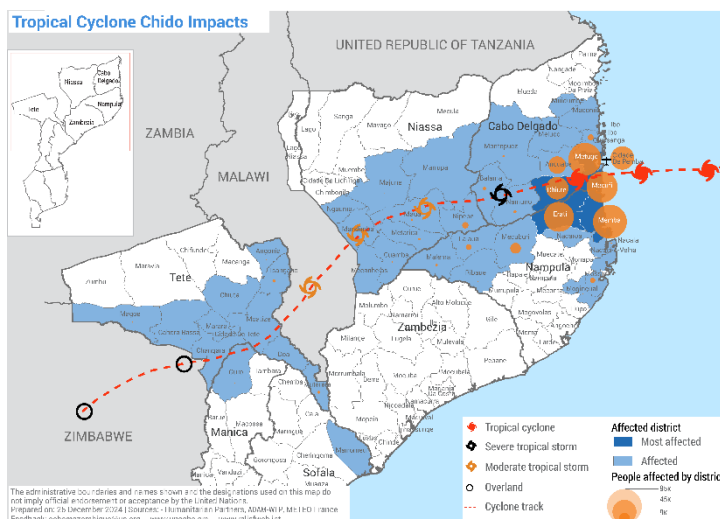


HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of affected people has risen since the cyclone's landfall, with figures expected to grow as assessments continue.
- At least 77,000 people have received some form of assistance within 12 days of Cyclone Chido's impact following the reprogramming of resources from the conflict response.
- In support of the Government-led response, the humanitarian community in Mozambique has launched the [Tropical Cyclone Chido flash appeal](#) that aims to mobilize US\$88 million to scale up humanitarian operations to meet the immediate and pressing needs of 320,000 people, including 156,000 women and girls, directly affected by the cyclone.



SITUATION OVERVIEW

The number of people affected by Cyclone Chido continues to rise as assessment and response teams reach more areas and expand data collection. According to the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) on 23 December, 453,971 people (90,513 families) are impacted across Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Tete, Manica, and Sofala provinces. Cabo Delgado and Nampula account for 98 per cent of the affected population, with 272,382 and 175,169 people, respectively.

Widespread destruction of infrastructure has been reported, with about 70,400 houses destroyed and 32,200 damaged. Additionally, 52 health units were damaged, severely restricting access to routine and emergency medical care in affected districts.

WFP's Advanced Disaster Analysis and Mapping Flood Impact Analysis revealed over 456,000 hectares of land, including 28,000 hectares of croplands, were inundated in cyclone-affected provinces. This has led to significant production losses, severely impacting livelihoods and food security.



A young woman continues to perform her chores amid the devastation caused by Cyclone Chido in Mecufi. Credit: OCHA / B. Chalucuan

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS, RESPONSE AND GAPS

Assessment teams from humanitarian partners, in collaboration with government counterparts, conducted Multi-Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA) in Cabo Delgado and Nampula to evaluate and communicate the immediate nature, magnitude, and impact of Cyclone Chido. A total of 13 humanitarian agencies assessed 107

sites in 8 districts of the two most affected provinces, with the data analysis of the assessment findings currently underway. An online [Cyclone Chido - MIRA dashboard](#) has been launched and will have real-time updates of all locations where MIRA was conducted, including findings by sector. OCHA deployed an Information Management Officer with INGD to strengthen information sharing with the Government, ensure data consistency and alignment of information management tools, and have a comprehensive overview of the situation and response for unified reporting.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

- CCCM assessments were conducted in eight districts of Cabo Delgado (Mecufi, Metuge, Ancuabe, Chiúre, Montepuez, Balama, Namuno, and Quissanga) and one in Nampula (Erati) to inform humanitarians and government coordination platforms about the needs and gaps of the affected people, including internally displaced persons (IDP) sites and accommodation centers for response. Additionally, a detailed site assessment is planned for the coming week in some affected districts.
- Partners continue to manage active accommodation centers in Cabo Delgado, through mapping of the locations, support with the verification of households, in and out flows monitoring in close collaboration with INGD, operation of Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms and awareness raising activities through mobile teams.

Gaps and Constraints

- Limited capacity of partners to combine stationary and mobile site management teams.
- Need to revitalize the site governance structures.
- Required improvements to IDP sites and locations hosting IDPs (e.g. lighting, rehabilitation of community communication centers and information centers, allocation of tools for site clearing).

Education

- Education Cluster members, including government counterparts, agreed on a sectoral Chido response strategy, prioritizing key actions to ensure the reopening of the academic year at the end of January 2025.
- After the first response on immediate repairs of 15 schools that were damaged in Mecufi, Metuge and Chiure, education partners and authorities are working together on technical assessments of the remaining education facilities to inform rehabilitation plans, through different modalities.
- A total of 47 Early Childhood Development kits were delivered in Mecufi, Chiure and Metuge. Partners are implementing non-formal and recreational activities to address psychosocial well-being needs and mitigate Child Protections risks.
- Cluster partners in Nampula Province have four school tents, 4,205 student kits and 37 teacher kits that are available for the affected districts of Erati and Memba.

