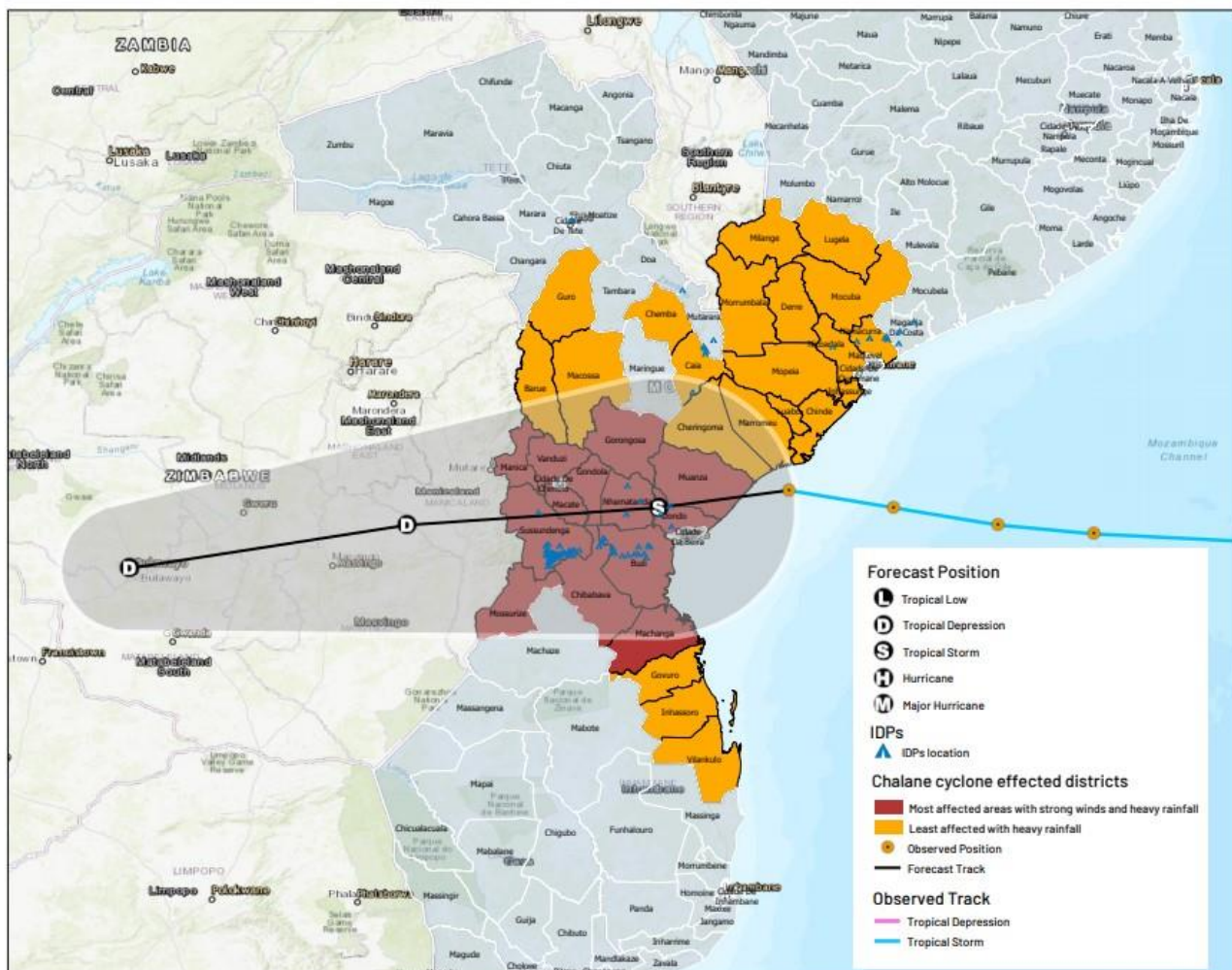


MOZAMBIQUE TROPICAL STORM CHALANE RESPONSE

Mozambique: Tropical Storm Chalane Response

As at 30 Dec 2020



Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia Direcção de Análise e Previsão de Tempo Departamento de Análise e Previsão de Tempo

