**THE danish emergency relief fund**

**Alert note**

**Guide to submission of alerts**

NB: Only Danish organisations with local presence either through partner organisations or own organisation in the affected areas can raise an alert.

Please read the Danish Emergency Relief Fund’s Funding Guidelines before submitting an alert (the Funding Guidelines are available here: [www.cisu.dk/derf](http://www.cisu.dk/derf))

**Instructions:**

An alert is raised and submitted through the online platform *Vores CISU*. When submitting an alert

1. basic information must be submitted online.
2. an Alert Note (this document) must be attached.

In the Alert Note, you must fill either of the three sections:

* section B for rapid onset humanitarian crisis, or
* section C for slow onset humanitarian crisis, or
* section D for spike in a protracted humanitarian crisis.

Please note that the alert note must be completed with as much information as possible. CISU will need comprehensive information in order to assess the alert. The information provided has to be verifiable.

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| *Formalities regarding the alert text (section b, c or d):*   * *NUMBER OF PAGES: The text must not take up more than 1,5 pages (Arial, font size 11, line spacing 1.0, margins: top 3 cm, bottom 3 cm, right 2 cm and left 2 cm). Alerts exceeding this length will be rejected.* * *LANGUAGE: The text can only be submitted to CISU in English.* |

**Section A: Basic information**

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| Organisation: | Sustainable Energy (VedvarendeEnergi) Denmark  Livaningo Mozambique |
| Title of alert: | Life-saving support to people affected by Tropical Storm Ana in Mozambique |
| Type of crisis: | * *rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)*   *x* *slow onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section C)*   * *spike in protracted humanitarian crisis (please fill out section D)* |

Do only fill one of the following three sections, B, C, or D. You may delete the two which do not apply.

