I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- In total, an estimated 708,000 people were affected by floods and/or storms in southern Africa this rainfall season, with 314,361 either displaced or evacuated and 477 people killed.
- In comparison with the previous four seasons, the 2010/2011 flood season was average in terms of number of people affected, although the number of deaths was markedly high.
- Heavy rains early in the season affected Mozambique, South Africa and Lesotho. South Africa, which is usually not seriously affected by flooding, experienced large-scale devastation.
- Only three tropical cyclones were recorded, and only one – Bingiza – affected the region, hitting Madagascar in late February 2011. Bingiza caused 14 deaths and displaced 19,000 people.
- Northern Namibia experienced severe flooding later in the season, affecting an estimated 228,000 people.
- Angola experienced flooding throughout the rainfall season, with new information indicating that 254,000 people had been affected, 234 killed, 67 missing and 204,000 displaced.

II. Regional Rainfall Situation Overview

In October 2010, the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) issued its seasonal rainfall forecast, predicting above average rainfall for the region, with the exception of central and northern Zambia, southern Mozambique and south-west South Africa. This forecast took into account that the La Niña effect was projected to persist into early 2011. La Niña causes lower than normal temperatures in the eastern equatorial area of the Pacific Ocean, which in turn causes above-normal rainfall over southern Africa.

During December 2010 and January 2011, this prediction proved accurate, as much of the region experienced above average rainfall, leading to flooding in Lesotho, Mozambique and South Africa. By mid-January 2011, the upper Zambezi River reached levels that are usually only seen in early March. Historically, rainfall activity increases during the period between end January and end February (March in some countries); therefore, flood conditions this early in the rainfall season, together with the forecast for continued above normal rainfall, raised concerns that the region could experience particularly severe flooding in 2011.

However, a dry spell started to affect much of the region from February 2011 onwards, specifically Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique and northern South Africa. This led to total rainfall during the rainfall season (October to April) being below average over parts of the region. The important exception is northern Namibia and Angola, where continuous above average rainfall resulted in severe flooding by end March 2011.
There were also fewer than expected cyclones affecting southern Africa this rainfall season. Between October 2010 and April 2011 only three tropical cyclones were recorded, and only one – Bingiza – affected the region, hitting Madagascar in late February 2011.

The below average number of cyclones, together with the unexpected dry spell in the middle of the rainfall season, led to flooding in the region being less severe than initially feared. In total, 708,000 people were affected by floods and/or storms in southern Africa this rainfall season, with 314,361 either displaced or evacuated and 477 people killed in nine southern African countries.

In comparison with the previous four seasons, the 2010/2011 flood season was average in terms of number of people affected. As can be seen in the table below, more people were affected than in the previous season, but not nearly as many as in 2007/8 or 2008/9. However, the number of deaths due to flooding and storms were very high this season, with the most deaths occurring in Angola (234), Namibia (104) and South Africa (91). In the case of Namibia and South Africa, the high fatality rate is mainly due to the fact that flooding occurred in areas that do not usually experience flooding, while for Angola, there are indications that southern and western Angola received significantly higher rainfall than usual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of people affected</th>
<th>No. of people displaced/relocated</th>
<th>No. of deaths</th>
<th>No. of countries affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007/8</td>
<td>1,049,516</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/9</td>
<td>1,369,463</td>
<td>145,994</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>368,581</td>
<td>29,910</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>708,000</td>
<td>314,361</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OCHA Situation Reports

III. Angola

Communities throughout Angola were affected by heavy rainfall throughout the season. According to information received from the United National Country Team (UNCT) and Government sources quoted in the media, an estimated 113 people were killed in numerous incidents of storms and/or floods, with at least 65,000 affected and 34,380 displaced. Houses and infrastructure were destroyed and agricultural production impacted. In southern Angola, heavy rainfall made access to communities difficult, with some areas only reachable by air.

Reports received suggest that the Government of Angola responded to the needs of the affected populations, and did not request international assistance. The Angola UNCT monitored the situation throughout the season.

As in previous flood seasons, there were difficulties in accessing comprehensive information on the impacts of flood and storms in Angola. Information was gleaned mainly from media reports and statements from the Government of Angola on specific incidences of flooding.

