

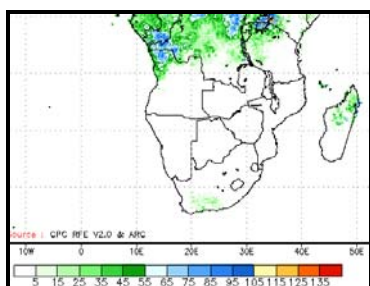
HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

1. The rainy season is drawing to a close. However, hundreds of thousands of people remain affected by floods throughout the region (see Annex 1).

SITUATION OVERVIEW

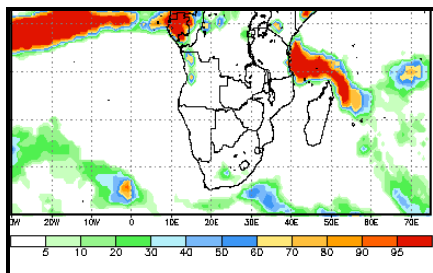
2. **Regional:** Seasonably dry weather is settling over southern Africa as the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) continues to move northwards. Hardly any rainfall occurred over the catchment areas of the Zambezi and Okavango basins between 12 and 18 April 2009 (see Map 1), and only the north-west part of Angola is expected to receive more than 50mm of rain per week over the next two weeks (see Maps 2 and 3). The end of April marks the conclusion of the rainy season for most of southern Africa.

Map 1: Seven day total precipitation (mm), 12 – 18 April 2009



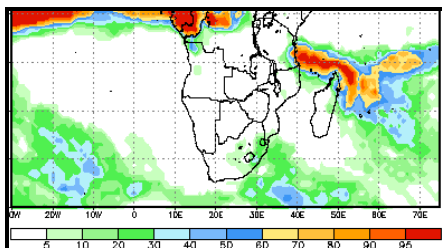
Source: NOAA

Map 2: Probability of 7-day total precipitation exceeding 50mm, 21 – 27 April 2009



Source: NOAA

Map 3: Probability of 7-day total precipitation exceeding 50mm, 28 – 04 May 2009



Source: NOAA

3. **Angola:** The number of people reported killed by flooding has now risen to 60, while the estimated number of affected is still 220,000, with more than 81,000 displaced. Around 4,000 houses have been destroyed, and more than 231,000ha of cropland flooded. A partner meeting is taking place on 23 April 2009, where the current situation and response will be discussed. The outcomes of this meeting will be summarized in the next situation report (No. 6), to be issued end April 2009. For the latest information regarding the response, please see Situation Report no. 4 (16 April 2009).
4. **Botswana:** An inter-agency assessment team, lead by Government's National Disaster Management Office, has travelled to northern Botswana to conduct a detailed assessment of flood-affected areas. The team is expected to return on 24 April 2009.
5. **Madagascar:** Cyclone Jade made landfall on 6 April 2009 in the north-east district of Antalaha, advanced southwards through the districts of Mananara-Nord and Maroantsetra, and moved out to the Indian Ocean at Vohibinany on 7 April 2009, where it caused heavy rains over the eastern coast before dissipating. Fifteen people were killed and 60,818 affected, including 4,090 people left without shelter. A total of 5,628 houses were damaged and 41,145ha of rice fields flooded.
6. Two assessment missions have been conducted in the areas affected by cyclone Jade, one by a joint USAID/ CARE/ BNGRC (*Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes*, National Office for Disaster Risk Management) team, followed by one by the Malagasy Government. Between these two missions, the following districts were visited: Vohipeno Manakara, Andilamena, Antalaha, Ivongo, Lake Alaotra, Mananara-Nord, Mananjary, Maroantsetraand, and Soanierana. A matrix of needs per districts has been developed by BNGRC, which includes the response to date. Further assessments of food aid requirements are ongoing.
7. Shelter materials and prepositioned food aid are being distributed in affected areas. The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Cluster is developing an action plan for interventions in water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion campaigns are continuing. WASH kits have also been distributed. Medair, together with the Malagasy Red Cross, is re-establishing access to safe water in Maroantsetra, and wells are being disinfected.

