

Continental Watch

From Friday, February 6, 2026 to Tuesday, February 10, 2026

1.HIGHLIGHTS

Observed events over the last five days:

(From Sunday, February 1, 2026 to Thursday, February 5, 2026)

According to update reports, as of 4 February 2026, the Kingdom of Morocco evacuated more than 100,000 people from four provinces after flash floods swept several areas, the Interior Ministry said Wednesday. A total of 108,423 people have been evacuated across four provinces. Heavy rainfall in recent days caused flooding in several northern regions, prompting ongoing evacuation and rescue operations.

The Kingdom noted that 81,709 people were evacuated in Larache province, mainly in the city of Ksar el-Kebir, while 9,728 were evacuated in Sidi Kacem province, 2,853 in Sidi Slimane province and 14,133 in Kenitra province. Emergency shelters and reception centers have been set up by authorities to provide essential assistance to those affected by the floods.

Multi - Hazard Outlook for the next 5 days :

Level 3 warning for possible extreme precipitation over Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia and Angola

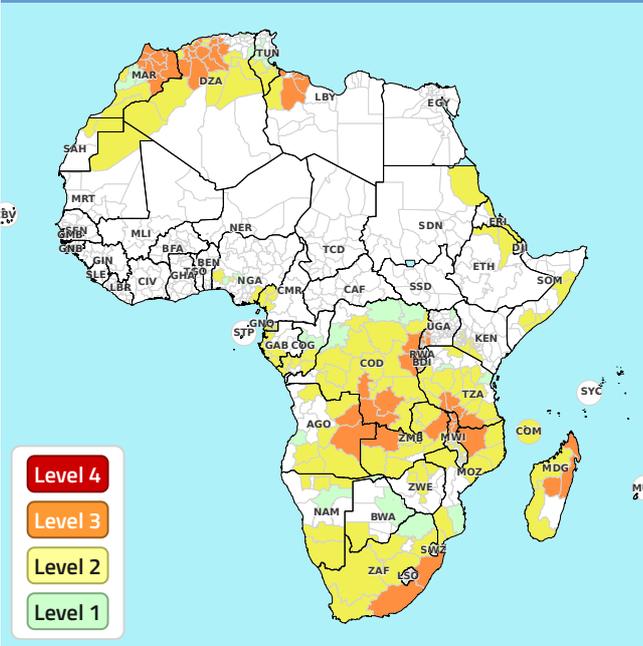
Level 3 warning for possible wind storms over Algeria, Morocco, Madagascar, Libya and South Africa

Level 3 warning for possible riverine floods over Morocco

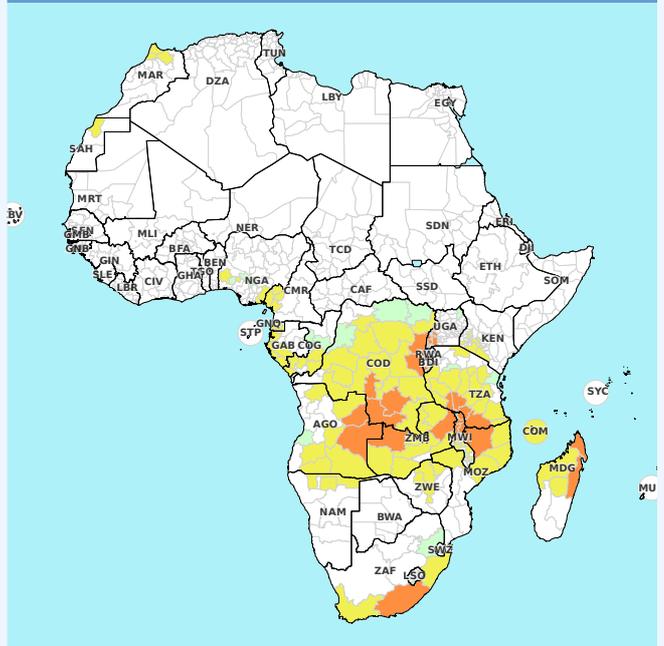
2. DETAILED MULTI-HAZARD OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT 5 DAYS

