

Continental Watch

From Tuesday, February 10, 2026 to Saturday, February 14, 2026

1.HIGHLIGHTS

Multi - Hazard Outlook for the next 5 days :

Level 4 warning for possible extreme precipitation over Madagascar and Mozambique

Level 3 warning for possible extreme precipitation over Republic of Congo, Gabon, Madagascar, Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Level 4 warning for possible wind storms over Madagascar and Mozambique

Level 3 warning for possible wind storms over Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tunisia, South Africa, eSwatini and Zimbabwe

Level 4 warning for possible riverine floods over Morocco

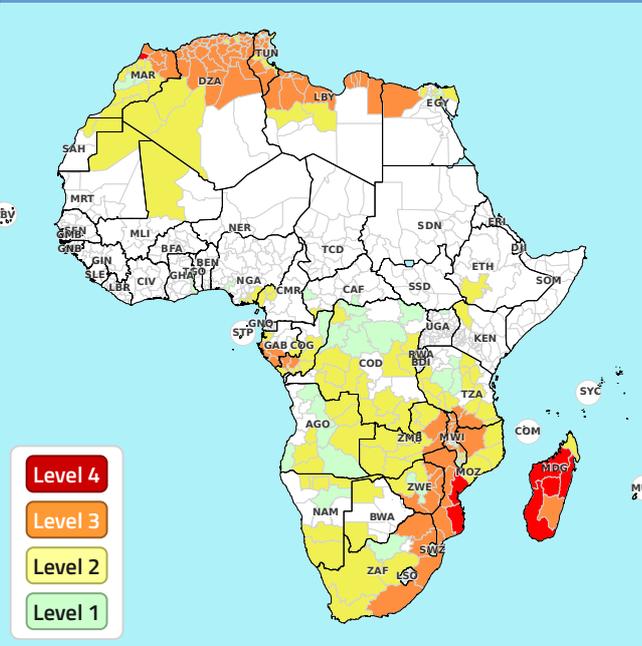
The Intense Tropical Cyclone GEZANI has intensified and is expected to hit eastern coast of Madagascar on Tuesday evening. After gradually weakening as it crossed Madagascar, it is expected to re-emerge in the Mozambique Channel on Wednesday evening, probably as a moderate tropical storm.

A deterioration in weather conditions is expected in eastern coast of Madagascar, central, and western with expected very heavy rainfall, destructive winds, dangerous sea conditions, and a risk of coastal flooding. It's advised that Residents of the affected area are advised to monitor the latest forecasts through national weather service.

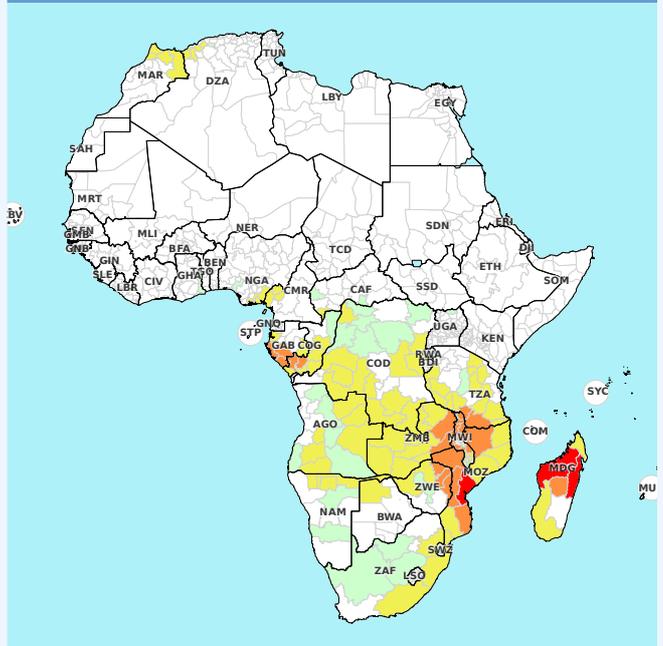
2. DETAILED MULTI-HAZARD OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT 5 DAYS

