

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

CABO DELGADO NORTHERN CRISIS FLASH APPEAL - Mozambique

Ensuring continuity of life-saving sexual and reproductive health and prevention and response to gender-based violence for women and girls impacted by the crisis in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique

(10 February 2021)



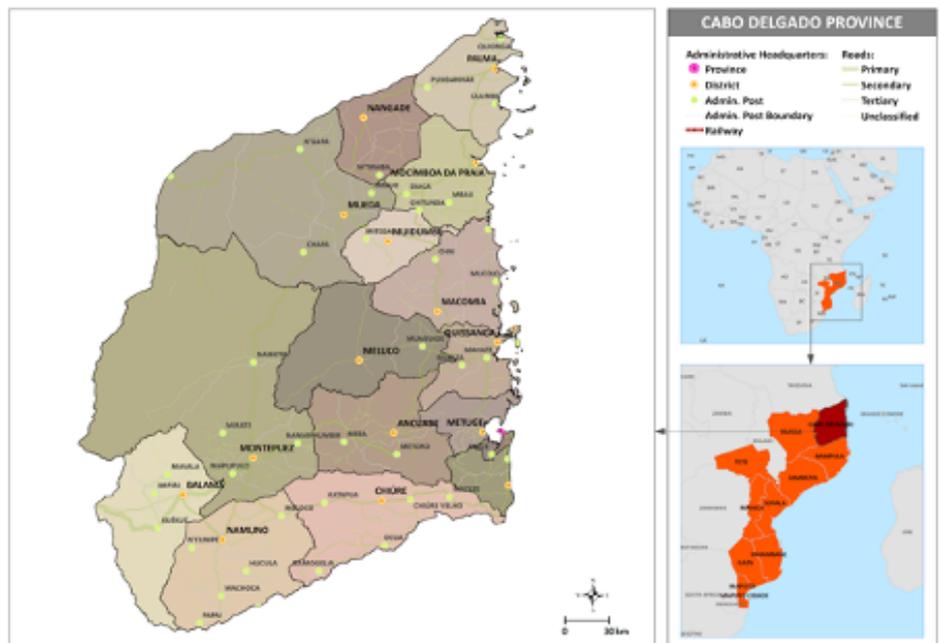
SITUATION AND NEEDS OVERVIEW IN CABO DELGADO PROVINCE



“Women and girls are disproportionately impacted by disasters and conflict.”

- DR. NATALIA KANEM, UNFPA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Administrative Map of Cabo Delgado Province



*DTM Baseline Assessment Round 9, December 2020 (IOM)



Photo: Alex Muianga/UNFPA Mozambique

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Mozambique's northern province of Cabo Delgado (population of 2.2 million) has been hit by a wave of violence and attacks, which has escalated significantly since May 2020, driving massive displacement of nearly 670,000 people across Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, and Zambezia Provinces.

In the last year, internal displacement of people by either violence or environmental disaster has left more than 1.3 million people - including both displaced individuals and host communities - in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.

Continued attacks and growing insecurity - confined within the Province of Cabo Delgado - has further pushed thousands of people away from their homes, spilling into the neighboring provinces of Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, and Zambezia. As of December 2020, Nampula province was hosting 59,960 internally displaced people, while more than 978 displaced individuals have arrived in Niassa province, straining already limited access to essential health and social services that are largely dependent on humanitarian aid.

Women and girls have been among the most affected by the recent escalation of violence in Cabo Delgado, with health facilities providing comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services either closing or in critical need of essential medical supplies, equipment, and personnel. Of the 669,256 people internally displaced, more than 18,972 are pregnant women (MISP calculations).

Without urgent intervention, the current disruption of services may result in tens of additional maternal deaths that could be averted. In addition, displaced women face increased risk of gender-based violence and limited services to prevent or respond to such violence. It is estimated that 5,280 women (displaced and from host communities) could seek care as a result of sexual violence (MISP calculations) in the context of the crisis in Cabo Delgado.

Since mid-to-late October 2020, more than 13,700 individuals have arrived in hundreds of boats to the Provincial capital city in urgent need of food, shelter, safety and humanitarian support, more than half of whom were women and children, including 35 pregnant women and 279 in need of immediate medical assistance.

"Being two days at sea and hungry was even more peaceful than running the risk of seeing a relative killed or losing my life."

- AMINA DAÚDE, WHO ARRIVED IN PEMBA, CABO DELGADO BY BOAT WITH HER HUSBAND AND THREE CHILDREN.

