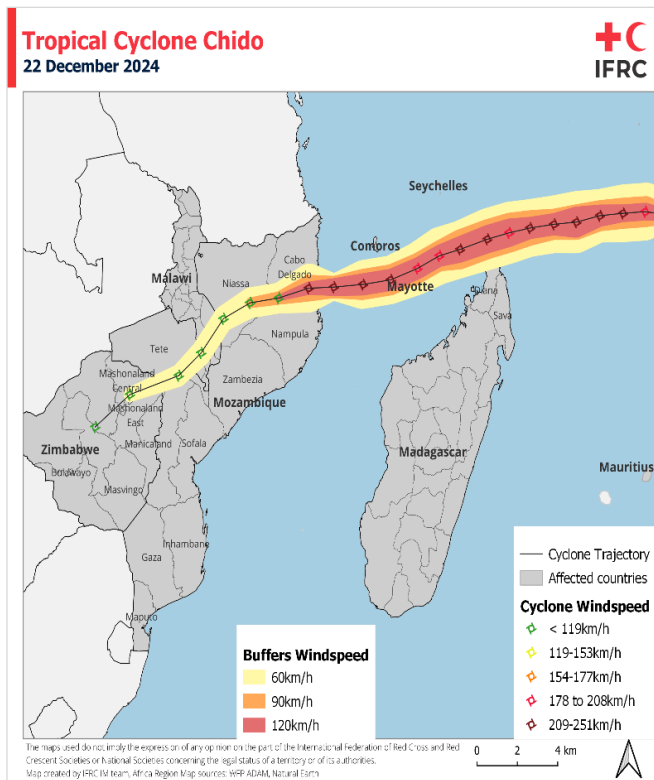




*A Malagasy Red Cross volunteer provides early warning information to the community. (Credit: IFRC)*

Appeal No: <b>MDRS1005</b>	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: <b>CHF 6 million</b> Federation-wide Funding requirements: <b>CHF 10 million<sup>1</sup></b>	
Glide No: <b>TC-2024-000224-MOZ</b> <b>TC-2024-000224-MDG</b> <b>TC-2024-000225-COM</b>	People [affected/at risk]: <b>1 million people affected</b> <b>5.6 million people at risk</b>	People to be assisted: <b>Response: 100,000 people</b> <b>Readiness: 500,000 people</b>
DREF allocation: <b>CHF 2.75 million</b>	Appeal launched: <b>18/12/2024</b>	Appeal ends: <b>31/12/2025</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Operating National Societies in response to the emergency. It includes the operating National Societies' domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 4 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 6 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilized to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Tropical Cyclone Chido was the first cyclone with a significant and destructive impact in the Southwest Indian Ocean region during what was forecasted to be an early and above-average cyclone season, with particular risk to the Mascarene Islands, east Madagascar, and Mozambique. Chido intensified into an intense tropical cyclone on 11 December, reaching category 4 - equivalent status with sustained winds of 220 km/h and gusts of up to 250 km/h, and an extreme central pressure of 929 hPa. As of 22 December, Tropical Cyclone Chido has resulted in at least 142 confirmed deaths – 94 in Mozambique, 35 in Mayotte, and 13 in Malawi – and over 3,300 reported injuries.

The first country impacted was **Madagascar**, where Cyclone Chido's path crossed about 100 km from its northern tip – the Diana Region. An estimated 135,838 people were projected to be affected.<sup>2</sup> Its strength was felt across several

districts, causing significant damage to infrastructure and displacing residents. Heavy rains triggered flooding in several areas and impacted crops. Authorities, with the support from the Malagasy Red Cross, issued imminent danger warnings and took preventive measures, including the evacuation of at-risk communities.

The **Comoros** government declared a week-long mourning following the crossing of the devastating cyclone on 14 December, which has affected 64,167 people in the islands of Anjouan and Moheli, including 171 families who lost their homes. Schools and houses were damaged or destroyed while an average of 45 per cent of agricultural crops were affected.<sup>3</sup>

Tropical Cyclone Chido caused extensive devastation in **Mayotte**, with approximately 70 per cent of its population – around 230,000 people – severely impacted.<sup>4</sup> About 35,000 houses were destroyed, and the main hospital and airport were damaged, disrupting essential services and trade. There are roughly 100,000 people temporarily housed in 70 accommodation centres without water, food, or adequate hygiene and safety conditions.

