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LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES**

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**BULLETIN N°196**

**Forecasts and Dekadal Climate Alerts for the  
Period from 1st to 10th August 2024**



**1<sup>st</sup> August, 2024**

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## I Introduction

This dekadal climate early warning bulletin n° 196 is obtained by exploiting spatial data collected from major international centres involved in day-to-day follow-up of climate science, notably: the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) of the University of Columbia (USA); the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA, USA); AccuWeather (American Weather Forecasting Agency, USA); the regional Agro-Hydro-Meteorology centre (AGRHYMET), spatial data from 1979 to 2022, relating to Ocean Surface Temperature (OST) in the Atlantic and Pacific, El-Niño/La Nina episode intensities in the Pacific, rainfall and temperature data from local stations. Finally, NOCC would like to express its gratitude to all these international Institutions as well as the National Center for Meteorology for the goodwill demonstrated in sharing data.

This bulletin highlights the historical climatic conditions from 1979 to 2022, as well as the climatic forecasts for all the five Agro-ecological zones of Cameroon for the dekad from 1st to 10th August 2024. This early warning brief further underscores the risks, threats and potential impacts expected in the different socio-economic development sectors of Cameroon. This bulletin also assesses the forecasts made for the previous dekad from 21st to 30th July 2024.

## II. Forecast Summary

### II.1. For Temperature

#### II.1.1. Maximum Temperature:

The following localities have a high probability of experiencing an increase in mean maximum temperature compared to historical averages for the same period from 1979 to 2022. They include:

- Ngaou Mbol, Tibati, Banyo, Betare Gongo and Yimbere, in the **Adamawa region**;
- Obala, Mbalmayo, Nanga-Eboko, Monatele, Nkoteng, Ntui, Mbandjock, Akonolinga, Ngoro, Bafia, Mbaka, Yoko and Ayos, in the **Centre region**;
- Mbitom, Lomie, Yokadouma, Ngoyla, Libongo, Moloundou, Belabo, Doume, Batouri, Abong-Mbang, Koso, Dimako, Bertoua and Mintoum, in the **East region**;
- Zoetele and Ambam, in the **South region**;
- Fundong, Ndop, Bali, Kumbo, Widikum, Santa, Nkambe, Bambalang, Benakuma, Esu, Bamenda and Wum, in the **North West region**;
- Koutaba, Makam, Fouban and Foubot, in the **West region**;
- Yabassi, Ndokiti, Ndokama, Mouanko, Manjo, Mbanga, Melong, Dibombari, Nkongsamba, Loum, Penja, BapteK and Nkondjock,, in the **Littoral region**.

**NB1: This dekad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024 will be marked by maximum temperatures ranging between 18 and 33°C over the entire national territory.**

#### II.1.2. Minimum Temperature

The following localities have a high probability of experiencing a decrease in minimum temperature compared to the historical mean recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022. They include:

- Mokolo and Mora, in the **Far North region**;
- Touboro, in the **North region**;
- Ngaoundere, Meiganga, Dota, Tignere, Mbe, and Kognoli, in the **Adamawa region**;
- Yaounde, Mbamayo, Eseka and Monatele, in the **Centre region**;
- Garoua-Boulai, in the **East region**;
- Batie, Bafang, Dschang and Bana, in the **West region**.

**NB2: This dekad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024 will be marked by persistent cold nights in certain localities in the Far North region (Mora, Mokolo, Koza, Gobo, etc.), as well as in the entire Monomodal rain forest zone (Nkongsamba, Nguti, Etuku, Fontem, etc.), in the Bimodal rain forest zone (Mbalmayo, Eseka, Ngoyla, Ambam, etc.), in all the localities of the Western Highlands zone and all the localities of the Guinea high savannah zone.**



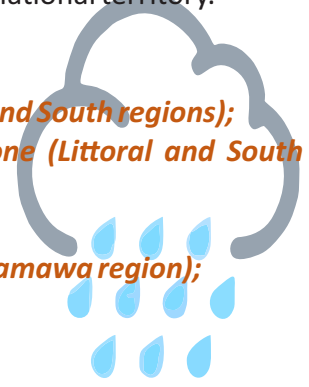


## II.2. For Rainfall

This dekad (from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024) will be marked by rainfall amounts slightly higher than the mean recorded during the dekad from 21 to 30 July 2024 over the entire national territory.

**NB3: This dekad, from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024 will be marked by:**

- A slight increase in rainfall in the Bimodal rain forest zone (Centre, East and South regions);
- A continuation of the rainy season in the Monomodal rain forest zone (Littoral and South West regions);
- A continuation of the rainy season in the Western Highlands zone;
- A continuation of the rainy season in the Guinea high savannah zone (Adamawa region);
- A continuation of the rainy season across the Sudano-Sahelian zone.



### III. Details of climate forecasts for the five agro-ecological zones for the period from 1st to 10th August 2024

#### 1) For Rainfall

##### a) In the Sudano-Sahelian zone

This dekad (from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024) will be marked by:

\* Rainfall amounts between **30 and 120mm** in the localities of Garoua, Pitoa, Guider, Poli, Rey-Bouba, Touboro and Lagdo, in the **North region**;

\* Rainfall amounts between **30 and 117mm** in the **Far North region**, notably in Kousseri, Koza, Fotokol, Doukoula, Tokombere, Mora, Kaele, Bogo, Gamboura, Maroua, etc.

##### b) In the Guinea high savannah zone

This dekad (from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024) will be marked by rainfall amounts between **30 and 100mm** in the localities of Ngaoundere, Tignere, Banyo, Dota, Kongolo, Tibati and Meiganga in the **Guinea High Savannah zone (Adamawa region)**.

