REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie

OBSERVATOIRE NATIONAL SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES

DIRECTION GENERALE

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace-Work-Fatherland

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY ON CLIMATE CHANGE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL

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BULLETIN N°261

Forecasts and Dekadal Climate Alerts
21th to 30th May 2026

21th May 2026

Supervision

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I Introduction

This dekadal climate early warning bulletin n° 261 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 presents the climatic conditions forecast for the entire national territory over the next ten days (from May 21st to 30th, 2026), based on historical data from 1979 to 2022. It also highlights the risks, threats, and potential impacts of the predicted climate situation on socio-economic development sectors.

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, 1979-2022. They include:

- Waza, Gamboura, Bogo, Kaele, and Yagoua, Far North Region;
- Guider, Dembo, Garoua, Pitoa, Tchollire, Rey-Bouba and Poli, North Region;
- Mbakaou, Dota, Banyo, Kongolo and Mbe, Adamawa Region;
- Koso, Mbitom, Betare-Oya and Abong-Mbang, East Region;
- Bafia, Mbandjock, Monatele, Ngoro, Obala, Yaounde, Eseka, Nkoteng and Akonolinga, Centre Region;
- Ambam, Ebolowa, Kribi, Zoetele, Djoum, Nyabizan, Sangmelima, Minkoumou, Akom II and Campo, South Region;
- Audu, Munkep, Ako, Nwa, Ndop, Esu, Santa, Fundong, Kumbo and Wum, North West Region;
- Makam, Foumban, Tonga, Foumbot, Bazou and Dschang, West Region;
- Mamfe, Ekok, Mundemba, Kumbe Balue, Bamusso, Bakogo, Nguti and Buea, South West Region;
- Douala, Penja, Mouanko, Ndokama, Loum and Edea, Littoral Region.

II.1.2. Minimum Temperature

During this dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026, particular attention should be paid to localities with a very high probability of recording high minimum temperatures. They include:

- Makary, Maga, Bogo, Minawao, Kaele, Mindif, Yagoua and Kousseri, Far North Region;
- Garoua, Dembo, Rey Bouba, Tchollire and Pitoa, in the North Region;
- Mbe, Ngaoundere, Mbakaou and Kongolo, in the Adamawa reg Region ion;
- Nkoteng, Eseka, Akonolinga, Mbalmayo, Yaounde, Mbandjock and Obala, Centre Region;
- Makam, West Region;
- Ndop, Ako, Audu, North-West Region;
- Kribi, Nyabizan, Ambam, Lolodorf and Campo, South Region;
- Bamusso, Limbe, Ekok, Mundemba, Bakogo and Idabato, South West Region;
- Dizangue, Edea, Mouanko and Douala, Littoral Region.

Nb1: This dekad, from May 21st to 30th, 2026, will be marked by periods of intense heat, with temperatures ranging between 32 and 41.4°C, in the Littoral, Adamawa, Far North and North Regions.

NB2: This dekad, from May 21st to 30th, 2026, will be characterized by hot nights, with temperatures ranging between 21 and 28°C, in the Littoral, South West, South, Far North, North, and Centre Regions.

II.2. For Rainfall

This dekad (from May 21st to 30th, 2026) will be marked by:

- the gradual onset of the rainy season in the Sudano-Sahelian zone (North and Far North regions);
- increased rainfall amounts compared to the previous dekad (11–20 May 2026) in the Monomodal Rain Forest (Littoral and South West Regions) and Western Highlands Zones (West and North West Regions);
- increased rainfall amounts compared to the previous dekad (11–20 May 2026) in the Guinea High Savannah (Adamawa Region), as well as the eastern and northern parts of the Bimodal Rain Forest zones (Centre, South and East Regions).

NB 3: This period will be characterised by :

- ***the gradual onset of the rainy season in the Sudano-Sahelian zone (North and Far North Regions);***
- ***the continuation of the short rainy season in the Bimodal Rain Forest Zone (Centre, South and East reg Regions);***
- ***a continuation of the rainy season in the Monomodal Rain Forest Zone (Littoral and South West Regions) and in the Western Highlands Zone (West and North West Regions);***
- ***a continuation of the rainy season in the Guinea High Savannah zone (Adamawa Region).***

III. Details of the climate forecasts for the period from April 21th to 30th, 2026

1) For Rainfall

a) In the Soudano-Sahelian zone

This dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026 will be marked by:

- The gradual onset of the rainy season in the Far North Region, with rainfall amounts of varied intensity ranging between 5 and 63.7mm in the localities of Mokolo, Kalfou, Kaele, Hina, Gobo, Guere, Guirvidik, Mokong, Mandaya, Tchouvouk, Gawar, Maga, Maroua, etc.;
- The gradual onset of the rainy season in the North Region, with rainfall amounts of varied intensity ranging between 14.7 and 78.2mm in the localities of Guider, Pitoa, Lagdo, Poli, Bibemi, Nana, Djaboule, Bakary, Bakha, Faro, Touboro, etc.

b) In the Guinea High Savannah zone

- This dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026 will be marked by rainfall amounts ranging between 39.8 and 103.4mm, indicating a continuation of the rainy season in this agro-ecological zone.

