**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.*
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**Section A: Basic information**

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| Organisation: | Sustainable Energy (VedvarendeEnergi) DenmarkLivaningo Mozambique |
| Title of alert: | El Niño-induced drought crisis 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)*
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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?** A climate and food security crisis is unfolding across Southern Africa, including Mozambique, as an El Niño-induced drought brings about crop failure and immediate need for humanitarian assistance which have been exacerbated by rising food prices, cholera outbreaks, and ongoing macroeconomic challenges.[[1]](#footnote-1) The midseason dry spell, the worst in 100 years,[[2]](#footnote-2) has destroyed harvests in Mozambique where agriculture is the main source of income for more than 70% of the population and provides employment for 80% of the workforce. The first quarter of the year was marked by high temperatures in central and southern parts of the country which are most affected by drought. The situation was particularly critical in Tete province where temperatures soared 8°C above average. FEWSNET has indicated that Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes have emerged in semiarid districts of Gaza Province, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, and Tete. It turns out that a large part of the District of Chiuta, Marara, Cidade de Tete, Moatize, Chifunde and part of Cahora Bassa, Marávia observed up to 27consecutive days without significant rainfall (rainfall above 2mm), resulting in crop failure.[[3]](#footnote-3) **c.2 What is the nature of the crisis?** According to OCHA, 1.25 million people in drought affected areas were already food insecure (IPC3+) before the impact of El Niño, and they could see their food insecurity situation further deteriorate. 1.25 million food insecure people (IPC 3+) living in districts severely impacted by drought conditions are particularly at risk to fall into severe and emergency food insecurity (IPC4+)[[4]](#footnote-4). The prolonged dry spell and other extreme weather events, including cyclones, floods, and heavy rains, have also damaged app. 1.7 million acres of cropland in central and southern Mozambique, leading to below-average harvests, according to an April Famine Early Warnings Systems Network report.[[5]](#footnote-5) These people will likely see their food insecurity situation deteriorate and fall into severe and emergency food insecurity (IPC4+) during the lean season influenced by rapid depletion of the below-average harvest, limited access to income and above-average food prices, which overall will have a negative impact on poverty alleviation efforts. Staple food prices have continued to rise, which is limiting food access for poor households as they increasingly rely on market purchases. The average price for maize grain in major markets monitored was 121% above the five-year average. Prices of some major substitute staples, maize meal and rice, were up compared to the five-year average in markets monitored, by 43 % and 22 %, respectively. These price increases are atypical, as they generally remain relatively stable throughout the consumption year. During the winter crop season (May-July), in some regions the rainfall improved some pastoral conditions and water availability but were too late to recover wilted crops planted in late January/February. However, these late rains could allow some poor households to plant short-cycle crops if they are able to access seeds, which would contribute to their diet from July through October. **c.3 What information do you have about the situation?** The drought and floods have severely impacted crop production, livestock in Mozambique, leading to high food insecurity and malnutrition in Mozambique.[[6]](#footnote-6) IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, a joint assessment with INGD (National Disaster Management Institute), conducted between 22-24 April estimate that 342 individuals (58 families) displaced from Northern Sofala and Tete districts to host communities of Manica (Barue district). More studies are required to understand the extent of displacement in the country. The upcoming lean season, which may begin next month, could significantly deepen acute malnutrition and water scarcity. Women and children face exacerbated risks of discrimination, violence, abuse and exploitation. Families might leave their homes as a coping mechanism, but this makes children more vulnerable due to school dropouts and reduced access to education. Livaningo have received reports that in some regions men are leaving their homes to sick informal job opportunities in city or in neighbouring countries leaving the household burden to women. Humanitarian partners are asking donors to ramp up funding to save lives and protect livelihoods, and to enable communities to build their resilience against future shocks. Key priorities