

Lesotho

Post Disaster Needs Assessment

The Disaster



- Lesotho's population is very vulnerable to the impact of disasters
- Extraordinary rains occurred during December 2010 and January 2011, at rates not observed since the 1930s



Preliminary Results of Flood Impact

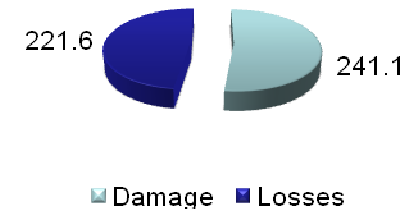
General Assessment Results



Total Value of Flood Effects

The estimated value of damage and losses caused by the floods is **462.7 million Maloti** or **66.1 million US\$**

Damage versus Losses, million Maloti



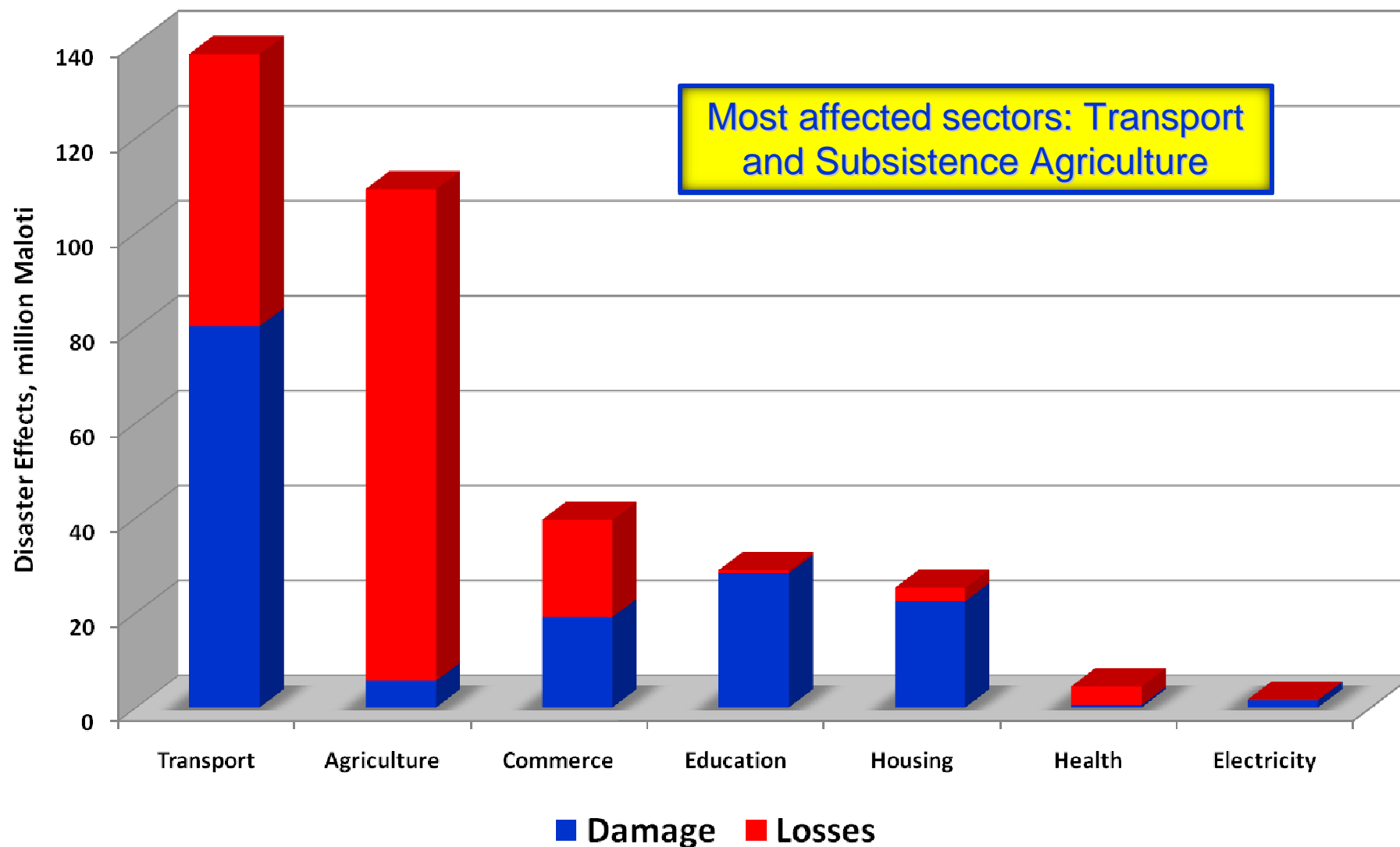
Relative Size to Lesotho Economy

Disaster effects are equivalent to **3.2%** of 2010 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