**Section C: Slow onset humanitarian crisis**

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| c.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*  Tropical storm Ana, which struck the central region of Mozambique mid-last week, hit hardest in Zambezia Province. The storm was followed by widespread flooding. After first making landfall in Angoche District in Nampula Province on the morning of the 24th January 2022, the storm crossed into Zambezia Province, which had already been receiving heavy rains the previous weeks. Storm Ana had also impacted the Tete Province.  However, according to preliminary INGD[[1]](#footnote-1) data, as of 28th January, almost half of those affected so far are in Zambezia. Out of the 120,763 affected people, 58,414 are in that province. UNICEF reports that more than 45,000 people, including 23,000 women and children, are now in need of humanitarian aid[[2]](#footnote-2). The Livaningo needs assessment data collected so far shows that the number of affected people in Zambezia will most likely continue to increase in the coming days, as the most affected areas, including Baixo and Licungo Nante and Cabuir, are still not accessible. As of the 29th of January 2022, according to the Operative Emergency Committee (COE) in Maganja da Costa District, 22,495 people have been affected by the storm.  c.2 What is the nature of the crisis? *Please describe the type of crisis (e.g. climate change disasters, environmental degradation, desertification or other slow onset crisis) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g. for specific target groups).*  Zambezia Province is being severely affected by Storm Ana. Heavy rains have now followed this storm, and as a result, rivers, including the Rio Licungo, are at emergency alert levels. These additional rains have led to severe flooding, with an exceptionally high threat to downstream regions of Rio Lucungo, including the Maganja and Namcurra districts. Other secondary rivers in these districts have also surged above alert levels.  Data collected by the Livaningo team on the ground report villages, including Micia, Nante, Sironge, Bive, Cabuiri, Raragra, are now cut off from main towns, as several principal bridges and access roads have been destroyed or submerged. According to OCHA[[3]](#footnote-3), this crisis is at a time when emergency resources are already overstretched. This is due to the protracted humanitarian crisis resulting from extremist violence in the northern region of Mozambique and the prolonged impact of COVID-19. In addition, there are serious concerns regarding the overall effect of the storm on highly vulnerable people in the area and the limited resources available to respond to the unfolding needs[[4]](#footnote-4).  Preliminary data collected by the Livaningo team and COE jointly, at the district level in Maganja da Costa, Mocuba, Namaccura and Lugela districts, indicated extensive flooding in Zambezia has destroyed houses and social infrastructures and now threatens people’s livelihoods. As of 28th January 2022, in the mentioned four districts, Livaningo has documented those 83 classrooms have been partially destroyed and 15 completely destroyed; there have been five deaths in Mocuba (4) and Maganja (1), with three missing Mocuba (2) and Maganja (1). In addition, 2,951 houses have been flooded; 557 were partially destroyed, and 394 were destroyed. Regarding livelihoods, 15,696 hectares of planted fields are reported flooded in Maganja (5,546) and Namacurra (10,150) in these four districts. In Namacurra, 7,356 hectares of rice, 854 cassava, 715 maise, 225 orange sweet potatoes were destroyed, and 4,238 missing animals were reported missing. In Maganja, another 991 hectares of rice have been lost and 5,116 flooded, as well as 212 hectares of maize, 60 hectares of cassava, 140 of peanuts, and 18 hectares of beans.  The National Weather Institute reports that Mozambique may be affected by another 8 to 12 storms, and the central region of Mozambique will continue to receive heavy rains.  It is most is likely that the majority of vulnerable people of the region will need to continue to occupy temporary resettlement centres until the end of April or the beginning of June when their communities are no longer at high risk of floods.  c.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? *Please provide available information on*  *affected populations, including specific vulnerable groups and access to these*  *urgent emergency and/or protection needs*  *other actors responding and coordinating (including government, community structures, the UN, INGOs)*  Livaningo assesses that Maganja da Costa and Mocuba are districts with more needs and have a high number of resettlement centres (five so far). In Mocuba, the temporary shelters are established in EPC Namutho and the Samaro Machel Secondary School, the Escola Primária de Namugaine and the Escola Primária de Marata. While in Maganja, as of 27th January 2022, there was one large, temporary shelter in Parreirao district, and the government is mobilising with partners more tents.  After the storm’s landfall, the Livaningo team (in Lugela, Mocuba and Maganha), in coordination with INGD, Rede Cross, ADRA and SDAE, has been supporting the transportation of vulnerable people; particularly pregnant women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly to safe places, as well supporting the provision of tents in the safe camps.  In Maganja da Costa, INGD so far has provided food assistance (rice, beans, oil and sugar) for seven days to 570 families at the Perreirao Resettlement Center. While at the provincial level in Zambezia, there are 58,414 in need of assistance as of 28th January 2022.  The available food stocks from INGD[[5]](#footnote-5), distributed to Lugela, Maganja, Mocuba, Namacurra and Mocubela, are insufficient to meet the current needs: With just 16,100Kg of rice; 1,500 kg of maise flour; 1,600kg of beans; 574 litters of oil; 574kg of sugar, 13kg of salt.  In information shared through the Food Security Cluster, the WFP states that the intention is to mobilise resources to provide food assistance to the most critical area. The Livaningo team has gathered testimony from families in Escola *Primária de Marata that reported* eating only plain rice, showing that within 72 hours of the disaster, people in the resettlement centres are failing to acquire even a minimum caloric intact of 2,100kcal per person. Other priority needs in the target districts include the following:   1. In addition to immediate food assistance, families that have lost everything now lack shelter, non-food items, and hygiene kits. Basic kitchen items are also in demand. Those needs must not be concentrated only in the resettlement centres but also on people left behind in hard-to-reach areas, including Nante and Cabuir in Maganja da Costa. 2. The school year began in January, and now most students and teachers in the target areas have lost everything. Therefore, replacement school materials are in high need, e.g. Maganja alone is in need of 7,924 students kits. 3. While seeds (maise, rice, beans, cassava and orange sweat potatoes) and agriculture tools are essential. Therefore, we believe that the second planting season must commence by March.   *Please insert link(s) and/or attach relevant documentation to the alert. Documentation may be found at UN OCHA, ACAPS, or other internationally recognised sources.*   1. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-tropical-storm-ana-flash-update-no5-28-january-2022> 2. <https://www.gdacs.org/report.aspx?eventtype=TC&eventid=1000858> 3. <https://saudigazette.com.sa/article/616420/World/UN-assisting-thousands-affected-by-Tropical-Storm-Ana-in-Mozambique> 4. <https://africacdc.org/news-item/tropical-storm-ana-hits-hard-five-countries-in-the-southern-africa-region/> 5. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/01/1110692>   c.3.1 Provide as strong as possible evidence of why there is a change in the current slow onset crisis. Describe also when the change occurred (m*ention specific dates if possible).*  The slow onset of response is attributed to the fact that the storm's impact was not initially visible after the tropical storm made landfall in Nampula and moved into Zambezia, Tete, Sofala and Niassa, as many hard-to-reach areas lacked communications equipment and these areas are not easily accessible.  However, shortly after, reliable reports (from government offices and local organisations) there has been confirmation of the known ~~the~~ number of people affected by storm doubled from 26th to 28th January 2022. In addition, the number of people reallocated to the temporary shelter in schools is increasing daily.  As more areas become accessible, the number of affected people will continue to increase.  In addition, Mozambique is currently in its rainy season, and the situation may deteriorate quickly if another tropical storm brings additional rains.  c.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population? *Please consider the following points:*   * *Rapid disbursement* * *Short intervention (0-9 months)* * *Meeting needs of hard-to-reach populations not catered for by other donors*   In Zambezia, the need for support is now high, while the response capacity of existing stakeholders in the area is very limited. Serious concerns persist about the storm's full impact on highly vulnerable populations and the limited resources available to respond to the unfolding needs.  We believe that DERF grants are a critical complement to both UN and INGD interventions in providing life-saving assistance of food assistance, shelter, hygiene, and kitchen kits to the most vulnerable in the hard-to-reach areas, including Nante, Cabuir, as well as those in temporary resettlement centres in Mocuba and Maganja da Costa. By doing so, DERF would be responding to its mandate to prevent the loss of life and escalation of suffering among the most vulnerable people affected by this crisis. Additionally, as DREF is a rapid and flexible mechanism, it is well-positioned to provide the needed emergency assistance by complementing other partners’ interventions. Such short-term assistance would take six months to allow the target groups to use their own resources to recover.  c.4 Are you already responding to this emergency? In which locations/sectors? For which target group? Through which forms of local presence? What is the outcome of your latest assessment, and what have you done since then?  Livaningo is in a partnership with INGD, the Red Cross, ADRA and SDAE and has provided assistance to transport vulnerable people to safe temporary shelters.  Additionally, Livaningo is now conducting a needs assessment as more regions become accessible. This is being done with our teams on the ground and through other programs implemented by Livaningo in the area, including a network of Disaster Risk Reduction Committees members created and trained by Livaningo in partnership with INGD. |  |

1. Ponto de Situação, Tempestade Tropical Moderada Ana, 27 de Janeiro de 2022 – dados preliminares, snapshot #3. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://saudigazette.com.sa/article/616420/World/UN-assisting-thousands-affected-by-Tropical-Storm-Ana-in-Mozambique> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-tropical-storm-ana-flash-update-no3-26-january-2022> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Ibidem. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Report presented by INGD COE Provincial in 27th January, 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)