

Continental Watch

From Friday, February 13, 2026 to Tuesday, February 17, 2026

1.HIGHLIGHTS

Observed events over the last five days:

(From Sunday, February 8, 2026 to Thursday, February 12, 2026)

- Intense Tropical Cyclone GEZANI made landfall in eastern Madagascar on 10 February 2026. This is the second major cyclone to hit Madagascar, as Cyclone Fytia made landfall on 30 January 2026. As of February 12, the Tropical Cyclone is expected to move into the Mozambique Channel. Due to the fragility of the affected countries, Tropical Cyclone GEZANI has therefore introduced a renewed layer of regional risk across Madagascar.
- Madagascar entered the current phase already severely affected by Tropical Cyclone FYTIA, resulting in significant humanitarian consequences including 12 deaths and 7 injured, with 78,376 people affected (18,825 households), displacement of 31,480 people across nine regions and caused widespread structural damage. More than 13,800 homes were flooded and nearly 2,000 were destroyed, while damage to classrooms and public infrastructure significantly weakened community coping capacity and slowed early recovery efforts. In addition, river catchments remain saturated, limiting natural absorption capacity and increasing susceptibility to renewed flooding.

Multi - Hazard Outlook for the next 5 days :

Level 4 warning for possible extreme precipitation over Mozambique

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

Level 4 warning for possible wind storms over Algeria, Morocco and Mozambique

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

Over the next 24 hours, GEZANI is expected to gradually move southwestward as a tropical cyclone or intense tropical cyclone and expected make landfall on the coast of Mozambique. The system is expected to move away from the coast in the south of the Mozambique Channel over the weekend.

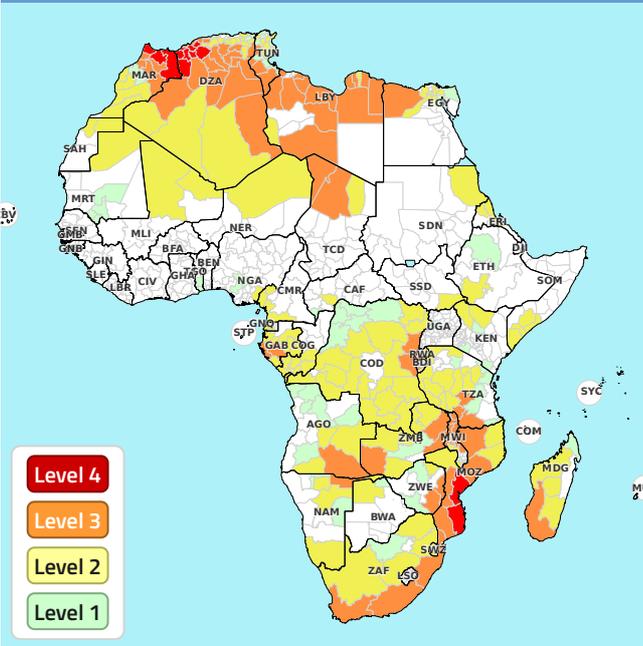


A deterioration in weather conditions is expected over Mozambican coastline with expected very heavy rainfall, destructive winds, dangerous sea conditions, and a risk of coastal flooding. National Disaster Management Agencies are advised to monitor the latest forecasts through national weather service.

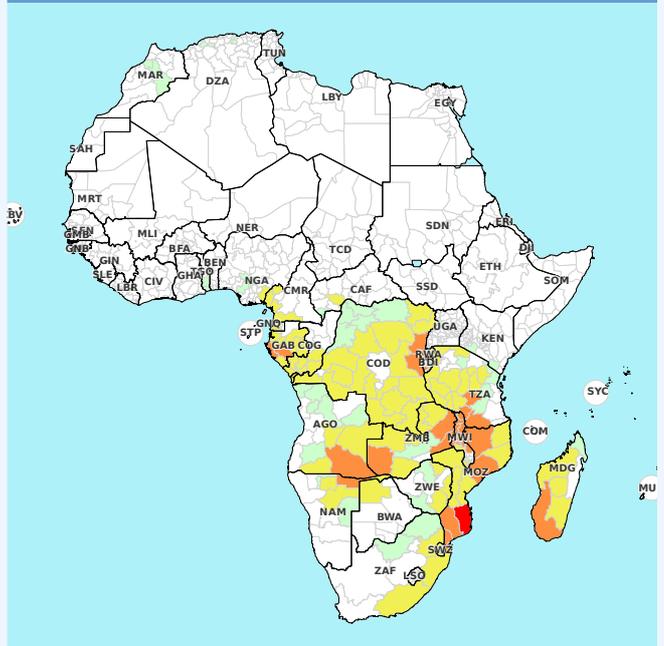
2. DETAILED MULTI-HAZARD OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT 5 DAYS

