

LESSONS LEARNED FROM RESPONDING TO THE CHIDO HURRICANE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN: EXPERIENCE AT THE TERRITORIAL SCALE, CABO DELGADO - MOZAMBIQUE

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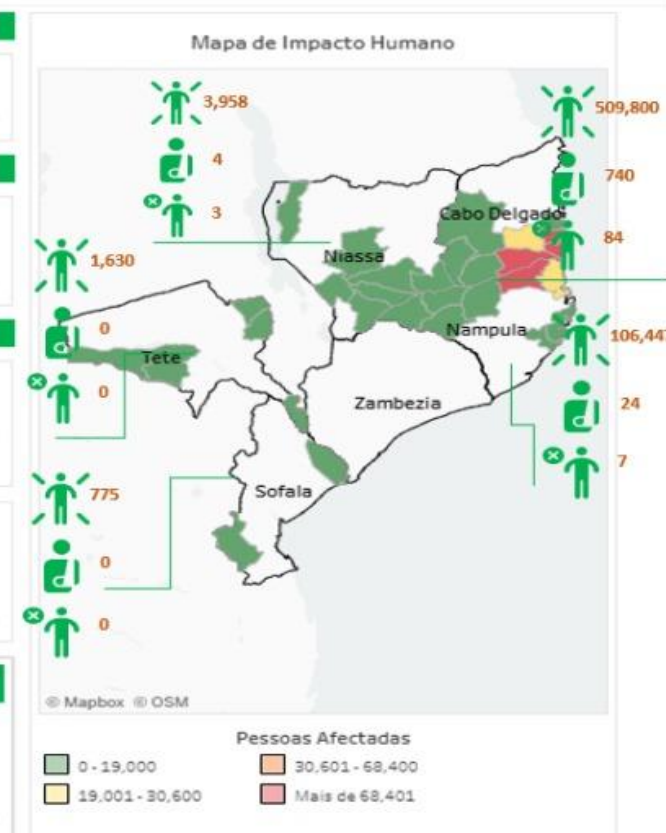
INTRODUCTION

IMPACTOS DO CICLONE TROPICAL "CHIDO" (Dados Preliminares até 18 horas do Dia 21/12/2024)



