

Call for applications for DERF funding of rapid response interventions answering to the following humanitarian crisis:

Title: Cyclone Chido in Mozambique

Country and location(s): Cyclone affected areas of Mozambique.

DERF Funding Modality: Applicants are to apply for the DERF Funding Modality *Rapid Response* as per the DERF Funding Guidelines.

Call window for submission of applications: Applications are received and processed on an ongoing basis from 16.01.2025 until 07.02.2025 at 12:00 CET.

Funds allocated for this Call: The DERF allocates a total of up to **DKK 2.5 million** for this Call.

Alert title and location(s)	Alert type, source and date	Crisis type	Information on the humanitarian crisis and emergency relief needs	Known DK org. in crisis location(s)	Assessment of DERF relevance
Title: Cyclone Chido in Mozambique Country & locations: Cyclone affected areas of Mozambique	Alert Type: Local Alert Alerting Organisation: Sustainable Energy & Livaningo Crisis Start: 15 December, 2025 Sources supplemented with: UN OCHA flash updates ECHO daily flash 13.01.2025	Rapid Onset crisis	Background: On 15 December Cyclone Chido made landfall in Mozambique, bringing torrential rainfall exceeding 250 mm in 24 hours and strong winds up to 120 km/h. By 16 December, the cyclone had moved into Malawi and Tete Province, dissipating in Zimbabwe on 17 December. The category 4 Cyclone Chido has affected large parts of provinces Cabo Delgado (Pemba, Mecufi, Chiure, Ancuabe districts), and Nampula (Erati, Memba districts). The number of affected people continues to rise. By 27 December 2024, 453,971 pers. were affected across five provinces. Cabo Delgado and Nampula account for 98% of the affected population, with 272,382 and 175,169, respectively (UN OCHA, 27.12.2024). By 31 December 2024 the estimate was more than 680,000 across Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces. A total of 120 deaths and 868 injured are reported whilst the region is already facing a triple crisis: i) attacks from armed non-state groups (NSAG) against civilians in Cabo Delgado, ii) El Niño-induced drought, and iii) cholera outbreaks and the post-electoral conflict (WFP 31.12.2024). Humanitarian impact: Whilst latest figures suggest up to 1 million people affected by the cyclone, 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. Districts most affected by the cyclone are Mecufi, Chiure, Metuge, Pemba, and Ancuabe in Cabo Delgado, and Memba in Nampula province. Over 130,000 shelters were damaged or destroyed, and the cyclone has caused widespread destruction to livelihoods, deepening existing vulnerabilities in the affected regions (IFRC 21.12.2024). There are pre-existing vulnerabilities in the affected provinces not only due to the conflict (Cabo Delgado) but also due to the ongoing acute food insecurity with some locations reporting IPC 4. The rainy season in northern Mozambique has just started which may come with flooding of the areas forecasted to continue until April 2025 (IOM December 2024). Prioritised Emergency Actions: In-depth multisectoral needs assessments are still ongoing. The information to date describes the following needs for prioritised emergency actions: Emergency shelter, including NFIs such as mosquito nets, blankets and essential household items.	Number of organisations present in-country: 11 Number of organisations with external funding experience (both CSF and DERF grants): 5 Number of organisations present in specific localities: 4-5	Critical emergency and/or protection needs: Yes Particularly vulnerable groups: Yes Timeliness potential of DERF funded intervention : Yes Funding gap in response: Yes DERF funds available: Yes

	IFRC Appeal 21.12.2024 UN OCHA Appeal 09.01.2025 IOM Flash Appeal 06.01.2025 WFP Update 31.12.2024	2. Food: In all affected regions the cyclone and heavy rains destroyed harvest and food stocks and people are experiencing food insecurity. Children need nutrition services because of rising levels of food insecurity. 3. Health: Emergency (mobile) health assistance, referral of cases to appropriate healthcare facilities. Health promotion and prevention campaigns considering risks of and exposure to cholera, Mpox, HIV, and tuberculosis. 4. WASH assistance including access to drinking water, sanitation, hygiene items and the prevention of waterborne diseases. Increased risk of new cholera outbreaks or worsening effects of existing outbreaks (e.g. the ongoing cholera outbreak in Nampula and the spreading risk of water-borne diseases). 5. Protection needs, especially of particular vulnerable groups. Other needs may be prioritised locally based on contextual justification. Vulnerability: Both the displaced people and those still in the affected areas are in urgent need of assistance. Serious concerns persist about the impact of the cyclone on highly vulnerable people and their limited resources available to respond to the unfolding needs. Household selection criteria will need prioritise the most vulnerable populations through an analysis of shelter and livelihood conditions, protection risks, and coping capacities. Funding Situation: As of 9 January 2025, the UN OCHA Flash Appeal for the cyclone response for Mozambique amounted to some \$88 million, with separate appeals launched also by IOM (\$12 million) and the IFRC/Mozambique Red Cross (\$10 million). None of the launched appeals are expected to be fully funded with a case in point being the World Food Programme (WFP) whose cyclone response remains heavily underfunded. As of early January 2025, WFP Mozambique has only received indications from CERF (\$1 million) and USAID/Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (\$2 million). Humanitarian Access: Access challenges and connectivity issues persist in some districts, where blocked roads and lack of telephone network are restricting access. As an example, satellite assessments confirm extensive damage in Mecufi and southern Pemba whilst limited transport options as result of ongoing the post-electoral conflict also hampers access. It is of high importance that implementing partners describe and take active part in the established coordination mechanisms in order to remain updated on access/security constraints and in order to avoid overlapping of activities and to support complementarity of humanitarian response action.		Recommend: Activate DERF.
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