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**OBSERVATOIRE NATIONAL SUR
LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES**

DIRECTION GENERALE

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace-Work-Fatherland

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BULLETIN N°199

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



1st September, 2024

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I Introduction

This **dekadal climate early warning bulletin n° 199** 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 September 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 August 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:

- Betare Gongo, Ngaou Mbol, Tibati, Banyo, 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, Mindourou, Betare-Oya, Dimako, Bertoua and Mintoum, in the **East region**;
- Sangmelima, Djoum, Minkoumou, Nyabizan, Ebolowa, Akom II and Ambam, in the **South region**;
- Ako, Audu, Munkep and Furu-Awa, in the **North West region**;
- Koutaba, Makam, Bafoussam, Bafou, Dschang, Batcham, Fouban and Foubot, in the **West region**;
- Buea, Kumba, Idenau, Babong, Mamfe, Mundemba and Ekok, in the **South West region**;
- Yabassi, Ndokiti, Ndokama, Mouanko, Manjo, Mbanga, Melong, Dibombari, Nkongsamba, Loum, Penja, BapteK and Nkondjock, in the **Littoral region**.

NB1: This dekad from 1st to 10th September 2024 will be marked by maximum temperatures ranging between 18 and 33°C, over the 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:

- Mora, Mokolo, Maroua, Mindif, Gamboura, Yagoua, Kousseri and Makary, in the **Far North region**;
- Touboro, Dembo, Garoua and Guider, in the **North region**;
- Tignere, Mbe, Dota, Ngaoundere, Meiganga, and Kognoli, in the **Adamawa region**;
- Garoua-Boulai, in the **East region**; - Lolodorf, in the **South region**;
- Batie, Bafang, Dschang and Bana, in the **West region**.

NB2: This dekad from 1st to 10th September 2024 will be marked by persistent cold nights in certain localities in Monomodal rain forest zone (Buea, Idenau, Nkongsamba, Nguti, Etuku, Fontem, etc.), in the Bimodal rain forest zone (Akonolinga, Yaounde, Nguemendouka, Bengbis, Djoum, Mbalmayo, Eseka, Ngoyla, Ambam, Nkolmetet, Garoua-Boulai, Bertoua, etc.), in all the localities of the Western Highlands and the Guinea high savannah zones.



II.2. For Rainfall

This dekad (from 1st to 10th September 2024) will be marked by rainfall amounts above the mean recorded during the dekad from 21st to 30 August 2024 over the entire national territory.

NB3: This dekad, from 1st to 10th September 2024 will be marked by:

- An effective onset of the long rainy season 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 in the Sudano-Sahelian zone (Far North and North regions).

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



1) For Rainfall

a) In the Sudano-Sahelian zone

This dekad (from 1st to 10th September 2024) will be marked by:

* Rainfall amounts between **55 and 110mm** in the localities of Lagdo, Rey-Bouba, Pitoa, Guider, Touboro, Garoua, Poli, etc., in the **North region**;

* Rainfall amounts between **40 and 120mm** in the **Far North region**, notably in Waza, Kousseri, Logone Birni, Blangoua, Makary; between **100 and 200mm** in Fotokol, Mora, Gamboura, Kaele, Maroua, Bogo, Doukoula, Tokombere, Koza, Mindif.

b) In the Guinea high savannah zone

This dekad (from 1st to 10th September 2024) will be marked by rainfall amounts between **70 and 200mm** in the localities of Ngaoundere, Tignere, Dota, Mbe, Kongolo, Meiganga, Tibati, Banyo, Betare Gongon, etc., in the **Guinea High Savannah zone (Adamawa region)**.