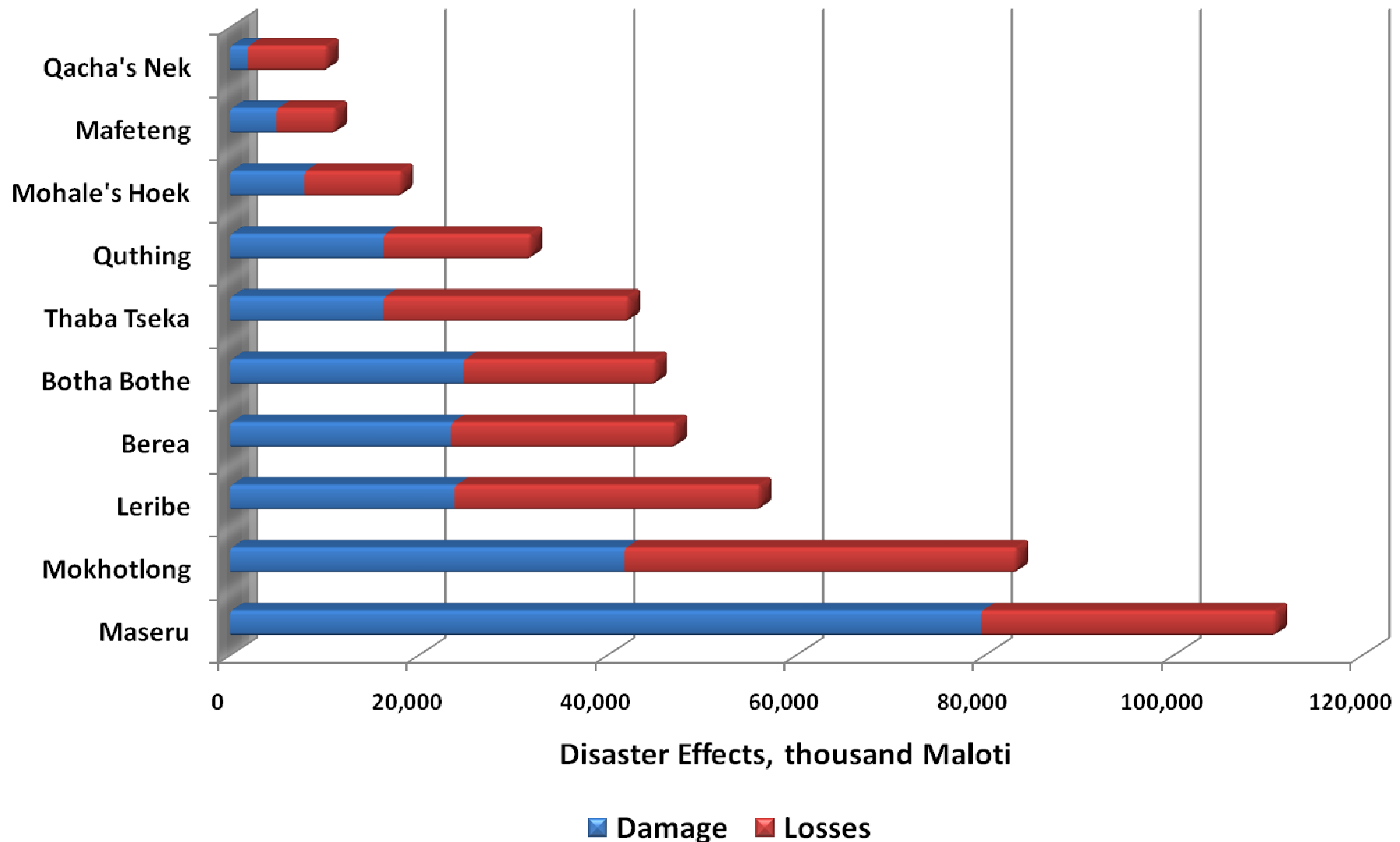
Value of damage is equivalent to **5.2%** of 2010 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFKF)