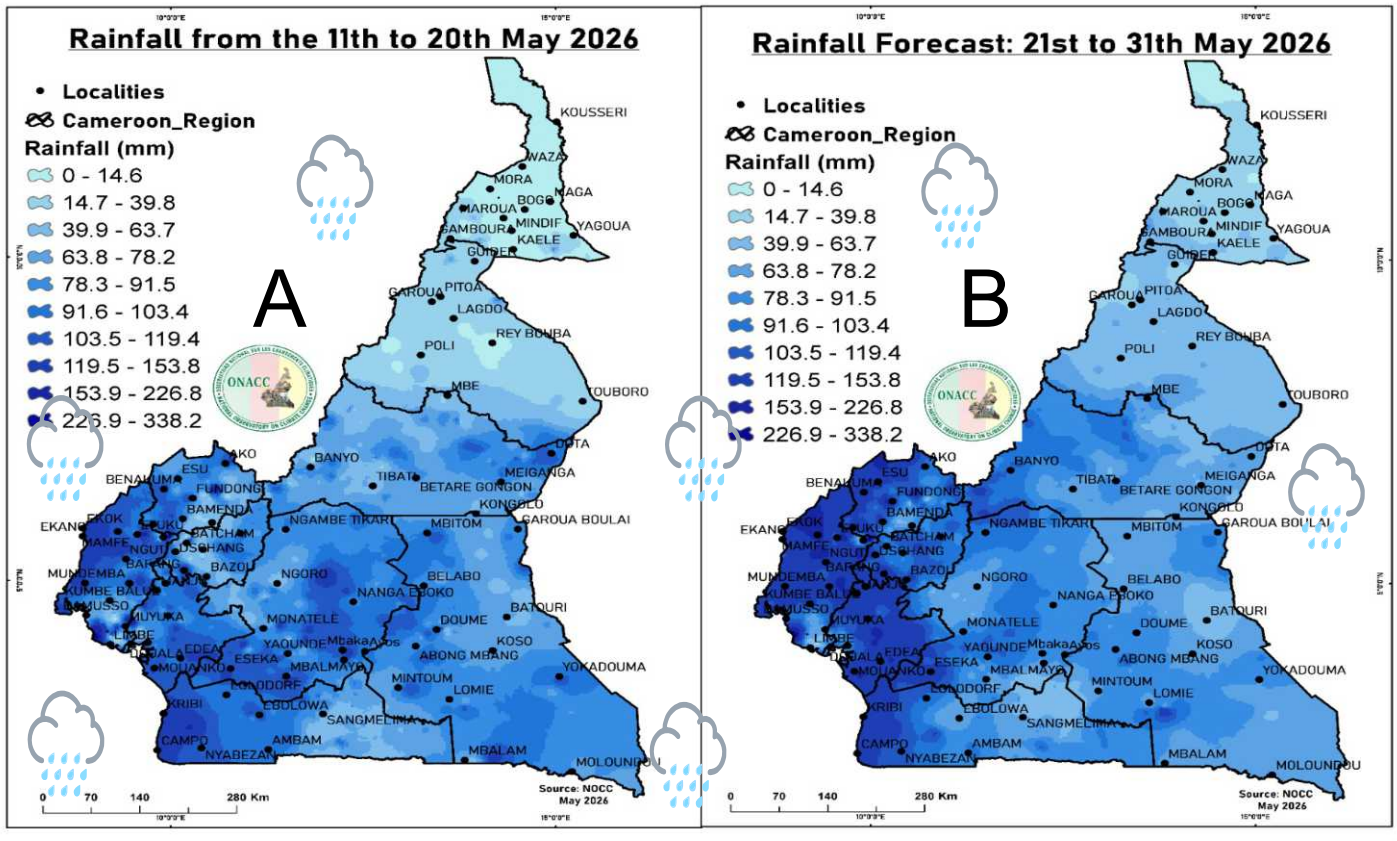

Figure 1: Variation in rainfall amounts of the current dekad (b) compared to those recorded during the dekad from May 11th to 20th, 2026 (a). **Source: NOCC, May 2026**

a) <u>In the Bimodal Rain Forest zone :</u> For the dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026, we expect:

- Rainfall amounts of varied intensity ranging between 39.5 and 91.5mm in Mbaka, Ayos, Eseka, Mbalmayo, Ngambe-Tikar, etc.; between 63.8 and 119.4mm in the localities of Nkoteng, Yaounde, Makenene, Ntui, Bafia, Monatele, Ngoro, Nanga-Eboko, Akonolinga, Mfou, etc., in the Centre Region;
- Rainfall amounts between 63.8 and 119.4mm in the localities of Doume, Mbitom, Garoua-Boulai, Betare-Oya, Batouri, Belabo, Mambele, Yokadouma, Lomie, Mbalam, Moloundou, Messamena, Bertoua, etc., in the East Region;
- Rainfall amounts between 119.5 and 226.8mm in the localities of Kribi, Nyabizan, Lolodorf and Campo; between 63.8 and 119.4mm in the localities of Sangmelima, Ambam, Kye-Ossi, Akom II, Ebolowa, etc., in the South Region.

