



A house in Mecufi destroyed by Cyclone Chido. ©IOM 2024/Begum Basaran

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Tropical Cyclone Chido made landfall in northern Mozambique on 15 December 2024, impacting Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces. The cyclone brought torrential rains of 250 mm within 24 hours, accompanied by winds gust reaching up to 260 km/h. According to the National Institute for Natural Disaster (INGD), a total of 380,000 individuals (76,100 households) are estimated to be affected by the cyclone. Over 88,670 houses were completely or partially destroyed. Shelter, non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) kits and food are identified as being the most urgent needs for the affected population across affected provinces. Cabo Delgado province has been affected by conflict since 2017, and those districts affected by the cyclone are already suffering with multiple displacement due to the sporadic attacks/ conflicts. There are pre-existing vulnerabilities in the affected provinces not only due to the conflict but also due to the ongoing acute food insecurity with some location reporting IPC 4. The rainy season in northern Mozambique has just started which may come with flooding of the areas and will continue until April 2025. With the above compounding factors, the response to support the affected households and communities is required urgently in order to foster their recovery and withstand further deterioration of the situation. IOM jointly coordinates with INDG, OCHA and the rest of the inter-agency efforts for an immediate response to those affected populations. Through this flash appeal, IOM seeks to mobilize USD 12,159,000 million over the next 6 months to assist 240,000 affected populations in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa. IOM's ask is fully coordinated with the relevant clusters and it is part of the recent published inter-agency Flash Appeal for Tropical Cyclone Chido. IOM is participating in the ongoing Multi-cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment being conducted.

IOM APPEAL

USD 12,159,000

(December 2024 – June 2025)



Shelter and Non-Food Items
Individuals Targeted: 125,000

\$5,339,000



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)
Individuals Targeted: 158,483

\$4,000,000



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
Individuals Targeted: 380,000

\$500,000



Health
Individuals Targeted: 40,000

\$1,000,000



Protection/MHPSS
Individuals Targeted: 45,000

\$500,000



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
Individuals Targeted: 30,000

\$750,000



Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
Individuals Targeted: 240,000

\$70,000

TOTAL: USD 12,159,000

Individuals targeted: 240,000

ONGOING PROGRESS AND THE NEED FOR SCALE-UP

IOM has already implemented key interventions to address immediate needs and lay the groundwork for a scaled-up response. Achievements to date include:

- Shelter and NFIs: Distributed early recovery kits, including tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and blankets, to 1,000 households in Chiure and 1,660 households in Mecufi, in coordination with the World Food Programme and UNICEF. Additionally, technical training on safer shelter reconstruction methods has begun.
- Health: Mobile medical teams conducted approximately 2,000 consultations in Chiure, Metuge, and Pemba, referring cases to nearby healthcare facilities. Health promotion campaigns have reached nearly 4,000 individuals, focusing on cholera, Mpox, HIV, and tuberculosis prevention.
- WASH: Distributed 250 WASH kits in accommodation centers in Pemba and organized hygiene promotion sessions to mitigate cholera risks. Cleaning campaigns and water purifier distributions have improved living conditions in affected areas.
- Protection and MHPSS: Provided psychological first aid to 3,556 individuals and conducted awareness sessions on GBV and PSEA, reaching 926 individuals in Pemba, Metuge, Ancuabe, and Chiure. Ongoing assessments aim to identify and address vulnerabilities, including among unaccompanied children and persons with disabilities.
- PSEA Coordination: Deployed PSEA teams to train humanitarian workers and raise awareness among affected populations about reporting mechanisms and available care services.

These actions demonstrate IOM's capacity to deliver timely and effective assistance while highlighting the urgent need for additional resources to scale up operations and meet the growing needs of affected populations. IOM, in coordination with INGD, OCHA, and inter-agency partners, seeks to mobilize USD 12.16 million over six months to assist 240,000 individuals in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa provinces. IOM's activities are aligned with the inter-agency Flash Appeal for Tropical Cyclone Chido.

SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

Tropical Cyclone Chido caused damage in districts of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa by partially or totally destroying 88,670 shelters, including those of vulnerable groups such as child-headed, single-headed households and elderly people. IOM has extensive capacity in the country to support the affected populations. As the Shelter Cluster lead in the Northern Provinces, IOM manages the Emergency Shelter and NFI Common pipeline and provides critical shelter and household items to its partners to enable them to rapidly respond to life-saving needs. Thereby, also promoting sector's capacities to respond. Since August 2021, Emergency Shelter and NFI pipeline has support over 130,000 families through 11 partners across 6 provinces in response to needs arising from conflict related displacement in the Northern Provinces as well as the Southern and Central Provinces that are recurrently affected by floods and cyclones. Through Shelter/NFIs, IOM will assist a total of 25,000 households prioritized on their vulnerability, including displaced families, households headed by women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and those with limited access to basic services, ensuring that assistance reaches those most in need. As a second phase response, in coordination with the government authorities, Shelter/NFI Cluster and partners, IOM plans to provide support for affected population through the construction of Emergency Shelters using locally available materials, engaging the community to participate including women, and technical training and distribution of roof kits in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces. To enhance resilience, these efforts will be accompanied by capacity-building initiatives that equip communities with technical skills and promote disaster risk reduction measures in shelter construction, enabling them to build back stronger and better prepared for future risks. Key activities include: Distribution of Emergency Shelter/NFI kits (tarpaulin, kitchen set, blankets, mosquito net, sleeping mats, NFI bags) including through Shelter/NFI Cluster Pipeline partners. Construction of Emergency Shelters along with technical training for beneficiaries, local artisans and partners.

Funding required

\$5,339,000

Individuals Targeted

125,000

The CCCM will implement activities focused on creating safe and inclusive environments for affected communities. This involves supporting the government's humanitarian response through site care and maintenance, establishing information desks, and ensuring meaningful participation of women and persons with disabilities in decision-making. By providing access to vital information, facilitating referrals, and coordinating services, IOM will enhance the safety, dignity, and living conditions of displaced populations while actively involving them in the response through community consultations and effective complaints and feedback mechanisms. Main activities include: Provision of community engagement support in site settings and human settlements to ensure effective consultation with host communities and IDPs during the establishment of new sites. Information dissemination and awareness raising to disaster-prone communities and support to national authority to establish safe locations for IDP movement during emergencies, including evacuation plans. Site planning and reconfiguration, including plot demarcation, site clearing, rehabilitation and/or construction of community centers, among other care and maintenance improvements in compliance with minimum humanitarian standards. Deployment of site management teams to manage accommodation centers and locations hosting displaced communities. Coordination and monitoring of partners and service providers by collecting, analyzing, and sharing site data to identify gaps and needs in displacement sites, followed by advocacy for appropriate intervention.

Funding required
\$4,000,000

Individuals Targeted
158,483

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10** **DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)**

In Early Response to Tropical Cyclone Chido, DTM is carrying out population counts and rapid needs assessments in cyclone-affected areas using key informant interviews (KIIs) and household surveys to identify impacted populations and their immediate needs. Through DTM, IOM will deliver critical data analysis to support the government and partners in evidence-based programming. DTM is committed to integrating cyclone-affected areas into its quarterly IDP monitoring rounds to ensure continuous tracking of mobility dynamics, alongside post-distribution monitoring and verifications. During the next six months, DTM will conduct Mobility Tracking Assessments, Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments, Daily Movement Tracking through Event Tracking Tool, Multi-Sectoral needs assessments and Solutions Mobility Index surveys with the aim to keep the humanitarian community informed on the situation of cyclone affected population. In addition, capacity building workshops for the local leaders and community-based data collectors on data managed, durable solutions indicators and data collection technics will be conducted to capacitate the first responders.

Funding required
\$500,000

Individuals Targeted
380,000



IOM provides shelter and non-food item kits to families as part of its emergency response. ©IOM 2024/Begum Basaran

Access to health services remains a critical concern in Mozambique due to the impact of the storm and the potential for water related/ water born diseases: cholera outbreaks. IOM is actively involved in the health cluster, serving as the health focal point in Niassa province, where no other partners are present. Additionally, IOM co-leads the nutrition cluster with UNICEF and the TWG on HIV with the WFP and UNAIDS. Furthermore, IOM collaborates with the WHO for community surveillance efforts. The IOM health team has established a substantial presence on the ground, particularly in the affected provinces. Their activities include conducting community surveillance, preventing waterborne diseases, managing various health cases, and identifying distress and trauma cases for referral. The TB and HIV programme ensures continuity of care through intensive case finding, refill to those who lost their medication, issuing new patient cards if lost, and linking patients to necessary services. IOM's integrated approach, which encompasses health, WASH, shelter, and MHPSS, and CCCM, ensures an efficient and comprehensive response. IOM is on ground supporting the following activities: Access to primary health care services and mobile outreach: Support the local health authorities to monitor the situation in sites and operate mobile outreach teams (mobile brigades) to ensure access to primary health care services in underserved resettlement sites, displacement locations and affected communities. Procurement and distribution of medicine and other medical supplies to replenish what was lost during cyclone. Identify and ensure continuation of treatment of patients with chronic conditions such as Hypertension, Diabetes, HIV/TB, non-communicable diseases, pregnant and lactating women and young children. Rehabilitate and install temporary health posts, including safe spaces for women and girls. Health education and community-based surveillance for disease prevention and sensitization regarding cholera. Capacity building trainings for health workers and community health workers on priority disease outbreak prevention and management.