Gaps and Constraints

- Limited access to all affected schools to finalize the assessments on damage and destruction.
- Funding to repair massive destruction of facilities to ensure readiness for the school opening, and to recover lost equipment.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- A total of 77,735 people (15,547 families) have so far been assisted with emergency food assistance (rice, pulses and oil) for seven days across Pemba, Mecufi, Chiure, Ancuabe and Metuge.
- The Rapid Response Mechanism of INGOs has started distribution of combined food, shelter and WASH kits that will assist 2,000 families in Mecufi. In addition, at least 428 families also received food kits (rice, maize, pulses, oil and salt) in Mecufi.
- A total of 500 households in four communities of Metuge (Nanlia, Nkija, 25 de Junho and Milamba) will be provided with seeds to grow crops, have sufficient food stocks, and avoid reliance on aid.
- At least 20,000 people in Erati and Memba, Nampula Province will be assisted with emergency food rations, while three FSL partners plan to distribute seeds and tools pending guidance from the Government and agriculture sector on the right type of assistance considering the agroecological characteristics of each of the affected districts.

Gaps and Constraints

- Resource constraints are hindering the scale-up of assistance, the cluster co-lead, facing a \$211.6 million funding shortfall (78 per cent of total requirements). Food assistance for the cyclone-affected population is being provided using stocks initially allocated for the conflict response.
- Destruction of farmlands and the resulting production losses will severely affect the livelihoods of farmers and the food security in the affected districts.

Health

- A total of 16 tents have been installed in different health centers to guarantee the continuity of health care. Partners have also deployed integrated mobile brigades in coordination with local health authorities in Mecufi and Pemba, while a temporary health clinic was established in Metuge to provide antenatal and postnatal care, vaccinations and nutrition services.
- A health partner deployed four staff to the emergency room and maternity ward of Chiure District hospital. The support also includes the transportation of patients from the communities to the hospital.
- A total of 1,122 people in accommodation centres in Chiúre District received an orientation on individual and collective health promotion and care.
- In Nampula Province, a health partner deployed integrated mobile brigades to service Memba and Erati districts, while another partner donated 100 bottles of Certeza, a point-of-use water treatment product, for distribution by local health authorities in Memba. Available stocks including 64 emergency kits, 24 tents, 13 Sexual and Reproductive Health kits and 2,900 dignity kits may be distributed in the most affected districts of Memba, Erati and Mecuburi.

Gaps and Constraints

- The intermittent electricity supply in the affected districts complicates the cold chain management for critical medicines and vaccines.

Nutrition

- At least 21 children received Vitamin A supplementation while 399 children underwent nutrition screening resulting in the detection and management of seven severe acute malnutrition cases. Another 316 children in Mecufi were vaccinated against polio, Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus, and pneumonia.
- Nine nutrition cluster partners are currently supporting the acute phase response, focusing on integrated mobile brigades that have provided medical consultation to 413 people, including 316 children in Mecufi District.
- A total of 15 metric tons of food supplement for the dietary management of children 6 months and older with moderate acute malnutrition, and 25 metric tons of fortified cereal to prevent acute malnutrition were delivered as part of an integrated health and nutrition response.
- Four tents were donated to Chiure authorities to support four damaged health facilities to continue providing health services. At least 300 liters of gasoline was also donated to support the logistic needs of district health/nutrition authorities of Chiúre, Mecufi, Metuge and Chiure.
- Preliminary operational response of partners with health and nutrition authorities have delivered supplies to approximately 6,000 children under 5 years and 1,500 pregnant and lactating women in Ancuabe, Chiure, Mecufi and Metuge in Cabo Delgado and Erati and Memba in Nampula.
- A joint Health-Nutrition-Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) 90-day response plan was developed and is now under review of provincial health authorities and cluster partners.

Gaps and Constraints

- Electricity supply is unstable in most of the affected districts, affecting the storage of vaccines, water servicing and efficient communication among partners at the field and capital levels.
- Gap in stock of Vitamin A and deworming that limits the implementation of prevention activities.

Protection

- Community-based protection services are being implemented by Protection partners. One of the protection partners has engaged over 70 community focal points to disseminate 50 posters containing early warning messages and to raise awareness about the emergency response plan across Chiúre, Pemba, Mecufi, and Metuge districts. Additionally, 100 posters on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) were distributed to the community leaders.

- A total of 2,690 people (1,508 women and 1,182 men) were assisted by partners with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) in Pemba, Mecufi, Metuge, Chiure, and Ancuabe, while an additional 637 people (361 women and 271 men) reached with awareness messaging on PSEA, gender-based violence (GBV), and MHPSS.
- Establishment of mobile protection desks in Chiure, Pemba, Mecufi, and Metuge to raise awareness on PSEA, identify persons with special needs – especially the elderly and people with special needs – for referral to services, and to distribute targeted materials.
- Family Tracing and Reunification efforts by four partners) are currently ongoing to reconnect separated families and provide stability.
- Legal aid services including legal counselling, information on restitution of lost documents, needs identification, conflict mediation and, will be provided by two partners to address complex protection challenges in Chiure, Pemba and Mecufi. Additionally, advocacy efforts to assist vulnerable individuals to overcome legal obstacles and access essential protection measures.
- In Nampula Province, protection desks were established in Namapa District to provide psychosocial support while community volunteers were mobilized to raise awareness about child protection, GBV and reporting mechanisms. Plans are underway to extend the protection desks in Memba district.