b) <u>In the Western Highlands zone:</u> This dekad from May 21th to 30th, 2026 will be marked by:

- Rainfall amounts ranging between 63.8 to 226.8mm in most localities in the West Region, notably in Mbouda, Bazou, Bafou, Bafoussam, Dschang, Batcham, Batie, Foumban, etc.;
- Rainfall amounts ranging between 63.8 to 226.8mm in the localities of Bali, Kumbo, Widikum, Santa, Nkambe, Bambalang, Benakuma, Esu, Bamenda, Wum, etc., in the North West Region.

c) <u>In the Monomodal Rain Forest zone:</u> This dekad from May 21th to 20th, 2026 will be marked by:

- Rainfall amounts between 103.5 and 226.8mm in Tiko, Bamusso, Limbe, Nguti, Ekok, Ekang, Mundemba, etc., in the South West Region;
- Rainfall amounts between 103.5 and 226.8mm in Manoka, Yassa, Nkongsamba, Loum, Manjo, Yingui, Nyanon, Ndom, Ekombe, Dizangue, Edea, Yabassi, Pouma, Penja, Mouanko, Douala, Melong, Nkondjock, etc., in the Littoral Region.

2) For Temperatures

.a) For Maximum Temperature

Based on the historical average of the mean maximum temperatures recorded during this dekad over the period from 1979 to 2022, notably 36.5°C in the Far North Region; 36.9°C in the North Region; 34.2°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, we expect the following maximum temperatures for the dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026:

- Around the historical average (36.5°C) in the localities of Bogo Waza, Kaele, Gamboura, Mindif and Yagoua; below the historical average in Makary, Kousseri, Maroua, Mora and Mindif, in the Far North Region;
- Around the historical average (36.9°C) in the localities of Poli, Guider, Dembo, Garoua, Pitoa, Tchollire, Rey-Bouba and Touboro; below the historical average in the localities of Lagdo, in the North Region;
- Above the historical average (34.2°C) in the localities of Tibati, Mbakaou and Yimbere; around the historical average in the localities of Banyo and Kongolo; below the historical average in the localities of Tignere, Ngaoundere, Tibati, Meiganga, Dota and Mbe in the Adamawa Region;
- Above the historical average (31.8°C) in the localities of Bitoum, Yokadouma, Ngoyla, Mbalam, Moloundou, Belabo, Bertoua, Doume, Betare-Oya and Mbitom; around the historical average in the localities of Koso and Abong-Mbang; below the historical average in the localities of Garoua-Boulai, Lomie and Dimako, in the East Region;
- Above the historical average (31.7°C) in the localities of Mbandjock, Yoko, Mbalmayo, Bafia and Monatele; around the historical average in the localities of Ngoro, Obala, Yaounde, Eseka, Akonolinga and Nkoteng; Centre Region;
- Above the historical average (32.9°C) in the localities of Kribi, Zoetele, Campo, Ambam and Djoum; around the historical average in the localities of Ebolowa, Nyabizan, Sangmelima, Minkoumou and Akom II, South Region;
- Above the historical average (26.8°C) in the localities of Mamfe, Ekok, Mundemba, Kumbe Balue, Bamusso, Bakogo and Kumba; around the historical average in the locality of Etuku, South West Region;
- Above the historical average (26.9°C) in the localities of Munkep, Audu, Ako, Ndop, Kumbo and Nwa; around the historical average in the localities of Esu, Nkambe, Santa, Fundong and Wum; below the historical average in the locality of Benakuma, North West Region;
- Above the historical average (25.5°C) in the localities of Makam, Foumban, Tonga and Foumbot; around the historical average in the localities of Bazou and Dschang, in the West Region;
- Above the historical average (28.2°C) in the localities of Mouanko, Douala and Loum; around the historical average in the localities of Ndokama and Edea, Littoral Region.

