ENI HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM is dedicated to:

- Strategic Health Management
- Health Impact Assessment
- Health Promotion
- Health Social Projects

Community Health

- Health Prevention
- Health Risk Assessment
- Fitness to Work
- Health Surveillance
- Crisis Management
- Waste Management
- Industrial Hygiene
- Catering & Water

Occupational Health

- Clinic Management
- Medical standard definition
- Monitoring General Diseases
- Primary and Secondary Care
- Prophylaxis and Travel Medicine
- Health Promotion
- MOPP
- GIPSI & TELEMEDICINE
- Emergency Management
- MERP

Medical Support

- Integrated MS
- Interaction HR & HSE & Operations
- Templates, work instructions
- Financial planning & control
- Operative planning & control
- Quality Management
- Governance
- Knowledge Management

H-S-E integrated Management

- Health Protection
- Health Risk Assessment
- Fitness to Work
- Health Surveillance
- Crisis Management
- Waste Management
- Industrial Hygiene
- Catering & Water

Certification OHSAS 18001

- Organizational Structure & JD
- Policies & Procedures
- Implementation schedule
- Annual objectives
- Performance & monitoring
- OH meeting group
- Audit plan
- Legal & other requirements
- Records
- Documentation & Socialization
- Non-conformity & Corrective action
- Management review

H(SE) Reporting

Training

Legislation
eni E&P Division activities
Strategic Health Management

Objectives:

- Improve the health status of the workforce and dependents
- Improve health status in the surrounding host community
- Enhance Company reputation and relationships with the host community.
- Participate in host country’s health policy making process
- Become a key-player for social development

- Increase business opportunities for the company, promoting the wealth of the local communities
Strategic Health Management

- Workforce
- Site community
- Country level

Variation of target population & health service demand

Adopting new strategies and developing new skills

Strategic Health Management

Business Project Cycle

exploration & production
Health Impact Assessment and Barriers

- Project Deadlines & Cost constraints

- Limited knowledge of HIA role in all sectors of the company (management included)

- Lack of skill in the assessment of health impact by the national and international providers

- Little proactive involvement of the National health system

- Little integration with Social and Environmental issue

- Local Legislation
HIA - Examples

Libya (Eni North Africa BV KUFRA and Murzuq projects)

- **Project phase:** Exploration.
- **HIA** Completed 2008
- **Performed by:** Eni E&P SMES, ISOS and New Field
- **Objectives:** The HIA focuses on potential community health impacts associated with the development of the Kufra Area 186 drilling project.
- **Methodology:** Prospective

**Mitigation:**
The opportunity for potentially significant community health impacts is present, however, the full magnitude can not be evaluated at this time and will require a follow-up investigation. The most significant risks are associated with the interaction between the drill site and the potentially affected communities that are closest to the project.
HIA - Examples

Eni Congo. (Djeno plant) Gas pipeline construction

- Project phase: Development
- HIA Report: 2008-09
- Performed by: Eni E&P Div. SMES and Bocconi University
- Methodology: Prospective

Mitigation:
EG: Selected infectious diseases:
Establishment of guidelines for contractors and healthcare facilities to run periodic TB screening for the workforce
-Eni: development of mitigation measures
-Contractor, primary healthcare facilities and local communities: application of identified measures
-Coordination with local health system for the implementation and management of laboratory activities, drug supply and management system, recording and reporting system of selected infectious diseases
Eni Pakistan. (Bhit Gas field)

- **Project phase:** Operations and Development
- **HIA Final report**
- **Performed by:** Eni E&P Div. SMES - ISOS – Birley HIAssociate

The collaboration is called the *Bhit Rural Support Program* (BRSP)

**Methodology:** *Retrospective and prospective*

**Mitigation:** The results of the HIA provides input to BRSP planning resulting in further improvement of the BRSP which is already functional in the community. Thus the evidence can be translated into better health of the community.

