

Continental Watch

From Friday, September 23, 2022 to Tuesday, September 27, 2022

1.HIGHLIGHTS

Observed events over the last five days:

(From Sunday, September 18, 2022 to Thursday, September 22, 2022)

According to the United Nations, severe floods ravaged Conakry on 17 September, killing three people – including two by electrocution – and affecting 2,576 people, including 137 children.

Multi - Hazard Outlook for the next 5 days :

Level 3 warning for possible extreme rainfall over Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mali, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Chad.

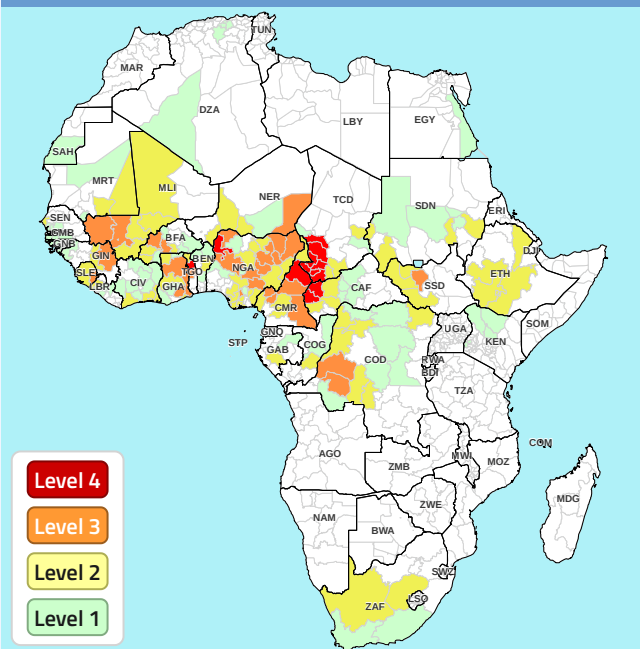
Level 4 warning for possible riverine floods in the Central African Republic, Chad, Togo, Nigeria and Cameroon.

Level 3 warning for possible river floods in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Niger.

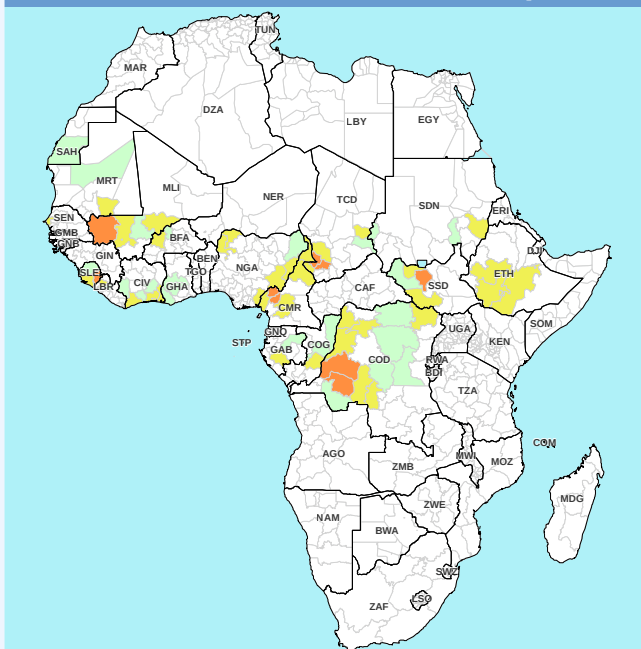
2. DETAILED MULTI-HAZARD OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT 5 DAYS

From September 23, 2022 to September 27, 2022

Multi-Hazard assessment



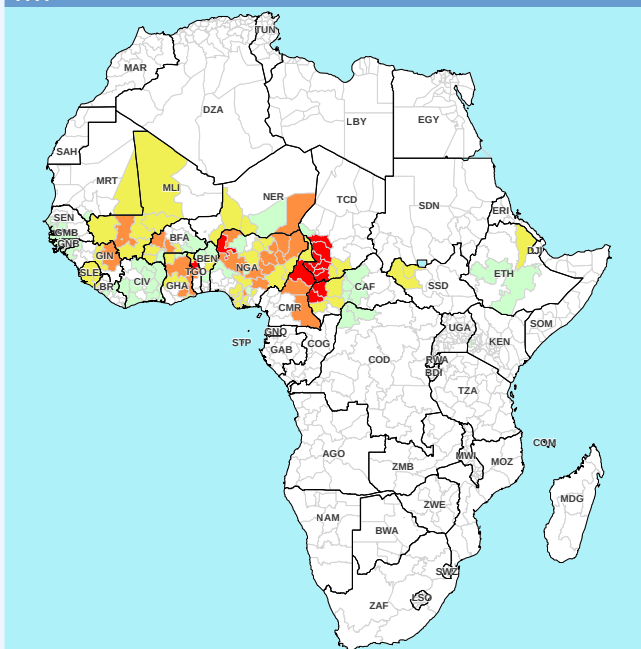
Extreme Precipitation



Wind Storms



River Floods



These maps summarize the forecast occurrence of extreme precipitation, wind storms and river floods possibly affecting the population in the next 5 days. Regions are color-coded into four classes of warning according to increasing rates of population affected, from Level 1 (lowest warning) to Level 4 (highest warning). Areas with no significant impacts foreseen are colored in white. Impacts are estimated by crossing information on hazard, exposure, vulnerability and coping capacity. Hazard classes are defined according to threshold levels for each hazard derived from statistical analysis on past events or from reference literature values. The Multi-Hazard assessment map shows the highest forecast warning level among the considered hazards in the next 5 days.



