

Alliances for development

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Local development projects in the world	110



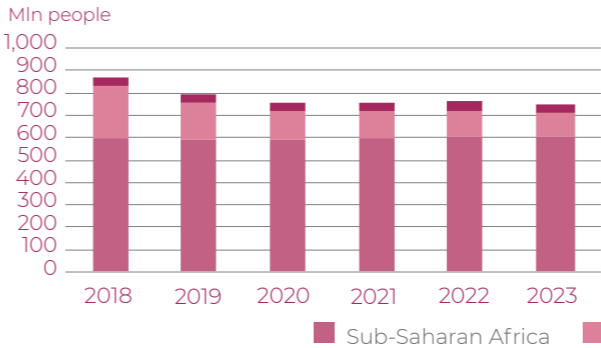
REFERENCE CONTEXT

POPULATION WITHOUT ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING AND ELECTRICITY

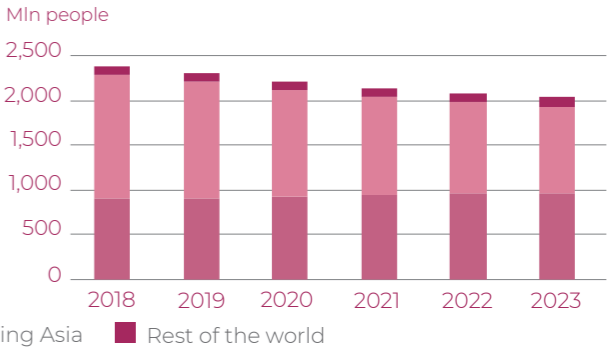
In 2023, about 750 million people - (approximately 10% of the world's population) still did not have access to electricity, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia. While the last 20 years have seen significant improvements, the pandemic first and then the energy crisis have slowed progress. More than 2 billion people still do not have access to clean cooking and continue to depend on polluting sources that cause the premature death of approximately 3.7 million people.

Source: International Energy Agency (2023) - (2024), IEA, Paris.

POPULATION WITHOUT ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



POPULATION WITHOUT ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING

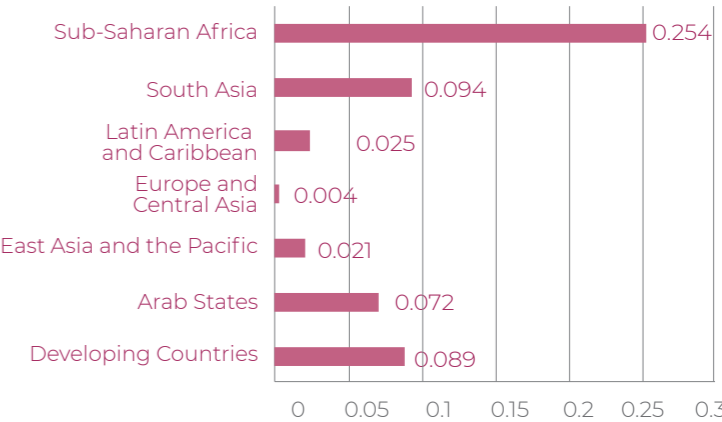


MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

As a composite measure of acute poverty, the multidimensional poverty index simultaneously considers how many people in a given area and at a given time can be defined as poor and how severe the deprivations they experience are, taking into account three dimensions: health, education and standard of living. In 2024, more than 1.1 billion people can be defined as multidimensionally poor, more than half of whom are children. 83.7% live in rural areas, while 83.2% is located in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. These people usually lack adequate housing, sanitation, electricity, cooking fuel, nutrition and education. Poverty often results in high infant mortality rates.

Source: © 2024 and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI), *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2024. Poverty amid conflict*, New York, 2024.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI) 2024

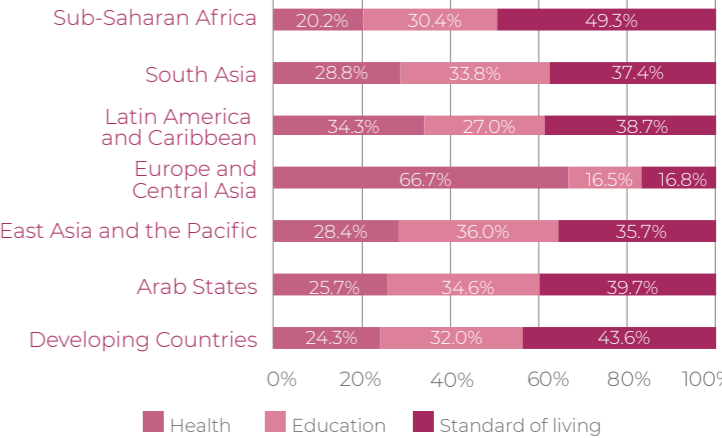


CONTRIBUTION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

The Multidimensional Poverty Index uses ten indicators grouped into three dimensions: health, education and standard of living. Standard of living considers the lack of electricity, drinking water, adequate housing, clean cooking facilities, vehicles or household appliances. Health and education together account for more than half of the contribution to multidimensional poverty in all regions. The contribution of living standards reaches almost half in Sub-Saharan Africa, where this dimension has the highest value among all regions. Health, on the other hand, accounts for by far the largest contribution in Europe and Central Asia.

Source: © 2024 and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI), *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2024. Poverty amid conflict*, New York, 2024.

CONTRIBUTION OF DEPRIVATION IN DIMENSION TO OVERALL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY



Eni as a local development player



Why is it important for Eni?

For Eni, alliances for development are an essential pillar for a socially just transition, geared towards promoting human development on a global scale. We aim to contribute to reducing energy poverty in the Countries where we operate not only through the development of infrastructure and services related to traditional business, but also through the development of new businesses such as agri-feedstock activities and by promoting initiatives to support local communities in various sectors. We do this in partnership with national and international players with the aim of generating long-term value by transferring know-how and skills to the local level. In this way, Eni, moving in the wake of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and in compliance with international conventions, promotes the growth of territories.

BARBARA MINEO HEAD OF SUSTAINABILITY LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS & BUSINESS INTEGRATION AT ENI

For Eni, sustainability is an integral part of all business activities: from the phases of entering a new Country to decommissioning activities. This is also essential in the commitment to Just Transition, through the implementation of different solutions in line with the specific characteristics and constraints of each Country, with differentiated approaches between Countries with advanced economies and Countries with emerging economies. In addressing the transition, Eni focuses on a business model based on the diversification of energy sources and their supply, with the aim of contributing to energy access in Countries where it operates, through industrial and local development projects, also in partnerships. For local development projects, Eni, over time, has developed a systemic approach to define priority areas of intervention, implementing 'tailor-made' projects based on the needs of local populations, while contributing to the SDGs and the achievement of the sustainability objectives included in the Four-Year Strategic Plan.

BUSINESS AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Eni's local approach

The relevant communities are identified before starting business activities where Eni is the operator (but also in some joint ventures in which Eni has a significant role in managing local stakeholders), considering the agreements with the host Country and the priorities outline in the National Development Plans, socio-economic and political analysis and the results of ESHIA (Environmental, Social, and Health Impact Assessment) and HRIA (Human Rights Impact Assessment) conducted in the preliminary business phases. These communities can also be identified outside the area of influence, i.e. the scope of analysis of the impact studies conducted in the preliminary stages of the business.

The activities in which Eni invests create opportunities for workers, economies and local communities through:



THE REALIZATION OF TRADITIONAL AND INNOVATIVE BUSINESS PROJECTS



LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN 6 SECTORS OF INTERVENTION:



In partnership with nationally and internationally recognized actors

Eni's presence in the territories follows a five-step approach

- 1 Knowledge of the Country's socio-economic, environmental and cultural contexts
- 2 Involvement of local stakeholders by analyzing their requests (and/or possible grievances)
- 3 Analysis and mitigation of potential impacts of activities on environment, health and people, including human rights
- 4 Definition and implementation of local development programmes along 5 lines of action: Human Rights in Communities, Land Management, Local Content, Stakeholder Engagement and Local Development Projects
- 5 Evaluation and measurement of local development generated through the use of tools and methodologies (ELCE - LFA)

Eni has defined a five-step approach:

1 - KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONTEXT IN ORDER TO:

Accompany the various phases of business planning ensuring greater efficiency and a systematic approach to decision-making. Highlight and understand the needs of the local communities, in relation to the maturity level of the presence in the Country, deepening various issues also through specific indices such as MPI to analyze the poverty level. Plan the strategy for implementing development projects best suited to the long-term needs of local populations. Understand and analyze the most vulnerable groups (women, children, migrants, etc.).

2 - DEVELOP RELATIONSHIPS WITH LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS IN ORDER TO:

Support the understanding of context, involving indigenous peoples, vulnerable groups and stakeholders to consider the concerns, needs and expectations (stakeholder engagement activities). Ensure the stakeholder relationship through regular consultations and grievance management and monitoring. Define appropriate access channels and dialogue methods, manage potential conflicts and conduct dedicated consultations with local communities, especially in critical contexts (e.g.

with a high number of grievances or in the case of economic or physical relocation of communities). Check for and provide solutions in the event of negative impact on human rights, through an ongoing due diligence process for all activities (Human Rights).