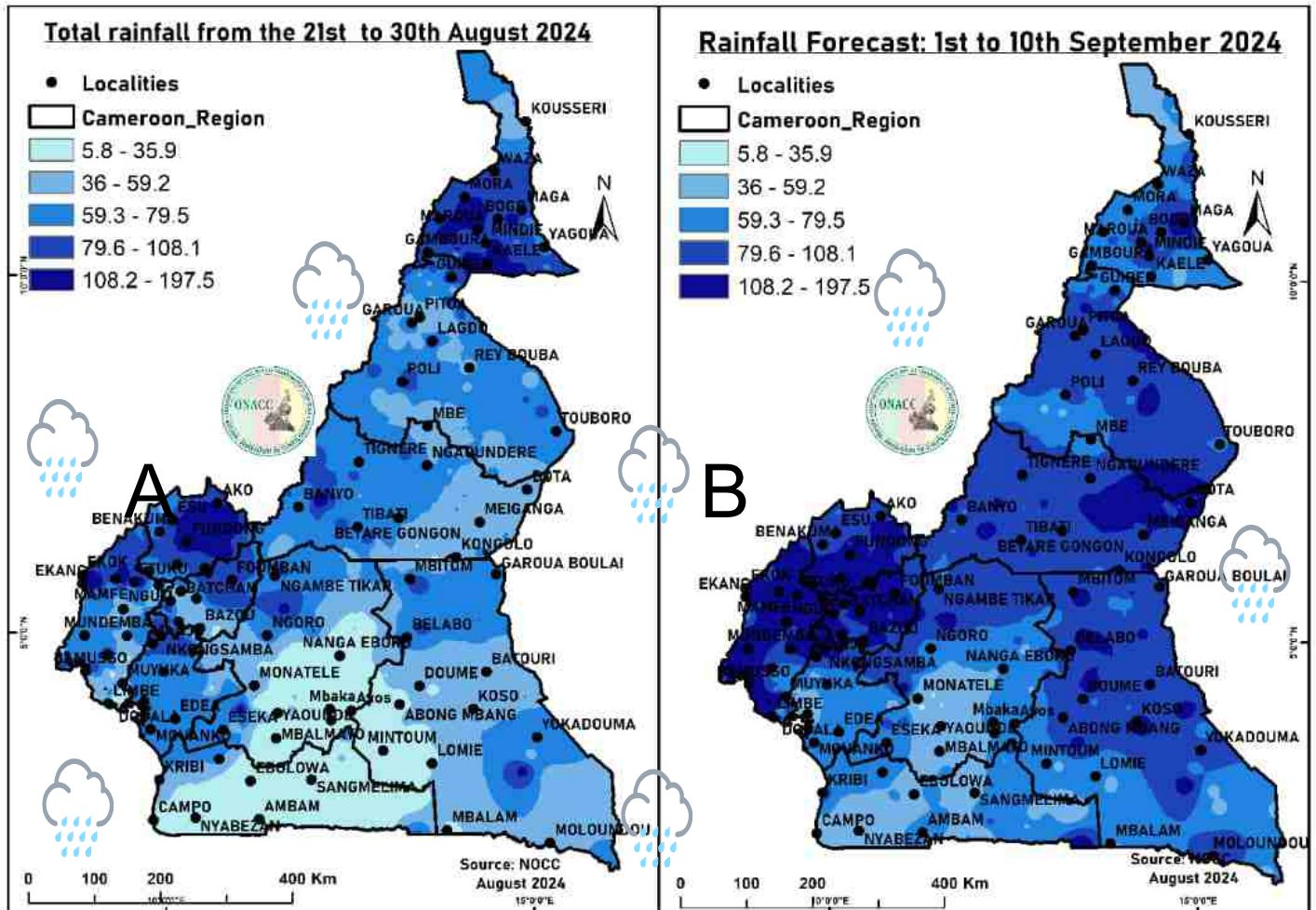


Figure 1: Variations in rainfall amounts during the current dekad (b) compared to those recorded during the period August 21-30, 2024 (a) Source: NOCC, September

c) In the Bimodal rain forest zone

For the dekad from 1st to 10th September 2024, we expect:

- * Rainfall amounts between **30 and 60mm** in Ngoumou, Obala, Nanga-Eboko, Mbalmayo, Yaounde, Bafia, Monatele, Akonolinga, etc., and between **60 and 110mm** in Eseka, Ngoro, Ntui, Ngambe Tikar, in the **Centre region**;
- * Rainfall amounts between **60 and 120mm** in Moloundou, Betare Oya, Mambele, Mbalam, Garoua-Boulai, Batouri, Dimako, Abong-Mbang, Belabo, Mbitom, Yokadouma, Doume, Bertoua and Lomie, in the **East region**;
- * Rainfall amounts between **30 and 90mm** in Lolodorf, Ambam, Ebolowa, Djoum, Zoetele, Akom II, Nyabizan, Campo, Kribi, Sangmelima, etc., in the **South region**.

d) In the Western highlands zone

The dekad from 1st to 10th September 2024 will be marked by:

- * Rainfall amounts between **80 and 200mm** in Batcham, Batie, Bafoussam, Bazou, Bangangte, Foubot, Mbouda, Fouban, etc, in the **West region**;
- * Rainfall amounts between **80 and 200mm** in Fundong, Ndop, Esu, Benakuma, Ako, Bamenda, etc., in the **North West region**.

nomodal rain forest zone:

This dekad from 1st to 10th September 2024 will be marked by:

- * Rainfall amounts between **60 and 200mm** in Tiko, Kumba, Buea, Ekang, Ekok, Etuku, Nguti, Bamusso Mundemba, Mamfe, Limbe, etc, in the **South West region**;
- Rainfall amounts between **60 and 160mm** in Loum, Yabassi, Dizangue, Nkongsamba, Dika, Mouanko, Penja, Mbanga, Baptek, Douala, Edea and Manjo in the **Littoral region**.

