

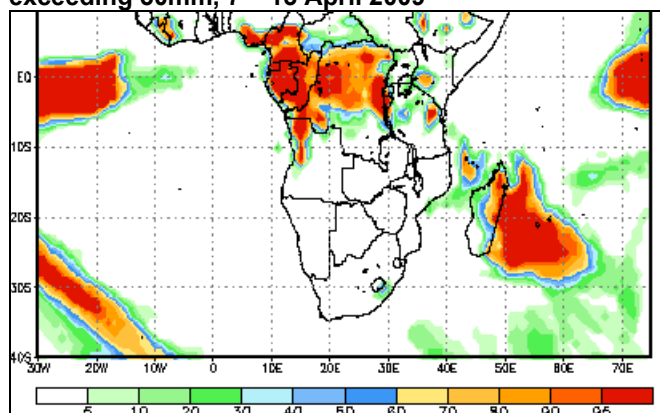
## HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

1. In Madagascar, Cyclone Jade made landfall on 6 April 2009, causing limited infrastructure damage in a number of districts. An assessment is underway, the results of which will be discussed between Governments and partners on 9 April 2009.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

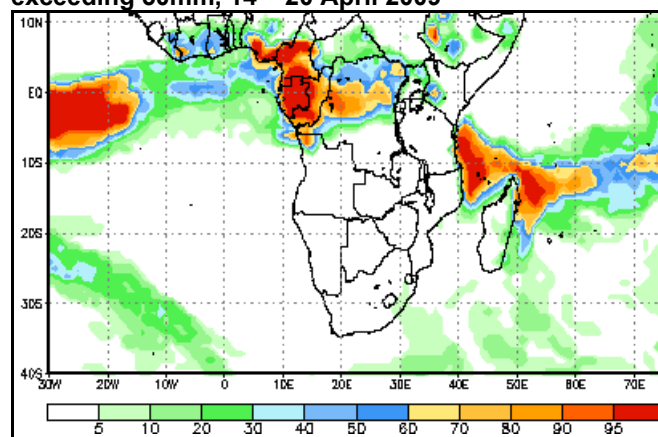
2. **Regional:** As the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ, the low pressure system that brings rain to southern Africa) continues its northward migration, only the north-west part of Angola is predicted to receive more than 50mm of rain per week over the next two weeks (see Maps 1 and 2). This precipitation should fall outside the catchment area of the Zambezi and Okavango basins, and not result in increased water flows into the rest of southern Africa.
3. However, as noted in the previous report, most of southern Africa has a probability of receiving higher than average rainfall between April and June 2009, which may still cause more localised and perhaps extensive flooding. Soil moisture is already very high, increasing chances of overland flow due to decreased infiltration.

**Map 1: Probability of 7-day total precipitation exceeding 50mm, 7 – 13 April 2009**



Source: NOAA CPC

**Map 2: Probability of 7-day total precipitation exceeding 50mm, 14 – 20 April 2009**



Source: NOAA CPC

4. **Angola:** The total number of affected is estimated at 220,000, although accurate figures for all affected areas are still outstanding. According to Civil Protection, rains and flooding are expected to continue up to mid-May 2009. The risk of outbreaks of water-borne diseases is increasing.
5. In the provinces of Lunda Sul, Moxico and Kuando Kubango, access is still an issue. Civil Protection has reinforced its staff on the ground, and extended its activities in Kuando Kubango and the southern part of Moxico province, which are considered vulnerable areas. In Kuando Kubango in particular, food security, shelter, safe water and sanitation are becoming serious concerns.

**Table 1: Angola: Impact of flooding**

Province	Killed	Displaced	Affected*	Houses destroyed	Plantation destroyed (ha)
Cunene	14	52,646	NK	NK	225,000
Moxico	NK	12,000	44,000	1,269	NK
Lunda Sul	NK	3,118	NK	855	5,600
Kuando Kubango	NK	12,000	30,000	1,229	NK
Bie	9		6,000	625	NK
Malange	1	1,388	NK	261	NK
Huambo	NK	NK	NK	NK	NK

Source: Angola UNCT. Data partial and incomplete. NK means not known. \*Affected includes displaced and those with some property or livelihood loss.

6. The Ministry of Agriculture has provided 1,000 tons of millet to the affected population. Civil Protection has noted that food may also be shipped from South Africa. According to UNICEF, a shipment of 84 tons

of plumpy nut (used to treat severe malnutrition) is awaiting unloading at port. Also, UNICEF has dispatched a nutrition specialist to the province of Cunene to assess the food security and nutritional status of the affected population.

- According to the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), the presence of land mines in affected areas will be of concern during the aftermath of the floods. Oxfam is reporting that the provision of anti-retroviral treatment (ARVs) to people living with HIV and AIDS in areas cut off by floods is hampered. This is of particular concern in Cunene province, which has the highest HIV prevalence rate in Angola (9.12 percent, 2005 estimate). HIV prevention and sensitization campaigns are required.