In **Mozambique**, approximately 622,000 people have been affected by the cyclone, according to the latest reports. In Cabo Delgado alone, some 509,800 individuals have experienced severe damage to shelters and critical infrastructure, with significant impacts also reported in Tete, Nampula, and Niassa provinces. Over 130,000 shelters were damaged or destroyed,<sup>5</sup> and the cyclone has caused widespread destruction to livelihoods, deepening existing vulnerabilities in the affected regions.

In **Malawi**, nearly 45,000 people have been stranded due to the cyclone's remnants,

<sup>2</sup> Southern Africa: Tropical Cyclone Chido – Flash Update No. 1 – OCHA, 13 December 2024.

<sup>3</sup> Southern Africa: Tropical Cyclone Chido – Flash Update No. 1 – OCHA, 17 December 2024.

<sup>4</sup> French Ministry of the Interior.

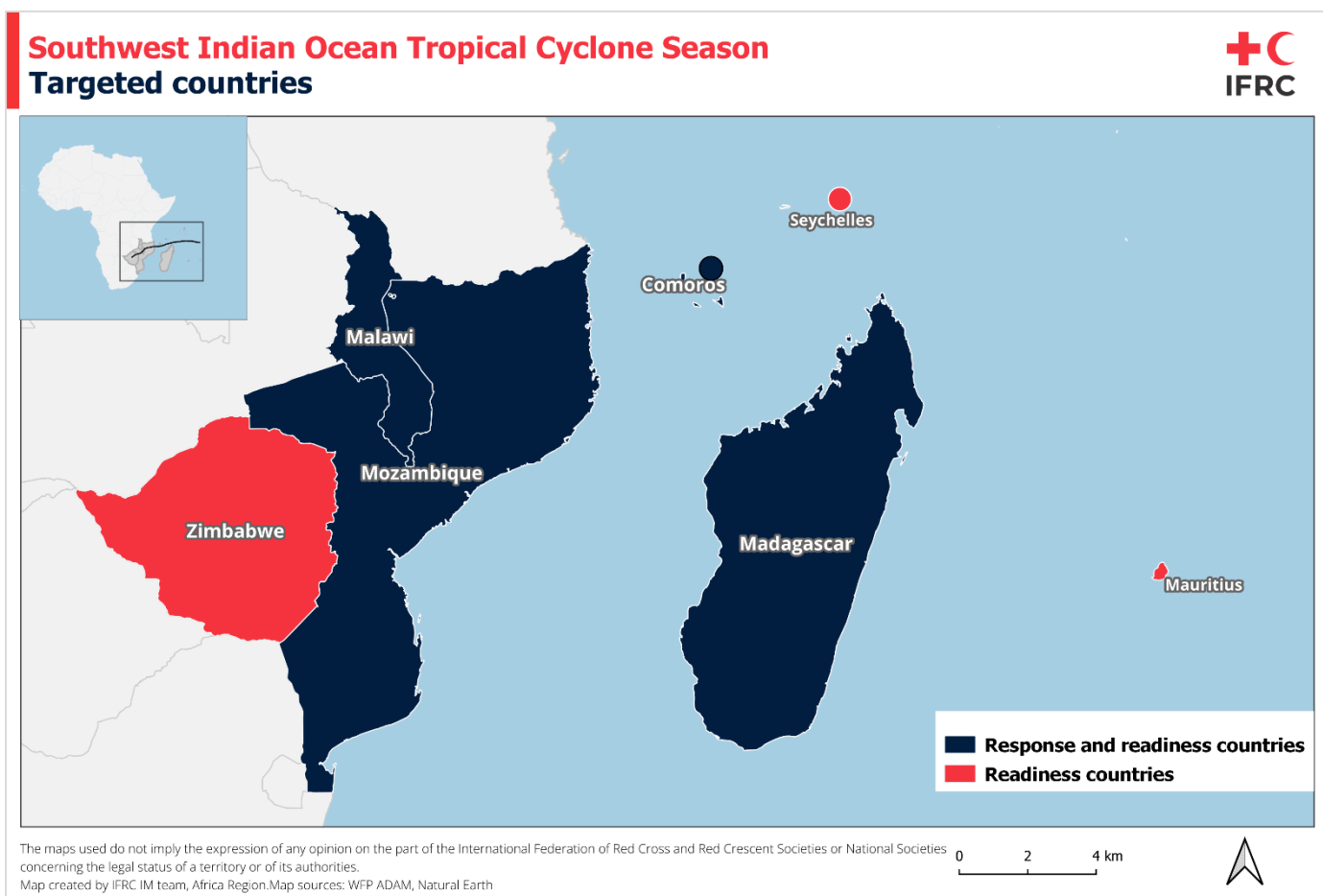
<sup>5</sup> Mozambique – Tropical Cyclone Chido Impact – preliminary data, INGD, 21 December.

