

# Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Early Action System for Strengthening Resilience to Natural Hazards

Andrea Libertino ([andrea.libertino@cimafoundation.org](mailto:andrea.libertino@cimafoundation.org)),

Lorenzo Alfieri, Laura Poletti, Nicola Testa, Alessandro Masoero, Simone Gabellani, Marco Massabò, Jully Ouma, Ahmed Amdihun, Godefroid Nshimirimana, John Mathias Kiriwaj, Lusajo Ambukeje, Luca Rossi, Katarina Soltesova, Huw Beynon



# The vision

## RISK KNOWLEDGE



## MONITORING



## COMMUNICATION



## RESPONSE CAPABILITY

- Design of a **legal and institutional framework** consistent between the different levels
- Set up of **Situation Rooms** with 24/7 operation and shared **Standard Operating Procedures**
- Implementation of **operational tools** for monitoring and **impact-based forecasting** at different scales
- Issue of **uniform standard bulletins** for disseminating **advisories for early actions**
- **Capacity building** for staff and experts from Member States and RECs



## MHEWS/EA Framework - Nairobi, October 2021

An African Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Action System (AMHEWAS) for Disaster Risk Reduction

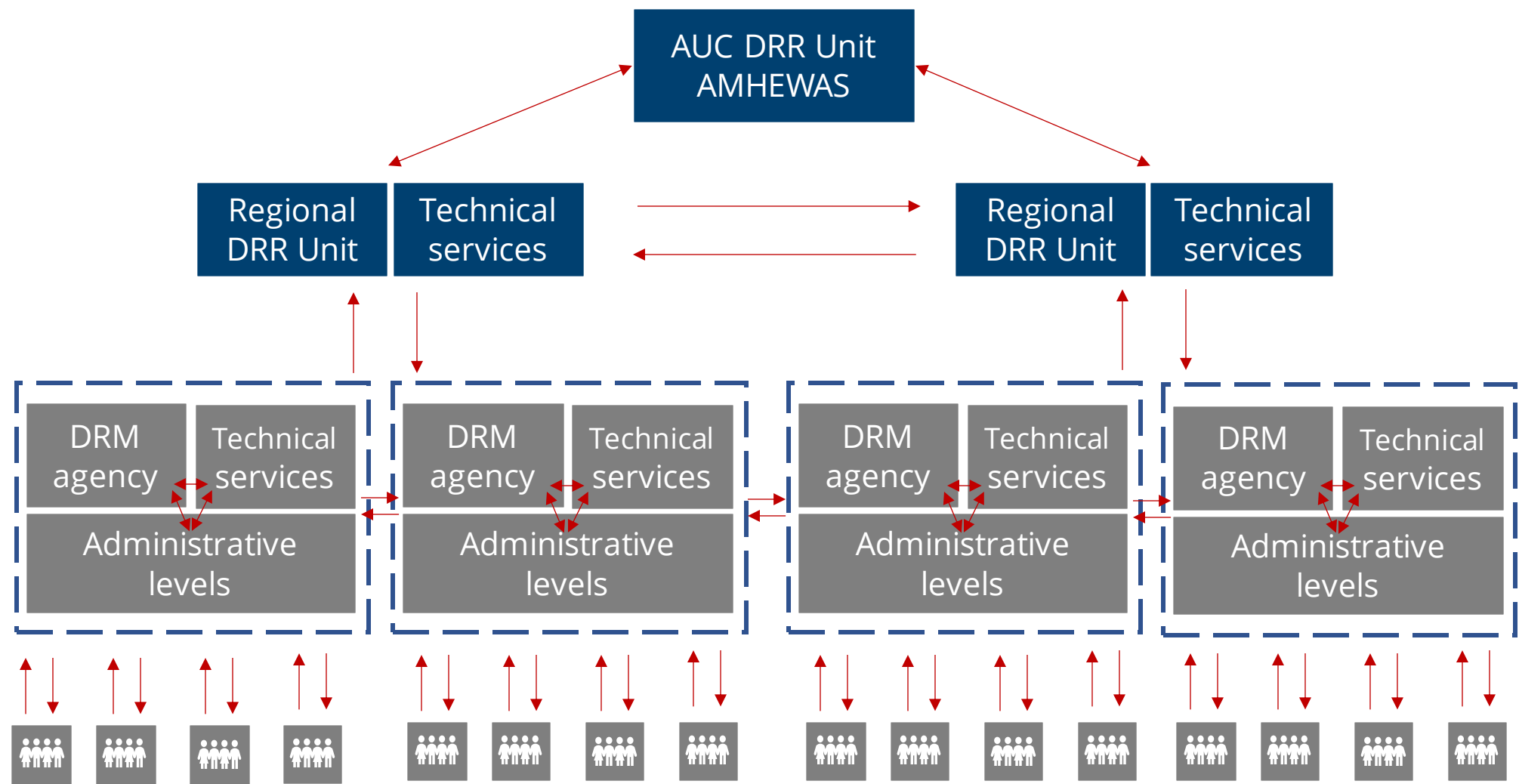
# A multi-level framework

Continental

Regional (RECs)

Country

Subcountry Community



# The situation room network



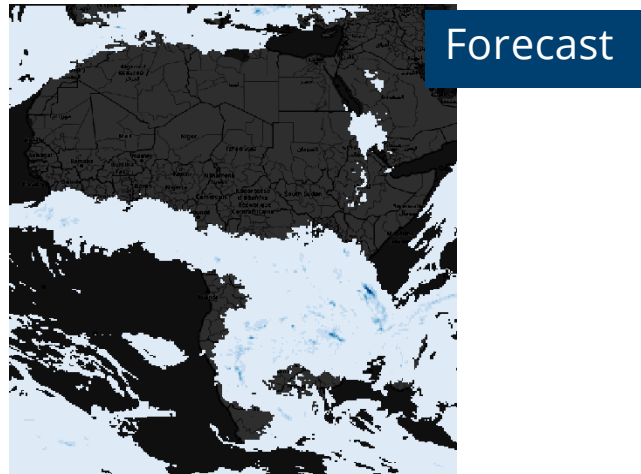
- Operational core of AMHEWAS
- Coordinate the monitoring, communications and interventions according to their own mandates stated in the SOPs
- Manage local data/products development and collection
- Contribute to the co-production of AMHEWAS operational products
- The myDewetra.world platform is the common interface between the centres



- 🔑 Open source
- ☁️ Cloud-based system
- 👥 Multiple user profiles
- 📍 Interactive webGIS
- 🌐 International standards
- ⚠️ Bulletin issue tools

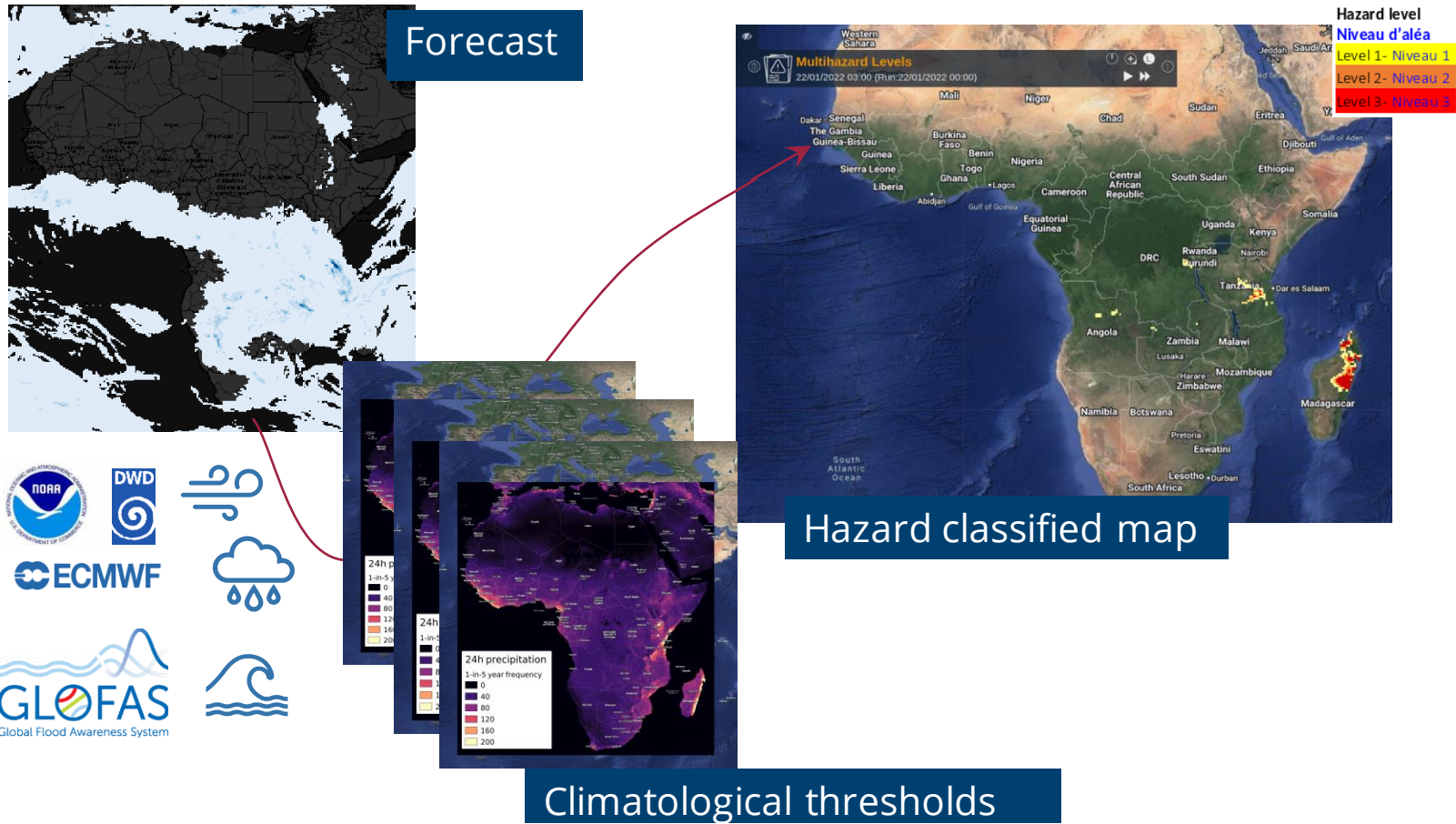
# The continental operational forecast system

