

Perceived Impacts of Large-Scale Mining Activities on Maternal and Child Health Conditions in Mozambique: A Qualitative Study

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NATURAL RESOURCE EXTRACTION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA





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Data from S&P GMI (2020); authors compilation



Source: S&P GMI (2020); uthors compilation



HEALTH IN NATURAL RESOURCE EXTRACTION CONTEXT





Associations?		
th determinants Health outc		omes
dren and mothers)	Child health	Maternal health
ucation ——→	Malnutrition	Sexually trans.
alth systems	Respiratory	Infections/HIV
and oyotonno	diseases	Tuberculosis
cio-economic	Diarrhoeal	Malaria
lus	diseases	Anaemia
/ironmental→	Vector-related	Obstetric
acts	Infections	haemorrhages
uitv ——→	Pre-natal birth	Abortions
	Neo-natal mortality	Maternal
ration — →	Under 5y. mortality	mortality
	Etc.	Etc.

.org

OBJECTIVE AND RESEARCH QUESTION



□ General Objective

This study aims to describe and analyse the perceptions of women and MCH \bullet nurses about the impacts of industrial mining projects on MCH in Mozambique.

□ Reseach Question

How do mining projects affect the health status of mothers and children \bullet living in mining areas in Mozambique?





GENERAL METHODS





HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT HIH4SD



HIA4SD Project **Data Collection Manual**

2019

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confederazione Svizzera

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC



Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development

METHODOLOGY



Point location of data collection



Coding structure in Nvivo 12



MCH CONDITIONS LINKED WITH INDUSTRIAL MINING PROJECTS







PERCEIVED MECHANIMS OF MINING IMPACTS

conditions



Main categories explaining health outcomes among mothers of children aged under-five and pregnant women.



We asked participants to describe the extent the mining activities contribute to the mentioned health





CHILDHOOD DIARRHEA HYGIENE AND SANITATION



"Our hygiene and sanitation conditions are poor because mining is poluting our water; that is why our children soffer from diarrhoea"

CHILDHOOD RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS AND AIR POLLUTION

"I vote cough and tuberculosis because these are diseases that our children suffer the most due to coal dust from the mine"

NUTRITION, STIS AND AIDS

 \succ We asked participants to describe the extent the mining activities contribute to the mentioned health conditions

lacksquare

Worsened and related with mining projects (e.g., malaria, gastrointestinal);

Introduced and related with mining projects (e.g., STDs, HIV/AIDS, hearing);

Main categories explaining health outcomes among mothers of children aged under-five and pregnant women.

Health problems associated with land loss and increased cost of living => hunger and nutrition

Immigration, living cost and sexual transactions => STIs and HIV/AIDS

Medicines no longer having the desired effects

BENEFITS FROM MINING IMPLEMENTATION

Health facilities (author)

Mobile Clinic (gemfield.com)

Water infrastructures

Education infrastructures (author)

Sanitation infrastructures

CONCLUDING REMARKS

There is negative communities (women) and health professionals' perceptions on industrial mining impact on MCH

> Various health conditions are perceived to affect MCH and linked with mining opening and operation

Perceived mechanism involves environmental, social and structural changes

Impacts on MCH are explained through various complex, interlinked and non-linear mechanisms

RECOMENDATIONS

- needed
- and needs.

In the industrial mining sector, management of environmental externalities of mining operations, particularly in the late stage of mining lifetime, are

This can be achieved by **promoting HIA** as a standalone process or integrated in the existing EIA early in the development of industrial mining to help informing mitigation strategies targeting specific population groups (MCH)

Inclusion of MCH in the various stages can strength the HIA process

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