



Ministero degli Affari Esteri
e della Cooperazione Internazionale



ITALIAN AGENCY
FOR DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION



UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



Africa Multi-hazard Early Warning and Action System

AMHEWAS INDUCTION TRAINING
COURS D'INDUCTION À AMHEWAS

Rapport de situation *Situation Report (SitRep)*

ABUJA 15/11/2023

AMHEWAS

Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and
Action System for Disaster Risk Reduction

THE SITUATION ROOMS

The Continental
Multi-Hazard
Advisory Centre



The Continental Situation Room



The Disaster Operation Centre



Pourquoi avons-nous besoin d'un rapport de situation?

Why do we need a situation Report?

WHO How
? WHAT
WHEN WHY
WHERE

Quoi et Où:

Un rapport de situation, communément appelé SitRep, fournit des informations sur l'évolution d'un événement dangereux ou catastrophique dans un ou plusieurs pays.

What & Where:

A Situation Report, commonly referred to as SitRep, provides information on how a hazardous or disastrous event is evolving in one or more countries.



Pourquoi et qui:

Le rapport fournit aux décideurs des informations essentielles qui peuvent être utilisées pour mobiliser le nombre approprié de ressources pour une action rapide afin d'atténuer les effets des catastrophes.

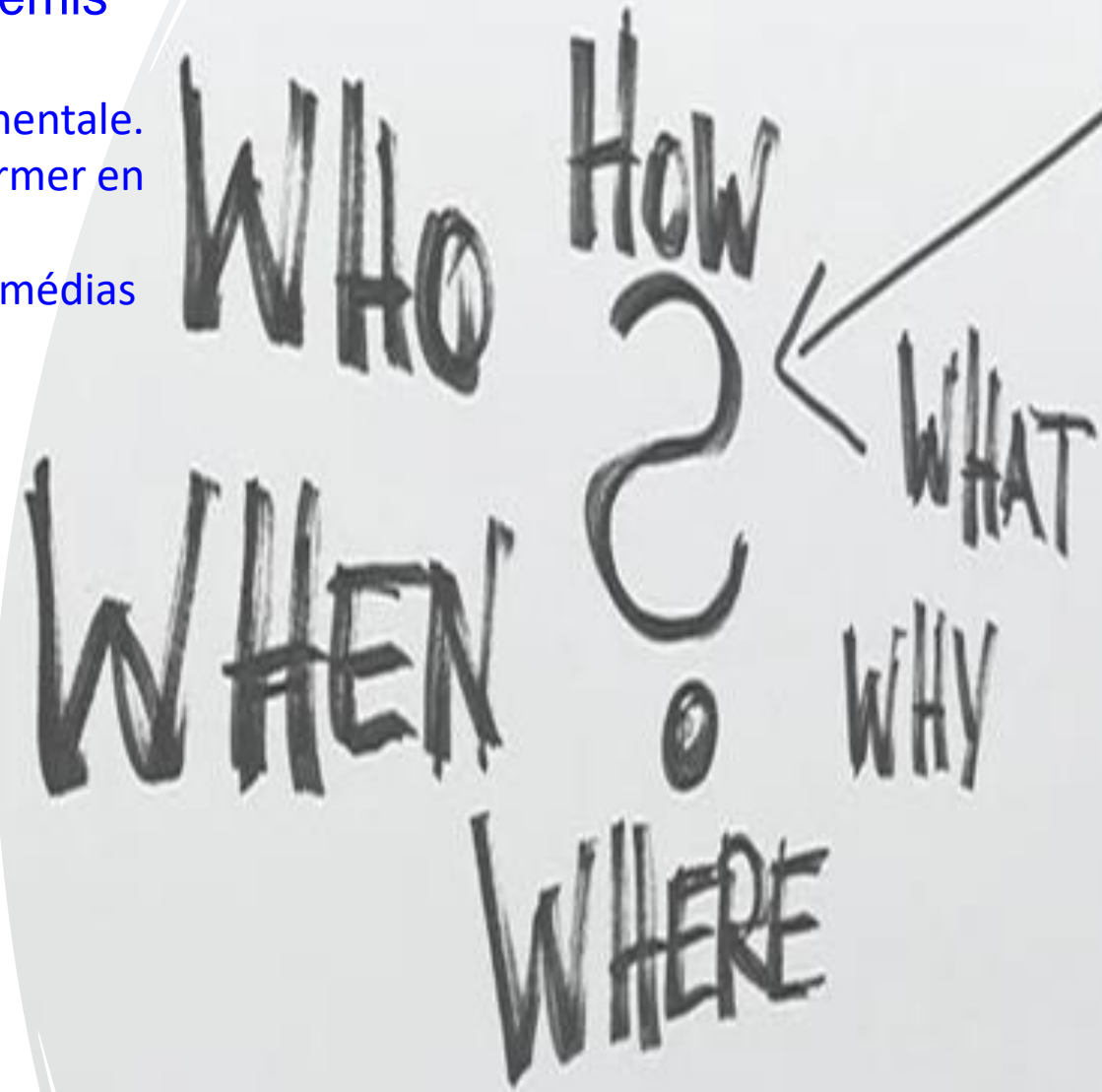
Why & Who:

The report provides decision-makers with essential information that can be used to mobilize the appropriate number of resources for quick action to lessen the effects of disasters.

WHO
HOW
WHEN
WHAT
WHY
WHERE

Quand : Un rapport de situation est activé et émis dans de multiples circonstances ;

1. S'il est recommandé dans les avis de la Veille Continentale.
2. Si un aléa a plus de 50 % de chances de se transformer en catastrophe, selon les prévisions des aléas
3. Si une catastrophe récente est rapportée dans les médias



When: A situation Report is activated and issued under multiple circumstances;

- a) If it is mentioned in the Continental Watch Advisories
- b) If a hazard has a greater than 50% chance of developing into a disaster, according to Hazard Forecasts
- c) If a recent disaster is reported in the media

Comment :

Élaboration et structure du SitRep

How:

*Development and structure of the
SitRep*



Structure ...

WHO How
? WHAT
WHEN WHY
WHERE

Élaboration et structure du SitRep

How:

Development and structure of the SitRep

Structure ...



Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Action System for Disaster Risk Reduction

THE SITUATION ROOMS

The **Continental Multi-Hazard Advisory Centre**



The **Continental Situation Room**



The **Disaster Operation Centre**





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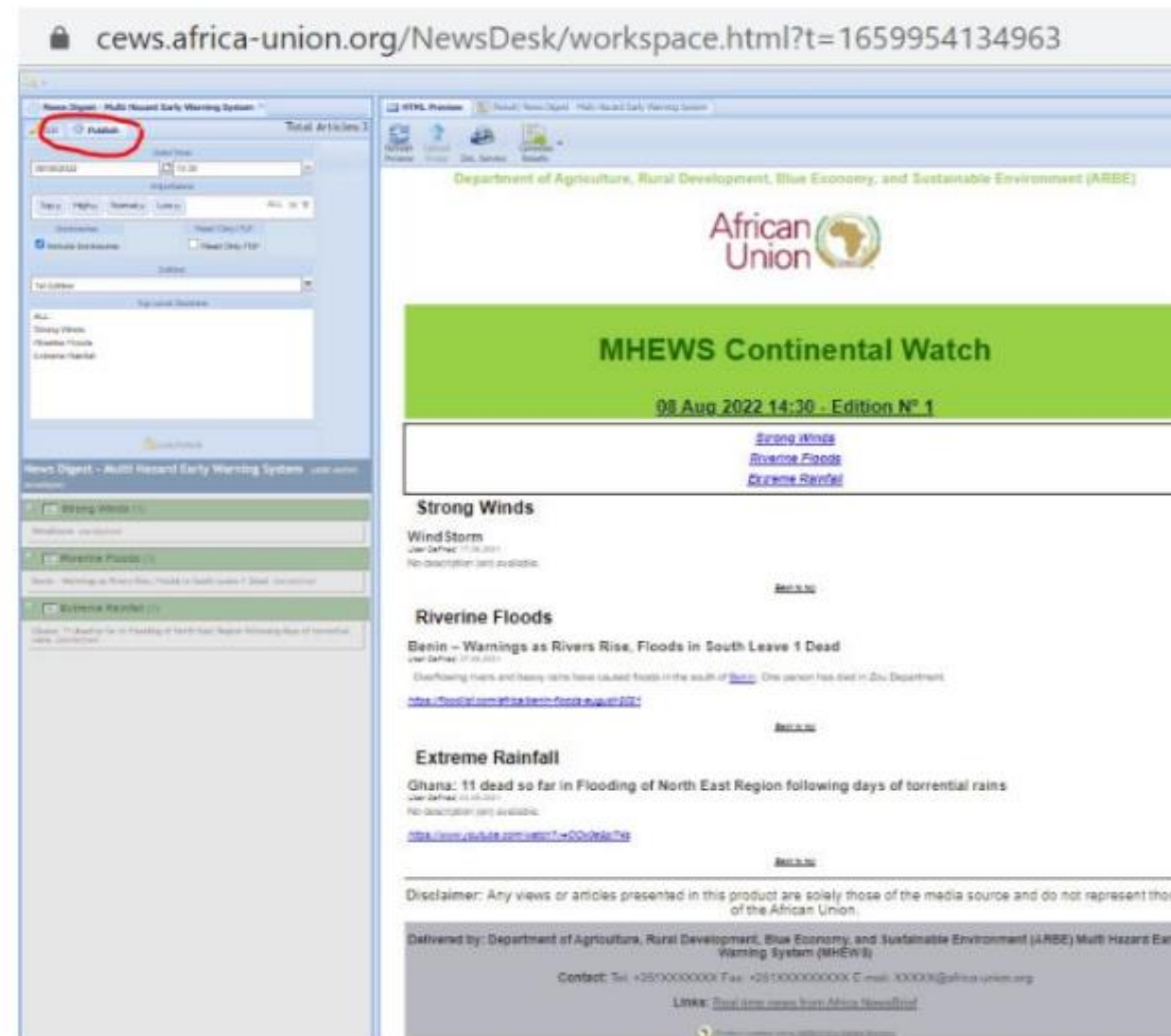