An operational automatic **impact-based forecast system** at the continental scale for feeding the AMHEWAS products, based on the use of global free meteo-hydro forecasts and drought indices.



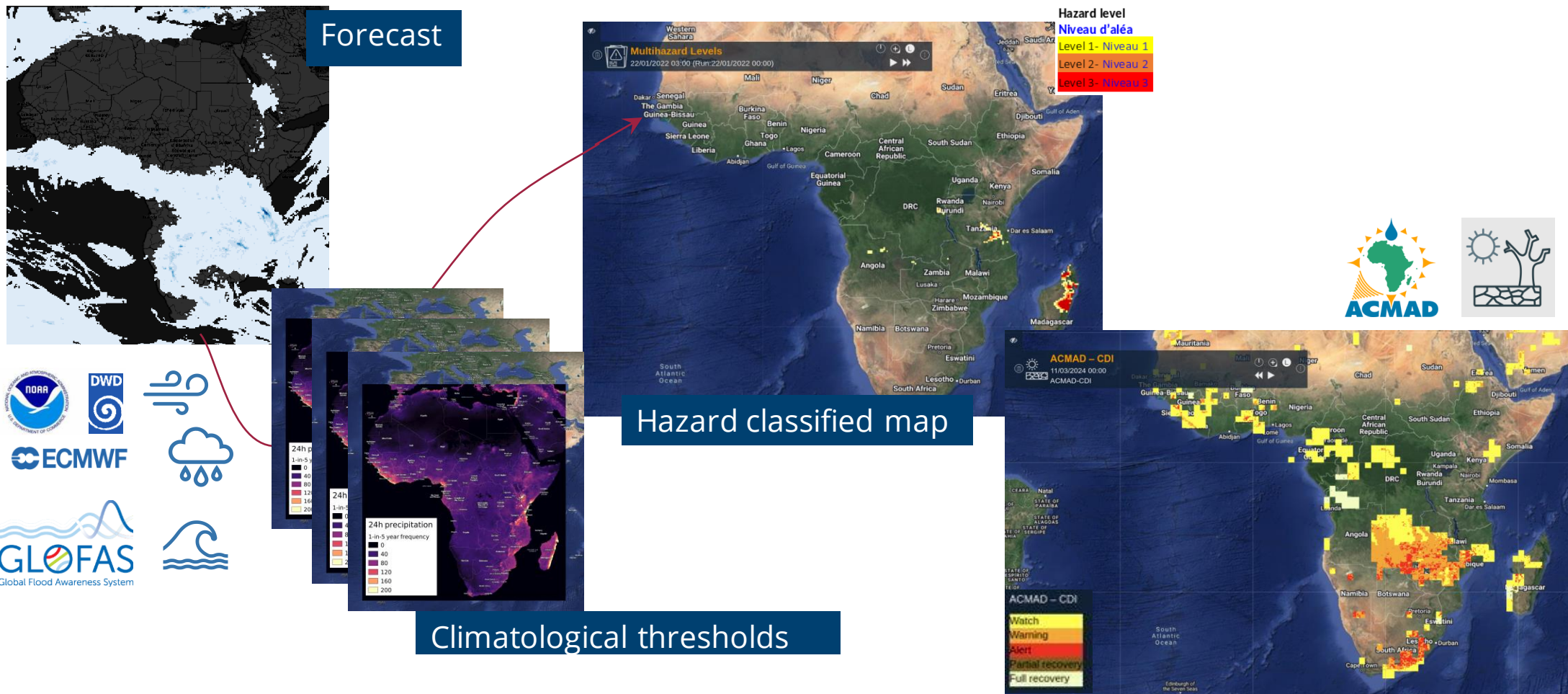
# The continental operational forecast system

An operational automatic **impact-based forecast system** at the continental scale for feeding the AMHEWAS products, based on the use of global free meteo-hydro forecasts and drought indices.



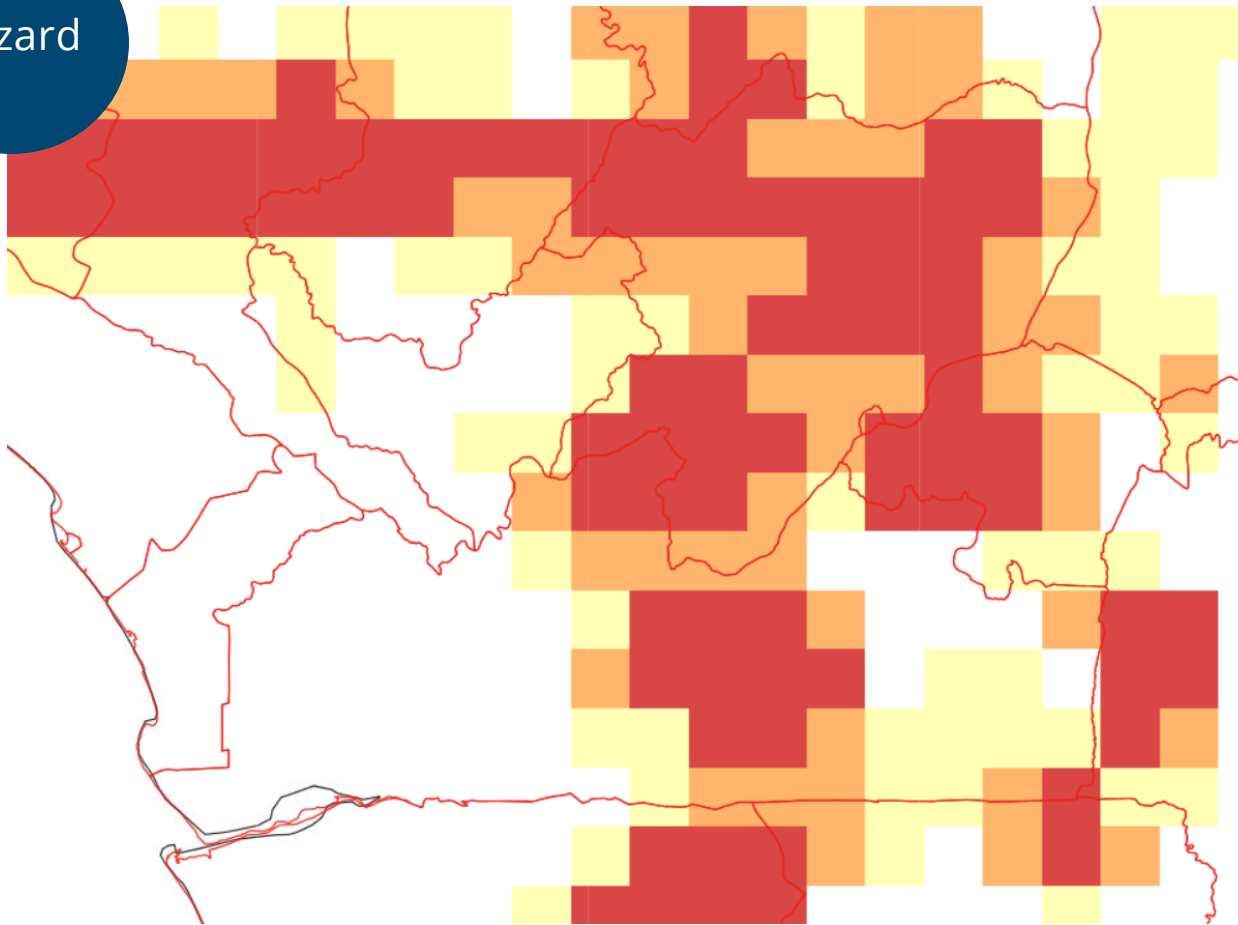
# The continental operational forecast system

An operational automatic **impact-based forecast system** at the continental scale for feeding the AMHEWAS products, based on the use of global free meteo-hydro forecasts and drought indices.