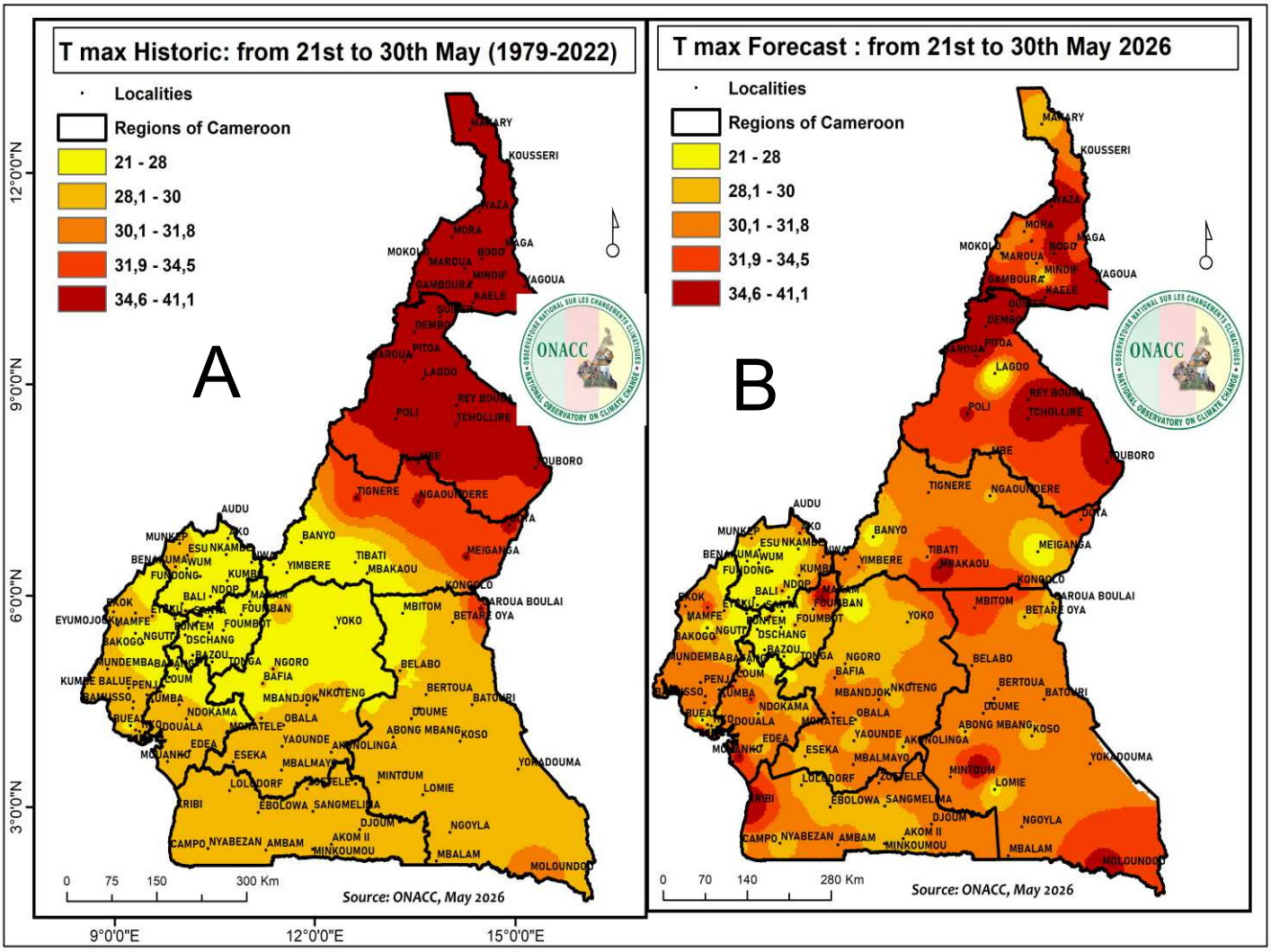

Figure 2: Variations in average maximum temperatures for the current dekad (b) compared to those recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022 (a) *Source: NOCC, May 2026*

Based on the difference between the mean maximum temperatures recorded during the dekad from 11th to 20th May 2026, for the dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026, we expect the following maximum temperatures:

- Around the average in most localities in the Far North and North regions (Sudano-Sahelian zone);
- Around the average in most localities in the Adamawa region (Guinea High Savannah zone);
- Around the average in most localities in the Centre, East and South regions (Bimodal Rain Forest zone);
- Around the average in most localities in the West and North West regions (Western Highlands zone);
- Around the average in most localities in the Littoral and South-West regions (Monomodal Rain Forest zone).

Alerts for maximum temperature

During this dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026, particular attention should be paid to areas with a high probability of increased maximum temperatures compared to the average recorded during the dekad from 11th to 20th May 2026. They include:

- Waza, Bogo, Yagoua, Gamboura and Kaele, Far North region;
- Guider, Dembo, Pitoa, Garoua, Tchollire, Touboro, Poli and Rey Bouba, North region;
- Kongolo, Mbakaou and Dota, Adamawa region;
- Mbitom and Moloundou, East region;
- Kribi, South region;
- Mamfe, South West region;
- Makam, West region;
- Mouanko, Littoral region.