From Friday, February 13, 2026 to Tuesday, February 17, 2026

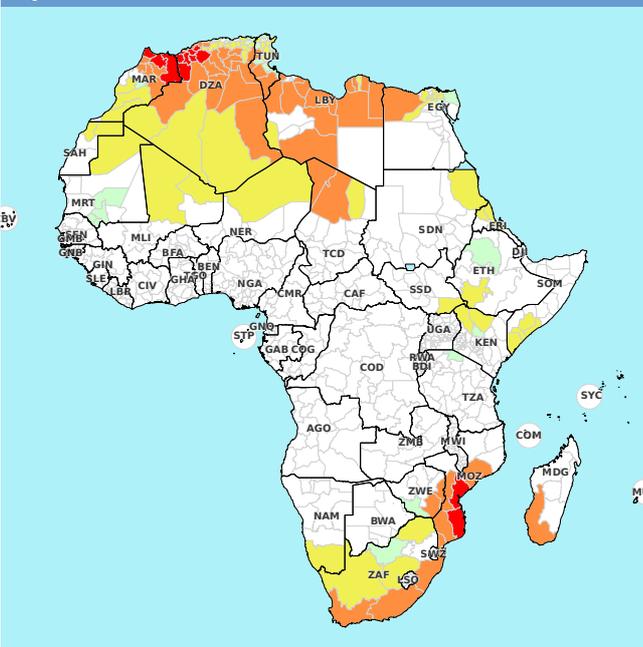
Multi-Hazard assessment



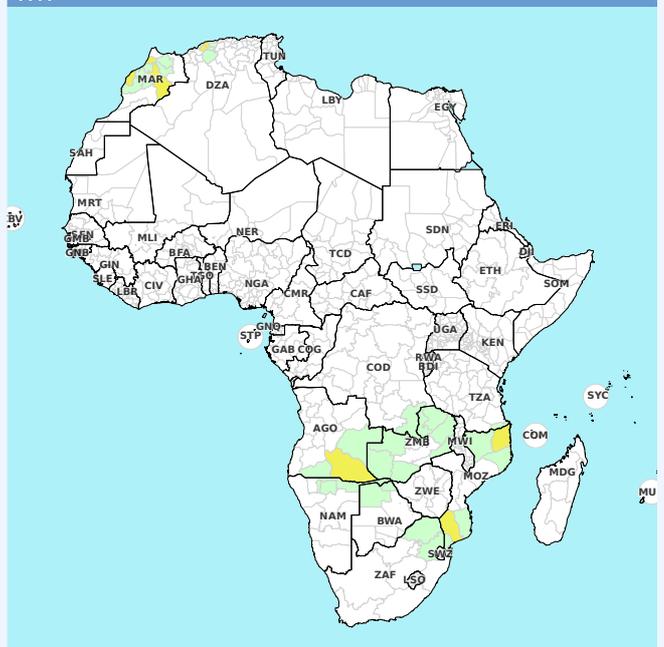
Extreme Precipitation



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: Mozambique (Inhambane)

Level 3: Angola (Cuando Cubango), Burundi (Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Cibitoke), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu), Malawi (Chitipa, Dowa, Karonga, Kasungu, Mangochi, Mchinji, Mzimba, Nkhata Bay, Nkhotakota, Ntchisi, Rumphu, Salima), Madagascar (Toliary), Mozambique (Gaza, Maputo, Nassa, Zambezia), Namibia (Kavango), Rwanda (Amajyepfo, Iburengerazuba), Tanzania (Iringa, Njombe, Ruvuma), Zambia (Eastern, Muchinga, Western), Gabon (Ngounié, Ogooué-Maritime)