Child Protection

- At least 3,882 children (2,119 girls and 1,763 boys) received psychological first aid in Mecufi, Metuge, Pemba and Chiure districts.
- Two tents for child friendly space were delivered in Mecufi.
- Nine vulnerable children (2 girls and 7 boys) were identified and registered in Metuge and will be receiving case management services with the support of a dedicated community-based case worker.
- At least 517 people (346 women and 171 men) received awareness raising sessions on child protection violations and PSEA.

Gender-Based Violence

- A total of 1,000 dignity kits were distributed for vulnerable women and girls in Metuge district, in addition to the previously reported 450 dignity kits provided in Mecufi.
- GBV case management services are operating with the establishment of three temporary integrated Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) in health centres of Mecufi. Case management services continue to function in the existing WGSS across the affected districts.
- Teams are now deployed in Mecufi and Metuge districts to deliver case management, group and personalized MHPSS, and awareness raising on GBV and PSEA.
- A GBV team prepared the accommodation site in Pemba ensuring the availability of separate sleeping areas for women and men to mitigate GBV risks, establishing a room for addressing incidents while conducting awareness sessions.
- GBV partner in Nampula has 2,000 dignity kits in stock for distribution to vulnerable women and girls in the four affected districts of the province.

Gaps and Constraints

- Community-based protection mechanisms were extensively damaged which could pose problems in districts already affected by conflict where access was previously limited.
- The ongoing conflict in Cabo Delgado further complicates the delivery of humanitarian assistance with the presence of armed groups in some of the affected districts, posing risks to both aid workers and beneficiaries.
- The scale of the disaster has disrupted critical public services and community-based protection mechanisms, creating significant gaps in the lifesaving and protection response. Existing response capacities are overwhelmed and there is an urgent need to mobilize additional resources to address the immediate needs of vulnerable populations.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

- At least 1,660 households were already assisted with Shelter/NFI kits in Mecufi under the UN Joint Response Plan (JRP), with the remaining caseload of the target 2,000 families to be completed in the coming days. An additional 1,232 families in Mecufi (Murripa) received full NFI kits from an INGO partner,

while the INGO Rapid Response Mechanism started the distribution of survival kits (food, shelter and WASH) for 2,000 household beneficiaries in Mecufi (Natuco).

- At least 1,000 families in Chiúre (Milamba) received NFI kits and technical resilient training which aims to cover a total of 2,462 households; an additional 250 families in Chiúre (Kuphe and Megaruma) were assisted with NFI kits. In Metuge district (EPC Manono and Centro Agrário), a partner will assist 250 families with Shelter/NFI assistance.
- In Memba, Nampula province, at least 1,250 families were assisted with NFI kits while to partners will be delivering additional 3,000 NFI kits.

Gaps and Constraints

- The current pipeline stocks and partners' internal stocks can only cover 19 per cent of the cyclone affected populations, conflict affected populations, and for the rainy season contingency.
- Shelter cluster pipeline requires urgent replenishment of key items such as tarpaulins, fixing tool kits, solar lamps, mosquito nets and kitchen sets to ensure available capacities for rapid response.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Water access in several areas of Pemba has resumed following the donation of 20,000 liters of fuel and water treatment chemicals to the Water Supply Investment and Equity Fund for the cleaning and rehabilitation works of the water systems. A total of 126,000 people now have access to water in Pemba.
- Water supply has also resumed in Metuge headquarters and Health centre, providing water to a total of 40,000 people.
- Hygiene promotion is ongoing in the most vulnerable communities of Cidade de Pemba (Muxara, Mahate and Chiuba).
- Emergency water trucking has been provided to Mecufi-sede, health center and shelters hosting displaced people affected by the cyclone. A total of 50,000 liters have been provided while WASH partners are repairing damages of water points.
- Waste management and cleaning activities have been conducted in Mecufi Hospital by teams of volunteers.
- Construction of 50 communal latrines started on 3 IDP camps in Chiúre (Kuphe, Megaruma and Maringane), with construction of 115 latrines to commence in Metuge (Unidade IDP camp).
- A total of 8,300 people in Mecufi benefited from the distribution of 1,660 WASH family kits from the tripartite UN-managed Joint Response Programme (JRP).

Gaps and Constraints:

- Water trucking, though costly, is being used as an emergency measure to address critical needs, including WASH support in health facilities.
- The destruction of infrastructure, including latrines, has created a significant gap in access to safe sanitation, urgently requiring attention to prevent disease outbreaks.
- Intermittent mobile and internet connectivity is delaying coordination and information exchange among field partners.

CHALLENGES

While humanitarian partners are grappling with the impact of the cyclone, displacements continue to occur in the northern districts with 4,254 people – including 2,403 children and 1,047 women – forced to flee their homes in Miengueleua, Muidumbe district due to Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) attacks and fear of continued violence. The local population fled towards safer areas within Muidumbe and to adjacent districts of Macomia and Mocimboa da Praia, taking refuge in resettlement sites, temporary centers and host communities. Initial assessments by partners indicate the urgent need for emergency food, shelter, WASH and protection assistance.

The scale and scope of the cyclone's devastation have overwhelmed the capacities of humanitarian agencies that are relying on the already stretched existing resources for conflict response.

The ongoing cholera outbreak in Nampula and the risk of water-borne diseases may further complicate the emergency response to Cyclone Chido if health systems are not immediately restored and access to clean water

and sanitation services are limited. To date, 294 cases of cholera including 21 deaths have been confirmed in Nampula.