**Table 2: Angola: Total cases reported at the three relocation camps in Cunene Province**

Month	Malaria	Acute Diarrhea Disease	Acute Respiratory Disease
Jan	297	80	123
Feb	394	107	176
Mar	982	303	386
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>685</b>

Source: Angola UNCT. Data partial and incomplete. Total camp population estimated at 25,000.

- Botswana:** To date, the districts of Ngamiland and Chobe in northern Botswana have been affected by the flooding of the Okavango River. In Ngamiland, the water is receding from the villages upstream, but six villages downstream are still affected. In Chobe, one village has recently been affected and people are being relocated to temporary shelters. Local religious organizations have dispatched relief materials and funds to the affected communities. At present, there is no request for international assistance.
- Malawi:** Heavy rainfall continued during March 2009, resulting in localized flooding throughout Malawi (see Table 3). The Malawi Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) has already distributed maize to some affected households in Karonga and Machinga, as well as maize and non-food items (NFIs) in Nsanje. Assistance to Chikwawa is pending an assessment report from the District Assembly. Table 4 shows number of flood victims not yet assisted as of 6 April 2009. At present, there is no request for international assistance.

**Table 3: Malawi: Impact of flooding**

District	Households affected (house destroyed)	Households affected (crop destruction)	Croplands affected (ha)
Chikwawa*	107	0	0
Chiradzulu	0	323	56.9
Karonga*	116	402	354.6
Nsanje	755	3,400	1,360
Machinga	69	0	0
Nkhotakota*	NK	NK	NK
Mangochi*	NK	NK	NK
<b>Total</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>3,802</b>	<b>1,724.60</b>

Source: Malawi DoDMA. NK means not known. \*Assessments of recent flooding still underway.

**Table 4: Malawi: Flood affected not yet assisted as of 6 April 2009**

District	Households
Machinga	69
Karonga	98*
Chikwawa	107
Nkhotakota	778
Nkhatabay	268
<b>Total</b>	<b>1320</b>

Source: Malawi DoDMA. \*Assessments of recent flooding still underway.

- Mozambique:** There have been no new reports of flooding. The situation is being closely monitored.
- Namibia:** In most affected regions the situation has stabilized, though in the Caprivi region water levels in the floodplains are still rising.
- The number of displaced people has increased to 54,581 (previous reports indicated up to 13,000 displaced), of which 16,394 in relocation camps (previous assessments indicated up to 9,200 in relocation camps) Serious damage to roads and bridges hamper full access to the affected population, estimated at 344,000 people.

**Table 5: Namibia: Estimated impact of flooding**

Region	Affected*	Displaced	Relocated
Caprivi	NK	23,094	8,788
Kavango	NK	8,800	3,400
Cuvelai Basin**	NK	22,687	4,206
<b>Total</b>	<b>344,000***</b>	<b>54,581</b>	<b>16,394</b>

Source: UNDAC Assessment Report. Data partial and incomplete. NK means not known. \*Affected includes displaced and those with some property or livelihood loss. Date: 06 April 2009. \*\* Includes regions of Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena, and Oshikoto. \*\*\*Breakdown by region not known.

13. A UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) mission (ending 8 April 2009) reported humanitarian needs in shelter, water and sanitation, health and food. A detailed report of needs per affected region (Cuvelai basin, Kavango, and Caprivi) has been presented to Government and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).
14. The Danish Rescue Committee will second a logistics expert to UNICEF. UN agencies are requesting additional surge capacity to support the organizing of the response.
15. The Namibia Flash Appeal will be updated in the coming weeks based on assessments, and will include an early recovery component.
16. **Madagascar:** Cyclone Jade made landfall on 6 April 2009, in the north-eastern part of Madagascar, moved south-east, and dissipated over the sea. Limited damage has been reported. CARE is conducting an assessment of affected areas, returning on 8 April 2009. An Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) meeting will take place on the morning of 9 April 2009 to discuss the findings of the assessment, and a CRIC (*Comite Restreint des Intervenants pour les Catastrophes*, Disaster Stakeholder Committee) meeting of partners and Government is scheduled for the afternoon of 9 April 2009.
17. The BNGRC (*Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes*, National Office for Disaster Risk Management) has already started to dispatch food and tents to affected areas.
18. **Zambia:** No information is available regarding number affected or damage caused by floods. The Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) has commissioned a Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) assessment to the 15 districts where flooding has been reported in the provinces of Western, Eastern, North Western, Northern and Central. A report will be published this week (6 – 10 April 2009). At present, there is no request from Government for international assistance.

## Funding

19. For the latest information regarding funding, please visit OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) at <http://ocha.unog.ch/fts2/>.

END.

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