3 - IMPACT ANALYSIS IN ORDER TO:

Prevent possible negative impacts due to the presence of activities through integrated environmental, health and human rights impact studies (by conducting integrated ESHIAs or specific studies such as Human Rights Impact Assessments). Ensure adherence of activities to international standards and involve key stakeholders in evaluations to protect their interests. Understand the impacts on areas and communities, identifying critical issues, assessing potential direct and indirect impacts and implementing possible mitigation measures. Reduce risks and exploit opportunities, redirecting investment strategies as needed. Support the definition of interventions in the area.

4 - LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

Aimed at maximizing positive impacts for the territory and stakeholders and promoting sustainable development, through activities defined in line with local needs analysis, corporate sustainability goals, National Development Plans, Agenda 2030 and Nationally Determined Contributions. Developed along 5 lines of action: Human Rights in Communities, Land Management, Local Content, Stakeholder Engagement and Local Development Projects on 6 sectors for intervention. In collaboration with local, national and international parties to pool resources and human capital (partnerships).

5 - EVALUATION AND MEASUREMENT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT:

Ensure the evaluation and measurement of the generated Local Development ('learn and adapt') through methodologies and project cycle management tools and measurement of the contribution generated, in cooperation with academic institutions. Evaluate projects with Local Content Evaluation (ELCE) to quantify the added value. Monitor progress and results achieved with the adoption of the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) and the results-based management approach.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Starting in 2018, Eni adopted a risk-based prioritization model that classifies business projects according to their potential human rights risk. Higher risk projects are subject to specific in-depth analysis through dedicated studies, such as 'Human Rights Impact Assessment' (HRIA) or 'Human Rights Risk Analysis' (HRRRA), aimed at identifying and assessing – also through the engagement of rights-holders – potential impacts and defining recommendations to be translated into prevention and management measures within Action Plans. During 2024, the Action Plans of the human rights studies conducted previously were implemented: in Kenya and Congo, with reference to agri-feedstock activities; in Mozambique with regard to area 4; in Mexico, where a new set of actions was adopted on the basis of the follow-up carried out at the end of the previous three-year Action Plan (2020-2022). The reports of the main HRIA studies and the related Action Plans adopted, including periodic reports on the progress of the Plans, are publicly available on the Eni website.

In some Countries, such as Australia, Kenya, Mozambique and Alaska, Eni operates in areas where indigenous peoples or tribal groups live. It has therefore adopted specific policies or procedures to protect their rights, culture and traditions, and to promote free, prior and informed consultation. In this context, Eni is working to integrate analyses related to cultural heritage (both tangible and intangible) throughout the entire business project development process, starting from the evaluation phase.

Finally, with regard to local development initiatives, Eni applies the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) methodology that recognizes and aims to empower all beneficiaries as rights-holders and, at the same time, to strengthen the capacity of states and other duty bearers to respect, protect and promote human rights.

Focus on

A framework for respecting human rights in agricultural activities

As part of agri-feedstock initiatives, with the aim of appropriately managing the risk elements of the activation of agricultural supply chains or the collection and processing of agro-industrial and forestry waste/residues, a set of measures for the prevention of human rights violations specific to the outlined business model is being developed. The framework is characterized by a number of transversal measures, such as conducting specific impact assessments for the entire supply chain activated, training and awareness-raising for Eni's counterparts and those operating along the supply chain, and strengthening screening and selection criteria for business counterparts. These measures are accompanied by partnerships and agreements with international institutions, e.g. with the ILO, or by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) investments in Kenya, as well as joint programmes, such as the Programme with IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency) to facilitate dialogue and experience-sharing on accelerating the energy transition and the development of renewable energy in fossil-fuel exporting Countries.

For more information on the Countries of Eni's agri-feedstock activities in 2024 see the **Carbon Neutrality by 2050** chapter.



Interview



LAETITIA DUMAS
INTERNATIONAL
LABOUR ORGANIZATION
(ILO) TEAM LEAD,
PARTNERSHIPS,
PROGRAMME
AND OPERATIONS
- GOVERNANCE
DEPARTMENT -
OCCUPATIONAL
SAFETY AND HEALTH
AND WORKING
ENVIRONMENT (OSHE)
BRANCH

“ Interview with Laetitia Dumas

What are the key challenges the International Labour Organization (ILO) is facing in promoting occupational safety and health (OSH) in developing Countries?

According to ILO and WHO estimates, close to 1.9 million workers die due to risk factors in the workplace every year. Despite progress made in recent years, important challenges remain to ensure OSH in the informal economy and in the lower tiers of supply chains, notably in developing Countries. In many of these Countries, workers are not sufficiently protected as the relevant regulatory frameworks are not adequate or because of deficits in its implementation. Also, workers and employers usually have a limited awareness of OSH hazards. In addition, many workers and their families are not included in the legal provisions of any social health protection mechanisms.

How is the partnership with Eni helping overcome these challenges? Which are the opportunities it opens?

The partnership with Eni presents several opportunities. It facilitates coordination among labor market players to enhance worker safety and health in agri-feedstock supply chains across various Countries in Africa, particularly in the lower tiers. Additionally, it supports more inclusive labor protection by integrating safer working conditions with expanded social health coverage. Finally, at the national level, this initiative can help bring

occupational safety and health (OSH) to the forefront of institutional and social partner agendas, driving broader sectoral improvements.

Which are the main expected results and benefits you foresee in this collaboration?

Informed by rigorous assessments of the factors affecting OSH and access to social health protection in supply chains, stakeholders will design and implement customized interventions. These assessments identify the occupational hazards and risks at different stages of operations and evaluate the coordination and capacity of institutions enforcing OSH and social protection. Local and workplace-level activities will establish more effective mechanisms for preventing and protecting workers. Staff from various ministries (labor, agriculture, and health), representatives of workers' and employers' organizations, aggregators, and workers will receive targeted training. Consequently, farmers, agricultural workers, and rural communities will be better equipped to identify workplace hazards, implement simple and affordable solutions, prevent accidents and injuries, especially in managing chemical risks at the farm level, and improve productivity. Overall, market players will be better positioned to offer coordinated support services to farmers and agricultural workers, and workers will gain improved access to social health protection. By taking strong and innovative measures, Eni can drive positive and sustainable change in its supply chains and inspire other leading firms in the agri-business sector to adopt similar initiatives.



HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY

Security incidents can affect a wide range of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights. They can have a significant impact, both negative and positive, on freedom of expression and the ability to participate in political processes. Eni manages its security operations in compliance with the international principles set out in the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights promoted by the Voluntary Principles Initiative²⁹ (VPI), and expects its Business Partners to manage these activities, in collaboration with and/or in the interest of Eni, with full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals. Eni has been a full member of the VPI since 2022, and in 2024 conducted a series of actions to confirm its commitment and to increase the level of sensitivity and awareness in managing potential impacts on communities where it operates, such

29 Multistakeholder initiative bringing together leading energy companies in the protection and promotion of human rights.

as, for example, the application of the Conflict Analysis Tool (a tool developed by VPI to analyse the causes of conflict in a given area/Country) in Mozambique, by means of conducting interviews at the local level and drawing up an action plan for mitigation actions.

Security and Human Rights Workshops

Focus on

Since 2009, Eni has been promoting a training programme aimed at public and private security personnel in the Countries where it is present in order to disseminate corporate best practices in line with international principles. The target Countries are selected according to a rotation principle and in consideration of the risk level of the operating context. In 2024, the 'Security & Human Rights' Workshop was held in Mozambique, in Maputo, with the participation of senior Mozambican civil and military officials, as well as representatives of a number of international organizations and companies, and in Pemba, with specific training sessions for private security operators working at Eni sites. The main objective was to promote human rights in security activities, sharing basic principles on the use of force and weapons to prevent violence, with particular attention to the protection of women. Overall, the workshop involved over 200 participants, 153 of whom were members of public and private security forces.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

While operating in different socio-economic contexts, it is essential to understand the expectations of stakeholders and share choices to build relationships based on mutual trust, to detect actual, potential or perceived impacts, and to identify the most effective ways of engagement. Understanding the context, including the cultural one, makes it possible to develop and promote adequate access channels and to adopt the most appropriate methods for dialogue, information and management of any conflicts. The engagement of local communities occurs through preliminary, free and informed consultations, for which the responsibility is assigned to the Managing Director at local level with the support of the central Sustainability unit. In some contexts, specific figures are identified to develop a constant relationship, also through periodic consultations in the different phases of business activities. Eni and its subsidiaries therefore carry out specific consultations with local communities, including indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups; in particular, in the event of the economic or physical relocation of communities, meetings are held in order to inform the communities in a transparent and comprehensive manner, with particular attention to the most vulnerable people. For each new business development initiative, engagement occurs through public hearings open to local communities (unless this is in contrast with the Country's regulations) and local representatives and in any case ensuring the active participation of authorities (including indigenous people) and local representatives to provide accurate information on business developments and to include any feedback throughout the project cycle. These consultations take place through information sessions, focus groups, sharing of information and reports over the entire project cycle, with periodic communications on the progress of business projects and awareness campaigns on health issues. Eni also identifies, where pertinent, the women's associations active in the territories in which it operates, in order to involve them in consultations or propose collaborations.