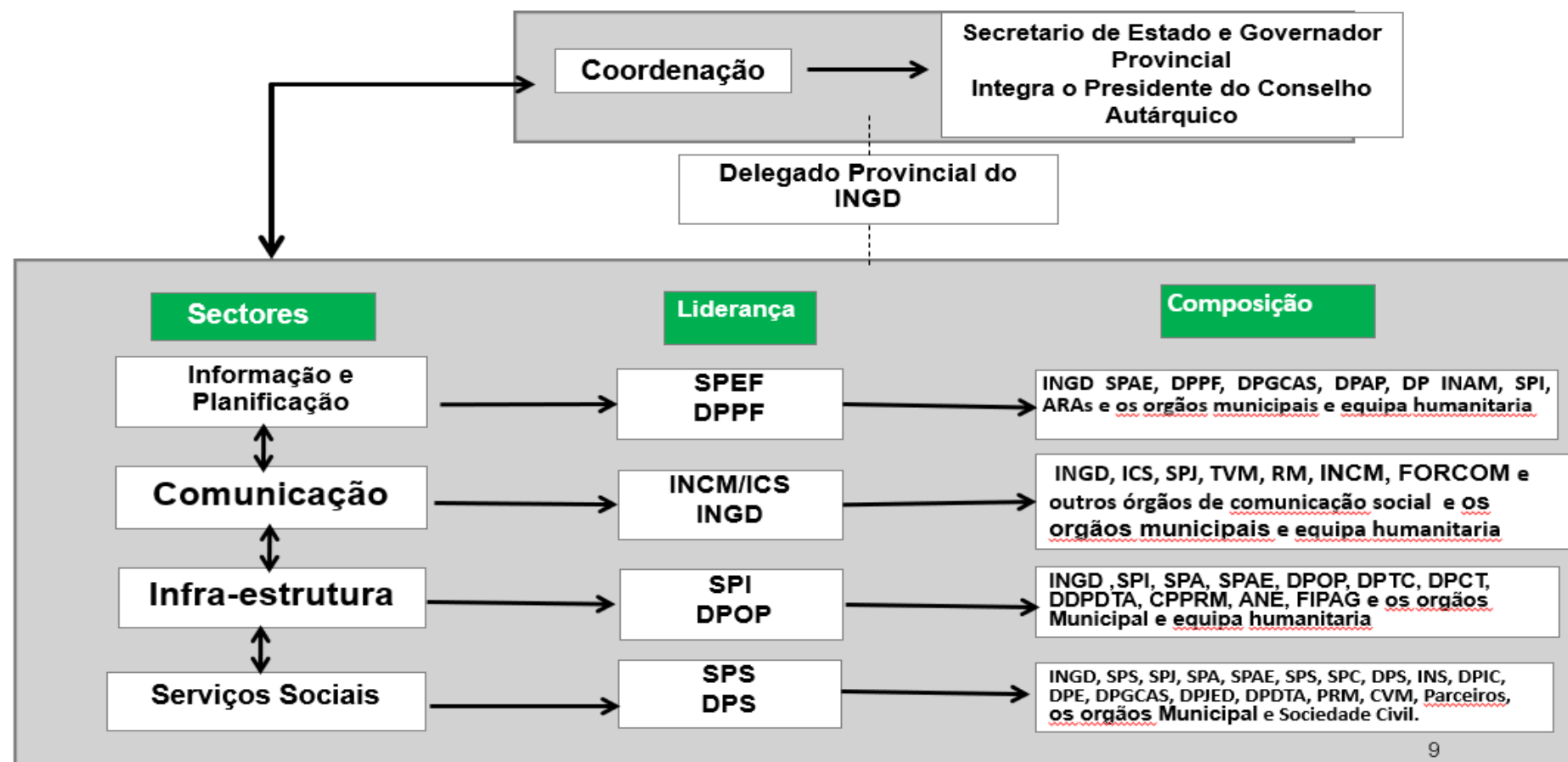
No dia 05 de Dezembro do ano em curso, formou-se no Sudoeste do Oceano Indico um sistema de baixas pressões, que evoluiu para a categoria de ciclone tropical intenso denominada "CHIDO" tendo entrado no dia 15 de Dezembro pelo distrito Mecufi na província de Cabo Delgado, como ciclone tropical intenso com ventos que rondaram nos 260 km/h, chuvas fortes com cerca de 250 mm/24h e trovoadas severas com os seguintes impactos;

População Afetada				
 622,610 Pessoas	 123,704 Famílias	 94 Óbitos	 768 Feridos	 0 Desaparecidos
Infraestruturas Sociais Afetadas				
 29.483 Casas Parcial. Destruidas	 111.145 Casas Total. Destruidas	 0 Casas Inundadas	 52 Unidades Sanitárias	 35 Casas de Culto
Outros Impactos				
 109,793 Alunos Afetados	 1,556 Professores Afetados	 250 Escolas Afetadas	 1,126 Salas de Aula Afetadas	 89 Edifícios públicos Afect.
 0 Pontes Danificadas	 0 Estrada (Km) Danificada	 10 SA de Água Afectados	 1,302 Animais Mortos (bovino, caprino e ave)	 11 Torres de Telecom Derrubadas
 116.5 Área Agrícola Afectada(Ha.)	 454 Embarcações Danificadas	 338 Postes de MT Tombados	Centros de Acomodação  1,349 Pessoas nos CAs	
 0 Agricultores afect.	 136 Artes De Pesca	 27.00 Linhas de MT (Km)	 2 Abertos 2 Activos 0 Encerrados	