Level 2: Burundi (Kirundo, Muyinga, Rutana, Ruyigi), Botswana (North-West), Malawi (Chikwawa, Dedza, Lilongwe, Nsanje, Thyolo), Angola (Bié, Cabinda, Cunene, Moxico), Central African Republic (Bangui, Ombella-M'Poko), Cameroon (Littoral, Nord-Ouest, Sud, Sud-Ouest), Republic of Congo (Bouenza, Kouilou, Lékoumou, Niari, Plateaux, Pool), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Haut-Uélé, Ituri, Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kongo-Central, Kwango, Kwilu, Lomami, Lualaba, Maniema, Mai-Ndombe, Tanganyika, Tshopo, Tshuapa), Equatorial Guinea (Centro Sur, Litoral), Gabon (Estuaire, Haut-Ogooué, Moyen-Ogooué, Nyanga, Ogooué-Ivindo, Ogooué-Lolo), Madagascar (Antananarivo, Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga), Mozambique (Cabo Delgado, Manica, Maputo City, Nampula, Sofala, Tete), Namibia (Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, Zambezi), Rwanda (Iburasirazuba), Tanzania (Dodoma, Kagera, Katavi, Kigoma, Manyara, Mara, Mbeya, Rukwa, Singida, Songwe, Tabora), South Africa (Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga), Zimbabwe (Harare, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Masvingo), Zambia (Copperbelt, Luapula, North-Western, Northern, Southern), eSwatini (Hhohho, Lubombo, Shiselweni), Nigeria (Cross River)

Level 1: Burundi (Cankuzo), Malawi (Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Likoma, Mulanje, Mwanza, Neno), Algeria (Bordj Bou Arréridj, Béjaïa, Relizane, Tissemsilt), Angola (Cuanza Norte, Huíla, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Uíge, Zaire), Central African Republic (Sangha-Mbaéré), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Bas-Uélé, Mongala, Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi, Équateur), Kenya (Narok, Taita Taveta), Morocco (Meknès - Tafilalet, Rabat - Salé - Zemmour - Zaer), Namibia (Ohangwena, Omaheke, Oshana), Madagascar (Antsiranana), Nigeria (Edo, Kogi), Togo (Maritime, Plateaux), Tanzania (Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Simiyu, Tanga), Uganda (Hoima, Masindi), South Africa (Limpopo, North West), Zambia (Central), Zimbabwe (Mashonaland West, Matabeleland South)

More details:

Possibility of extreme precipitation greater than 200mm is very likely in southern Mozambique.

Possibility of heavy precipitation between 100mm and 150mm is very likely in southern Gabon, eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, southwestern Tanzania,

eastern, and southwestern Zambia, southeastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, across Malawi, northern, and southern Mozambique, as well as southern Madagascar.

Possibility of moderate precipitation in the range of 50mm to 100mm is very likely in southeastern Nigeria, southwestern Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, eastern, and central Gabon, across Democratic Republic of Congo, central to southern Congo, eastern Burundi, Rwanda, western, and northern Tanzania, northeastern, and western Mozambique, eastern Angola, northern Zambia, northern Namibia, northern Botswana, eastern Zimbabwe, Eswatini, northeastern South Africa, northwestern, and central 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: Algeria (Ain Témouchent, Mascara, Naâma, Relizane, Saïda, Sidi Bel Abbès, Tiaret, Tlemcen), Morocco (Oriental, Tanger - Tétouan, Taza - Al Hoceïma - Taounate), Mozambique (Inhambane, Sofala)

Level 3: Algeria (Ain Defla, Batna, Biskra, Béchar, Chlef, Djelfa, El Bayadh, El Oued, Ghardaïa, Illizi, Laghouat, M'Sila, Mostaganem, Oran, Ouargla, Tébessa), Egypt (Matrouh), Morocco (Fès - Boulemane, Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen, Meknès - Tafilalet, Rabat - Salé - Zemmour - Zaer), Libya (Al Butnan, Al Jabal al Gharbi, Al Jufrah, Al Marj, Al Marqab, Al Wahat, An Nuqat al Khams, Benghazi, Darnah, Misratah, Murzuq, Nalut, Surt), Madagascar (Toliary), Mozambique (Gaza, Manica, Maputo, Zambezia), Tunisia (Kassérine, Kebili, Tataouine, Tozeur), Chad (Borkou, Tibesti), South Africa (Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape), Zimbabwe (Manicaland, Masvingo)