# The impact-based classification

Hazard

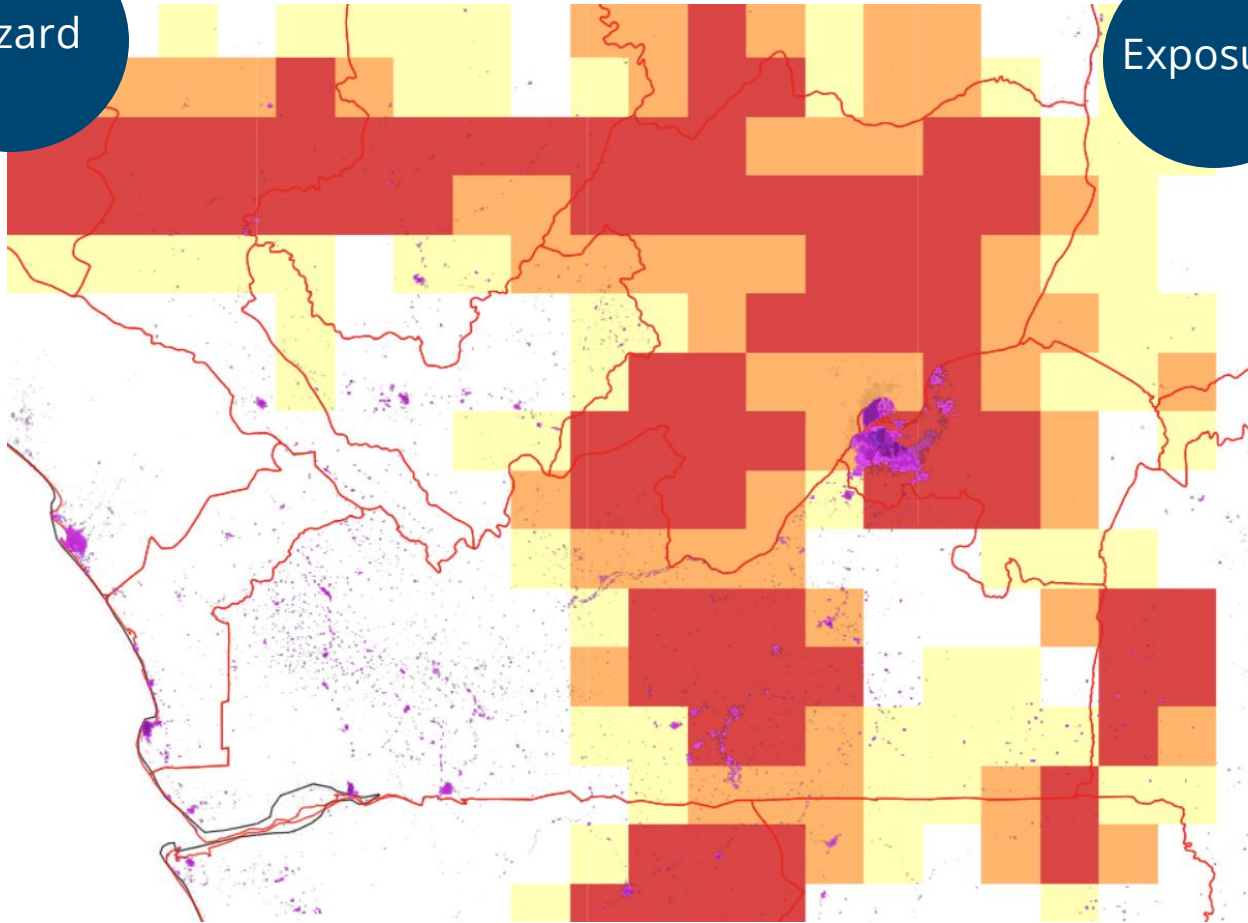




# The impact-based classification

Hazard

Exposure



**GHSL - Global Human Settlement Layer**

<https://human-settlement.emergency.copernicus.eu>

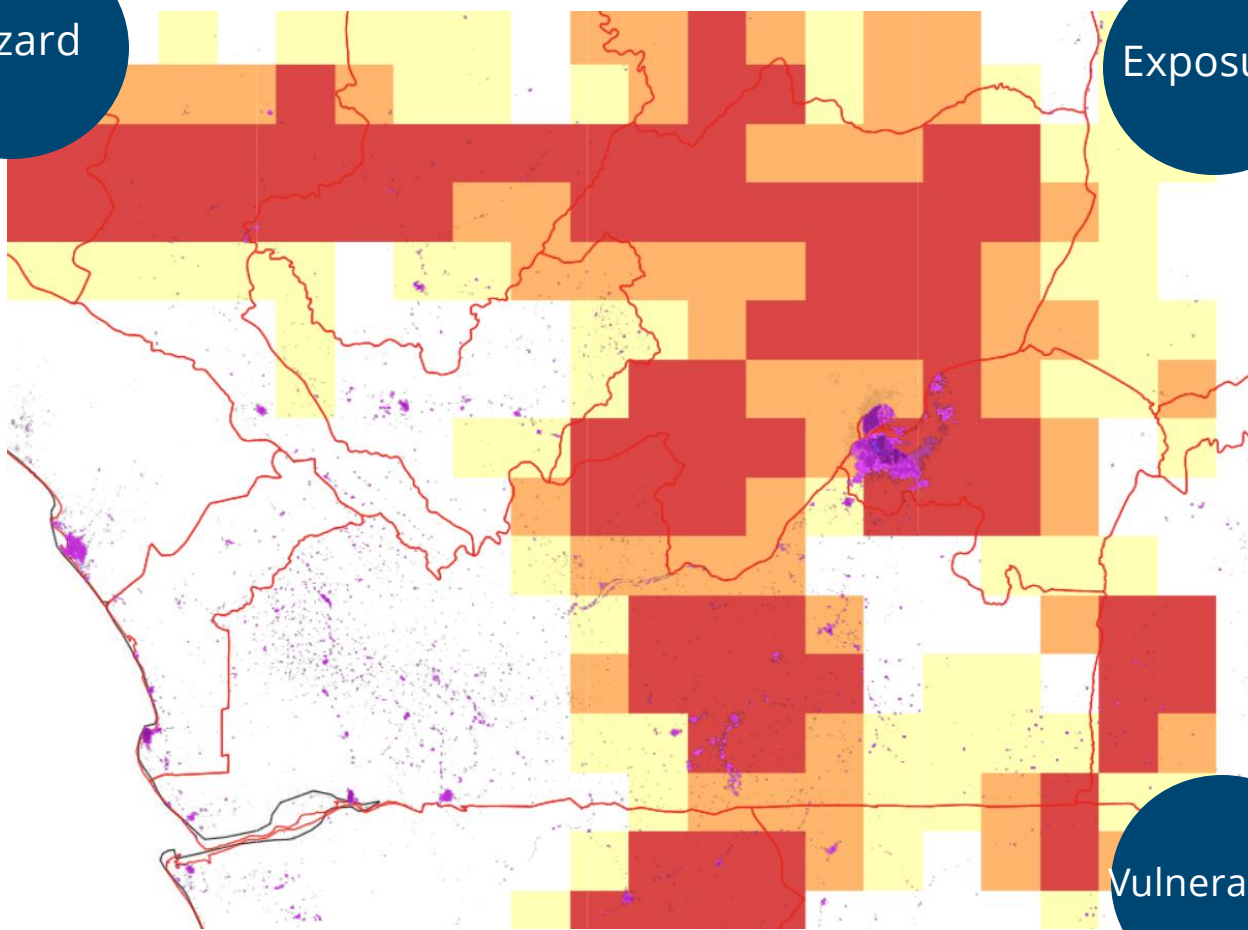


GHS-POP

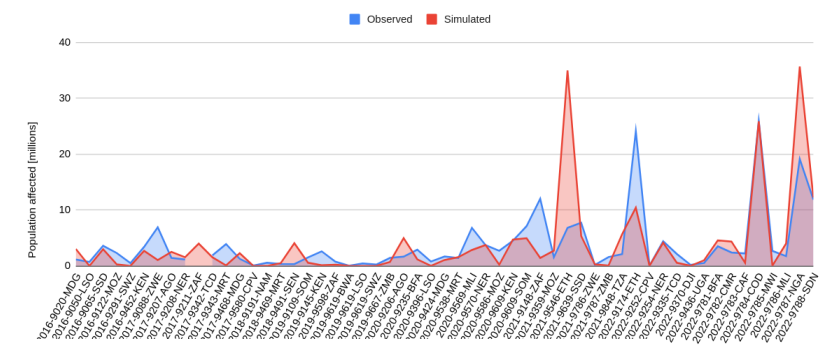
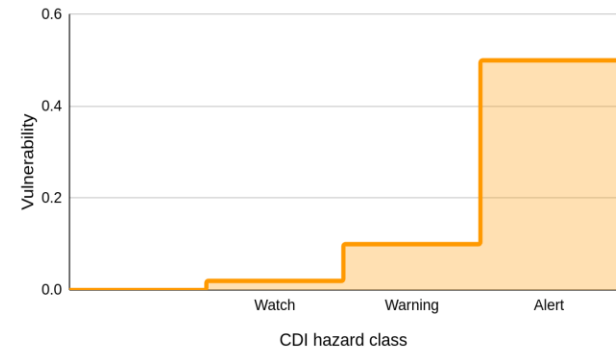
