



Mozambique Red Cross transporting shelter tool kits and NFIs to Cabo Delgado in response to TC Chido – @Mozambique Red Cross

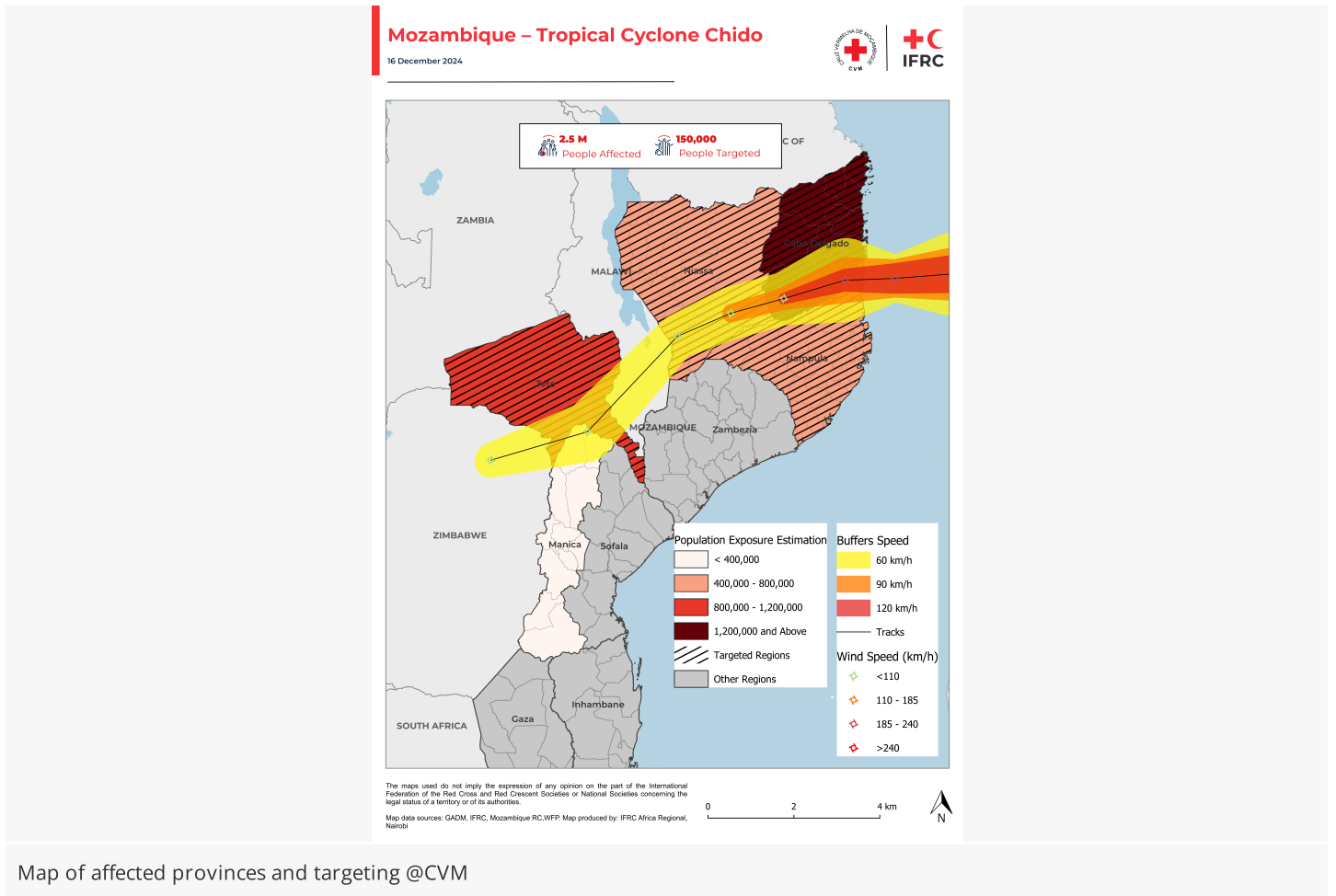
Appeal: <b>MDRMZ026</b>	Country: <b>Mozambique</b>	Hazard: <b>Cyclone</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Orange</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 728,267</b>	
Glide Number: <b>-</b>	People Affected: <b>2,500,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>50,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>16-12-2024</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>30-06-2025</b>	DREF Published: <b>17-12-2024</b>

Targeted Areas: **Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Tete**

# Description of the Event

## Date of event

15-12-2024



## What happened, where and when?

TC Chido made landfall on the early hours of December 15 in the south of Cabo Delgado Province near the border with Nampula Province, close to the south of Pemba, as a very intense Tropical Cyclone (category 4), bringing winds of 200km/h and wind gusts up to 250km/h. Damaging winds and very heavy rains started around 3 am local time on the 15th of December. INAM forecasted very heavy rains (250mm/24H) with wind gusts reaching up to 260km/h in Mecufi, Metuge, Ancuabe, Meluco, Ilha de Ibo, Quissanga and Pemba city (Cabo Delgado) as well as Memba, Nacala, Nacala Velha, Mossuril, Mongicual, Mozambique Island, Monapo, Meconta, Nacarua, Erati, Muccate, Nampula city (Nampula).

