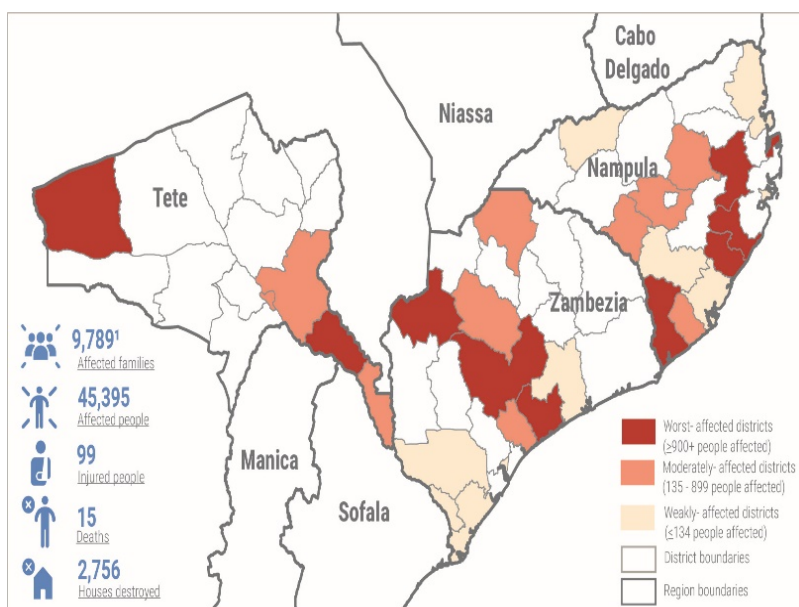


### HIGHLIGHTS

- Tropical storm Ana made landfall in Angoche district, in Nampula province on 24 January. It subsequently headed westwards towards Zambezia and Tete provinces, causing widespread floods, severe damages to public infrastructure and private houses as well as interruption of basic services.
- The storm has significantly affected Zambezia, Nampula and Tete provinces, and to a lesser extent Sofala, Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces.
- Serious concerns persist about the impact of the storm on highly vulnerable populations, already affected by previous natural disasters and the conflict in the northern region, and the limited resources available to respond to the unfolding needs.
- Another low-pressure system is currently forming in the Indian Ocean close to Madagascar, which might evolve into a severe tropical storm in the next days.



1. The Moderated Tropical Storm Ana has impacted Nampula, Zambezia, Tete, Niassa, Sofala and Manica. Data covers all six provinces. Tete, Zambezia and Nampula has been the most affected provinces, as seen in the map.

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

Tropical storm Ana made landfall in Angoche district, Nampula province on 24 January. The storm subsequently headed westwards, significantly affecting Zambezia and Tete provinces, causing widespread floods, severe damages to public infrastructure and private houses as well as interruption of basic services. The storm has significantly affected Zambezia, Nampula and Tete provinces, and to a lesser extent Sofala, Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces.

According to INGD, the storm already resulted in some 45,395 people affected (9,789 families), 99 people injured and 15 people killed, including the Tete Administrator, Mr. José Maria Mandare, who lost his life when attempting to assess the damage caused by the storm. Moreover, a total of 7,315 private houses were also partially destroyed while 2,765 were totally destroyed and 391 flooded. Moreover, 12 health centers and 346 classrooms were affected, impacting on 27,383 students. A total of 132 electricity lines were also affected, causing general power cut in many provinces.

During the past 24 hours, Tete province has been heavily hit by the storm, experiencing extensive flooding in the districts of Doa, Zumbu, Tete and Mutarara. The bridge over the Rovubue river, between Tete Sede and Moatize, collapsed.

In Nampula, the most impacted areas reportedly are Liupo, Monapo, Moma and Nacala districts, with several road connections being cut by the water. Here, a total of seven health centers, 64 classrooms, and 2,252 hectares of crops have been lost.

In Zambezia, the districts of Milange, Mocuba, Maganja da Costa, and Lugela have been reported as the most affected, with close to 1,000 houses partially destroyed and some 500 completely destroyed. Moreover, the Licungo River exceeded the alert level, causing moderate to high flooding and strongly limiting road access in several areas.

Recently, the storm turned into a tropical depression system, according to the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM). However, another low-pressure system is currently forming close to Madagascar which might evolve into a severe tropical storm in the next few days.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

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INGD is leading emergency preparedness and response efforts in the affected provinces. Humanitarian partners are coordinating with provincial authorities, providing support to the initial evaluation of the humanitarian needs and damages. Efforts to evacuate people in areas at high risk are being undertaken and, in the last 48 hours, at least 895 people were evacuated. Moreover, INGD created eight accommodation centers (six in Zambezia and two in Tete province) which are currently accommodating 4,751 people.

Provincial Multisectoral Needs Assessment Teams – composed of provincial authorities and humanitarian partners – are currently being established in the affected provinces, to kick start assessments as soon as possible.

Humanitarian partners remain on high alert as available resources are already overstretched to respond to the crisis in northern Mozambique and the COVID-19 pandemic. Further support to the humanitarian response in Mozambique is urgently needed, as agencies have been forced to cut their assistance due to the overall underfunding.

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**For more information, please contact OCHA Mozambique:**

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