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Africa Multi-hazard Early Warning and Action System

Info - Source



Situation Report 29 August 2022

Floods

Democratic Republic of the Congo and
Nigeria

DISASTER HIGHLIGHTS

XXXXXX

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

Country

Number of Affected People	xxx
Number of Affected Households	xxx
Number of Deaths	xxx
Number of Missing People	xxx

Country

Number of Affected People	xxx
Number of Affected Households	xxx
Number of Deaths	xxx
Number of Missing People	xxx

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

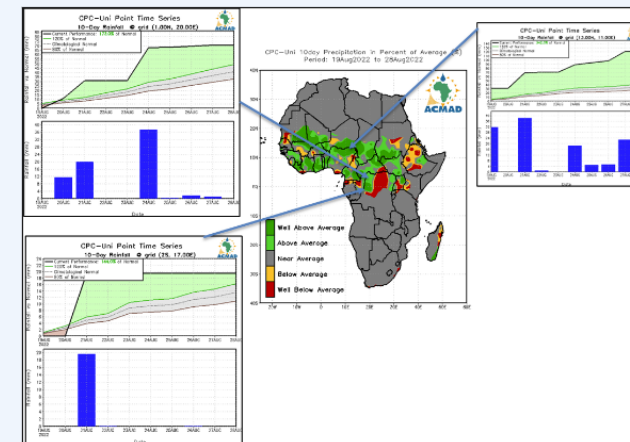


Figure 1: Rainfall Performance During the last 10 Days

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EFFORTS IN PLACE

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FORECAST

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RECOMMENDATIONS

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Situation Report 25 January 2023

Issue no.020

Floods

Madagascar and Mali

DISASTER HIGHLIGHTS

Tropical Storm Cheneso made landfall in northern Madagascar on 19 January 2023 causing severe damages to over 4,000 homes according to Government reports. The floods were triggered by heavy rainfall. Affected areas included northern Madagascar and north of Antalaha Town in Sava Region, on the north-eastern coast of the island.

