



- Checkpoints opened along routes
- 4 GPS Tracking & Driver Coaching
- Journey Managements implemented Route Hazard Mapping & Driver Tool Box

One -on -one meetings with transporters

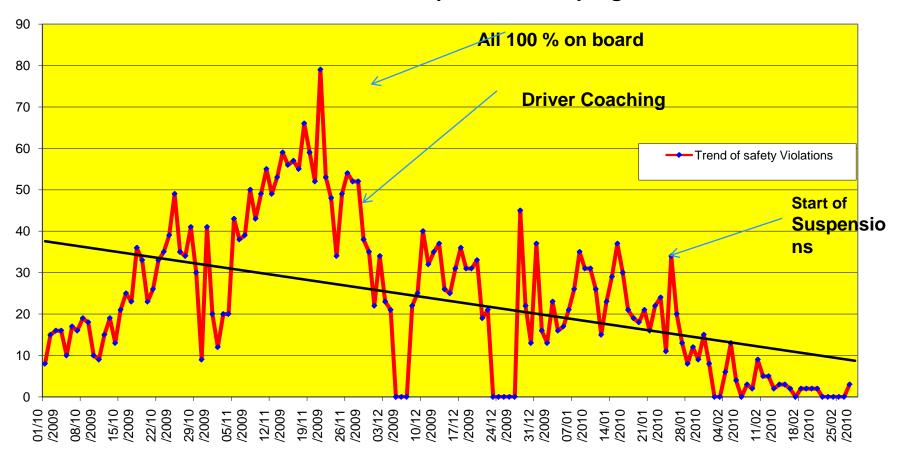






#### Managing Driving Violations through GPS

#### Trend of Violations for all transporters since program Launch



**NB: Links Driver and Truck** 

#### Road Hazard Mapping program

- •Routes mapped for hazards
- Defensive actions for each condition proposed
- Points marked as per global Position
- •Road patrols key to updating hazard maps

#### **Driver**



Risky places	Longitude	Latitude	Distance From Nairobi	No	Defensive Action
Mlolongo - Cabanas	<u>1°23'34.75"S</u>	36°56'30.96″E		Abrupt Change From Duo Carriage Way To Single Carriage Way	Keep Left And Adjust Speed To The Condition
<sup>2</sup> Kangemi - Waiyaki way	1°15′51.16″S	36°44′58.04″E	12	Traffic congestion  Road slippery when wet	Adjust speed to the condition
<sup>3</sup> kikuyu	1°14′46.80″S	36°40′48.62″E	22km	Slippery road  Poor visibility due to fog  Busy with matatu & pedestrians	Keep left Reduce speed
<sup>1</sup> Mai Mahiu	0°58'56.72	36°35'08.32″E	54km	Busy With Cyclists, Pedestrians, Motorists And Trucks.  Road Surface Slippery When Wet.  Recommended Rest And Night Stop Area	Speed limit 30kpm  Do not overtake  Use the 4keys of defensive driving

#### **Journey Planning program**

• 3 Key elements



**ü**All deliveries follow designated routes

**ü**Mandatory journey planning at point of Loading

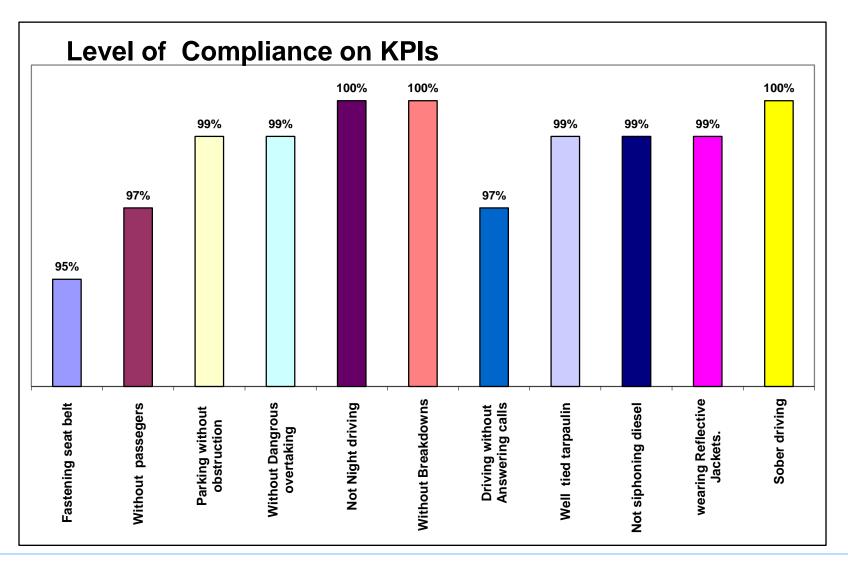
**ü**Set checkpoints along the route within 4 hours drive

**ü**Driver must take a 15-30 minutes break after every 4 hours of continuous driving

**ü**Trip Card stamped at every checkpoint

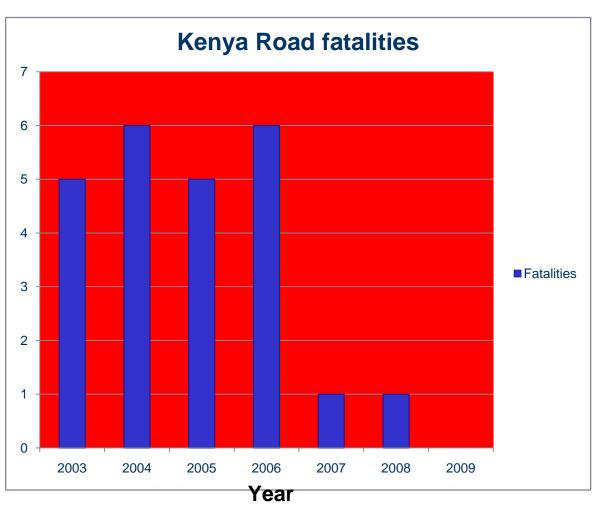


#### **Analyzing Road Patrol findings**





#### **LEA Historical Safety Challenge**







#### **External Road Safety Campaigns**



Caravans convey message to public

**q**Banners mounted on trucks

Share message in music & dance

Stops at major truck packing points

**q**Collaborative exercise

Relevant government ministry & national road safety council

**q** Media involvement

**Annual since 2007** 



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