A MULTI-FACETED CRISIS



Photo: Alex Muianga/UNFPA Mozambique

Nearly two years after Cyclone Kenneth made landfall in May 2019, the humanitarian situation in Cabo Delgado province has continued to deteriorate - resulting from consecutive climatic shocks, public health emergencies such as COVID-19 and cholera (affecting more than 1,900 people since January in Cabo Delgado), and growing insecurity.

These compounded issues have led to significant displacement, disruption of livelihoods and lack of access to basic services such as health and protection services, clean water, and sanitation.

Even before the current crisis, Cabo Delgado's women and girls were highly vulnerable, owing to factors including poverty and highly patriarchal social norms. In 2015, just one in five girls

married or in a union were using contraceptives - one of the lowest in Mozambique. The province also has the highest pregnancy rate among adolescents aged 15-19 years (24%).

COVID-19 outbreak has now reached all 11 provinces of the country, with Cabo Delgado reporting 1,976 confirmed cases as of February 2021.

All of these factors combined — the COVID-19 pandemic, violence and growing populations of internal displacement, Cyclone recovery, and cholera outbreaks — indicate that the humanitarian situation may worsen without immediate collective intervention by the international community.



Photo: Alex Muianga/UNFPA Mozambique

UNFPA'S RESPONSE



Photo: Alex Muianga/UNFPA Mozambique

UNFPA is the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency, where it aims to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

UNFPA is the lead agency on both gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) during humanitarian emergencies. During conflicts, natural disasters, and public health emergencies, sexual and reproductive health needs are often overlooked, with staggering consequences.

Pregnant women risk life-threatening complications without access to delivery and emergency obstetric care services. Women and girls may lose access to family planning services, exposing them to unintended pregnancy in perilous conditions. Women and girls also become more vulnerable to sexual violence, exploitation, and HIV infection, further underscoring the essential connections between sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence.

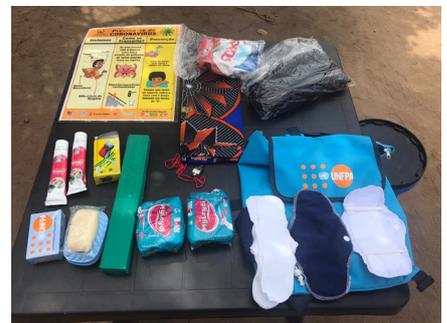


Photo: Dora de Carvalho / UNFPA Mozambique



Photo: Alex Muianga/UNFPA Mozambique

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE IN CABO DELGADO

20,000

women and girls in hard-to-reach areas have received sexual and reproductive health and GBV services through the deployment of mobile health clinics.

317

service providers and hotline operators have received training to provide GBV services and support in the context of COVID-19.

14

health tents were installed to enable safe access to sexual and reproductive health services and protect 70,000+ women and girls by adhering to COVID-19 safety measures.

3,900

women and girls received dignity kits to support menstrual hygiene and mitigate risks of gender-based violence.

10

women and girls safe spaces were constructed to provide survivors of gender-based violence with access to psychosocial support, GBV case management, life skills, and livelihood training.

6,455

women and girls participated in stress-relief activities in six women-friendly spaces.

24,811

safe deliveries took place in 13 cyclone-affected health centers, supported by 34 installed health tents.

67,000

women and girls were supported with sexual and reproductive health supplies and equipment through 96 reproductive health kits.

“As a Linha Verde 1458 operator, it was necessary to have the training to deal with cases of violence, in order to make referrals that can help a woman to get out of a violent situation safely,”

- SHARES TELEPHONE OPERATOR, MARIA HELENA CESÁRIO RAFAEL.

In response to the humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado, UNFPA Mozambique is prioritizing the following interventions over the next 18 months:

Ensure continuity of life-saving sexual and reproductive health:

- ▶ Equipping health facilities with equipment and supplies for comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, including post-rape kits
- ▶ Ensuring adequate stocks of contraceptives are in place, including the promotion of long-acting reversible contraceptives
- ▶ Deploying mobile health clinics to provide integrated sexual and reproductive health and GBV response services to women and girls in displacement sites and remote locations
- ▶ Installing emergency tents to provide essential reproductive and maternal health services
- ▶ Deploying community health workers and social activists for community-based interventions, including referrals for sexual and reproductive health and GBV services and distributing family planning methods
- ▶ Training health workers on life-saving sexual and reproductive health practices while strengthening medium-to-long term human capacity through training and sharing of best practices.