Several parts of Mali were affected by flooding due to heavy rainfall from December 2022 to mid-January 2023, resulting in displacement and damage. More than 600 people living in Baye Commune, Moptiegn were displaced by the overflow of the Sourou River.

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

Number of affected people	13,180
Number of damaged houses	4,000
Number of deaths	3
Number of missing people	6
Number of displaced people	214

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Tropical Storm Cheneso made landfall in the north of Antalaha Town in Sava Region, on the north-eastern coast of the island, at 10.45am (local time) on 19 January resulting in floods due to heavy rainfall. After landfall, the storm took a south-west trajectory, with average winds of 90 km/h and wind gusts up to 120 km/h. According to the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), the city of Sambava recorded 100 mm in 24 hours between 19 and 20 January, 2023. During the same period, Nosy Boraha (Sainte-Marie Island) recorded 75 mm, the city of

Antsohihy 104 mm and the island of Nosy Be 64 mm.

Madagascar's National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) reported 4,000 flooded homes in the Maroantsetra district of the Ananjirofo region, affecting a total of 13,180 residents. At least 214 people have been displaced from their homes. At least 6 people were reported missing and 3 dead, off the coast of Antsiranana II district in the Diana region.

Widespread floods and river overflow due to heavy rainfall have also affected several parts of Mali from December 2022 to mid-January 2023, resulting in displacement and damage. According to UN OCHA, on 12 December, more than 600 people living in the village of Nangadourou (Baye Commune, Moptiegn) were displaced by the overflow of the Sourou River. Media reports indicate that more than 1,000 households were affected in Tombouctou region, as several houses were damaged and destroyed, following the overflow of the Niger River that occurred in December 2022.

EFFORTS IN PLACE

The UN reports that Diana, Sava and Analanjirofo regions along the north-eastern coast have been put under red alert (imminent danger), while Alaotra-Mangoro, Atsinana and Sofia (located in eastern Madagascar) are on yellow alert (threat warning). Nearly 540,000 people are estimated to be living in areas at risk of 90 km/h winds, while nearly 3 million people reside in areas that may be affected by winds of up to 60 km/h, according to the Automated Disaster Analysis and Mapping (ADAM) by the World Food Programme (WFP).

Humanitarian partners mobilised to assess the need for immediate response for the affected people in Baye Commune.

FORECAST

Forecast models indicate as shown in Figure 1 that the system strengthened into a tropical cyclone and remains stationary in the Mozambique Channel. The tropical cyclone is expected to stay off the west and southwest coast of Madagascar as it is moving south-westward then after south-southwestward. The system is expected to take a turn to southeast on January 28, by continuing to stay offshore of Madagascar's southwest coast. Note that uncertainty remains in the track and intensity forecast, and changes may occur in coming days.

Low-Pressure tracks from: 25-January-2023, 00UTC to 30-January-2023, 00UTC



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

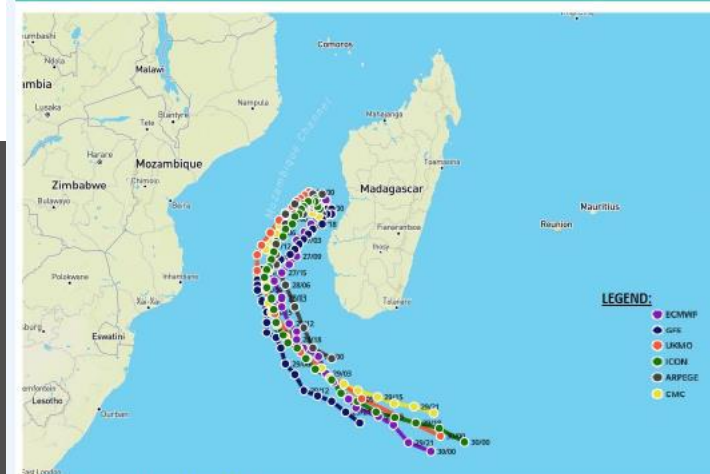


Figure1: Trajectory track by ACMAD

Tropical storm Cheneso begins moving in a sluggish direction toward the southwest and gradually picks up both pace and intensity as shown in Figure 2. As it rounds the ridge axis at the 24th latitude during the following three days, the central intensity of Cheneso is expected

