



Atelier de Conception et mise en oeuvre des déclencheurs pour le financement efficace des risques de catastrophes au Sahel

PRODUITS ET SERVICE DE L'ACMAD POUR L'ACTION ANTICIPATOIRE

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INTRA-ACP CLIMATE SERVICES AND RELATED APPLICATIONS PROGRAMME



An initiative of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States funded by the European Union



Dakar – SENEGAL 14 -16 May 2024



Brief presentation of ACMAD

Who are we?

Created through resolution 540 of the UNECA Conference of Ministers in April 1985 following the droughts of the 70s and 80s, ACMAD is established in Niamey-Niger since October 1992 with mandate

Continental Weather and Climate Watch Centre

Institution of excellence for the Applications of meteorology for sustainable development

WMO Designated Regional Climate Centre for Africa since May 2015

Continental Multi Hazards Advisory Centre for Africa inaugurated in October 2022 as part of the Institutional Infrastructure of the African Union Multihazards Early Warning and Early Action System (AMHEWAS)

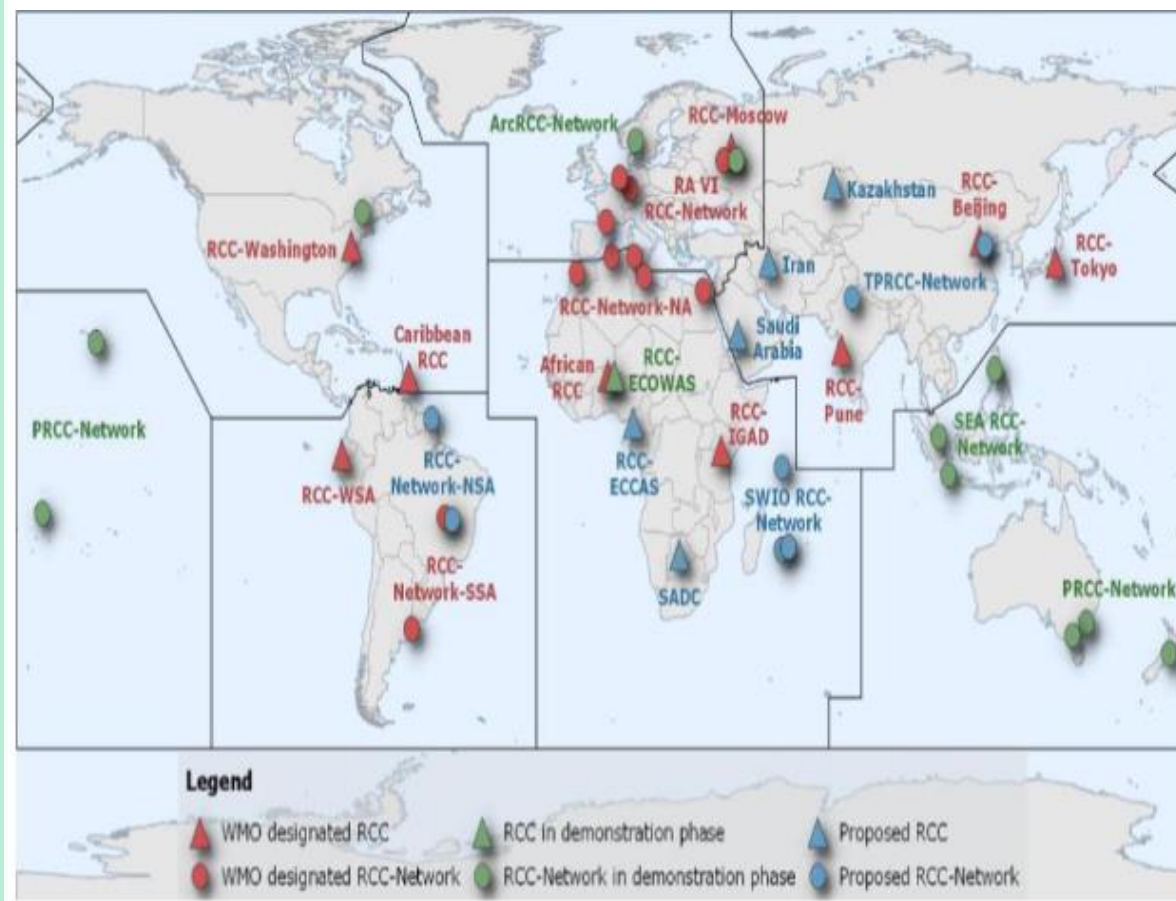


Figure 5: Established Regional Climate Centres

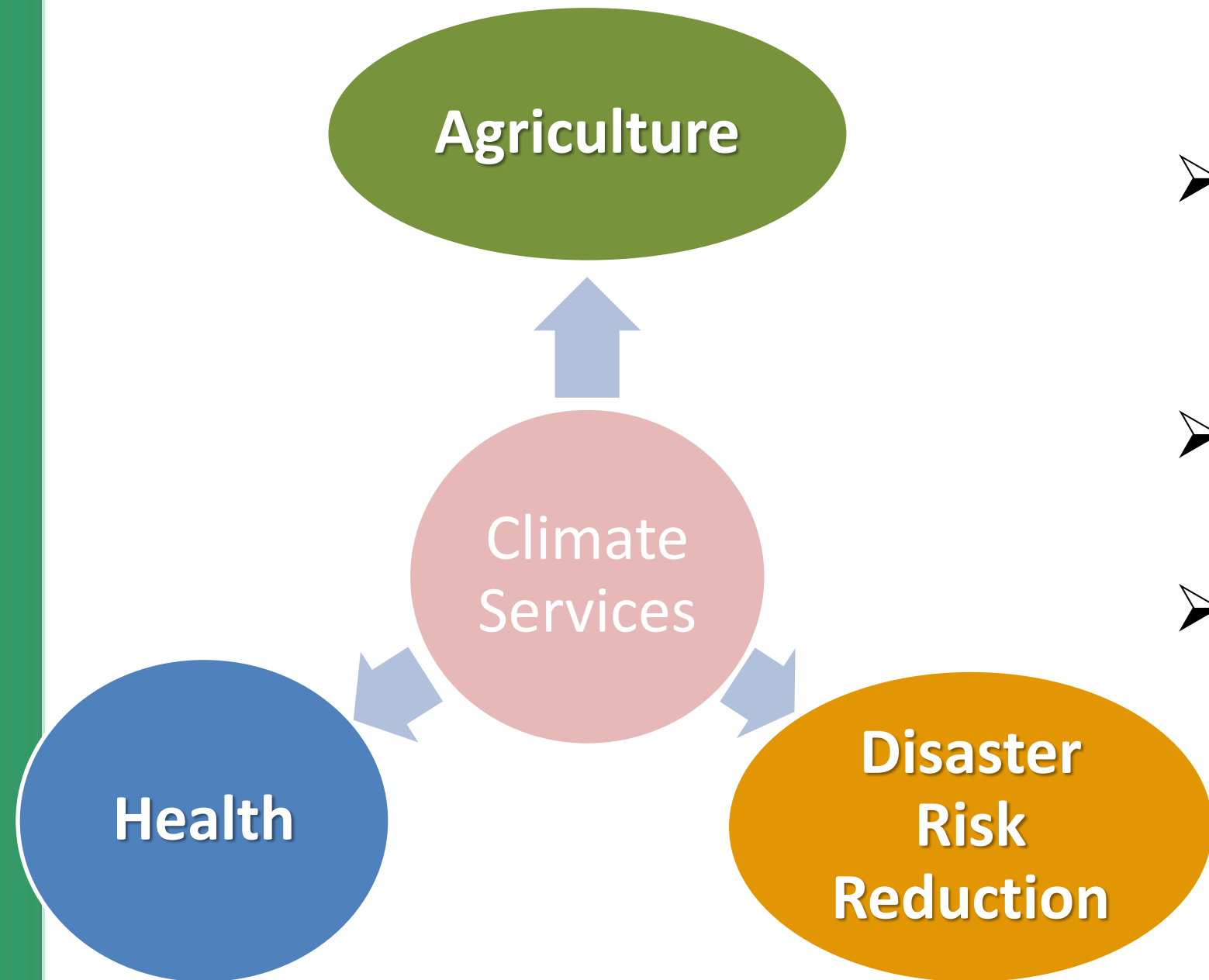
(WMO, 2022)



Brief presentation of ACMAD



Climate Services: ACMAD Priority Areas



- **Monitoring, forecasting and early warning for extreme events**
- **Contribute to the disasters situation Report and Continental watch in the framework of AMHEWAS**
- **Build capacities for its Member State's National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs)**
- **Research and transfer of technology**
- **Vision: An African continent where all nations are benefit from a world class operational continental meteorological centre to become resilient on extreme events and empowered to support the sustainable development with better meteorological service.**

ACMAD provide Climate services tailored with significant weather and climate phenomena, related hazards, potentials impacts , responses measures

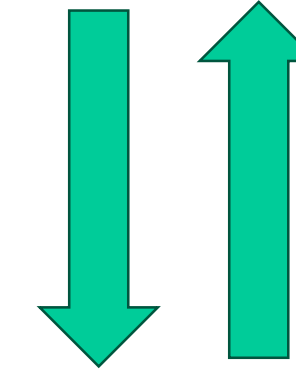


AMHEWAS Disaster Situation Room Addis Ababa

African Multi-Hazard Advisory Centre
Niamey



ACMAD generates regular continental hazard and disaster situation reports, continental climate trends, and impact-based advisories.



AUC trains Member States and issues advisories through twice weekly “Continental Watch” bulletins and monthly disaster outlooks. Subregional situation rooms feed data to the continental level.

Disaster Operation Centre
Abuja



Disaster Situation Room
Douala



Humanitarian and Emergency
Operations Centre
Nacala

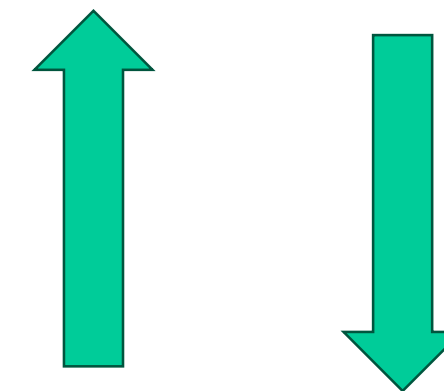


Disaster Operations Centre
Nairobi



National situation rooms issue national early warnings, coordinate early and anticipatory actions, and feed data to the continental system through the sub-regional situation rooms

National Situation Rooms

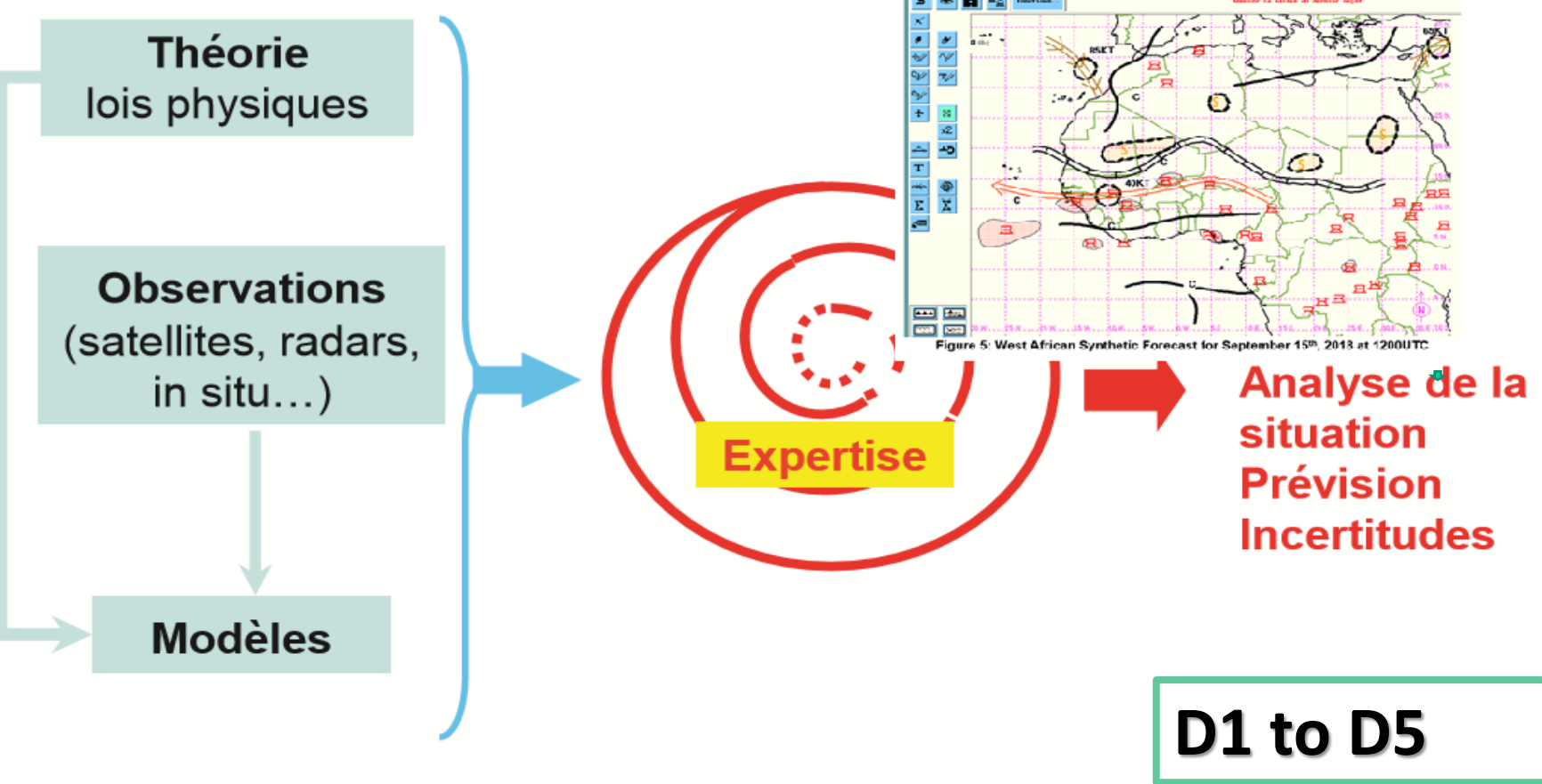


Subregional situation rooms provide hazard information and bulletins as well as capacity support for early warning and anticipatory action to the national situation rooms