On 02 June 2011, Church World Service (CWS), an International NGO, launched an appeal for US$ 50,000 to assist flood-affected communities. According to CWS, all 18 provinces were affected by flooding between January and May 2011. In the appeal, CWS quotes the Angola Civil Protection Commission as providing the following data: as at 31 March 2011, at least 234 persons were killed, 67 missing, 204,000 displaced and 254,000 directly affected. In addition, some 5,564 homes had been destroyed, 3,560 in the province of Uige alone. An estimated 1,346 ha of crops were damaged and 24 bridges and 12 roads were destroyed. The appeal focused on assistance to nearly 7,000 persons, or about 2,000 families. According to CWS, the only responder to date had been the Angola Civil Protection Commission.
IV. Botswana

Botswana experienced minor incidences of flooding over the rainfall season. In south-east Botswana the border post and some schools were temporarily closed due to flooding in February 2011. The flooding of the Okavango River also caused some localized flooding in north-west Botswana in March 2011.

V. Lesotho

Heavy rains in December 2010 led to extensive damage to crops and infrastructure. A rapid assessment estimated that 3,360 people were displaced, 672 houses destroyed and 4,700 livestock animals killed. Damage to transport infrastructure was also reported, and an estimated 101 schools were made temporarily inaccessible for the delivery of food aid. In March 2011, the UNCT received an Emergency Cash Grant (ECG) from OCHA for US$50,000, mainly to assist in providing logistical support and non-food items (NFIs). In March 2011, the UNCT also received $1.5 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). In April 2011 a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, led by the World Bank and partners, was conducted. Preliminary information from this assessment are as follows:

General results:
- The estimated value of damage and losses caused by the floods is 462.7 million Maloti (US$ 66.1 million), equivalent to 3.2 per cent of Lesotho’s 2010 GDP.

Personal impact:
- Due to the failure of the summer crops, subsistence farmers will see their personal and household income decline by 50 to 80 per cent in the affected districts.
- Households are already facing higher costs of transport and of water supply, and have had to pay for small children’s food when they did not attend school.
- After June 2011, due to the decrease of the summer harvest, households will face food scarcity and higher food prices.

Education:
- A total of 45 primary schools were damaged, with 1 destroyed.
- Damage to primary schools affected an estimated 9,841 children.
- No damages to secondary schools were reported.

Health:
- 3 health posts were destroyed.
- Community access to many facilities was interrupted for up to 20 days.
- Shortage of medical products, vaccines and technology were recorded.

Agriculture, food security and nutrition:
- A total of 74,912 hectares of crops were lost.
- Overall 44,142 livestock animals died, with 24,825 others reported sick.
- The projected number of people unlikely to meet food needs following the floods is 250,000, compared to 200,000 before the floods.
- The expected deterioration of nutritional status of affected individuals has not emerged as yet. However, analysis of needs reveals that Lesotho is on the immediate verge of a food security crisis, to be faced in the second half of 2011, which may be partially solved after the harvesting of the winter crops, but that will not be overcome until harvest time of the 2012 summer crop.
- The food deficits, unless addressed directly, will result in widespread hunger, malnutrition and disease.

Housing:
- In total, between 2,000 and 2,500 houses have been affected (damaged or destroyed) as a result of the severe weather events.

Transport:
- There were short-term (up to 1.5 days) traffic interruptions.
- The Orange River could not be crossed for many days at some locations.

Electricity:
- Electricity supply interruptions lasted more than a few hours.
Cross-cutting Sectors, Protection:

- Security issues worsened during the flood:
  - Police lacked suitable equipment and skills to carry out their normal work.
  - Police could not access most locations to investigate reported cases.
- Interviewed police authorities did not experience an increase or significant drop in reported cases.
- The main Gender Based Sexual Violence (GBSV) issues were young girls and elderly women being sexually assaulted while fetching uncontaminated water at odd places and times, or using new routes to water sources.
- Gender Based Violence (GBV) incidents that occurred during the floods were not reported after the floods, as victims/survivors would no longer see the need in reporting them.