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

- **An effective onset of the long rainy season 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 in the Sudano-Sahelian zone (Far North and North regions).**

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 32.3°C in the Far North Region; 32.6°C in the North Region; 32.1°C in the Adamawa Region; 31.7°C in the Centre Region; 32.9°C in the South Region; 31.8°C in the East Region; 25.5°C in the West Region; 26.9°C in the North West Region; 26.8°C in the South West Region and 28.2°C in the Littoral Region, for the dekad from 1st to 10th September 2024, we expect maximum temperatures:*

- Below the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Kousseri, Yagoua, Waza, Maga, Bogo, Mindif, Maroua, Kaele, Mokolo, Makary, Gamboura and Mora, in the **Far North region**;
- Below the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Pitoa, Touboro, Tchollire, Rey-Bouba, Lagdo, Poli, Garoua, Guider and Dembo, in the **North region**;
- Above the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Ngaou Mboul, Tibati, Banyo and Betare Gongo; below the historical average in Mbe, Yimbere 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, Mindourou, Betare-Oya, Dimako, Bertoua, Mintoum, Kongolo, Mbalam, Mambele and Kika; below the average in Garoua-Boulai, in the **East region**;
- Above the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Sangmelima, Djoum, Minkoumou, Nyabizan, Ebolowa, Akom II, Campo, Kribi and Ambam; around the historical average in Lolodorf, in the **South region**;
- Above the historical average recorded from 1979 to 2022 in Ako, Audu, Munkep and Furu-Awa; around the historical average in Nwa, 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, Foumban and Fombot; around the historical average in Bazou, Mbouda, Tonga, Bangangte, Fongo-Tongo 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 Kumbe 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**.