KEY MESSAGES

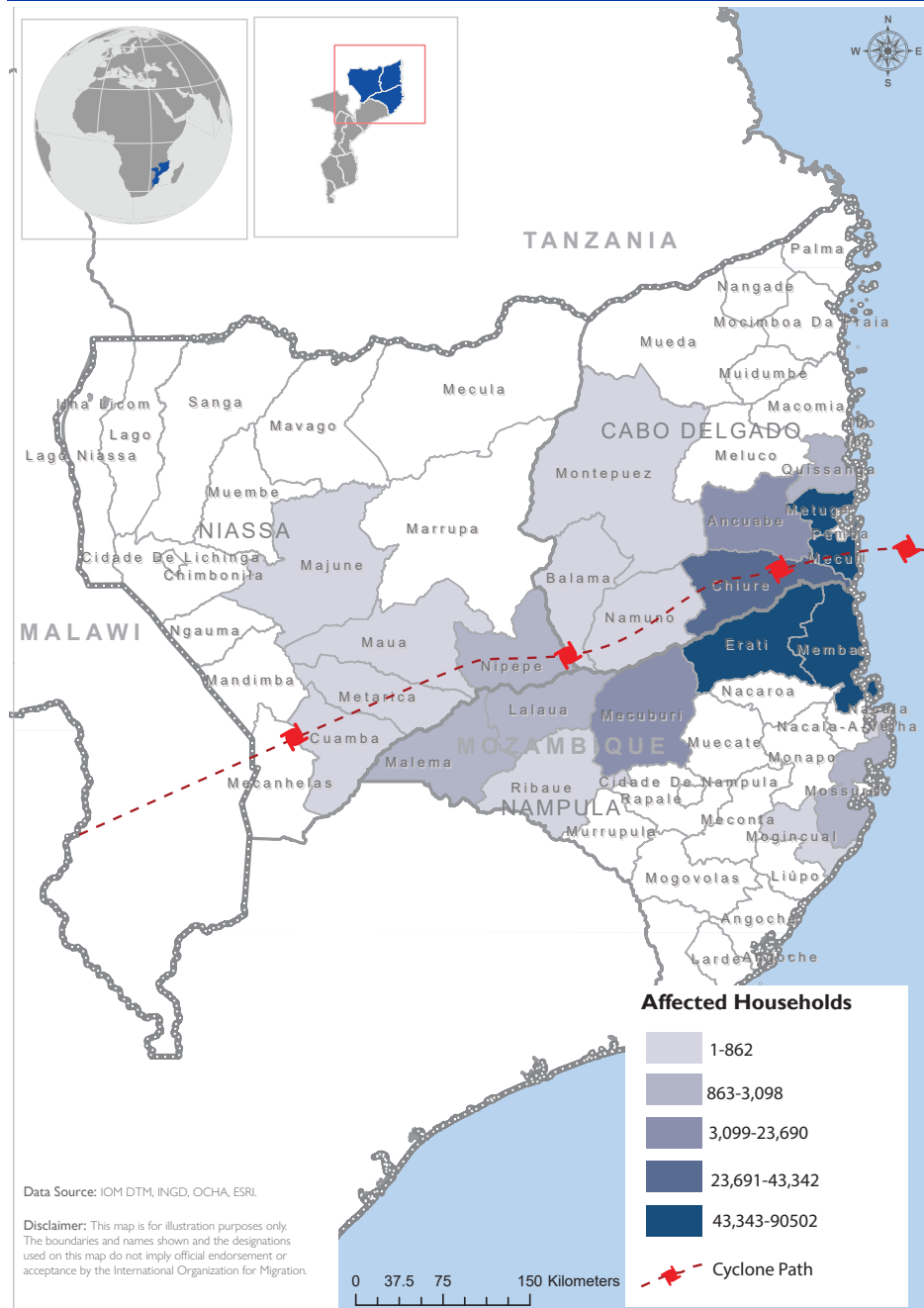
There is an urgent need to mobilize additional funding and resources towards the Cyclone Chido response. Additionally, resources are required to continue to respond to the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations under the [Mozambique Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025](#).

Continue to advocate with the Government the use of cash assistance or voucher system as the most effective response modality in the affected districts where markets are functioning.

For more information, please contact OCHA Mozambique:

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Belinda Gurd, Public Advocacy and Campaigns (*on surge deployment*), gurd@un.org, +31 062 523 2452



91K Estimated Affected Households

456K Estimated Affected Individuals

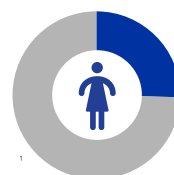
2.5K Estimated Displaced Individuals

Tropical Cyclone Chido made landfall in Mozambique on 15 December 2024, resulting in widespread humanitarian needs across Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa provinces. The cyclone's high-intensity winds and torrential rainfall caused extensive destruction to housing, livelihoods, and critical infrastructure, severely impacting community resilience and compounding existing vulnerabilities.

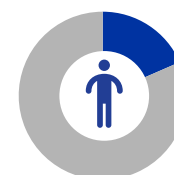
The Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) conducted by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in collaboration with Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) estimate that approximately 90,640 households (455,513 individuals) have been impacted. Among this population, approximately 72,882 individuals are estimated to have diverse disabilities, encompassing physical, cognitive, sensory, and psychosocial impairments. As of 30 December 2024, INGD data indicates that 32,379 houses sustained partial damage, while 72,160 have been completely destroyed, resulting in a total of 104,539 damaged shelters across the affected provinces.