PROVINCIAL READINESS FOR DISASTER RESPONSE

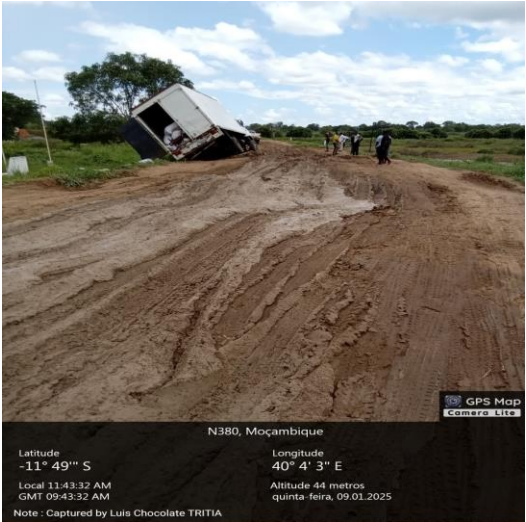
III. MECANISMO DE COORDENAÇÃO DA EMERGÊNCIA - Estrutura do COE Provincial



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Scale of damage vs lessons learned

Scale of damage	Recommendations
Limited reach in rural areas, lack of evacuation drills.	Training local volunteers in first response Need for decentralized response teams
Logistical barriers (flooded roads, communication breakdowns)	Strengthening roads, shelters, and communication lines Integrate climate adaptation into urban planning
Shortages of emergency supplies	Pre-positioning supplies in high-risk regions
Delays in aid distribution, duplication of efforts	Improve territorial coordination governmental institutions and NGO's, partners



PROVINCIAL READINESS FOR DISASTER RESPONSE (health sector)

Pillars	Responsible
Coordination	SPS/DPS/INS
Surveillance and Laboratory	INS/DPS/SPS
Service continuation and Case management	SPS/DPS/MSF
WASH	DPS/SPS/INS/Partners
Health Promotion & Risk communication	SPS/DPS/Partners
Logistics	SPS/DPS/Partners
Infrastructure and equipment	SPS/DPS/Partners
HR & MHPSS	SPS/DPS/Partners

INS ROLE IN CHIDO HURRICANE RESPONSE

Under the health sector umbrella, the INS was coordinating the surveillance and laboratory response and involved in the health pillar coordination. Actions were taken towards the climate shock event response:

1. Needs assessment
2. HR deployment
3. Health response coordination
4. Laboratory response (testing)

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Pilar	Categoria	Descricao	Quatidade
Vigilância	Consumíveis	Recargas	10
		Combustível	300 litros
		Locos de nota	20
	Equipamentos	Botas plasticas	10
		Capas de Chuva	12
		Epidemiologista	2
	Recurso humanos	Gestor de dados	1
		Cartografo	1
		Estaticista	1
		IT	1
Laboratório de Saúde Publica	Reagentes	Agar de Salmonela shigela	2
	Equipamentos	Batas descartaveis	1000
		Botas plasticas	8

4



3





INS readiness for CHIDO response

- Mapping of rapid response teams at the District level
- Activation of the institutional rapid response teams (to secure 6 pillars), this activity was done with the involvement of SPS, DPS, OMS, MSF.

Rapid Response team capabilities

- Simulation for emergency response;
- INS had trained staff for specific emergency protocols;
- INS had trained staff for outbreak investigation and rapid testing for diarrheal disease;

Incident management system

- Daily case monitoring through SISCOVE reports (SISCOVE – community surveillance system)
- Weekly monitoring of cases through SIS-MA;

INS readiness for CHIDO response

Districts	RDT	Cary Blair	Notified Cases	Tested
Pemba	40	0	157	32
Mecufi	60	0	76	54
<u>Metuge</u>	60	0	104	32
Ancuabe	50	0	72	18
<u>Chiure</u>	40	15	22	34
<u>Namuno</u>	50	0	21	12
<u>Balama</u>	20	0	9	0
<u>Monteupuez</u>	20	0	No info	0
Total	340	15	461	182

Lessons learned

Key

- Preparedness saves lives;
 - Create technical and logistical leverage for emergency response locally
 - Create local capacity for emergency response
 - A latent campaign for risk communication and awareness
- Territorial coordination is critical.
 - Entitle local institutions for emergency response management and coordination for better prognostics and real time action

Governance level

- Advocate for investment in resilient infrastructure and community training.

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