HIV/AIDS:

- There was reduced access to basic HIV and AIDS services.
- There was also an increase in the vulnerability of people living with HIV and AIDS due to:
  - Lack of access to HIV and AIDS services.
  - Loss of income.
  - Lack of access to nutritious food.

V. Madagascar

Madagascar experienced only one serious tropical storm this season - Tropical Cyclone Bingiza, which hit the country on 16 February 2011. However, heavy rainfall was recorded throughout the season, causing displacement and damage to property and infrastructure.

Bingiza’s impact in north-east Madagascar was much less than originally expected. However, heavy rainfall brought by Bingiza affected the south-eastern coast of the country, causing localized flooding in seven districts. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (BNGRC), as of 21 February 2011 the cumulative impact of Bingiza nationally included 14 deaths, 64 injured, eight missing, 5,591 traditional houses destroyed, and around 19,000 people displaced to transit sites. Most of those displaced soon returned home after having repaired or rebuilt their houses. Damage to infrastructure was also reported.

Heavy rains throughout the season, particularly in southern Madagascar, added to the destruction caused by Bingiza. In total, throughout the rainfall season 34 people were killed, an estimated 21,256 people displaced and almost 6,000 houses destroyed. Government, with support from partners, coordinated the provision of relief items to the affected.

V. Malawi

Malawi experienced a number of incidents of localized flooding and storm damage throughout the season. The largest flood incident was recorded in the northern district of Karonga in early April 2011. Following reports of flooding in Karonga district, the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and partners conducted an assessment that found that a total of four people had been killed and 5,599 households affected, with water entering their houses. An estimated 541 houses collapsed, and 383 households (1,915 people) were displaced to five camps, where the Government was providing the displaced with food and relief items. A total of 1,041 ha of cropland were destroyed.
By early May 2011 the flood situation in Karonga district had improved. The displacements camps had closed and people returned to their homes. As of 29 April 2011, the total death toll due to storms and floods in Malawi stands at 14, with an estimated 61,085 people (12,217 households) affected and 3,813 ha of crops damaged. The Government of Malawi has responded to the food needs of those affected.

V. Mozambique

In December 2010 the Government of Mozambique issued an Orange Flood Alert, which obliges relevant institutions involved in disaster management to monitor such phenomena such as rainfall in preparation for flooding. By mid-January 2011, the main rivers flowing through Mozambique (i.e. the Maputo, Limpopo, Incomati, Save, Pungoe, Zambezi and Buzi rivers) were registering water levels above the alert level. On 25 January 2011 a Red Flood Alert was declared. Heavy rains, strong winds and high river levels affected an estimated 34,000 people and damaged 33,841 ha of crops. The Government of Mozambique, supported by the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) provided assistance to the affected. By mid-February 2011, rainfall had decreased, as had the inflows from countries upstream. In early March 2011 the Government downgraded the Flood Alert from Red to Orange, and on 22 March 2011 downgraded the Flood Alert from Orange to Green, indicating a normalization of hydrological conditions. However, while the flood waters receded, humanitarian needs remained. There was a widespread lack of sanitation facilities, with a high risk of water and vector borne diseases. In late April 2011 the HCT received a US$ 50,000 Emergency Cash Grant from OCHA to cover some of the outstanding gaps in the response. The Cluster system, in supporting Government, provided an effective response. Below is a table of some of the activities undertaken by the Clusters.

### Selected activities undertaken by the Clusters in Mozambique during the flood response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Provided relief items, for example latrine slabs and water purification tablets, to affected communities. Conducted Community-Led Total Sanitation training within the framework of emergency response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Distributed pre-positioned medicines and mosquito nets. Supported the ongoing efforts by the Ministry of Health to implement its multi-sectoral plan to combat cholera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>Prepositioned and distributed food. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, carried out a crop and livestock assessment in the flood affected districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Protection</td>
<td>Provided tents, recreational kits and learner kits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>Provided shelter material, as well as technical support for urban planning and the building of shelters. Provided training for volunteers supporting the resettlement process. Developed a training package to address the current and future resettlement needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Worked with health authorities on nutritional screening and supplementation, and provided malnourished children with supplements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>Pre-positioned food and emergency kits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>Established an IT facility, and set up an ICT help-desk to support the facility. Provided hand-held radios.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Throughout the response, coordination meetings took place at national, provincial and district level, led by the national disaster management authority (INGC). A regional Emergency Operating Centre (CENOE) was established at Caia in the affected Sofala Province, in order to coordinate the response in that province. UN collaboration with the INGC in all assessments, monitoring and response missions were coordinated through the Cluster leads, to ensure maximum The HCT assigned focal points in each of the four relevant Government sectors to ensure an adequate flow of information from the district to the central level and vice-versa.