include food assistance, safe water for people and livestock, and agricultural inputs to make the most of the improved rainfall that will likely arrive later this year with the forecasted La Niña event. Anticipatory actions by the Government of Mozambique, with support of humanitarian partners, are mitigating the effects of the drought, but the coverage is insufficient as compared to the needs; more resources are needed to scale-up interventions, e.g. WFP is providing food assistance in Funhalouro district (Inhambane); Changa (Tete) and in Chemba (Sofala Province); Care with BHA support is providing agriculture assistance in Mabote and Funhalouro (Inhambane). [SADC Regional Humanitarian Appeal: Response to the El Niño Induced Drought and Floods - May 2024 - Zimbabwe | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/sadc-regional-humanitarian-appeal-response-el-nino-induced-drought-and-floods-may-2024); [5 Key Facts About El Niño-Induced Drought in Southern Africa (unocha.org)](https://www.unocha.org/news/five-things-you-need-know-about-el-nino-induced-drought-southern-africa); [Impact of El Niño in Mozambique - 26 April 2024 [EN/PT] | OCHA (unocha.org)](https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/mozambique/impact-el-nino-mozambique-26-april-2024-enpt#:~:text=The%20effects%20of%20El%20Ni%C3%B1o,24%20rainy%20and%20agricultural%20season.); [Mozambique - El-Nino Drought Displacements Update\_Barue\_Manica (May 2024) | Displacement Tracking Matrix (iom.int)](https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-el-nino-drought-displacements-updatebaruemanica-may-2024); [Over 4,000 hectares of crops lost due to intense heat (aimnews.org)](https://aimnews.org/2024/03/08/over-4000-hectares-of-crops-lost-due-to-intense-heat/); [BCP-Maio\_2024\_TETE.pdf (inam.gov.mz)](https://www.inam.gov.mz/images/BCP2024/Tete/BCP-Maio_2024_TETE.pdf); <https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/MOZ_ElNinoImpact_FSC_ICCG240430.pdf>**c.3.1** The severe drought is unfolding while the region is grappling with one of its worst cholera outbreaks in decades. Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe are among the eight most severely affected countries worldwide. Water shortages will compromise hygiene and sanitation, which will reverse the gains made in tackling the cholera outbreaks. The drought has come at a time when people are struggling with alarming levels of food insecurity caused by extreme weather events and a deepening climate crisis. Unless the response is urgently scaled up, the situation will deteriorate even as we transition from El Nino to La Nina, with millions of people at risk of sliding into worse levels of acute food insecurity, malnutrition and water scarcity[[7]](#footnote-7). **c.3.2.** DERF can make a significant difference in specific target districts by improving food security through food assistance, as well support to build resilience of community and fast recover through agriculture input assistance. This would be complemented by WASH intervention. DERF has a fast allocation modality of resource which allow partners on the ground to provide rapid and timely lifesaving assistance. This assistance would serve as a bridge as household would receive transitional assistance until the next main agriculture season. This would contribute to reduce drought long-term impact. **c.4 Are you already responding to this emergency** Leveraging its country-wide presence, Livaningo has been working with INGD and SETSAN focal point to support in conducting localized assessment by providing resources (vehicle, fuel and work hours of its staff), as well support local government in community mobilization to save maize, integration of short-term crops in its agriculture projects and advocacy at national level for the government to assume a pro-active approach in response to the El Nino drought.  |

1. [SADC Regional Humanitarian Appeal: Response to the El Niño Induced Drought and Floods - May 2024 - Zimbabwe | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/sadc-regional-humanitarian-appeal-response-el-nino-induced-drought-and-floods-may-2024) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [5 Key Facts About El Niño-Induced Drought in Southern Africa (unocha.org)](https://www.unocha.org/news/five-things-you-need-know-about-el-nino-induced-drought-southern-africa) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [BCP-Maio\_2024\_TETE.pdf (inam.gov.mz)](https://www.inam.gov.mz/images/BCP2024/Tete/BCP-Maio_2024_TETE.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/mozambique/impact-el-nino-mozambique-26-april-2024-enpt> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://fews.net/southern-africa/mozambique/food-security-outlook/june-2024> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://fscluster.org/el-nino> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [5 Key Facts About El Niño-Induced Drought in Southern Africa (unocha.org)](https://www.unocha.org/news/five-things-you-need-know-about-el-nino-induced-drought-southern-africa) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)