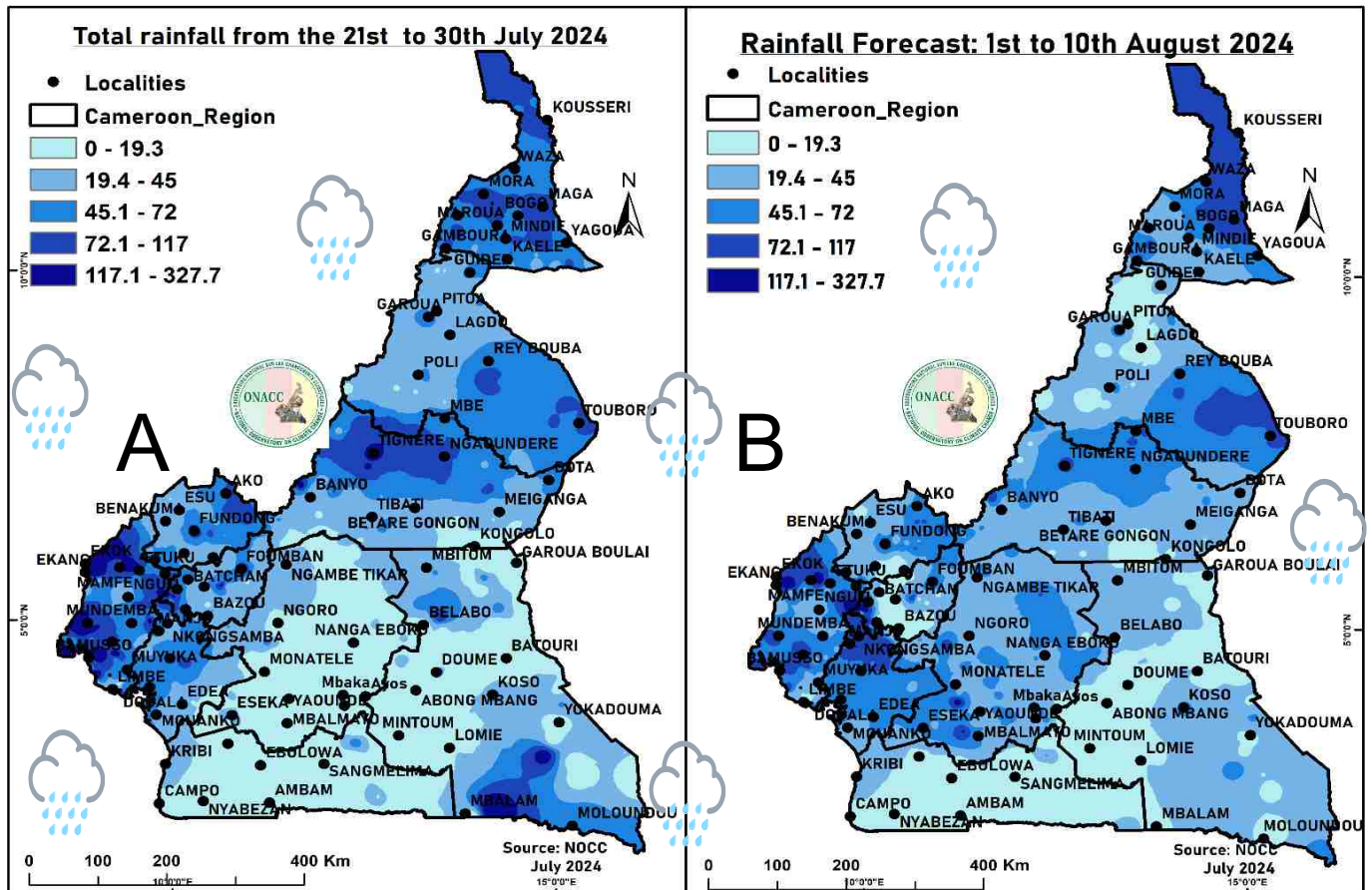


Figure 1: Variations in rainfall amounts during the current dekad (b) compared to those recorded during the period July 21-30, 2024 (a)  
Source : NOCC, August

### c) In the Bimodal rain forest zone

For the dekad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024, we expect:

- \* Rainfall amounts between **117 and 330mm** in Voua III and Ngoumou; between **20 and 75 mm** in Ngoro, Eseka, Obala, Ntui, Nanga, Eboko, Yaounde, Ngambe Tikar, Bafia, Monatele, Akonolinga, Mbalmayo, etc, in the **Centre region**;
- \* Rainfall amounts between **10 and 45mm** in Bertoua, Batouri, Dimako, Abong-Mbang, Belabo, Mbalam, Mbitom, Moloundou, Betare Oya, Mambele, Mbalam, Garoua-Boulai, Yokadouma, Doume and Lomie, in the **East region**;
- \* Rainfall amounts between **10 and 45mm** in Ambam, Djoum, Zoetele, Akom II, Ebolowa, Nyabizan, Campo, Kribi, Lolodorf, Sangmelima, etc., in the **South region**.

### d) In the Western highlands zone

The dekad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024 will be marked by:

- \* Rainfall amounts between **30 and 300mm** in Foubot, Batcham, Batie, Bafoussam, Bangangte, Mbouda, Fouban etc. Rainfall amounts between **0 and 19.3mm** in Batcham and Bazou, in the **West region**;
- \* Rainfall amounts between **30 and 100mm** in Fundong, Ndop, Esu, Benakuma, Ako, Bamenda, etc, in the **North West region**.

**nomodal rain forest zone:** This dekad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024 will be marked by:

- \* Rainfall amounts between **125 and 330mm** Fontem, Kumbe-Balue, Idenau, Eyang Ntui and Inokum; between **45 and 120mm**, in Mundemba, Mamfe, Limbe, Bamusso, Tiko, Kumba, Buea, etc, in the **South West region**;
- Rainfall amounts between **125 and 330mm** in Dika, Penk, Bareok, etc; between **70 and 120mm** in Mouanko, Penja, Mbanga, Loum, Yabassi, Dizangue, Nkongsamba, Baptek, Douala, Edea and Manjo in the **Littoral region**.