While information the information on the impact is still limited, damage is expected to be high to very high in areas in the cyclone path, given the severity of the event. Beyond the destructive winds, TC Chido is bringing considerable rainfall along its path, which can trigger major flooding and landslides. All shorelines in the path of the storm are exposed to potential storm surge, and inland areas within the proximity of the storm are exposed to potential flooding. In Pemba mobile networks are down while electricity is still on in some areas.

This DREF application is submitted with the available information at this point, to enable CVM to trigger response activities in the most affected areas. An information update will be released as soon as needs assessment and CVM Response Plan are finalized. Early data estimates that up to 2.5million people could have been affected by the Tropical Cyclone Chido. So far, the most affected areas include:

- Cabo Delgado Province: Districts of Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge, Meluco, Ibo Island, Quissanga, MOntepuez, and the City of Pemba, with a total exposed population of 1.5 million.
- Nampula Province: Districts of Erati, Lalaua, Malema, Mecuburi, Memba, Nacarua, and the City of Nampula, with a total combined exposed population of 730,000 people.
- Niassa: Cuamba, Madimba, Marrupa, Maua, Mecanelhas, Metarica and Nipepe with a total consolidated exposed population of 215,000 people.



- Tete: some areas of Tete are expected to be affected in the coming hours as TC Chido travels further inland.

Mozambique National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) launched various red alerts starting on December 12th in preparation for the cyclone. Based on these alerts and the information collected, CVM activated the Early Action Protocol for cyclones, to mitigate the impact of the disaster over 2000 families, by using early warning messages, supporting evacuations, in the costal district of Memba in Nampula province. CVM also prepositioned boats to support with search and rescue activities and activated 300 volunteers and rapid assessments. WFP has also activated a cyclone EAP in two districts in Cabo Delgado and the two agencies are working in coordination, and under the leadership of the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD). While the EAPs have proven useful to mitigate the impact of the disaster and save lives, humanitarian assistance is now required at scale in impacted areas. Assessments are still ongoing, and the final figures will be shared through an operations update, as soon as the figures are clear and consolidated.

Provinces	WIND_SPEED/ Areas	POPULATION			TOTAL
		60 km/h	90 km/h	120 km/h	
Cabo Delgado	Ancuabe	29,353	72,649	41,498	143,500
	Balama	114,017	51,367	1,370	166,754
	Chiure	3,704	63,112	209,945	276,761
	Cidade De Pemba		99,984	152,839	252,823
	Ibo				
	Macomia				
	Mecufi			62,837	62,837
	Meluco	19,146			19,146
	Metuge	4,891	32,252	65,243	102,386
	Montepuez	198,863	46,706	39	245,608
Namuno	47,377	56,639	151,282	255,298	
Quissanga	39,425	244		39,669	
<b>Cabo Delgado - TOTAL</b>		<b>456,776</b>	<b>422,953</b>	<b>685,053</b>	<b>1,564,782</b>
Manica	Guro	32,216			32,216
<b>Manica - TOTAL</b>		<b>32,216</b>			<b>32,216</b>
Nampula	Erati	220,960	101,176	5,737	327,873
	Lalaua	33,526			33,526
	Malema	759			759
	Mecuburi	45,864			45,864
	Memba	211,130	38,888	3,860	253,878
	Nacarao	4,483			4,483
<b>Nampula - TOTAL</b>		<b>516,722</b>	<b>140,064</b>	<b>9,597</b>	<b>666,383</b>
Niassa	Cuamba	14,984			14,984
	Majune	2,877			2,877
	Mandimba	236,294			236,294
	Marrupa	39,418	1,541		40,959
	Maua	32,005	36,476		68,481
	Mecanhelas	159,814			159,814
	Metarica	42,131			42,131
	Ngauma	3,676			3,676
<b>Niassa - TOTAL</b>		<b>553,177</b>	<b>53,998</b>		<b>607,175</b>
Tete	Cahora Bassa	546			546
	Changara	120,720			120,720
	Chiuta	4,501			4,501
	Cidade De Tete	273,158			273,158
	Doa	675			675
	Marara	51,881			51,881
	Moatize	556,710			556,710
<b>Tete - TOTAL</b>		<b>1,075,768</b>			<b>1,075,768</b>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE - TOTAL</b>		<b>2,634,659</b>	<b>617,015</b>	<b>694,650</b>	<b>3,946,324</b>



Updated the people exposed with latest data

[https://static.gis.wfp.org/adam\\_ts/events/2024/12/1001131\\_28/ADAM\\_TS\\_1001131\\_28\\_pop\\_estimation.xlsx](https://static.gis.wfp.org/adam_ts/events/2024/12/1001131_28/ADAM_TS_1001131_28_pop_estimation.xlsx)

## Scope and Scale

Preliminary reports indicate that up to 2.5 million people could be affected by the TC Chido in three provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula. From these, at least 500,000 people are estimated to be severely impacted as they were in the epicentre of the cyclone's path. So far no injuries or deaths have been reported.