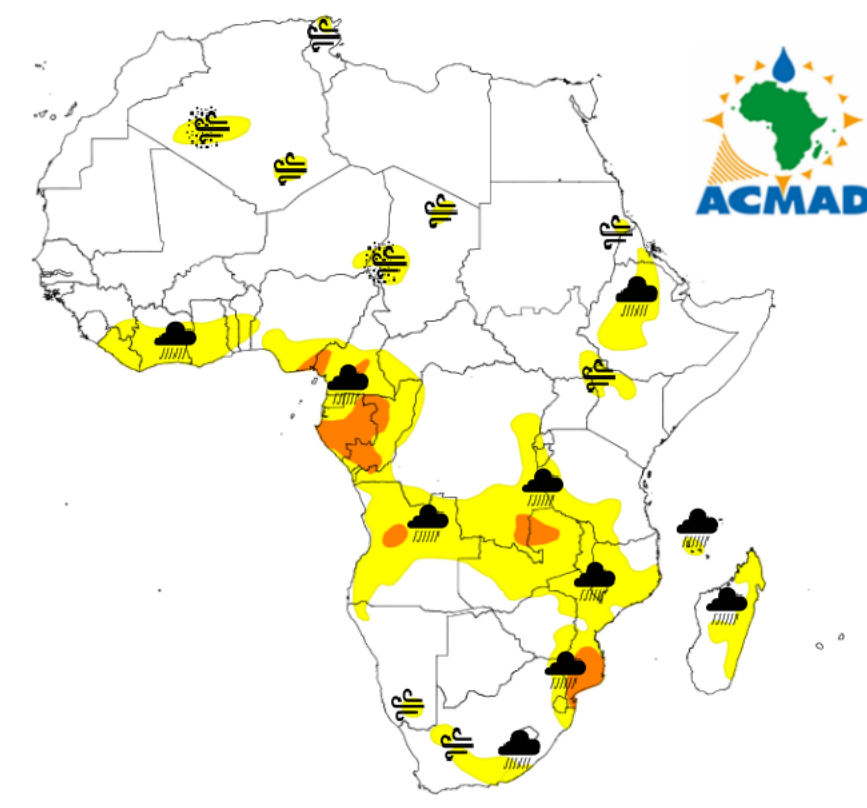
Comment ces services peuvent-ils être utilisés efficacement pour soutenir le développement de mécanismes basés sur des déclencheurs au niveau national ?

ACMAD PRODUCTION PROCESS

METHODOLOGY



@ACMAD Weather forecasting is developed in three basic steps: *Observation, Simulation of the evolution of the atmosphere using numerical models and Analysis of the results by forecasters*



MULTI-HAZARD OUTLOOK

Validity: 2024-03-12

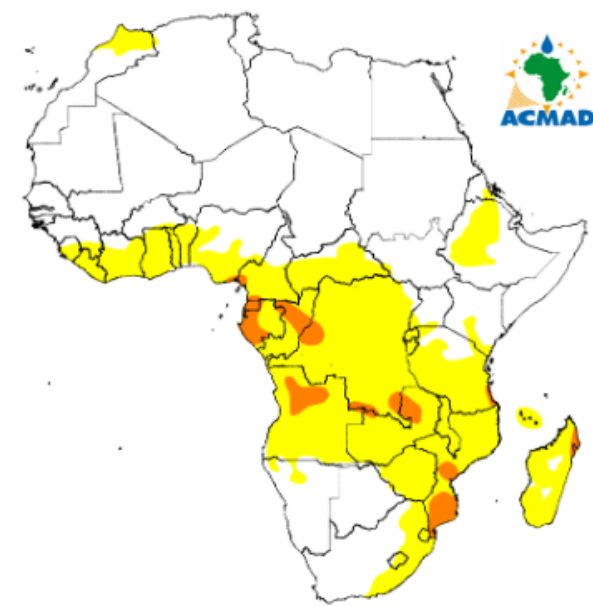
issued on 2024-03-11

Rain	Wind	Dust	Meningitis
Very heavy >100mm	Very strong >80kmh ⁻¹	Very heavy >1000µg m ⁻³	Very likely
Heavy 50-100mm	Strong >65kmh ⁻¹	Heavy >600µg m ⁻³	Likely
Moderate 10 - 49mm	Moderate >50kmh ⁻¹	Moderate >400µg m ⁻³	Less likely
Light 1 - 10mm	Light <50kmh ⁻¹	Light <200µg m ⁻³	

VIGILANCE MAP AND POLICY BRIEF FOR HEAVY RAINFALL AND STRONG WINDS

Valid From March 12 to 16, 2024
Issued on March 11, 2024

HIGHLIGHT: Heavy rainfall is expected in Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola, D.R.C, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Madagascar.



Phenomenon	Hazard	Potentials Impacts	DRM Measures / Advices
In next 5 days accumulate d rainfall (50-100mm) is likely,	Moderate rainfall, flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides, soil erosion and lightning likely	Displacements of people due to floods, outbreak of water borne diseases, damage of infrastructures (roads, bridges, ...)	DRM authorities to keep informed about the development of the meteorological situation and raise awareness, taking action is more likely, the situation needs to be monitored closely with NHMS
In next 5 days accumulate d rainfall (100 - 150mm) is very likely,	Heavy rainfall, flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides, soil erosion and lightning, strong winds,	Displacements of people due to floods, outbreak of water borne diseases, damage of infrastructures (roads, bridges, ...)	Update Flood contingency plans, Improve water management in reservoirs and dams, DRM authorities be ready to take adequate actions, DRM to be continuously in touch with NHMS to be informed of the detailed expected meteorological conditions.
In next 5 days accumulate d rainfall (>150mm) is very likely,	Extreme heavy precipitation, flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides, soil erosion and lightning, strong winds, severe thunderstorms	Loss of lives, Injuries, Displacements of people due to floods, outbreak of water borne diseases, damage of infrastructures (roads, bridges, ...)	Civil Protection service and DRM authorities to activate contingency plan for disaster preparedness and emergency response (awareness, assistance to victims, search & rescue operations), and be in close touch with NHMS for further accuracy at the national level.

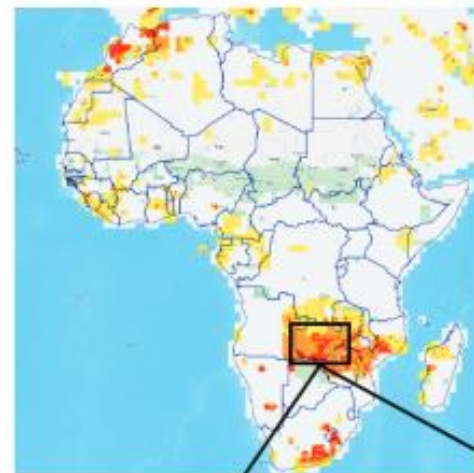
Disclaimer: The presentation of country boundaries on the map does not imply any opinion whatsoever on the part of ACMAD concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

Early warning Information for Drought

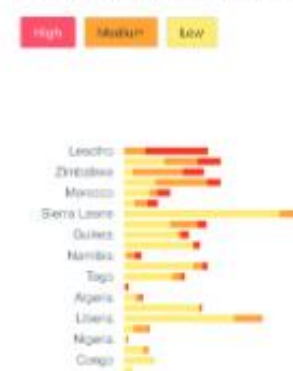


AFRICA DROUGHT MONITORING AND ADVISORY (ADMA) SYSTEM

Combined Drought Index (CDI) for the 2nd decad of March 2024



Drought Stress Levels per Country



Drought impact in East Africa, 2009

What is ADMA?

It is a near-real-time system that uses Earth Observation and Weather Information to monitor drought conditions and Issue Early Warning in Africa. It contains various tools, such as graphs and maps, to display, analyse information and generate drought reports. It provides an overview of the situation in the case of imminent drought.

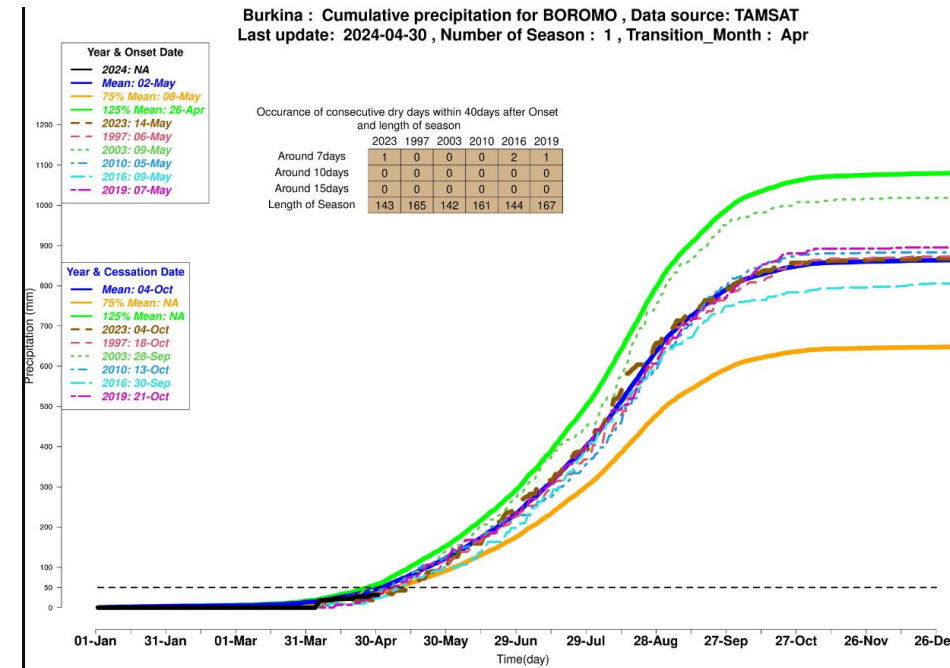
#EarlyWarningForEarlyAction



Scan Here

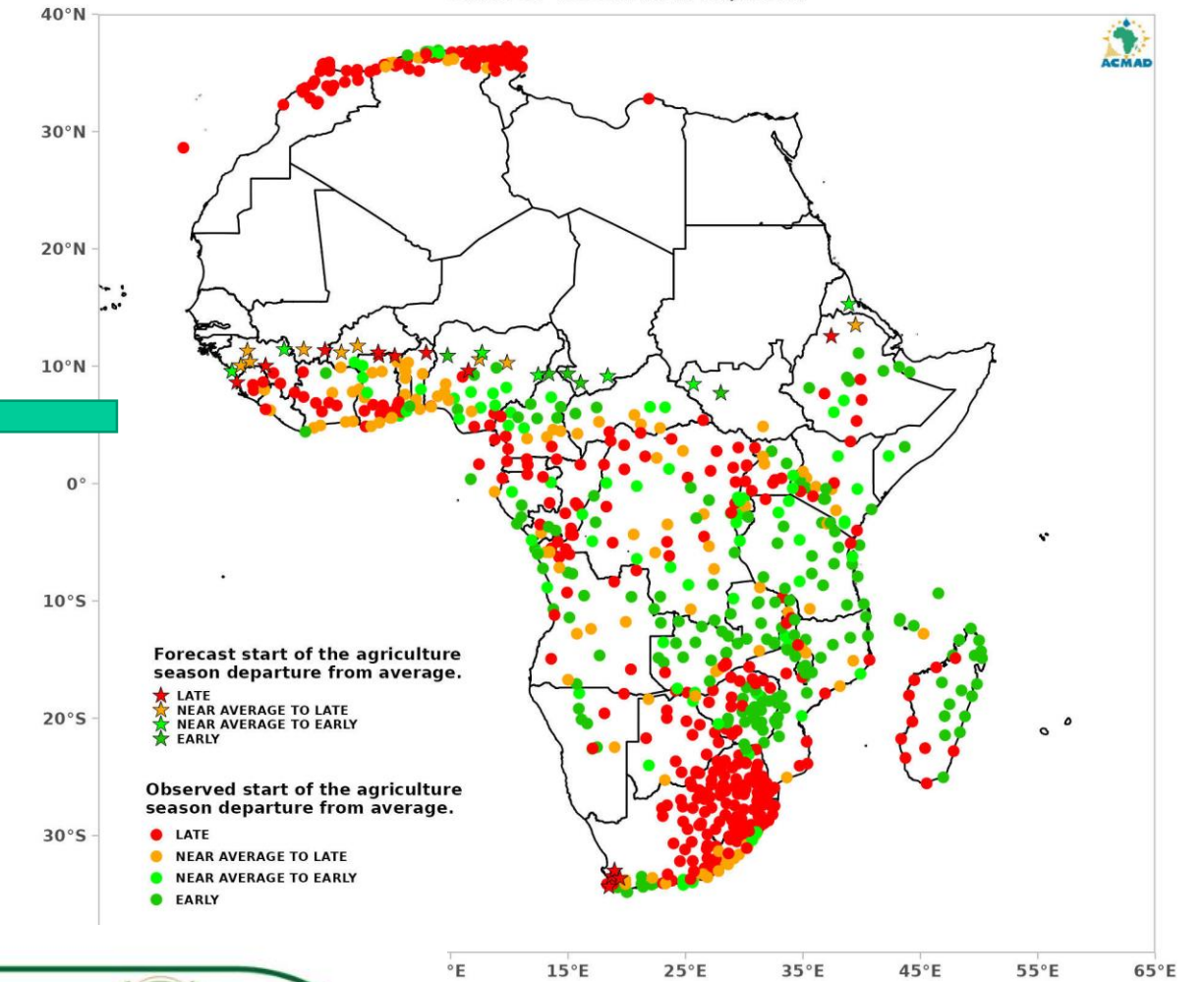


ada.acmad.org



MONITORING OF OBSERVED ANOMALIES ON THE START OF THE AGRICULTURE SEASON AND OUTLOOK

OBSERVATION AND MONITORING UNTIL: Apr-20,2024
OUTLOOK VALIDITY PERIOD: From Apr-21,2024 to May-05,2024
DATE OF ISSUE: APR-21,2024.



CONTINENTAL BRIEF FOR POLICY AND DECISION MAKERS BASED ON SIGNIFICANT WEATHER AND CLIMATE EVENTS UPDATE. VALID FOR: APRIL TO JULY 2024

CLIMATE ANOMALIES
Drier than average season very likely
Prolonged drought with reported persistent impacts

HAZARDS
Weak to Moderate drought, dry spells, near average to late onset very likely.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS
Moisture stress, decreased river charge, reduced rain-fed crop yield prospect, degradation of pastures and high food prices.