**NB 4: This dekad, from 1st to 10th August 2024 will be marked by:**

- **A slight increase in rainfall in the Bimodal rain forest zone (Centre, East and South regions);**
- **A continuation of the rainy season in the Monomodal rain forest zone (Littoral and South West regions);**
- **A continuation of the rainy season in the Western Highlands zone;**
- **A continuation of the rainy season in the Guinea high savannah zone (Adamawa region);**
- **A continuation of the rainy season across the Sudano-Sahelian zone.**

## 2) For Temperatures

### a) For Maximum Temperature

- **Based on the historical average of maximum temperatures recorded during this same dekad over the period 1979 to 2022, notably 40.3°C in the Far North Region; 40.6°C in the North Region; 34.1°C in the Adamawa Region; 34.7°C in the Centre Region; 33.9°C in the South Region; 34.8°C in the East Region; 33.5°C in the West Region; 32.9°C in the North West Region; 32.8°C in the South West Region and 32.2°C in the Littoral Region, for the dekad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024, we expect maximum temperatures:**

- Below the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Waza, Maga, Bogo, Mindif, Kaele, Maroua, Kousseri, Yagoua, Mokolo, Makary, Gamboura and Mora, in the **Far North region**;
- Around the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Pitoa, Touboro, Tchollire, Rey-Bouba, Lagdo, Poli and Garoua; below the historical average in Guider and Dembo, in the **North region**;
- Above the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Ngaou Mbol, Tibati, Banyo, Betare Gongo and Yimbere; around the historical average in Mbe; below the historical average in Dota, Mbakaou, Ngaoundal, Nassarao, Meiganga, Kognoli, Tignere and Ngaoundere, in the **Adamawa region**;
- Above the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Obala, Mbalmayo, Nanga-Eboko, Monatele, Nkoteng, Ntui, Mbandjock, Akonolinga, Ngoro, Bafia, Mbaka, Yoko, Ayos, Ngambe Tikar, Eseka and Yaounde, in the **Centre region**;



- Above the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Mbitom, Lomie, Yokadouma, Ngoyla, Libongo, Moloundou, Belabo, Doume, Batouri, Abong-Mbang, Koso, Dimako, Bertoua and Mintoum; around the historical average in Mbalam, Mindourou, Betare-Oya, Mambele and Kika; below the historical average in Kongolo and Garoua-Boulai, in the **East region**;
- Above the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Sangmelima, Djoum, Minkoumou, Nyabizan, Ebolowa, Akom II and Ambam; around the historical average in Lolodorf; below the historical average in Kribi and Campo, in the **South region**;
- Above the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Nwa, Ako, Audu, Munkep and Furu-Awa; around the historical average in Fundong, Ndop, Bali, Kumbo, Fundong, Widikum, Santa, Nkambe, Bambalang, Benakuma, Esu, Bamenda and Wum, in the **North West region**;
- Above the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Koutaba, Makam, Bafoussam, Bafou, Dschang, Batcham, Mbouda, Foumban and Foubot; around the historical average in Tonga, Bangangte, Fongo-Tongo, Bazou and Bafang, in the **West region**;
- Above the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Buea, Kumba, Idenau, Babong, Mamfe, Mundemba and Ekok; around the historical average in Kumba Balue, Bamusso, Etuku, Dikome Bafaw, Muyuka, Eyumojock, Ekondo Titi, Tiko, Limbe, Bakogo, Dikome Balue, Fontem and Nguti, in the **South-West region**;
- Above the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Yabassi, Ndokiti, Ndokama, Mouanko, Manjo, Mbanga, Melong, Dibombari, Nkongsamba, Loum, Penja, Baptek, Nkondjock, Douala, Yakanda, Dizangue and Edea, in the **Littoral region**.