Medical supplies, mosquito nets and mobile clinics are being provided, as well as free medical assistance to those affected.

8. Thirty temporary classrooms have been established in affected areas, and school kits have been distributed. In Mananjary, electricity supply is being re-established.
9. Cyclones Eric and Fanele hit Madagascar in mid-January, leaving 12 dead, 58,493 affected and 4,012 homeless throughout the country. The recovery from the impacts of cyclones Eric and Fanele is still continuing. The Food for Work programme is ongoing, schools are being rehabilitated and school kits have been distributed. WASH kits have also been distributed, and 35 wells disinfected. Mosquito nets have been distributed, as well as non-food items (NFIs) to 5,000 affected families.
10. **Malawi:** Flooding has caused extensive damage throughout the country. A total of 7,749 households (34,871 people) have reported damage to their houses, 12,371 households (55,670 people) have reported damage to their crops, and 3513.5ha of cropland have been affected. However, as the rainy season comes to an end, there has been a considerable decrease in reports of flooding.
11. The Malawi Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) is working with the Department of Agriculture and Food Security to consider ways of assisting affected households through the provision of agriculture inputs for winter cropping. DoDMA and WFP have provided food aid to the affected population, and UNICEF, DoDMA and the Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) have provided NFIs. At present, there is no request for international assistance.
12. **Mozambique:** Water levels in all river basins remain below warning levels and are decreasing. There have been no new reports of flooding. The situation is being closely monitored.
13. **Namibia:** More than 350,000 people have been affected by floods, with 92 dead and 54,581 displaced. Of those displaced, 16,394 have been moved to relocation camps. An estimated 544,114 people are at risk of long-term food insecurity over the 2009/10 period.
14. United Nations agencies are working with Government and other national partners to implement activities in five critical areas: 1) shelter; 2) WASH; 3) health; 4) food and logistics; and 5) protection;
15. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has recently allocated \$146,695 to support the Namibian Red Cross Society (NRCS) in delivering immediate assistance

to households in need of shelter, basic medicines, water purification and sanitation. The United Nations Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has donated 100 tents valued at US\$ 34,000. WFP has approved US\$ 156,220 to support the Government in addressing food needs in affected areas. The German Government has also allocated US\$ 317,000 to assist in the response.

16. UNICEF has ordered 1000 Basic Family Kits (buckets, jerry cans, water containers, etc.), 400,000 water purification sachets, as well as health supplies, and has deployed two WASH experts, with two more to be deployed shortly. The World Health Organization (WHO) has deployed two health experts to provide technical support. WHO is recruiting a national emergency health expert and a logistics expert, and the procurement of more emergency health supplies is underway. In the coming weeks, WHO's technical support will focus on strengthening coordination, surveillance, and preparedness and response systems
17. A total of 100 Early Childhood Development (ECD)/child play kits (each kit serves 50 children) will be distributed to relocation camps shortly. UNICEF signed an agreement with Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) to assist in creating child friendly safe spaces in relocation camps. UNICEF will deploy a Child Protection Specialist to the affected areas. UNFPA has recruited a Gender Coordinator, and has dispatched a Gender expert, to ensure that protection issues are addressed. UNFPA has also distributed 60 family tents to affected regions to address the shelter shortage issue.
18. UN Habitat is in the process of procuring 40 solar panels to be used for lighting at relocation camps, and will be procuring shelter kits that will include iron roofing sheets, and fencing materials as soon authorization for expenditures of CERF funds is received from Habitat Headquarters in Nairobi.
19. Government has approved the continuation of schooling through the regular May recess, in an effort to compensate for lost school time. However, schools remain closed in the north-eastern regions of Kavango and Caprivi, where waters have not yet receded.
20. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has deployed a Humanitarian Affairs Officer in support of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in coordinating the response to the emergency.

