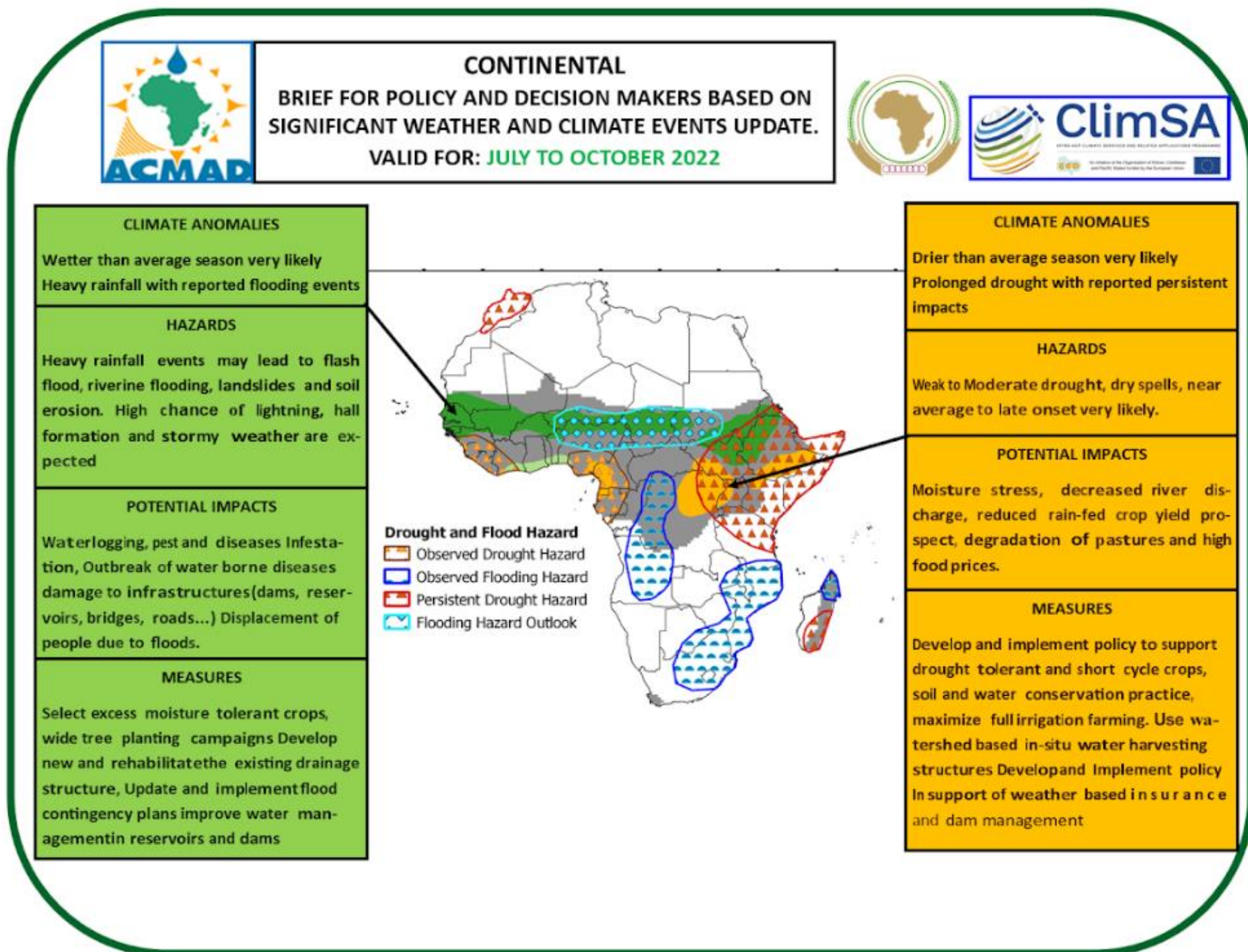


# INTERACTION WITH HUMANITARIAN



## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA Flooding Situation: Hotspot Countries

As of 9 September 2022

### OUTLOOK

Countries with the highest risks of floodings based on the rainfall forecast for July to October 2022 include Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone<sup>1</sup>. Hotspot countries have a significant number of people residing in areas with high floods exposure and are thus expected to receive "normal to above average rainfall" or "above average rainfall" during the 2022 rainy season<sup>2,3</sup>.