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Eni has defined and applies guiding principles for managing 'Grievance Mechanisms', responsibility for which, at the operational level, lies with all the subsidiaries and the districts who analyse and agree on the solution with the claimants (individuals or communities). Any request or complaint received is managed and monitored until closure through agreements with the parties involved, providing a response even if they are not related to Eni's activities. Grievances can be transmitted through online channels, including dedicated email addresses and institutional websites of local companies, or physically at the administrative/operational headquarters or through collection boxes located in areas where the project is located. Eni prohibits and undertakes to prevent any retaliation against workers and other stakeholders who have reported critical issues, and, as indicated in the [ECG Policy Respect for Human Rights in Eni](#), does not tolerate or encourage threats, intimidation, retaliation and attacks (physical or legal) against human rights defenders and other stakeholders in relation to its activities. All grievances received are analysed and managed by subsidiaries and are tracked in the Stakeholder Management System application, which is the management tool for mapping the relationship with

stakeholders and are classified by topic and relevance, verifying the percentage of those resolved. They are also tracked both the timing of management and the subject matter of the complaint – in order to assess any repetition of complaints and/or their evolution towards possible litigation – and any critical issues related to the stakeholder – with the aim of possibly adapting the engagement strategy.

The confidentiality of the content of the grievance is safeguarded in a way that protects the anonymity of the claimant, without any prejudice. In order to ensure the effectiveness and robustness of this mechanism, the arrangements for access by complainants shall be assessed, in each context, including the linguistic implications and whether assistance is needed in filing the grievance, the arrangements for publicity of the mechanism and adequate information on its functioning. Furthermore, once the merits of the grievance have been assessed and the analysis process has been completed Eni communicates and discusses it with the complainant, also collecting complainant, requesting observations or alternative solutions, always ensuring that they are tracked and archived. In the event of dissatisfaction, Eni examines the reasons and, where necessary, activates the examination and response process, also with the involvement of third parties. In the relevant Countries, Eni carries out special reviews on the state of grievances every three months, monitoring specific indicators. In addition, in order to increase confidence in the mechanism and with a view to continuous improvement, the following are assessed: any ways in which communities can access the results of these indicators; forms of communication on access to grievance and its functioning; the level of awareness and assistance provided in compiling complaints through periodic discussions with communities.

During 2024, 61 grievances were received. A total of 43 grievances were resolved during the year, (of which 34 were received during 2024), which mainly concerned: community relations management (the most recurrent category), management of environmental aspects, land management and supplier management.

Case study

Local Reports as an instrument for dialogue at local level - the example of Côte d’Ivoire

Local Reports are part of Eni’s broader sustainability reporting and communication system and represent a strategic instrument for disclosure, both internally and externally, and for engaging stakeholders at the local level, including institutions, local communities, NGOs and universities. These strengthen the communication and sharing of the value created in the territories and allow Eni to express clearly and transparently its commitment to a Just Transition. The reports present the activities developed at the local level and the results achieved in the territories. During 2024, Eni published 5 Local Reports: Côte d’Ivoire, Mozambique, Gela (Italy), Ravenna (Italy) and Basilicata (Italy). In **Côte d’Ivoire, *the first Local Sustainability Report*** was published on 24 October 2024 to illustrate the results achieved and future objectives for the benefit of local stakeholders. An event was organized to present the Report, attended by representatives of institutions, non-governmental organizations, suppliers and partners engaged in Eni’s projects in the Country. This first Local Report presented Eni’s achievements as well as shared commitment and the strong collaboration with Côte d’Ivoire, in line with the Country’s development and growth objectives. This event was an important opportunity to discuss Eni’s contribution to the sustainable development of the Country. There were speeches by Eni and institutional representatives and a series of thematic panels dedicated to energy transition and carbon neutrality, alliances for development and the sustainable supply chain, with in-depth discussions on specific projects such as, for example, the Clean Cooking initiatives.

ACCESS TO ENERGY

The role of natural gas for local development

Eni’s commitment to supporting the energy transition aims to ensure, in the Countries where it operates, ‘access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy systems’ (SDG 7). The local use of natural gas produced by Eni is a key element in this strategy. This resource, in emerging economies, contributes to increasing access to electricity, supporting economic growth with positive indirect impacts on local development.

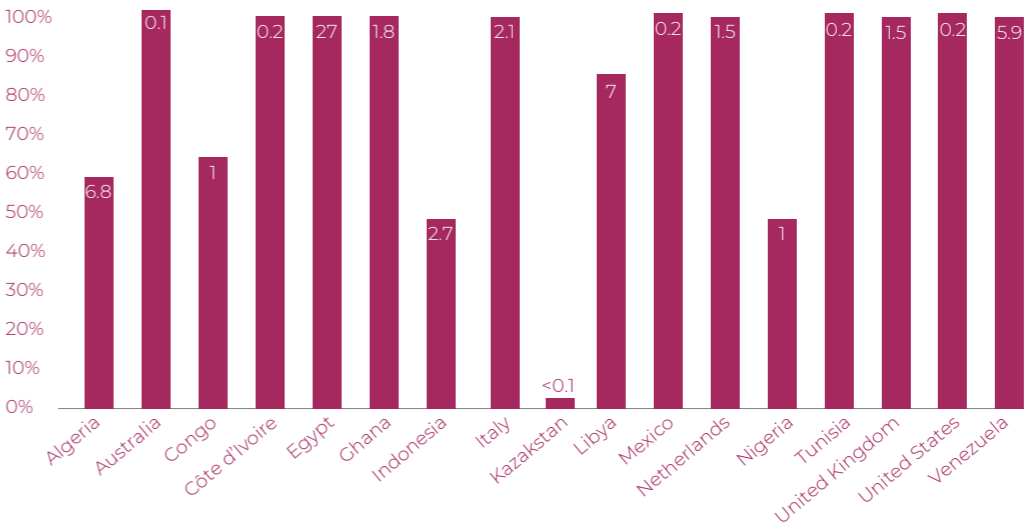
Eni also supplies local markets with LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas), promotes the construction of electricity generation plants from RES (Renewable Energy Sources) and implements clean cooking initiatives, such as the distribution of improved and advanced cookstoves.

Production and distribution of natural gas

Eni, in line with its commitment to the energy transition, supplied 59.3 billion Sm³ of natural gas to local markets from its operated fields, equivalent to 71% of the volume produced. In Africa, it supplied 45 billion

Sm³ to local markets, accounting for about 80% of Eni’s total production on the continent. In Countries where Eni supplies gas to local markets, this resource represents an important opportunity to generate electricity for industrial and residential use and for direct consumption.

VOLUME OF GAS TO LOCAL MARKETS* (billion Sm³)



(*) Gross gas volumes operated by Eni. The percentage refers to the quantity sold in the country compared to the total produced.

The value of liquefied petroleum gas in the energy transition of producing Countries

In line with SDG 7, which aims to increase the use of clean and modern fuels, Eni distributes Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) locally for residential use.

In 2024, a total of 66% of the LPG produced in the Countries (Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia) was supplied to local markets, amounting to about 11.7 million barrels per year.



Case study

Example of Eni’s commitment to energy access

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

Côte d’Ivoire has seen solid growth in recent years both in electricity consumption (more than doubling since 2010) and in the percentage of access to electricity (rising from 59% in 2010 to 83% of the total population in 2023). To meet the Country’s growing consumption, the Ivorian electricity system has significantly increased the use of natural gas in recent years, bringing this resource to cover around 73% of the electricity generated in Côte d’Ivoire in 2022 (IEA data). The electricity consumed in Côte d’Ivoire supplies both the residential sector (53% of consumption) and the economic sectors, particularly industry (28%) and commerce (15%).

In 2024, Eni Cote d’Ivoire supplied 180 million Sm³ of natural gas to the Ivorian market thanks to the start-up at the end of 2023 of Phase 1 of the Baleine project. Considering national energy balances (Sources: IEA, World Bank), this volume is equivalent to the supply of 466 GWh of electricity (5.6% of the Country’s total consumption). The start of Phase 2 of Baleine at the end of 2024 will more than double the Country’s gas volumes, thus guaranteeing more than 500 million Sm³ available for both electricity generation and direct consumption by the Ivorian industrial sector. To ensure greater access to cleaner forms of cooking (43% of the population had access to Clean Cooking in 2022 according to World Bank data) and to strengthen complementarity with gas, in 2024, Eni distributed 60,000 cookstoves where there is no gas and electricity supply, reaching 300,000 people.

MAIN RESULTS FOR 2024 BY ENERGY CARRIER

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION FROM GAS	ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES	CLEAN COOKING
<p>Eni is active in the operation of thermoelectric power plants, with the aim of increasing the quality and reliability of supply.</p> <p>CONGO</p> <p>CEC power plant: 2,390 GWh (2024), equivalent to about 50% of the electricity produced in Congo</p>	<p>In addition to Plenitude initiatives, Eni has built plants powered by renewable energy with the aim of reducing CO₂ emissions from upstream projects.</p> <p>► Photovoltaic installations to reduce the natural gas consumption of upstream plants (e.g. Adam PV in Tunisia and BRN PV in Algeria);</p> <p>► Photovoltaic installations to reduce electricity withdrawal from the national grid (e.g. Abu Rudeis PV in Egypt).</p> <p>Both types of installations contribute to the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions from Upstream plants.</p>	<p>Eni also promotes access to modern cooking solutions, through the replacement of traditional cookstoves with improved models, which contribute to reduced domestic pollution, reduced exploitation of forest resources and an improved quality of life for the communities involved.</p> <p>In 2024 230,000 improved cookstovesdistributed in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Rwanda, Congo, Tanzania.</p> <p>People reached: about 1,150,000 people</p>

Eni contributes to energy access in line with **Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7)**, also through local development projects.