MEASURES
Develop and implement policy to support drought tolerant and short cycle crops, soil and water conservation practice, maximize full irrigation farming. Use watershed based in-situ water harvesting structures Develop and implement policy in support of weather based insurance and dam management

CLIMATE ANOMALIES
Wetter than average season very likely
Heavy rainfall with reported flooding events

HAZARDS
Heavy rainfall events may lead to flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides and soil erosion. High chance of lightning, hail formation and stormy weather are expected

POTENTIAL IMPACTS
Waterlogging, pest and diseases infestation, Outbreak of water borne diseases damage to infrastructures (dams, reservoirs, bridges, roads...) Displacement of people due to floods.

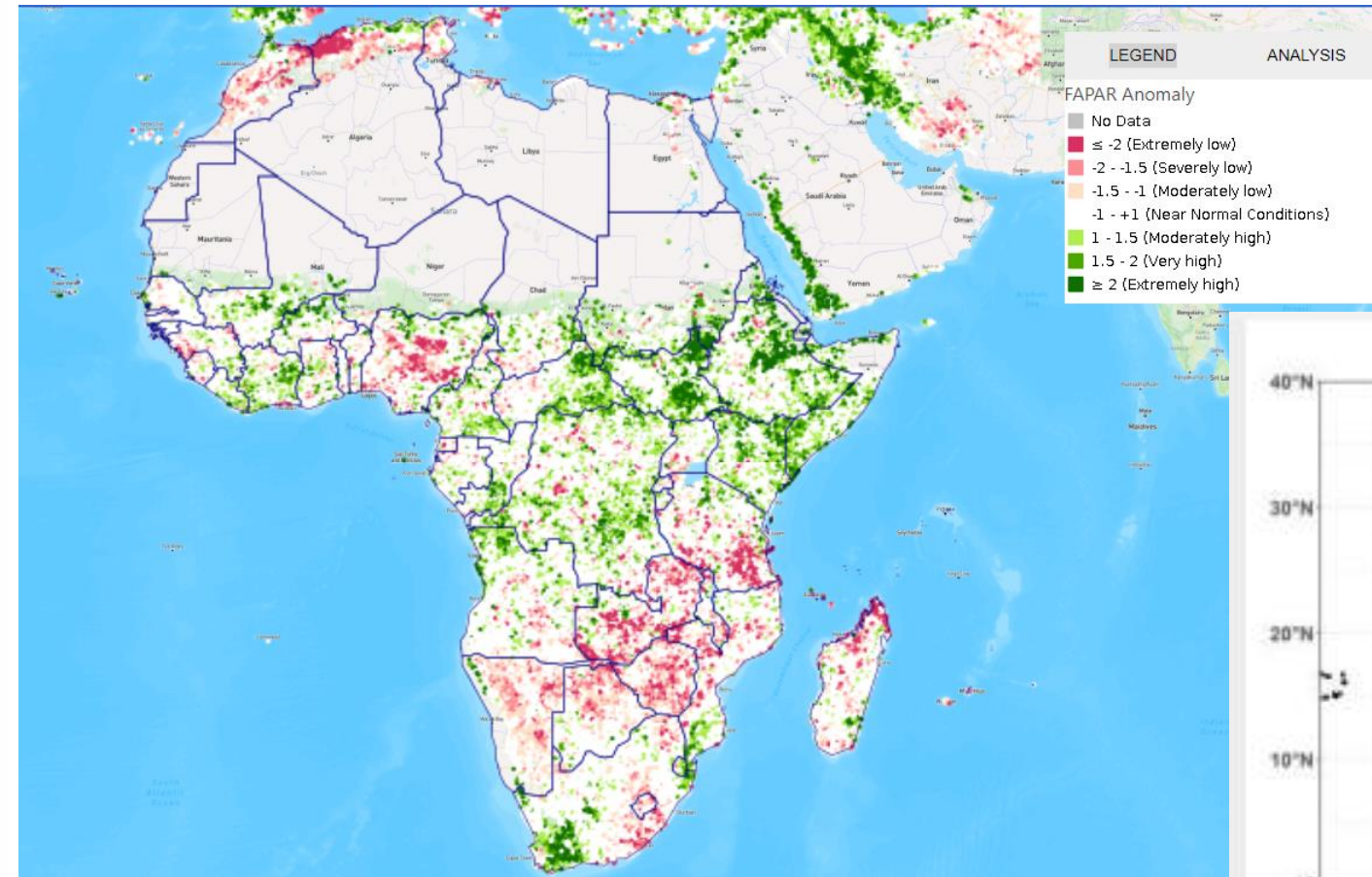
MEASURES
Select excess-water tolerant crops, wide tree planting campaigns Develop new and rehabilitate the existing drainage structure, Update and implement flood contingency plans improve water management in reservoirs and dams

LEGEND

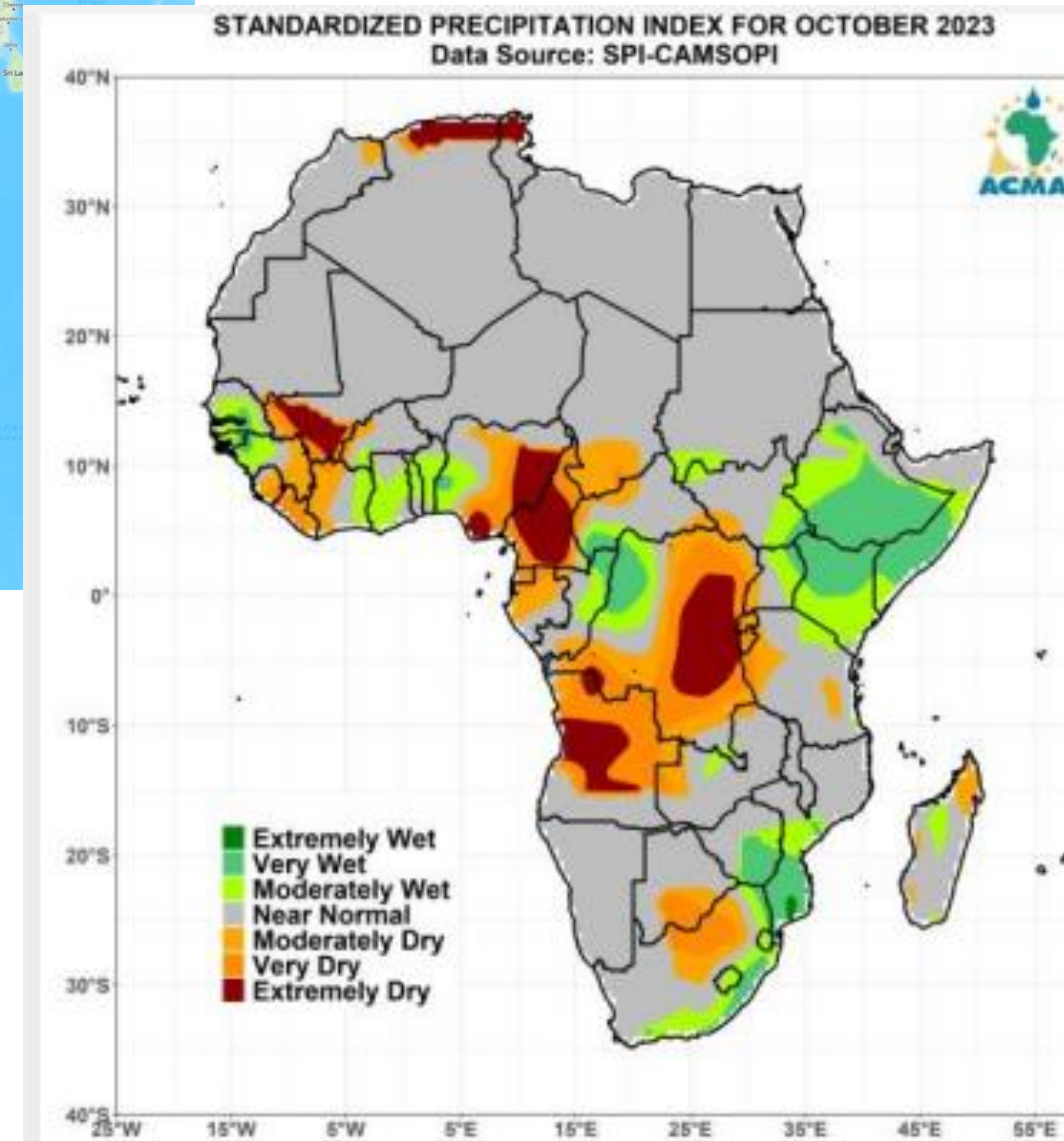
- Observed drought hazard
- Observed flood hazard
- Drought hazard outlook
- Flood hazard outlook



Drought Indicators

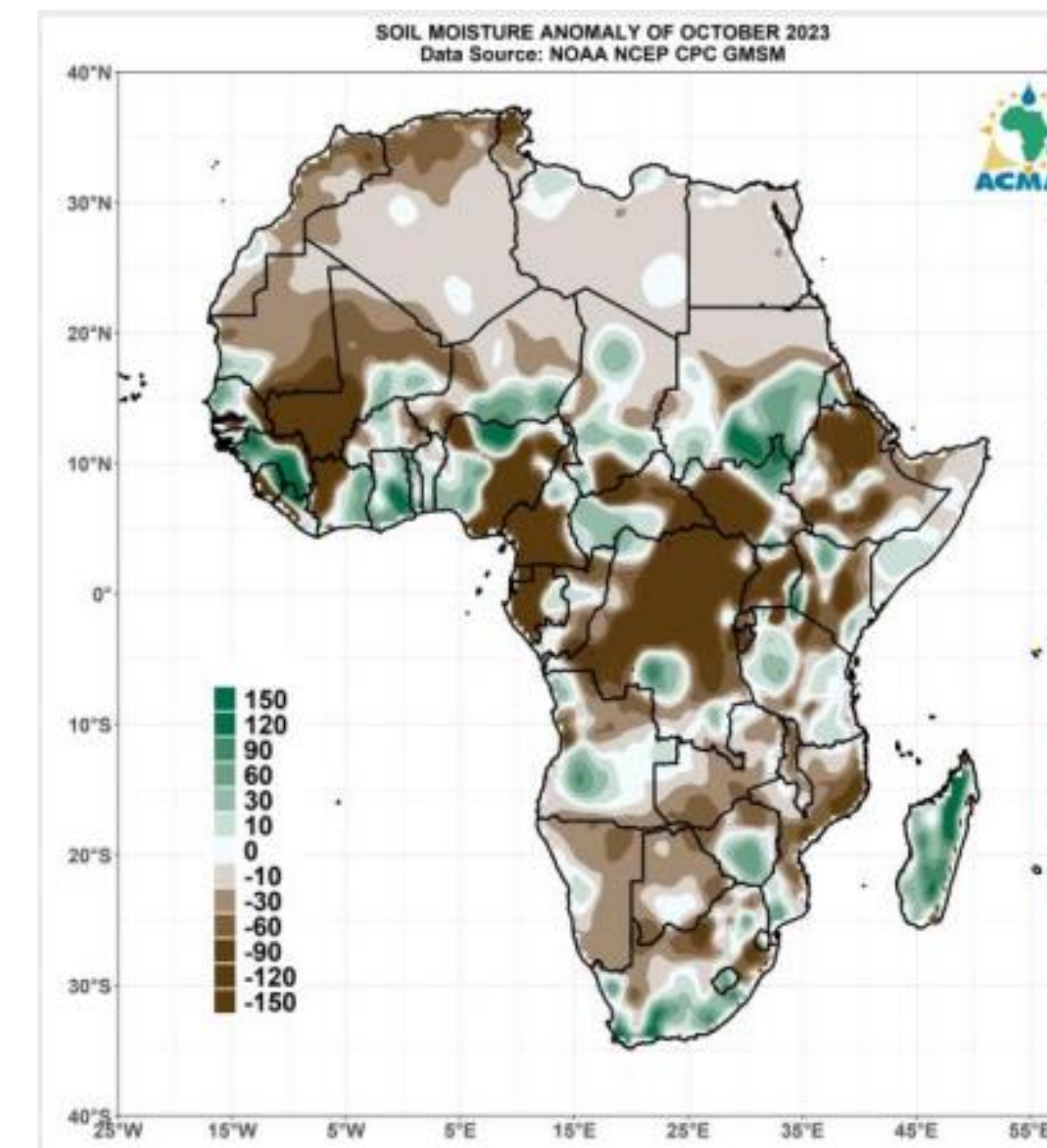


Fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation (**fAPAR**)