# The impact-based classification

Hazard

Exposure



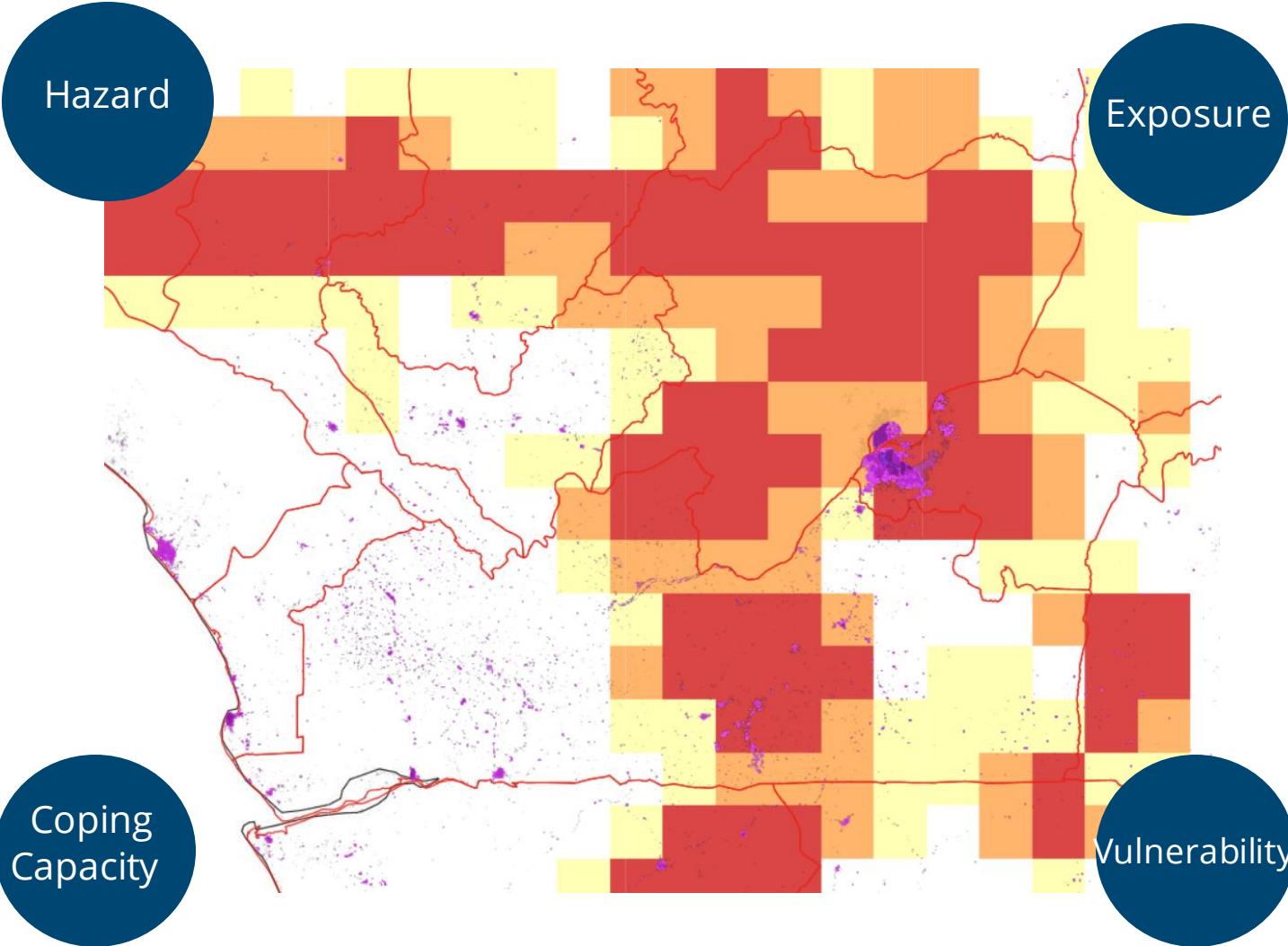
Vulnerability



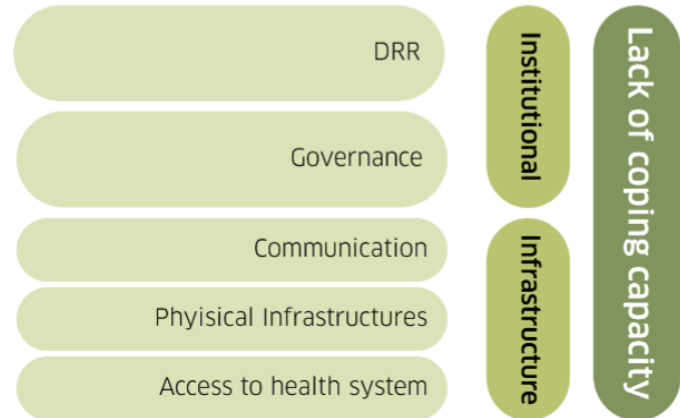
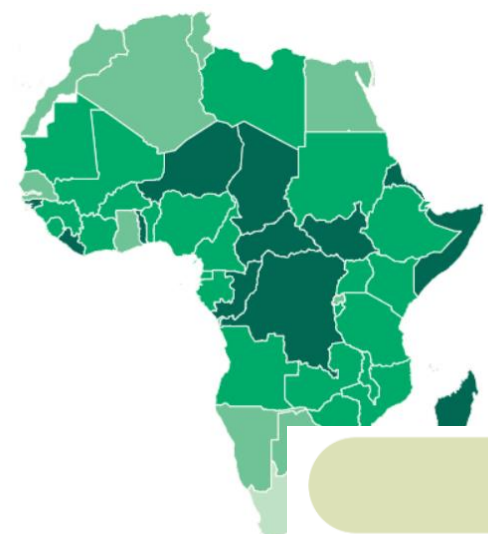
**EM-DAT**  
The International Disaster Database  
Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters

Empirical step function calibrated with the EM-DAT disaster database (<https://www.emdat.be/>)