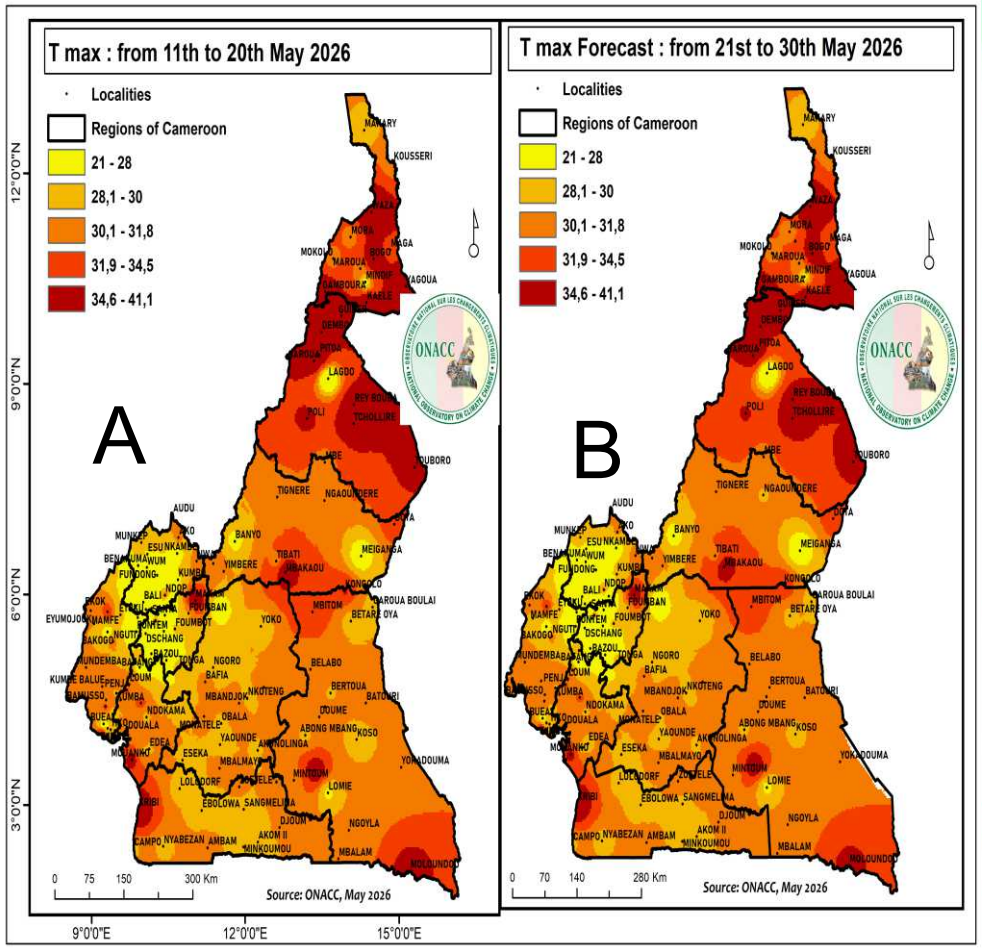

Figure 3: Variation in average maximum temperatures projected for the dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026 (b) compared to those recorded during the dekad from May 11th to 20th, 2026 (a) *Source: NOCC, May 2026*

b) Minimum Temperature

Based on the historical average of minimum temperatures recorded from 1979 to 2022, notably 24.2°C in the Far North Region; 24.7°C in the North Region; 19.5°C in the Adamawa Region; 22.1°C in the Centre Region; 22.5°C in the South Region; 22.5°C in the East Region; 17°C in the West Region; 17.2°C in the North West Region; 20.3°C in the South West Region and 22.3°C in the Littoral Region, for the dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026, we expect the following minimum temperatures:

- Below the historical mean in the localities of Makary, Kousseri, Maroua, Mokolo, Gamboura and Mindif; around the historical mean in the localities of Waza, Bogo, Kaele, Yagoua and Mora, in the Far North Region;
- Below the historical mean in most localities; around the historical mean in Guider, Pitoa, Garoua, Dembo, Rey Bouba and Tchollire, in the North Region;
- Below the historical mean in the localities of Ngaoundere, Tignere, Dota and Meiganga; around the historical mean in the localities of Banyo and Mbe; above the historical mean in the localities of Kongolo, Mbakaou, Yimbere and Tibati, Adamawa Region;
- Above the historical mean in most localities in the Centre, East and South Regions;
- Above the historical mean in most localities in the West and North West Regions;
- Above the historical mean in most localities in the Littoral and South West Regions.