From Friday, February 6, 2026 to Tuesday, February 10, 2026

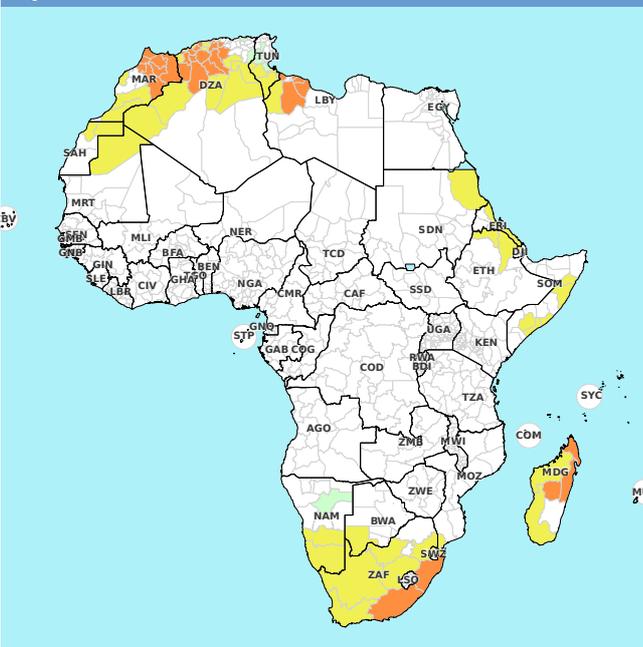
Multi-Hazard assessment



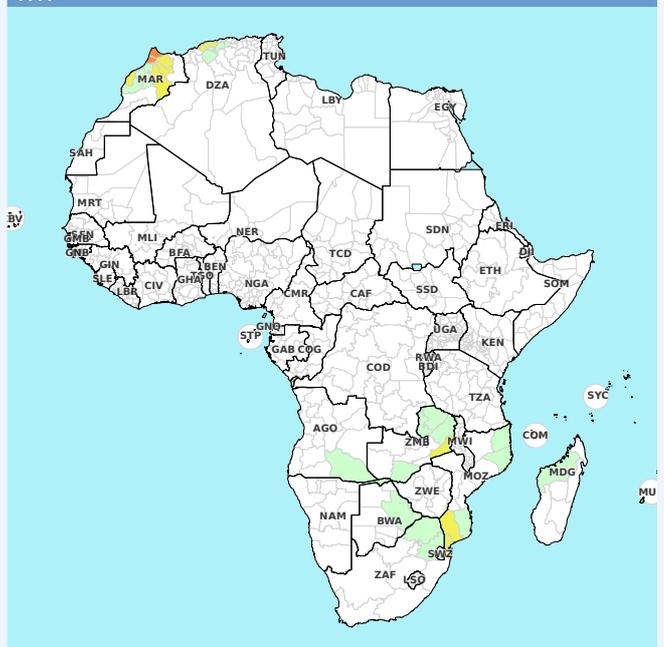
Extreme Precipitation



Wind Storms



Riverine Floods



These maps summarize the forecast occurrence of extreme precipitation, wind storms and riverine 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: Uganda (Bundibugyo, Bushenyi, Hoima, Kabale, Kamwenge, Kasese, Kisoro, Kyenjojo, Mbarara, Rukungiri), Burundi (Bururi, Karuzi), Rwanda (Amajyaruguru, Amajyepfo, Iburengerazuba), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Lomami, Kasai-Central, Lualaba, Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu), Madagascar (Antsiranana, Toamasina), Malawi (Karonga, Kasungu, Mzimba, Nkhata Bay, Rumphi), Mozambique (Nassa), Tanzania (Mbeya, Njombe, Ruvuma, Songwe), South Africa (Eastern Cape), Zambia (Muchinga, North-Western), Angola (Lunda Sul, Moxico)