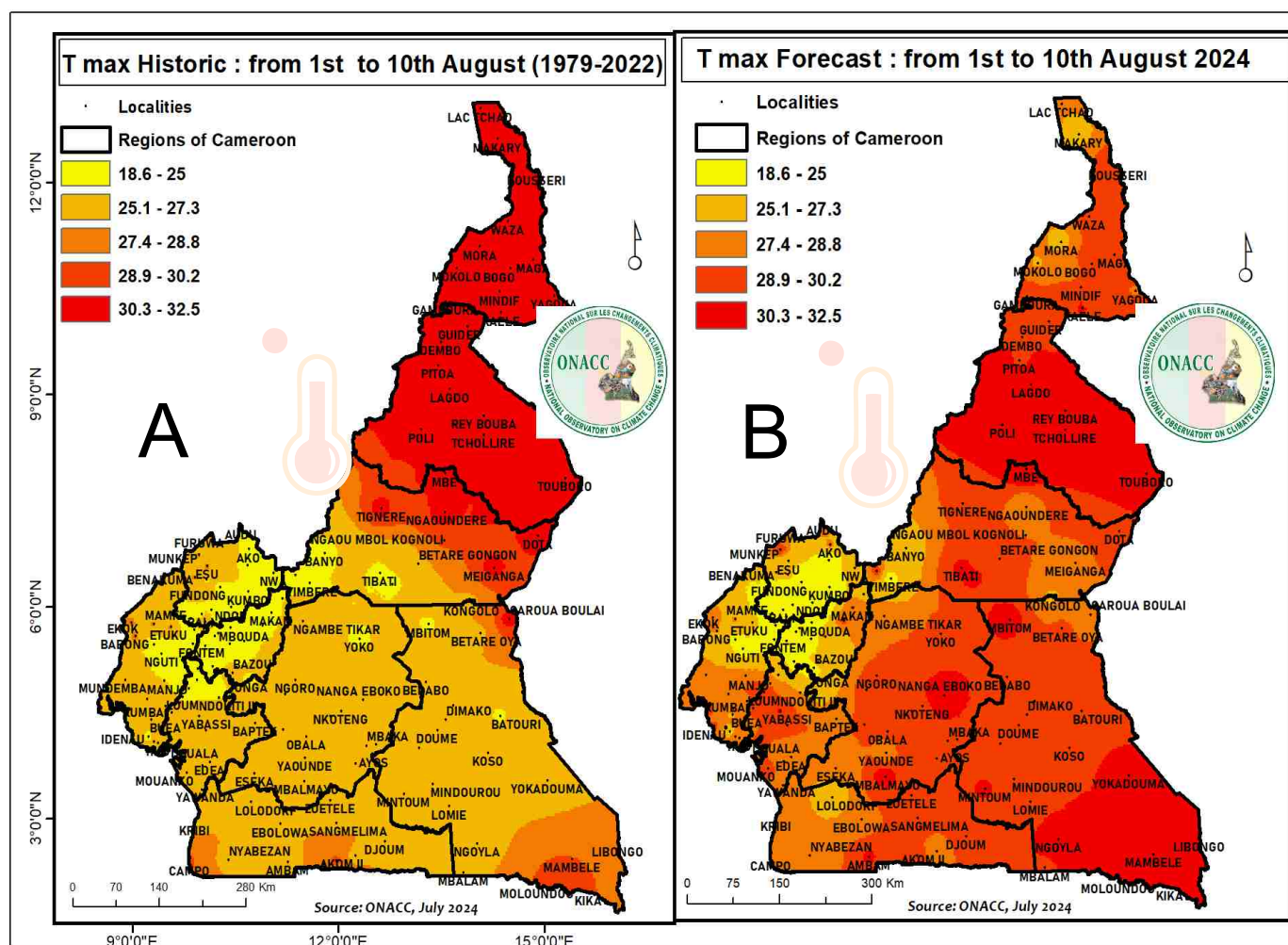


Figure 2: Variations in average maximum temperatures for the current dekad (b) compared to those registered for the same period from 1979 to 2022; (a) Source: NOCC, August 2024

**Based on the difference between the mean maximum temperatures recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024, for the dekad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024, we expect maximum temperatures:**

- Around the average recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Yagoua, Kaele, Gamboura, Maroua and Bogo; below the average in Mindif, Makary Kousseri, Waza, Maga, Mora and Mokolo, in the **Far North region**;
- Around the average recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Garoua, Lagdo, Rey-Bouba, Tchollire, Dembo and Guider; below the average in Poli, Touboro and Pitoa, in the **North region**;
- Above the average recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Dota, Betare Gongo, Ngaoundere, Tignere and Meiganga; around the average in Tibati, Mbe, Mbakaou, Nass Arao, Yimbere, Ngaoundal, Ngaou Mbol, Kognoli, and Banyo, in the **Adamawa region**;
- Above the average recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Doume, Batouri, Bertoua, Abong-Mbang, Ngoyla, Mintoum, Garoua-Boulai, Mbalam, Yokadouma, Lomie, Kongolo, Betare-Oya, Dimako, Mindourou, Libongo, Kika Moloundou and Mambele; around the average in Mbitom, Koso and Belabo, in the **East region**;
- Above the average recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Yoko, Obala and Mbalmayo; around the average in Ayos, Mbaka, Ngoro, Nanga-Eboko, Nkoteng, Ngambe Tikar, Eseka Monatele, Ntui, Bafia, Akonolinga, Mbandjock and Yaounde, in the **Centre region**;
- Above the average recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Ambam, Sangmelima, Djoum and Zoetele; around the average in Nyabizan, Minkoumou, Ebolowa, Kribi, Campo, Akom Il and Lolodorf, in the **South region**;
- Around the average recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Esu, Furu-Awa, Ndop, Kumbo, Santa, Nkambe, Bambalang, Bamenda, Fundong, Bali, Benakuma, Audu, Munkep, Nwa, Ako Widikum and Wum, in the **North West region**;
- Around the average recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Fouban, Foubot, Bangangte, Koutaba, Bafoussam, Dschang, Bafang, Tonga, Batcham, Bazou and Mbouda, in the **West region**;
- Around the average recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Kumba, Buea, Idenau, Mundemba, Babong, Kumbe Balue, Bamusso, Dikome Bafaw, Muyuka, Eyumojock, Ekondo Titi, Fontem, Tiko, Limbe, Bakogo, Nguti, Dikome Balue, Mamfe, Etuku, Mundemba and Ekok, in the **South-West region**;
- Above the average recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Mouanko and Edea; around the average in Douala, Ndokiti, Yabassi, Loum, Dibombari, Nkongsamba, Manjo, Melong, Penja, Ndokama, Dizangue, Nkondjock, Mbanga and Baptek, in the **Littoral region**.