Food security has emerged as the most critical immediate need, followed by urgent requirements in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and Shelter/Non-food items (NFI). Priority NFI needs include tarpaulins, mosquito nets, and mattresses. Joint multi-sectoral needs assessments, led by INGD in collaboration with humanitarian partners, are ongoing to continuously assess the evolving needs and living conditions of the affected populations.

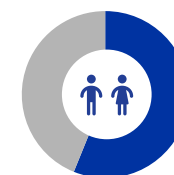
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES



Women
118,433
26%



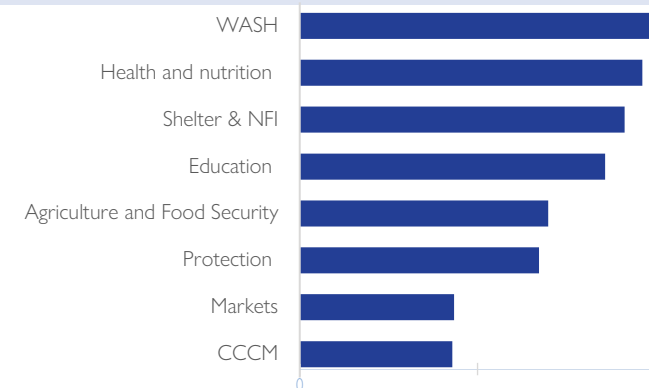
Men
81,992
18%



Children
255,088
56%

MOST URGENT NEEDS AND NFI NEEDS

To address the priority needs of the affected population, Key Informants were asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. The following graph presents this data, by aggregating the data for all assessed localities in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa and presenting an average "need" between 0 (not applicable) to 5 (very significant). For the sectoral needs of individual localities, please consult the IRA Dataset.



CABO DELGADO (Preliminary Findings)

In Cabo Delgado, the districts of Mecufi, Chiure, Pemba, Namuno, Montepuez, Metuge, Macomia, and Muidumbe have borne significant impacts from Tropical Cyclone Chido. An estimated 54,296 households representing 272,382 individuals have been affected. Damage assessments indicate that 47,007 houses were completely destroyed, with an additional 18,501 houses partially damaged. Mecufi district has been identified as the most severely impacted, with 99 per cent of housing structures completely destroyed. Metuge and Chiure districts also reported critical levels of impact, each with more than 10,000 households affected. Immediate needs in Cabo Delgado prioritize Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) interventions, followed by Health and Nutrition, Shelter, and Non-Food Items (NFI). The cyclone has exacerbated vulnerabilities within more than 10 resettlement sites hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs), further straining existing humanitarian support mechanisms. As of 30 December 2024, DTM assessed two accommodation centres, sheltering 561 households (2,458 individuals) in Cidade de Pemba and Chiure districts.

ACTIVE ACCOMODATION CENTRES ASSESSED

Instituto Industrial e
Comercial de Pemba



 **228**
Households

 **796**
Individuals



Women
218
27%



Men
215
27%



Children
363
46%

Escola Primaria
de Kuphé | Chiure



 **225**
Households

 **1,122**
Individuals



Women
327
29%

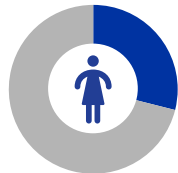


Men
366
33%

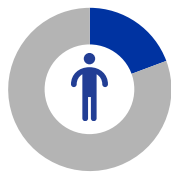


Children
429
38%

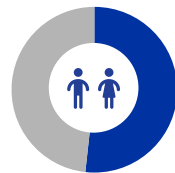
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION



Women
78,820
29%

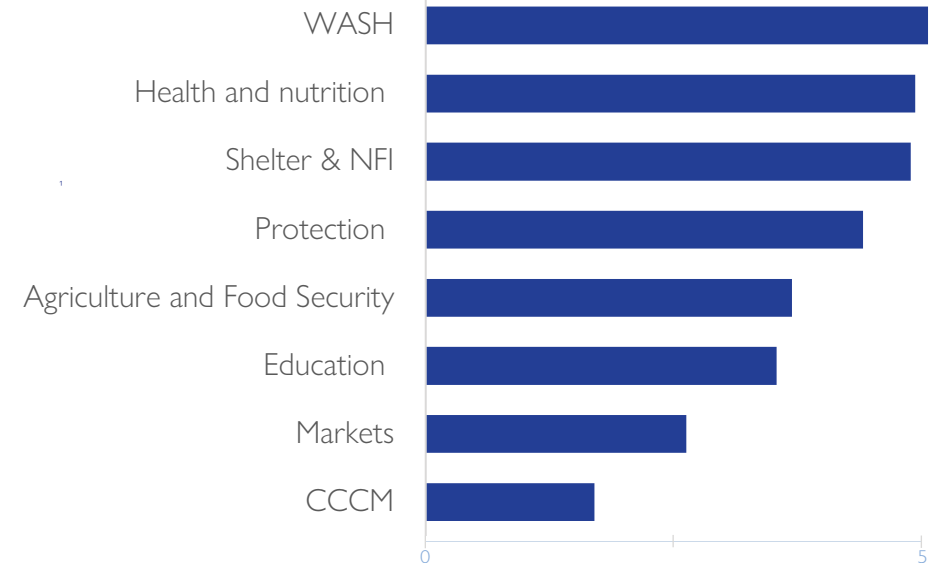


Men
52,613
19%

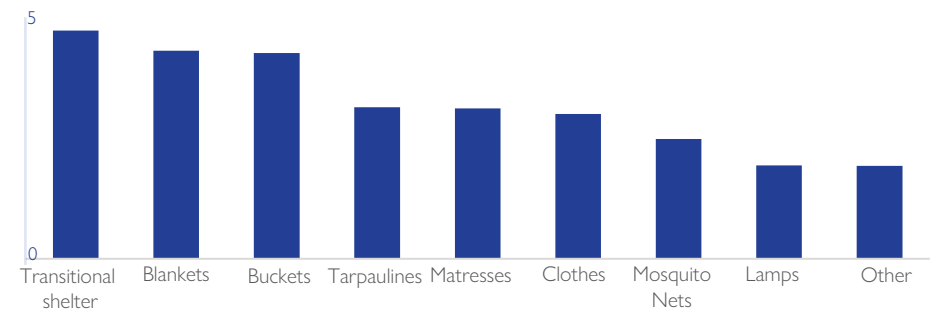


Children
140,949
52%

URGENT NEEDS



URGENT NFI NEEDS



DISTRICT LEVEL (Preliminary Findings)

District	Total number of Households affected	Total number of individuals affected	No. of Women (female individuals above the age of 18)	No. of Men (Male individuals above the age of 18)	No. of Children (Individuals less than 18 years old)
Ancuabe	4,738	23,690	7,107	4,738	11,845
Balama	186	862	258	172	432
Chiure	8,023	40,114	12,034	8,022	20,058
Cidade De Pemba	8,459	43,342	12,997	8,665	21,680
Mecufi	15,200	76,000	22,800	15,200	38,000
Metuge	16,890	84,540	22,473	15,050	47,017
Montepuez	110	383	115	76	192
Namuno	139	695	209	139	347
Quissanga	551	2,756	827	551	1,378
Total	54,296	272,382	78,820	52,613	140,949

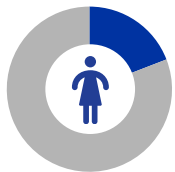
Damages to Infrastructure by District

District	No. of houses fully damaged	No. of houses partially damaged	No. of health facilities fully damaged	No. of health facilities partially damaged	No. of schools fully damaged	No. of schools partially damaged	No. of electric poles damaged
Ancuabe	3,763	975	0	1	-	0	-
Balama	74	389	0	1	-	1	-
Chiure	4,614	3,407	0	-	-	0	-
Cidade De Pemba	6,700	12,698	0	-	-	0	-
Mecufi	15,200	-	0	-	-	6	-
Metuge	16,171	719	0	4	2	33	20
Montepuez	43	70	0	-	-	0	-
Namuno	58	51	0	2	-	8	15
Quissanga	384	192	0	-	-	0	-
Grand Total	47,007	18,501	-	8	2	48	35

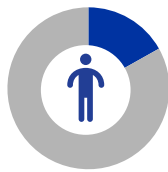
NAMPULA (Preliminary Findings)

In Nampula Province, Memba and Erati districts have been identified as the most severely impacted by Tropical Cyclone Chido. As of 30 December 2024, 18,007 households comprising 90,502 individuals were directly affected in Memba district alone. Province-wide, the cyclone has impacted a total of 35,500 households (179,173 individuals). The Incident Rapid Assessment, conducted by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in collaboration with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD), highlights children as the largest demographic group among the affected population, constituting 64 per cent, while women represent 19 per cent and men, 17 per cent. Immediate humanitarian needs in Nampula Province are centered on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), followed by Education, Health and Nutrition, Shelter, and Non-Food Items (NFI). Priority NFIs include tarpaulins, mosquito nets, buckets, and clothing. While Memba and Erati bear the brunt of the devastation, districts such as Mecuburi, Mongicual, Nacala Porto, and Lalaua are also significantly affected and require urgent support to address critical needs and stabilize the affected populations.

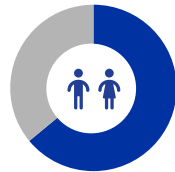
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES



Women
21%
38,489

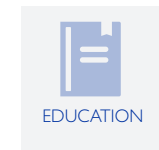
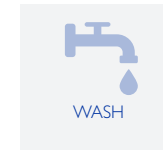


Men
18%
31,982



Children
61%
108,702

URGENT NEEDS



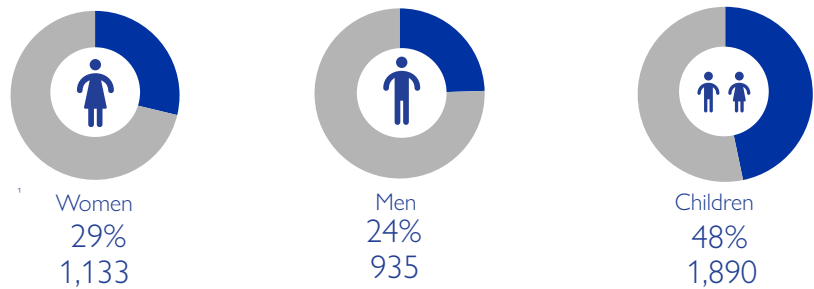
DISTRICT LEVEL (Preliminary Findings)