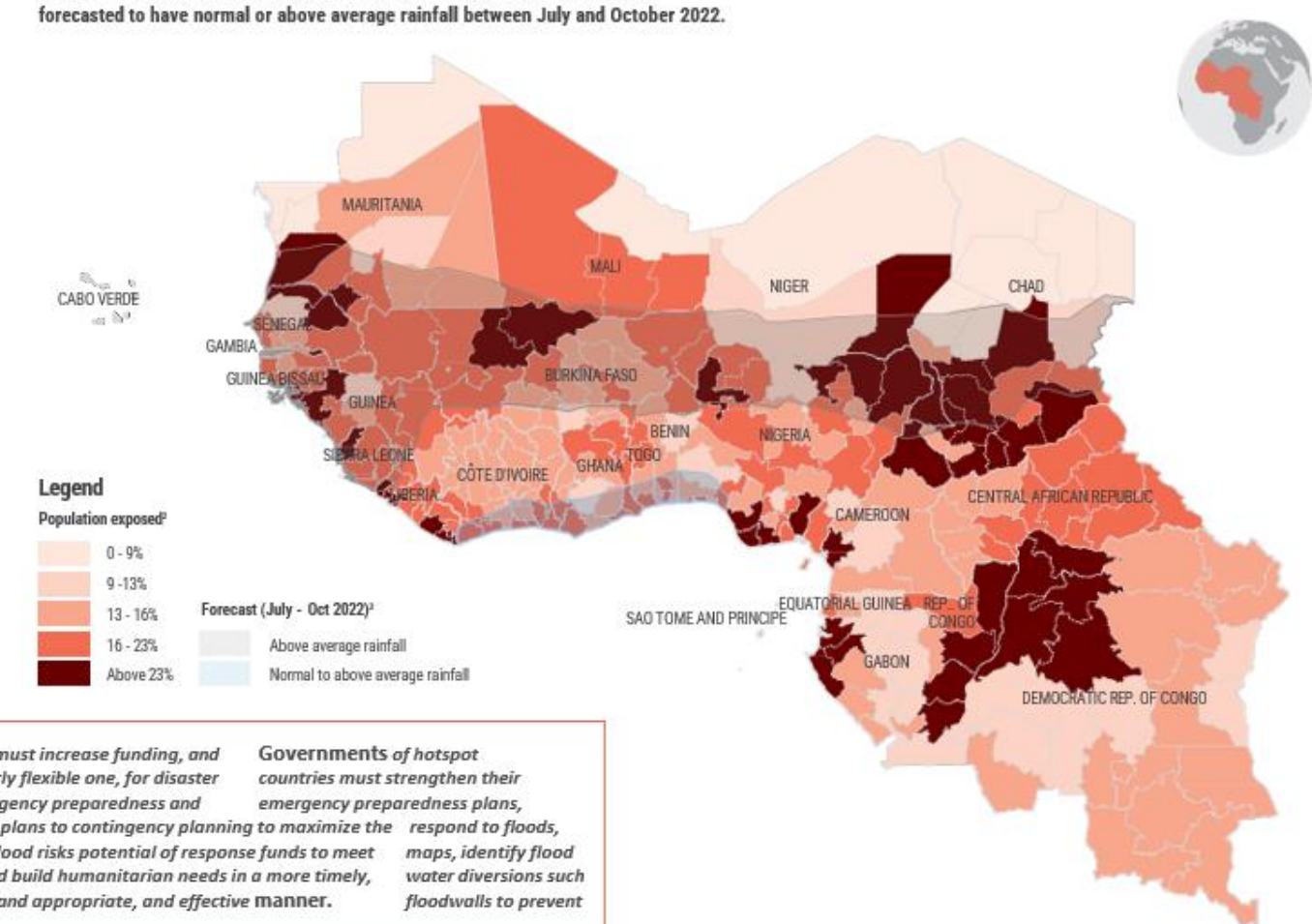
In 2021, hotspot countries included Chad, Niger, Nigeria, The Gambia, and Guinea, with floods killing 172 persons, affecting 828,000, and displacing 311,000.

<sup>1</sup> Analysis was carried out by OCHA  
<sup>2</sup> Flood risk exposure map was created by World Bank (<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-022-30727-4>)  
<sup>3</sup> Forecast was done by according to African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD)

### Countries most affected by floods between July and October 2021

Chad	256K
Niger	250K
Nigeria	144K
Gambia	109K
Guinea	70K

Percentage of populations exposed to high flood risks overlaid with regions forecasted to have normal or above average rainfall between July and October 2022.



Humanitarian and development organizations must develop and implement emergency preparedness and contingency plans as these are critical to mitigate the risk of humanitarian impact of floods in "at-risk" countries.

Donors must increase funding, and particularly flexible one, for disaster and emergency preparedness and including plans to contingency planning to maximize the response funds to meet zones, and build humanitarian needs in a more timely, as dams, and appropriate, and effective manner.

Governments of hotspot countries must strengthen their emergency preparedness plans, respond to floods, maps, identify flood water diversions such floodwalls to prevent floods.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
Sources: Media, UN reports, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGO reports, Government data. Data on displacement was provided by IOM. Source of data available upon request.  
N.B : This document contains evolving data which will be continuously updated.

The benefit is the updating of emergency preparedness and response plans as well as related budgets