



Community Health and Wellbeing: a Pillar of Responsible and Sustainable Projects



SPE Webinars are Sponsored by:

SPE
SPE Foundation



Speakers



Yina Xiao



Delya Sommerville



Joyce Jose



3



Community Health and Wellbeing: A Pillar of Responsible and Sustainable Projects

Francesca Viliani

Director Public Health and co-Head of Sustainability International SOS



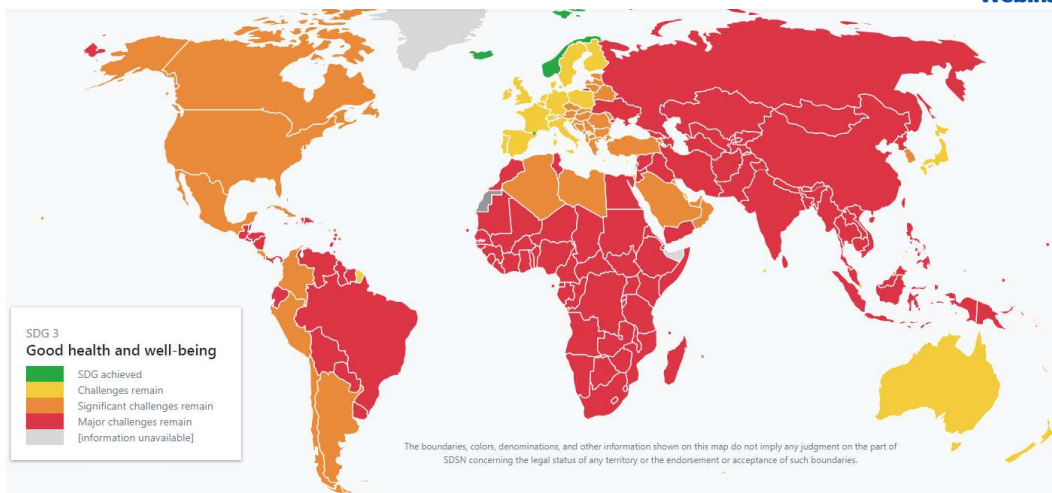
SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- 

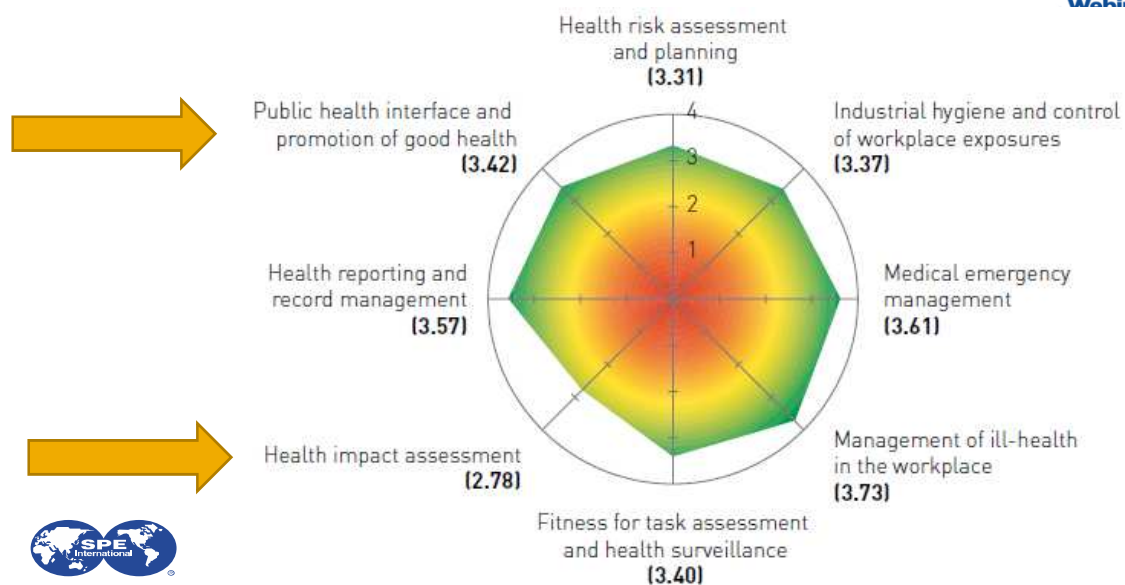
HEALTH AT THE CORE OF THE SDGs



SDG INDEX AND DASHBOARDS REPORT 2018



What can oil companies do?



