**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: | Cyclone Freddy 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? *Describe the areas affected*  Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected.*  Cyclone Freddy stuck Mozambique twice, on 25 February and 12 March. First in Inhambane Province, southern Mozambique, and then Quelimane District, Zambezia Province, in central Mozambique. According to the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), many families have been affected, and livelihoods dependent upon fishery and agriculture are severely disrupted throughout Zambezia Province and other affected areas.  b.2 What is the nature of the crisis? *Please describe the type of crisis (e.g. earth quake, other natural disaster occurring without warning) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g. for specific target groups).*  A significant humanitarian crisis is unfolding in Zambezia Province due to Tropical Cyclone Freddy, the longest-lasting cyclone ever recorded[[1]](#footnote-1), with winds of 148 km/h with up to gusts of 213 km/h and heavy rainfall of more than 200mm.  Preliminary data from NIDM in Zambezia Province reports 4,001 families (22,116 persons) are affected, 21 deaths are confirmed, and 14 persons are injured. In addition, 1,900 houses are damaged (1,050) or destroyed (832), 14 health units are severely damaged, 9 roads are inaccessible (3,489 km), 38,100 hectares of croplands are destroyed, and 36 power lines are uprooted. Around 22,116 persons are now being accommodated in 35 accommodation centres.  b.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information?  *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.*  Preliminary impact assessments from Quelimane District indicated that 30,000 people are without electricity. In Quelimane, the municipality consul reports the situation as critical, with its impact slightly above forecasts. The City is isolated by sea and air, all mobile phone networks are down, and public and private institutions, including the Provincial Hospital, are damaged. In addition, twenty schools are receiving families in need, as their homes have been destroyed or flooded, or collapsed from flooding.  The central government has begun the distribution of rice and flour, and other products in small quantities in some centres. However, no blankets and supplies have been distributed to prevent the spread of diseases, including cholera and malaria.  Government and partners are focusing on monitoring and evaluation, assessment of humanitarian assistance to those affected, and actions to mobilise resources and raise awareness of the population. For that, 15 boats, 3 drones, and 4 humanitarian agencies are on the ground, and 2 satellite phones have been issued.   * [*https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-severe-tropical-storm-freddy-flash-update-no7-09-march-2023-enpt*](https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-severe-tropical-storm-freddy-flash-update-no7-09-march-2023-enpt) * [*https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/southern-africa-tropical-cyclone-freddy-flash-update-no-7-14-march-2023*](https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/southern-africa-tropical-cyclone-freddy-flash-update-no-7-14-march-2023) * [*https://www.africanews.com/2023/03/13/mozambique-cyclone-freddy-kills-one-dozens-displaced/*](https://www.africanews.com/2023/03/13/mozambique-cyclone-freddy-kills-one-dozens-displaced/) * [*https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-64928093*](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-64928093) * [*https://www.africanews.com/2023/02/26/mozambique-cyclone-freddy-leaves-homes-and-lives-in-ruins/*](https://www.africanews.com/2023/02/26/mozambique-cyclone-freddy-leaves-homes-and-lives-in-ruins/) * [*https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/disaster/tc-2023-000023-mdg*](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/disaster/tc-2023-000023-mdg) * [*https://edition.cnn.com/2023/03/12/africa/cyclone-freddy-mozambique-intl/index.html*](https://edition.cnn.com/2023/03/12/africa/cyclone-freddy-mozambique-intl/index.html)   b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started.  *Mention specific dates if possible.* P*rovide documentation for this.*  **On 25 February 2023, tropical storm Freddy made its first landfall,** as a moderate tropical storm, over Mozambique, hitting the country's south. After re-energising over the sea, **the cyclone made its second more sever landfall** on 12 March with full force hitting Quelimane District, Zambezia Province.    b.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 month)* * *Meeting needs of hard to reach populations not catered for by other donors.*   DERF is essential to complement the emergencies services of INGD and local partners, with life-saving assistance to standard rural areas. DERF funding will provide food assistance, emergency shelter, hygiene supplies and cooking kits for many of the most affected in hard-to-reach areas. And support recovery of flooded agricultural land.  Six-month short-term rapid disbursement to target groups will help communities recover their lost resources and in so doing, DERF would be responding to its mandate to prevent loss of life and escalation of suffering among the people most supported by this crisis. |

1. https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Maps#/maps/4432 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)