Level 2: Burundi (Cibitoke, Rutana), Angola (Bié, Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla, Lunda Norte, Uíge), Malawi (Balaka, Dowa, Lilongwe, Mangochi, Salima, Zomba), Cameroon (Littoral, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud-Ouest), Republic of Congo (Kouilou, Lékoumou, Niari, Plateaux, Pool), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Katanga, Ituri, Kasai, Kasai-Oriental, Kwango, Kwilu, Lomami, Maniema, Mai-Ndombe, Mongala, Sankuru, Tanganyika, Tshopo, Tshuapa), Equatorial Guinea (Centro Sur, Litoral, Wele-Nzas), Sahrawi Republic (Laayoune), Gabon (Estuaire, Ngounié, Nyanga, Ogooué-Maritime), Kenya (Homa Bay, Kajiado, Kericho, Kiambu, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Nyamira, Nyandarua, Uasin Gishu), Madagascar (Antananarivo, Mahajanga), Morocco (Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen, Tanger - Tétouan, Taza - Al Hoceima - Taounate), Mozambique (Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Tete, Zambezia), Namibia (Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshikoto), Nigeria (Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Ekiti, Oyo), Tanzania (Dodoma, Iringa, Katavi, Kigoma, Lindi, Manyara, Mara, Morogoro, Mtwara, Rukwa, Singida, Tabora), South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape), Zambia (Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Northern, Southern, Western), Zimbabwe (Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, Midlands), Comoros (Comoros)

Level 1: Burundi (Kayanza, Makamba, Ngozi, Ruyigi), Malawi (Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Chitipa, Mchinji, Mulanje, Neno, Nkhotakota, Ntcheu, Ntchisi, Phalombe), Angola (Benguela), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Bas-Uélé, Haut-Uélé, Équateur), Republic of Congo (Cuvette, Cuvette-Ouest), Lesotho (Qacha's Nek, Quthing), Nigeria (Kogi, Osun), Tanzania (Shinyanga, Tanga), Uganda (Kotido, Ntungamo), South Africa (Mpumalanga)

More details:

Possibility of heavy precipitation between 100mm and 150mm is very likely in eastern, and southern Democratic Republic of Congo, northeastern Angola, northwestern, and eastern Zambia, southern Tanzania, southwestern Uganda,

western Rwanda, western Burundi, northern Malawi, northwestern Mozambique, eastern Madagascar, as well as southern South Africa.

Possibility of moderate precipitation in the range of 50mm to 100mm is very likely in northern Morocco, southern Nigeria, southwestern Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, western, and southern Gabon, across Democratic Republic of Congo, southwestern Kenya, across Tanzania, northern, and southern Angola, northern Namibia, southern Zambia, northern Zimbabwe, southern Malawi, eastern Mozambique, Comoros Islands, northwestern Madagascar, eastern, and southern South Africa.

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



Wind Storms:

Level 3: Algeria (Ain Témouchent, Blida, Bouira, Chlef, Djelfa, El Bayadh, Laghouat, M'Sila, Mascara, Médéa, Naâma, Relizane, Saïda, Sidi Bel Abbès, Tiaret, Tipaza), Morocco (Fès - Boulemane, Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen, Meknès - Tafilalet, Oriental, Rabat - Salé - Zemmour - Zaer, Tanger - Tétouan, Taza - Al Hoceïma - Taounate), Madagascar (Antananarivo, Antsiranana, Toamasina), Libya (Al Jabal al Gharbi, Al Marqab, An Nuqat al Khams, Misratah, Tripoli), South Africa (Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal)