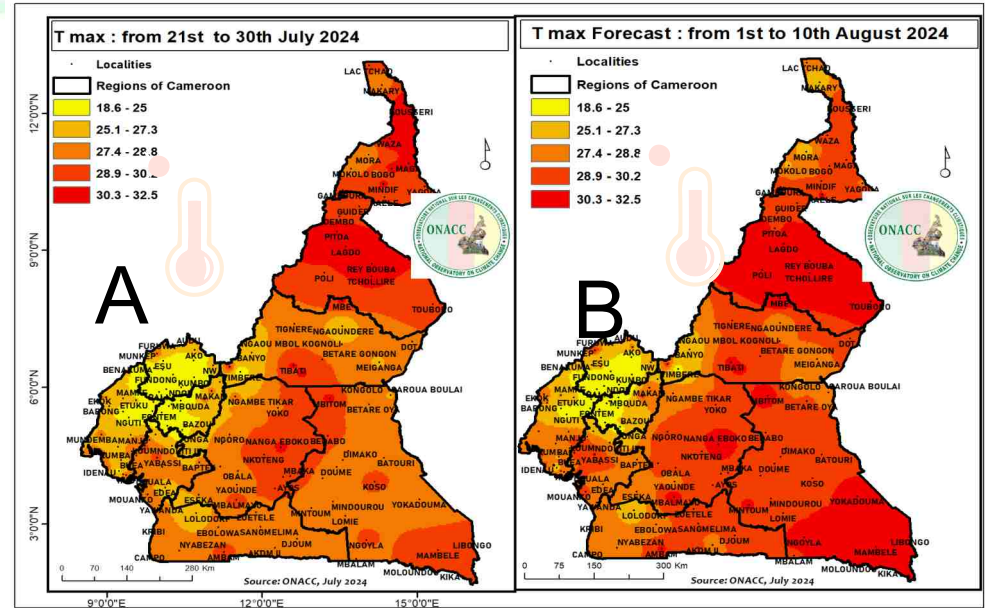


Figure 3: Variations in average maximum temperatures for the dekad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024 (b) compared to those recorded for the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 (a). Source: NOCC, August 2024

**Alerts for maximum temperature**

During this dekad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024, particular attention should be paid to localities that have a very high probability of experiencing an increase in maximum temperature compared to their historical averages for the same period from 1979 to 2022. They include:

- Ngaou Mbol, Tibati, Banyo, Betare Gongo and Yimbere, in the **Adamawa region**;
- Obala, Mbalmayo, Nanga-Eboko, Monatele, Nkoteng, Ntui, Mbandjock, Akonolinga, Ngoro, Bafia, Mbaka, Yoko and Ayos, in the **Centre region**;
- Mbitom, Lomie, Yokadouma, Ngoyla, Libongo, Moloundou, Belabo, Doume, Batouri, Abong-Mbang, Koso, Dimako, Bertoua and Mintoum, in the **East region**;
- Zoetele and Ambam, in the **South region**;
- Fundong, Ndop, Bali, Kumbo, Widikum, Santa, Nkambe, Bambalang, Benakuma, Esu, Bamenda and Wum, in the **North West region**;
- Koutaba, Makam, Fouban and Foubot, in the **West region**;
- Yabassi, Ndokiti, Ndokama, Mouanko, Manjo, Mbanga, Melong, Dibombari, Nkongsamba, Loum, Penja, Baptek and Nkondjock,, in the **Littoral region**.





## b) Minimum Temperature

Based on the historical average of minimum temperatures recorded during this same decade over the period 1979 to 2022, notably 19.1°C in the Far North Region; 19.5°C in the North Region; 15.8°C in the Adamawa Region; 17.1°C in the Centre Region; 17.5°C in the South Region; 17.5°C in the East Region; 15°C in the West Region; 15°C in the North West Region; 20.3°C in the South West Region and 21.3°C in the Littoral Region, for the decade from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024, we expect minimum temperatures

- Below the historical mean recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022 in Mora and Mokolo; around the historical mean in Maroua, Bogo, Mindif, Gamboura, Maga, Yagoua, Waza and Kaele; above the historical mean in Kousseri and Makary, in the **Far North region**;
- Below the historical mean recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022 in Touboro; around the historical mean in Dembo, Garoua, Rey-Bouba, Guider, Tchollire, Pitoa and Poli; above the historical mean in Lagdo, in the **North region**;
- Below the historical mean recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022 in Ngaoundere, Meiganga, Dota, Tignere, Mbe, and Kognoli; around the historical mean in Banyo, Ngaou Mboul, Ngaoundal, Nass Arao, Mbakaou, and Yimbere; above the historical mean in Tibati and Betare Gongon, in the **Adamawa region**;
- Around the historical mean recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022 in Yaounde; above the historical mean in Monatele, Ngoro, Mbalmayo, Yoko, Bafia, Mbandjock, Ngambe Tikar, Akonolinga, Obala, Nkoteng, Eseka and Nanga-Eboko, in the **Centre region**;
- Below the historical mean recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022 in Garoua-Boulai; above the historical mean in Belabo, Dimako, Batouri, Lomie, Mbalam, Doume, Koso, Kongolo, Betare-Oya, Mbitom, Yokadouma, Abong-Mbang, Mintoum, Libongo, Bertoua, Mambele, Kika, Moloundou and Ngoyla, in the **East region**;
- Above the historical mean recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022 in Lolodorf, Sangmelima, Zoetele, Minkoumou, Nyabizan, Ambam, Kribi, Campo, Akom II, Ebolowa and Djoum, in the **South region**;
- Around the historical mean recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022 in Batie, Bafang, Dschang and Bana; above the historical mean in Bafou, Bandjoun, Magba, Bazou, Mbouda, Bagam, Batcham, Makam, Koutaba, Kekem, Bafoussam, Foumban, Bangoum, Bangangte, Foubot, Babadjou, Bamendjing, and Tonga, in the **West region**;

- Around the historical mean recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022 in Esu, Bali, Kumbo, Ndop, Furu-Awa, Nkambe, Munkep, Wum, Bamenda, Benakuma, Santa, Bamessing and Fundong; above the historical mean in Nwa, Audu and Ako, in the **North West region**;
- Around the historical mean recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022 in Ekok, Babong, Mundemba, Kumba and Nguti; above the historical mean in Eyumojock, Mamfe, Dikome Balue, Buea, Bakogo, Ekan, Bamusso, Etuku, Tiko, Dikome Bafaw, Fontem, Limbe and Idenau, in the **South West region**;
- Above the historical mean recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022 in Ndokama, Yingui, Baptek Douala, Dizangue, Edea, Mouanko, Yabassi, Penja, Ndokiti, Nkondjo, Nkongsamba, Nyanon, Ngambe, Mbanga, Loum and Manjo, in the **Littoral region**.

