



## **Assessing and monitoring impacts on human rights of host communities**

In order to effectively identify and manage the impact of operations on local communities in all Energy and Environmental Industrial Projects, an Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment (ESHIA) should be performed.

Human Rights have been progressively integrated into ESHIA methodology. While Human Rights related topics should be included in the baseline, the identification of the impacts should also refer to the findings of local stakeholder engagement, including during consultations with communities.

The assessment of identified impacts are then referred to:

- a) potentially significant environmental, social and health impacts related to the project;
- b) direct, indirect and cumulative impacts not only produced by the project, but also by all related and ancillary facilities and by activities undertaken by others;
- c) findings from consultations and other types of stakeholder engagement, including vulnerable groups;
- d) IFC Performance Standards.

The mitigation measures for the impacts assessed are then be defined in:

- e) An Environmental, Social and Health Mitigation Plan, which is always requested in order to comply with the IFC Performance Standards.

When needed, specific Human Rights Impact Assessments (HRIA) on E&P projects are also carried out according to a risk based approach, Thanks to the adoption of this tool and other ones, such as [ESHIA and HRCAs](#), opportunities and risks related to Human Rights were identified and specific relative mitigation measures were put in place in specific cases, for example in Myanmar, Ghana and Kazakhstan.

Moreover, in some cases, albeit limited, follow-ups on projects previously interested by HRIA are also held. The purpose of these follow-ups is to verify the effectiveness of the actions that have been implemented, starting from the recommendations raised in the HRIA's Report, and to identify lesson learned to be scaled in other projects. In 2018 a [follow-up was held in Myanmar](#) with the support of the Danish Institute for Human Rights and its key lesson learnt was that properly

explaining the process, including technical aspects and what potential damages could look like is necessary for landowners and users to understand what the impacts could be.

#### *Monitoring and Reporting – Human Rights KPIs*

Relevant quantitative and qualitative indicators have been defined from among those used to measure and evaluate sustainability performance in order to track and evaluate the effectiveness of responses to Human Rights impacts on communities, according to the Operating Professional Instruction “Monitoring, reporting and audit activities”.

These indicators are defined annually in relation to sustainability priorities and other targets and methodologies.

Further progress in this field have been achieved by the Eni’s internal [Human Rights Working Group](#), which has led to a meaningful update of the existing KPIs on Human Rights. A new set of KPIs will be progressively introduced in our sustainability reporting, aimed at tracking progresses made by the company in exerting its [human rights due diligence](#) and providing [access to remedy](#).

KPIs, based on data collected both at HQs and subsidiary level, will be organized according to the main areas of commitment identified in the [Eni’s Statement on respect for human rights](#), approved by the Board of Eni in December 2018, to assure a proper monitoring and reporting on Eni’s salient issues.

The current KPIs on Human Rights are in Eni’s Sustainability Reporting [Eni for “Performance”](#).