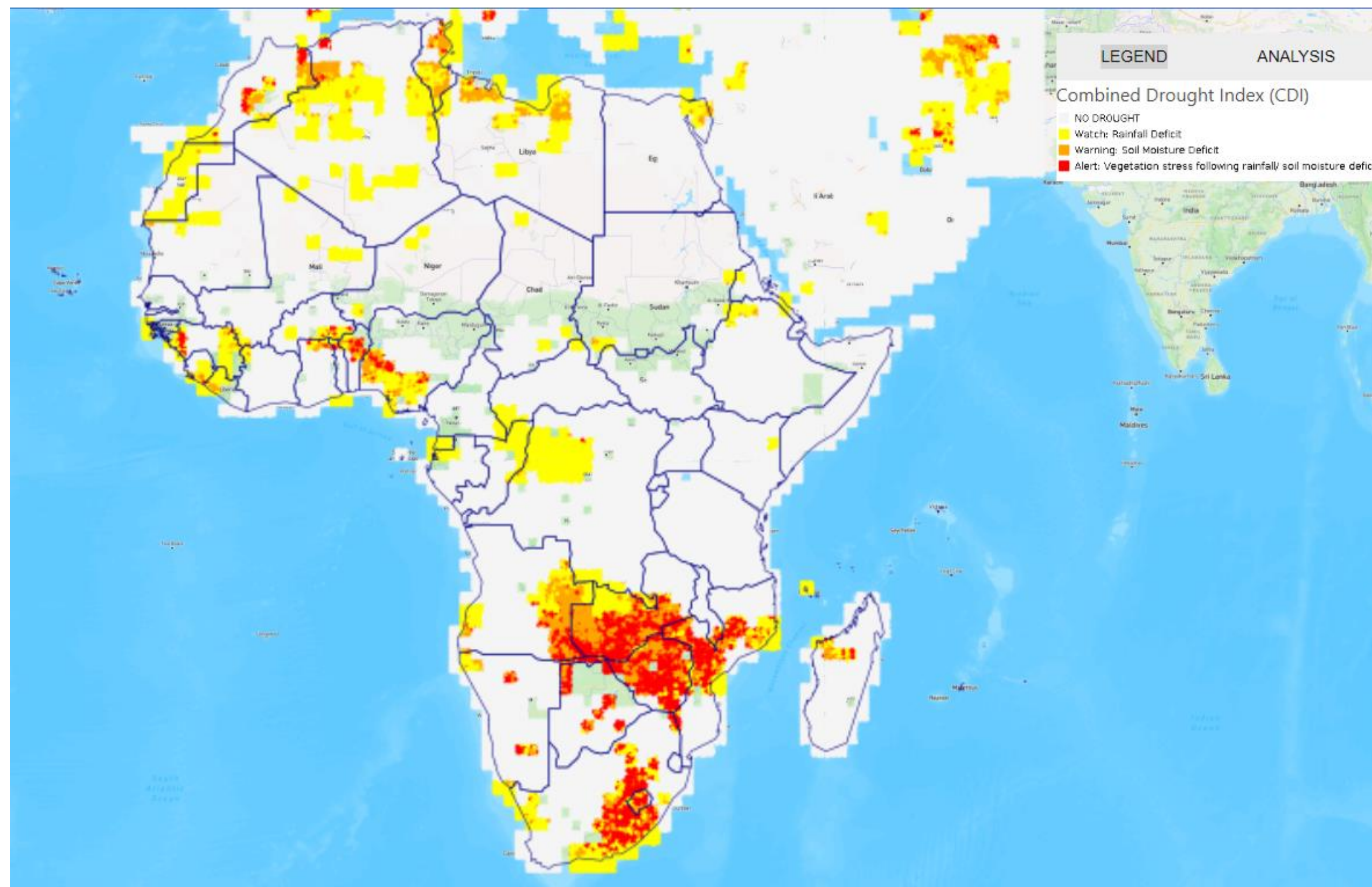
Standard precipitation Index (**SPI**)

Soil Moisture Anomaly (**SMA**)



<https://ada.acmad.org/>

Drought Indicators



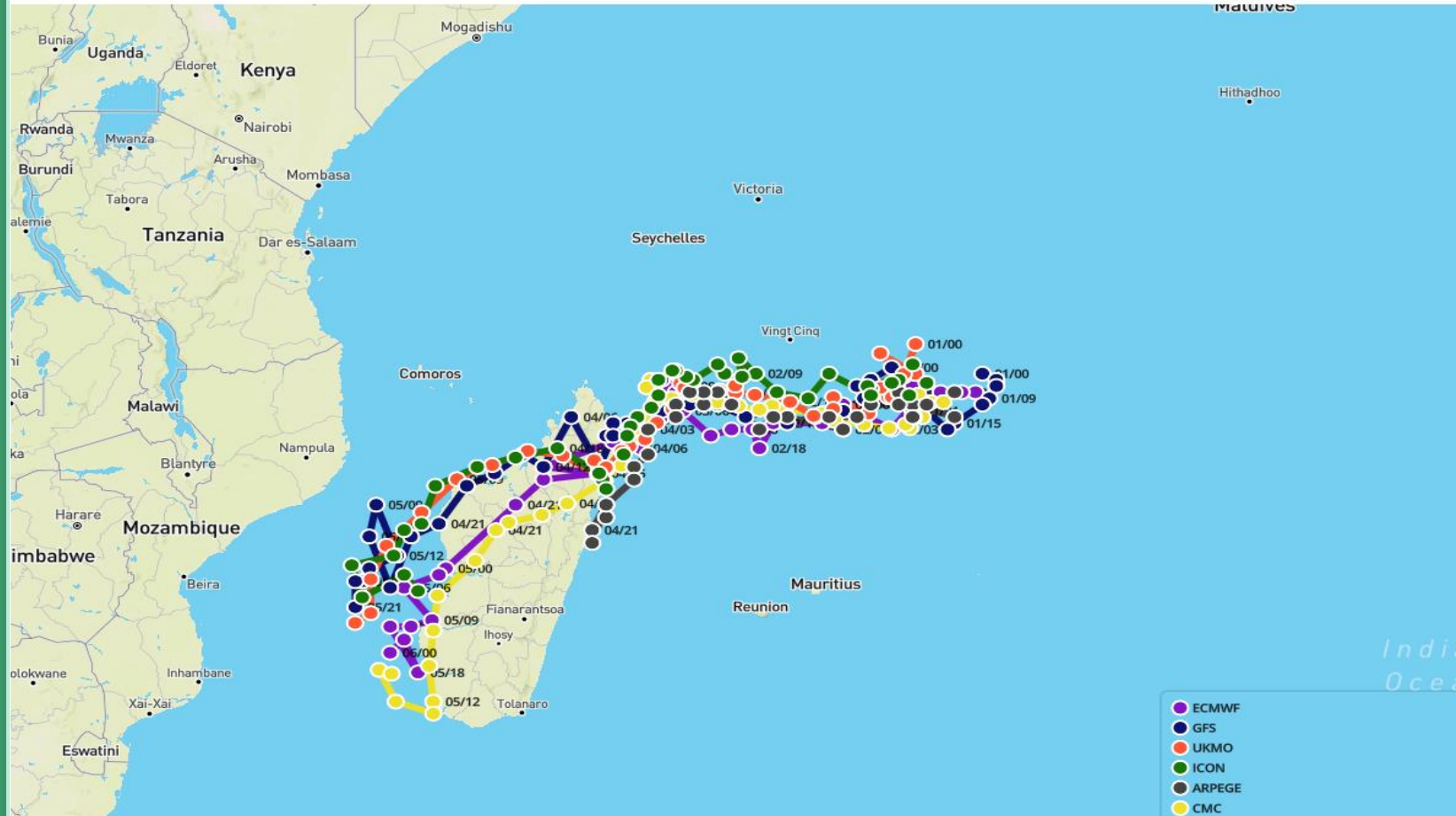
Drought Indicator (CDI) is derived from the combination of SPI, SMA and fAPAR, to identify areas with the potential to suffer agricultural drought, areas where the vegetation is already affected by drought conditions, and areas in the recovery process to normal conditions after a drought episode.



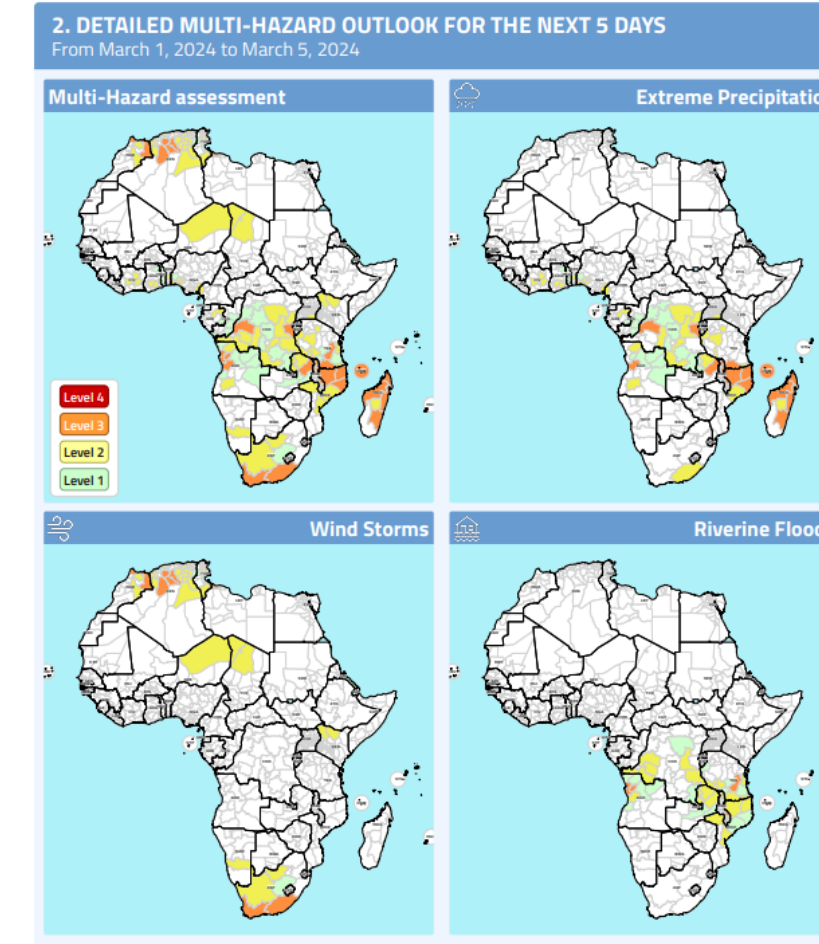
PRODUCTS TO SUPPORT AUC SitRoom In AMHEWAS

Tropical cyclone track forecasts from: 01-March-2024, 00UTC to 06-March-2024, 00UTC

Models : ARPEGE, CMC, ECMWF, ICON, GFS and UKMO



Contribution in Continental Watch



Contribution in Situation Report



SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- Heavy rains brought by Storm Daniel at the weekend caused two dams to burst on the usually dry Wadi Derna riverbed traversing through the city and left a trail of devastation.
- Heavy rainfall accompanied with strong winds hit north-eastern Libya on September 10th, 2023, causing severe riverine and flash floods that resulted in a big number of casualties and damage.

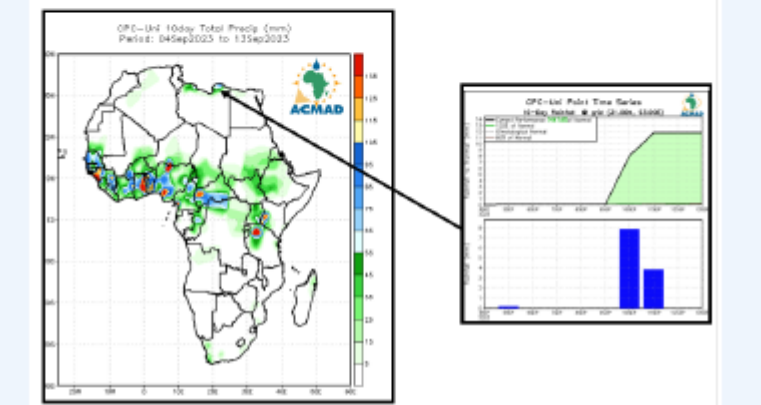


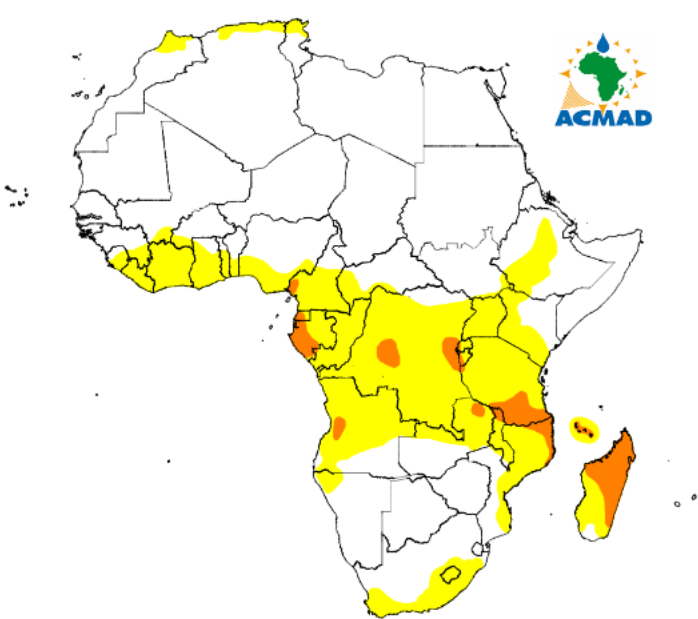
Fig 1: Total Precipitation Observed over Africa in the last 10 days

- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports that in Derna more than 30,000 people were displaced, 3,000 in Albayda and 1,000 in Al Mkeheiy. Additionally, IOM said 6,085 other people have been displaced in other storm-hit areas like Benghazi, with the number of deaths still unverified. The number of victims is expected to keep rising as recovery operations continue.
- In the nearby neighborhood of Al-Eliwa, around 96% of properties were reported to have been flooded and many properties along the river have disappeared, leaving only their foundations visible.
- Health facilities in the severely affected neighborhoods of Al-Bilad and Al-Maghar on either side of the river, home to healthcare facilities used by people from across the city were hit by floods.
- The communes in the affected areas have limited or no access to water, electricity and petrol among others because of damages to life saving services.
- There's a wave of displacement as people are trying to flee Derna but many are stuck because a lot of the roads are blocked. Unfortunately, most of the people have no shelter forcing some of them to return to their inhabitable homes and some families have been taking shelter in schools, underlining the urgent need for shelter.
- The images and map below are showing the scale of destruction before and after the floods with

VIGILANCE MAP AND POLICY BRIEF FOR HEAVY RAINFALL AND STRONG WINDS

Valid From March 1 to 5, 2024
Issued on February 29, 2024

HIGHLIGHT: Heavy rainfall is expected in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, D.R.C, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar and Comoros Islands.



Phenomenon	Hazard	Potentials Impacts	DRM Measures / Advices
In next 5 days accumulate d rainfall (50-100mm) is likely,	Moderate rainfall, flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides, soil erosion and lightning likely	Displacements of people due to floods, outbreak of water borne diseases, damage of infrastructures (roads, bridges, ...)	DRM authorities to keep informed about the development of the meteorological situation and raise awareness, taking action is more likely, the situation needs to be monitored closely with NHMSs
In next 5 days accumulate d rainfall (100-150mm) is very likely,	Heavy rainfall, flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides, soil erosion and lightning, strong winds,	Displacements of people due to floods, outbreak of water borne diseases, damage of infrastructures (roads, bridges, ...)	Update Flood contingency plans, Improve water management in reservoirs and dams, DRM authorities be ready to take adequate actions, DRM to be continuously in touch with NHMSs to be informed of the detailed expected meteorological conditions.
In next 5 days accumulate d rainfall (>150mm) is very likely,	Extreme heavy precipitation, flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides, soil erosion and lightning, strong winds, severe thunderstorms	Loss of lives, Injuries, Displacements of people due to floods, outbreak of water borne diseases, damage of infrastructures (roads, bridges, ...)	Civil Protection service and DRM authorities to activate contingency plan for disaster preparedness and emergency response (awareness, assistance to victims, search & rescue operations), and be in close touch with NHMS for further accuracy at the national level.