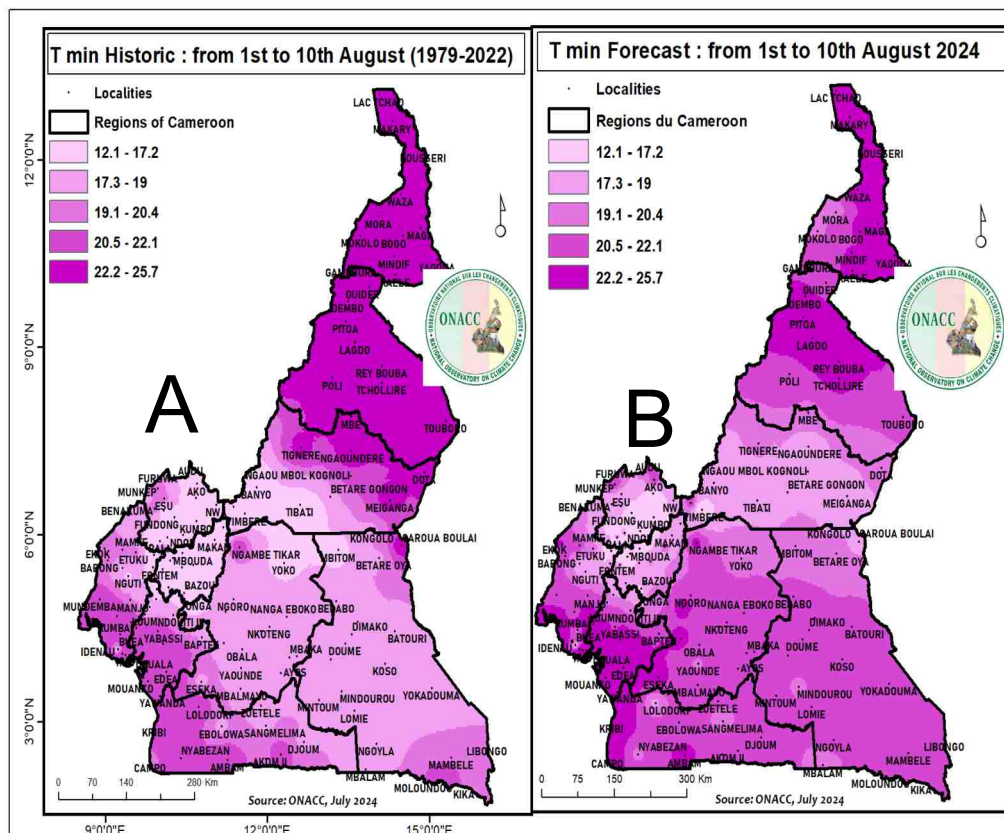
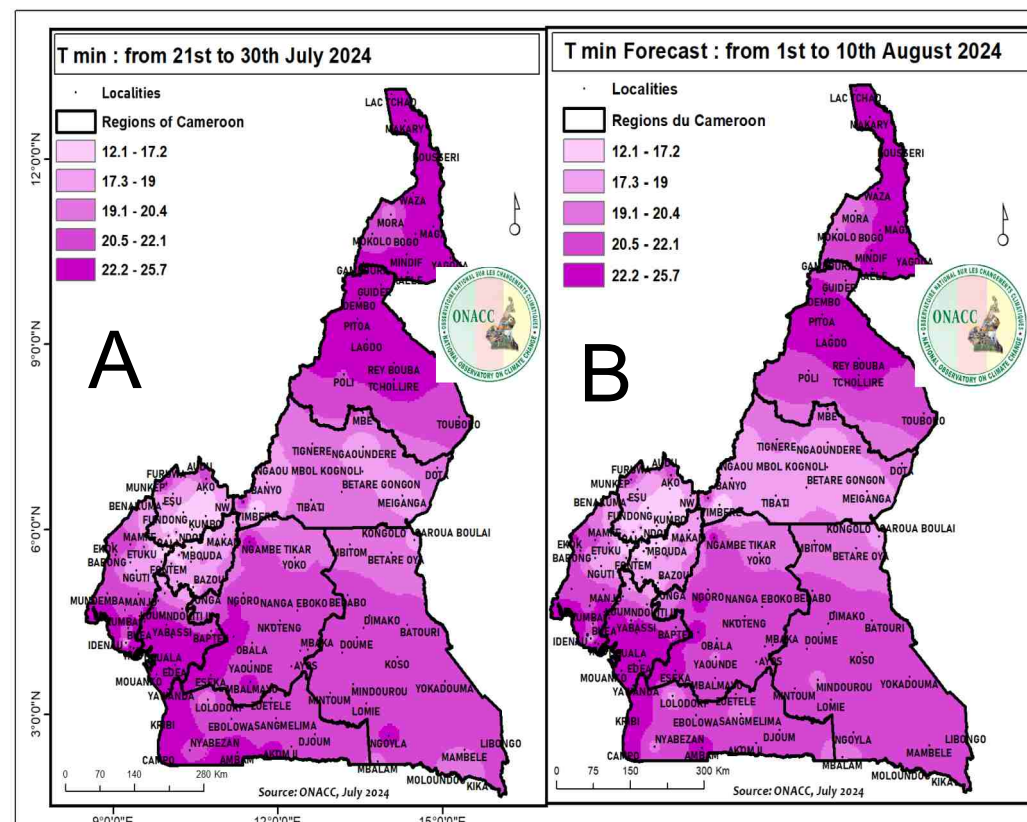


Figure 4: Variation in mean minimum temperatures for the current decade (1-10 August 2024) (b) compared to historical averages from 1979 to 2022 (a)  
Source: NOCC, August 2024

**Based on the difference between the average minimum temperatures recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024, for the dekad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024, we expect minimum temperatures:**