Percentage mean analysis 2011-2018



Resources



- IOGP/IEICA (2018) Health leading performance indicators -2018 Data. Retrieved from: <http://www.ieica.org/resources/good-practice/health-performance-indicators>
- IOGP/IEICA (2016) Health impact assessment. A guide for the oil and gas industry. Retrieved from: <http://www.ieica.org/resources/good-practice/health-impact-assessment-a-guide-for-the-oil-and-gas-industry>
- International Finance Corporation (IFC). 2009. Introduction of Health Impact Assessment. Retrieved from: <https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/a0f1120048855a5a85dcd76a6515bb18/HealthImpact.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>
- P. Harris and F. Viliani (2018) "Strategic health assessment for large scale industry development activities: An introduction" Environmental Impact Assessment Review. DOI: 10.1016/j.eiar.2017.10.002
- WHO. 1946. "Constitution" World Health Organization, Geneva. Retrieved from: www.who.int/governance/eb/who_constitution_en.pdf





HIA in Eni

- Application of Industry Best Practice and Lessons Learned



Index



- HIA in Eni
- HIA integration with ESIA
- HIA Monitoring
- Piloting:
 - HIA with HNA
 - HIA – HRA/Industrial Hygiene
 - HIA with CH project



Health in Eni



- **Health:** state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease (WHO, 1948).
- **ENI - the promotion of a 'culture' of health**



3

HIA Process, Phases, Activities and related Deliverables



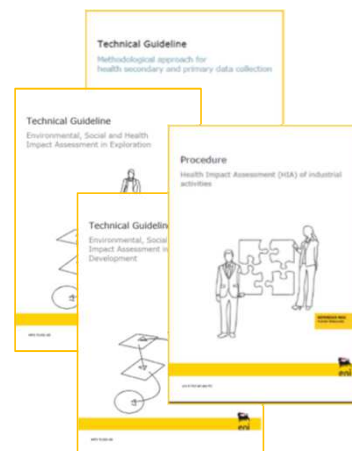
HIA phase	Activity	Deliverables	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
1) Screening/scoping	A) Screening B) Scoping	Pre-HIA Terms of reference of HIA report	
2) Health Impact Assessment	C) Baseline study – define the health profile D) Impact assessment – evaluate the health impact E) Develop reporting, mitigation plan, and monitoring plan	HIA report	
3) Disclosure	F) Report Disclosure	HIA report	
4) Implementation and follow-up	G) Implementation of the recommendation and monitoring plan	Implementation and monitoring plan	



HIA Reference System Strengthening



- Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment in Exploration/in Development
- IPIECA guidelines Health Impact Assessment Nr. 548
- Technical Guideline Methodological approach for health secondary and primary data collection
- Health Impact Assessment Procedure opni hr 013



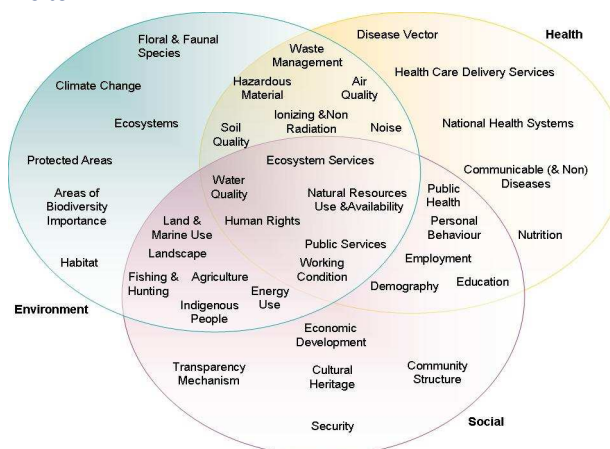
15

HIA - Standard ESHIA “Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment”



Based on the HSE Management System guideline, Eni has developed a standard for the execution of studies based on integrated impact which aims to:

- Integrate E & S & H components
- Conduct by multidisciplinary team
- Integrate into business processes



HIA Monitoring internal Review – Integration into Business Model



This process involves:



1

Analysis: Thorough analysis of HIA related studies by use of accurate reporting of approaches for the studies

2

Ensuring: that Eni guidelines (unless local legislation supersedes) on HIA studies are utilized for uniformity of applied standards during the study.

3

Collaboration and Engagement: with local representatives, between sectors and institutions during and after completing the study

4

Plan: for the continuous evaluation of successfully completed HIA studies by monitoring implementation of recommendations.