HIGHLIGHTS

- Tropical Storm 'Chalane' made landfall in central Mozambique around 3 AM on 30 December with an approaching speed of 60 knots (111 km/hrs). The National Institute of Meteorology of Mozambique (INAM) graded the storm as *Severe*.
- Chalane hit Sofala and Manica Provinces, already heavily affected by Cyclone Idai (March 2019), considered one of the worst tropical cyclones to hit Africa. The weather system could subsequently move towards Zimbabwe and Botswana.
- Affected locations include resettlement sites where some 90,000 IDPs displaced by Cyclone Idai continue to live, many of them in tents and semi-permanent structures that have been either destroyed or damaged by Chalane.
- These damaged resettlement sites include Mandruzi, Estaquinha, Mutua, Savene and Metuchira. A number of latrines have also been impacted in IDP resettlement sites of Ndedja, Mutua and Savana.

●●●● PROTECTION CONCERNS FOR IDP POPULATIONS

- **GBV:** Throughout 2020, UNFPA was already reporting increasing vulnerability of women and girls to GBV and a rising number of GBV cases in resettlement sites due to COVID-19. There is concern that the socio-economic impact of Chalane in Sofala will exacerbate this further.
- **MHPSS:** Following the devastating impact and displacement of Cyclone Idai in 2019, protection partners noted an increase in anxiety among local and displaced populations as people fear a repeat of the impacts of Idai.
- **Multi-layered emergencies:** Mozambique already faces a multi-layered displacement crisis with nearly 530,000 people displaced due to the conflict in Cabo Delgado.
- **Child Protection:** COVID-19 has intensified child protection incidents, including domestic violence against children. With Chalane, these could potentially exacerbate. Child Protection Actors (including local NGOs, UNICEF, Save the Children, World Vision, Plan International and others) are mobilized in order to swiftly identify any separated and unaccompanied minors.

●●●● SITUATION OVERVIEW

Potential impact: Assessments are under way to assess the impact of Chalane. Early evidence indicates the damage and destruction is not as severe as Cyclone Idai.

Rainy seasons: The rainy season started in October but intensifies at this time of the year. The situation could be worrying for those who have had their roofs blown away.

Evacuations: By 29 December, some 814 temporary accommodation centres have been prepared to shelter people who are being evacuated from areas of greatest danger.

Most hit area: The rains that resulted from Chalane's trajectory affected the areas of Muanza, Dondo, Buzi and Nhamatanda. Protection partners are hoping to have more information on the impact there, especially in IDP sites where vulnerabilities are very high. Winds and flooding have been reported in the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Inhambane. The storm passed through Nhamatanda District in Sofala Province, then Gondola District in Manica Province, subsequently affecting Macate and Sussudenga districts, before entering Zimbabwe.

Impact on Beira: Beira is a port city that has been closed for navigation and trucks from 29 - 31 December. Mozambican Airlines (LAM) have cancelled several flights on 29 December arriving to or departing from Tete, Quelimane, Beira, Nampula and Chimoio. However, the city of Beira has not suffered from significant damage in the central part of the city as residents (mostly residing in commercial buildings and houses) were able to shield windows with wood panels in addition to sandbags (this was not the case during Cyclone Idai).

●●●● RESPONSE

The National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and humanitarian partners are evaluating the impact of Chalane. For this purpose, the authorities have put in place Provincial Emergency Operations Centres undertaking rapid damage and needs assessments in the affected areas, with the support of humanitarian partners, Government and humanitarian partners in Mozambique pre-positioned emergency personnel and supplies ahead of the storm's arrival and will use these for rapid response. According to preliminary data shared by INGC, some 602 families and 3,010 people have been affected; eleven injured (ten in Nhamatanda and one in Beira) and one death in the Muanza district. The INGC also reported eight schools partially destroyed, ten houses destroyed and 272 tents in the resettlement centers destroyed (170 in Buzi and 102 Nhamatanda). Out of twelve transit centres in the city of Beira, ten have been deactivated and two are in the process of being de-activated.

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