21. Medium- and longer-term priorities include the rehabilitation of infrastructures such as roads, bridges, schools, health facilities, and market places. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is assessing the needs. Early Recovery programmes will be integrated in the revision of the Flash Appeal in the coming weeks.
22. **Zambia:** The estimated number of people affected by floods still stands at 614,814, either through: 1) loss of life, crops, livestock, and houses; 2) decreased access to social amenities such as schools or hostels; or 3) increased exposure to conditions conducive to the outbreak of water-borne diseases. An estimated 78 households (468 people) have been displaced.
23. As previously reported, the floods have severely affected food security, with an estimated 203,483 people now requiring a total of 1,696 metric tons of food aid over the next two months (April – May 2009). Flooding has also caused extensive damage to infrastructure, in particular to roads and bridges.
24. Partners, which include donors, UN Agencies, International Organisations, NGOs and governments, have been officially requested to assist by identifying specific activities and sectors to support, as laid out in the response recommendation of the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) assessment report. A declaration of emergency is not expected.
25. An in-depth assessment of affected areas will commence in early May 2009, when waters will have subsided.

Funding

26. 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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Annex 1: Southern Africa: Floods in 2009

Country	Deaths	Affected People*	Displaced People	Infrastructure Damage	Food Security	Time Frame
Angola**	60	220,000	81,152	3,983 houses destroyed	231,806ha of cropland destroyed	Mar 09
Botswana***	0	867	863	Two water treatment plants at risk of collapse.	NK	Mar 09
Madagascar†	Eric and Fanele: 12; Izilda: 0; Jade: 15; Total: 27	Eric and Fanele: 54,493; Izilda: 3,376; Jade: 60,818; Total: 118,687	Eric and Fanele: 4,012; Izilda: 0; Jade: 4,090; Total: 8102	Izilda: broke a levy; Jade: 5,628 houses damaged, Damage to public and private buildings	Eric and Fanele: 2,965ha of rice paddies flooded; Izilda: 989ha of rice paddies flooded; Jade: 41,145ha of rice paddies flooded	Jan 09 - Apr 09
Malawi***	NK	12,371 HH (55,670 people) through loss of crops; 7,749 HH (34,871 people) through damage to houses	NK	7,749 HH (34,871 people) reported damage to houses.	12,371 HH (55,670 people) reported some destruction of crops; 3,513.5ha of cropland affected.	Oct 08 - Apr 09
Mozambique***	0	6,925	828	NK	NK	Feb 09 - Mar 09
Namibia	92	350,000	54,581	More than 50% of roads damaged in affected areas; damage to bridges reported.	Harvest to drop by 63%. 67% of poor households will face an estimated food gap of 20-30%; 71,017 people food insecure.	Mar 09
Zambia	31	614,814	468	Damage to roads and bridges.	203,483 people require a total of 1,696 metric tons of food aid over the next two months (April – May 2009).	Mar 09
Total	210	1,366,963	145,994			

Data partial and incomplete. NK means not known. HH means households. Note: Data indicates cumulative totals for 2009, and does not necessarily reflect current situation.

*Affected refers to people who have been either been displaced or have suffered some property or livelihood loss, unless otherwise indicated. **Number of people affected in Angola is an estimation, as data on two provinces, Lunda Sul and Malange, is not available. ***Cumulative figures for separate episodes of flooding during 2009. †Cumulative figures for the impacts of cyclones Eric, Fanele, Izilda and Jade.

Sources: United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator Angola; United Nations Office of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator Namibia; Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development, Namibia (MRLGHRD); District Commissioner of Ngamiland, Botswana; The Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Malawi; The Ministry of Public Works and Housing, National Water Directorate, Mozambique; Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, Zambia; BNGRC (Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes, National Office for Disaster Risk Management), Madagascar.