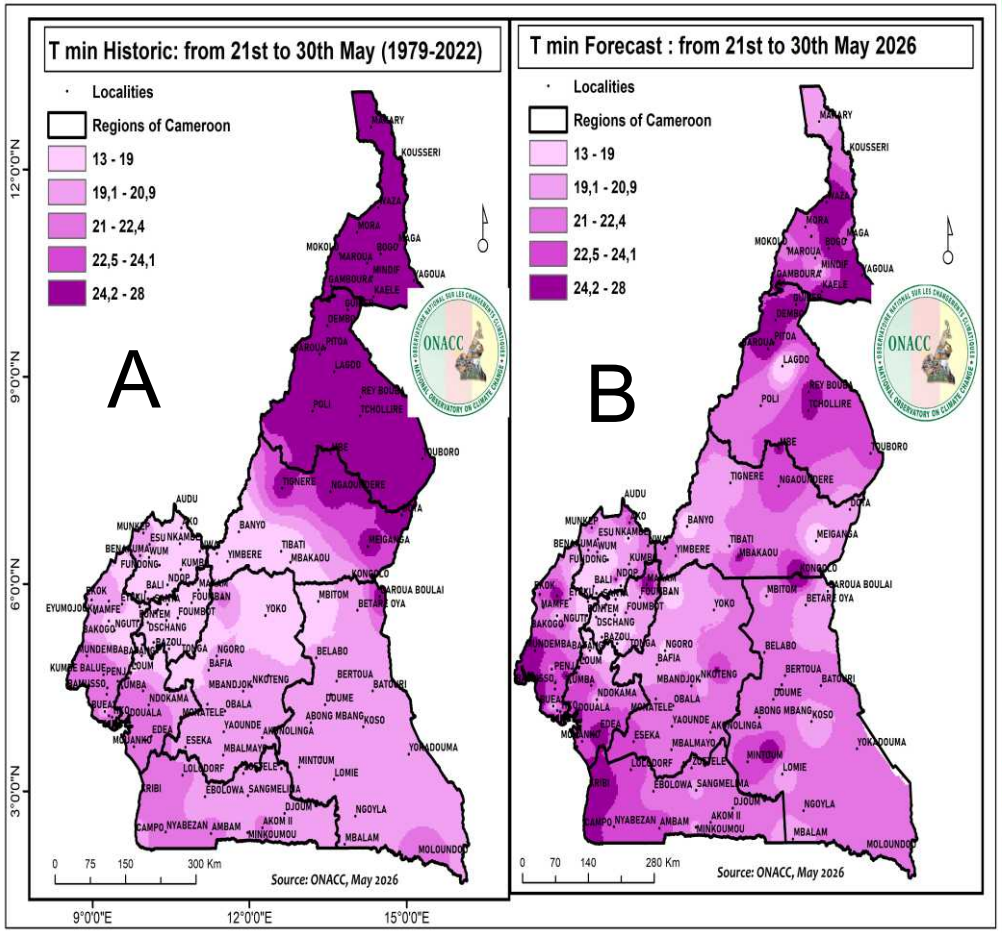

Figure 4: Variations in the average minimum temperatures forecast for the dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026 (b) compared to the historical averages recorded during the same period from 1979 to 2022 (a). Source: NOCC, May 2026

Based on the average minimum temperatures recorded during the dekad from 11th to 20th May 2026, for the dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026, we expect minimum temperatures

- Around the mean in most localities in the Far North and North Regions (Sudano-Sahelian zone);
- Around the mean in most localities in the Adamawa Region (Guinea High Savannah zone);
- Around the mean in most localities in the Centre, East and South Regions (Bimodal Rain Forest zone);
- Around the mean in most localities in the West and North West Regions (Western Highlands zone);
- Around the mean in most localities in the Littoral and South West Regions (Monomodal Rain Forest zone).