- Around the mean recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Mora, Mokolo, Maga, Bogo, Maroua, Waza, Yagoua, Makary, Mindif, Kousseri and Kaele; above the mean in Gamboura, in the **Far North region**;
- Below the mean recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Guider; around the mean in Tchollire, Dembo, Rey-Bouba, Garoua, Poli, Pitoa, Touboro and Lagdo, in the **North region**;
- Below the mean recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Betare Gongo and Tibati; around the mean in Meiganga, Banyo, Nass Arao, Yimbere, Mbe, Mbakaou, Dota, Kognoli, Ngaoundere, Ngaou Mbol and Tignere, in the **Adamawa region**;
- Below the mean recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Mbalmayo and Yaounde; around the mean in Ayos, Ngambe Tikar, Obala, Mbaka, Bafia, Ngoro, Monatele, Mbandjock, Nkoteng, Nanga-Eboko, Akonolinga, Yoko and Eseka, in the **Centre region**;
- Below the mean recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Ngoyla and Mindourou; around the mean in Betare-Oya, Kongolo, Garoua-Boulai, Mbitom, Mintoum, Libongo, Kika, Mambele, Doume, Yokadouma, Abong-Mbang, Bertoua, Mbalam, Koso, Lomie, Batouri, Moloundou, Belabo and Dimako, in the **East region**;
- Below the mean recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Sangmelima and Nyabizan; around the mean in Ebolowa, Zoetele, Lolodorf, Djoum, Campo, Kribi, Akom II, Minkoumou and Ambam, in the **South region**;
- Around the mean recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Mbouda, Foumbot, Babadjou, Bamendjing, Batie, Bazou, Batcham, Magba, Fongo-Tongo, Bafou, Bagam, Kekem Bafoussam, Bangangte, Foumban, Dschang, Bandjoun, Koutaba, Bafang and Makam; above the mean in Tonga and Massangam, in the **West region**;

- round the mean recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Ndop, Kumbo, Nwa, Bamenda, Nkum, Bamessing, Benakuma, Santa, Bali, Fundong, Ako, Esu, Munkep, Furu Awa, Wum, and Audu, in the **North West region**;
- Around the mean recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Mamfe, Ekang, Tiko, Dikome Balue, Ekok, Mundemba, Limbe, Eyumojock, Idenau, Kumba, Buea, Dikome Bafaw, Fontem, Etuku, Bamusso, Bakogo and Nguti, in the **South West region**;
- Around the mean recorded during the dekad from 21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024 in Douala, Nyanon, Ngambe, Penja, Ndokama, Ndokiti, Yingui, Nkongsamba, Yabassi, Manjo, Edea, Mouanko, Baptek, Dizangue, Loum and Mbanga, in the **Littoral region.A**



**Figure 5: Variations in minimum temperatures for the current dekad (b) compared to those recorded in the dekad from 21st to 30th July 2024 (a). Source: NOCC, August 2024**



## Alerts for minimum temperatures



During this dekad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2024, particular attention should be paid to the localities that have a very high probability of experiencing a decrease in minimum temperature compared to their historical values for the same period from 1979 to 2022. They include:

- Mokolo and Mora, in the **Far North region**;
- Touboro, in the **North region**;
- Ngaoundere, Meiganga, Dota, Tignere, Mbe, and Kognoli, in the **Adamawa region**;
- Yaounde, Mbamayo, Eseka and Monatele, in the **Centre region**;
- Garoua-Boulai, in the **East region**;
- Batie, Bafang, Dschang and Bana, in the **West region**.



## IV. Risks and potential impacts on socio-economic sectors



### *a) In the agricultural sector:*

A risk of recording:

- degradation and destruction of plantations (banana plantations, palm plantations, rubber plantations, etc.) and fruit trees by heavy rains accompanied by violent winds in the Guinea high savannah zone, the Western Highlands zone, and the Monomodal rain forest zone;
- An increase in black-pod diseases in cocoa and coffee grains in the southern part of the country due to high humidity.



### *b) In the health sector: A high risk of recording:*

A high risk of recording:

- a proliferation of breeding grounds for malaria mosquitoes in the south of the country;
- cases of discomfort due to the cold in the Bimodal rain forest zone, especially among the elderly, pregnant women and people suffering from general pathologies (diabetes, hypertension, etc.);
- Cases of accidents, notably drowning, due to floods in identified high-risk areas, especially in large conurbations;
- an increase in the cases of water-borne diarrhoeal diseases, particularly cholera, in many localities in the far south of the country, especially the coastal strip and the major conurbations (Douala, Bakassi, Mouanko, etc.);
- risk of injury and trauma due to lightning strikes during rain spells in the Sudano-Sahelian zone;
- an increase in the number of cases of respiratory diseases as a result of the humidity in the south of the country;


## V. Risks and potential impacts on socio-economic sectors

### **c) In the environment and biodiversity sector:**

A high risk of recording:

- Cases of floods in certain localities in the Littoral (Douala, Edea, Nkongsamba, etc.), North-West (Ako, Nkorononi, Batibo, Numben, Widikum), South-West (Limbe, Tiko and Buea), North (Rey Bouba, Tchollire, Mbakama etc.), and Far North (Mokolo, Koza, Mora, Mindif, Kousseri Dargala, Maroua, Goulfey Gana, Kalfou, Koza, Mora, Moulvoudaye, Tokombere etc.) regions, due to the heavy and/or abundant rains forecast;
- landslides in certain localities in the Menoua and Bamboutos Divisions (West Region), in the Lebialem Division (South West Region) and the localities of Menchum, Bui, Boyo, Momo (North West Region).
- falling trees as a result of heavy rain, accompanied by violent winds, lightning and hailstones in localities in the Sudano-Sahelian zone, Bimodal rain forest zone, the Western Highlands zone, the Monomodal rain forest zone and the Guinea high savannah zone;

### **d) In the water and energy sector:**

 A high risk of recording cases of:

- Degradation and destruction of electrical power transmission and regulation infrastructure (poles, cables, transformers, etc.) in the Guinea high savannah zone, the far southern part of the country and the Sudano-Sahelian zone, due to heavy rainfall, accompanied by violent winds, lightning and falling trees;
- Contamination of water collection points by contaminated run-off water in the southern part of the country.