VI. Namibia
High water levels were reported in northern Namibia from December 2010, but it was not until March 2011 that extensive flooding started to occur. The President of the Republic of Namibia declared a national state of emergency on 29 March 2011 and requested international assistance. Upon the declaration of the emergency, the Namibian Government pledged N$30 million (approximately US$4.5 million) to the response.

A joint UN-Government rapid assessment was conducted from 06 to 09 April 2011 to assess conditions in relocation centres in northern Namibia, as well as to meet with regional councils in order to collect information on the situation. The assessment, together with information from the Regional Councils, estimated that 228,000 people had been affected by flooding in northern Namibia, with 60,000 people displaced. While the north-eastern region of Kunene experienced some flooding, the most affected regions were Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kavango and Caprivi. About 78 relocation centres, some informal, had been established, housing an estimated 15,000 people. This was only a fraction of the estimated 60,000 displaced, as according to reports from the Regional Councils, many people decided to stay at schools, move in with family, or remained on their flooded homesteads in order to protect their belongings.

By end April 2011, UN support to the response efforts of Government had intensified, with the deployment of support officers from various agencies. The UN has deployed a Coordination Officer to northern Namibia, based at the Flood Emergency Management Coordination Office (FEMCO) in Oshakati. In additional, a Registration Officer, a Nutrition Specialist, a logistician and other UN staff had been deployed to support Government’s response in providing assistance to flood-affected communities. The UNCT launched a Flash Appeal for US$ 2.3 million. A CERF application for an estimated US$ 1.176 million was also submitted to OCHA and approved by the CERF Secretariat, and formed the 51 per cent funding received for the Flash Appeal. Below is a table of some of the activities undertaken by the agencies and international organizations.

Selected activities undertaken in Namibia during the flood response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>WASH supplies procured and delivered. Health volunteers and teachers trained in sanitation and hygiene practices in relocation centres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>Support provided to DDRM in consolidation of estimated food requirements and food procurement planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Protection</td>
<td>Child-friendly sites established in relocation centres, and community volunteers trained on protection guidelines and steps managing child-friendly sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>CCCM basic training provided to volunteers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>Rapid assessment undertaken. Resource mobilization documents drafted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>Logistics/warehousing capacity assessment undertaken.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By May 2011, while hydrological conditions started to improve, it was estimated that more than 17,000 people were still receiving food aid in the relocation centres, up from the original estimate of 15,000 people displaced to relocation centres. According to FEMCO, the floods had resulted in the drowning of 104 people in the regions of Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto, with no drownings reported in Caprivi and Kavango. There were 37 roads and 8 bridges damaged. Information for the regions of Oshana, Omusati and Kavango alone indicate that 12,278 crop fields (55,585 ha) were destroyed.

An estimated 17,635 cases of diarrhea had been reported between January and April 2011 in the regions of Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshikoto, Caprivi and Kavango, compared to 21,997 during the same period in 2010, indicating that the flooding had not led to an increase in diarrheal outbreaks.

The education of over 120,000 learners had been affected by the floods. This included 1,091 learners who were displaced to relocation centres, 10,017 learners who were staying in camps at their respective schools, 80,163 learners who were not attending school at all as well as others who faced difficulties in accessing their school.

VII. South Africa
Heavy rains in December 2010 and January 2011 caused flooding across South Africa. On 21 January 2011 the South African Government declared a national state of disaster and established an Inter-Ministerial Committee to support the planning of the response efforts. A Government report published on 01 February 2011 estimated that 91 people died and 321 people had been injured as a result of flooding and storms across the country. A total of 13,043 houses were damaged. A consolidation of the initial government assessments had put the cost of the damages at over a billion rand (US$ 138 million).

