

HIGHLIGHTS

- The numbers of affected people continue to rise across the three affected provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa as assessment and response teams access more areas and data collection has expanded.
- Response efforts are ongoing to address the priority needs on Shelter/NFIs, Food, WASH, Health and Protection services, but overstretched capacities and decreasing stockpiles pose challenges for rapid scale-up of assistance.
- The Mozambique Humanitarian Country Team and Development Cooperation Partners are mobilizing resources to support the government in addressing the priority needs of the affected people.

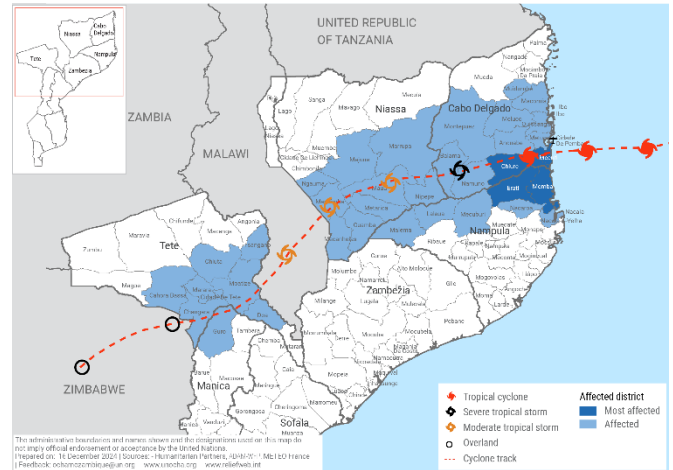


Figure 1: Trajectory of the Tropical Cyclone Chido. As of 16 December.
Source: Météo France

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The numbers of affected people from Cyclone Chido continue to rise with assessment and response teams managing to reach more areas and data collection expanding across the affected regions. According to the latest information from the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD), an estimated 65,282 families equivalent to 329,510 people were affected by the devastation wrought by the cyclone’s high winds and torrential rains across the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa. Approximately 217,000 affected people are from Cabo Delgado Province, further compounding the vulnerabilities of IDPs and host community members who continue to grapple with the ongoing conflict.

Damage to shelters is severe - with 39,133 houses reported destroyed and 13,343 houses sustaining damages, leaving many families without shelter or necessities and exposing them to further protection risks. The onset of the rainy season will further exacerbate their vulnerability. Damages to 49 health facilities have disrupted the provision of services, while damages to water systems have left many communities without access to clean water, increasing the risks of disease outbreaks.

Seeds already distributed were destroyed by the cyclone. It is crucial to urgently replenish these lost seeds to prevent reliance on external aid.

Response efforts are ongoing with humanitarian partners mobilizing assistance to address the priority needs, but challenges such as overstretched capacities and dwindling stockpiles are hampering the scale-up of aid.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

At the request of the Government of Mozambique, a briefing was organized with the Development Cooperation Partners wherein the president of INGD appealed to donors for resources to respond to the emergency. ECHO has disbursed a total of €700,000 (US\$ 727,000) from the Acute Large Emergency Response Tool (ALERT) funding for response and replenished the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) response operation with a €200,000 (\$207,000) allocation. Five air bridge flights have been supported to transport 60 tonnes of

shelter supplies from Nairobi to Pemba. Copernicus Rapid Mapping was activated on 19 December and has so far produced five satellite maps.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCC): Teams are supporting district authorities in the verification of IDPs, while complaint and referral desks/feedback mechanisms were established in accommodation centers. PSEA and Linha Verde sensitization sessions have been conducted in 14 locations in Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge, Cidade de Pemba, Ancuabe and Erati reaching a total of 1,132 people, including 701 women and 431 men. Community representatives (committees) in Mecufi, Chiure, Metuge and Ancuabe were provided with a total of 360 cleaning tools (shovels, hoes and wheelbarrows) for site improvements. Technical support to the INGD was provided for the mapping of accommodation centers in Mozambique, also for the development of household lists template in collaboration with the IOM-managed Displacement Tracking Monitoring (DTM).

Education: At least 3,000 children and adolescents, including those with disabilities, in Mecufi and Metuge were provided with recreational activities. A total of 47 Early Childhood Development kits were delivered in Mecufi, Chiure and Metuge. In preparation for the resumption of classes in February, repair kits and roofing were provided to restore 15 damaged schools in Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge.

Food Security and Livelihoods: At least 744 families in Pemba and 312 families in Chiure are being assisted under the emergency food allocation of a partner. Assistance is ongoing in Mecufi and will start in Ancuabe. The Rapid Response Mechanism of the INGOs will be activated and will plan to assist 1,800 households in Mecufi (Natuco); another partner has 22.6 tons of food to assist 1,700 families in Mecufi (Natuco and 3 de Fevereiro).