Following the impacts that have been identified, the main activities are related to the supporting of local communities with health social projects such as hospital constructions or rehabilitation, vaccination projects and prevention of HIV transmission.
From HIA to Community Health Projects

Indicative Programming

Pre Feasibility

Country profile

Internal Agreement & MoU

Existing operation

New Initiative

Country Strategy

Baseline Analysis

Pre Feasibility Study

Feasibility Study

Logical Framework

Performance Framework

Budget definition

Operative Budget

General operative Plan

Governance

Feasibility

Implementation

Operation

Monitoring & Evaluation

Action Plan(s)

Expenses Forecast

Implementation Documents

Data Analysis

Regular Report

Expenses Accounts

Performance Framework

Ad Hoc Studies

Direct management

Entrusted to Executing Agency

Entrusted to Implementing Body

Mixed Option

Protocol of Cooperation

Country profile

Pre Feasibility Study

G1

G2

Mid term

Closure

Post Closure

exploration & production

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A vertical approach has been adopted in CONGO for:
HIV/AIDS Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PTMTC) by:

- Human resources development
- Referral Laboratory set up & Lab network development
- Supporting detection and management of HIV positive cases
- Progressive handing over of network services

Results obtained, so far:
- Referral Laboratory operational
- About 12,000 women screened
- 548 (4.8%) were HIV pos.
- HIV positive newborns from expected 30% (with no services) to 2.1% (with provided services)
CONGO: SALISSA – MUANA (children protection)

A comprehensive approach for Strengthening Health Services in 3 regions

1. Co-ordination: Pointe Noire

3. Operative centres: Pointe Noire, Dolisie, e Oyo

12. Health Centres (CSI)
   - 4 in Kouilou
   - 4 in Niari
   - 4 in Cuvette

6. Mobile outreach team
   - 3 on road
   - 3 on river

4. EPI mobile team
   - 3 on road
   - 1 on river

120. Vaccination day

20,000 vaccination

Human resources development at all levels of the referral system
30 Health Units upgraded (structure & equipment)
Supporting Primary Health Care Programs & Services
Progressive handing over of project activities

Health training days.
IEC days.

Operative centres
Health Centres
CSI operativi per fine 2008

exploration & production
ANGOLA – Mother & child protection

A comprehensive approach in urban areas has been adopted in Luanda for Strengthening District Health Services in one Municipality of Luanda by:

- Upgrading District Health Unit structures, equipment & plants
- Human resources development (locally & overseas)
- Capacity building of the District Health Team
- Primary Health Care Program & Services - focus on main killer diseases
- (EPI, MCH, Epidemiologic Surveillance & HIS, Safe water supply, Community IEC)
- Active search of unknown cases of non-vaccinated or malnourished M&C
- Progressive handing over of project activities

The project is just started and after the pilot phase, lasting 2 years, it will be replicated in other Municipalities of Luanda
Conclusions

- The evaluation of risks and their effects in the employee, their families and local communities, is a fundamental requirement for any company who wants to actively participate in the development of the countries where it has business.

- Technical assessment of Health Safety and Environmental risks (HSE) is not enough to respond the rapid change and evolution of stakeholders’ attention.

- HIA/ESHIA is an instrument that gives a complete representation of the impacts and allows the participants (companies and Institutions) to identify sustainable initiatives as mitigation actions coherent with the HIA findings.

- ESHIA should take a role in the early phase of agreements between company and local institutions as an opportunity to give a organic perspective to the actions at the moment named as “LOCAL CONTENT”.
- BACK UP
Conclusions

- The **systematic evaluation of risks and their effects** in the employee, theirs families and local communities, is the fundamental need for any company who wants to be actively participating in the development of the countries where it has business.

- Nowadays, the implementation of Health Safety and Environment (HSE) integrated management system is not enough to respond the rapid and radical change and evolution of stakeholders’ attention and local regulation. In the light of this reality the importance of strategic impact studies are the tools that are very helpful in showing the journey.

- HIA/ESHIA is an instrument that **allows to give an indication about the actions of mitigation of the impact, and development of sustainable initiatives**. But that at the same time; if such initiatives are not coherent with the HIA findings, it allows to reject eventual actions on behalf of the stakeholder / community.