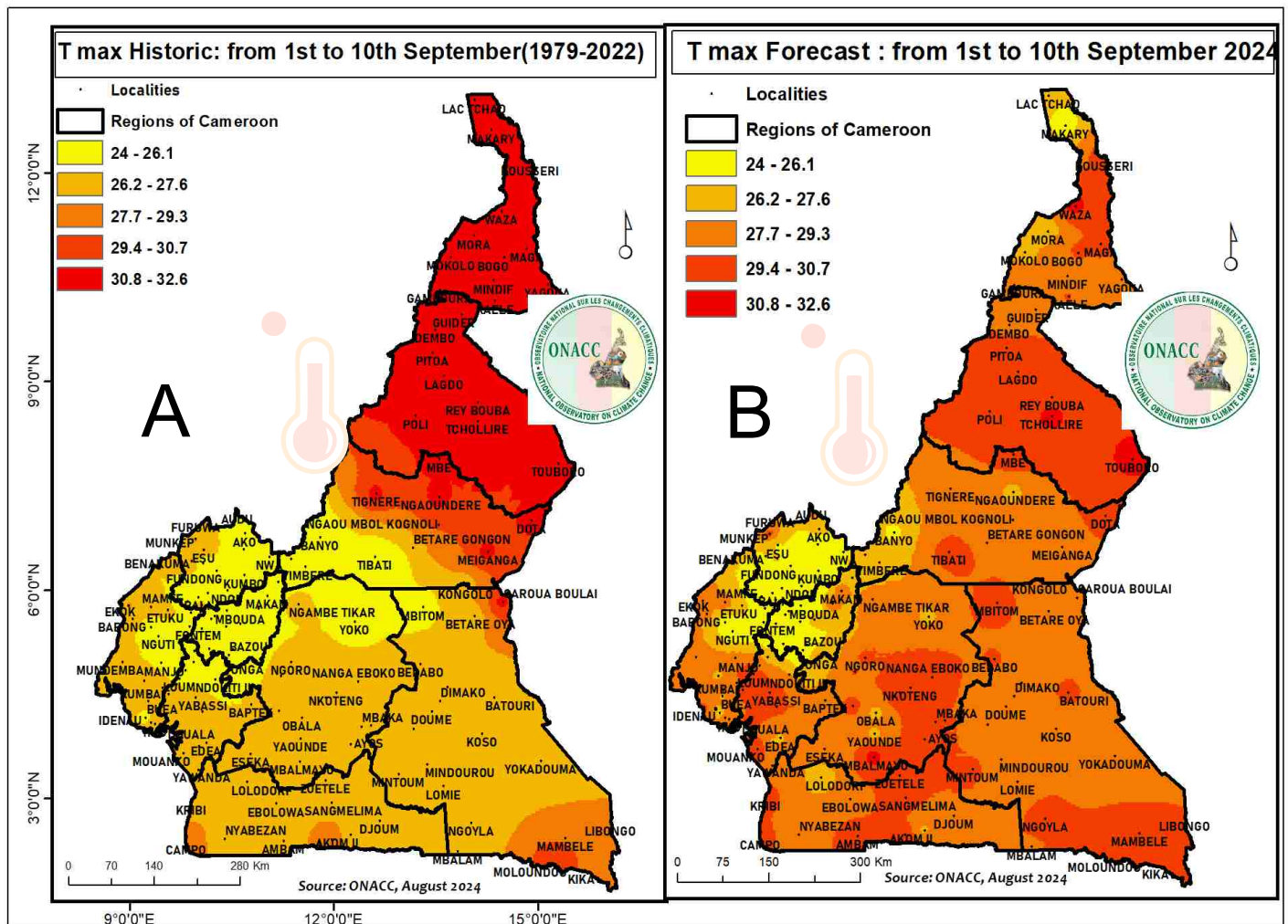


Figure 2: Variations in average maximum temperatures for the current dekad (b) compared to those registered for the same period from 1979 to 2022; (a) Source: NOCC, September 2024

Based on the difference between the mean maximum temperatures recorded during the dekad from 21st to 30th August 2024, for the dekad from 1st to 10th September 2024, we expect maximum temperatures:

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

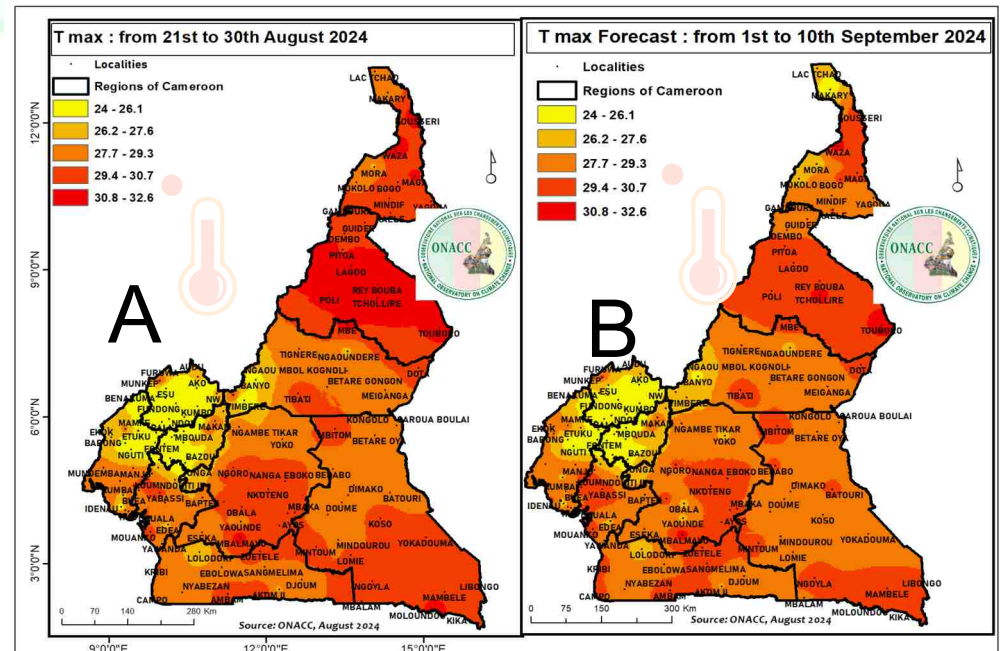


Figure 3: Variations in average maximum temperatures for the dekad from 1st to 10th September 2024 (b) compared to those recorded for the dekad from 21st to 30th August 2024 (a). Source: NOCC, September 2024

Alerts for maximum temperature



During this dekad from 1st to 10th September 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:

- Betare Gongo, Ngaou Mbol, Tibati, Banyo, 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, Mindourou, Betare-Oya, Dimako, Bertoua and Mintoum, in the **East region**;
- Sangmelima, Djoum, Minkoumou, Nyabizan, Ebolowa, Akom II and Ambam, in the **South region**;
- Ako, Audu, Munkep and Furu-Awa, in the **North West region**;
- Koutaba, Makam, Bafoussam, Bafou, Dschang, Batcham, Fouban and Foubot, in the **West region**;
- Buea, Kumba, Idenau, Babong, Mamfe, Mundemba and Ekok, in the **South West region**;
- Yabassi, Ndokiti, Ndokama, Mouanko, Manjo, Mbanga, Melong, Dibombari, Nkongsamba, Loum, Penja, Bapte and Nkondjock, in the **Littoral region**.

Alerts for minimum temperatures



During this dekad from 1st to 10th September 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:

- Mora, Mokolo, Maroua, Mindif, Gamboura, Yagoua, Kousseri and Makary, in the **Far North region**;
- Touboro, Dembo, Garoua and Guider, in the **North region**;
- Tignere, Mbe, Dota, Ngaoundere, Meiganga, and Kognoli, in the **Adamawa region**;
- Garoua-Boulai, in the **East region**;
- Lolodorf, in the **South region**;
- Batié, 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 (such as banana and cocoa farms) and fruit trees due to heavy rainfall accompanied by strong winds in the high Guinean savanna, highland areas, and the forest zone with unimodal rainfall.
 - Instances of brown rot and degradation of cocoa trees resulting from excess moisture in bimodal and unimodal rainfall forest zones, as well as in the high plateau area.
 - A risk of destruction and degradation of crops caused by granivorous birds and caterpillars due to early maturation of the crops, along with the likely occurrence of dry spells in the Sudanian-Sahelian zone.



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

A high risk of recording:

- A proliferation of breeding sites conducive to the development of malaria-carrying mosquitoes across the entire national territory.
 - Instances of discomfort, particularly thermal malaise due to cold weather in the bimodal rainfall forest zone, especially among the elderly, pregnant women, and individuals with chronic health conditions (such as diabetes and hypertension).
 - Cases of accidents, including drownings, due to flooding in identified high-risk areas, particularly in large urban centers.
 - An increase in cases of waterborne diseases, especially cholera, in many locations in the southern regions of the country, particularly along the coastal strip and in major urban areas.
 - A rise in respiratory illnesses due to humidity in the southern regions of the country.

V. Risks and potential impacts on socio-economic sectors



e) In the livestock sector:

- Respiratory diseases in livestock in the Sudanian-Sahelian zone, particularly pneumonia and pleurisy, due to high humidity.
- A proliferation of gastrointestinal diseases among cattle in the Sudanian-Sahelian zone and high Guinean savannas resulting from pollution of watering points by contaminated runoff.
- Loss of animals due to thermal discomfort in the southern regions, as well as in the Sudanian-Sahelian zone and high Guinean savannas, caused by very low minimum temperatures.
- Reduction of grazing areas in the Sudanian-Sahelian zone and the northern part of the Adamaoua region due to flooding.

c) In the environment and biodiversity sector:

A high risk of recording cases of:

- Flooding in certain areas of the Littoral region (Douala, Edéa, Nkongsamba, etc.), the Northwest (Ako, Nkorononi, Batibo, Numben, Widikum, etc.), the Southwest (Limbe, Tiko, Buea, etc.), the North (Rey Bouba, Tcholliré, Mbakama, etc.), and the Far North (Mokolo, Koza, Mora, Mindif, Kousséri, Dargala, Maroua, Goulfey, Gana, Kalfou, Koza, Mora, Moulvoudaye, Tokombere, Touloum, Makary, Waza, Wina, etc.) due to heavy rainfall;
- Landslides in certain localities within the Departments of Menoua and Bamoutos (Western Region), in the Lebialem Department (Southwest Region), and in the localities of Menchum, Bui, Boyo, Momo, etc. (Northwest Region) due to soil saturation from excessive water.

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 all parts of the country, due to heavy rainfall, accompanied by violent winds, lightning and falling trees;
- Contamination of water collection points by contaminated run-off water in all parts of the country.



f) In the public works sector:

A very high risk of experiencing:

- Disruptions to road construction projects across the entire national territory due to heavy rainfall;
- Damage and destruction of crossing structures (bridges, culverts, etc.) in numerous localities in the South, Southwest, Far North, North, Northwest, and Western regions, as a result of heavy rainfall;
- Damage and destruction of unpaved roads throughout the national territory due to heavy rainfall.