A joint assessment, coordinated by the INGD, is planned in Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces. CVM will support the collection of information on the ground through this DREF. This assessment will report on the damages to infrastructure, total number of people affected in each district, main needs and main vulnerabilities.

At this point, reports coming from the affected area refer to damages in housing, water and sanitation infrastructure, power and communications. TC Chido also brought considerable impact to rural livelihoods as it affected many hectares of land. The impact of this TC has exacerbated consequences for Nampula, and Cabo Delgado were the lack of access to safe water in the days after contributed with a fast dissemination of a cholera outbreak specially in Nampula City.

Cabo Delgado

Preliminary information by districts is being collected. A total of 21 temporary displacement sites were identified and are being set-up in



schools to ensure accessibility for vulnerable populations and support logistical operations. Preventive relocation plans for populations residing in high-risk areas were also developed. Prepositioning of emergency stocks was undertaken in the southern districts of Cabo Delgado. A joint assessment of the pre-identified sites was undertaken by INGD and humanitarian partners on 14 December. The Secretary of State convened a meeting of the Provincial Coordination Emergency Coordination Centre (COE) with all technical services and humanitarian partners (UN, NGO and Red Cross) to share the latest meteorological updates, align preparedness and response strategies, and coordinate resource mobilization for a rapid response. The government reaffirmed the importance of inter-agency collaboration to mitigate the cyclone's anticipated impacts on displaced populations, host communities, and infrastructure.

This DREF application tentatively includes Cabo Delgado, pending the finalisation of the CVM Response Plan and a comprehensive understanding of the areas and activities that will be covered and/or funded by the ICRC and other partners.

Nampula

Ongoing heavy rains persist in most of the north of the province. The provincial authorities called for a COE meeting on 14 December and highlighted a total of six districts with over 200,000 people at risk. The provincial authorities expressed concern that the ongoing cholera outbreaks in some of the districts including the recent district attacked where the local community attacked and vandalized a cholera treatment centre (CTC) resulting in cholera patients fleeing away, could complicate cholera treatments. The authorities also complained about the ongoing violent protests in Nampula province that could impact the ability of Government counterparts to deliver the response.

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	Yes
If yes, please specify which operation	MDRMZ018 – 2021 (Cyclone EAP) MAA63001 – 2022 (Flood EAP) and several Responses operations MDRMZ016 in 2021, MDRMZ014 in 2019

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

Mozambique being in the corridor of cyclones, the risk is cyclical but the impact and type of impact as well as the exact damage can only be accurately determined once the cyclone has formed and is on its way. The imminent impact of Cyclone Chido urge the need to launch this operation. To reduce the impact of the cyclone, CVM has developed and activated the Cyclone EAP in the district of Memba. However, reduces the impact yet does not fully eliminate the impact of the cyclone, necessitating a response operation to support people in need after landfall.

According to several analyses, the damage caused by the wind, but also by the heavy rainfall and flooding caused by the cyclone could affect more than three million people. With 4 provinces at risk. This crisis combined with the humanitarian situation in the country's at-risk provinces of cholera, the political situation, and the incidence of drought makes Mozambique vulnerable.

### Lessons learned:

A key lesson learnt from the previous operations was the need to have stocks prepositioned in areas accessible. In previous operations, roads leading to the warehouses were cut off, creating a challenge in moving stocks. It is also important to have stocks in regional warehouses and not only in the forecasted areas. Current stock has been distributed across all 4 regional warehouses of CVM and is not all concentrated in Maputo. Previous and ongoing operations have also equipped volunteers with the knowledge from recent trainings on health & hygiene promotion and first aid. This capacity can be leveraged. The process of strengthening capacities and institutional development is highlighted, taking into consideration and adopting strategies and intersectoral approaches to give consistent and expected responses within the Movement standards. Having staff trained in CEA and PGI for the inclusion of these components in all stages of the response is one of the most evident changes within the National Society.

Other positive aspects that are evident refer to the coordination between all the partners of the Movement present in the country,



which have promoted the development of the National Society in areas of cooperation for the implementation of different projects, highlighting the decentralization of its actions in favour of the most in need.

Early mobilization of volunteers used to play a key role on success implementation and NS will use the same system with Volunteers posted ready for a week since the alert and also conducting readiness activities. The general readiness of the NS has already improved with regards to preparedness to respond to Cyclone Chido, focusing on the work that has been done across the 2024 year in preparation for the early action protocols. CVM has an EAP for Cyclones and an EAP for floods. The EAP for cyclone was activated. This operation also leverages benefits from the EAP trainings, route mapping, warehouse mapping, preposition of stock, and the development of protocols. This preparation has ensured stocks counts are up-to-date, coordination with government agencies has been strengthened, and volunteers have been trained in aspects such as early warning message dissemination, first aid, and other topics.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