From Tuesday, February 10, 2026 to Saturday, February 14, 2026

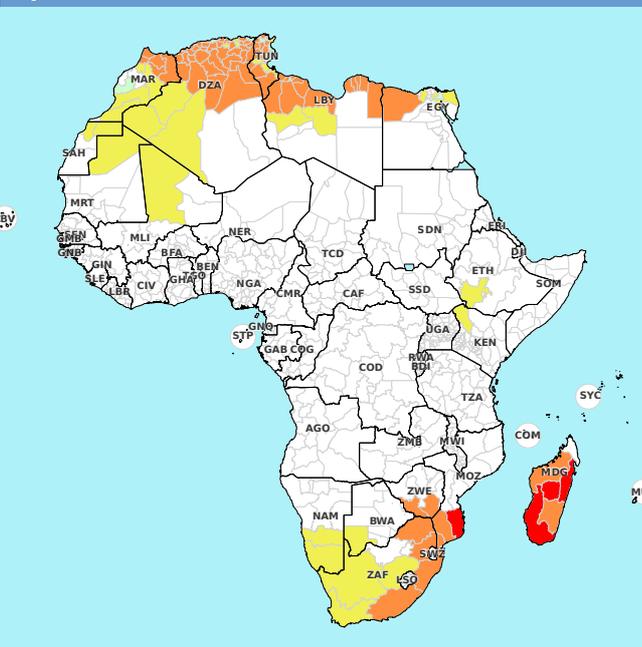
Multi-Hazard assessment



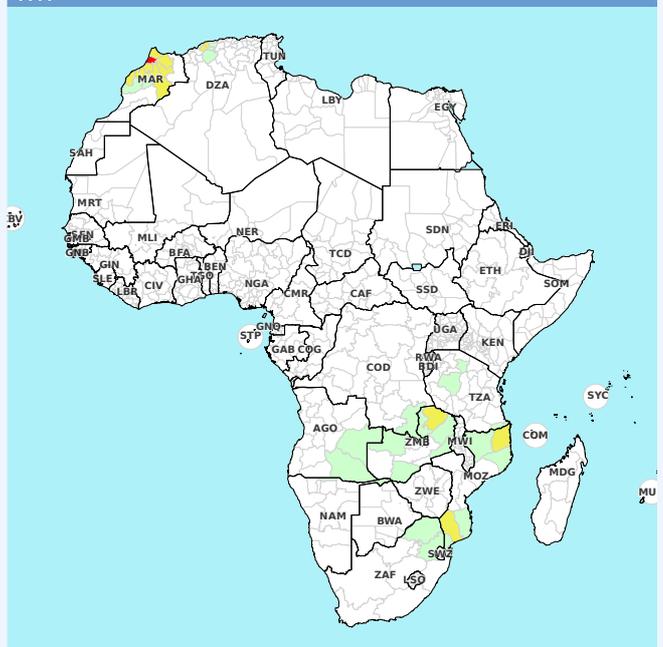
Extreme Precipitation



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 4: Madagascar (Mahajanga, Toamasina), Mozambique (Sofala)

Level 3: Republic of Congo (Lékoumou, Niari), Gabon (Ngounié, Nyanga, Ogooué-Maritime), Madagascar (Antananarivo), Mozambique (Inhambane, Manica, Nassa, Tete), Malawi (Dedza, Karonga, Kasungu, Lilongwe, Mangochi, Mchinji, Mzimba, Nkhata Bay, Nkhotakota, Rumphii), Tanzania (Njombe, Ruvuma), Zambia (Eastern, Muchinga), Zimbabwe (Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East)

Level 2: Malawi (Balaka, Machinga, Neno, Ntcheu, Thyolo, Zomba), Angola (Cunene, Huambo, Huíla, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Moxico), Algeria (Aïn Témouchent, Mascara, Relizane, Sidi Bel Abbès, Tlemcen), Central African Republic (Sangha-Mbaéré), Cameroon (Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud-Ouest), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kwango, Kwilu, Lualaba, Maniema, Mai-Ndombe, Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu, Sud-Ubangi), Republic of Congo (Bouenza, Cuvette, Kouilou, Plateaux, Pool), Namibia (Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Zambezi), Madagascar (Antsiranana, Toliary), Morocco (Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen, Oriental, Tanger - Tétouan, Taza - Al Hoceima - Taounate), Mozambique (Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Maputo, Nampula, Zambezia), Rwanda (Amajyepfo, Iburengerazuba), Tanzania (Arusha, Dodoma, Katavi, Kigoma, Lindi, Manyara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Rukwa, Songwe), South Africa (Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga), Zambia (Central, Copperbelt, Luapula, Lusaka, North-Western, Northern, Southern, Western), eSwatini (Manzini), Nigeria (Abia, Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Rivers), Gabon (Estuaire, Haut-Ogooué), Burundi (Bujumbura Rural), Botswana (North-West), Zimbabwe (Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North)