Ensure continuity of life-saving gender-based violence prevention, mitigation and response services:

- ▶ Providing integrated GBV response services (including clinical management of rape) through services including mobile health clinics and static health facilities
- ▶ Sustaining and establishing women and girl safe spaces offering psychosocial support, psychosocial first aid, GBV case management and empowerment activities, including vocational and livelihood activities for female empowerment
- ▶ Improving the quality of GBV services through capacity-building initiatives for key stakeholders, including Government Ministries, GBV sub-cluster members, help-line staff, volunteers, and women-led organization on community-based women networking
- ▶ Procuring and distributing dignity kits, adapted to COVID-19 prevention, to displaced women and girls with a focus on those of reproductive age and with special needs
- ▶ Increasing community-led awareness raising activities (including through helpline) and GBV risk-mitigation activities with key stakeholders from other sectors, such as health, wash and other humanitarian actors

Respond to COVID-19 and mitigate its secondary impacts on women and girls:

- ▶ Ensuring effective infection and prevention control measures are in place to protect staff and health workers and to minimize the risk of COVID-19 infection at health facilities, through procurement, training and distribution of personal protection equipment
- ▶ Supporting community surveillance activities to ensure early detection, isolation and treatment of COVID-19 cases
- ▶ Developing GBV remote training package to prepare service providers to respond to an increase in violence, ensuring the integration of GBV in the health systems and safe referral mechanisms in the context of COVID-19
- ▶ Providing COVID-19 prevention messages for the general population and specific vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, through “COVID-19 Call Centers”
- ▶ Promoting enhanced respiratory and hand hygiene practices and COVID-19 prevention messages for adolescents and youth through social media and mobile technology and by leveraging existing network mentors, youth associations, community radios

UNFPA APPEAL STRATEGIC AREAS AND EXPECTED RESULTS



Photo: UN Mozambique

Through funding support, UNFPA Mozambique can support the Government of Mozambique to achieve the following:

Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Services

- ▶ **155,000** women and girls receive life-saving GBV and SRH services through 1,200 missions undertaken by mobile brigades
- ▶ **90,000** women and girls receive life-saving health and protection services through temporary clinics
- ▶ **40,000** women and girls receive emergency obstetric and neonatal care through supported health facilities
- ▶ **30,000** women and girls are better equipped to look after their personal health and feminine hygiene through dignity kits
- ▶ **20,000** women and girls receive psychosocial support through GBV sessions, youth empowerment activities and enhanced life skills at the women-friendly spaces

Procurement and Distribution of Medicine and Supplies to Support SRH and GBV Services

- ▶ **46 health facilities** are better able to provide comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, through new equipment and supplies, including post-rape kits and COVID-19 infection prevention and control (IPC) supplies
- ▶ **20 mobile and semi-temporary structures** (caravans, mobile medical truck, and tents) are equipped to provide essential reproductive and maternal health services, including with COVID-19 IPC materials and supplies.
- ▶ **1,200 missions** are conducted by integrated mobile health brigades, delivering vital health and protection services to 155,000 women and girls.
- ▶ **Information, education, and communication material** disseminated through available channels on issues related to health, protection and GBV, and COVID-19
- ▶ **300 health workers** better able to provide life-saving sexual and reproductive health care following continued training
- ▶ **200 Government staff** from the police, the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action and Ministry of Justice are trained on GBV and referral pathways
- ▶ **23 women-friendly spaces** provide psychosocial support and life and vocational skills to attending women and girls



Photo: Alex Muianga/UNFPA Mozambique

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

UNFPA Mozambique urgently requires \$12 million USD in order to scale up its emergency life-saving gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health interventions for 330,000 women and girls (from displaced and host communities). Funding also includes interventions to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on women and girls.

As of 10 February 2021, 25% of the required funds have been secured, leaving a funding gap of \$9 million USD. Additional funds must be mobilized within the next 6 months to enable UNFPA to continue meeting the urgent needs of women and girls affected by the crisis in Cabo Delgado.

PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	USD
Increase availability of, and access to, life-saving sexual and reproductive health services	4.2 million
Prevent and respond to gender-based violence	4.0 million
Respond to COVID-19 and mitigate its secondary impacts on women and girls	1.2 million
Procure SRH, GBV, and COVID -19 response commodities, personal protective equipment (PPE) and supplies	1.7 million
Operational support	900,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$12 million USD



Photo by Helvisney Cardoso, UN Mozambique

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