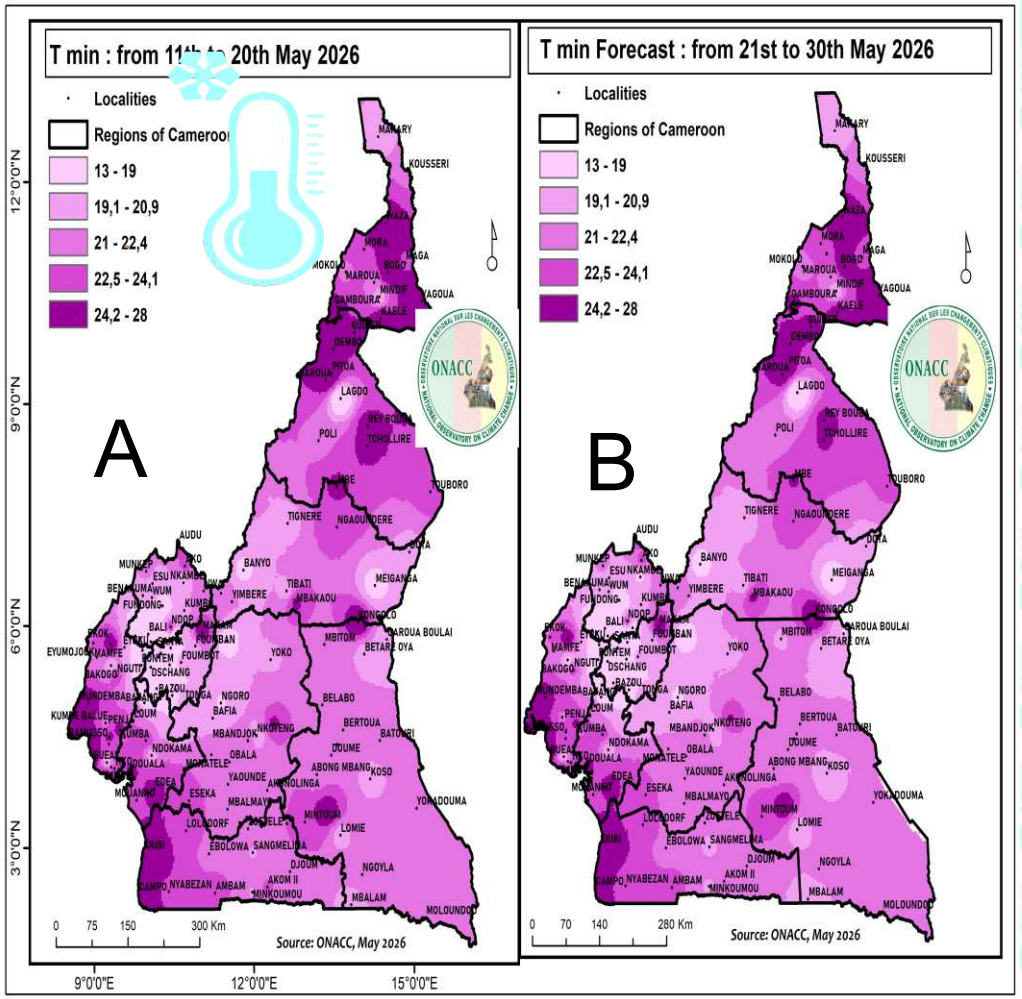

Figure 5: Variation in the minimum temperatures forecast for the dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026 (b), compared to those recorded during the dekad from May 11th to 20th, 2026 (a).
Source: NOCC, May 2026

Alerts for minimum temperatures

During this dekad from May 21st to 30th, 2026, particular attention should be paid to localities with a very high probability of experiencing a decrease in minimum temperature relative to their historical values for the same period from 1979 to 2022. They include:

- Makary, Maga, Bogo, Minawao, Kaele, Mindif, Yagoua and Kousseri, Far North Region;
- Garoua, Dembo, Rey Bouba, Tchollire, Lagdo and Pitoa, North Region;
- Mbe, Ngaoundere, Mbakaou and Kongolo, Adamawa Region;
- Nkoteng, Eseka, Akonolinga, Mbalmayo, Yaounde, Mbandjock and Obala, Centre Region;
- Makam, West Region;
- Ndop, Ako, Audu, North West Region;
- Kribi, Nyabizan, Ambam, Lolodorf and Campo, South Region;
- Bamusso, Limbe, Ekok, Mundemba, Bakogo and Idabato, South West Region;
- Dizangue, Edea, Mouanko and Douala, Littoral Region.

IV. Risks and potential impacts on socio-economic sectors

a) In the agriculture sector: A risk of recording cases of:

- Degradation and destruction of plantations (tomatoes, maize, pepper, palm groves, cocoa, banana, pawpaw, etc.), due to strong winds that could accompany the forecast rains, notably in the Adamawa, South, Centre, East, West, Littoral, and South West Regions;
- Lodging in orchards (African plum, orange and mango trees, etc.), due to heavy rains accompanied by voilent winds, notably in the Adamawa, South, Centre, East, West, Littoral and South West Regions;

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

- cases of respiratory diseases due to dust particles increasingly present in the air in the in the Sudano-Sahelian zone;
- a proliferation of malaria-vectoring mosquitoes due to the stabilization of larval colonies in the southern part of the country;
- cases of discomfort due to thermal discomfort linked to night-time heat in the Sudano-Sahelian zone, especially among elderly people, pregnant women, and people suffering from general pathologies (diabetes, hypertension, etc.);
- Risk of recording cases of waterborne diseases (cholera, etc.) linked to the poor quality of runoff water following the rains that may be recorded in the Sudano-Sahelian zone.

V. Risks and potential impacts on socio-economic sectors

c) In the environment and biodiversity sector: A high risk of registering:

- an increase in heat waves in certain localities in the Sudano-Sahelian zone due to an increase in maximum temperatures;
- heatwaves resulting from the high temperatures that could be recorded in the Sudano-Sahelian zone;
- cases of floods in the Bimodal rain forest (Yaounde and Kribi), Monomodal rain forest (Manjo, Douala, Loum, Yabassi, Limbe, Bokwa, Ikassa, Iloani, Mamfe and Menji), and in the Western Highlands (Bafang, Foumban, Kekem, Dschang, Bamenda, Batibo, Nkor and Munkep) zones, due to heavy rainfall that might be recorded;
- landslides in the South West region (Wabane, Baranka, Bichati, Azi, Menji), due to heavy rainfall that might be recorded, combined with the rugged terrain;
- cases of morning fog in agglomerations and hillsides in the Bimodal rain forest, Monomodal rain forest, the Western Highlands, and the Guinea High Savannah zones;
- the degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity as a result of high temperatures in the Sudano-Sahelian zone;
- animals straying outside parks and reserves in the Sudano-Sahelian zone due to the scarcity and degradation of water resources and pasture;
- hailstorms in some areas of the West and North West regions, due to strong convection and atmospheric instability;
- cases of strong winds in the Adamawa, South West, Littoral and North West regions, due to strong convection and atmospheric instability;

d) In the water and energy sector: A high risk of registering:

- a scarcity of water resources for socio-economic uses in many localities of the Sudano-Sahelian zone;
- a decrease in the flow rate of watercourses, notably, the Logone, Lake Maga, etc., due to the scarcity of rainfall, which has affected agropastoral activities in the Sudano-Sahelian zone;
- cases of load shedding caused by electricity poles falling as a result of heavy rain accompanied by strong winds and lightning in certain urban areas in Cameroon (Yaounde, Kribi, Douala, Bamenda, Buea, Bertoua, Ebolowa, Bafoussam, Ngaoundere, Garoua, etc.).
- an increase in turbidity at drinking water abstraction points, due to heavy rain forecasted for the far south of the country and the Guinea High Savannah zone.

e) In the livestock sector:

A high risk of registering:

- cases of loss of animals (poultry, livestock, etc.) in the Sudano-Sahelian zone due to marked contrasts (thermal deviation) between daytime and night-time temperatures;

- cases of epizootics (tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease, etc.), in the Sudano-Sahelian and Guinea High Savannah zones, due to thermal discomfort.

