



Case study: Freeport, Indonesia

In the most eastern region of Papua, International SOS Indonesia supports one of the world's largest scale NCDs programmes. It is on a mining site that looks after circa 28,000 employees.

With NCDs overtaking infectious diseases as the country's number one killer, the mining site had decided to allocate resources to help prevent NCDs before they occur, by focussing on the risk factors that lead to them happening in the first place. The success of the NCDs programme was founded on the cooperation among our client (Freeport), academia, government and International SOS. The client financed the programme and provided access to its employees, while International SOS designed and operationally delivered the NCDs prevention and care programme through its seven clinical access sites; this includes one primary level facility, one secondary level facility and four satellite clinics. Academia, which included a number of universities, assisted in planning and evaluating interventions.

The Indonesian Ministry of Health designed its national NCD policy with inputs and evidence from this programme. Additionally, Freeport has begun the country's first massive scale 'Sodium study'. With cardiovascular diseases accounting for the majority of

the mortality rate nationwide, population-wide sodium reduction has been named a WHO 'Best Buy' for NCDs prevention. In 2015, Freeport and International SOS embarked on the country's first comprehensive healthy heart/sodium reduction strategy. Results of the study were published in the World Heart Federation's peer review journal *Global Heart* in 2016.

The five-year impacts of the NCDs programme on employees' health and NCDs burden is visible. Tobacco control efforts have seen a positive impact, with smoking rates decreased from 48.4% of the workforce to 44.9% and raised blood pressure levels moving from 24.9% to 13.4%. There were also visible reductions in overweight, obesity and raised glucose levels.

From a business and financial perspective, lower NCDs risk factors have translated into lower spending on NCDs medication (27% per year), despite a historical 20% year-on-year increase in spending before the programme started.