# The impact-based classification



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



# The impact-based classification

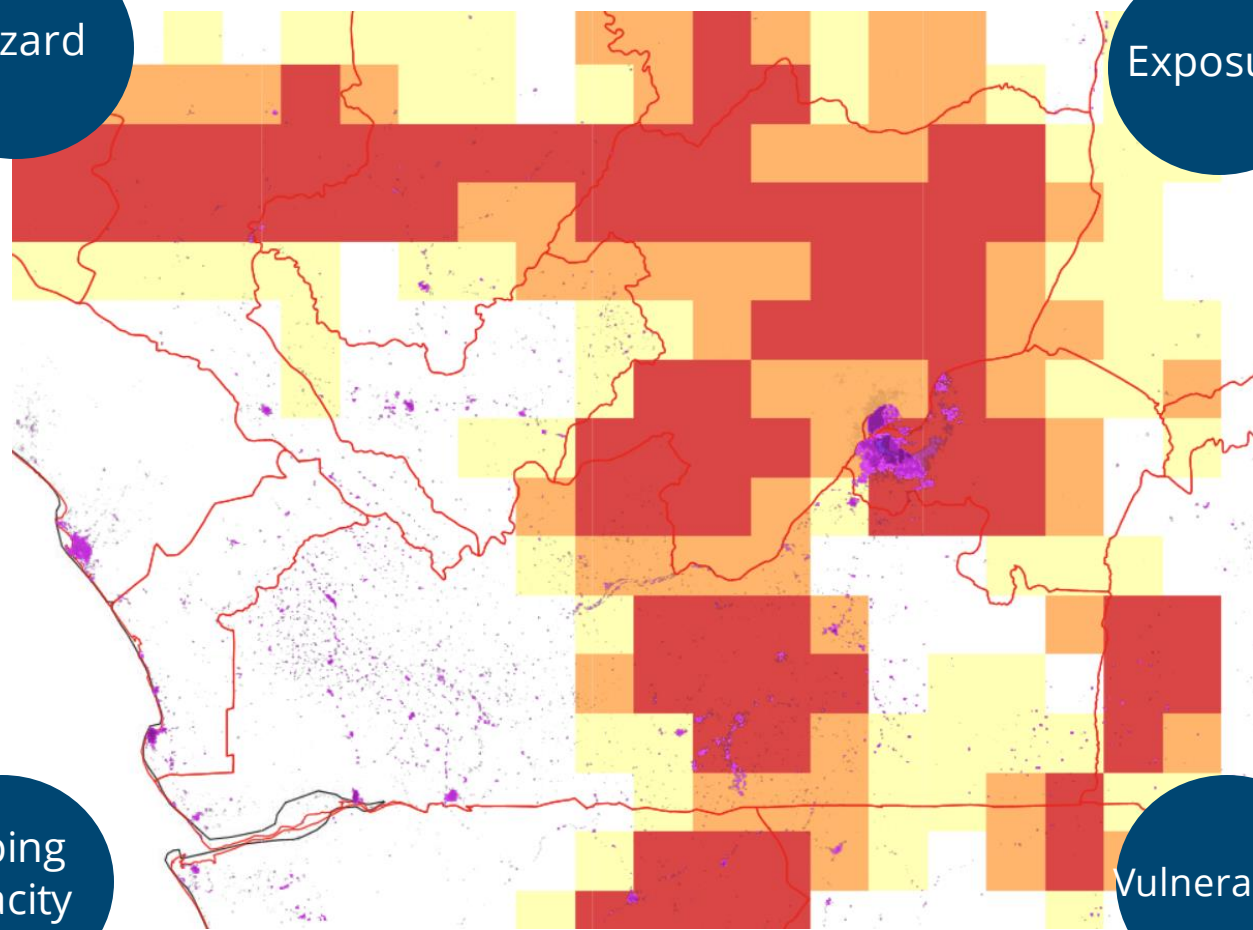
Based on 5062 disasters occurred in 1990-21(EM-DAT)

Hazard

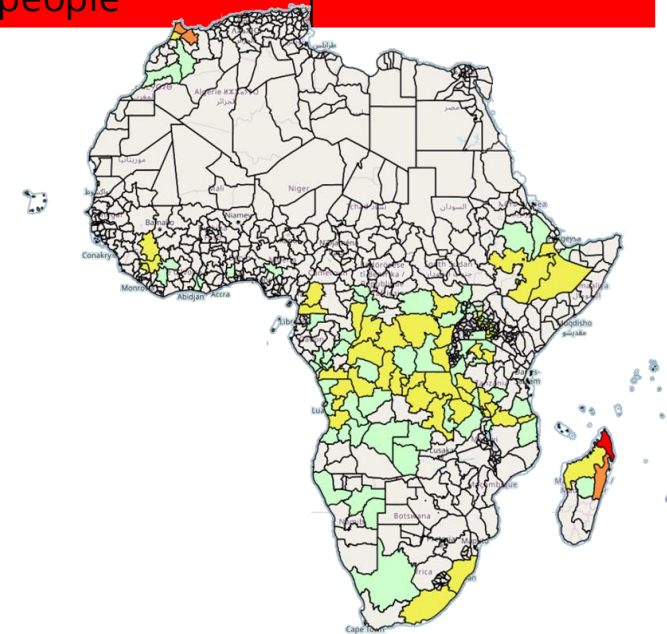
Exposure

Coping Capacity

Vulnerability



Index threshold	Impact forecast
<10 people	No event
<100 people	Sub-National
<0.5% of the population of an admin1	National
<5% of the population of an admin1 and >10k people	Regional
>5% of the population of an admin1 and > 50k people	Continental



# The AMHEWAS operational products

**2. DETAILED MULTI-HAZARD OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT 5 DAYS**  
From February 14, 2023 to February 18, 2023

**Multi-Hazard assessment**

**Extreme Precipitation:**

- Level 4:** Botswana (Central), South Africa (Limpopo)
- Level 3:** Morocco (Souss - Massa - Draï), Mozambique (Gaza), South Africa (Eastern Cape, Free State, NwaZulu-Natal), Zimbabwe (Masvingo, Matabeleland South)
- Level 2:** Botswana (North-West), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Lomami, Kasai-Central, Tanganyika), Lesotho (Berea, Leribe, Mokhotlong, Thaba-Tseka), Morocco (Guelmim - Es-Semara, Marrakech - Tansift - Al Haouz, Tada - Azilal), Madagascar (Fohyary), Mozambique (Inhambane), South Africa (Gauteng), Zambia (Eastern), eSwatini (Lubombo, Shiselweni), Zimbabwe (Manicaland, Mashonaland West, Midlands)
- Level 1:** Angola (Bengo, Cuanza Sul, Huambo, Malanje), Botswana (Ghanzi), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Katanga, Kwango, Maniema), Lesotho (Butha-Butha, Maseru, Qacha's Nek), Morocco (Meknès - Tafilalet), Mozambique (Maputo, Sofala, Tete), Tanzania (Geometric), South Africa (Mpumalanga, North West)

**African Drought Watch**  
February 2024

Issue no. 2024-010

Country	Pop. Affected
Worst hit countries ranked by population affected	
Morocco	3,296,000
Algeria	1,777,000
Nigeria	683,000
Mozambique	501,000
Democratic Republic of the Co...	459,000
Zambia	369,000
Mali	189,000
Egypt	150,000
Ethiopia	127,000
Madagascar	118,000

## Continental Watch

- Issued twice per week (Tue and Fri)
- Impact-based forecast up to 5 days
- Hazards covered: Wind, extreme precipitation, river flooding
- Multi-language
- Includes a summary of recent disasters

## Africa Drought Watch

- Issued one per month
- Impact-based current drought condition
- Hazards covered: drought
- Multi-language

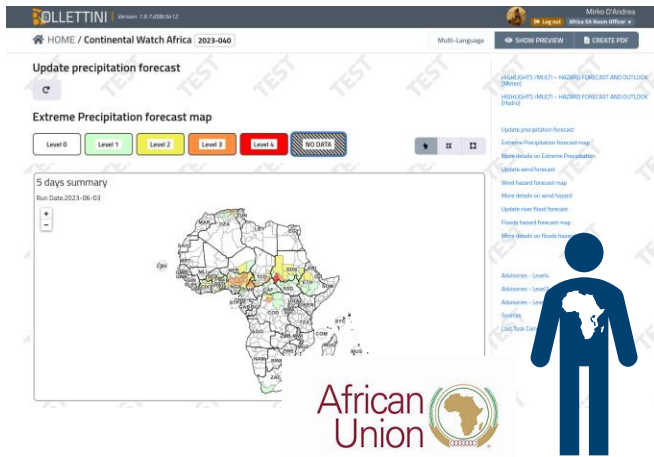
## Emergency Situation Report

- Variable frequency (event based)
- Reporting on ongoing / recent events and impacts
- Includes an outlook for the next days