Figure 2: Damaged drugs and medical supplies in Mecufi Health Center. Credit: ACF Mozambique

Health: Partners have also deployed integrated mobile brigades in coordination with local health authorities in Mecufi and Pemba. Mobile clinics were deployed to Chiure and Metuge and managed to provide primary healthcare consultations to a total of 2,136 people. Some 689 individuals in the same district were reached by community health workers for awareness raising on Mpox, cholera, HIV and TB. A total of 16 tents have been installed in different health centers to guarantee the continuity of health care across affected districts

Nutrition: Cluster partners, with health and nutrition authorities, have supported communities in the districts of Ancuabe, Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge and Pemba in Cabo Delgado and Erati in Nampula with rapid assessments. Nutrition kits and supplies were distributed to benefit 6,000 children and 1,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women with integrated mobile brigades and /or temporary health clinics that have been deployed to support community health and nutrition.

Protection: Existing community-based protection activities continue to function across the affected districts. Teams were deployed for registration and screening of IDPs in Pemba, Mecufi and Chiure. Protection desks were established in accommodation centers and are providing legal assistance and advice, civil documentation, family tracing and reunification, case management and risk monitoring. Partners have conducted protection screening, complemented by psychological first aid that have reached 183 people staying at the accommodation center in Pemba. In Chiure (Nahela), some 98 individuals were supported with psychological first aid, Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) awareness, and information dissemination on referral pathways. A total of 30 families - including 20 female-headed households - in Ancuabe (Nacussa B) were provided with psychosocial first aid by a local NGO partner, providing the participants with space to foster self-confidence, restore self-esteem, and promote mental health and well-being.

Child Protection: At least 330 children (169 girls and 161 boys) in Chiure and Metuge were assisted with community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services through recreational activities and awareness raising on prevention of injuries. Some 570 children (347 girls and 223 boys) were reached with the

same services in the early days of the cyclone response in Mecufi, in addition to the 3,000 children and adolescents who benefitted from the delivery of recreation kits. Community-based activists were also deployed in Mecufi to support child protection services. In Chiure, 73 children (29 girls and 24 boys) were reached with recreational activities.

Gender-based Violence (GBV): A total of 450 dignity kits were distributed for vulnerable women and girls in Mecufi, with GBV case management services operationalized in three newly established temporary integrated Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) in health centers of Mecufi. Case management services continue to function in the existing WGSS across the affected districts. Through efforts of GBV community workers and volunteers, a total of 385 people were reached with awareness raising sessions and dissemination of 100 GBV/PSEA brochures and key messages in Mecufi, Metuge and Chiure. Capacity building of women groups and community volunteers are ongoing to link and refer GBV cases and mitigate risks.

Shelter/NFIs: At least 1,520 households have already been assisted with Shelter/NFI kits in Mecufi (Muitua and Zaulane B), with the remaining caseload of the target 2,000 households under the UN Joint Response Plan (JRP) to be completed in the coming days. A total of 250 families currently staying at the accommodation center in Pemba received full NFI kits. Partners are coordinating with district authorities for the distribution of Shelter/NFI assistance that will benefit 1,285 families in Mecufi (Murripa, Sicura and Maueia), 250 households in Metuge (Mieze) and 250 households Chiure (Megaruma). A shelter partner will provide NFI kits and technical resilient training for 2,462 households in Chiure (Megaruma, Marupa, Chiote and Kuphe). The INGO-managed Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) has started registration for the distribution of survival kits to 2,000 households in Mecufi (Natuco).

Water Sanitation and Hygiene: At least 2,760 people in Mecufi benefitted from the 552 WASH kits from the tripartite UN-managed Joint Response Programme (JRP). Hand pumps were repaired in Mecufi (Murebue) to benefit 600 people, while a partner has started water trucking in the district headquarters. Some 244 households currently at the accommodation center in Pemba have received hygiene kits. Water treatment chemicals were provided to water concessionaire FIPAG to start the cleaning and rehabilitation works of the water systems, while 20,000 liters of fuel was provided for the resumption of water pumping in Pemba. Partners will purchase or rent two generators to ensure that water will be supplied to Metuge district headquarters, health center, and schools. The installation of the generators will assist more than 1,000 IDPs and 7,000 host community members. The generator will feed an existing water network that was rehabilitated and expanded in 2023. Water trucking was carried out for about 1,750 people in Chiure.

GAPS AND CONSTRAINTS

The extensive shelter damages have exposed the affected population to more protection risks, requiring the immediate scale up of CCCM, Shelter/NFI, WASH, and Protection interventions.

The protracted conflict emergency has gradually diminished the pipeline, and mobilization of resources to augment and replenish pre-positioned relief items is imperative in anticipation of incoming cyclones. There are still five more months until the end of the cyclone season in the country.

THE GROWING THREAT OF INTENSIFYING TROPICAL CYCLONES

As the climate warms, the most powerful tropical cyclones are expected to become more intense and more likely. The [Imperial College Storm Model \(IRIS\)](#) estimates that climate change uplifted the intensity of a tropical cyclone like "Chido" from a Category 3 to Category 4. A "Chido" type storm is about +40% more likely in the 2024 climate compared to a pre-industrial baseline. In a future +2.6°C warmer world it is estimated TC Chido will be a further +26% more likely compared to now.

For more information, please contact OCHA Mozambique:

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