highlighting the need for continued disaster management and humanitarian aid.

These figures are preliminary, as assessments are ongoing to determine the full extent of the damage to infrastructure and agriculture. The National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent are on the ground, fulfilling their humanitarian mandate by supporting search and rescue operations, providing first aid, and assisting with family reunifications and relocations.

Alongside the intense emergency relief work underway, cyclone Chido's impact underscores the importance of preparedness, readiness, and resilience in the face of increasingly intense tropical storms. This Emergency Appeal seeks to provide the necessary resources to the IFRC network to deliver humanitarian assistance. It also aims to enhance the readiness of National Societies and volunteers while strengthening the resilience of at-risk communities for the remainder of the cyclone season.

## TARGETING



Joint multi-sectoral needs assessments are underway to monitor and address the evolving needs of impacted populations. Based on the current available information on the cyclone's impact and humanitarian needs, the Emergency Appeal will initially target 100,000 people in Mozambique, Madagascar, Comoros, and Malawi, with emergency relief services. Household selection criteria will prioritize the most vulnerable populations through an analysis of shelter and livelihood conditions, protection risks, and coping capacities.



In addition to addressing the needs of the population impacted by Tropical Cyclone Chido, this Emergency Appeal will also strengthen the readiness and resilience of at-risk communities to future storms. The selection criteria for these communities will involve an analysis of their structural vulnerabilities and exposure to winds and floods, as well as potential secondary impacts in accessing basic needs, including water, food, and healthcare. The total target for the readiness component is 500,000 people.



### Risk Watch – Tropical Cyclone Season 2025


The 2024-2025 Southwest Indian Ocean cyclone season officially began on 15 November 2024, and will end on 30 April 2025, with an extension until 15 May 2025 for Mauritius and the Seychelles. Tropical Cyclone Chido is the third named storm of the season, following Tropical Storm Ancha and intense Tropical Cyclone Bheki, in a season expected to see between 11 and 13 named storms (an above-average outlook). The central and western equatorial regions of the basin, including the Mozambique Channel, are more conducive to cyclone formation this season, with particular risk to the Mascarene Islands, east Madagascar, and Mozambique.

Rising global temperatures, which result in warmer sea surface temperatures, along with shifts in oceanic and atmospheric patterns – such as the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) and the El Nino-Southern Oscillation – are contributing to favourable conditions for cyclone formation earlier in the season and the intensity that these storms can reach.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS


Through this Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the Malagasy Red Cross, Comoros Red Crescent, Mozambique Red Cross Society, and Malawi Red Cross Society in their response to Tropical Cyclone Chido; while maintaining close coordination with the French Red Cross through their response in Mayotte via their domestic Emergency Appeal. This Emergency Appeal will also support the scale-up of preparedness and readiness of National Societies and communities in the seven countries of the Southwestern Indian Ocean. The Emergency Appeal aimed at strengthening their response capacity and increasing resilience in the face of upcoming storms and potential extreme weather events. This scale-up will focus on readiness (National Societies and communities) in most at-risk areas, all supported by sound forecast and risk analysis, in a season that is expected to be above average. The Emergency Appeal is based on and supports **the National Societies contingency and response plans**. In this sense, the focus will be on the following priority components:




	<p><b>Integrated assistance</b> (Shelter, Livelihoods, and Multi-purpose Cash)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of relief and emergency shelter support – shelter toolkits and essential household items.</li> <li>• Support setting up accommodation centres that meet the best humanitarian standards, including protection.</li> <li>• Provision of basic services in accommodation centres.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Health and Care including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)</b> (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health)</p> <p><u>Health</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Search and rescue activities, including first aid and psychological first aid.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemic outbreak prevention through awareness raising, hygiene promotion, risk reduction – including waterborne or vector-borne diseases.</li> </ul> <p><u>WASH</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of clean water; ensure access to clean toilets and latrines.</li> <li>Distribution of hygiene and dignity kits.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Protection and Prevention</b>  <i>(Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Migration, Environmental Sustainability, Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery, Education)</i></p> <p><u>PGI and CEA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage and involve all stakeholders, especially the affected communities, through close consultation throughout the relief and readiness activities.</li> <li>Ensure that the delivery of humanitarian assistance is aligned with the needs and priorities of those affected – adapting the response, as necessary.</li> <li>Protect those most at risk (women, girls, children, the elderly, people with specific needs) from harm, and make sure they can access humanitarian services safely and equally.</li> <li>Restore Family Links (RFL) – support locating individuals that are missing, support re-establishing communications, and reunite members back together (this activity will be conducted with the support of ICRC).</li> </ul> <p><u>Community Preparedness and Readiness (Climate Adaptation and Recovery)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist Community Response Committees in identifying areas and infrastructure most vulnerable to cyclones and floods.</li> <li>Support communities in undertaking anticipatory and early actions to increase their resilience.</li> <li>Provide equipment and resources to strengthen community assets and allow early actions to take place in advance of disasters.</li> <li>Establish end-to-end early warning systems – national, regional, community, ensuring that early actions are well understood and disseminated.</li> </ul>

## Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:

	<p><b>Coordination and Partnerships</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each National Society will maintain direct coordination with national disaster authorities and their local entities to ensure the adequate use of resources.</li> <li>The IFRC will support the National Societies in coordinating with in-country IFRC members, as well as the ICRC.</li> <li>Response, preparedness, and readiness activities in the Southwestern Indian Ocean region are coordinated with the PIROI – the Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform.</li> </ul>
---	---

	<p><b>Shelter Cluster Coordination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activate the IFRC’s shelter cluster co-coordination role to ensure a coordinated approach to meeting shelter needs, strengthening leadership and accountability in the humanitarian shelter sector.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>IFRC Secretariat Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IFRC Secretariat will support needs assessments, reports, and defining targeting criteria in the response phase.</li> <li>• Support the set-up of an efficient supply chain, and the quality of items provided to the population.</li> <li>• Support the coordination of IFRC Network and with ICRC, when required.</li> <li>• Share forecast information and support the revision of contingency plans.</li> <li>• Support the identification of at risk-communities and establishment of resilience plans.</li> <li>• Support the design of early warning messages and dissemination strategies, as well as early actions.</li> <li>• Deploy surge capacity as required.</li> <li>• Establish risk management frameworks, including the implementation of planned mitigation measures.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>National Society Strengthening</b></p> <p><u>National Society and Branch Readiness</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review contingency plans following the first activation and identify areas to be reinforced.</li> <li>• Replenish and pre-position stocks in at-risk areas and ensure the supply chain is well-established to facilitate the mobilization of goods.</li> <li>• Assess and provide communication, IT, and other infrastructure to support community engagement and emergency relief operations.</li> <li>• Train volunteers (National and Branch Disaster Response teams) in early warnings and early actions, as well as PGI and CEA considerations.</li> <li>• Recommend mobilization of funds made available and transferred to the branches.</li> <li>• Support other gaps identified by the National Society (fleet, search and rescue equipment, etc.)</li> <li>• Continue to strengthen the National Society’s ability to provide humanitarian services, while maintaining readiness capacity for future incoming storms.</li> </ul>

The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of this Emergency Appeal launch. Details of the operation will be updated through the Operational Strategy to be released in the upcoming days. The Operational Strategy will also provide further details on the Federation-wide approach, which includes the response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the Federation-wide funding requirement.