# The co-production paradigm

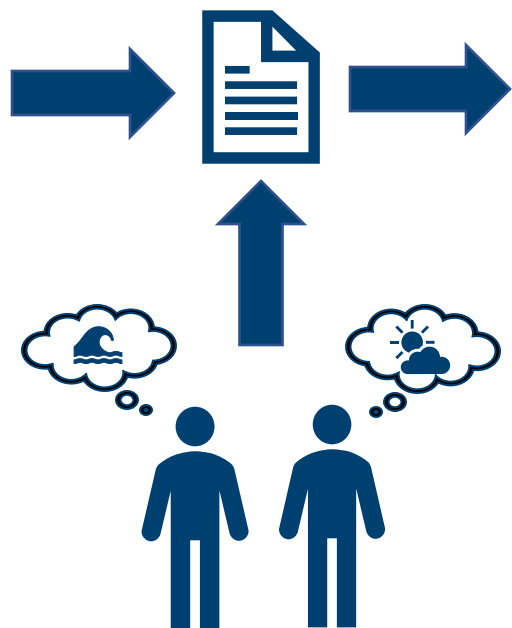
## AUC SitRoom Officer

- Open the bulletin on myDewetra.world
- Check the presence of ongoing events



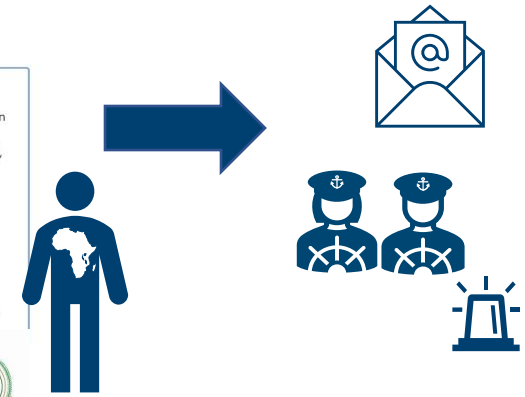
## AUC SitRoom Officer

- Add advisories
- Disseminate



**Extreme Precipitation:**

- Level 4:** Botswana (Central), South Africa (Limpopo)
- Level 3:** Morocco (Souss - Massa - Draà), Mozambique (Gaza), South Africa (Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal), Zimbabwe (Masvingo, Matabeleland South)
- Level 2:** Botswana (North-West), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Lomami, Kasai-Central, Tanganyika), Lesotho (Berea, Leribe, Mokhotlong, Thaba-Tseka), Morocco (Guelmim - Es-Semara, Marrakech - Tensift - Al Haouz, Tadia - Azilal), Madagascar (Toliary), Mozambique (Inhambane), South Africa (Gauteng), Zambia (Eastern), eSwatini (Lubombo, Shiselweni), Zimbabwe (Manicaland, Mashonaland West, Midlands)
- Level 1:** Angola (Bengo, Cuanza Sul, Huambo, Malarje), Botswana (Ghanzi), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Katanga, Kwango, Maniema), Lesotho (Butha-Buthe, Maseru, Qacha's Nek), Morocco (Meknès - Tafilalet), Mozambique (Manica, Sofala, Tete), Tanzania (Ruvuma), South Africa (Mpumalanga, North West), Zambia (Luapula)



## CIMA and UNDRR staff

- Provide technical and scientific support

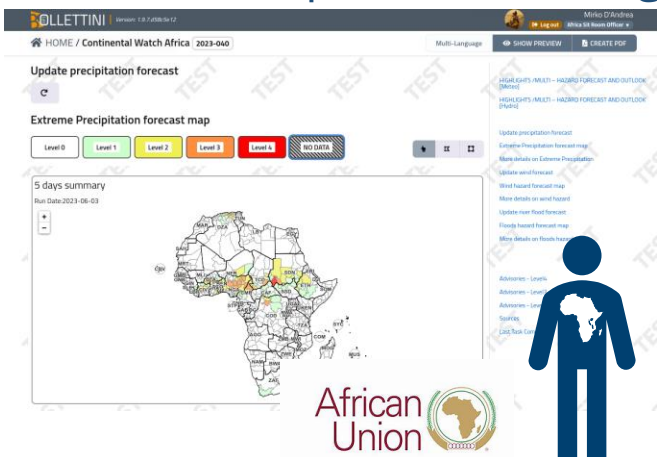
## Experts from other Sit Rooms



# The co-production paradigm

## AUC SitRoom Officer

- Open the bulletin on myDewetra.world
- Check the presence of ongoing events



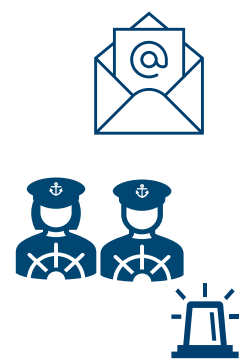
## AUC SitRoom Officer

- Add advisories
- Disseminate



**Extreme Precipitation:**

- Level 4:** Botswana (Central), South Africa (Limpopo)
- Level 3:** Morocco (Souss - Massa - Draà), Mozambique (Gaza), South Africa (Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal), Zimbabwe (Masvingo, Matabeleland South)
- Level 2:** Botswana (North-West), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Lomami, Kasai-Central, Tanganyika), Lesotho (Berea, Leribe, Mokhotlong, Thaba-Tseka), Morocco (Guelmim - Es-Semara, Marrakech - Tensift - Al Haouz, Tadla - Azilal), Madagascar (Toliary), Mozambique (Inhambane), South Africa (Gauteng), Zambia (Eastern), eSwatini (Lubombo, Shiselweni), Zimbabwe (Manicaland, Mashonaland West, Midlands)
- Level 1:** Angola (Bengo, Cuanza Sul, Huambo, Malanje), Botswana (Ghanzi), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Katanga, Kwango, Maniema), Lesotho (Butha-Butha, Maseru, Qacha's Nek), Morocco (Meknès - Tafilalet), Mozambique (Manica, Sofala, Tete), Tanzania (Ruvuma), South Africa (Mpumalanga, North West), Zambia (Luapula)



**Training**

**Scaling**

## Experts from other Sit Rooms



## CIMA and UNDRR staff

- Provide technical and scientific support

# Capacity building

## TRAIN THE TRAINERS



7 IGAD MS x 2



ECOWAS MS x 2



SADC MS x 2



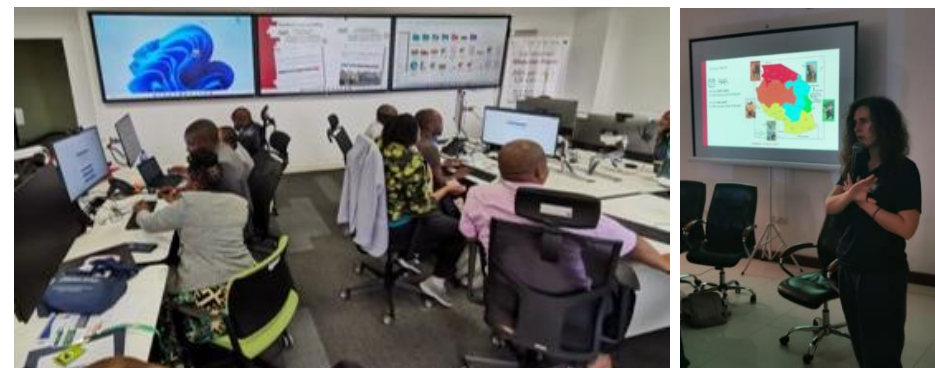
ECCAS MS



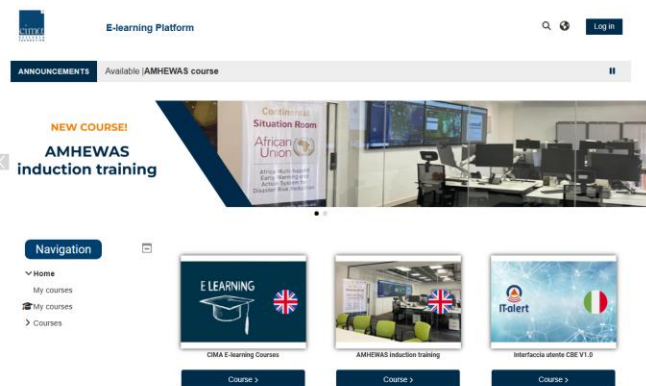
12 agencies in **Namibia**



3 institutions in **Tanzania**



ONLINE TRAINING  
[edu.cimafoundation.org](http://edu.cimafoundation.org)