CLEAN COOKING PROGRAMME

In 2018, Eni launched its Clean Cooking programme, an extensive project promoting the replacement of traditional cooking systems with higher efficient models that reduce emissions associated with combustion.

The programme has been launched in Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Mozambique, Angola, Rwanda and Tanzania and is being evaluated for expansion to other Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. By 2024, approximately 1.2 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa have been reached, for a total of 1.5 million people since the programme started.

In 2024, during the 'Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa' organized by the International Energy Agency (IEA), Eni joined the 'Clean Cooking Declaration: Making 2024 the pivotal year for Clean Cooking' to accelerate universal access to more modern cooking systems, which are essential to ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy systems for all, as set out in SDG 7. The declaration was signed by governments, the private sector, international organizations and civil society attending the Summit in Paris. Eni has set a goal, made public at the Summit, to give access to Clean Cooking systems to 10 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2027. Furthermore, Eni is committed to encouraging the transition from improved cookstoves to more advanced solutions that completely eliminate the unsustainable use of biomass. Following this evolution, the goal is to reach 20 million people by 2030.

The use of improved cooking systems also allows families to save time Procuring biomass and preparing meals, and to reduce fuel costs. There are also significant health benefits for families, as reduced smoke emissions help to decrease the incidence of respiratory diseases and eye disorders. Eni's clean cooking activities are therefore accompanied by measures to monitor and promote the health of families that receive and use the improved cookstoves.

In particular, in 2024, activities were implemented in Angola, Mozambique, Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda and Congo, aimed at assessing the health status of households and changes in household air pollution as a result of the introduction of the improved cookstoves, as well as health promotion interventions with a focus on proper nutrition and healthy hygiene practices. The World Health Organization estimates nearly 3.2 million premature deaths per year are attributable to household pollution and it is internationally recognized that Clean Cooking projects are also a key lever in achieving SDG 3 - Health and Well-Being for All.

One of the distinctive features of the Eni model is the free distribution of the cookstoves, which helps overcome financial barriers and makes the products accessible even in highly vulnerable areas. The Clean Cooking programme also represents an opportunity to promote the development of entrepreneurship and economic activities in communities. Eni supports the local production of cooking systems, assessing the potential of manufacturers, helping to strengthen their technical and entrepreneurial skills and facilitating access to technology, capital and markets. In addition, the cookstoves are distributed through local and international organizations already present and well-established in in the territory, capable of conducting careful and proper interaction with communities and families and ensuring that they are aware of the benefits of the new systems. The adoption of improved cookstoves by families who choose to participate in the project has an impact on their household savings, reducing the amount of fuel they need to collect or purchase, as well as the time needed to procure and cook food.

Besides being more efficient and cleaner, improved cookstoves are also safer and reduce the risk of burns, fires or other household accidents. Finally, the gender perspective of the entire programme should be emphasized: the household workload of fuel collection and food preparation has traditionally been carried by women and girls, often compromising school attendance or employment opportunities and accentuating gender inequalities within the family. The adoption of clean cooking systems makes it possible to significantly reduce time-consuming and burdensome tasks, allowing to free up time and energy that can be dedicated to more remunerative or educational activities and contributing to female empowerment.

Case study

Clean Cooking Programme in Angola

In 2024, Eni, through its subsidiary Eni Natural Energies Sucursal em Angola, launched the Clean Cooking programme. The initiative, which follows up on the agreement signed with the Angolan government in July 2022, aims to support families living in rural and suburban areas in 7 provinces of the Country to promote access to more efficient, reliable and energy sustainable cooking solutions.

The programme reached 250,000 people by 2024, with the goal of reaching more than 2 million people by 2030, bringing benefits in terms of reduced emissions associated with cooking activities, prevention of health risks for cookstove users and health promotion for families and vulnerable groups, with a specific focus on reducing malnutrition. The distribution of free cookstoves in communities is organized synergistically by two partners – Don Bosco and Doctors with Africa CUAMM – who also carry out promotion and awareness-raising activities on health and nutrition issues. The programme has promoted the creation of workshops dedicated to the production of improved cookstoves at the vocational training centers in Luanda and Benguela of Dom Bosco, thus contributing to the development of entrepreneurship and technical skills and creating specialized job opportunities. In addition, the programme provides start-up scholarships on the environment and renewable energy, and awareness-raising campaigns on basic nutrition and hygiene to strengthen both local health services and the education system.

The programme as a whole created job opportunities for more than 150 people in 2024 and will grow to more than 400 in the coming years.

Focus on

Joule in Ruanda

Rwanda is the third African Country where Joule, starting in 2024, through training and acceleration initiatives and programmes, contributes to the support of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, fostering the creation of synergies between local companies and Eni's business. As part of the 'Eni Clean Cooking Programme', together with Eni Corporate University and Eni's HSE and Procurement functions, the school has provided three local companies (Sun Alliance, Multiservices and Stellar Engineering) with a training course to help improve business management skills and strengthen knowledge on health, safety, environment and human rights protection. The initiative is part of Eni's just transition strategy, aimed at contributing to the progressive decarbonization of African Countries.

AGRI-FEEDSTOCK

Under the distinctive vertical integration model for the production of vegetable oil (agri-feedstock) for biofuel production, the production of feedstock in the agricultural chain is left to farmers, who cultivate their own land or collect forest residues. For the production of vegetable oil, the seeds and agricultural and forest residues are then pressed in processing plants, so-called Agri Hubs, either in-house or third party, depending on the industrial maturity of the Country of production. The by-products of vegetable oil processing can in turn be recovered and valorized in the feed and fertilizer chains, with important advantages for the food security of the territories involved.

In 2024, Joule launched the Kenya Agribusiness Entrepreneurship Program 2024 with the dual objective of generating local content for the area and identifying innovative solutions to be integrated into Eni’s Agri Hub value chain. The programme, carried out with the support of E4Impact, supported 10 local start-ups in the development of innovative projects in the agri-tech sector through two paths: an incubation path and an acceleration path for a duration of five months. At the end of the path, 1600 training hours were provided and two start-ups were contracted as farmer aggregators by Eni’s subsidiary in Kenya.

Eni has signed a partnership agreement with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Kenya and Côte d’Ivoire to improve occupational health and safety (OHS) and ensure adequate access to social protection for smallholder farmers. In Kenya, where the project is at a more advanced stage than in Côte d’Ivoire, ILO recently carried out an assessment to identify areas for improvement along the value chain, with a particular focus on castor farmers. This collaboration allows farm workers to benefit from awareness-raising activities, training and preventive measures to reduce workplace risks.

The project is not limited to Kenya and Côte d’Ivoire but is set to expand to other African nations. In parallel, Eni is also collaborating in Kenya with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Italian Climate Fund, which have provided a \$210 million credit line for the Kenyan supply chain with the aim of strengthening the value chain in the agribusiness sector and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Through this partnership, Eni is supporting the development of local communities, fostering the creation of economic opportunities and improving the resilience of the agricultural sector.

LOCAL CONTENT

Local content is the added value brought by Eni’s activities to the socio-economic contexts where the company operates, defined as as the creation of local workforce, industrial and technological development, mobilization of economic activities, know-how transfer and upskilling of human capital. Local content represents a cornerstone of Eni’s action as an industrial and development player and gives evidence of the actual impact generated by the company in the territories where it operates. Given the cross-cutting relevance of the topic in all the territories where Eni is present, local content is an effective tool for dialogue with stakeholders, fostering the development of long-term relationships. Eni’s local content approach is structured along different lines of intervention:

- activation of supply chains to increase the level of competitiveness of local companies and the economic impact on local industrial and manufacturing sectors;
- integration of local personnel into Eni’s operations, both through the involvement and direct recruitment of labour and by promoting employment throughout the supply chain;
- sharing and transfer of professional skills and knowledge in energy and technology sectors, through dedicated training for local staff and as well as the development of courses and training programmes in collaboration with academic institutions;
- interventions to support local communities aimed at fostering growth and economic diversification, involving local businesses and small enterprises, also with the aim at improving their production levels and efficiency.

The development of human capital, supply chains and the entrepreneurial ecosystem that gravitates around industrial activities is an integral part of Eni’s business model applied to each context. The importance that Eni gives to local content translates into the definition of integrated plans between different corporate functions to maximize value creation in compliance with the existing regulations and often setting more ambitious objectives than those envisaged by the local legislative frameworks.

Focus on

The ELCE model

- Since 2016, Eni has been using the ELCE (Eni Local Content Evaluation) model, validated by the Politecnico di Milano, to measure the impact of its activities in the Countries where it is present. This approach makes it possible provide a quantitative estimate of the impacts of Eni’s activities, analyzing the **socio-economic effects** generated at national level through metrics that measure the benefits in terms of **economic production and employment**.
- The model estimates the **‘direct’ effects** generated by Eni’s activities, the **‘indirect’ effects** related to the entire supply chain and the **‘induced’ effects**, linked to the increase in economic output that occurs thanks to the increase in wages injected along the entire supply chain.