The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) allocated CHF 236,780 (around $248,000) from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the South Africa Red Cross Society in delivering immediate assistance to some 8,870 beneficiaries. Also, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided $50,000 in emergency relief assistance.

Another Government assessment took place from the 07-09 February 2011, which covered all provinces in an effort to re-assess and verify existing data received by the National Disaster Management Centre from the 33 municipalities declared as disaster areas, as well as from other affected villages and towns outside these municipalities. The findings of this assessment were not made available. Based on preliminary data, for the purposes of this report the number of people affected has been calculated at 48,129 (13,043 houses damaged, average of 3.69 persons per household (based on UNISA 2005 data)).

VIII. Zambia

Following reports of rising water levels in rivers, lakes, swamps, dams and streams, the national Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) commissioned a flood monitoring exercise in twenty districts in the provinces of Central, Eastern, Lusaka, Southern, Western and North-Western to ascertain the risk of flooding. The exercise was undertaken from 10 to 18 February 2011.

The assessment found that a number of schools had been damaged by storms or temporarily closed due to flooding. A number of districts also reported houses that had been affected by storms or flooding. Water logging had also affected crops in some of the assessed districts. An estimated 1,375 people had been affected.

The assessment also found that infrastructure (i.e. roads, bridges and culverts) had suffered damage due to heavy rains, compounding the fact that no major repair work had taken place in the last two years. Based on these finding, the assessment recommended that Government take the necessary steps to rehabilitate or replace damaged infrastructure.

The assessment recommended that information on the opening of spill way gates at Kariba and Itezhi Tezhi dams be more widely disseminated to allow downstream communities time to relocate. There was also a need to preposition essential medical drugs for those health centres that are likely to be cut off, and for tents to be prepositioned in the districts of Kaoma, Mongu, Kalabo, Chavuma and Zambezi.

It was further recommended that vaccinations of domestic animals be intensified, and that that more bore holes be drilled to increase the populations' access to safe drinking water.

IX. Zimbabwe

In Zimbabwe, a number of flooding incidences occurred, affecting a total of 371 people. Flooding in February 2011 caused the displacement of a number of people in Hurungwe district and bridges were swept away in Gokwe North district, causing it to be temporarily cut off.

XI. Contact

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Sources: Namibia Hydrological Services, Zambia Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), Mozambique National Water Directorate, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the United States of America, relevant United Nations Country Teams, UN Agencies, SADC HYCOS, Malawi Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA), Zimbabwe Department of Civil Protection (DCP), Madagascar National Disaster Management Authority (BNGRC), Church World Service (CWS), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States of America.

Note: Household size estimated at five persons, except for Angola, where it is estimated at 6.8 persons, and South Africa, where it is estimated at 3.69 persons.
## Southern Africa: Storm, Flood and Cyclone Damage in 2011 (Total)  
**January to May 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Affected</th>
<th>Displaced or evacuated</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Houses Destroyed</th>
<th>Food Security</th>
<th>Infrastructure Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola*</td>
<td>254,000</td>
<td>204,000</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>5,564</td>
<td>1,346 ha of crops damaged</td>
<td>24 bridges and 12 roads were destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>59,841**</td>
<td>3,360</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>74,912 ha of crops were lost. The projected number of people unlikely to meet food needs following the floods is 250,000, compared to 200,000 before the floods.</td>
<td>Damage to transport infrastructure reported.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>21,256</td>
<td>21,256</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>5,696</td>
<td>3,813 ha of crops damaged.</td>
<td>1,625 houses damaged; One hospital and 4 health care centres partially damaged in Mananara Nord by Bingiza, which also destroyed 149 classrooms in one of the most affected areas, and damaged roads and bridges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>61,085</td>
<td>24,790</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>3,813 ha of crops damaged.</td>
<td>37 roads and 8 bridges damaged. Many schools have been flooded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>33,946</td>
<td>955</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33,813 ha of crops damaged.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>228,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td>In Oshana, Omusati and Kavango alone 12,278 crop fields (55,585 ha) were destroyed.</td>
<td>37 roads and 8 bridges damaged. Many schools have been flooded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>48,129***</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Some croplands waterlogged.</td>
<td>Damage to schools, houses and transport infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>1,375</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rain and flood damage to roads, bridges and schools have been reported.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>371</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rain and flood damage to roads, bridges and schools have been reported.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 708,003 314,361 477 12,353

*As quoted from the CWS Appeal. See: [http://reliefweb.int/node/405513](http://reliefweb.int/node/405513)

**Minimum number affected calculated by summing additional number of people food insecure due to floods (50,000) and the number of school children affected (9,841).