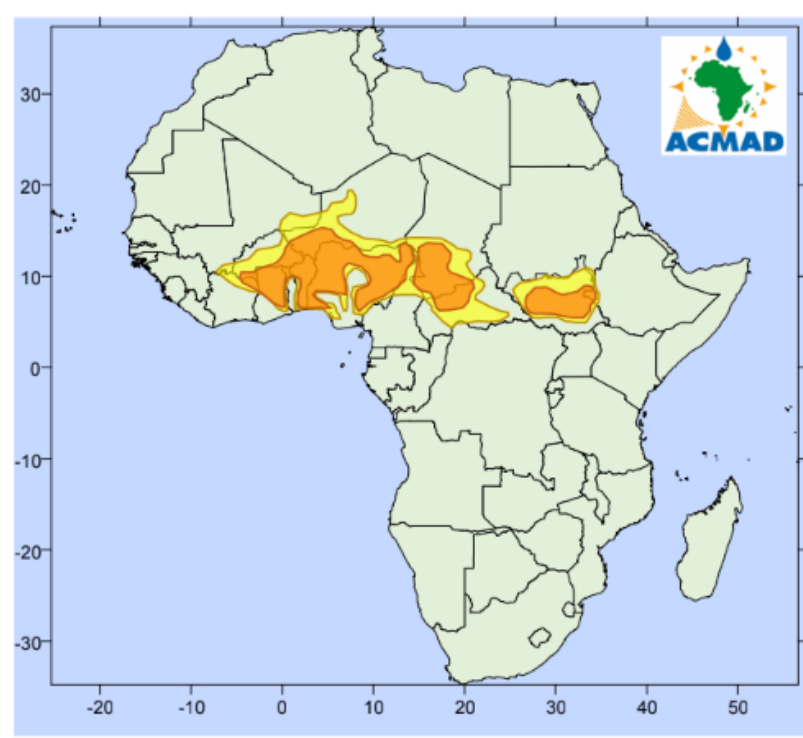
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Early warning for Health



VIGILANCE MAP AND POLICY BRIEF FOR HEAT WAVE
 Valid From April 30 to May 4, 2024
 Issued on April 29, 2024

HIGHLIGHT: Moderate heat wave is expected in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, C.A.R., and South Sudan.



Phenomenon	Hazard	Potentials Impacts	DRM Measures / Advices
In next 5 days apparent temperature >40°C to 44°C are expected for two days	Heat wave Conditions persists on 2days	Moderate temperature heat is tolerable for general public but moderate health concern for vulnerable people(people chronic diseases, infants and elderly)	Civil Protection Services to monitor closely the heat wave situation with NHMSs.
apparent temperature 40°C to 44°C are expected for more than 2 days	Moderate heat wave conditions are likely to persist for 3days ore more with varied severity	High temperature Increased likelihood of heat illness symptoms in people who are either exposed to sun for a prolonged period or doing heavy work High health concern for vulnerable people	Civil Protection services to take adaptive and preventive measures to the heat wave situation with NHMSs.
Apparent temperatures >45°C are expected for more than 2 days	Severe heat wave is very likely to persist for more than 2 days,	Very high likelihood of developing heat illness and heat stroke in all ages	Civil Protection services to take adaptive and preventive measures to the strong heat wave situation with NHMSs.

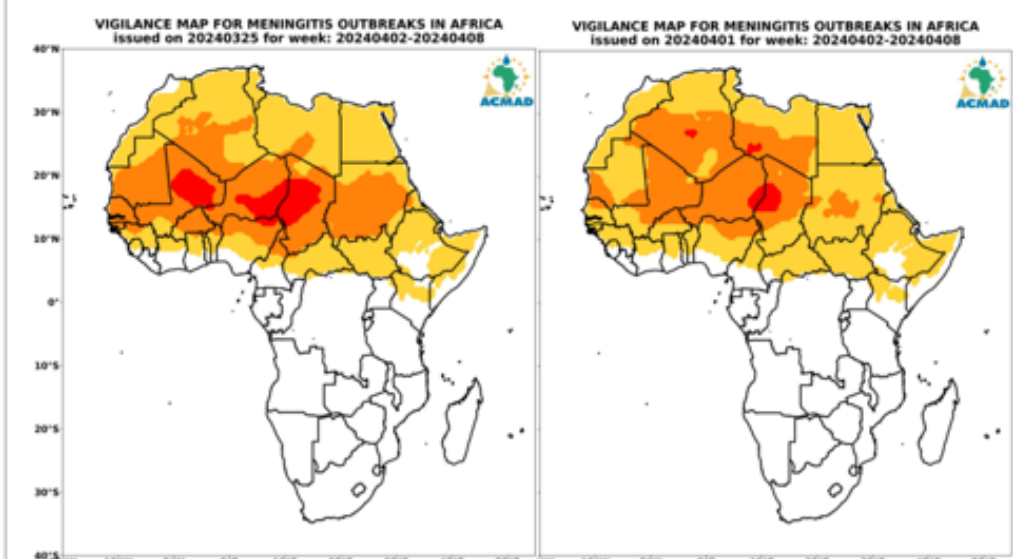
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Meningitis Outbreak Outlook/Advisory For WHO-AFRO Meningitis Surveillance And Control Generated

Climate Service for Health/Meningitis - Verification

Meningitis Outbreaks Outlook/Advisory for 02-08 Apr 2024



Phenomenon	Hazard	Potentials Impacts	Advisory / Measures
-Dust concentration below 150µg/m ³ -Relative humidity above 40% -Temperature below 27°C	Emergence of Meningitis cases not likely	Potential pressure on the health system	Routine surveillance systems at regional and national levels
-Dust concentration between 150 to 400µg/m ³ -Relative humidity between 20 & 40% -Temperature above 27°C	Emergence of Meningitis cases very likely	Loss of life, pressure on the health system	Activation of surveillance systems at regional and national levels
-Dust Concentration at least 400µg/m ³ and above -Relative humidity less than 20% -Temperature above 30°C	Emergence of Meningitis cases very likely and epidemic status possible	Loss of life, increased pressure on the health system	Strengthen and increase meningitis surveillance systems at both regional and national levels

ACMAD vigilance maps of the period from 02nd to 08th April 2024, call for possible meningitis epidemics status over Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Chad. Potential cases were expected in Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea, Ghana, Benin, Togo Burkina Faso, Mali, Libya, Nigeria, Cameroon, Algeria, and Sudan.

As reported by WHO/AFRO, on week 14 of 2024 (ie 01st-07th Apr):
 One district (1) crossed the epidemic threshold in Niger and nine (9) districts crossed the alert threshold in six (6) countries: Benin (2), Central African Republic (1), Chad (1), Mali (2), Niger (2) and Senegal (1).

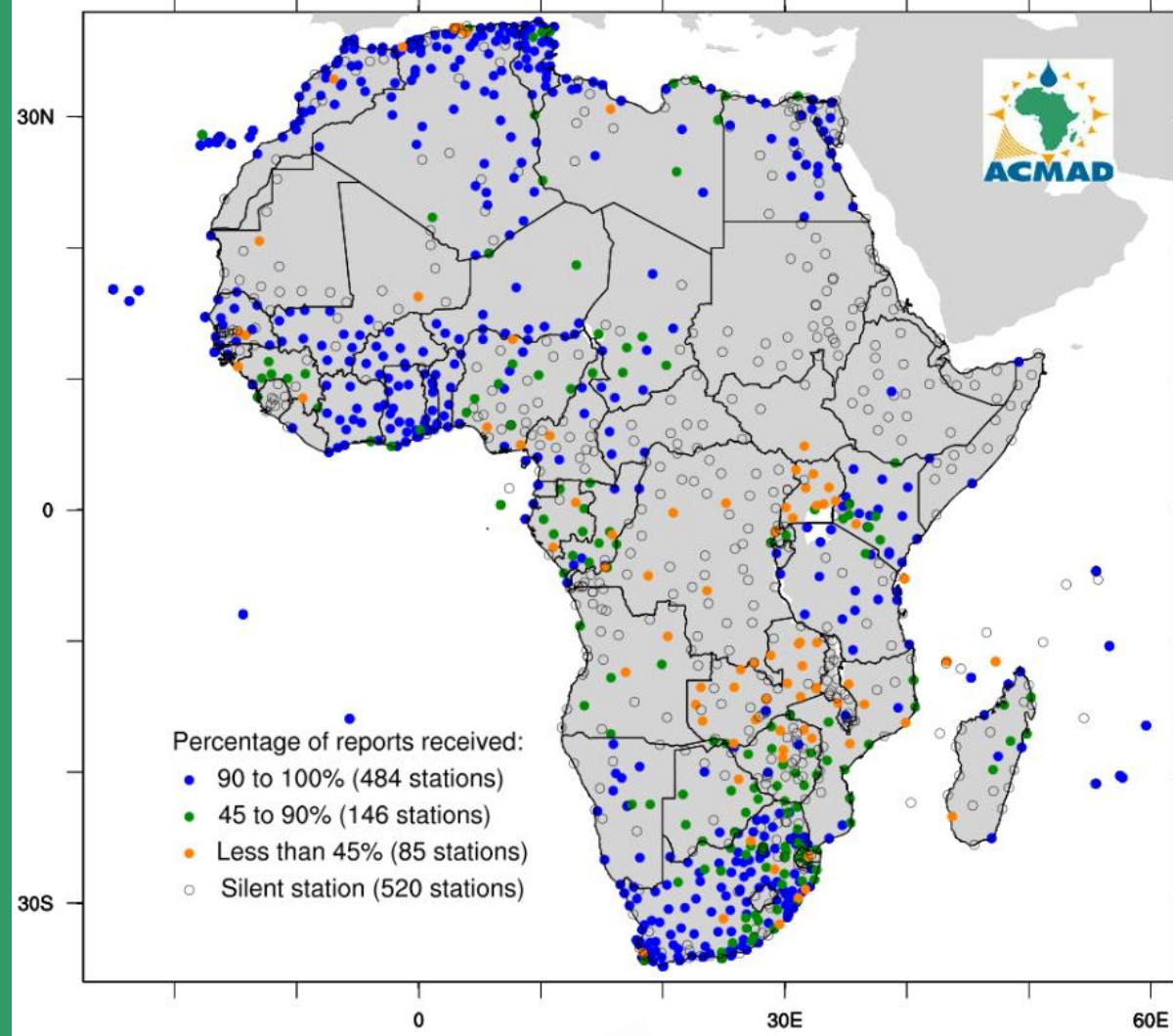
Meningitis case distribution by country for 1st – 07th April 2024
 (source: WHO AFRO Meningitis Surveillance And Control Programme)



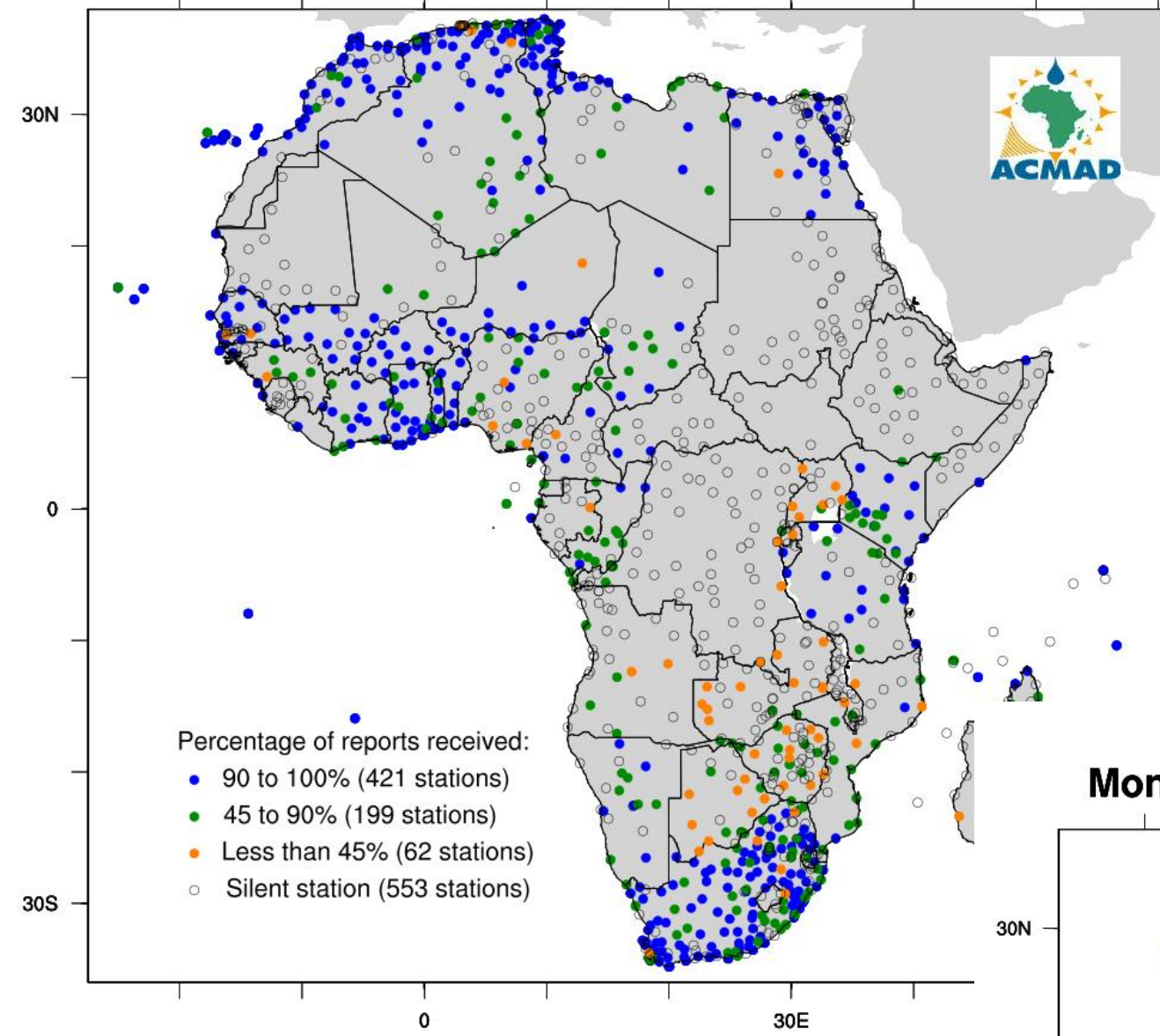
Quelles sont les améliorations futures attendues de ces services dans les années à venir et quels sont les défis à venir en termes de partenariat ?