Extreme Precipitation:

Level 3: Cameroon (Nord-Ouest, Ouest), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kwilu, Mai-Ndombe), Mali (Kayes), Sierra Leone (Eastern), South Sudan (Warap), Chad (Mayo-Kebbi Est, Tandjilé)

Level 2: Burkina Faso (Boucle du Mouhoun), Côte d'Ivoire (Abidjan, Bas-Sassandra, Comoé, Lagunes), Cameroon (Centre, Extrême-Nord, Nord, Sud-Ouest), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Uélé, Kasai, Kasai-Central, Mongala, Sud-Ubangi, Équateur), Republic of Congo (Plateaux), Ethiopia (Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples), Gabon (Ngounié), Liberia (Gbapolu), Mali (Koulikoro, Mopti), Mauritania (Hodh el Gharbi), Nigeria (Adamawa, Cross River, Kebbi, Sokoto, Taraba), Sudan (Al Qadarif), Senegal (Thiès), Sierra Leone (Southern), South Sudan (North Bahr-al-Ghazal, West Equatoria), Chad (Chari-Baguirmi, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, Ouaddaï)

Level 1: Burkina Faso (Nord), Côte d'Ivoire (Gôh-Djiboua, Lacs, Montagnes), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Bas-Uélé, Kwango, Maniema, Sankuru, Tshopo), Republic of Congo (Cuvette, Likouala), Sahrawi Republic (Oued el Dahab), Gabon (Ogooué-Ivindo), Ghana (Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Western), Liberia (Bong), Mali (Ségou), Mauritania (Adrar), Nigeria (Borno), Sudan (West Darfur, White Nile), Sierra Leone (Northern), South Sudan (West Bahr-al-Ghazal), Chad (Sila)

More details:

Possibility of heavy rainfall between 100mm and 150mm is very likely over Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, southern Togo, southern Benin, southern Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Central African Republic, DRC and eastern Ethiopia.

Possibility of moderate rainfall in the range of 50mm to 100mm is very likely over Senegal, the Gambia, northern Guinea Bissau, Guinea, southern Mali, Sierra Leone, northern Cote d'Ivoire, southern Burkina Faso, northern Ghana, northern Benin, northern Togo, central Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, Central African Republic, southern Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, DRC, Congo, Gabon, South Africa, Madagascar, Tunisia and Lesotho.

The differences between areas likely to experience extreme rainfall and forecast impact alert levels are due to variabilities in the population exposed to the hazard as

well as levels of vulnerability and coping capacities of the areas at risk.



Wind Storms:

Level 2: Burkina Faso (Boucle du Mouhoun), Nigeria (Borno, Jigawa, Kebbi), Sudan (South Darfur, West Darfur, White Nile), Chad (Ouaddai), South Africa (Free State, Northern Cape)

Level 1: Algeria (Adrar, Bordj Bou Arréridj, M'Sila, Sétif), Egypt (Al Bahr al Ahmar), Ethiopia (Afar), Kenya (Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana), Mauritania (Adrar, Hodh ech Chargui, Hodh el Gharbi), Mali (Mopti), Niger (Dosso), Sudan (Al Jazirah, Al Qadarif, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kurdufan), Nigeria (Bauchi), Chad (Sila), South Africa (Eastern Cape, Western Cape)

More details:

Strong winds are very likely over Libya, Madagascar, Lesotho and South Africa.

Moderate to strong winds of 15 to 35 knots are very likely over Mauritania, Senegal, Libya, Chad, Somalia, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, Madagascar, Namibia, Angola, Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Egypt, Tanzania, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

The differences between areas likely to experience wind storms and forecast impact alert levels are due to variabilities in the population exposed to the hazard as well as levels of vulnerability and coping capacities of the areas at risk.