to be greater than 165 kilometres per hour (90 knots) by Saturday, with a maximum forecasted peak of approximately 185 kilometres per hour (100 knots). According to projections made by the Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC), the most major sea wave height will reach 7.3 metres (24 feet).

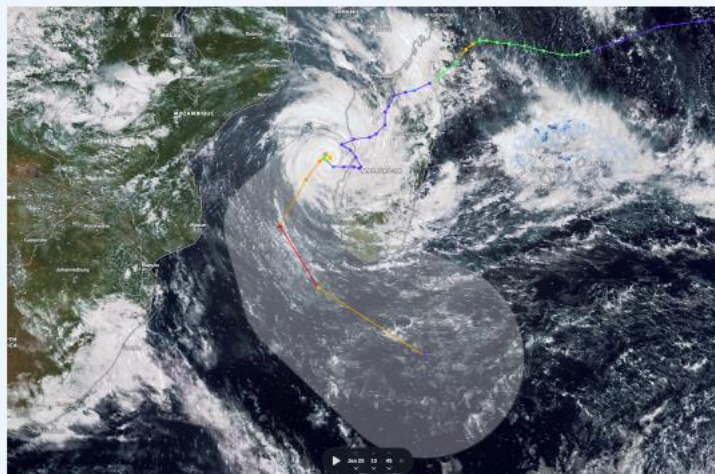


Figure 2: ZoomEarth Image

Due to the heavy rainfall expected (Figure 3) in the next five days, impacts are expected along the west southwest coasts of Madagascar as well as southeast coast of Madagascar.

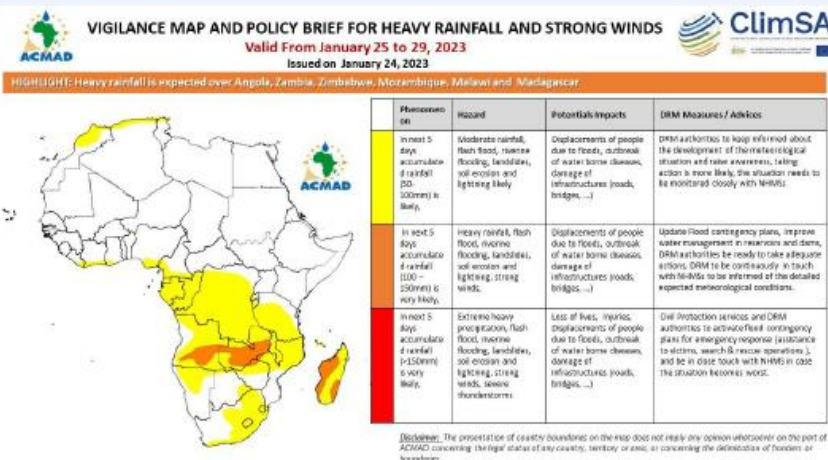


Figure 3: Vigilance Map for next 5 days

RECOMMENDATIONS

The MHEWS situation room in coordination with Regional Economic Communities and other partners will continue to:

- Support the affected member states in providing near-real time updates and early warning information for early action;
- The Governments of Madagascar and Mali through relevant agencies are advised to support affected communities with necessary humanitarian support;
- Continue monitoring Madagascar and Mali for possibility of heavy rainfall and floods; and
- The Governments of Madagascar and Mali are advised to intensify risk communication, provide early warning information and explore the possibilities of evacuating communities at high risk of flooding. Humanitarian partners with a presence in the capital cities of affected countries are requested to engage with relevant authorities for possible support for the affected countries.

Thanks for your attention!
Merci de votre attention!

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