After 31 December 2025, response activities to this disaster will continue under the [IFRC Network Country Plans](#) of the respective countries for 2026. The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs

in the country, and a Federation-wide view of the country's action. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due time, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.





## RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT




National Societies of the Southwest Indian Ocean Region have extensive experience managing natural hazards and other public health crisis, focusing on disaster preparedness, immediate response, and long-term recovery efforts. Volunteers are trained in disaster preparedness and early warning systems. For example, in Mozambique and Malawi, the National Societies have trained thousands of volunteers to disseminate cyclone warnings and facilitate anticipatory actions in the communities.

National Societies also count on specialized disaster response teams at the national and district levels. These teams are quickly deployed to affected areas to assess damage and provide immediate relief, coordinate search and rescue, and humanitarian response operations. They offer health services and psychological support to help communities cope with the aftermath of cyclones and support restoring family links.

Overall, Red Cross Societies play a crucial role in mitigating the impact of cyclones through comprehensive preparedness, rapid response, and sustained recovery efforts. Their work not only saves lives but also helps communities become more resilient to future disasters.

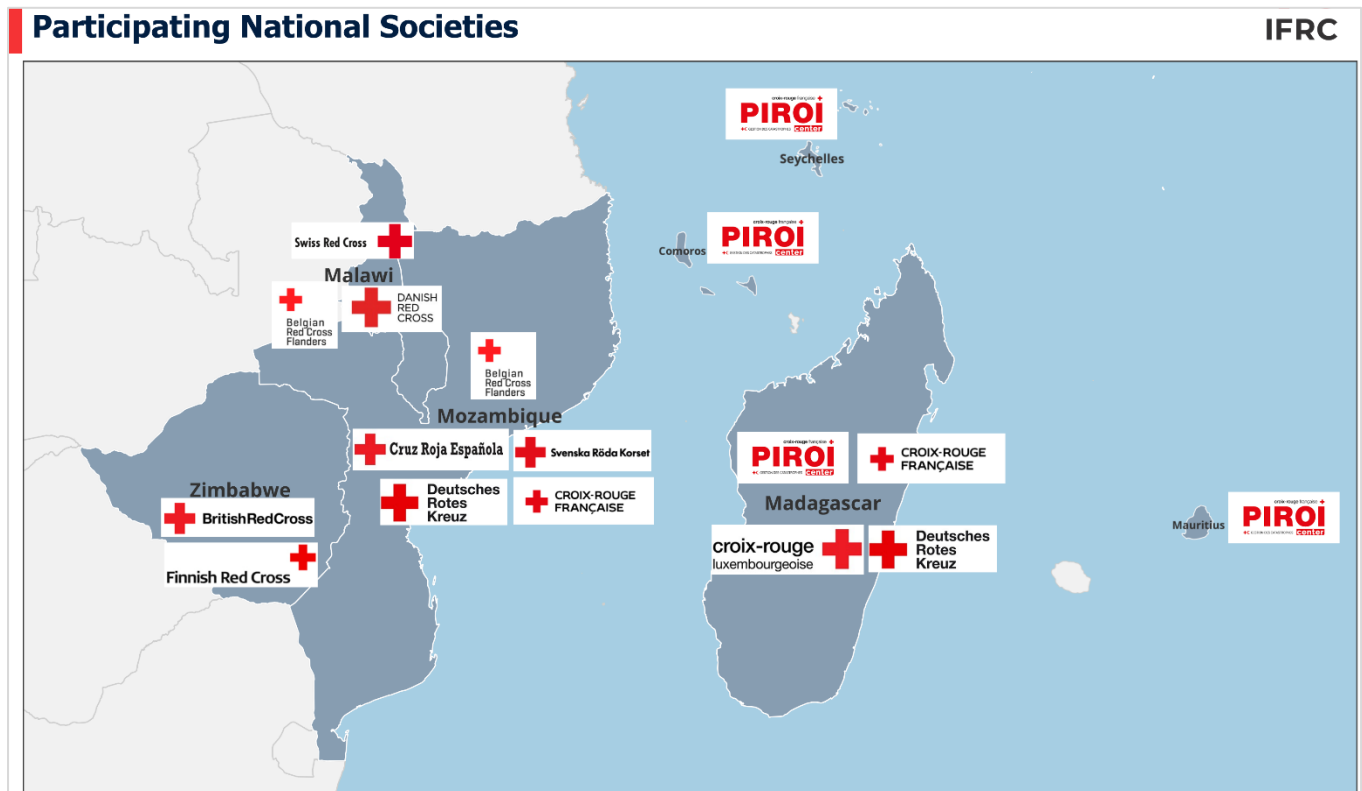
Below is the overall capacity of the National Societies in the region:

National Society	Areas of operation	Number of staff	Number of volunteers	Number of branches
Malagasy Red Cross 	Integrated Assistance Emergency Shelter Disaster Risk Management (stock preposition, fleet, EOC activation, early warning, early action) Health and WASH, Climate change adaptation	30	600	20
Comoros Red Crescent 	Integrated Assistance Emergency Shelter Health in emergencies including WASH Disaster Risk Management Climate change and anticipation actions	12	153	17
Seychelles Red Cross Society 	Disaster Risk Reduction (community, schools) Emergency Response Rescue teams	5	50	5
Mauritius Red Cross Society 	DRM (Prepositioning of shelter tool kits, Community response teams training, Emergency Response	5	200	3

Mozambique Red Cross Society 	Emergency response Disaster Risk Reduction Livelihoods Epidemic preparedness and response Climate change adaptation Anticipatory action Migration and Displacement	167	6500	133
Malawi Red Cross Society 	Emergency Response Climate Change Adaptation Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness and Response Health & Care, WaSH, Livelihoods, Disaster Risk Reduction, RFL	272	85,000	33
Zimbabwe Red Cross Society 	Health and Care, WASH, Social Services, Disaster Management, Climate Change Adaptation	250	20,000	168

### IFRC Membership coordination

The IFRC Secretariat will facilitate the coordination of the membership, which is primarily being carried out by the Operating National Societies of the Southwest Indian Ocean Region based on their respective preparedness and response plans. Below is the table of members/Participating National Societies in each of the concerned countries:





Country	IFRC Member
Comoros	PIROI – French Red Cross
Seychelles	PIROI – French Red Cross
Mauritius	PIROI – French Red Cross
Madagascar	PIROI - FRC, French, German, and Luxembourg Red Cross Societies
Mozambique	French, Swedish, Spanish, German, Belgium (Flanders), and Italian Red Cross Societies
Malawi	Danish, Belgium Flanders, and Swiss Red Cross Societies
Zimbabwe	British, and Finish Red Cross

These National Societies are supported by the different IFRC delegations, namely in Antananarivo (covering Madagascar, Comoros, Seychelles, and Mauritius), Maputo (covering Mozambique) and Harare (covering Malawi and Zimbabwe). Each of these delegations has staff dedicated to supporting National Societies during emergencies, providing expertise, resources, and logistical support to enhance disaster preparedness and response. In this response, the IFRC Secretariat will also focus on scaling-up preparedness and readiness through specific activities, such as community resilience, training disaster response teams, and prepositioning supplies, amongst others. The IFRC Secretariat will also assist in mobilizing resources, funding, and suppliers to support the response, while representing the members and affected communities in its diplomatic engagements.