F) In the urban sector:

- the development of heat islands in large urban areas (Maroua, Garoua, Douala, etc.) due to uncomfortable temperatures;

- floods due to heavy rainfall, the urbanization of neighbourhoods and the obstruction of drainage channels in some localities (Yaounde, Kribi, Douala, Manjo, Kekem, Foumban, Santchou, Oku, Ndop, Limbe, etc.).

g) In the defence and security

Risk of agro-pastoral conflicts in the Sudano-Sahelian due to the increasing scarcity of water and grazing resources.

ALERTS !!!

Risk	Region	Locality to be likely affected	Most probable days	Key determinant
Extreme heat events 	Far North	Across the Logone et Chari Division, and most particularly in the localities of Blangoua, Darak, Goulfey, Kala Kafra, Makary, Moulouang, Zina, Hile-halifa, Mada, Fotokol, Kousseri, Logone Birni	24-31	Maximum temperatures, reaching 41.4oC in some parts of the Region
Thunderstorms and Lightning 	North, Far-North, Adamawa, West, Northwest, & East	Across six Regions	21-23& 25-28	Intense rising warm air, coming in contact with moist air conditions at higher heights
Hailstorms	East, West, Northwest	Bui, Mezam, Donga-mantung, Momo, Haut-plateau, Nde,Mifi, Menoua, Bamboutos	21-31	Intense rising warm air reaching great heights
Violent winds 	North & Far-North	Across the North and Far-North and dominant in the east and northern parts of the Regions	21& 24-29	High convection, thunderstorms and localised relief factors.
Landslide 	Southwest	Wabane, Baranka, Bichati, Azi, Menji	21-31	Successive days of prolonged and heavy rainfall events, associated with steep slope gradient
Flooding 	Littoral	Manjo, Douala II, III, IV&V, Yabassi, Loum	24-29	Occasional and successive heavy rainfall events, associated with drainage challenges
	Centre	Yaounde (Nkolbisson, Central town,Nkolmesseng,Mballa 3eme,Elig-Edzoa)	21-23& 26-30	
	North	Tchollire, Tcheboa,Mbang,	21-22	
	South	Kribi	21-24& 27-30	
	Northwest	Batibo, Mankon, Nkor, Bamenda, Munkep	21-23& 25-29	
	West	Bafang, Kekem	21-23& 30-31	
		Foumban, Foumbot, Dschang	26-30	
	Southwest	Limbe, Bokwa, Ikassa, Menji, Iloani, Mamfe,	21& 25-30	

VI. Key Messages

Message 1: A risk of recording the development of heat islands in certain agglomerations (Maroua, Garoua, Douala, etc.), due to uncomfortable temperature conditions.

Message 2: A scarcity of water resources for socio-economic uses in many localities of the Sudano-Sahelian zone;

Message 3: Cases of loss of animals (poultry, livestock, etc.), due to heat stress in the Sudano-Sahelian.zone and the Guinea High Savannah zone due to marked contrasts (thermal deviation) between daytime and night-time temperatures;

Message 4 : Risk of agro-pastoral conflicts in the Sudano-Sahelian and Guinea High Savannah zones (northern part) due to the increasing scarcity of water and grazing resources.

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VII. Some Recommendations

In the health sector:

- Ensure that hygiene rules are followed for water and food consumption (washing hands and food items before consumption);
- Recommend wearing a scarf to prevent inhaling dust particles in the air;
- Drink enough water to reduce the risk of dehydration.

In the livestock sector: We strongly recommend that people:

- Aerate farms to alleviate thermal discomfort;
- Contact zootechnical services for local monitoring of livestock, poultry, etc., during this period to minimize losses.

In the Urban sector:

- Avoid sheltering under trees and bridges during the rainy season;
- Unplug electrical appliances during the rainy season;
- Dress lightly during the day to reduce thermal discomfort;
- Ensure that homes are well aired and ventilated to cope with the heat.
- Residents of the Sudano-Sahelian zone should avoid the vicinity of the Seasonal watercourses.

In the agriculture sector:

- Consult the agricultural calendars for the Guinea High Savannah zone, and the first campaign in the far south of the country (South, Centre, East, West, North West, Littoral and South West regions) for sowing onset dates and to plan agricultural activities. The calendar is available on our digital platform (www.onacc.cm);
- Continue with sowing in the far south of the country, notably in Banyo, Banki, Sambolabbo, Ngaoundere, Metet, Tignere, etc., in the Guinea High Savannah zone.