

HIGHLIGHTS

- Tropical Storm Chalane made landfall in Muanza district, in central Mozambique, in the early hours of 30 December.
- The storm brought rains and winds to parts of Sofala Province, including areas which were struck by Cyclone Idai in March 2019.
- The storm has since tracked inland across central Mozambique, weakening to a tropical depression, and is expected to bring rains and thunderstorms to Zimbabwe.
- The low pressure area caused by Chalane may then continue to move westwards towards Botswana and Namibia.



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Tropical Storm Chalane made landfall in the district of Muanza, north of Beira City, in Mozambique's Sofala Province, in the early hours of 30 December, with moderate rains and winds, according to Mozambique's National Institute of Meteorology (INAM). Areas of Sofala Province that were impacted by Chalane include Dondo, Beira City and Buzi, which were struck by Cyclone Idai in March 2019. Some damage has been reported, including in resettlement sites where people displaced by Cyclone Idai were staying in temporary shelters.

The storm has since tracked inland across central Mozambique, weakening to a tropical depression, and is expected to arrive in Zimbabwe in the afternoon/evening of 30 December. Chalane is likely to bring rains and thunderstorms across Zimbabwe, especially in Masvingo and Manicaland provinces, with localized heavy downpours of more than 50mm in 24 hours expected in some locations along the Eastern Highlands, according to the [Zimbabwe Meteorological Services Department \(MSD\)](#). The Zimbabwe National Water Authority has [informed](#) of some disruptions in water supply in Masvingo and Manicaland provinces.

After crossing Zimbabwe, the Chalane weather system could move towards Botswana and Namibia as a low pressure area, according to some predictions, including [Meteo France](#).

While far weaker than Tropical Cyclone Idai, Tropical Storm Chalane is a salient reminder of the threat posed by the global climate crisis and reiterates the urgent need for collective action to reduce global warming. People in the areas impacted by this storm have contributed least to the climate crisis and yet they are living in its pathway.

HUMANITARIAN PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

In Mozambique, the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and humanitarian partners have begun to evaluate the first impacts of the storm. Provincial Emergency Operations Centres are undertaking rapid damage and needs assessments in the affected areas, with the support of humanitarian partners, and further information on the situation is expected by tomorrow. Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique pre-positioned emergency personnel and supplies ahead of the storm's arrival and will use these for rapid response.

In Zimbabwe, preparedness efforts led by the Directorate of Civil Protection, under the leadership of the Minister of Local Government, Public Works and Housing, have included prepositioning of supplies, deployment of personnel, pre-emptive evacuation of at-risk communities to identified evacuation centres and deployment of sub-aqua units for potential search and rescue operations. Humanitarian partners have consolidated information on available stocks and personnel to support assessments and response if and when requested, while donors, including the [United Kingdom](#), are identifying resources available for early action.

For more information, please contact: [Guiomar Pau Sole, pausole@un.org](mailto:Guiomar.Pau.Sole@un.org), +254 786 633 633