### **e) In the livestock sector:**

A high risk of recording cases of:

- Respiratory diseases in herds in the Sudano-Sahelian zone, notably pneumonia and pleurisy, as a result of humidity during the rainy season;
- A proliferation of cases of gastro-intestinal diseases in cattle in the Sudano-Sahelian zone, due to the pollution of watering points by polluted run-off water;
- Animal losses due to thermal discomfort in the far southern part of the country, as a result of very low minimum temperatures.



### **f) In the public works sector:**

A very high risk of recording

- Disruption to road construction work underway in the far southern part of the country as a result of the heavy rains;
- destruction of bridges and culverts in many localities in the South, South West, North West and West regions as a result of concentrated heavy rain over a very short period as compared to the norm;
- deterioration and destruction of unpaved roads in many localities in the far south, as a result of erosion during the forecast heavy and intense rainstorms;









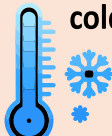
### **h) In the Urban sector**

• A risk of recording:

- Degradation and destruction of dwellings and public buildings in many localities in the Sudano-Sahelian, the Western highlands, monomodal rainfall forest and Guinea high savannah zones, due to heavy rains;



## ALERTS !!!

Risk type	Region	Locality to be likely affected	Most probable period of occurrence	Expected situation of key determinant
 <b>Flooding</b> 	Littoral	Douala I, II, III, IV&V	01-06	Rainfall (30-330mm)
		Edea/Nkongsamba	01-06	
	Northwest	Laa-Bum /Kumbo/Ako/Oku	01-03	Rainfall (30-200mm)
		Nkambe	01-03	
	Southwest	Limbe/Bamusso/Fontem	01-06	Rainfall (45-330mm)
	Adamawa	Ngaoundere	01-05	Rainfall (30-100mm)
	West	Bafoussam	03-05	Rainfal l(30-300mm)
	Far North	Darak	06-10	Rainfall (30-330mm)
		Guirvidig/ Kai-Kai	01-04	
		Gobo/ Maroua	02-04	
		Blangoua /Goulfey/ Logone Birni	08-10	
		Maga / Makary/ Logone Gana/ Zina	01-05& o8-10	
North	Touboro/ Tchollire	02-06	Rainfall (30-160mm)	
	Mbakana/Mandingring	01-05		
Thunderstor ms and Lightning	Far-North &North	Across the region	01-10	Moderate convection
 <b>Violent winds</b> 	Northwest & Southwest	Across the two regions	01-10	<b>Wind speed</b>
				Reaching 12.8m/s
 <b>Landslide/ Subsidence &amp; collapse of infrastructure</b>	Northwest	Menchum/Bui/Boyo/Momo/ Mezam	01-10	Rainfall (30-200mm)
	Littoral	Logbesou/Manjo/Nkongsamba	01-10	Rainfall (30-330mm)
	Southwest	Lebialem/Limbe/Buea/Njungo	01-10	Rainfall (30-330mm)
 <b>Intense early morning and late evening cold</b> 	Adamawa & Far-North	Across the southern and middle parts of the Adamawa, and in the Daimare, Mayo-sava& Mayo-Tsanaga.	01-10	Rainfall (30-330mm)
	West/Northwe st	Across the region and more severe in mountainous zones	01-10	Rainfall (30-330mm)
	Littoral/South west	Across the region	01-10	Rainfall (30-330mm)
	Centre/South/ East	Across the three regions	01-10	Rainfall (10-45mm)



## VI. Key Messages

**Message 1:** High risk of heavy rain accompanied by violent winds, lightning and hailstones in the North region, the Western Highlands and the Guinea High Savannah zone;

**Message 2:** Risk of flooding in certain areas in the southern part of the country, notably in the major conurbations (Kumbo, Limbe, Buea, Douala, Dschang, Bamenda, etc.).

**Message 3:** Risk of degradation and destruction of dwellings and public buildings in many localities in the Sudano-Sahelian zone, due to rain accompanied by violent winds, lightning, and even hail;

**Message 4:** Risk of degradation and destruction of electricity transmission and regulation infrastructure (poles, cables, transformers, etc.) in the Sudano-Sahelian zone, Guinea high savannah zone, and in the far south of the country, due to heavy rains, accompanied by violent winds and lightning, as well as falling trees;

**Message 5:** Risk of flooding in certain localities in Kumbo, Limbé, Buea, Douala, Dschang, Bamenda, Kousseri, Maroua, Koza, Mora, Maga, Blangoua, Makary, due to heavy and/or abundant rainfall, concentrated over very short periods compared to the norm.

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## VII. Some Recommendations



### ***In the Agriculture sector, to:***

- It is highly recommended that:

- For the populations in the far south of the country, including the Centre, South, Littoral, Southwest, Northwest, West, and East regions, they should comply with the recommendations of the agricultural calendar provided by the NOCC for the execution of agricultural activities.
- For the populations in the Adamaoua region, they should comply with the recommendations of the NOCC's agricultural calendar for the start of planting with respect to the 2024 growing season.



• ***In the Health sector, continue to:*** It is strongly recommended that people;

- Avoid exposure to cold and staying outdoor late at night.
- Avoid the accumulation of household waste in neighbourhoods;
- Regularly put on warm clothes and drink hot drinks like tea, etc. to protect oneself against night-time cold in the Guinea high savannah and Western highland zones.



### ***In the Water and Energy sector, to continue:***

- Regular sampling, analyses and treatment of drinking water at catchment points and water supply points before distribution to households;
- Regular use of basic techniques (filtering, boiling, etc.) to make drinking water potable at the household level.



### ***In the Urban Sector:***

It is strongly recommended for populations in Monomodal and Bimodal Rainfall Forest Zones, as well as in the Highlands Plateau Zone:

To reduce or avoid crossing flooded channels during heavy rains.

To avoid taking shelter under trees, walking near cables and electric poles during thunderstorms, as there is a risk of being struck by lightning.