The impact is quantified according to two aspects: the measure of the **production of goods and services generated** by the investment and **the additional employment created** by the activation of the supply chain in terms of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employed.

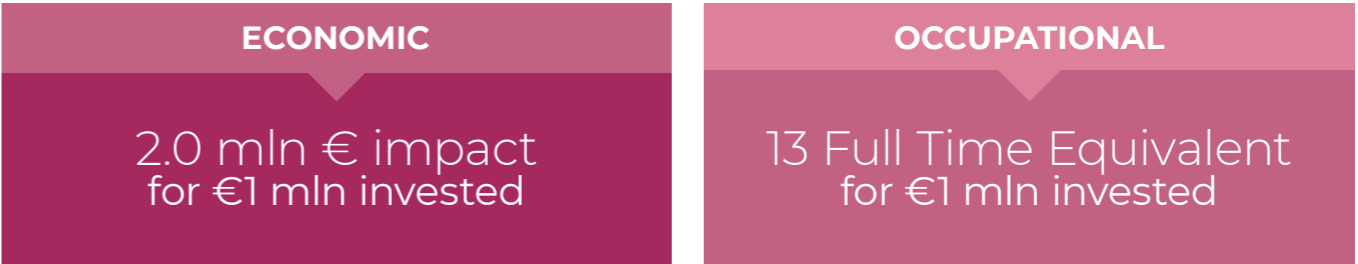
Case study

Application of the ELCE model to the Strategic Plan 2025-2028 in Italy

The model³⁰ was used to assess the effects of investments in Italy envisaged in Eni’s Strategic Plan for the period 2025-2028. This model provides an estimate of the effects that Eni’s investments generate in terms of positive contribution to the economy and employment in the Country at a direct, indirect and induced level.

Analyzing the results of the model, it can be seen that **each €1 million invested** generates a **€2 million increase** in national economic production. This value testifies to the fact that Eni’s investments involve a **high percentage of Italian suppliers** and involve industrial sectors with **high supply chain activation**.

At the employment level, each €1 million invested generates **13 Full Time Equivalent (FTE)**. This value is associated with the entire supply chain activates at the different levels and how much, in terms of employment, is required by the increase in consumption associated with the wages injected into the macroeconomic system.

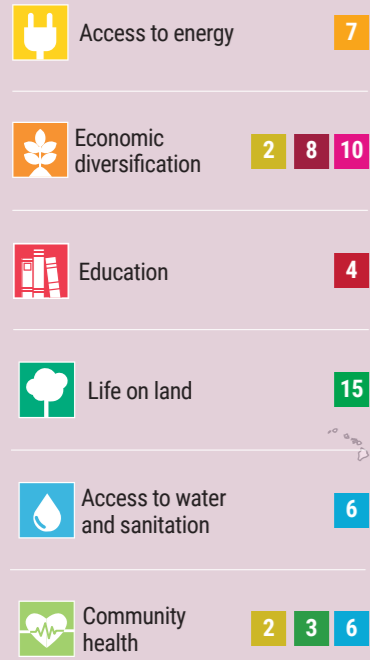


A specific analysis of Eni’s innovative business models shows that these activities generate positive economic and employment impacts comparable to traditional sectors. A characteristic business line of the ongoing business transition process is CCS (Carbon, Capture and Storage). In particular, the Ravenna CCS CO₂ capture and storage project, in addition to the benefits of decarbonization, generates an effect in terms of national economic production of EUR 2.7 million for every million of investment made, in line with the Upstream sector historically present in the district. Another opportunity for the creation of new economic chains concerns the **Versalis transformation plan**, which accompanies the transition process. The aim of this plan is to maintain a **similar level of industrial intensity**, through the creation of new initiatives in the same industrial sites in the area of sustainable chemistry, in biorefining and energy storages.

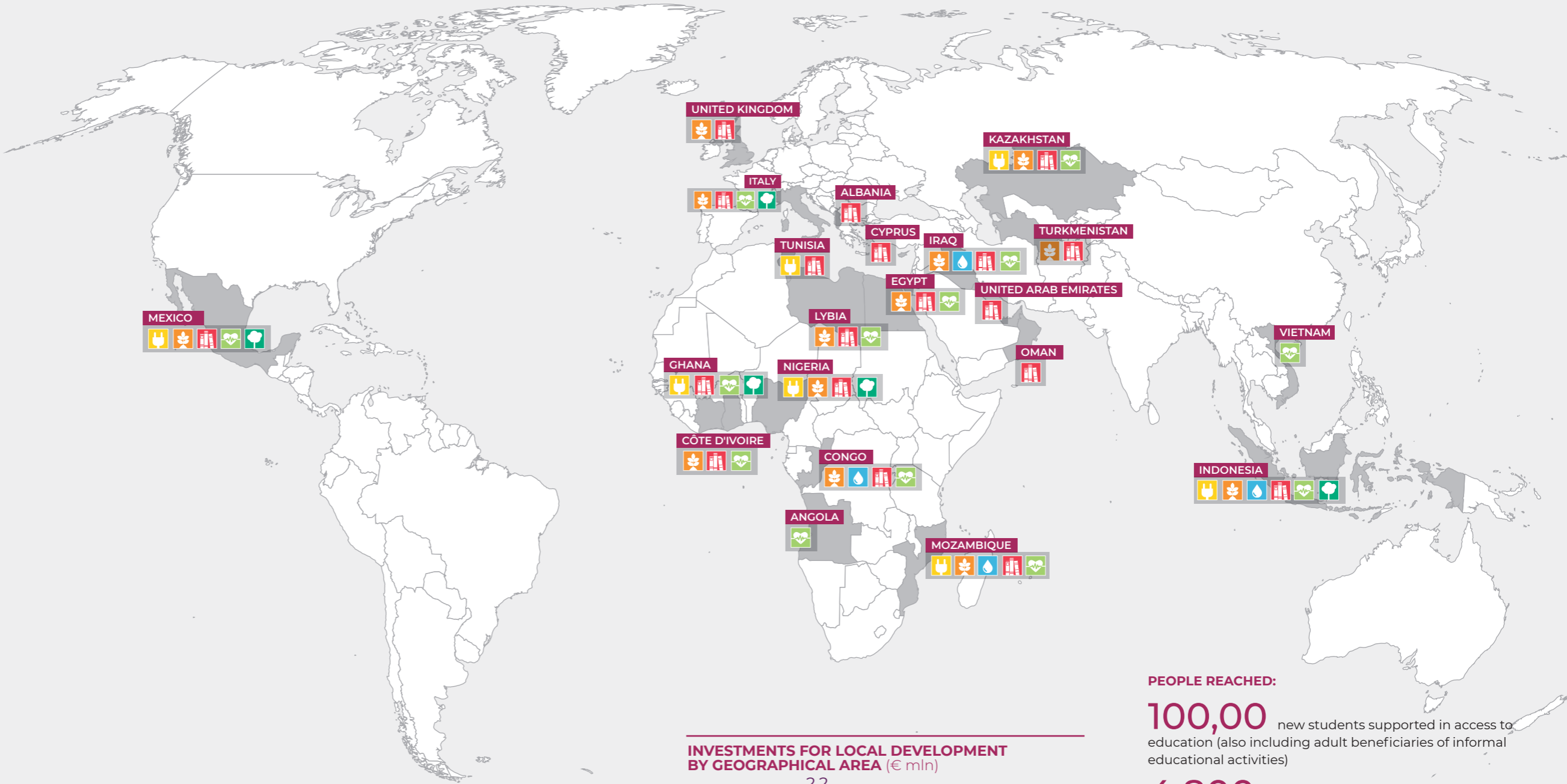
³⁰ To calculate the indirect and induced effects, the input-output methodology was used. This approach describes the interdependencies among economic sectors and makes it possible to estimate the impact on the national economy in terms of the production of goods and services resulting from a given investment.

Local development projects around the world

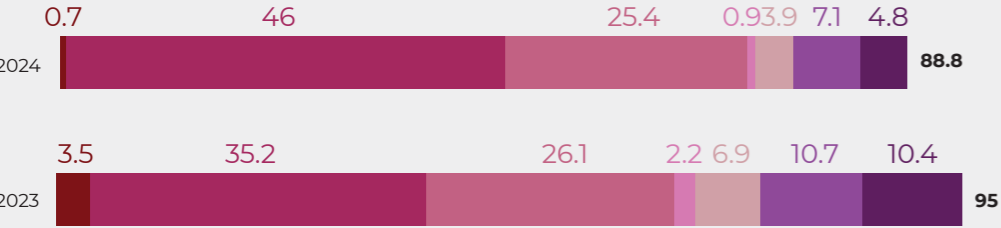
Sectors of intervention



Active projects
in **21** Countries

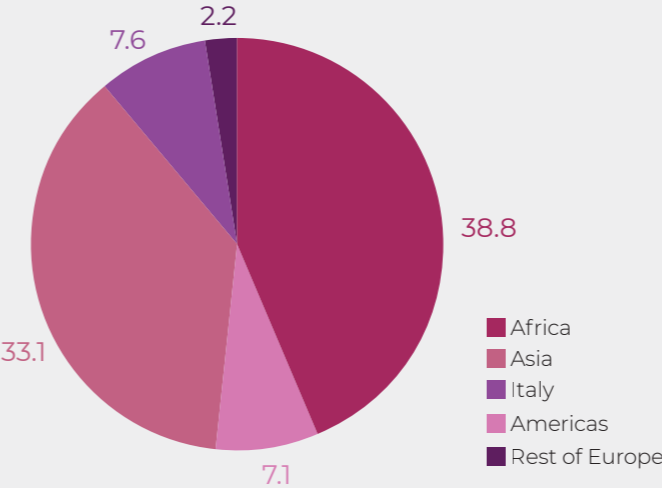


INVESTMENTS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT (€ mln)