Preliminary impact on GDP Growth: - 0.4%

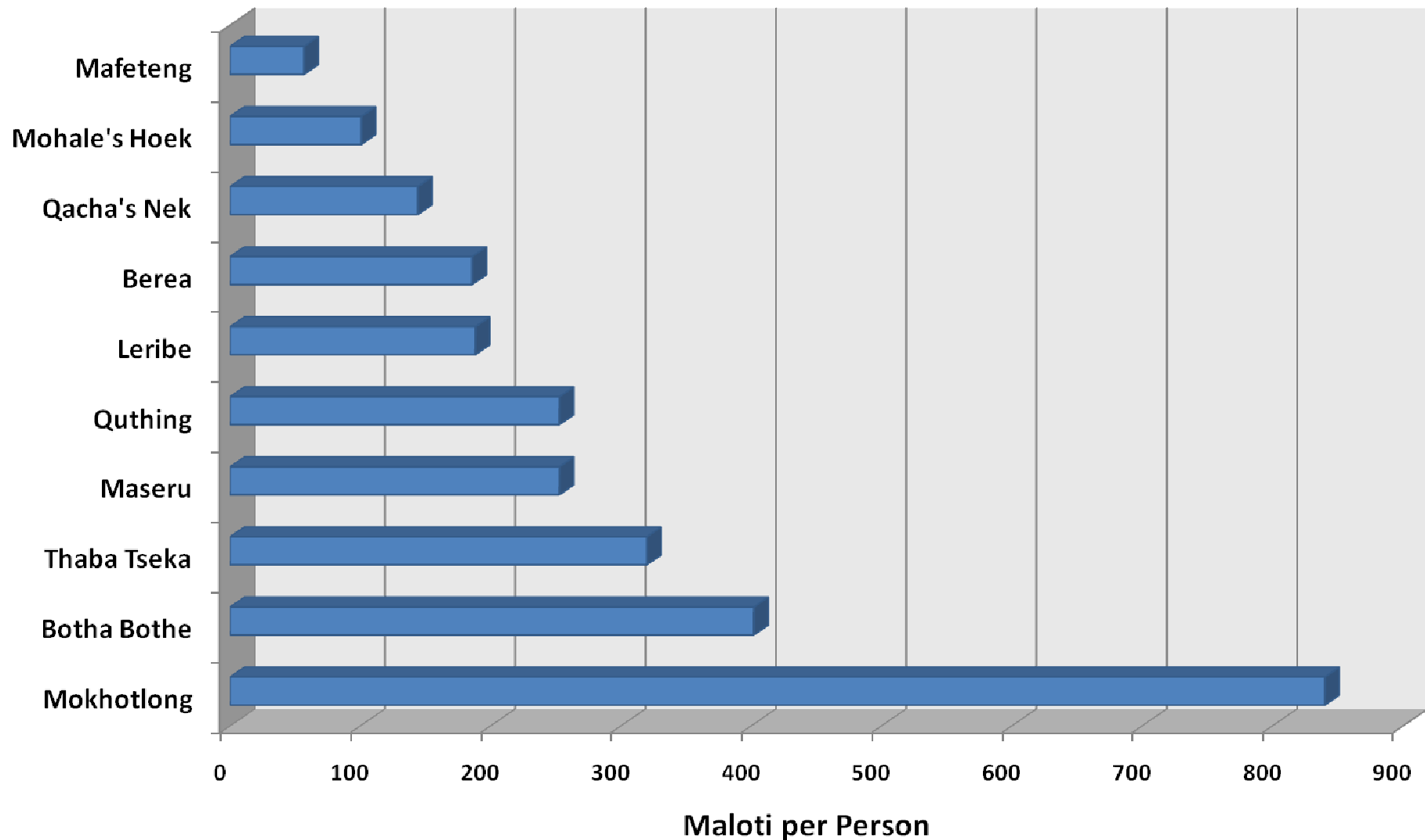
Individual Sector Breakdown of Damage and Losses



Damage and Losses Breakdown by Affected District



Damage and Losses per Capita in Affected Districts



Personal impact



Income decline

Due to the failure of the Summer crops, subsistence farmers will see their personal and household income decline by from 50 to 80 per cent in the affected Districts

(See attached table)

Higher cost of living

Families 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, due to the limited results of the Summer crop, they will face food scarcity and higher food prices



Socio-Economic Impact of the Floods

Social Sectors



- Access to Health facilities and Education was disrupted
- Teacher time was lost
- Shortage of medical products and vaccines occurred, drinking of contaminated water led to high incidences of gastro-enteritis
- Destruction of mud brick houses and houses exposed in beds of rivers flooded by high water levels, such as the Caledon and Senqu Rivers and their major tributaries;
- The blowing off of roofs by strong winds particularly in the Leribe, Berea and Mafeteng Districts, affecting bungalows and polatas (flat roof) constructed of concrete bricks with poorly attached roofs;
- Rock slides affecting several houses exposed on the rocky slopes of hills.
- In total, between 2,000 and 2,500 houses have been affected (damaged or destroyed) as a result of the severe weather events.

