**THE danish emergency relief fund**

**Alert note**

**Section A: Basic information**

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| Organisation: | SustainableEnergy (VedvarendeEnergi), Denmark  Livaningo, Mozambique |
| Title of alert: | Intense Cyclone Chido Emergency Response in Mozambique |
| Type of crisis: | ***X rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)*** |

**Section B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis**

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| ***b.1 Where is the crisis?*** The category 4 Cyclone​ Chido, has affected large parts of provinces Cabo Delgado (Pemba, Mecufi, Chiure, Ancuabe districts), and Nampula (Erati, Memba districts). The number of affected people continues to rise. By 27 Dec. 453,971 pers. were affected across five provinces. Cabo Delgado and Nampula account for 98% of the affected population, with 272,382 and 175,169, respectively.[[1]](#footnote-2) By 31 Dec. the estimate was more than 680,000 across Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa.[[2]](#footnote-3) 120 deaths and 868 injuries are reported.[[3]](#footnote-4) The region is already facing triple crisis: i) attacks from armed non-state groups (NSAG) against civilians in Cabo Delgado,[[4]](#footnote-5) ii) El Niño-induced drought, and iii) the post-electoral conflict.[[5]](#footnote-6) ***b.2 What is the nature of the crisis?*** The cyclone is a rapid onset humanitarian crisis. The cyclone has damaged or destroyed app 100,000 homes in Nampula and Cabo Delgado. It is estimated that 80-90% of affected pers. were displaced. It is reported that many have returned from the resettlement centers to their communities and are now staying in precarious shelters. In Chiure and Ancuabe, around 40% of affected pers were already displaced due to the NSAG attacks and resettled in temporary shelters often not robust to cyclones.[[6]](#footnote-7) It is estimated that 456,000 ha of land in Nampula and Cabo Delgado have been inundated leading to production losses, severely impacting food security. 52 health units have been affected, restricting access to medical care. 250 schools incl. 1,126 classrooms have been affected.[[7]](#footnote-8) ***b.3 What information do you have about the situation?*** The affected population include IDPs already living in temporary shelters, women and girls, disproportionately affected by lack of shelter and WASH, and children, facing disrupted access to education and health. App 90,000 children in Cabo Delgado have been affected.[[8]](#footnote-9) App 44,000 women of reproductive age and 3,122 pregnant women require urgent support and app. 70,000 pers. are estimated to have disabilities e.g. physical, cognitive, sensory, psychosocial.[[9]](#footnote-10) Access to the affected population is challenged due to i) flooded roads and localized flooding in Pemba, Mecufi, and Chiure, ii) damage critical infrastructure, disruptions caused by security threats in Cabo Delgado, and iii) ​limited transport options as result of ongoing the post-electoral conflict. Ensuring the safety and security of personnel and assets is and will be a top priority in connection to any response. The humanitarian needs are high and likely to continue growing: i) Emergency food distribution to meet calorie needs while waiting for harvest season. 90% of pers. assessed by MIRA require assistance, 80% of respondents reported losing their crops, 64% have limited food stocks that may last up to a month. Ancuabe, Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge, Erati and Memba were already experiencing significant food insecurity prior to the cyclone, with app. 429,000 in IPC 3; ii) Emergency shelter, NFIs: The destruction of shelters has left people exposed to the elements. With markets disrupted, 82% report lacking access to tools and materials to repair/construct shelters, and NFIs to replace items such as kitchen sets and bedding; iii) Access to WASH to prevent waterborne diseases is needed as water infrastructure and latrines have been damaged and health services crippled, and iv) Protection of women, children and other vulnerable groups because of disrupted community-based protection mechanisms and assess to sexual and reproductive health services, and increase in GBV, and negative coping mechanisms. The humanitarian community incl. Livaningo, has launched a flash appeal to mobilize US$88 mil to scale up humanitarian operations. Less than 50% of demand has been raised. Inter-agency coordination is taking place to update the appeal informed by preliminary Multisectoral Rapid Assessment and Rapid Gender Analyses conducted by the Humanitarian Gender Working Group. The capacity of the GoM is limited, and the humanitarian prepositioned stock is depleted as partners have been responding to the NSAG attacks in Cabo Delgado. Sources of information: a) WFP 21 Dec. 2024: <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/wfp-mozambique-tropical-cyclone-chido-external-situation-report-2-21-december-2024>; b) DW 23 Dec 2024: <https://www.dw.com/pt-002/número-de-mortes-causadas-por-ciclone-chido-em-moçambique-sobe-para-120/a-71148768>; c) OCHA 27 Dec.: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/mozambique/mozambique-intense-tropical-cyclone-chido-flash-update-no-5-27-december-2024>; d) WFP 31 Dec 2024: <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-updates-cyclone-chido-triggers-government-and-un-joint-response> ***b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started.***The category 4 Chido Cyclone​, made landfall in the district of Mecufi, Cabo Delgado Province, around 4:00 am on 15 December 2024. The cyclone affected large parts of Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces. ***b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?***The rapid disbursement of DERF funds, and of cash instead of an in-kind donation, enables local procurement and an immediate lifesaving intervention. While other donors have priorities for specific sectors, the flexibility of the DERF funds enables a short intervention (0-9 months) supporting hard-to-reach populations otherwise not supported by the agencies due to limited funds, sector priorities and geographical span. An intervention will support communities to adopt positive copying mechanisms as they build resilience i.e. meet immediate calorie demands while they engage in farming activities and take them until the initial harvesting time. The intervention is thus planned to include emergency food distribution, emergency shelter, WASH, and protection. |

1. Source of information: c) OCHA 27 Dec. 2024 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Source of information: b) DW 23 Dec 2024 and d) WFP 31 Dec 2024 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Source of information: b) DW 23 Dec 2024 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Since 2017, <https://www.gcerf.org/mozambique/> Reference is also made to CISU grant 24-5464-DERF-RR [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Since October 2024, <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/east-and-southern-africa/mozambique/what-driving-mozambiques-post-electoral-protests>. Nampula Province remains one of the most affected regions. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. In Chiure, Livaningo has observed completely destruction of temporary shelters in the majority of resettlement centers. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Source of information: b) DW 23 Dec 2024 and d) WFP 31 Dec 2024. Some of data is still contradicting. A technical team from INGD and OCHA was created to determine exactly extend of impact. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/least-90000-children-impacted-cyclone-chido-hits-hard-mozambique#:~:text=At%20least%2090%2C000%20children%20impacted,20%20health%20facilities%20were%20impacted>. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/dtm-tropical-cyclone-chido-mozambique-flash-update-31-december-2024-enpt> and <https://mozambique.unfpa.org/en/news/hope-amidst-storm-unfpas-response-cyclone-chidos-devastation#:~:text=UNFPA%20took%20proactive%20measures%20to,district%20of%20Cabo%20Delgado%20province> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)