■ Access to energy ■ Economic diversification ■ Education and professional training ■ Life on land
■ Access to water and sanitation ■ Community health ■ Compensation and resettlement ■ Total

INVESTMENTS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (€ mln)



PEOPLE REACHED:
100,00 new students supported in access to education (also including adult beneficiaries of informal educational activities)
4,800 farmers and entrepreneurs supported in access to economic development
113,000 people supported in the access to drinking water (including awareness campaigns)
820,000 people supported in access to health services
7,000 people supported in access to sustainable energy (electricity)
6,100 people involved in environmental and biodiversity protection activities

PROJECTS IN THE WORLD

Eni defines and implements interventions to support local populations, oriented towards promoting global human development, favouring access to essential rights such as energy, water, food, education and health. Eni develops initiatives for economic diversification (e.g. agricultural projects, access to micro-credit, promotion of entrepreneurial and infrastructure activities), land protection and vocational training to create new employment opportunities. For Eni, an essential element for achieving development objectives and driving inclusive growth is the establishment of alliances with other players operating in the territory (partnerships), pooling respective resources and human capital. In 2024, 89 cooperation agreements were active, of which 17 socio-economic and 4 health agreements were signed during the year. In the definition and execution of projects, Eni adopts a participatory approach, integrates certain relevant transversal themes (such as gender) and implements tools and methodologies, in line with the main international standards. The latter include the logical framework approach to structure interventions in the area and the 'Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning' management tool to monitor, evaluate and possibly reshape them to maximize benefits for communities. Local development projects aim to achieve results and objectives that contribute to the socio-economic development of the communities where Eni is present. Their goal is to generate positive and lasting change for people as they involve the communities during the various project phases. Since 2020, Eni has adopted a gender-mainstreaming approach in its business and local development projects, in order to ensure that impacts on women in local communities are correctly identified, to maximize positive ones and prevent possible negative consequences. This approach includes specific actions and tools for the different areas of intervention and the integration of the gender perspective in the different project phases.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

To protect and promote the health of communities in the Countries where Eni operates, the company implements health development and health promotion programmes that can be integrated into business activities (see ■ **Clean cooking programme** and ■ **Agri-feedstock** paragraphs) or initiatives aimed at supporting local governments in achieving the Country's health priorities. In the areas where Eni is present, it adopts tools and methodologies to identify potential impacts – negative and positive, direct and indirect – from the earliest project phases, with a view to reducing and/or mitigating them using health development plans and projects. To this end, Eni draws up Health Impact Assessments (HIAs), which can be stand-alone documents or integrated into Environmental Social and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIAs), which guarantee adherence to recognized international standards, and ensure the engagement of stakeholders in order to protect their interests, identify critical issues, assess potential impacts and put in place any mitigation measures, which are appropriately monitored. In 2024, with the aim of assessing potential impacts on affected communities, Eni completed 6 health studies, including a health impact assessment for the Livorno Biorefinery and 5 integrated ESHIAs in the United Arab Emirates, Cyprus, Oman, Mozambique and Vietnam. Community health initiatives consist of the implementation of specific projects for the improvement of health conditions and the promotion of the well-being of local communities in the Countries of presence and represent an important instrument for contributing to local development. In fact, the projects are implemented in line with local health policies and international *best practices*, and aim to protect the right to health, strengthening the health systems of host Countries to improve health conditions and contributing to social and health development. The main areas of intervention in 2024 were: primary health care, infectious diseases and non-communicable diseases, nutrition, maternal and child health, and the sanitary conditions of health facilities and the population. These activities consist in upskilling interventions for health personnel (medical, health and managerial skills), interventions in health infrastructures (supplying equipment, renovation and construction of new facilities), awareness-raising actions for the population and extraordinary support activities for local health authorities in the event of emergencies, disasters or pandemics. Projects are implemented in collaboration with local health authorities and with the engagement of civil society organizations, strengthening cooperation between the company and stakeholders at all levels. In

33
projects
implemented in
13 Countries

addition, for the implementation of projects Eni creates partnerships with international medical and health centres of excellence, hospital institutes and scientific partners of excellence. In 2024, 30 agreements were active, including four new ones signed during the year, with:

- local institutions, such as the Makueni County Governorate in Kenya for the improvement of basic health services, and in Italy Azienda USL Toscana Nord Ovest, for the experimentation of new technologies aimed at the digitization of diagnostic-therapeutic-assistance pathways in a logic of environmental sustainability for the protection of citizens' health;
- civil society organizations, such as in Côte d'Ivoire with Doctors with Africa Cuamm and the International Rescue Committee to strengthen primary health care services, and in Mozambique with AISPO to strengthen health care structures, with Sant'Egidio and Helpcode for women's health protection and maternal health;
- hospital institutions, such as the IRCCS Policlinico San Donato for the construction of the medical training center in Port Said, Egypt.

In the area of health development projects, in 2024, Eni carried out 33 initiatives in 13 Countries for a total expenditure of €7.1 million, to improve the health status of populations by strengthening the skills of health personnel (in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt and Mozambique), the construction and rehabilitation of health facilities and their equipment (for example, in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt and Mozambique), information, education and awareness-raising on health issues of the affected populations (for example, in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt and Mozambique). In addition, in 2024, Eni also carried out civil works in Hospitals in Italy, with the aim of contributing to the strengthening and resilience of local facilities in Gela, Milan and Pavia.

Case study

Some examples of community health projects

MANATINERO, Sanitary Jurisdiction of Cardenas and IMSS-Bienestar, State of Tabasco, Mexico (2022-2025)

OBJECTIVE: strengthening primary health care in the Cardenas health system.
ACTIVITY: the construction, equipping and furnishing of a health center in Manatinero offering 24-hour primary health care to the community, finalized in December 2024. In 2025, in line with and according to the standards of the Tabasco State Ministry of Health, the training of health personnel will be carried out and the installation of an emergency photovoltaic electrical system will be finalized.
2024 BENEFICIARIES: it is estimated that, in 2025, 1,500 people will attend the centre.

PEMBA, MOZAMBIQUE (2023-2025)

OBJECTIVE: strengthening the Pemba Provincial Hospital (Cabo Delgado Province).
ACTIVITY: expansion of the Radiology Services with the installation of the Computerized Axial Tomography (CT) Service and expansion of the Intensive Care Unit with 4 additional beds fully equipped with modern technology, construction of a new pharmacy block and a waiting room for hospital users. The CT service is the only one currently available in the province of Cabo Delgado, allowing patients quick access to medical examinations and diagnoses that were previously performed outside the province of Cabo Delgado. The project was implemented with the support of AISPO - Associazione Italiana per la Solidarietà tra i Popoli and in collaboration with the Mozambique Ministry of Health.
BENEFICIARIES: the total population that will benefit from the intervention is more than 500,000 people.

LUANDA, ANGOLA (2019-2025)

OBJECTIVE: improved access to tertiary health services in Luanda.
ACTIVITY: in 2024, the project saw the training of 303 health and management staff at the David Bernardino Children's Hospital and the Divina Providencia Hospital in Luanda in line with the agreement of intent signed with the Ministry of Health in 2019. The courses focused on pediatric nephrology and dialysis, neurology, haemato-oncology, communicable diseases, nutrition, childcare, women's health and epidemiological surveillance.
2024 BENEFICIARIES: over 61,000 people.

In 2024, Eni supported access to primary, secondary, tertiary education and non-formal educational activities of about **100,000** male and female students

EDUCATION

The objective of these projects is to help ensure access to quality, effective and inclusive education in the long term for people in the communities of presence. Examples of the activities implemented are: rehabilitation or construction of school buildings; distribution of school materials and kits for students; teacher training, awareness campaigns to promote school participation; support for educational programmes for young students, such as workshops, scholarships, courses and vocational training programmes; and initiatives to develop skills and knowledge in the energy and natural resources sector. In 2024, Eni built and/or renovated 16 school and education facilities, supporting the training of approximately 470 national school staff (teachers, school staff and headmasters) to improve professional and soft skills, including child protection practices and teaching methodologies. To promote a sense of 'belonging' to the school and help strengthen parental responsibility, more than 700 parents were involved in awareness-raising activities on various topics such as child protection, education, sport, environment, nutrition, health, hygiene, equal opportunities, etc. In addition, more than 24,000 people participated in non-formal educational activities (workshops, vocational training, awareness-raising on Human Rights), mainly in Indonesia, Ghana, Mozambique and the UK. During the year, through the programmes and scholarships provided by Eni Corporate University, Eni supported the academic training and professionalisation of around 1,300 students projects are carried out in cooperation with local authorities, international organisations and with the involvement of civil society organisations. In Italy, in 2024 Eniscuola involved more than 6,000 young students and more than 80 teachers from primary and secondary schools in training initiatives on topics such as new technologies, energy transition, cybersecurity issues and new forms of communication; in addition, more than 1,000 teachers were able to benefit from online training courses on digital skills and innovation in schools. In 2024, there were 6 active Education agreements, including 2 new ones signed with UNESCO in Iraq and with the Eurasian National University (ENU) in Kazakhstan.