Agriculture, food security & nutrition



- A total of 74,912 hectares worth of summer cereal crops in subsistence agriculture areas were lost due to water-logging and only a small fraction of the normal production is likely to be harvested this year
- Some lands were eroded and/or sustained deposition of mud and debris, rendering them useless for future farming
- Some 806 hectares privately-owned small irrigation systems were partially destroyed
- In some Districts more than 44,000 domestic animals drowned and more than 24,000 animals became ill, resulting in a reduced production level of meat, milk and wool until the animal stock recovers naturally
- Projected number of people unlikely to meet food needs:
 - Before flood: 200,000 people
 - After flood: 250,000 people

Transport

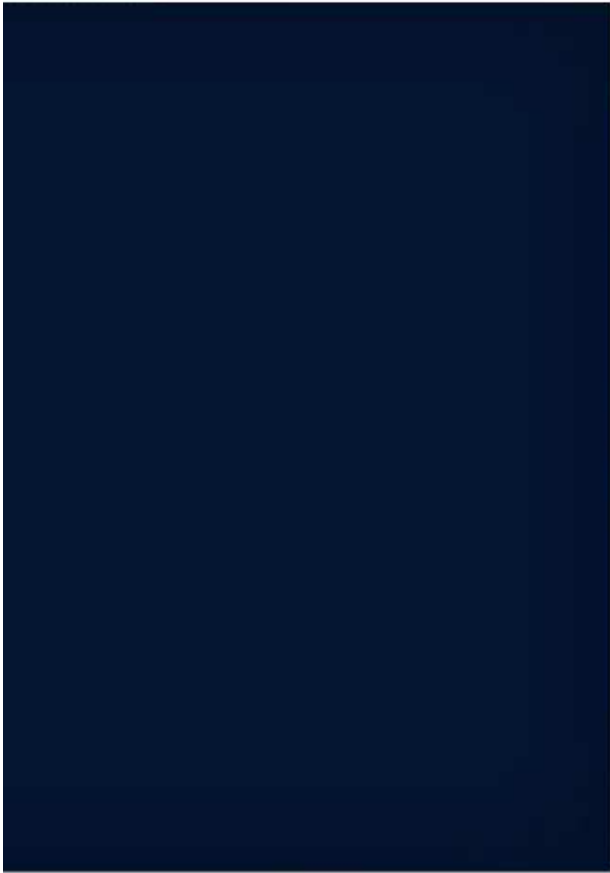


- Bridges washed away, culverts broke and roads were damaged leading to prolonged traffic interruptions and detours.
- Transport owners/operators suffered losses up to 50% of daily income
- Energy and telecommunication sectors were not severely affected

Cross-cutting Sectors, Protection



- Delays in general service provision
- Security issues worsened during the flood due to lack of access to many areas
- Reduced access to Basic HIV and AIDS services leading to increased Vulnerability of People Living with HIV and AIDS



Recovery and Reconstruction Needs

General Comments



The PDNA reveals that Lesotho is in the immediate verge of a food security crisis to be faced beginning in the second half of 2011, which may be partially solved after harvesting the Winter crops, but that will not be overcome until harvest time of the 2012 Summer crop

The food deficits, unless met head on, will result in widespread hunger, malnutrition and disease

Recovery and Reconstruction Strategy



- Strategic areas of engagement; food security and reconstruction
- DRR mainstreaming
- Need to realign budget
- Need for additional resources to address food crisis

Summary of the PDNA



- Post disaster Damage and Loss = M462.7 million (3.2% of previous year's GDP)
- Post disaster losses accounts for 48% of net effects of disaster, yet such losses always ignored in the past
- Post Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction needs including DRR = M655.95 million
- Lesotho is in the immediate verge of a food security crisis to be faced beginning in the second half of 2011.

How did the PDNA helped the GOL



- Helped the GOL to better understand the key social, sectoral and spatial distribution of vulnerability.
- Identified policy reforms necessary to reduce future impact and mitigate natural disasters.
- Provided deeper analytical thinking on the formulation of recovery needs and priorities.
- Provided entry point for DRR mainstreaming through the National Development Plan.

End of Presentation



KEA LEBOHA!