District	Total number of Households affected	Total number of Individuals affected	No. of Women (female individuals above the age of 18)	No. of Men (Male individuals above the age of 18)	No. of Children (Individuals less than 18 years old)	Partially Destroyed Houses	Completely Destroyed Houses
Memba	18,007	90,502	17,740	15,281	57,481	9,067	9,511
Erati	14,019	70,095	16,557	13,058	40,480	947	13,072
Mecuburi	2,274	12,561	2,304	1,861	8,396	2,862	1,891
Lalaua	414	2,086	489	273	1,324	378	36
Mussoril	408	2,040	674	895	471	-	20
Malema	327	1,627	670	570	387	209	118
Nacala Porto	28	140	29	21	90	12	16
Ribaue	18	90	20	15	55	12	6
Mongicual	5	32	6	8	18	5	-
Total	35,500	179,173	38,489	31,982	108,702	13,492	24,670

NIASSA (Preliminary Findings)

As of 30 December 2024, the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) of Mozambique reports that 844 households, encompassing 3,958 individuals, have been directly impacted by Tropical Cyclone Chido in Niassa Province. Preliminary assessments indicate that 386 houses have been partially damaged, while 483 houses have been completely destroyed, bringing the total number of damaged shelters to 869. Critical needs for the affected population in Niassa Province include Food Security, Shelter, and Non-Food Items (NFI). Priority NFIs identified include tarpaulins, mosquito nets, clothing, and buckets. Among the affected districts, Nipepe, Metarica, and Maua have been identified as the most severely impacted, while Lago, Cuamba, Majune, and Mandimba districts have also experienced notable damage. Immediate humanitarian interventions are required to address the urgent needs and support recovery efforts in these areas.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES



URGENT NEEDS



DISTRICT LEVEL (Preliminary Findings)

District	Total number of Households affected	Total number of Individuals affected	No. of Women (female individuals above the age of 18)	No. of Men (Male individuals above the age of 18)	No. of Children (Individuals less than 18 years old)	Partially Destroyed Houses	Completely Destroyed Houses
Nipepe	626	3,098	852	650	1,596	346	285
Metarica	84	348	92	84	172	48	55
Maua	94	422	163	177	82	79	15
Cuamba	28	46	16	11	19	-	29
Majune	12	44	10	13	21	10	2
Total	844	3,958	1,133	935	1,890	483	386

METHODOLOGY

The DTM Incident Rapid Assessment (IRA), conducted in collaboration with the Government of Mozambique, facilitates preliminary data collection and provides critical insights, including demographic disaggregations. The findings in this report are derived from a combination of secondary data analysis from government sources and primary data collection through ongoing IRAs in cyclone-affected districts. Primary data is collected using Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and direct household observations. In instances where key informants are unable to provide detailed or disaggregated data on the affected population, enumerators conduct in-depth household-level assessments to capture the cyclone's impact and gather demographic information. Disability prevalence (16%) is calculated as the number of persons with disabilities divided by the total affected population. For more see WHO Global report on Health Enquiry for Persons with Disabilities (2022). It is essential to note that the data presented represents preliminary findings, with figures subject to revision as assessments progress. For further details, please refer to the dataset.



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Tropical Cyclone Chido
External Situation Report #2
21 December 2024



Highlights

- Tropical Cyclone Chido made landfall in Mecufi, Cabo Delgado, on 15 December.
- Over 380,000 people have been affected in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa, with 61,500 homes damaged or destroyed, 52 health units affected, and 250 schools and 1,126 classrooms impacted. The Ministry of Health reports 76 deaths and 768 injured. These figures keep growing as additional assessments are completed.
- WFP provided emergency food assistance to 500 families in Pemba within 24 hours of the cyclone.
- Humanitarian food distributions in Mecufi began on 17 December through the Joint Response Programme (JRP) with IOM and UNICEF. JRP distributions concluded on 20 December, while WFP will continue to provide assistance based on immediate needs and available stock.
- To present, 23,000 people have been assisted in Pemba, Mecufi, Metuge and Chiure, including through the Joint Response Plan by WFP, IOM and UNICEF.
- In Mogincual (Nampula), food was distributed to 70 individuals in temporary centres under INGD's Anticipatory Action activation with WFP support.
- UNHAS flights resumed on 18 December, following temporary suspension on 16 and 17 December.

Situation Update

- Category 4 Tropical Cyclone Chido made landfall in the district of Mecufi, Cabo Delgado province, in the morning of 15 December. At the time of landfall, the cyclone brought wind speeds of up to 180km/h, and wind gusts of up to 220km/h. Some areas registered more than 200 mm of rain within 24 hours.
- Districts most affected by the cyclone are Mecufi, Chiure, Metuge, Pemba, Namuno, Montepuez and Ancuabe in Cabo Delgado, and Memba, Nacaroa and Erati in Nampula province.
- As of 20 December, the Government estimates that over 380,000 people have been affected in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa, with 61,500 homes damaged or destroyed, 52 health units affected, and 250 schools and 1,126 classrooms impacted. The Ministry of Health reports 76 deaths and 768 injured.
- Access challenges persist, especially in Mecufi district, where blocked roads are restricting access to the most remote areas. Satellite assessments and a UN mission confirm extensive damage in Mecufi and southern Pemba.
- Pemba airport was closed following the landfall of the cyclone and re-opened on Monday 16 December. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) fleet was relocated to protect the assets, and the service was temporarily unavailable on 16 and 17 December. UNHAS services resumed on 18 December.
- WFP office in Pemba suffered moderate damages. The office remains operational. In Pemba town, trees and electrical poles collapsed all over the city. However, major roads remain open, and traffic is feasible in town. Full restoration of electrical power and telephone network in Pemba may take several days.