The *Plateforme d'Intervention Régionale de l'Océan Indien (PIROI)*, or the Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform, is a regional disaster risk management platform of the IFRC, led by the French Red Cross. Established in 2000, PIROI operates in the southwest

Indian Ocean region, focusing on disaster reduction, preparedness, response, and resilience building. It supports the development of Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in the region, enhancing their ability to reduce disaster risks and respond to emergencies through specialized training and resource acquisition. PIROI trains emergency response teams and pre-positions equipment in 11 regional warehouses to ensure rapid deployment during disasters. Through the National Societies it works with, PIROI strengthens the capacities of vulnerable communities, raising awareness about disaster risks and promoting preparedness measures.

### **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination**

The ICRC is present in Mozambique's Cabo Delgado province. This Emergency Appeal will complement the ICRC's support to the Mozambique Red Cross's response and readiness plan. Furthermore, the ICRC will provide technical expertise in Restoring Family Links to all National Societies.

### **External coordination**

Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies are working closely with national and district authorities, Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs), United Nations (UN) agencies (such as WFP and FAO), and other stakeholders to coordinate efforts and avoid duplication. The IFRC and National Societies are actively participating in HCTs and relevant cluster coordination meetings to ensure complementarity.

As the cyclone season progresses, the IFRC and National Societies will maintain close coordination with regional (SADC SHOC) and national meteorological and disaster management organisations to support preparedness and readiness activities.

## Contact information

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

### At the National Societies:

- **Malagasy Red Cross Secretary General:** Andoniaina Ratsimamanga; email: [andoniaina.ratsimamanga@crmada.org](mailto:andoniaina.ratsimamanga@crmada.org), phone: +261 32 04 194 02
- **Comoros Red Crescent Secretary General:** Daniel Ali Soumailli; email: [soumaildani@gmail.com](mailto:soumaildani@gmail.com), phone: +269 3607060
- **Mozambique Red Cross Secretary General:** Cristina Uamusse; email: [crisrina.uamusse@redcross.org.mz](mailto:crisrina.uamusse@redcross.org.mz), phone: +258 82 3012251
- **Mauritius Red Cross Head of Programmes:** Navin Mahadoo; email: [navin.dmc.mrcs@outlook.com](mailto:navin.dmc.mrcs@outlook.com), phone: +230 5 797 0095
- **Seychelles Red Cross Secretary General:** Marie-May Esparon; email: [sg@redcrossseychelles.sc](mailto:sg@redcrossseychelles.sc), phone: +248 2 562 963
- **Malawi Red Cross Secretary General:** McBain Kanongodza; email: [mkanongodza@redcross.mw](mailto:mkanongodza@redcross.mw)
- **Zimbabwe Red Cross Secretary General:** Elias Hwenga; email: [eliash@redcrosszim.org.zw](mailto:eliash@redcrosszim.org.zw)

### At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa, Manager Preparedness and Response:** Rui Oliveira; email: [rui.oliveira@ifrc.org](mailto:rui.oliveira@ifrc.org) +254 780 422 276
- **IFRC Country Delegation Antanannarivo, Head of Delegation:** Maria Martinez, email: [maria.martinez@ifrc.org](mailto:maria.martinez@ifrc.org), +261 32 11 326 24
- **IFRC Country Delegation Maputo, Head of Delegation:** Naemi Heita; email: [Naemi.heita@ifrc.org](mailto:Naemi.heita@ifrc.org), +27 82 926 4448
- **IFRC Country Delegation Harare, Head of Delegation:** John Roche; email: [john.roche@ifrc.org](mailto:john.roche@ifrc.org), +263 77 212 86 48
- **IFRC Geneva, Senior Officer Operations Coordination:** Santiago Luengo; email: [Santiago.luengo@ifrc.org](mailto:Santiago.luengo@ifrc.org), +41 79 124 40 52

### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa, Regional Head Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation:** Louise Daintrey; email: [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **IFRC Regional Logistics Unit Manager:** Allan Kilaka Masavah; email: [allan.masavah@ifrc.org](mailto:allan.masavah@ifrc.org), +254 113 834 921

#### Reference



Click here for:

- [Link to IFRC Emergency landing page](#)

*Aim is to have the link included for every EA, should no link be available at the time of launch, please delete this reference box*