

## **Corrections: Act. 8, p.91**

1. Floods caused damage estimated at R356 million across provinces – therefore widespread damage. 74 people were killed. More than 8600 houses were damaged, 275 people reported injured.
  - 1.1. The fact that government still has to develop mechanisms to monitor the situation of weather patterns in South Africa to minimise loss of life. Had this already been in place, damages and fatalities could have been reduced. South African authorities ignored the flood warning.
  - 1.2. Low lying agricultural areas and informal sectors located near rivers whose banks overflow during periods of continuous heavy rainfall are typical high-risk areas. Farmers and informal sector residents are thus most at risk.
2. Waterborne diseases:
  - 2.1. In addition to damage of property and death or injury from the actual floods, floods often leave behind lots of water for long periods of time. This stagnant floodwater can carry waterborne diseases, which can increase fatalities.
  - 2.2. The diseases mentioned in the article are: typhoid fever, cholera, leptospirosis and hepatitis.
  - 2.3. Communities can work with government structures to be relocated, increase service delivery, not build homes in flood prone areas, learn preventative measures, such as boiling water that can be contaminated. Farm communities can reduce fertiliser use.