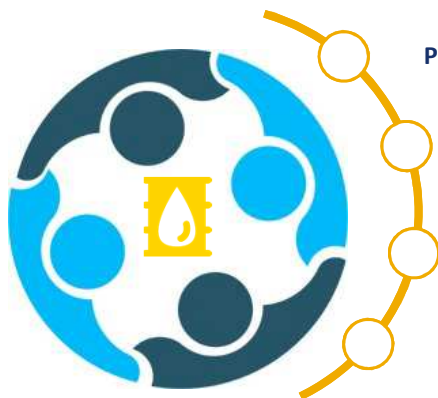


17

Analysis Category



- Closely connected to the business category



Project Type: Oil & Gas & New Energy

Phase: Exploration VS Development

Location: Onshore VS Offshore

Geographic: EU & others



18

HIA Monitoring – adapting Business circle

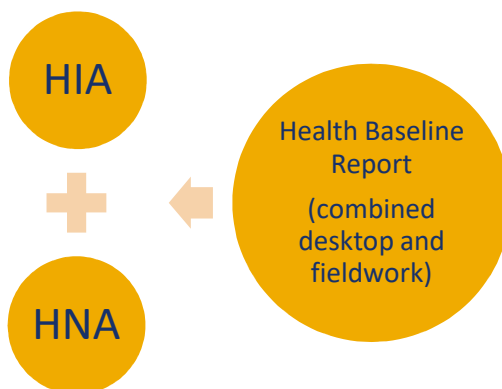


19

Piloting: HIA with HNA



- Spreading the Study components & costs with Need Assessment by assessing existing community needs and priorities
- analyzing the additional effects of the proposed project on current and future communities (HIA).

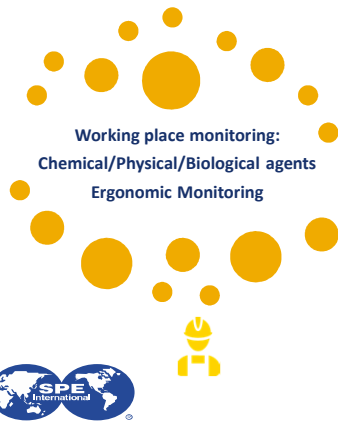


20

HIA – HRA/Industrial Hygiene



Influence Inside the fence



As part of Health Assessments that aim to complement the wellbeing of worker communities and current + future local communities

Influence Outside the fence

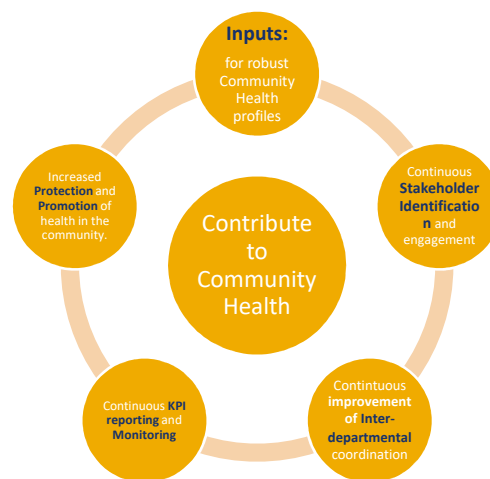


21

Piloting - HIA with Community Health projects



- **Health Impact Assessment Study:**
 - provides the practitioner with quantitative data regarding the Health status of a community at point zero
 - future consequences of the 'project' on the general health of the community.
- **Mitigation plans:**
 - designed from the recommendations of the HIA study
 - implemented by our Health Doctors
 - Sometimes community health projects are selected and executed with involvement of the mitigation plans in the evaluation.



Current Development Actions



- Capacity Building:
 - Training by Webinars
 - Training by Doing – Direct Involvement from Country Health Representative
- Structural Support:
 - Management guidelines to regulate the procedure
 - Strengthening work sharing with related technical departments (Environment & Social)
 - Crossover integration beyond technical departments
- Strengthening Awareness:
 - Decentralization to country level in Business objectives
 - Integrating into divisional direction



23

Developing a public health strategy – BP Angola social investment case study

Presenters:

Delya Sommerville - Public Health, Health Informatics and Systems Director

Joyce Jose - Senior Communications Advisor



Sustainability at BP



The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to overcome global challenges such as poverty, hunger, inequality and climate change.

Our core business of delivering energy to the world contributes directly to goals 7, 9 and 13. The way we operate supports the implementation of goals 3, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15 and 17 in the countries where we are present. Some examples of how we are contributing to the goals are outlined below.

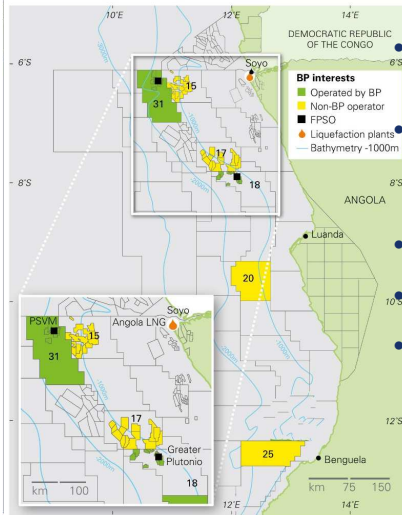


<https://www.bp.com/content/dam/bp/business-sites/en/global/corporate/pdfs/sustainability/group-reports/bp-sustainability-report-2018.pdf>

Public health at BP



BP Angola overview*



- BP Angola is responsible for ~15% of the country's oil production
- Over \$30 billion dollars invested in operated assets (Blocks 18, 31) and non operated (Blocks 15,17) ALNG plant
- 87% of the workforce is made of nationals
- More than 370 million spent with local suppliers
- Invested more than \$100 million in social projects in the last 15 years

*2018 statistics

Why a public health strategy?



