



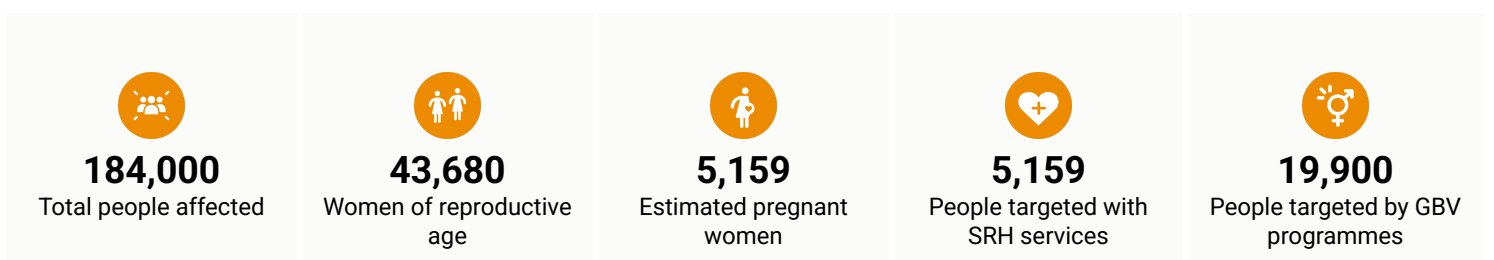
Flash Update #1

Tropical Cyclone Chido



Country:	Mozambique
Emergency type:	Climate - Natural Disaster
Start Date of Crisis:	Dec 15, 2024
Date Issued:	Dec 19, 2024
Covering Period:	Dec 15, 2024 to Dec 18, 2024
Contact Persons:	Lara Longle, longle@unfpa.org , Communications and External Relations Specialist

Key Figures



Highlights

- Tropical Cyclone Chido made landfall in Mozambique on 15 December, wreaking havoc mainly in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces in the north;
- It has left 45 people dead (37 in Cabo Delgado, 5 in Nampula and 3 in Niassa), 493 injured, and 184,000 people affected, according to the National Institute for Natural Disaster (INGD) as of 17 December;
- The risk of gender-based violence is heightened due to several factors, such as lack of lighting, lack of gender-sensitive WASH services, overcrowded displacement sites with limited privacy, and restricted access to essential services, including health, food, and shelter;

- Health facilities have also been affected, disrupting the provision of maternal healthcare and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services.

Situation Overview

- On 15 December, Tropical Cyclone Chido made landfall in the Mecufi District of Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique. Torrential rains exceeding 250 mm in 24 hours and strong winds up to 120 km/h, affected Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Tete, and northern Manica.
- Initial assessment by the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD), as of 18 December 2024, indicates that approximately 182,000 people have been affected by Cyclone Chido, with 45 fatalities and 319 injuries. These numbers are expected to rise as further assessments are conducted.
- The districts most affected are Mecufi, Pemba, Metuge, Ancuabe, Namuno, and Balama in Cabo Delgado, with extensive homes and public infrastructure destruction, including forty-eight health units. Nampula was also affected, where a Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MiRA) is ongoing until 21 December, covering the districts of Memba, Erati, Mecuburi, and Mossuril.

UNFPA Response

- In response, UNFPA and its partners are taking swift action. Mobile and temporary tents are being established to provide **immediate Health and Protection support** for women and girls;
- In coordination with GBV AoR partners, the prepositioned **20,000 dignity kits are being distributed** to ensure the hygiene and safety of disaster-impacted women and girls. Without access to culturally appropriate clothing and hygiene items, with restricted mobility of women and girls, their health and safety may be compromised;
- Thirty-five emergency tents have been prepositioned to serve as **temporary health facilities** where health infrastructure has been damaged, ensuring the continuity of services or functioning as women-friendly spaces. These spaces will provide psychosocial support, counselling, GBV services, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) awareness sessions, and more;
- The risks of GBV are exacerbated in the wake of natural disasters as many families have been displaced, losing their livelihoods and personal belongings. UNFPA is delivering urgent **GBV awareness and key messages** through community gatherings, updating GBV multisectoral referral mechanisms, and providing orientation to field-level GBV case workers and community members on CHIDO preparedness and response;
- UNFPA leads the **Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR) coordination**, an essential component of the humanitarian response, which ensures that from the earliest phases of a crisis, accessible and safe services are available to survivors and that response and mitigation mechanisms are put in place to reduce incidents of GBV. So far, the sub-cluster has over 18 national and international NGOs, the UN, and CSO working on GBV prevention and response. GBV AoR activated its preparedness and response plan to ensure timely and appropriate GBV assistance to vulnerable women and girls in cyclone-affected districts.