Level 1: Malawi (Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chitipa, Mwanza, Salima), Algeria (Tissemsilt), Angola (Bié, Cuando Cubango, Malanje, Namibe, Uíge), Central African Republic (Basse-Kotto, Nana-Mambéré), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Uélé, Mongala, Nord-Ubangi, Tshopo, Tshuapa, Équateur), Republic of Congo (Likouala), Ghana (Oti, Volta), Lesotho (Berea, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, Mokhotlong), Namibia (Hardap, Otjozondjupa), Nigeria (Ondo), Tanzania (Singida), Uganda (Kitgum), South Africa (Free State, North West, Northern Cape), eSwatini (Hhohho, Lubombo, Shiselweni), Zimbabwe (Midlands)

More details:

Possibility of extreme precipitation greater than 200mm is very likely in eastern, and northwestern Madagascar, southern Mozambique.

Possibility of heavy precipitation between 100mm and 150mm is very likely in southern Gabon, southern Congo, southeastern Zimbabwe, northern Malawi, southern Tanzania, western, and southern Mozambique, eastern Zimbabwe, and central Madagascar.

Possibility of moderate precipitation in the range of 50mm to 100mm is very likely in northern Morocco, northwestern Algeria, southeastern Nigeria, southwestern Cameroon, central Gabon, across Democratic Republic of Congo, eastern, and southern Angola, northern, and western Zambia, northern Namibia, northern Botswana, northern Zimbabwe, northeastern, and southern Mozambique, Eswatini, eastern South Africa, and southern Madagascar.

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 4:** Madagascar (Antananarivo, Toamasina, Toliary), Mozambique (Inhambane)
- Level 3:** Algeria (Ain Defla, Ain Témouchent, Batna, Biskra, Bouira, Boumerdès, Béjaïa, Chlef, Constantine, Djelfa, El Bayadh, El Oued, Ghardaïa, Guelma, Khenchela, Laghouat, M'Sila, Mascara, Mostaganem, Médéa, Naâma, Oran, Ouargla, Oum el Bouaghi, Relizane, Saida, Sidi Bel Abbès, Skikda, Souk Ahras, Sétif, Tiaret, Tipaza, Tissemsilt, Tizi Ouzou, Tlemcen, Tébessa), Egypt (Matrouh), Libya (Al Butnan, Al Jabal al Akhdar, Al Jabal al Gharbi, Al Marj, Al Marqab, An Nuqat al Khams, Az Zawiyah, Benghazi, Darnah, Misratah, Nalut, Surt, Tripoli), Morocco (Fès - Boulemane, Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen, Oriental, Tanger - Tétouan, Taza - Al Hoceima - Taounate), Madagascar (Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga), Mozambique (Gaza, Maputo), Tunisia (Bizerte, Jendouba, Kairouan, Kassérine, Kebili, Le Kef, Sidi Bou Zid, Siliana, Tataouine, Tozeur, Tunis, Zaghouan), South Africa (Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga), eSwatini (Lubombo), Zimbabwe (Masvingo, Matabeleland South)
- Level 2:** Egypt (Al Buhayrah, As Suways, Ash Sharqiyah, Shamal Sina'), Botswana (Kgalagadi), Algeria (Adrar, Alger, Bordj Bou Arréridj, Béchar, Jijel, Mila, Tindouf), Sahrawi Republic (Es Semara, Laayoune), Ethiopia (Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples), Libya (Al Jufrah, Wadi ash Shati'), Kenya (Turkana), Morocco (Guelmim - Es-Semara, Meknès - Tafilalet, Rabat - Salé - Zemmour - Zaer, Souss - Massa - Draâ), Mali (Timbuktu), Tunisia (Gabès, Gafsa, Médenine, Nabeul), South Africa (Free State, Northern Cape, Western Cape), Mauritania (Tiris Zemmour), Namibia (!Karas, Hardap)
- Level 1:** Egypt (Al Isma`iliyah, Al Qahirah, Bur Sa`id), Algeria (Annaba, Blida, El Tarf), Libya (Al Jifarah), Lesotho (Berea, Mafeteng, Maseru), Morocco (Marrakech - Tensift - Al Haouz), Tunisia (Béja, Mahdia, Manubah, Monastir, Sfax, Sousse)

More details:

Possibility of Extreme strong winds greater than 60 knots is very likely in eastern, central and western Madagascar, and southern Mozambique.