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
<p>Flooding</p>	Littoral	Douala I, II, III, IV&V	01-3 & 05-06	Rainfall (60-160mm)
		Edea/Nkongsamba	01-03-05-07	
	Northwest	Ndop/Santa/Bamesing/Babessi	01-04 & 08-10	Rainfall (80-200mm)
		Babungo/Bambalang/Babessi	01-07	
		Bamenda/ Bambili	01-03 & 09-10	
	Southwest	Kumbo/Lower-Noni/Oku/Mbengwi	01-06	Rainfall (50-200mm)
		Buea/Limbe/Fontem	01-03 & 06-09	
	Adamawa	Ngaoundere/ Mbang-Mboum	05-08	Rainfall (70-200mm)
		Boubala/ Nyambaka/ Manbaka	01-04	
	West	Kekem/Foumbot/ Bafoussam	01-05 & 10	Rainfall (60-200mm)
	Far North	Guirvidig/Kai-Kai/Blangoua	01-04 & 06-07	Rainfall (45-200mm)
		Maga/Makary//Logone Birni	01-04 & 06-07	
Maroua/Mogom/Mokolo/Mora		01-04 & 09-10		
North	Baboudji/Gali / Boula-Ibi/Pitoea	01-06	Rainfall (55-110mm)	
	Lagdo/Mayo-Lope/Touboro	01-06		
<p>Thunder storms and Lightning</p>	Centre/South & East	Across the regions	01-10	High convection
<p>Landslide/ Subsidence & collapse of infrastructure</p>	Northwest	Bui/Mezam/Boyo/Menchum	01-10	Rainfall (80-200mm)
	West	Menoua/Bamboutos/Haut-Nkam	01-10	Rainfall (60-200mm)
	Littoral	Wouri/Nkam&Moungo	01-10	Rainfall (60-160mm)
	Southwest	Lebialem/Limbe/Buea/Njungo	01-10	Rainfall (50-200mm)
<p>Recurrent cold episodes</p>	Adamawa	Across the southern, middle parts of the Adamawa	01-10	Lowest Temperature reaching 15.5°C
	West/North west	Across the region and more severe around relatively elevated zones	01-10	Minimum Temperature reaching 11.1°C
	Littoral	Moungo & Wouri divisions	01-10	Minimum temperatures as low as 16°C
	Southwest	Lebialem/Fako/Kupe-muanenguba	01-10	Minimum temperatures reaching 14.7°C



VI. Key Messages

Message 1: High risk of experiencing heavy rainfall accompanied by strong winds in the Sudanian-Sahelian zone, the high Guinean savannas, and the unimodal rainfall forest zone.

Message 2: Risk of flooding in certain localities in the southern regions of the country, the Sudanian-Sahelian zone, particularly in major urban centers (Mamfe, Limbe, Buea, Douala, Fombot, Yagoua, Kousséri, Logone Birni, Makary, Maga, Maroua, Fotokol, Tcholliré, Garoua, Lagdo, etc.) due to heavy rainfall that could occur over very short periods compared to normal.

Message 3: Risk of destruction of residential houses and public buildings in numerous localities within the Sudanian-Sahelian zone, the unimodal rainfall forest zone, and the high Guinean savannas, due to heavy rainfall accompanied by strong winds.

Message 4: Risk of damage to electrical energy transport infrastructure (poles, cables, transformers, etc.) in the Sudanian-Sahelian zone, the high Guinean savannas, and the southern regions of the country, due to heavy rainfall combined with strong winds and falling trees.

Message 5: Risk of destruction or degradation of crossing infrastructure (culverts, bridges, roads, etc.) in the Sudanian-Sahelian zone, the high Guinean savannas, and the unimodal rainfall forest zone, due to heavy rainfall accompanied by strong winds.

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VII. Some Recommendations



In the Agriculture sector, to:

- It is highly recommended that:

- In the Monomodal rain forest, Bimodal rain forest and the Western highlands zones, comply with the recommendations of NOCC's agricultural calendar for sowing during the first 2024 agricultural season, including that of the Sudano-Sahelian zone.

In the Health sector, continue to:

It is highly recommended that people;



- Avoid exposure to cold and staying outdoors 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:

We highly recommend that people:

- Clean drains and gutters to facilitate rainwater run-off;
- Avoid crossing flooded areas and bridges during heavy rains;
- Keep people living in areas at high flood risk on alert.