Funding required

\$1,000,000

Individuals Targeted

40,000



Damaged Health Facilities Mecufi. ©IOM 2024/Begum Basaran



PROTECTION/MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

The majority of those affected by Cyclone Chido, in particular in existing resettlement sites, are women and children, many of whom have already been affected by previous disasters and violence. Wide-spread protection risks among the different groups require specific and sustained attention, in particular in hard-to-reach areas. IOM plans to expand its current programming through the following critical components: Protection monitoring and referrals: Ensure that standards are met and vulnerable groups, such as women with children, elderly and persons with disabilities have equal and barrier-free access to all humanitarian assistance and services, including the reinstatement of documentation, and that people in need of specialized assistance are identified and referred, including victims of GBV and TIP; Capacity strengthening: Deploy emergency protection teams and provide support to community-based protection structures, including protection focal points on sites, for information sharing in an accessible age and gender sensitive way and systematic strengthening of referral pathways; Awareness and sensitization: Disseminate Gender Based Violence (GBV) Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Linha Verde messaging and information on accessing safe and confidential referral pathways; Protection assistance: Provide individual protection assistance and referral to specialized services provided by the government and humanitarian partners for the most vulnerable cases; and Mental Health and Psychosocial services: Provide psychological First Aid, focused community-based MHPSS and psychosocial mobile teams to ensure access to focused psychosocial support and referral to specialized support.

Funding required

\$500,000

Individuals Targeted

45,000



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

The situation in many districts has become critical with super infrastructures collapsing, including sanitation facilities creating a health risk in affected communities. This risk will be also increased with the rainy season about to commence which usually brings cholera outbreaks and other water related diseases in the area affected by the cyclone. There is a vital need of access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities to prevent and reduce disease transmission routes between the communities to avoid possible outbreaks on time. IOM's planned response in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) will focus on the prevention of water related diseases and prioritize supporting the city of Pemba and other districts with sufficient and equitable access of safe water for drinking and domestic purposes. In addition, IOM aims at increasing availability of appropriate and accessible sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices. This will include: Supporting the rehabilitation of damaged sanitation facilities and water points in communities, IDP sites and accommodation centers; Support areas with limited access to safe water with water trucking, including accommodation and health centers and schools; Distributing critical WASH supplies (hygiene kits with buckets, water purifiers and hygiene items, and cleaning kits for accommodation centers); and conducting hygiene promotion and solid waste cleaning campaigns through local implementing partner to improve people hygiene behaviors and site conditions. The cleaning campaign will support affected families with extra income.

Funding required

\$750,000

Individuals Targeted

30,000



PREVENTION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA)

In emergency situations, the risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) is heightened due to increased vulnerability of affected populations, gender inequality and power imbalance. Protecting the affected populations from SEA is crucial to uphold their dignity and rights and ensure the integrity of humanitarian efforts. By addressing SEA, further harm of the affected populations can be prevented, trust within communities can be built, and safer and more effective response to emergencies is promoted. In coordination with IOM programs and the PSEA network, the main PSEA activities include capacity building through trainings and refresher sessions for IOM staff, implementing partners, and other humanitarian workers. These efforts also focus on raising community awareness on PSEA and printing IEC materials. Additionally, there is a contribution to Linha Verde, along with conducting SEA risk assessments and monitoring the integration of PSEA in interventions. Coordination with INGD ensures the dissemination of the Code of Conduct to government staff and community leaders involved in the response.

Funding required

\$70,000

Individuals Targeted

240,000

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

IOM prioritizes protection in its Cyclone Chido response by addressing violence, discrimination, abuse, and exploitation faced by displaced populations and host communities. Protection principles, including PSEA, GBV risk mitigation, child safeguarding, and disability inclusion, are integrated to ensure safety, dignity, and non-discriminatory aid. Coordination with the Protection sector and sub-sectors remains essential.

Accountability to affected populations (AAP) is central, with mechanisms like hotlines, face-to-face interactions, and IEC materials enabling two-way communication. Communities participate in decision-making, access services, and provide feedback through the Dialogue, Information, and Participation System (DIPS). Feedback informs learning and program improvement.

IOM ensures **conflict sensitivity** in its crisis response, adopting risk-sensitive, rights-based approaches to reduce risks and promote inclusivity, gender equality, and youth engagement. This aligns with humanitarian principles, ensuring transparency and sustainability.

Strong **risk management** is integrated through continuous monitoring, risk registers, and commodity tracking. Verification, third-party monitoring, and feedback tools maintain compliance and operational efficiency, ensuring aid reaches beneficiaries.