Level 2: Algeria (Alger, Ain Defla, Biskra, Béchar, El Oued, Ghardaïa, Mostaganem, Oran, Ouargla, Tindouf, Tissemsilt, Tlemcen), Ethiopia (Afar, Tigray), Djibouti (Tadjourah), Sahrawi Republic (Es Semara, Laayoune), Eritrea (Debub, Debubawi Keyih Bahri), Morocco (Doukkala - Abda, Guelmim - Es-Semara, Souss - Massa - Draâ), Libya (Nalut), Mozambique (Maputo), Madagascar (Mahajanga, Toliary), Namibia (!Karas, Hardap), Somalia (Bay, Mudug, Nugaal, Shabeellaha Dhexe, Shabeellaha Hoose), Tunisia (Kebili, Médenine, Tataouine, Tozeur), South Africa (Free State, Mpumalanga, North West, Northern Cape, Western Cape), eSwatini (Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini), Mauritania (Tiris Zemmour), Botswana (Kgalagadi), Sudan (Red Sea)

Level 1: Algeria (Skikda, Tébessa), Namibia (Otjozondjupa), Tunisia (Gabès, Gafsa, Kasserine, Sidi Bou Zid, Siliana)

More details:

Possibility of strong winds greater than 35 knots is very likely in northern Morocco, northern Algeria, northern Libya, southern Mozambique, Eswatini, eastern South Africa, northeastern Madagascar.

Possibility of moderate to strong winds of 15 to 35 knots are very likely in northern Morocco, western Algeria, southern Morocco, northern Sahrawi, northern Mauritania, northeastern Sudan, southern Eritrea, northeastern Ethiopia, Djibouti, coastal Somalia, southern Namibia, southern Botswana, western Madagascar, northern, and southern South Africa.

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



Riverine Floods:

Level 3: Morocco (Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen, Tanger - Tétouan)

Level 2: Algeria (Alger, Ain Defla, Chlef, Mostaganem, Relizane), Morocco (Doukkala - Abda, Fès - Boulemane, Grand Casablanca, Meknès - Tafilalet, Taza - Al Hoceima - Taounate), Mozambique (Gaza, Maputo, Maputo City), Zambia (Eastern)

Level 1: Botswana (Central, Francistown, North-East), Algeria (Blida, Bouira, Boumerdès, Médéa, Tiaret, Tipaza, Tissemsilt), Angola (Cuando Cubango, Luanda), Morocco (Chaouia - Ouardigha, Marrakech - Tensift - Al Haouz, Rabat - Salé - Zemmour - Zaer, Tadla - Azilal), Madagascar (Mahajanga), Mozambique (Cabo Delgado, Inhambane, Nampula), Namibia (Zambezi), South Africa (Limpopo, Mpumalanga), eSwatini (Lubombo, Manzini), Zambia (Luapula, Muchinga, Northern, Southern)

More details:

Flood warning level 3 (high) is forecasted in northern morocco over Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen and Tangier - Tetouan regions. In Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen there are 296,300 people at risk while in Tangier - Tetouan there are over 100 people at risk of riverine floods.

3. ADVISORIES

Level 4 Advisory:

According to the forecast in this edition of the Continental Watch, no member state of the African Union has been cited in level 4 warning for possible extreme precipitation, riverine flooding, and strong winds.

Level 3 Advisory:

National Disaster Management Authorities and National Hydrometeorological Services in Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, Angola, Algeria, Morocco, Libya and Morocco are, advised to monitor the heavy rainfall, riverine floods and strong winds in the next five days due to the medium possibility of heavy rainfall, and update their flood contingency plans. The ECOWAS Regional Climate Centre is advised to monitor closely possible impacts in the affected countries and provide technical assistance if needed.

Level 2 Advisory:

Hydrometeorological and National Disaster Risk Management Authorities of Burundi, Angola, Malawi, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Sahrawi Republic, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Comoros, Algeria, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Libya, Somalia, Tunisia, Eswatini, Mauritania, Botswana and Sudan, are advised to continue monitoring strong winds and the rainfall evolutions that are expected to cause sporadic flash floods and strong winds.

4. SOURCES

Copernicus Emergency Management Service GloFAS - www.globalfloods.eu

<https://www.acmad.org>

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

<https://www.meteo.fr>

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

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk>

<https://ercportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu>

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Ministero degli Affari Esteri
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UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



Africa Multi-hazard Early Warning and Action System