15-12-2024

<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	CVM mobilized stocks propositioned in Nampula (NFIs to 276 families) and Caia (Sofala) regional warehouse (1472 shelter kit, 2000 bar of soap) for response assistance of the affected people in Cabo Delgado and Nampula.
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	CVM transported NFIs (hygiene kits, including soap, buckets, and water purifiers ) to 276 families and 2000 bar of soaps to assisted affected population in Cabo Delgado and Nampula.
<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	Early Warning and Early Action activities considered the protection and inclusion of particularly exposed groups, such as elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women, and children. The assessment will further determine specific actions to ensure the protection of women and girls, and other people at risk, especially in accommodation centres or other places where heightened risk could exist.
<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery</b>	The CVM branches in Nampula and Cabo Delgado were in coordination with the Government to provide assistance for preparedness and Early actions including dissemination of Early warning messages and evacuations. CVM teams and volunteers supported with early warning activities in communities at risk. CVM has activated the EAP in the districts of Memba, Nampula province.
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>CVM is working in coordination with local meteorological institutions (INAM) and Hydro (DNGRH) and the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD).</p> <p>Besides the national platform such as the Coordinating Council for DRM (CTGD), the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which meets monthly or on an ad hoc basis as necessary for humanitarian emergency updates and align the response strategies.</p> <p>The CVM Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa branch are part of the coordination meeting COE – Emergency Operation Committee at provincial level where they receive updated of the situations and needs of affected population. In addition, there is an internal (CVM led platform) the Emergency Operation Group (GODE) meeting, which provides daily situational monitoring of the ongoing operations and needs on the ground.</p> <p>There are ongoing discussions with ICRC due to the impact in Cabo Delgado and the need to respond in the area.</p> <p>CVM and IFRC have been coordinating closely with PIROI around availability to stocks including potential airlifting of stocks from La Reunion to Nampula.</p>



<p><b>National Society Readiness</b></p>	<p>CVM activated its teams and volunteers in preparation for the landfall of TC Chido. CVM readiness actions included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activation of its contingency plan 2024/2025</li> <li>- Coordinate with local Met hydro authority</li> <li>- Activation of cyclone EAP in the district of Memba, Nampula. Mobilization of 300 volunteers, to support with Early warning messaging, First aid and evacuation actions</li> <li>- CVM mobilized stocks propositioned in Nampula (276 kits NFI) and Caia (Sofala) regional warehouse (1472 shelter kit, 2000 bar of soap, including volunteers' protection item and visibility material) to Cabo Delgado and Nampula.</li> <li>- NS also prepared 4 vehicle - 2 for each province Cabo Delgado and Nampula, The National Society deployment plan include an advanced team of 6 HQ staff – 1 project manager, 1 EAP Manager, 1 communication officer, 1 WASH officer, 1 PGI/CEA officer, and 1 PMER officer to do a preliminary assessment in affected areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p>	<p>NS is in coordination, National, local Authorities to participate in a multi-sectoral needs assessment supported also by the sectoral clusters at the provincial and district level.</p> <p>According to the existing information on the possible impact of the cyclone and according to the history of this type of event, it is estimated that the initial number of populations affected is 2.5M, and the main needs are around wash, health, and shelter.</p>
<p><b>Resource Mobilization</b></p>	<p>CVM has started discussions on the resource mobilization with IFRC, ICRC and PNSs in country (Belgian RC, Spanish RC, German RC and Swedish RC) for coverage of their response plan to TC Chido. ICRC has funds for preparedness and response for Cabo Delgado. Belgian Red Cross has some funds available for a response with First Aid responders available for Nampula, Cabo Delgado and/or Niassa, and IFRC is launching the DREF to cover remaining gaps in the response with potential stock contributions from PIROI.</p> <p>IFRC is launching the DREF to cover remaining gaps in the response.</p>
<p><b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b></p>	<p>CVM has a Multi hazard contingency plan which includes different scenarios of cyclone response.</p> <p>CVM has activated the EAP for the district of Memba in Nampula. Based on highest vulnerability and at-risk population. Activation was confirmed with 48 hours to landfall.</p>
<p><b>National Society EOC</b></p>	<p>CVM's emergency operation meetings are taking place daily (GODE), with involvement of PNSs, PIROI, ICRC, and IFRC to coordinate the response plans.</p>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Secretariat</b></p>	<p>IFRC CCD Delegation based Maputo is closely coordinating with NS, ICRC, PIROI and in country PNSs. IFRC supported the activation of the EAP for Cyclone. IFRC supported the development of the Cyclone Chido response plan and coordination with external partners (HCT and clusters participation).</p> <p>IFRC, together with IOM, lead the Shelter Cluster. In Mozambique, IFRC is the lead agency in non-conflict affected areas. TC Chido is primarily affecting provinces that are in conflict areas (north of the country) and therefore led by IOM. However, close coordination is in place. IFRC has a Shelter Cluster Officer focal point for Mozambique who is supporting the coordination and mapping the partners and humanitarian actors with shelter stocks in country and in pipeline to coordinate the Chido response.</p> <p>The Africa Regional Office has been working with the relevant CCDs on the Cyclone Season 2024-2025 readiness plan which has now been activated. Close engagement with PIROI and support to the relevant CCDs and NS. Development of a country brief/humanitarian analysis to support the potential DREFs.</p>
---------------------------	---