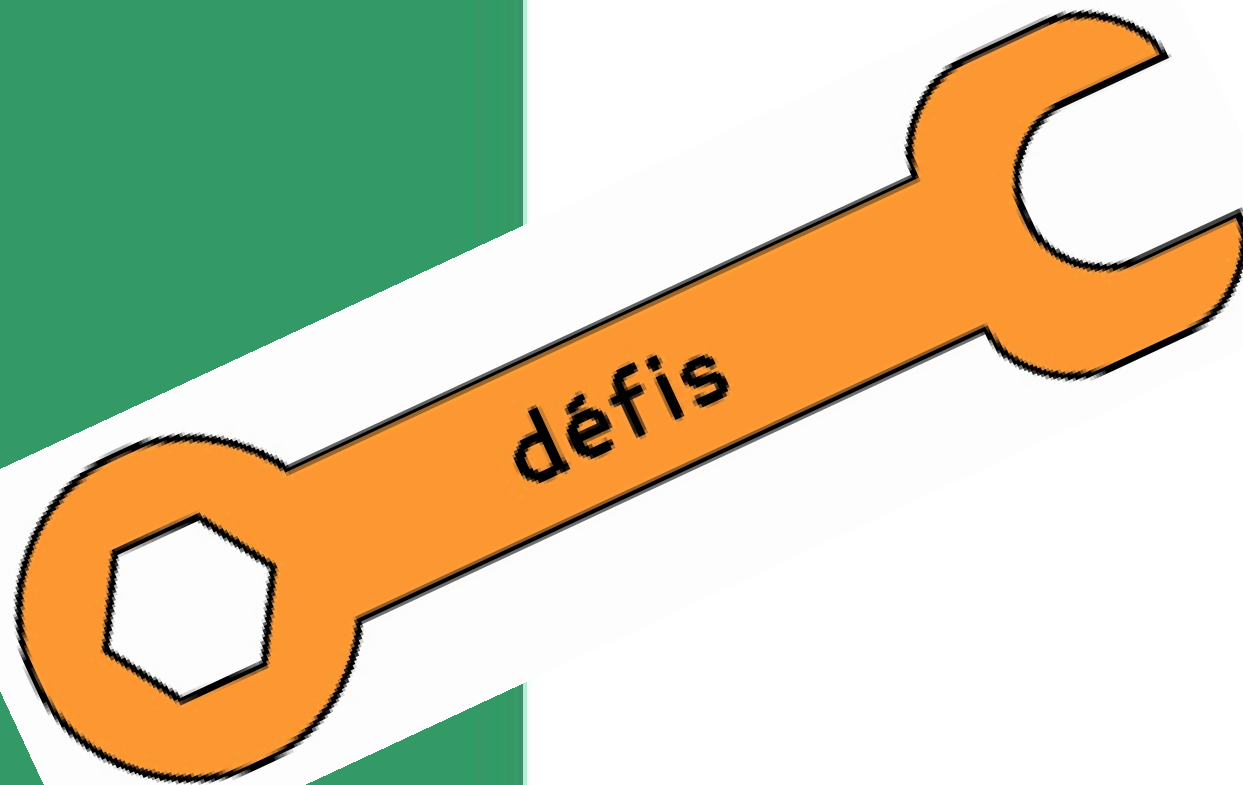
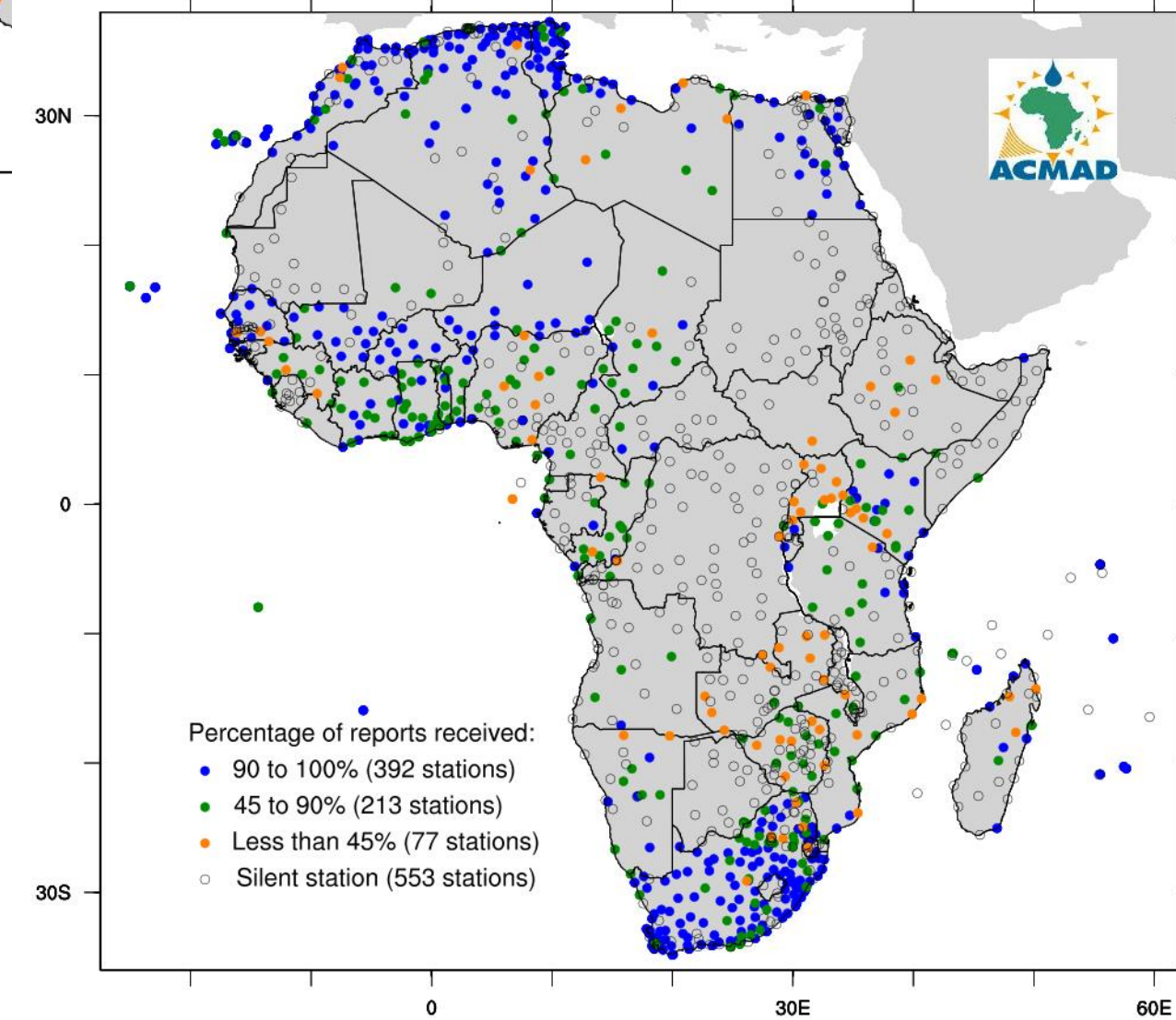
Monthly monitoring of SYNOP reports for January-2024



Monthly monitoring of SYNOP reports for February-2024



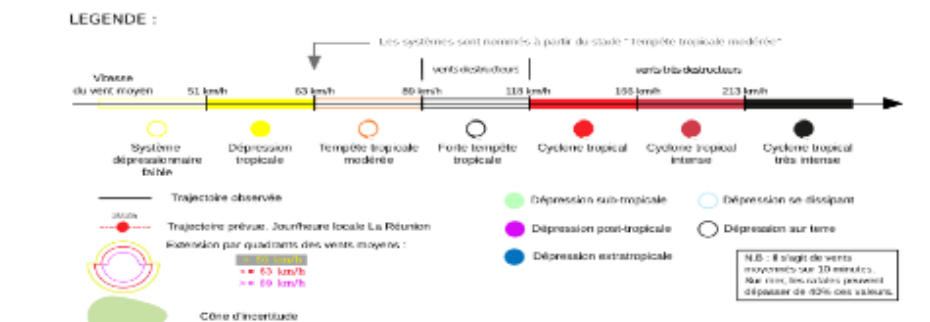
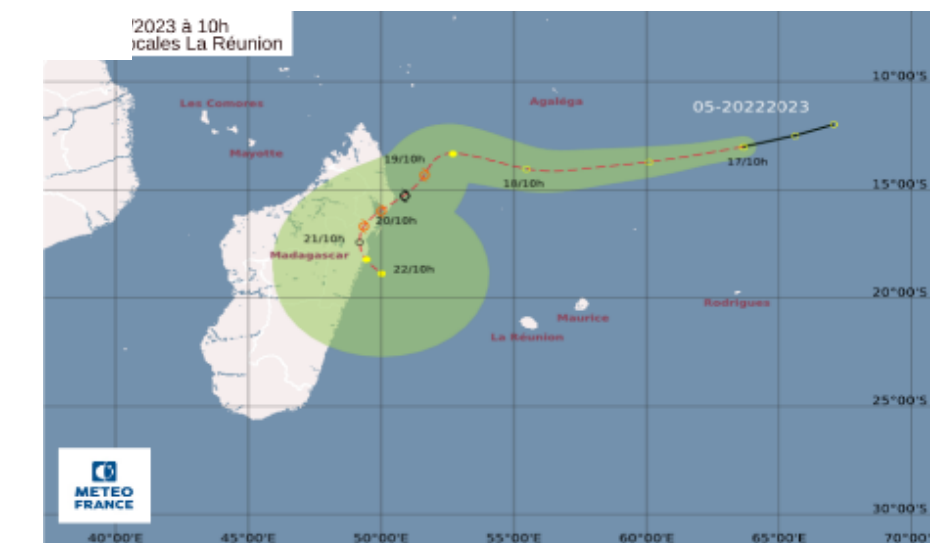
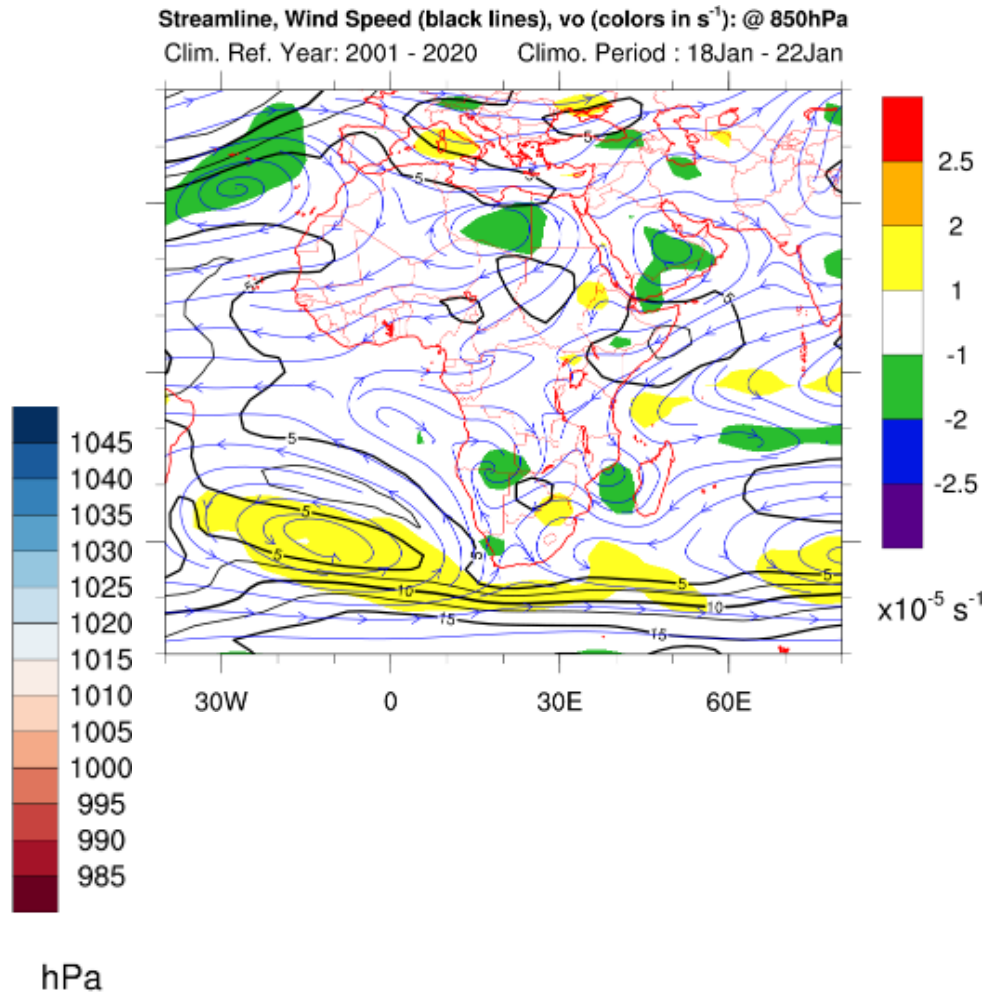
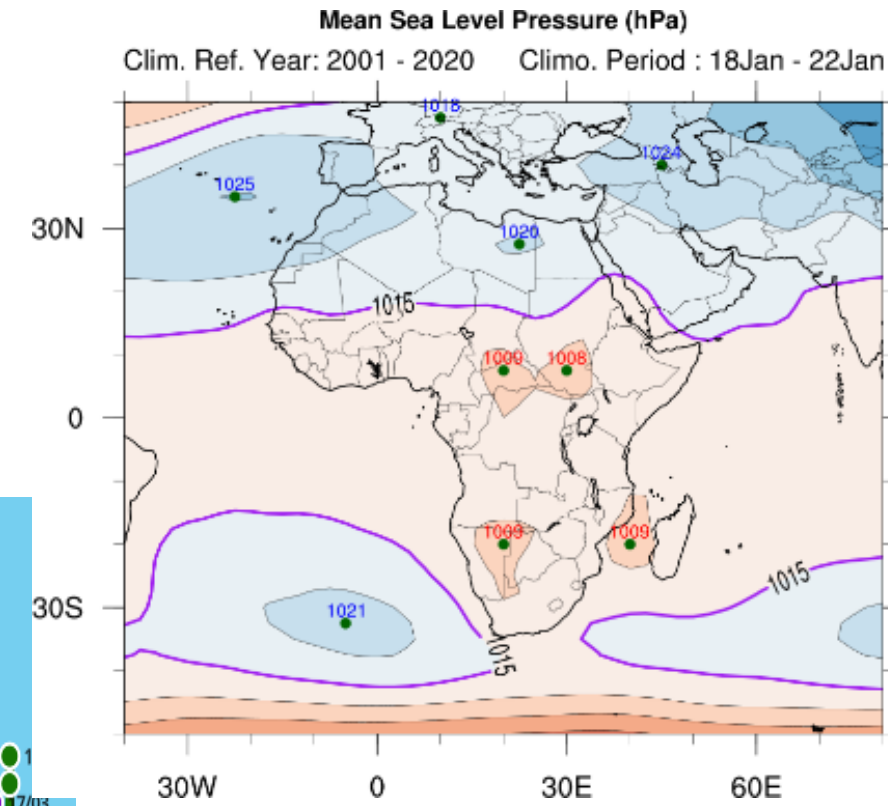
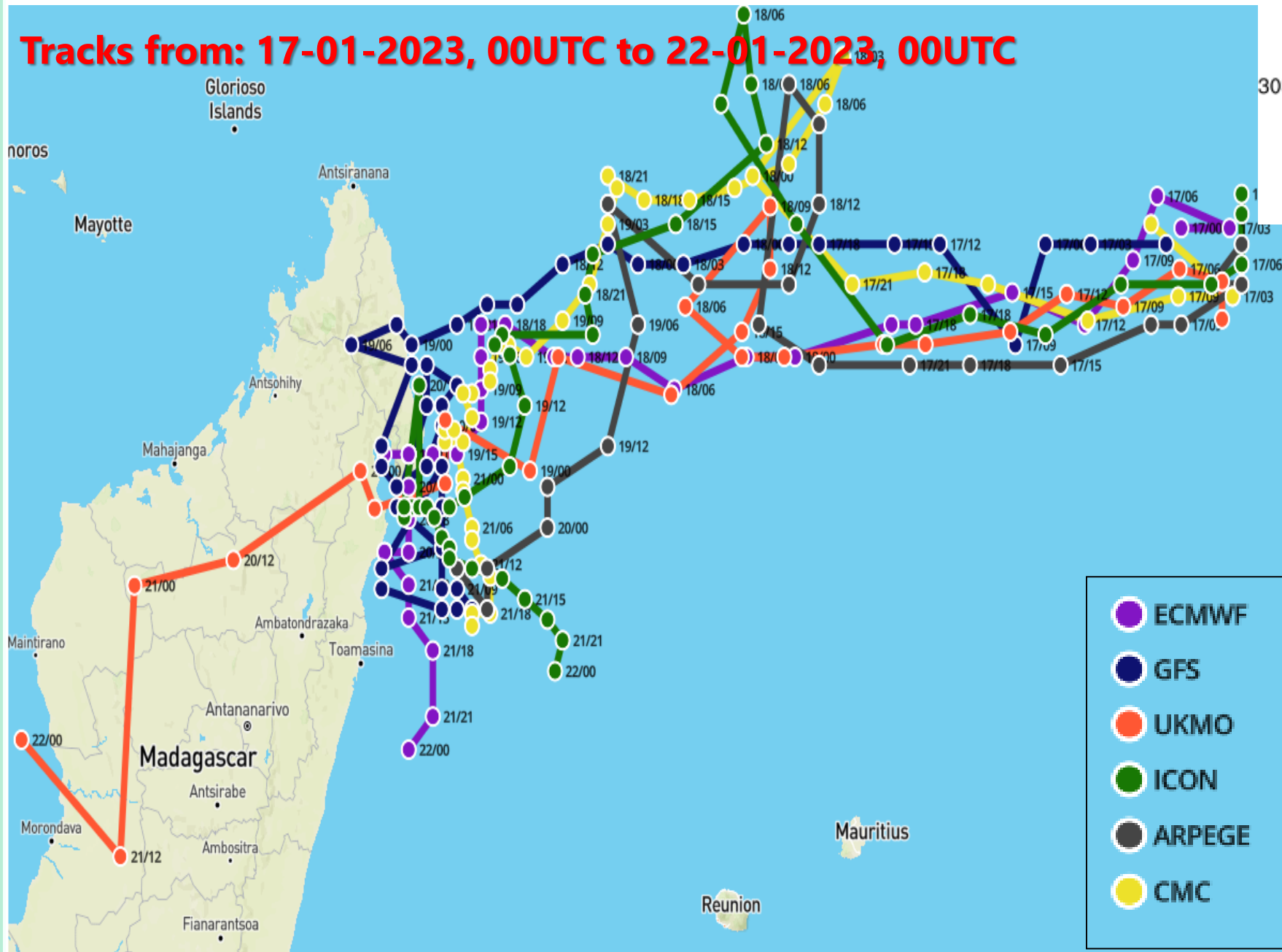
Monthly monitoring of SYNOP reports for April-2024