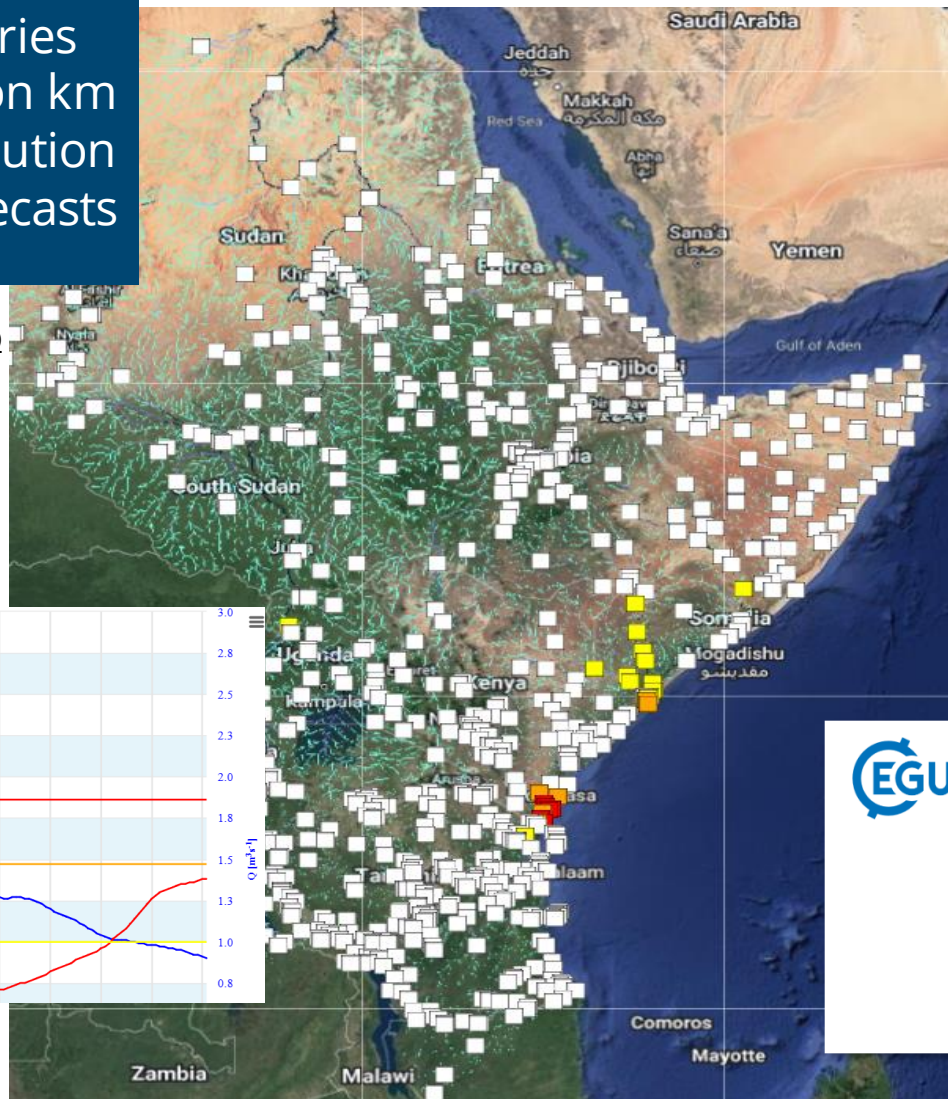




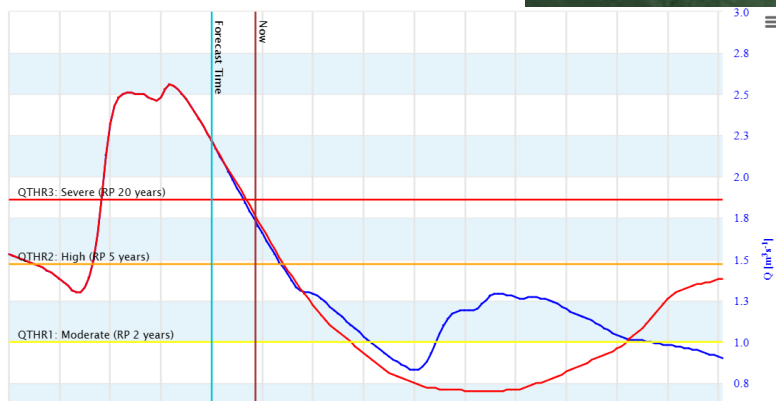
# Scaling the system: FloodPROOFS East Africa

11 countries  
6.8 million km  
250 m to 3 km grid resolution  
5days impact-based forecasts

<https://github.com/c-hydro>



- Model calibrated at 56 river gauges using years of data
- Model validated at 78 river gauges using up to 20 years of data
- Dedicated modelisation of 20 dams and 20 lakes, including the Sudd swamp
- Exposure data provided by local stakeholders

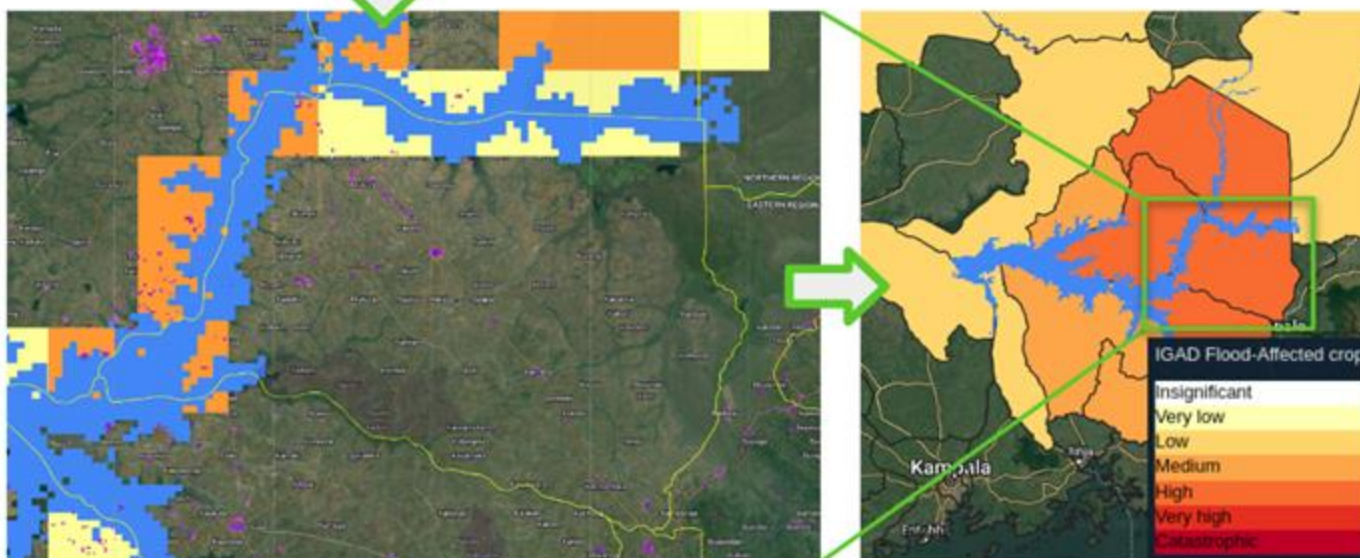
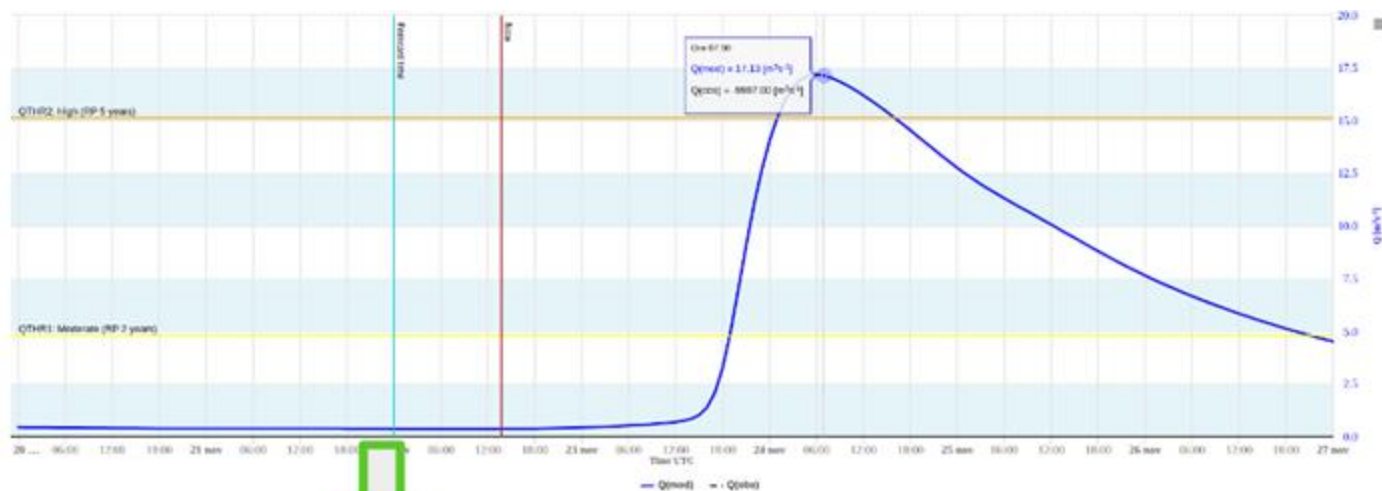


Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences

## Impact-based flood forecasting in the Greater Horn of Africa

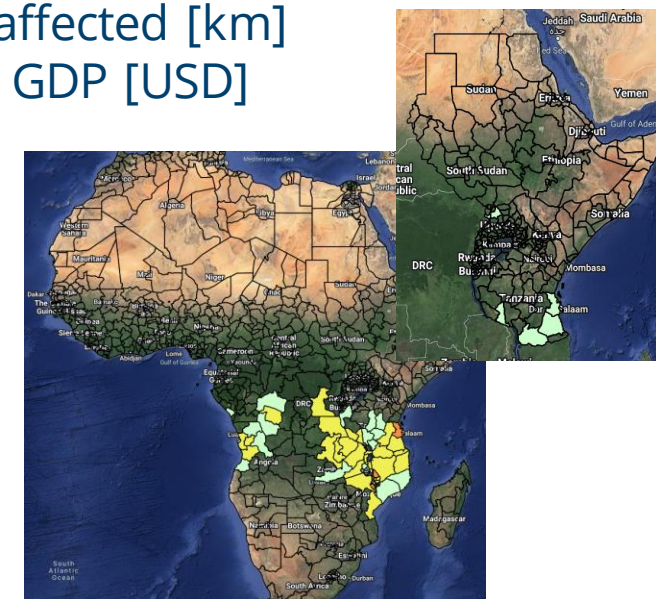
Lorenzo Alfieri ✉, Andrea Libertino, Lorenzo Campo, Francesco Dottori, Simone Gabellani, Tatiana Ghizzoni, Alessandro Masoero, Lauro Rossi, Roberto Rudari, Nicola Testa, Eva Trasforini, Ahmed Amdihun, July Ouma, Luca Rossi, Yves Trambly, Huan Wu, and Marco Massabò

# Impact-based forecast to the local scale



Fully operational forecasting chain providing 5-days **impact-based flood forecasts** for the following categories:

- Population affected [-]
- Population displaced [-]
- Crop land affected [ha]
- Grazing land affected [ha]
- Livestock affected [-]
- Roads affected [km]
- Loss of GDP [USD]



# Thank you for your attention!

[www.cimafoundation.org](http://www.cimafoundation.org)

Andrea Libertino ([andrea.libertino@cimafoundation.org](mailto:andrea.libertino@cimafoundation.org)),  
Lorenzo Alfieri, Laura Poletti, Nicola Testa, Alessandro Masoero, Simone Gabellani,  
Marco Massabò, Jully Ouma, Ahmed Amdihun, Godefroid Nshimirimana, John  
Mathias Kiriwai, Lusajo Ambukeje, Luca Rossi, Katarina Soltesova, Huw Beynon



# The impact-based classification: details

Absolute impacts for each pixel of the forecast grid:

$$\text{Impacts}_{\text{pixel}} = \sum(H_c \times \text{Exp}_{\text{pixel}} \times V) \times (L_{cc}/10)$$

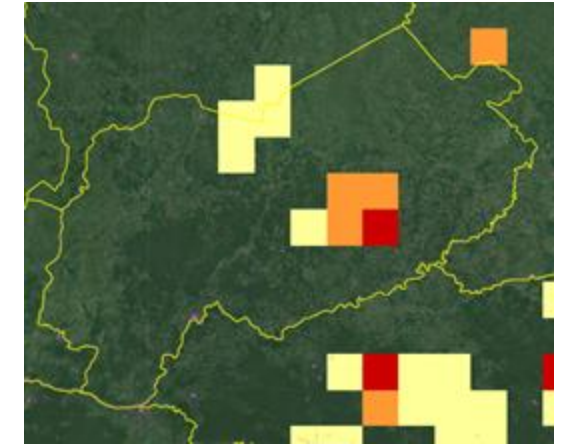
Total impacts at the admin level, through aggregation at admin level:

$$\text{Impacts}_{\text{admin}} = \sum(\text{Impacts}_{\text{pixel\_in}})$$

Relative impact obtained by dividing by the total exposure of the admin level:

$$\text{Relative Impacts}_{\text{admin}} = \frac{\sum(\text{Impacts}_{\text{pixel\_in}})}{\text{ExpTot}}$$

Warning classes are defined by combinations of thresholds of absolute and relative impacts



# The impact-based classification: details

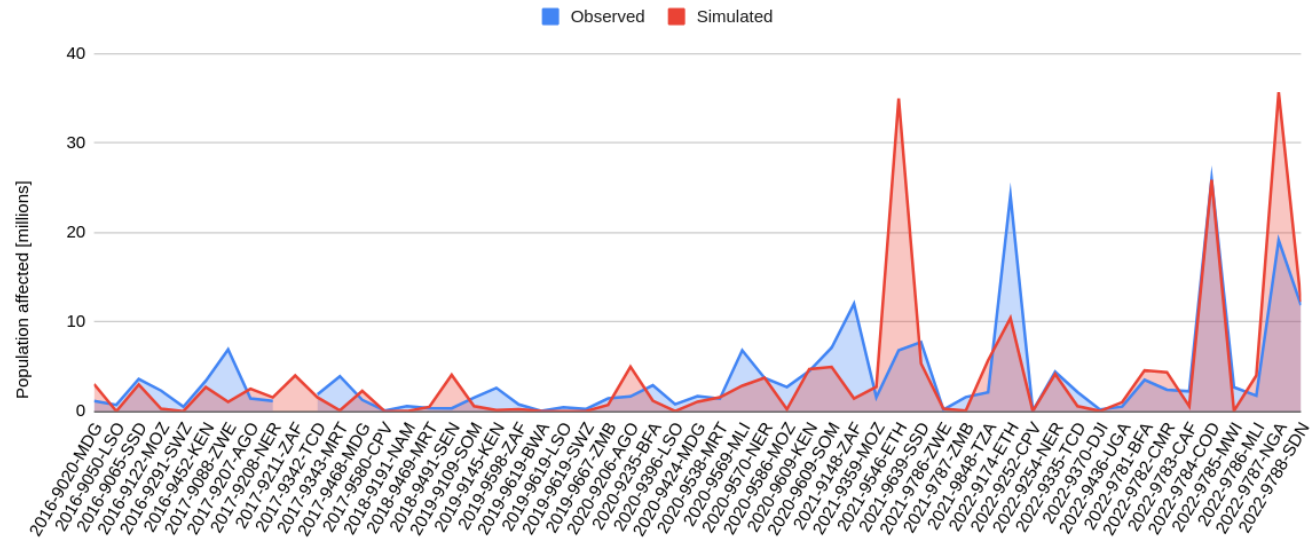
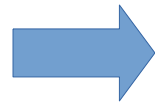
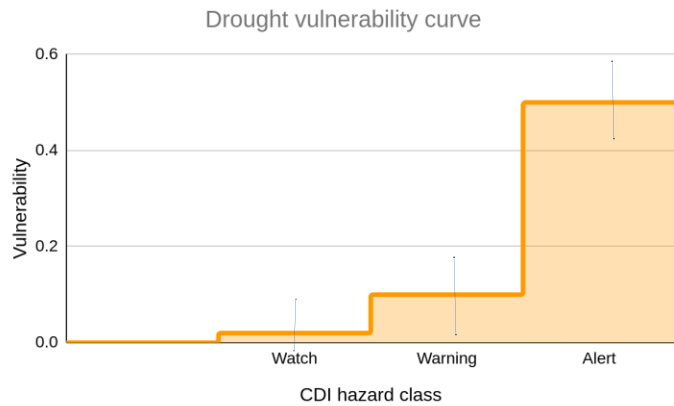
By defining the Exposed population ( $E_{p_i}$ ) in each hazard class  $i$  as the product

$$E_{p_i} = H_i * Pop_i * LCC$$

we can then write:

$$OI = V_1 * E_{p_1} + V_2 * E_{p_2} + V_3 * E_{p_3}$$

Vulnerability curves were calibrated by matching simulated drought impacts with observed data taken from droughts recorded in Africa from 2016 to 2022 and with affected population available in the EM-DAT database



# Performance of FPEA system