***Based in preliminary data - 13,043 houses were damaged.

Compiled by OCHA ROSEA. Data partial and incomplete. NK means Not Known. Household size estimated at five persons, except for Angola, where it is estimated at 6.8 persons, and South Africa, where it is estimated at 3.68 persons.

Sources: Namibia Hydrological Services, Zambia Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), Mozambique National Water Directorate, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the United States of America, relevant United Nations Country Teams, UN Agencies, SADC HYCOS, Malawi Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA), Zimbabwe Department of Civil Protection (DCP), Madagascar National Disaster Management Authority (BNGRC), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States of America, Church World Service (CWS).
In Zambia, an assessment in February 2011 found that a number of schools and some houses were damaged due to storms or flooding. Crops were also affected by water logging in a number of the assessed districts. An estimated 1,375 people affected an estimated 34,000 people and damaged 33,841 ha of crops between December 2010 and January 2011. A preliminary Government report published on 1 February 2011 estimated that 91 people died, 321 people were injured and a total of 13,043 houses were damaged as a result of floods and storms.

In Malawi, an assessment in February 2011 found that a number of schools and some houses were damaged due to storms or flooding. Crops were also affected by water logging in a number of the assessed districts. An estimated 1,375 people affected an estimated 34,000 people and damaged 33,841 ha of crops between December 2010 and January 2011. A preliminary Government report published on 1 February 2011 estimated that 91 people died, 321 people were injured and a total of 13,043 houses were damaged as a result of floods and storms.

In Zimbabwe, a number of incidences of flooding occurred, affecting a total of 371 people. In Lesotho, heavy rains in December 2010 led to extensive damage of crops and infrastructure. According to a Post Disaster Needs Assessment conducted in April 2011, the estimated value of damage and losses caused by the floods was USD 66.1 million. A total of 74,912 ha of crops were lost, and the projected number of people unlikely to meet food needs increased by 50,000 people due to the floods.

In Angola, an estimated 113 people were killed in numerous incidents of storms and/or floods, with at least 65,000 affected and 34,380 displaced, based on Government sources and UNCT. According to CWS (Church World Service), the Angola Civil Protection Commission figures indicate that 254,000 people were affected, 234 killed, 67 missing and 204,000 displaced, as at 31 March 2011.

Extensive flooding in northern Namibia led the President of the Republic of Namibia to declare a national state of emergency on 29 March 2011. An estimated 228,000 people were affected, with 60,000 displaced.

In South Africa, 33 district municipalities were declared disaster areas due to flooding as a result of heavy rains in December 2010 and January 2011. A preliminary Government report published on 1 February 2011 estimated that 91 people died, 321 people were injured and a total of 13,043 houses were damaged as a result of floods and storms.

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Country
- Angola
- Botswana
- Comoros
- Lesotho
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- South Africa
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Affected Population
- 600,000
- 500,000
- 400,000
- 300,000
- 200,000
- 100,000

Disclaimer:
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map ID:
ROSEA182v1_Southern Africa Flood_Cyclone_Comparison
Creation Date:
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Data Sources:
Flood Information: Humanitarian Partners on the ground (See data sources in attached report)
Mapping Data: HYCOS, GIST, ESRI, UN OCHA, ReliefWeb

Legend:
- Main Cities
- Main Rivers
- Dams and Lakes
- International Boundaries

Legend:
- Affected in 3 Seasons
- Affected in 2 Seasons
- Affected in 1 Season

Population Affected by Floods and Cyclones

Map:
Southern Africa

Please note that flood areas are mapped at district level where possible; however some data for selected countries was provided at regional level only.