Cyclone early warning Information

(Global deterministic models : ARPEGE, CMC, ECMWF, ICON, GFS and UKMO) – **Climatology of the forecast period** favors evolution towards the Mozambican channel
Cyclone CHENOSO



AVERTISSEMENT :
 L'enveloppe autour des trajectoires prévues (domaine de probabilité) représente l'incertitude sur la prévision pour toutes les échéances jusqu'à 5 jours. On l'appelle également "cône d'incertitude". Il indique que la trajectoire que va suivre le système au cours des 5 prochains jours a 75% de chances de se trouver à l'intérieur de ce domaine.
 Par conséquent, le fait de se situer en dehors du cône d'incertitude ne signifie pas qu'il n'y a aucun risque d'être affecté par le système dépressionnaire, et ce d'autant plus que ce cône d'incertitude ne concerne que le centre du phénomène et ne prend pas en considération la zone, plus ou moins étendue autour du centre, des vents ou des pluies potentiellement dangereux.



AMELIORATION FUTURE

Coordination des briefings ad hoc avec les SMHN, les centres régionaux sur les phénomènes météorologiques violents et le climat pour la prévision de l'impact et l'harmonisation des risques et des informations sur l'impact;

Séances d'information et déclarations spéciales pour le groupe de travail (EPR, Task Force, GECEAO) ;

Amélioration du Mécanisme de retour d'information et engagement des utilisateurs;

Tirer profit de toutes les ressources et de tous les canaux de communication pour faire en sorte que l'information atteigne l'Utilisateur;

Mettre en Place et Operationalisation des Interfaces Utilisateurs pour faciliter la Co-Production

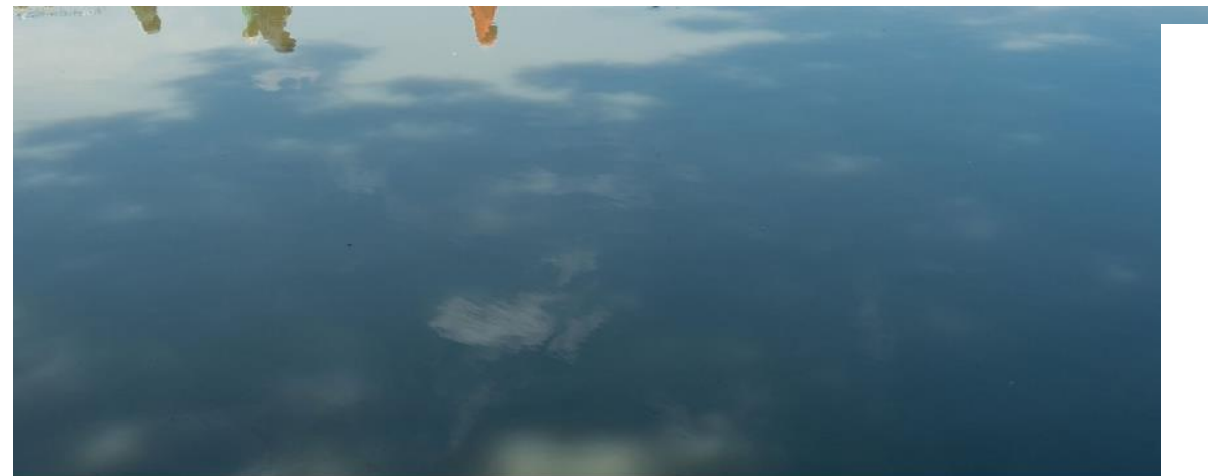
Quelles sont les possibilités de promouvoir la coproduction de services météorologiques et climatologiques ?

Quels sont quelques exemples de réalisations réussies dans la région, quels en sont les avantages ?

Comment les capacités des SAP peuvent-elles être renforcées pour surveiller efficacement et durablement les indicateurs pertinents et fournir des alertes précises et en temps opportun ?



CO-PRODUCTION



SITUATION REPORT FLOOD RISKS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

JULY 2023

This note was produced by the West and Central Africa Flood Task Force created within the regional Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) group.

The aim of the note is to provide information on seasonal flood forecasts for 2023 and to provide recommendations for disaster preparedness and response to natural hazards.



- Better production
- Better nutrition
- Better environment
- Better life

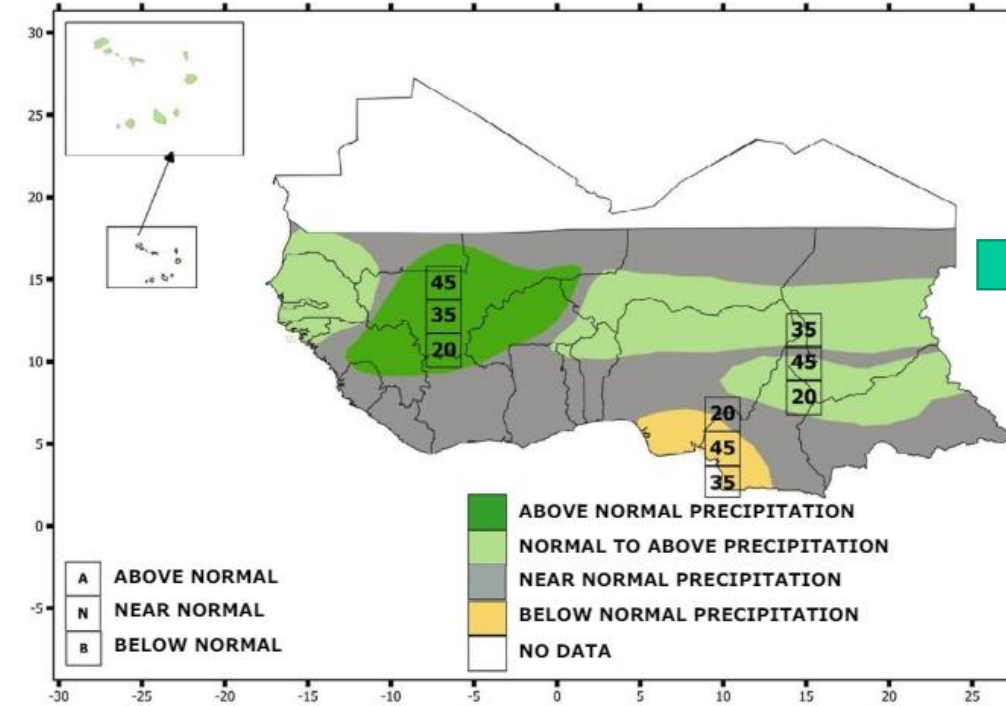
Proactive action to flood risk in the Sahel

FAO's initiative to safeguard livelihoods and food security

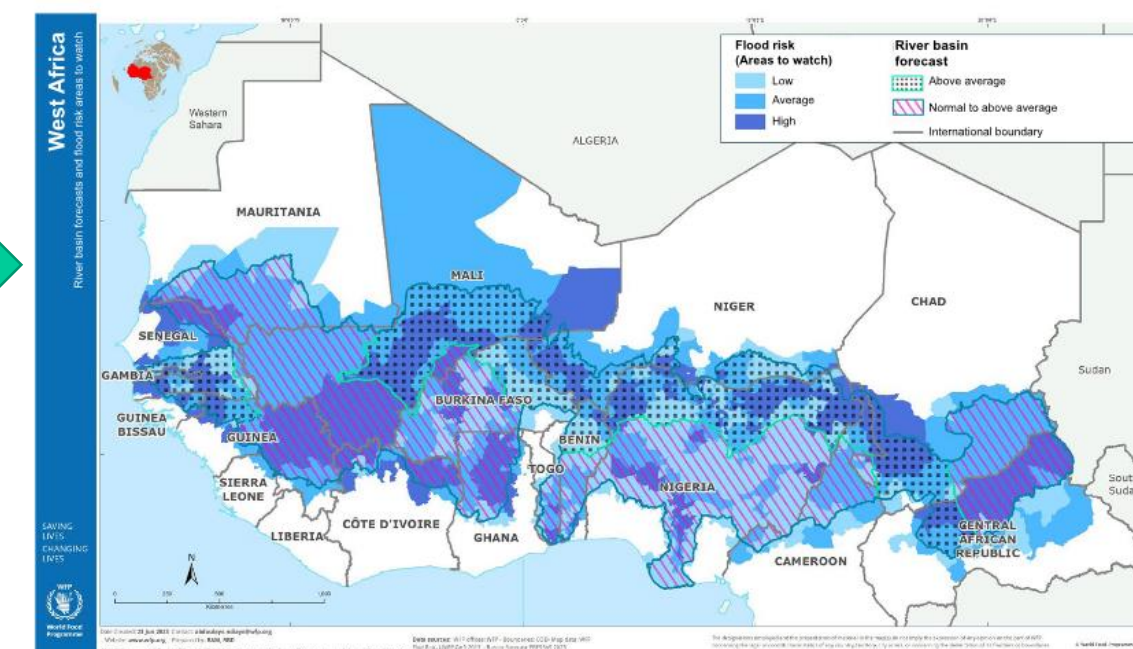
June 2023



Seasonal precipitation forecast for the Sudano-Sahelian region valid for July-August-September 2023
Elaborated June 7, 2023



Humanitarian impact analysis



CONTINENTAL BRIEF FOR POLICY AND DECISION MAKERS BASED ON SIGNIFICANT WEATHER AND CLIMATE EVENTS UPDATE. VALID FOR: JULY TO OCTOBER 2022

CLIMATE ANOMALIES
Wetter than average season very likely
Heavy rainfall with reported flooding events

HAZARDS
Heavy rainfall events may lead to flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides, and soil erosion. High chance of lightning, hail formation and stormy weather are expected.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS
Wet eroding, soil and diseases infestation, outbreak of water borne diseases, damage to both structures/dams, reservoirs, bridges, roads, displacement of people due to floods.