- Alignment with our global framework
- Consistency with the Angola National Health Development Plan 2012-2025
- Outbreaks of infectious diseases such as yellow fever, malaria, cholera and Ebola in neighboring countries
- Increasing number of requests for support of health related projects
- Reduced funding from aid agencies



Public health framework



Tables 1-6 illustrate some of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and how the population in Angola compares to other African countries.

Table 1

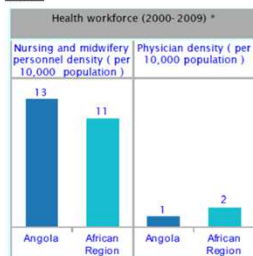


Table 2



Table 3



Table 4



Table 5

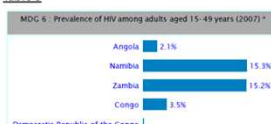
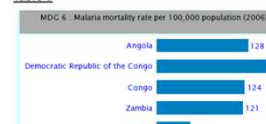


Table 6



Needs assessment



Process and tools



Project evaluation tool



Information gathering tool

Key sources of information

- BP health experts
- National sanitation plan (PNDS) 2012-2025
- Angola National Development plan (2018-2022)
- Consultations with government entities - Ministry of health, National Institute of Public Health and the National Directory for Public Health
- Consultations with aids agencies (WHO, USAID)
- Consultation with local civil society organisations

Focus areas and selected projects



Maternal child health

- Increased the administration of iron and folic acid to 95% in suitable pregnant women in selected units
- Implement activities to reduce the rate of chronic malnutrition in children up to 5 years
- Consolidate the technical capacities of health professionals in the areas of emergency prenatal and obstetric care
- Improved laboratory facilities

Epidemiological Surveillance

- Strengthen the current surveillance system of notifiable infections
- Improve the functionalities of national surveillance laboratory
- Consolidate the national network of epidemiologists
- Strengthening the response to surveillance information



Key changes

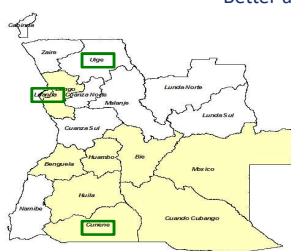


In 2014

- 9 provinces
- 6 main implementing partners
- **High** input from local communities **but limited participation** from government entities in the assessment, implementation and M&E phases
- No clear alignment with MDGs

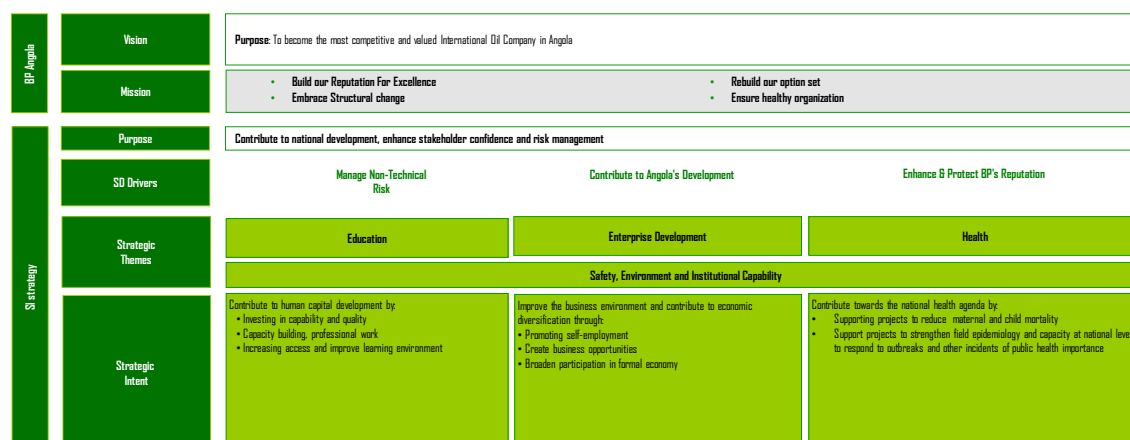
Now

- 3 provinces
- 2 main implementing partners
- **Balanced engagement and participation** from community, government and BP health experts in the assessment, implementation and M&E phases
- Better alignment with the SDGs targets (3.1, 3.2, 17.3, 17.9)



LEGEND
 Provincial Boundary
 BP Financed Health Service Institutions

Social investment at BP Angola





Thank you!

Questions?