<b>Participating National Societies</b>	<p>Belgian Red Cross is supporting CVM with DRR, WASH, and resilience project in Nampula. The project trained 90 volunteers in Erati and Memba (the two most affected districts by TC Chido) on first aid earlier in the 2024 year. As part of the same project, 6 Community Disaster Management committees were trained and equipped with preparedness kits. BRC-FI will be supporting the CVM response operation to TC Chido with funds to cover first aid interventions.</p> <p>German Red Cross: in coordination with NS and IFRC coordinated the activation of the early action protocol for cyclones in the province of Nampula.</p> <p>The French Red Cross/PIROI has been supporting the CVM with monitoring of the TC Chido and provision of early warning messages. For the response, PIROI is in close contact with IFRC and CVM on potentially contributing NFIs for distribution.</p>
---	--

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is present in Mozambique through its operation in the Nnorth, in Cabo Delgado. The ICRC has been involved in the coordination mechanisms put in place for the preparedness and response activities of the Tropical cyclone Chido. ICRC is supporting CVM to implement the preparedness and response plan in Cabo Delgado.

Given the sheer needs and as per CVM request, this DREF will also cover the province of Cabo Delgado, complementing resources that may be made available through the ICRC. Therefore IFRC, CVM and ICRC will enact the necessary movement coordination mechanisms to ensure an effective use of movement's resources. ICRC will continue to provide direct support to CVM in the activities' implementation in conflict affected areas of Cabo Delgado.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>INAM is the public institution of scientific technical character that makes seasonal climatic forecasting, responsible for the collection and provision of meteorological data, production and dissemination of the monthly meteorological bulletins. INAM worked in coordination with CVM by providing weather forecast and Early warning bulletin.</p> <p>The INGD continues supporting evacuating people from risk areas and providing food and health assistant to affected community. Through the INAM and Hydro (DNGRH), the local Government continue monitoring the weather and water levels. At the level of the province of Nampula, the government has established the necessary coordination mechanisms that include relevant actors (including the CVM) for the planning and execution of anticipatory and response actions.</p> <p>Government has list of approved space spaces for evacuations.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	<p>The UN agencies are active in the country, supporting in coordination, and preliminary needs assessment and damages, planning of the response as well as initial Mult sectorial emergency response activities, relief, evacuation. The MIRA (rapid assessment) is scheduled to take place in the coming week. The FSL cluster has circulated the list of government approved safe spaces that are being used for evacuations and their shelter capacity. WFP activated their EAP for Cyclones in two districts on Cabo Delgado. Clusters at provincial level in Nampula and Cabo Delgado are active. Joint UN assessment to start tomorrow 8am to Mecufi and Chiure. UNHCR registered 500HH in one of the evacuation centres. CCCM is supporting. WFP is delivering food assistance to 500 families in 'Escola Industrial' accommodation centre.</p>

**Are there major coordination mechanism in place?**



The national platform such as the Coordinating Council for DRM (CTGD), and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings, which meets monthly or on an adhoc basis as necessary for humanitarian emergency updates and align the response strategies. Cluster are also active (WASH, Shelter, FSL).

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The TC Chido led to destruction of houses and other public infrastructure on its path. At this point, the number of houses and infrastructure affected is not known. The community's houses are poorly constructed, primarily using low-quality natural materials. With only two roof slopes, these homes were severely affected by the tropical cyclone.

20 evacuation sites are prepared to receive the displaced in Cabo Delgado and others are being set up in Nampula. As of December 15th, 500HH have been registered in one resettlement center in Cabo Delgado, and the number will continue to increase.

The NS is working in the affected community with volunteers in some centres that supporting on its management and conducting awareness talks mainly about hygiene promotion. Most of the people affected have lost their assets.

The IFRC co- lead agency for Shelter Cluster coordination in none conflict affected areas. There is a need to support this global mandate during this TC Chido response. For Mozambique IFRC has dedicated shelter coordinator who facilitates the coordination with other agencies.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The local electric company Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM) reported that 200,000 people are without power since evening of 14 of December 2024, an interruption in the supply of electricity to some Customers in the Provinces of Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces, due to the Intense tropical Cyclone CHIDO landfall, which left many districts of Cabo Delgado and Nampula without power.

The arrival of TC CHIDO has also impacted livelihoods on those hit areas. In some communities, agriculture was identified as the main means of livelihood, which was also affected with losses of thousands of hectares of crops according to official government. The cyclone has impacted the livelihoods of several households, due to the destruction of shops, infrastructure, but also agricultural and grazing land, amongst others. WFP is distributing food for the 500HH.



### Health

Provision of first aid and ongoing search and rescue are priority needs on the ground. The people who are hosted in the accommodation centres and homes do not have access to health care. In these cases, combined with lack of adequate sanitation facilities and the heavy rains with flooding, malaria and cholera, as well as other diseases could spread more easily.



### Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The TC Chido impact disrupted clean water access and sanitation facilities. Hygiene conditions, environmental sanitation and water availability in the affected population are significantly low, with low latrine coverage, raising the risk of exposure to a range of water-borne diseases. Particularly in Nampula, which has active cholera cases.

There is an unavailability of water purifiers and suitable containers for storing water for use, unavailability of personal hygiene items such as soap, toothpaste, toilet paper and sanitary towels for women and girls.







## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

After TC Chido, vulnerable groups including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, may have limited access to information and resources, making them more susceptible to exploitation and abuse. Protection and inclusion will be prioritized to ensure that the specific need of these groups is addressed. The impact of the cyclone will undoubtedly make it more difficult to cover the immediate needs of the people affected by the event. During emergencies, vulnerable people are at increased risk particularly of gender-based violence. Evacuation and response measures must also be inclusive.

Women and girls are at heightened risk of protection issues, particularly in crowded accommodation centres. There is a need to ensure that conditions are met to reduce risks of SGBV. Unaccompanied children and elderly will need specific attention to ensure that humanitarian services are equally available to them, and other services such as family reunification are provided.



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

There are limited accessible, reliable, and community-specific early warning systems to alert the community before and after cyclone. Communities require access to early warning systems, clear communication channels, and evacuation plans that are tailored to their specific contexts. Communities must be equipped with the risk knowledge and resources to reduce their vulnerability, such as access timely update of the situation and specific evacuation plan. The cyclone brings large amounts of rain that may lead to additional flooding which communities need to be on alert for.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

The cyclone has significantly increased the needs of affected communities, especially those in accommodation centers and returnees. Given the widespread impact, there is a risk that assistance may lack coordination and fail to foster community ownership. The Linha Verde (Mozambique community feedback phone line) managed by the protection cluster has been activated.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Assessments have started in the early hours of Monday, 16 December, hence there are still several gaps in information. As information from assessments start to be consolidated, this operation will be adjusted accordingly through an operations update. Nevertheless, and considering lessons learnt from previous cyclone response operations, it is safe to determine that, out of the 2.5million people in the cyclone risk area, the following are the most affected:

- Those households that were under the cyclone path (about 500,000 people).
- Households that live in very precarious and fragile houses, which compose at least 80% of families.
- Rural households that live from agriculture and livestock farming, which were in the cyclone path.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this operation is to assist an initial 50,000 people through addressing Humanitarian needs in shelter, health, WASH, PGI and CEA in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa and Tete provinces.

This DREF is coordinated and aligned with CVM's broader response plan to TC Chido, which includes contributions from ICRC to the response plan in Cabo Delgado and other contributions that may arrive from PNS. Discussions are ongoing with CVM and ICRC about the support needed in Cabo Delgado. DREF supports the transition from EAP activation in Memba district in Nampula, to a response operation. The response plan is also aligned with Mozambican government's response efforts led by the INDG and coordinated with the clusters.

## Operation strategy rationale

This operation will aim to ensure assistance is provided to people affected by tropical cyclone Chido by delivering live-saving assistance in the areas of health, shelter, and wash. CEA and PGI will be integrated throughout the operation. The operation is complemented by



CVM's early action protocols that can be activated to provide risk reduction and continued early warning for subsequent impacts from the cyclone such as for imminent floods.

With this approach, CVM will support the actions of the government and other actors through the distribution of non-food items directly in the most affected communities, after people have left the temporary settlements and returned to their homes.

Multi-sectoral needs assessment:

- The operation starts with a multi-sectoral needs assessment of impacted communities. The data will complement ongoing assessments by authorities. It will provide key information on damages and losses and which communities CVM will target.

Immediate life-saving assistance:

- Health: Search and rescue operations and provision of first aid carried out by volunteers already trained in these areas. Search and rescue and first aid will reach those in immediate need during the hours and days following landfall. First aid provision will continue as a service within the settlement areas for those in need of assistance and or referrals to health centers as needed.

- Shelter: distribution of EHIs, shelter tool kits, blankets and basic household items to those who lost possessions and have damages to their homes for those returning to their homes.

- WASH provision of safe water through distribution of jerrycans and chlorine tablets with trained volunteers to demonstrate accurate use. Provision of hygiene kits. Public awareness campaigns of health & hygiene promotion from volunteers to minimize risk of outbreak of water and vector borne diseases in settlement areas and through radio campaigns.

PGI and CEA will be integrated across the operation: Raising awareness through targeted awareness campaigns, especially addressing gender-based violence and discrimination is needed. The staff and volunteers will be on preventing and responding to sexual exploitation, abuse, child protection as they implement cyclone response interventions. The operation will ensure that all NS staff, IFRC and volunteers involved sign the Code of Conduct. All trainings to be held will have a dedicated session on PGI to ensure that its implementation is reinforced. Communities will be engaged across the process of beneficiary selection and to understand to ensure the needs of those most affected are addressed by the operation. Community feedback mechanisms, linked to the Linha Verde (Mozambique) will be disseminated and monitored to address feedback. To ensure an effective response, it is essential to prioritize community engagement and accountability throughout the process. This involves actively involving communities in the decision-making through consultations and ensuring their feedback is integrated into the response efforts. These steps will not only ensure that the assistance is relevant and well-targeted but also empower the communities to have a voice in shaping the response, ensuring that their needs are truly met.