Case study

Some examples of education projects

PRO-JEUNES: STRENGTHENING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH PROJECT (2023-2025) - CÔTE D'IVOIRE

OBJECTIVE: to guarantee young people self-sufficiency and long-term economic stability through professional development and access to employment.

ACTIVITY: the project involves the engagement and training of 300 young people from vulnerable communities in the north and south of the Country, subject to migratory movements, providing them with practical and demand-oriented skills for successful entry into the labour market in the energy and automotive sectors. The programme, implemented in partnership with Iveco Group and the NGO IRC, combines theoretical and practical training with on-the-job experience in leading private and public sector companies.

RESULTS: 300 young people from communities trained.

THE MORE I KNOW THE LESS I CONSUME (2024-2027) - ITALY

OBJECTIVE: dissemination and promotion of a culture of sustainable energy use, through digital innovation and education in the use of digital tools.

ACTIVITY: training for teaching staff (school managers and teachers), pupils and students of primary schools on the topics of digital innovation and energy sustainability with an educational approach to the disciplines of Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematics, computational thinking, coding and basic robotics.

RESULTS: the project involved approximately 2,000 people.

AL-MARBAD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (2022-2024) - IRAQ

OBJECTIVE: to ensure access to quality educational environments for female students in the municipality of Zubair, Basra Governorate.

ACTIVITY: construction, equipping and start-up of a girls' high school in the municipality of Zubair, Basra.

RESULTS: high school welcomes 758 students.

TERTIARY EDUCATION IN ENERGY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY (2024-2027) - EGYPT

OBJECTIVE: to contribute to the Country's energy transition by training human capital specialized in energy efficiency in key industrial sectors.

ACTIVITIES: the project will involve 900 students through the creation and launch of a specialised Bachelor of Technology in Energy Engineering (2+2 years) course in partnership with Sewedy University of Technology, Politecnico di Milano, ECU; the provision of scholarships to deserving students, with a focus on Port Said; the holding of Energy Weeks with face-to-face teaching by PoliMi lecturers; the creation of a network of private companies that will ensure that a number of students are taken on as apprentices each year.

RESULTS: 54 students involved in the first months of implementation.

ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION

The objective of these initiatives is to support local communities in accessing clean, safe water and sanitation services to improve the living conditions and health of people, especially in areas where access to clean water is limited or non-existent. Activities may include the construction of wells, water treatment systems, water network upgrades and distribution improvements, provision of sanitation facilities, hygiene education programmes, and school and community initiatives and training in community management of drinking water systems. In 2024, 35 sanitation facilities and 27 drinking water access points were built or renovated and awareness-raising activities on hygiene practices were delivered to more than 67,000 people.

In 2024, more than **113,000** people improved their access to clean water (including awareness campaigns)

Case study

An example of a water access project

ACCESS TO WATER IN THE CABO DELGADO PROVINCE, METUGE AND PEMBA DISTRICTS (2023-2025) - MOZAMBIQUE

OBJECTIVE: to increase access to safe drinking water for local communities.

ACTIVITY: the project is implemented in collaboration with OIKOS and involves the construction of 8 wells and reservoirs to ensure access to safe drinking water for local communities, as well as the training of local technicians in the maintenance and management of water infrastructures and awareness-raising activities on hygiene practices.

RESULTS: in 2024, more than 60,000 people were involved in awareness-raising campaigns focused on hygiene and health practices related to water management and consumption.

LIFE ON LAND

Through these projects, Eni intends to enhance and protect the local natural heritage, restore ecosystems and contribute to the conservation and rehabilitation of aquatic ecosystems. Initiatives also include support activities in waste management for communities, rehabilitation of disposal sites, restoration activities to restore native vegetation, tree replanting, biodiversity conservation, and awareness-raising campaigns on the risks of pollution from oil spills and the importance of biodiversity protection. In this context, in 2024 Eni continued the collaboration started with UNESCO in Mexico in 2023 by signing a second agreement for the implementation of a comprehensive water security plan for the Mezcalapa-Samaria sub-basin in the state of Tabasco to deal with frequent flooding.

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

The objective of such projects is to promote food security, the development of entrepreneurial, agricultural, fishing and infrastructural activities, fostering new business opportunities, women and youth empowerment and promoting economic growth. Some examples of such initiatives include: micro-entrepreneurship and job placement projects; employment and self-sustenance projects (e.g. sustainable agriculture, responsible tourism, local handicrafts, production of goods and services); entrepreneurial training, mentoring and consultancy programmes for small businesses and start-ups; environmental management, etc.; and training in the field of environmental management. Eni has supported the training of some 4,400 farmers and producers, supported 95 cooperatives and associations in the agri-food sector in Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria, and trained 435 people on entrepreneurship, financial literacy and business management. Finally, as part of agri-feedstock projects, Eni contributed to training activities involving more than 34,000 farmers and producers. There were 8 active partnerships in 2024, including a new one with UNESCO in Mexico to support coastal communities in the municipality of Cárdenas by strengthening their capacity to protect their cultural and natural heritage, while promoting sustainable tourism.

In 2024, more than **6,000** people were involved in environmental and biodiversity protection activities

In 2024, more than **4,800** farmers/entrepreneurs were supported in accessing economic development through economic diversification initiatives

Case study

Some examples of life on land projects

PRO RESILIENCE (PRORES): STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE CABO DELGADO PROVINCE - Mecufi District (2021-2024) - MOZAMBIQUE

OBJECTIVE: strengthening the resilience of local communities to the impacts of climate change.

ACTIVITY: a key element of the project focuses on enhancing environmental protection by promoting socio-economic practices that are increasingly sustainable and less impactful to the environment. These practices include the restoration of mangrove cultures in degraded lagoon areas, ensuring the growth and regeneration of mangroves with concrete positive effects on coastal protection, flood prevention and ecosystem conservation.

RESULTS: in 2024, over 1,000 people were involved in training, awareness-raising and biodiversity protection activities, with a focus on mangrove protection.

AFFORESTATION PROJECT (2024) - GHANA

OBJECTIVE: Contribute to the reduction of CO₂ emissions by planting trees in the Ellembelle district.

ACTIVITIES: awareness-raising of teachers and students on the importance of protecting forests and green areas; distribution and planting of grafted seedlings (*Khaya senegalensis*, *Tectona grandis*, *Tetrapleura tetraptera*, *Terminalia superba*, and *Mansonia altissima*) selected on the basis of their CO₂ absorption capacity; development of a digital tool to trace the grafted seedlings and monitor their growth; distribution of educational material in the project schools.

RESULTS: 210 students sensitised; 1000 seedlings grafted.

BIODIVERSITY AWARENESS (2024) - PORTO TORRES (ITALY)

OBJECTIVE: the objective of the project was twofold; on the one hand, to carry out a wide-ranging evaluation of Sunpower, produced and manufactured in Porto Torres by Matrica (a 50-50 JV between Versalis and Novamont) based on pelargonic acid derived from renewable raw materials and biodegradable in soil/water. On the other hand, to raise awareness among primary school students of the importance of bees and their role in preserving biodiversity.

ACTIVITY: the activity was carried out in collaboration with two important players: Apicoltura Urbana, which was in charge of running the apiary and its monitoring, and Tenute Delogu, which provided its expertise in the wine-growing environment and the area where the hives are installed. The scientific experimentation activity saw the application of Sunpower as a pesticide in a wine-growing environment, analysing its effects on the health of the bees and the quality of the honey produced.

RESULTS: the initiative involved 22 classes of the Porto Torres Comprehensive Institute with presentation meetings and practical workshops by Apicoltura Urbana, held on 22nd-23rd-24th October for a total of 372 children. The tests conducted showed that bees had access to natural resources of high value in the agricultural context, essential for the production of high quality honey.

ACCESS TO ENERGY

The aim of these activities is to provide access to energy to communities and areas where availability is limited or absent. Some projects aim to reduce the use of non-renewable energy sources and mitigate the effects of climate change, to provide energy for agriculture, the production of local goods and services, and for the development of small businesses. Among the activities implemented: the development of energy micro-grids in rural areas; procurement, supply and installation of electrical components; construction of transmission lines and connection to the national grid; support in accessing improved, certified and quality cooking systems; awareness-raising activities in local communities on energy efficiency and savings and renewable energy sources; installation of photovoltaic panels; installation of more efficient energy systems.

In 2024, approximately **7,000** people improved their access to electricity (through the installation of photovoltaic panels)

Case study

Some examples of economic diversification projects

ETHICAL FASHION INITIATIVE - (2023-2025) CÔTE D'IVOIRE

OBJECTIVE: to increase the competitiveness and market participation of artisans and small entrepreneurs active in the textile production sector by driving the development of a local sustainable fashion value chain.

ACTIVITY: creation, in Abidjan, of a production and training hub for textile artisans able to provide technical assistance, quality materials, and market access. The hub will train and employ 50 local workers and activate a network of more than 100 textile artisans by connecting traditional local production to the market of international fashion brands under the governance of an SDG due diligence system.