IOM's **localization framework (Area-Based Approach)** emphasizes partnerships, capacity building, and local actor participation. By collaborating with government entities and aligning with national priorities, IOM supports sustainable, locally led systems. This area-based approach fosters inclusive, community-driven solutions while maintaining the duty of care and managing risks effectively.

COORDINATION

Since the 1990s, IOM has collaborated with the Government of Mozambique to address human mobility challenges. As a member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), IOM actively participates in technical coordination and working groups. IOM leads the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and co-leads the Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) Cluster at the national level and at sub-national level in northern provinces. IOM also contributes to other key clusters such as Protection, WASH, and Health, and coordinates closely with national and local government entities, including the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD). In 2024, IOM supported the Government of Mozambique to establish a national Migration Management Steering Committee to institute a whole of government approach to migration governance through a government led inter-agency coordination platform to bring policy coherence and ultimately joint long-term action on migration, this coordination structure features technical working groups on Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), Immigration and Border Governance (IBG), Migration and Health, and Labour Mobility. IOM supports the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022–2026 by aligning its expertise in migration governance, data-driven programming, and leadership with national priorities and global goals. IOM enhances evidence-based decision-making through platforms like the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and UNINFO, contributing to sustainable development and humanitarian solutions.

IOM co-chairs the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network in Cabo Delgado, promoting safer programs and legal support for victims. It also co-leads the Solutions Working Group (SWG), advancing initiatives under the UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. By leading the Data for Solutions Workstream, IOM fosters collaboration between UN agencies and government institutions to improve data coordination and identify context-specific indicators for durable solutions.

Additionally, IOM collaborates with civil society organizations and private-sector partners. Notably, a coordinated internship program with the private sector enhances youth socioeconomic resilience in conflict-affected areas by providing job opportunities, fostering community contribution, and building confidence among participants.

IOM CAPACITY

Since 1994, IOM has been active in Mozambique, responding to various crises. To support these efforts, IOM has established three field sub-offices in Pemba (Cabo Delgado Province), Nampula City (Nampula Province), and Beira (Sofala Province) in addition to the Maputo country office. Currently, IOM's response capabilities extend to eight affected provinces through various complementary interventions. These include mobility tracking using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), as well as programmes focused on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, protection, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), shelter and settlements, immigration and border governance, peacebuilding, and community resilience. IOM leads/co-leads National and sub-national CCCM and Shelter/NFI clusters. Notably, 50 per cent of IOM Mozambique's overall staff and workforce are based in Pemba, highlighting a strong footprint and capacity to implement an expanding programme portfolio in Northern Mozambique.

IOM acknowledges the significance of integrating humanitarian, development, and peace initiatives in crisis situations. The Organization actively works to operationalize the humanitarian-development-peace nexus HDPN or Triple Nexus in Mozambique. Furthermore, IOM integrates conflict sensitivity into its programming by conducting thorough context analyses and stakeholder consultations, ensuring that interventions not only address the immediate needs of affected populations but also promote social cohesion and mitigate the risk of renewed tensions, thereby effectively mainstreaming its nexus approach. IOM aims to leverage its expertise and advantages within each of these areas to alleviate vulnerability, address critical needs, enhance resilience, tackle the root causes of crises, and support sustainable long-term solutions.

A participatory and community-based approach underpins all of IOM's programmes, taking into account the diverse needs, aspirations, concerns, and capabilities of the individuals and communities served. This approach emphasizes recognizing and integrating the skills, capacities, and resources of affected populations as essential components in achieving solutions and fostering resilience. In response to cyclone IDAI, in collaboration with the Government of Mozambique and other partners (including United Nations agencies), IOM is implementing a resilient housing reconstruction project incorporating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures to support the recovery of 6,682 families whose homes were fully or partially destroyed by Cyclone IDAI in 2019. This comprehensive response includes community mobilization of beneficiaries, environmental and social assessments, training of local artisans, and the implementation of two resilient construction models—roof repair and core housing—tailored to the specific cyclone-related damage to each home. Upon completion, the project is expected to benefit 33,410 people.

By combining direct implementation with strategic partnerships with local and international organizations, IOM maintains a substantial operational presence and capacity on the ground, enabling it to promote a rights-based, people-centred approach across its programmes.

IOM's strength lies in its field presence and community engagement. IOM has developed and updated a Community-Based Planning (CBP) approach throughout regions where community members take a leadership role to assess the situation and come up with solutions. This approach is supported by conflict analysis, gender analysis, and other in-depth socioeconomic research by IOM and with partner agencies.



Nanci, has lived her entire life in Mecufi. When cyclone struck, she lost everything – her home, her belongings, and her sense of safety. ***“I spent the whole time curled up next to a tree, sure I wouldn’t survive. We never had storms like this before. The weather is different now – it feels like it’s fighting back.”***

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