Multisectorial Approach Addressing Violence and Traffic Injury in Mozambique,

Dr Virgílio Ceia,

Fourth Global Meeting of Ministry of Health Focal Points for VIP
17-18 September 2016
MOZAMBIQUE Country Profile

- Population: 26,423,623 habitants (INE, 2016)
- PIB: 14.69; annual inflation of 3.6%
- Female adult literacy rate, ages 15+: 36.45%
- Adult mortality rate: 12.34/1000 hab
- National health system coverage: 53%
In Mozambique injury is the 3\textsuperscript{rd} leading cause of death in people over 5 years with road traffic injuries being the leading cause of injury-related death, followed by Gender Based Violence.

Over 5000 crashes annually and 1700 registered deaths at the scene of the crash, 58\% as pedestrians, 20\% of those are children.

The annual economic cost of road traffic accidents is estimated at about 90 to 100 million US dollars.
• Women exposed to physical/sexual IPV during their lifetime: 31.5%
• Women exposed to physical/sexual IPV or a non-partner during their lifetime: 55%
• Females married between 15 and 19: 43%
• The femization of HIV epidemic is also the face of gender disparities and is the second leading of death.
• Traffic Injury and Violence programs has been made progress however challenges are remaining to accelerate this progress in order to reduce the mortality and morbidity and ultimately contribute for SDG targets in Mozambique.
Main Challenges

Competing priorities - Infections Diseases - lack of financial resources

Critical Shortage of VIP skilled staff and lack of expertise management capacity;

Weakness on community empowerment, low levels of education.

Poor effective inter-sectorial cooperation/coordination/weak law enforcement

Exponential grow of risk factors exposure (alcohol consumption, second hand vehicles, economic crises, etc)
Violence response
From Sectorial to Multisectorial

2008 - National Plan For Action and Prevention of Violence Against Women
2009 – Law against VAW approved by parliament
2011 - Multisectorial Mechanism to coordinate multisectorial response approved
2011 - MOH Guidelines for post GBV services approved
2016 - National Action Plan For Response to GBV Health Sector
Multisectorial Mechanism to address Violence

• Vision
  • Create favorable environment for prevention and action against GBV promoting equity and gender equality.

• Mission
  • Guarantee access and disponibility of post violence high quality services and prevention of VAW.
What we want to achieve?

- Strengthening access to integrated services for victims of violence preventing revictimization
- Capacity building for robust response of the government and civil society to respond to VAW
- Strengthen the coordination mechanisms among key actors
- Promote access and use of services to empower the dignity of survivors
- Turn Gender and Strategy Policy into action
Roles and Responsibilities

Ministry of Gender Children and Social Affairs
- Multisectorial Coordination of the mechanism of integrated care for prevention and response;
- Psychosocial assistance for survivors

Ministry of Health
- Clinical care for violence victims and rehabilitation;
- Medico Legal support;
- Psychological support at frontline and follow up;
- Secondary Prevention

Ministry of Justice
- Legal support for survivors;
- Advocate for law enforcement against violence and human rights

Ministry of Interior/Police
- Protection and scale up police units specialized on violence survivors support and
- Perpetrators persecution and law enforcement
Priority Areas

Advocacy

Medico Legal Support

Strengthening of referrals system

Pos Violence Services

Surveillance

Monitoring and Evaluation

Prevention and Health Promotion
Legend:

1: Minister of Health and Minister Gender Chindren and Social Affairs hosting the first national coordination meeting to respond to Gender Based Violence and Violence against Children.

2: Police senior officers attending the meeting.

3: Prime Minister launching a one stop center in Mavalane Central Hospital e Maputo City.
Road Traffic injury national guidance

• National Multisectorial Road Safety Strategy, National Road Safety Policy and Road traffic regulation act aimed to reduce morbidity and mortality due to road traffic accidents through education for behavioural change, engineering improvement, enforcement of key risk factors and access to emergency post-crash care.
Traffic injury National Plan - 2012

Transport

Traffic Police

Roads Administration

Health

Education and Human Development

Road safety management
Traffic Injury Roles and Responsibilities

Ministry of Transport
- Multisectorial Coordination;
- Control of vehicles and drivers licence;
- Data management.

Ministry of Health
- Clinical care Post-crash and rehabilitation;
- Psychological support;
- Secondary Prevention.

Ministry of Roads/Infrastructure
- Roads maintenance and management;
- Transport infrastructure management.

Ministry of Traffic Police
- Traffic law enforcement;
- Traffic management.

Ministry of Education
- Development of human capacity for road environment.
Community Engagement

Legend – Community leaders and healers being trained to identify and referral to promote uptake of post violence services and engage in gender transformative interventions for Gender based violence prevention.
Good Practices

Fig 3. Integração de actividades de promoção dos SIAVV na comunidade através do conselheiros leigos
Fig 2. O envolvimento comunitário e promoção de serviços
“May all survivors could fight for their own rights—YOUR ARE NOT ALLONE”