River Floods:

Level 4: Central African Republic (Nana-Mambéré, Ouham-Pendé), Chad (Chari-Baguirmi, Hadjer-Lamis, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi Est, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, Tandjilé), Togo (Kara), Nigeria (Kebbi), Cameroon (Nord)

Level 3: Burkina Faso (Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Ouest), Cameroon (Adamaoua, Est), Ghana (Eastern, Northern, Volta), Guinea (Kankan), Niger (Diffa), Nigeria (Anambra, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Nassarawa, Niger, Plateau, Sokoto, Yobe), Togo (Centre), Mali (Koulikoro)

Level 2: Benin (Borgou), Burkina Faso (Cascades, Centre-Sud, Haut-Bassins), Central African Republic (Mambéré-Kadéï, Ombella-M'Poko, Ouham), Cameroon (Extrême-Nord), Ghana (Brong Ahafo, Greater Accra, Upper West), Guinea (Faranah), Liberia (Grand Cape Mount), Mali (Bamako, Kayes, Mopti, Sikasso, Ségou, Timbuktu), Mauritania (Hodh ech Chargui), Niger (Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua), Nigeria (Adamawa, Bayelsa, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Rivers, Taraba), Sierra Leone (Eastern, Northern, Southern), Chad (Mandoul, Moyen-Chari), South Sudan (North Bahr-al-Ghazal, West Bahr-al-Ghazal), Togo (Savanes), Ethiopia (Afar)

Level 1: Benin (Alibori, Atakora, Collines), Burkina Faso (Centre-Est, Est, Sud-Ouest), Côte d'Ivoire (Bas-Sassandra, Comoé, Lacs, Lagunes, Montagnes, Sassandra-Marahoué, Savanes, Vallée du Bandama, Zanzan), Central African Republic (Bamingui-Bangoran, Kémo, Nana-Grébizi, Ouaka), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi), Ghana (Upper East), Guinea-Bissau (Cacheu, Oio, Quinara, Tombali), Ethiopia (Oromia), Guinea (Boké), Kenya (Busia, Kakamega, Siaya), Liberia (Bomi, GrandBassa, Nimba), Mauritania (Guidimaka), Niger (Zinder), Senegal (Fatick, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Kolda, Sédhiou, Thiès, Ziguinchor), Nigeria (Enugu, Federal Capital Territory, Kwara, Zamfara), Chad (Lac, Ville de N'Djamena)

More details: South-western Chad is forecast to experience extreme riverine flooding for the next 5 days with an exposed population of at least 400,000 people, 4 education facilities and 3 health centres. Additionally, extreme riverine flooding is forecast over north-eastern Cameroon with an exposed population of 420,000 people, 14 health centres and 82 educational facilities at risk of riverine flooding. In western and eastern Nigeria, at least 200,000 people and 1 health centre are exposed to floods. Further, more than 30,000 people are exposed to riverine flooding in northern Togo.

3. ADVISORIES

Level 4 Advisory:

1. Due to high chances of riverine flooding that is forecast to affect the Central African Republic, Chad, Togo, Nigeria and Cameroon, the countries at risk are advised to:
 - (i) engage with the National Hydrometeorological and National Disaster Risk Management Authorities to monitor the riverine flooding-associated risks, and
 - (ii) undertake preparedness measures to prevent and minimize potential losses and damages to potentially vulnerable communities.
2. The National Disaster Management Authorities, in consultation with National Hydrometeorological Services, are also advised to alert communities at risk of high chances of riverine floods and provide tailored products for various clusters for anticipatory actions and preparedness.
3. The Regional Economic Communities (ECOWAS and ECCAS) are advised to monitor the potential riverine flood situation over the Central African Republic, Chad, Togo, Nigeria and Cameroon due to the high probability of heavy rainfall and provide technical assistance if needed.
4. The member states at risk are requested to share information on the state of the hazards with the AMHEWAS Situation Room at mhewsituationroom@africa-union.org to enable AMHEWAS to inform African Union organs on the evolving situation.
5. The AMHEWAS Situation Room will make a follow-up with the member states in alert level 4 warning for further engagements regarding anticipatory actions through a separate email in due course.

Level 3 Advisory:

Hydrometeorological and National Disaster Risk Management Authorities in Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Chad, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria and Togo, are advised to monitor the rainfall situation, and water flows in the rivers over the next five days due to medium possibilities of heavy rainfall and riverine flooding. The Regional Economic Communities are advised to monitor the potential flood situation over Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Chad, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria and Togo due to the likelihood of heavy rainfall and provide technical assistance if needed.

Level 2 Advisory:

Hydrometeorological and National Disaster Risk Management Authorities of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sudan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Chad, Nigeria, South Africa, Benin, Central African Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo, are advised to continue monitoring the rainfall evolutions that are expected to cause sporadic flash floods as well as wind storms and heavy rainfall.

4. SOURCES

<https://www.globalfloods.eu/technical-information/glofas-30day/>

<https://www.acmad.net/new/NEWSITEACMAD/>

<https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/eccharts>

<https://www.meteo.fr>

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov>

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/premium/vcpafrica/#/map>

<https://floodlist.com/africa/guinea-floods-conakry-september-2022>

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Ministero degli Affari Esteri
e della Cooperazione Internazionale



AGENZIA ITALIANA
PER LA COOPERAZIONE
ALLO SVILUPPO



UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



Africa Multi-hazard Early Warning and Action System