MEASURES
Select excess moisture tolerant crops, wide tree planting, campaigns Develop new and rehabilitative existing drainage structure, Update and implement flood contingency plans improve water management reservoirs and dams.

CLIMATE ANOMALIES
Drier than average season very likely
Prolonged drought with reported persistent impacts

HAZARDS
Risk to moderate drought, dry spells, near average to late onset very likely.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS
Moisture stress, decreased river discharge, reduced rainfall crop yield prospect, degradation of pastures and high food prices.

MEASURES
Develop and implement policy to support drought tolerant and short cycle crops, soil and water conservation practices, maximize full irrigation farming, Use water harvested in situ, water harvesting structures Develop and implement policy to support of weather based in crop water and dam management.

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA Flooding Situation: Hotspot Countries

As of 9 September 2022

OUTLOOK
Countries with a higher rate of flooding based on the model forecast to include Chad, Niger, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone. Heavy rains have a significant impact on the region. High flood risk areas are not expected to receive 'normal' to above average rainfall in the next average month during the 2022 rainy season.

Percentage of populations exposed to high flood risks correlated with regions forecasted to have normal or above average rainfall between July and October 2022.

Legend
Population exposed: 0-10%, 10-20%, 20-30%, 30-40%, 40-50%, 50-60%, 60-70%, 70-80%, 80-90%, 90-100%
Forecast (July to October 2022): Normal to above average rainfall, Normal to below average rainfall

Humanitarian and development organizations must coordinate and implement emergency preparedness and contingency plans to meet the needs of flood-affected populations. Governments of hotspot countries must strengthen their emergency preparedness and contingency plans, identify flood-prone areas, and identify flood-prone areas, and appropriate and effective measures. Floods to prevent floods.

ACMAD co-produced knowledge materials with partners such as UNOCHA, UNHCR, and FAO to support anticipatory actions and reduce disaster risks.



OPERATIONAL SERVICE CO-DESIGNED AND CO-DEVELOPED WITH UN and HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES



WMO Coordination Mechanism (WCM)

WCM Regional HydroMet Weekly Scan | Sudan

Issued on 07 September 2023 12:00 UTC, Validity: 08 September - 14 September 2023



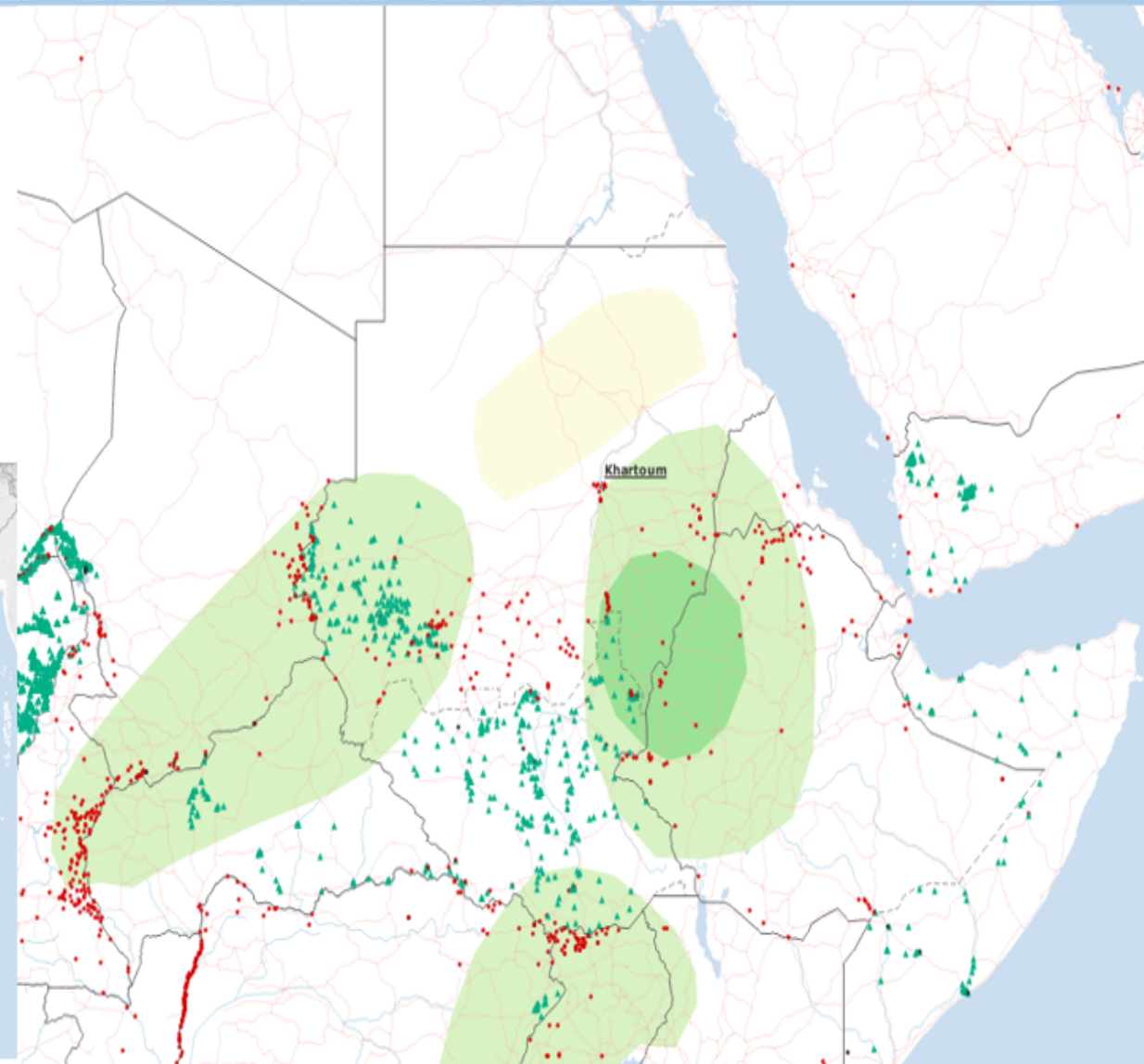
Considered hydromet events: DROUGHT, HEAT WAVE, COLD WAVE, LANDSLIDES, HEAVY RAIN, FLOODS, FLASH FLOODS, STORM, STORM SURGE, TORNADO, VIOLENT WIND, TROPICAL CYCLONE. Legend: Past track, Forecast track, Cone of uncertainty. Icons: UNOCHA

Current situation and possible evolution

Possibility of **well above average** rainfall is very likely for next 7 days (08 to 14 September 2023) over south-eastern Sudan, north-eastern South Sudan, and western Ethiopia, while **above average** rainfall is expected over western Sudan as well as eastern Sudan.

Possibility of **below average** is expected over central and north-eastern Sudan.

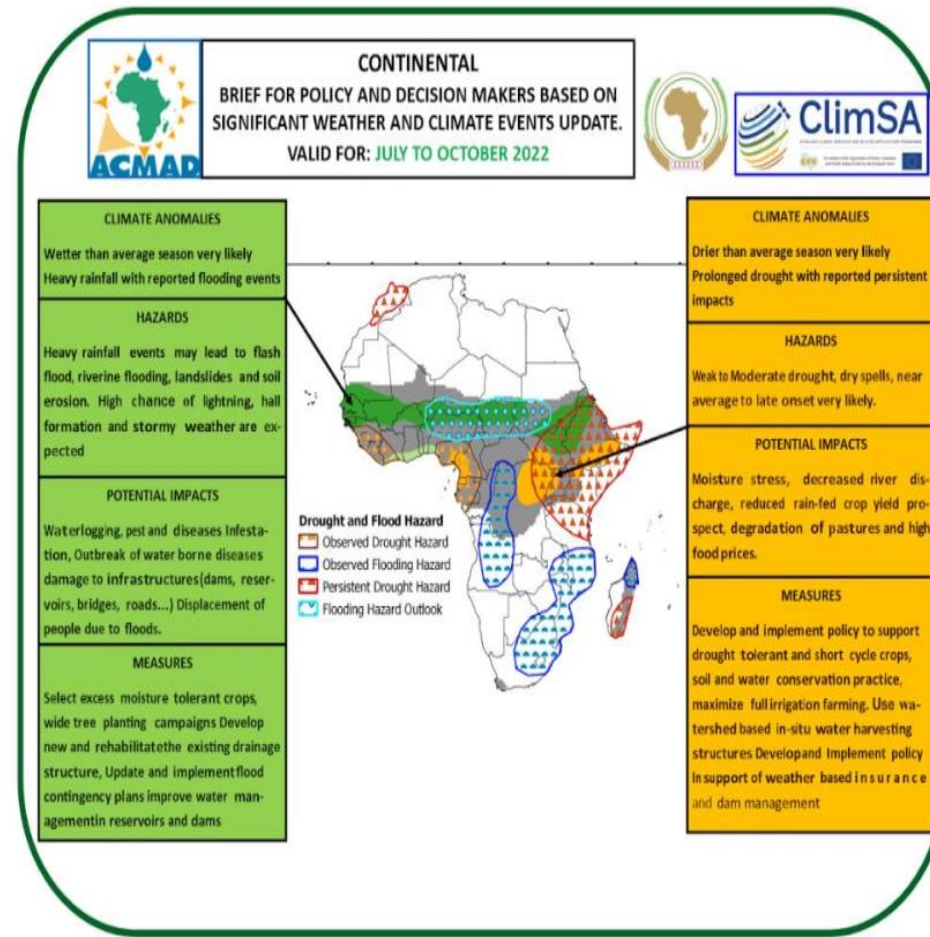
Moderate to severe heat wave conditions are likely to persist for 3 days consecutive ($\geq 45^\circ\text{C}$) more with varied severity over most of north-eastern Sudan, which will **increase likelihood** of heat illness symptoms in people who are either exposed to sun for a prolonged period or doing outside heavy work.



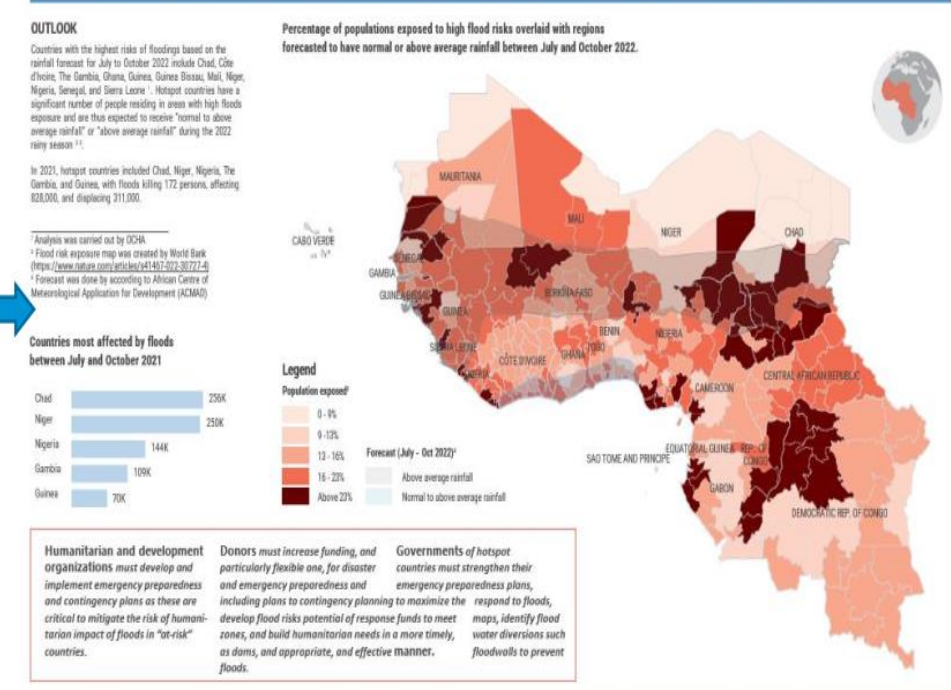
On-going or Potential impacted areas over the next 7 days. No guarantee is provided about these areas (completeness, geographical extent, etc.). Source: Human expertise. UNHCR: Locations of forcibly displaced persons. ACMAD: Precipitation outlook for the upcoming week. Legend: Well Above Average, Above Average, Average, Below Average, Well Below Average. Symbols: IDPs, Refugees, Asylum-seeker, Returnee.

Sources: [1]NMHS, [2]WMO, [3]ECMWF, [4]ACMAD, [5]UNHCR, [6]NaturalEarth. With contribution from ACMAD

Disclaimer: This product highlights HydroMet events which may be of interest to humanitarian agencies. WMO makes no warranty in respect of the correctness or completeness of this information, nor does this information represent the official view of WMO. This information does not replace the advice and guidance provided by the official meteorological services for these regions. For official national guidance please refer to the national hydromet and disaster management agencies. The designations employed in this map are in conformity with United Nations practice. The presentation of material therein does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WMO concerning the legal status of any country, area or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its borders. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data are not warranted to be error free nor do they necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by WMO.



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA Flooding Situation: Hotspot Countries



Humanitarian and development organizations must develop and implement emergency preparedness and contingency plans as these are critical to mitigate the risk of humanitarian impact of floods in 'hotspot' countries. Donors must increase funding, and particularly flexible one, for disaster and emergency preparedness and including plans to contingency planning to maximize the response to floods, develop flood risks potential of response funds to meet needs, identify flood water diversions such as dams, and appropriate, and effective manner. Governments of hotspot countries must strengthen their emergency preparedness plans, respond to floods, means, identify flood water diversions such as dams, and appropriate, and effective manner. floodwalls to prevent floods.

Provision of information's on expected impacts and risk, anticipatory action preventing implementation of risk reduction measures



PERSPECTIVE POUR AMELIORE LE SAP

Sensibiliser les décideurs politiques à la disponibilité de prévisions basées sur l'impact;

Renforcer les capacités des prévisionnistes en matière de connaissance des risques et communication sur les perspectives, les conseils, et alerte;

Renforcer la collaboration entre les institutions;

Amélioration l'accès aux données et la dissemination des informations ;

Tirer profit des Recherches et innovation



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