RESULTS: 260 artisans (66% of whom are women) and small entrepreneurs trained by 2024, 150 of whom will be directly involved in the supply chain of the new hub.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AN INTEGRATED, RESPONSIBLE AND SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO THE PRODUCTION AND TRADE OF COCO PALM - (2023-2026) MEXICO

OBJECTIVE: to promote rural and economic development in the Cardenas coastal area in Mexico through a sustainable approach to coconut palm production and supply chain.

ACTIVITY: the project introduces regenerative and sustainable practices to improve coconut crop productivity. Sales strategies are developed and strengthened to increase coconut prices and the incomes of small-scale producers and local businesses. In addition, collaboration between actors in the sector is promoted to improve cohesion, optimize working conditions and strengthen coconut growing and processing activities.

RESULTS: in 2024, 103 producers benefited from the intervention and 113 hectares of land were cultivated with sustainable farming practices.

MANICA PROJECT. STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY AND DEVELOPING AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY CHAINS IN THE PROVINCE OF MANICA - (2022-2026) MOZAMBIQUE

GOAL: increase food security and farmers' incomes through the adoption of resilient farming practices and technologies (Climate Smart Agriculture - CSA).

ACTIVITY: the project introduces Conservation Farming practices aimed at enhancing farmers' resilience and sustainability by promoting techniques such as soil cover with plant residues, the use of permanent planting holes with minimal soil disturbance and nutrient concentration, regenerative and sustainable crop rotation practices to improve crop productivity.

RESULTS: in 2024, a total of 2,521 farmers were trained in CSA practices, applying them on 194 hectares of cultivated land. The strategies applied protected the soil, conserved natural resources and optimized yields, leading to a significant increase in productivity, with a 30% increase for maize and 13% for soya.

Some examples of energy access projects

GOVERNORATE OF NABEUL (2024) - TUNISIA

OBJECTIVE: to improve the supply of electricity and ensure the full and smooth running of school activities at 7 public primary schools within the governorate of Nabeul.

ACTIVITY: installation of photovoltaic panels with a total capacity of 102KV.

BENEFICIARIES: 7,000 students enrolled in 7 public primary schools with access to electricity in school environments.

CENTRE D'EXCELLENCE OYO (2023-2027) - CONGO

OBJECTIVE: the Oyo Research Centre is legally established and conceived as a national institution with a regional perspective, with the main goal of contributing to the development of a sustainable, integrated and inclusive energy market both in the Country and the wider region.

ACTIVITY: the Oyo Research Centre acquired important research equipment, such as a GC-MS and small-scale biogas systems (biodigester installation), to support research in areas such as fertilizer quality and clean cooking solutions.

RESULTS: Memoranda of Understanding and strategic partnerships were signed with local actors, universities and the Oyo Centre. 9 researchers received scholarships and preparatory training for research activities. In addition, 4 events/workshops (Women's Empowerment in Science, Energy Efficiency and Solar Photovoltaic Technology) were organized and reached 134 people.

Case study

Community Investment Strategy (CIS) in Ghana

The integrated project aimed to improve the quality of life of ten coastal communities in the Ellembele district, Ghana, reaching approximately 12,500 people (approx. 2,500 households). The strategy focused on improving access to education, water and energy and promoting inclusive economic growth through livelihood diversification and entrepreneurship. The Community Investment Strategy (CIS) is a collaboration between Eni Ghana Exploration and Production Limited, Vitol Upstream Ghana Limited and the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation. The initiative was implemented and managed by Eni Ghana and executed through cooperation agreements and engineering, procurement and construction contracts with eight external partners. The integrated project, from the design and planning phase in 2018 to its completion in December 2023, has achieved substantial progress in improving the quality of life of the affected communities. In 2024, an external and independent evaluation was carried out on the CIS, involving communities and key stakeholders, to verify the achievement of the expected results and measure the impacts of the project. Below are the main project results in the different intervention areas.

STRATEGIC COMPONENTS

ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION: a water treatment plant and six nine water supply points were constructed. Once operational, the water supply points significantly improved the health of the community and there was a decrease in water-related diseases. The project provided affordable water to approximately 5,000 community members.

Future prospects: Eni Ghana is considering increasing the capacity of the water treatment plant and strengthening the business capabilities of the management committee to better meet new market needs.

EDUCATION: 8 primary and secondary schools were rehabilitated or built from scratch, improving the learning environments for over 2,000 students and creating a more favourable educational environment. In this regard, an improvement in students’ academic performance in key subjects and an increase in basic education final examination pass rates (100% pass rates in schools in Sanzule/Krisan DC and JHS in Eikwe RC) were noted. To improve standards of menstrual hygiene in local communities, awareness-raising activities were conducted in schools in the target area to counter the stigma associated with menstruation and about 1,000 reusable pads were distributed to female students. In addition, 10 female vocational school students participated in an advanced sewing course for the production of reusable sanitary towels, in order to start an autonomous and self-sufficient production system. Comprehensive training courses were offered to 167 teachers and 989 student scholarships were provided, which improved inclusion, gender equality and accessibility.

Future prospects: Eni Ghana is considering improving the organisation of school maintenance to ensure that small and medium-sized infrastructure problems are quickly addressed by local professionals.

ACCESS TO ENERGY: more than 3,000 improved domestic stoves were produced and distributed locally to about 2,500 households. Data indicate that 88% of the households continued to use their stoves after the project ended. The project has demonstrated significant health benefits through reduced pollution emanating from the stoves and high user satisfaction. Social inclusion and gender equality are to be considered key elements of the project and a good practice.

Future prospects: Eni Ghana is promoting the use of ‘clean’ cooking technologies in target communities by introducing improved commercial kitchens to support local entrepreneurs in food production. The introduction of commercial cookers will strengthen the integration of the economic diversification and energy access sectors.

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION: nine cooperatives, with over 200 members, were established to improve small farmers’ and entrepreneurs’ access to the market and technical support was provided. The active participation of women has strengthened their economic independence and decision-making power. 228 home gardens were created and 335 producers were supported, improving food security and local production capacities. Essential starter packs were distributed to farmers, including livestock, seeds and feed, and veterinary services were offered to expand their businesses. 14 new enterprises and 72 new jobs were created. The project successfully promoted social and gender inclusion: 1,226 people were trained with 67% female participation, improving household food security, economic independence and social status. Marginalized groups, such as the 58 commercial farmers in the Krisan refugee camp, were also included in the project.

Future prospects: Eni Ghana plans to strengthen access to credit for local farmers and producer cooperatives, fully integrating them into broader supply chains.

PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

As part of the initiatives promoted to foster sustainable socio-economic growth in the Countries hosting its activities, Eni makes use of public-private partnerships with different development cooperation players: from International Organizations to National Cooperation Agencies, from the private sector to civil society (universities, NGOs, ...). The partnerships are in line with the United Nations 2030 Agenda, the National Development Plans and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), and make it possible to broaden the impact of projects in support of local populations by sharing not only financial and human resources, but also assets, skills and know-how.

Interview with Nina Taka

How do we begin to build a trusting and collaborative relationship with local institutions and communities?

Building trust starts with open and honest dialogue. It’s so important to really listen and understand the priorities, challenges, and strengths of the institutions and communities we’re working with. That’s the foundation it shows respect and sets the stage for collaboration. A big part of this process is making sure everyone is involved from the beginning. From the design phase of a project, we bring all stakeholders together to identify needs and priorities and co-create practical, realistic solutions. Transparency is also key. We always make it a point to clearly communicate the project’s strategy and objectives with everyone, local institutions, community leaders, and community members. That openness builds trust and ensures everyone is on the same page. I’ll share an example of this in action: in Côte d’Ivoire, the IRC partnered with Eni on a program called Pro-Jeunes. This initiative focuses on equipping Ivorian youth with skills for industries of the future, like digital marketing, business entrepreneurship, and automotive mechanics. By offering targeted vocational training, the program has empowered dozens of young people with the tools they need to successfully enter the workforce.

What are the positive effects of the projects you have carried out with Eni?

The projects we have carried out with Eni have delivered tangible, positive results in the daily lives of the communities involved. For example, by enhancing the management of healthcare facilities in collaboration with local partners, we’ve seen a significant improvement in access

to healthcare. Health center attendance rates have increased by over 30%, driven by facility refurbishments and improvements in service quality. These outcomes reflect the direct impact of our joint efforts on community well-being.

Why is access to health services so important to improving a Country’s local communities?

Access to healthcare is fundamental to improving local communities because it directly impacts productivity, economic stability, and social well-being. A healthy population is more capable of working efficiently, which drives local economic growth and helps reduce poverty. Strengthening health systems to make care accessible to the most vulnerable prevents and treats diseases, lowering the financial burden of healthcare on families and breaking cycles of vulnerability and persistent poverty. These savings can then be redirected toward other essential needs, improving overall family well-being. For children, access to quality healthcare ensures they are healthier, more likely to attend school consistently, and better positioned to complete their education – providing them with a strong foundation for success in adulthood. Additionally, in many African contexts where women are the primary caregivers, healthier families mean women have more time to pursue economic and professional opportunities, further contributing to their household and community. Access to healthcare also plays a critical role in fostering social stability by reducing inequalities. When everyone in a community can access care, it promotes a sense of fairness, justice, and social cohesion, strengthening the fabric of society.



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