

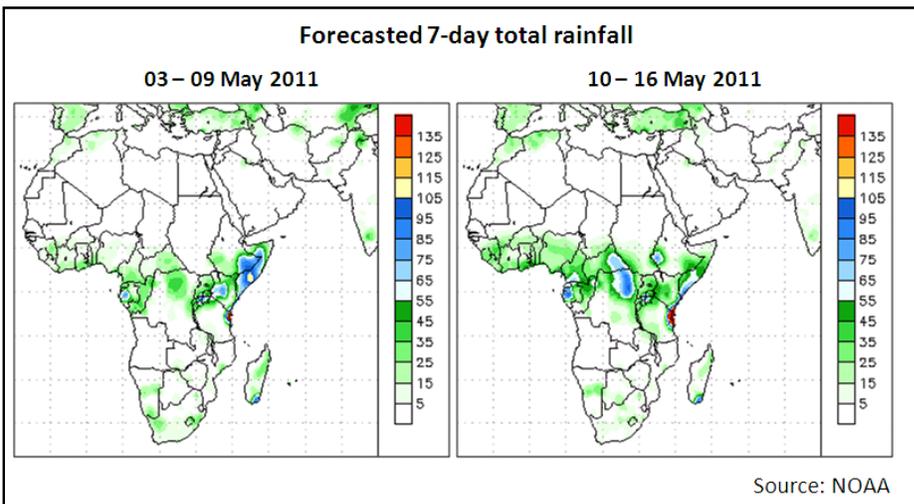
This report was issued by the Regional Office for Southern & Eastern Africa (ROSEA). It covers the period 13 April to 03 May 2011.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- In northern Namibia, flood waters are subsiding and no new flood waves are developing. However, the number of people affected by the floods continues to increase as new information is received from previously inaccessible areas. Current estimates of the number of people affected are between 300,000 and 400,000.
- In Malawi, the flood situation in the northern district of Karonga has improved. The displacements camps have been closed and people have returned to their homes.

II. Regional Rainfall Situation

With the northward movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), the southern Africa rainfall season is drawing to a close. As can be seen on the forecast maps, the chance for heavy rainfall in the region over the next two weeks is low. However, flash floods remain a possibility.



III. Lesotho

The results of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) were presented to Cabinet on 03 May 2011, and will be presented to donors and stakeholders on 04 May 2011. The final report is expected to be released later in May 2011.

IV. Malawi

The flood situation in the northern district of Karonga has improved. The displacements camps have been closed and people have returned to their homes. An in-depth assessment on food security, water and sanitation and shelter in Karonga is still ongoing, and the findings of this assessment will be shared during the lessons learnt workshop to be held on 16 May 2011 in Karonga. Training on needs assessment was also organized last week to strengthen analysis and reporting. 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. To date, the Government of Malawi has responded to the food needs of those affected.

V. Namibia

According to the Hydrological Services in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, water levels in the flood affected regions of northern Namibia are subsiding, and as in previous high floods years, will continue to subside to fairly normal levels in the coming weeks and months. No new flood waves are developing in the catchment areas north of the affected regions in southern Angola.

However, while hydrological conditions are improving, the number of people affected by the floods continues to rise as new information is received from previously inaccessible areas. In the four regions of Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena and Oshikoto alone, the figure now stands at about 260,000, and it is estimated that the total number of people affected is between 300,000 and 400,000.

Access to health care facilities in the affected regions is improving. However, a number of communities still face challenges in accessing health services, and there is still a risk of disease outbreak and the worsening of child malnutrition rates. All affected regions urgently need support with water purification sachets to reduce the risk of diarrhoeal diseases. WHO continues to support the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) in disease surveillance and health data analysis in the affected regions. Four districts (one in each of the four regions assessed) have Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) programmes in place, and vitamin A supplementation is routinely provided when children visit hospitals.

The education of 20,860 learners has been affected by the floods. A total of 1,091 learners are in the relocation centres, while 10,017 learners are staying in camps at their respective schools and 80,163 learners are not attending school at all. Child friendly and Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres have been established in a number of relocation centres. The most urgent education needs are large tents for schooling and the deployment of teachers.

There are still significant challenges in the delivery of much needed food to the affected population. WFP is working with the Directorate for Disaster Risk Management (DDRM) and the Namibia Red Cross Society to streamline the food pipeline management and is also playing primarily a supporting and advisory role to DDRM on logistics related matters.

A camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) rapid assessment by IOM indicates that relocation centres are in general being well managed. However, coordination is not uniform across the different regions. Neither relocation centre managers nor relocation centre committees are provided with training or tools for CCCM, particularly on international standards (SPHERE), protection, common practices and lessons learned from other countries. Also, there is no standardization of population registration. It is being recommended that training on CCCM, coordination and sharing of best practices should be organized and training would be tailored to the Namibian context.

On coordination, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) continues to support the Namibian Government's response to the response in northern Namibia through the deployment of regional and international surge capacity. As of 04 May 2011, 13 UN staff has been deployed to the Flood Emergency Management Coordination Office (FEMCO) in northern Namibia, including a Coordination Officer. Furthermore, the Namibia Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) continues to support DDRM in the Office of the Prime Minister in strategic planning and decision making. On 28 April 2011, the RCO informed a Joint Government and UN Development Partners Meeting of the current humanitarian situation in the country, as part of efforts to start integrating disaster management into development.

The Namibia CERF application, totalling around US\$ 1.176 million, has been approved by the CERF Secretariat. A full situation report on the flood situation will be issued by the RCO shortly, which will in due course be posted on the ROSEA [website](#).

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Sources: Namibia Hydrological Services, Malawi Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA), relevant UN Resident Coordinator's Offices, National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NOAA).

Note: Household size estimated at five persons, except for Angola, where it is estimated at 6.8 persons

Southern Africa: Storm, Flood and Cyclone Damage in 2011 (Total)

04 May 2011

Country	Affected	Displaced or evacuated	Deaths	Houses Destroyed	Food Security	Infrastructure Damage
Angola	65,084	34,380	113	4,980		Damage to transport infrastructure.
Lesotho	NK	3,360		672	4,708 livestock animals killed, crops waterlogged.	Damage to roads reported.
Madagascar	21,256	21,256	34	5,696		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.
Malawi	61,085	24,790	14	421	3,813 ha of crops damaged.	Joint UN/Government assessment launched on 12 April
Mozambique	33,946	955			33,813 ha of crops damaged.	
Namibia	300,000 - 400,000	60,000	65			Damage to crops and infrastructure. Schools have been flooded.
South Africa	NK		91			13,043 houses damaged, as well as roads and bridges. Cost of damage estimated at over \$138,000.
Zambia	1,375				Some croplands waterlogged.	Damage to schools, houses and transport infrastructure.
Zimbabwe	371					Rain and flood damage to roads, bridges and schools have been reported.
Total	533,117	144,741	317	11,769		

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

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.