WFP response

- **Anticipatory Action:** The Anticipatory Action (AA) Plan for cyclones was activated and implementation began 72 hours before the cyclone's landfall. Activation was confirmed by the Government in two districts in Nampula province, Angoche and Mogincual. Early warning message dissemination and voluntary evacuation instructions started on 12 December, reaching over 20,158 people in the two activated districts and more than 400,000 people were reached in all other impacted districts through community radios. Food assistance in temporary accommodation centres was delivered by INGD with technical and financial support from WFP, under the AA framework. 70 individuals were assisted with anticipatory food assistance in Mogincual.
- **Emergency Response:**
- WFP is supporting the Government's response to Cyclone Chido. As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster (FSC), WFP is also coordinating with FSC partners to ensure that there are no gaps or overlaps in the assistance.
- For the next six months (December 2024 – May 2025), WFP Mozambique is facing an overall funding shortfall of US\$211.6 million (78 percent of total requirements). WFP is relying on available food stocks (from the Northern crisis response) located in Pemba and Nacala as its first line of response. WFP will engage with donor partners to replenish these stocks and seek new contributions to cover the additional cyclone requirements.
- WFP assistance started right after the cyclone:
 - On December 15, WFP started providing assistance to families in accommodation centres in Pemba.
 - On December 17, WFP started distributions of food assistance in Mecufi district, one of the most affected by the cyclone. Distributions also started in Chiure on December 19 and in Metuge district on December 20.
 - The basket being distributed that covers 100% of the energy requirements for a family for 7 days (12.5 kg of cereals, 6.25 kg of pulses and 2 litres of vegetable oil).
 - In total, over 23,000 people were already assisted in Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge, and Pemba, including through the Joint Response Programme (JRP) of WFP, UNICEF and IOM in Mecufi. Under JRP, beneficiaries receive food commodities from WFP, hygiene kits from UNICEF and shelter kits from IOM.
- **UN Humanitarian Air Service:** Anticipating the landfall of Cyclone Chido, UNHAS aircrafts were repositioned outside of Pemba for safety reasons. As a result, UNHAS flights were unavailable on 16 and 17 December; user organizations were informed accordingly. The destinations served by UNHAS that were affected by the cyclone include the districts of Mueda, Mocímbo de Praia, Ibo, Palma and Macomia. UNHAS services resumed on 18 December.
- **Procurement and logistics:** WFP undertook preparatory work to protect stocks and assets. Supply chain is on standby to deliver the assistance to beneficiaries in coordination with programme. WFP has deployed a SHERP, an amphibious vehicle, to Cabo Delgado where it will enable WFP and partners to serve affected populations in remote and hard to reach locations.
- **Assessments:** An UN Joint assessment in Chiure, Cabo Delgado, on 16 December revealed extensive destruction of homes and public infrastructure, significantly heightening the vulnerability of the district's population of over 370,000 people. Chiure district also hosts 36,000 IDPs.
 - **Shelters and NFIs:** Approximately 60 percent of houses lost their roofs, and 40 percent were entirely destroyed, including public buildings such as schools and administrative offices. Of the 14 planned centres, only four are active, all of which suffered severe damage, leaving families without proper shelter.
 - **Health:** 70 percent of healthcare workers are unable to work due to cyclone-related impacts, 98 percent of hospital infrastructure is operational, but services like radiology and surgery are non-functional due to generator failure. Shortages of medicine and surgical supplies are reported.
 - **Nutrition:** Cases of malnourished pregnant women were observed highlighting potential increases in child malnutrition.
 - **Education:** Of 142 schools, 23 remain closed as a result of the armed conflicts, and several were damaged by the cyclone.
 - **Protection:** Many individuals have lost civil documents, limiting access to essential services. In terms of mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS), only six psychologists are available for the district, despite high levels of distress among the population. Overcrowded shelters and a lack of gender-segregated spaces heighten the risks of gender-based violence.
- Preliminary assessments by IOM in Cabo Delgado's districts (Mecufi, Metuge, Chiure, Ancuabe, Pemba, Balama, Montepuez, and Namuno) reveal extensive impacts, with figures expected to rise as data collection expands across affected regions. As of 20 December 2024, the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) estimates that 380,147 individuals have been affected by the cyclone overall. Damage to shelters is severe, with 24,980 houses partially damaged and 61,561 destroyed.
- WFP ADAM Flood Impact Analysis: over 456,000 hectares inundated in the cyclone-affected provinces, including 28,000 hectares of croplands. The assessment confirmed that the flood extent was minimal compared to the destruction caused by the hurricane winds. According to the rain forecast for the next 7 days, very little or no rain is expected in the country.

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