Possibility of strong winds greater than 35 knots is very likely in northern Morocco, northern Algeria, across Tunisia, northern Libya, northwestern Egypt, northwestern, and southeastern Madagascar, southern Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, Eswatini, eastern South Africa, Lesotho, northwestern, and southeastern 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,

northern Mali, northern Libya, southwestern Ethiopia, northern Kenya, southern Namibia, southwestern Botswana, northern, and western 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 4: Morocco (Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen)

Level 2: Algeria (Chlef, Relizane), Morocco (Chaouia - Ouardigha, Doukkala - Abda, Fès - Boulemane, Grand Casablanca, Meknès - Tafilalet, Rabat - Salé - Zemmour - Zaer, Tanger - Tétouan, Taza - Al Hoceima - Taounate), Mozambique (Cabo Delgado, Gaza), Zambia (Northern)

Level 1: Algeria (Aïn Defla, Mostaganem, Tiaret, Tissemsilt), Angola (Cuando Cubango, Luanda, Moxico), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Katanga), Morocco (Marrakech - Tensift - Al Haouz, Tadla - Azilal), Mozambique (Inhambane, Maputo, Maputo City, Nampula, Nassa), Malawi (Nkhotakota), Namibia (Ohangwena, Zambezi), Tanzania (Mtwara, Simiyu, Tabora), South Africa (Limpopo, Mpumalanga), Zambia (Eastern, Luapula, Muchinga, North-Western, Southern)

More details: There is a high risk of Flood Warning Level 4 (Extreme) forecasted in the Northern Morocco over Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen where 291,200 people are at risk of riverine floods.

3. ADVISORIES

Level 4 Advisory:

Due to the high chances of heavy rainfall and strong winds that are forecast to affect Madagascar, Mozambique and Morocco, the countries at risk is advised to:

- (i) engage with National Hydrometeorological Services to monitor the situation,
- (ii) undertake impact-based forecasts,
- (iii) be ready to activate the flood contingency plans for emergency response (assistance to victims, search & rescue operations),
- (iv) monitor water levels in river basins, reservoirs and dams,
- (v) assess vulnerabilities and evacuation areas,
- (vi) take preparedness measures in case the situation becomes worst,
- (vii) share hazard status information with SADC, the AMHEWAS Situation Room at mhewsituationroom@africa-union.org to enable AMHEWAS to inform African Union organs, departments and partners on the evolving situation,
- (viii) attend an early warning and action dialogue meeting with the African Union Commission to validate this Continental Watch and deliberate on Anticipatory and Early Warning Actions.

Level 3 Advisory:

National Disaster Management Authorities and National Hydrometeorological Services in Republic of Congo, Gabon, Madagascar, Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, South Africa and Eswatini, are advised to monitor the heavy rainfall in the next five days due to the medium possibility of heavy rainfall, and update their flood contingency plans. The ECCAS, SADC and UMA Regional Climate Centres are 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 Malawi, Angola, Algeria, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Congo, Namibia, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, Eswatini, Nigeria, Gabon, Burundi, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Botswana, Sahrawi Republic, Ethiopia, Libya, Kenya, Morocco, Mali, Tunisia, Mauritania, Namibia and Algeria, 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>

Contact us: mhewsituationroom@africa-union.org

DISCLAIMER: Any news articles presented in this product are solely those of the media source and do not represent views of the African Union. This document is originally produced in English and then automatically translated to French, Portuguese and Arabic via a machine translation service. Due to the timeliness of the product, translated versions may contain inaccuracies.

For any doubt please refer to the English version.

This Continental Watch is produced by the African Union with the technical and scientific assistance of **UNDRR**, **ICPAC**, **ACMAD** and **CIMA Foundation**, with support of the **Italian Government**



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