Level 2: Algeria (Adrar, Alger, Bordj Bou Arréridj, Bouira, Boumerdès, Constantine, Khenchela, Mila, Médéa, Oum el Bouaghi, Skikda, Souk Ahras, Sétif, Tamanghasset, Tindouf, Tipaza, Tissemsilt), Egypt (Ad Daqahliyah, Al Buhayrah, Al Isma`iliyah, Al Jizah, Al Minufiyah, Al Qahirah, Al Qalyubiyah, Ash Sharqiyah), Sahrawi Republic (Es Semara, Laayoune), Eritrea (Debub, Semenawi Keyih Bahri), Kenya (Marsabit, Turkana), Libya (Al Jabal al Akhdar, Ghat), Morocco (Guelmim - Es-Semara, Marrakech - Tensift - Al Haouz, Souss - Massa - Draâ), Mauritania (Tiris Zemmour), Namibia (!Karas), South Sudan (Eastern Equatoria), Tunisia (Jendouba, Kairouan, Mahdia, Nabeul, Sidi Bou Zid, Siliana, Zaghouan), Chad (Ennedi Ouest), South Africa (Free State, Limpopo, Northern Cape), Ethiopia (Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples), Mali (Kidal, Timbuktu), Niger (Agadez), Sudan (Red Sea), Somalia (Bay, Jubbada Dhexe, Jubbada Hoose, Shabeellaha Hoose)

Level 1: Egypt (As Suways, Bur Sa`id, Shamal Sina'), Algeria (Annaba, Blida, Béjaïa, El Tarf, Guelma), Ethiopia (Amhara), Kenya (Samburu), Mauritania (Assaba, Gorgol, Guidimaka, Tagant), Morocco (Tadla - Azilal), Tunisia (Ben Arous (Tunis Sud), Bizerte, Béja, Gabès, Gafsa, Le Kef, Monastir, Médenine, Sfax, Sousse), Tanzania (Mara), South Africa (North West), Zimbabwe (Matabeleland South)

More details:

Possibility of Extreme strong winds greater than 60 knots is very likely in northern Morocco, northwestern Algeria, southern Mozambique.

Possibility of strong winds greater than 35 knots is very likely in northern Morocco, northern, and eastern Algeria, Tunisia, northern, and southern Libya, northwestern

Egypt, northern Chad, eastern, and southern Mozambique, eastern Zimbabwe, southern Madagascar, eastern, and southern South Africa, and Eswatini.

Possibility of moderate to strong winds of 15 to 35 knots are very likely in Morocco, northern Sahrawi, central to southern Algeria, northern Mali, northern Niger, northeastern Sudan, southwestern Ethiopia, northern Kenya, southeastern South Sudan, southern Somalia, southern Namibia, and northern 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 2: Algeria (Chlef, Relizane), Angola (Cuando Cubango), Morocco (Doukkala - Abda, Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen, Meknès - Tafilalet), Mozambique (Cabo Delgado, Gaza)

Level 1: Botswana (Chobe, North-West), Angola (Cunene, Luanda, Moxico), Algeria (Ain Defla, Mostaganem, Tiaret, Tissemsilt), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Katanga), Morocco (Chaouia - Ouardigha, Fès - Boulemane, Grand Casablanca, Marrakech - Tensift - Al Haouz, Rabat - Salé - Zemmour - Zaer, Tadla - Azilal, Taza - Al Hoceima - Taounate), Namibia (Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshana, Oshikoto, Zambezi), Malawi (Dowa, Nkhotakota), Mozambique (Inhambane, Maputo, Maputo City, Nampula, Nassa), Tanzania (Mtwara), Zambia (Eastern, Luapula, Muchinga, North-Western, Northern, Southern, Western), South Africa (Limpopo, Mpumalanga)

More details: There is low risk of floods warning level 4 (extreme) or level 3 (high) forecasted in the continent for the next five days.

3. ADVISORIES

Level 4 Advisory:

Due to the high chances of heavy rainfall and strong winds that is forecast to affect Mozambique, Algeria and Morocco, the country 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 Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia, Gabon, Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, Chad, South Africa and Zimbabwe, are advised to monitor the heavy rainfall and strong winds in the next five days due to the medium possibility of heavy rainfall and strong winds, and update their flood contingency plans. The ECCAS, SADC, EAC 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 Burundi, Botswana, Malawi, Angola, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Madagascar, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Eswatini, Nigeria, Egypt, Sahrawi Republic, Eritrea, Kenya, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, South Sudan, Tunisia, Chad, South Africa, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Sudan, Somalia, Algeria, Morocco and Mozambique, 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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AGENZIA ITALIANA
PER LA COOPERAZIONE
ALLO SVILUPPO



UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



Africa Multi-hazard Early Warning and Action System