Methodology: at the start, 300 volunteers will be deployed across Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, and Tete provinces. Volunteers will receive an integrated refresher training on health & hygiene promotion, first aid, safe shelter, and CEA/PGI as needed (based on their current skills and recent trainings). The number of volunteers involved may increase according to the needs. CVM has 985 volunteers in Nampula and 110 in Niassa that are ready to respond, and 432 volunteers in Cabo Delgado.

## Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target in total 50,000 people amongst the most impacted. The targeting will be further split as follows:

- Shelter: 1,500HHs (9,000 people) that have lost their houses and have no place to shelter will be provided with shelter assistance comprised of shelter kits and EHI;
- WaSH: 3,000 HHs (15,000 people), including the 1,500HHs above and an additional 1,500HHs in accommodation centres will be receiving water treatment and hygiene kits – this will be done in coordination with INGD and other agencies to ensure good coverage.
- Health: 50,000 people living in accommodation centres or gathering in informal sites will receive health promotion and disease prevention sessions. Those that are injured will also receive first aid and PFA as necessary.

Affected people will be identified by a close work between the CVM volunteers, government, and community leaders to be sure that no one in need is left behind, especially pregnant women, children and elderly people.

On the other hand, the assistance in Cabo Delgado will be refined based on ongoing discussion with ICRC. Respective positioning will also account the additional information on impact that this DREF will support to get.



## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection followed vulnerability criteria took into account the support also provided by Government. Further information's from assessment ongoing will inform on any adjustments. The main target will be households that have had their homes destroyed by wind and/or water and lost their means of subsistence. The selection criteria applied will also be:

- Households with female heads of household or children.
- Households with material and human losses.
- Orphans and vulnerable children.
- Female-headed households.
- Pregnant women.
- Older people.
- People living with disabilities.
- People with chronic diseases.
- More isolated households.

Beneficiaries that have received support during the early action protocol activation, as well as from other external partners, will not be eligible for further assistance under this DREF. This is monitored through internal monitoring systems and in beneficiary selection and targeting will be done through or in coordination with local authorities and community leaders, affected communities and working with community stakeholders to identify the most affected people and avoid duplication. The PGI and CEA staff members will accompany the process to ensure that the most vulnerable members of the community have been prioritized.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	26,733	Rural	30%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	70%
Men	23,267	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	50,000		

## Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Goods hijack threats: one security incidents were reported in the previous operation in Zambezia province involving CVM-IFRC convoys and transport of food basket.	Dedicate one CVM CEA coordinator to support the community engagement activities prior to distributions, also the IFRC Security guidance to inform, to be filled by any distribution activity.
Fraud, corruption, integrity issues	Closely monitor the risk register to ensure mitigation measures are in place. - Robust operational and financial oversight and monitoring. -Staff code of conduct. -Fraud and corruption training/briefing. -Monitoring missions.
Post election demonstration: Mozambique has been experiencing progressively intense post-election unrest including the staging of phased protests and demonstrations since October to date, this may affect the operation.	Monitoring the situation, Comprehensive training for CVM staff on security with a focus on output. Deployment of IFRC security focal person to conduct security assessment and develop security mitigation measure and share with the branch team

## Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

This operation is implemented in Cabo Delgado where has been experiencing conflict, caused by armed groups' violent. CVM shall ensure continuous security monitoring in partnership with ICRC, Government, and other NGOs. Weekly security briefings of staff by the security officer. Risks will be monitored, and volunteers will receive a briefing for individual security. Protection equipment is also planned for the engaged staff and volunteers.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 281,658

**Targeted Persons:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target
# Households that received shelter kits for house reconstruction	1,500
# of staff and volunteers who completed training in emergency shelter	100
# affected HHs who received NFIs (household items)	1,500

### Priority Actions

- Procurement and distribution of shelter tool kit to 1,500 HH, accompanied by a brief on safe construction and resilient construction to climate hazards, such as use of sandbags.
- Procurement and distribution of essential household items to 1,500 HH.

This involves:

- Multisectoral assessment at the beginning of the operation.
- Selection of the beneficiaries.
- Training of volunteers on emergency shelter.



### Health

**Budget:** CHF 82,578

**Targeted Persons:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached with health awareness messages	50,000
Number of volunteers involved in health services	200
Number of mosquito nets distributed	3,000

## Priority Actions

- Provision of first aid and psychological first aid to the injured and displaced.
- Health promotion sessions carried out in accommodation centres or other places hosting displaced families, for disease prevention – 200 volunteers.
- Mobile radio.
- Dissemination of health promotion IEC material.
- Procurement and distribution of 2 mosquito nets per HH for 1500HH.
- Refresher training on health & hygiene promotion for volunteers.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 127,845

**Targeted Persons:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households reached through water treatment materials	3,000
Number of HH reached with Hygiene promotion sessions	50,000
Number of households reached through Hygiene kits distributions	3,000

## Priority Actions

- Procurement and distribution of water treatment material and hygiene material per household: soap, water purification bottles, toothbrushes, toothpaste, menstrual pads, capulana (cleaning towel).
- Demonstrations organized before and during the distributions on the use of items and especially aqua tabs.
- Sensibilization carried out for 3 months, by 200 volunteers in settlements and radio campaign in Niassa and Nampula. Aiming to reach 50,000 people.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 29,309

**Targeted Persons:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached with SGBV prevention information sessions	3,000
# Staff and volunteers oriented and mobilised in PGI sensitization and minimum standards	300
% Concerns/feedback raised by community safely addressed.	80

## Priority Actions

- Briefing of volunteers on the PGI and minimum standards for SGBV prevention and child protection.
- Safeguarding sessions in accommodation centres and other areas of potential exposure.
- Include referral route information for SGBV at first aid units/consults.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 13,629

**Targeted Persons:** 50,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
Percentage of People satisfied with receiving services and with dignity (survey result or PDM)	90
Number of community focus groups carried out across the operation	12
Percentage of feedback collected which is addressed	80
Number of volunteers trained on CEA	300

### Priority Actions

- Briefing of volunteers on the CEA and minimum requirement for feedback management.
- Conduct a refresher session for volunteers (alongside PGI training).
- Setting up feedback and complaints systems.
- Monitor the effectiveness of community engagement approaches.
- Engage community leaders in discussion and volunteer of the community feedback.
- Provision of protection & visibility material to volunteers.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 79,515

**Targeted Persons:** 5

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of coordination meetings organized with IFRC participation	16
Number of monitoring missions from IFRC to support CVM	4
Number of surge deployments for the Rapid Response Team member (Surge, total above all deployments)	4
Number of planning resources mobilization meeting	4

### Priority Actions

- Surge deployment for logs, finance, security, and operations management.
- Activation of Shelter Cluster.
- Remote and field monitoring.
- Supervision for finance and logistic processes.
- Support RCRC coordination and external coordination.
- Support resource mobilization and planning, exit strategy etc.



**Budget:** CHF 113,734

**Targeted Persons:** 312

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of internal coordination meetings held in GODE	24
Number of provincial and HQ response focal point mobilized	12
Number of volunteers trained who are mobilized	300
Number of lessons learnt workshop	1

## Priority Actions

- Coordination and planning harmonization through regular meetings.
- Plan distribution processes with communities and key stakeholders and harmonized the plan.
- Monitoring structure.
- Protection of volunteers.
- Lessons learnt workshop.

## About Support Services

### How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

In total 12 staff and volunteers will be engaged in this operation. This includes 300 volunteers from the Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Tete and Niassa branches. Province branch, wash, PMER and DM technical support from the headquarters. The volunteers will be involved in the assessment, sensitization and distribution activities with the support of the Provincial Secretaries who have been very active since the beginning of the response.

### Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

4 surge in different areas will be deployed: ops manager, security officer, relief/shelter coordinator and finance officer will be deployed to reinforce the capacities of the CVM (Branch and HQ) for this operation. The deployment is anticipated for 3 months each, to join the operation after the needs assessment is finished to support the implementation of the response activities, capacity building, accountability, reporting and exit strategy.

### If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

All procurements will be done by IFRC or by PIROI, or use of pre-existing stock from CVM that will be replenished.

### How will this operation be monitored?

The technical staff from the CVM HQ will ensure that the operation implementation meets the standards of the RCRC procedures, including reporting and accountability. Surge team will reinforce the system for data management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

## **Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation**

CVM has a dedicated Communications Officer who will ensure that operation gets good visibility through various social media platforms of the NS and local press. IFRC Communications officer will also work closely with the NS to promote the visibility of the operation on IFRC and NS social media platforms.





# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRMZ026 - Mozambique Red Cross Tropical Cyclone Chido

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>535,017</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	281,658
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	82,578
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	127,845
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	29,309
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	13,629
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>193,249</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	79,515
National Society Strengthening	113,734
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>728,267</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

**National Society contact:** Ilidio Nhaturve, National Program Director, [ilidio.nhaturve@redcross.org.mz](mailto:ilidio.nhaturve@redcross.org.mz), +258-841617000

**IFRC Appeal Manager:** Naemi HEITA, Head of Cluster Delegation, [naemi.heita@ifrc.org](mailto:naemi.heita@ifrc.org)

**IFRC Project Manager:** Rachel Fowler, Operation Manager, [rachel.fowler@ifrc.org](mailto:rachel.fowler@ifrc.org), +258-850109601

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Rachel Fowler, Programme and operations Manager, [rachel.fowler@ifrc.org](mailto:rachel.fowler@ifrc.org), +258-850109601

**Media Contact:** Edgardo Ricardo, Senior Communications Officer for Lusophone Africa, [edgardo.ricardo@ifrc.org](mailto:edgardo.ricardo@ifrc.org), +258 84 700 5033

[Click here for the reference](#)

