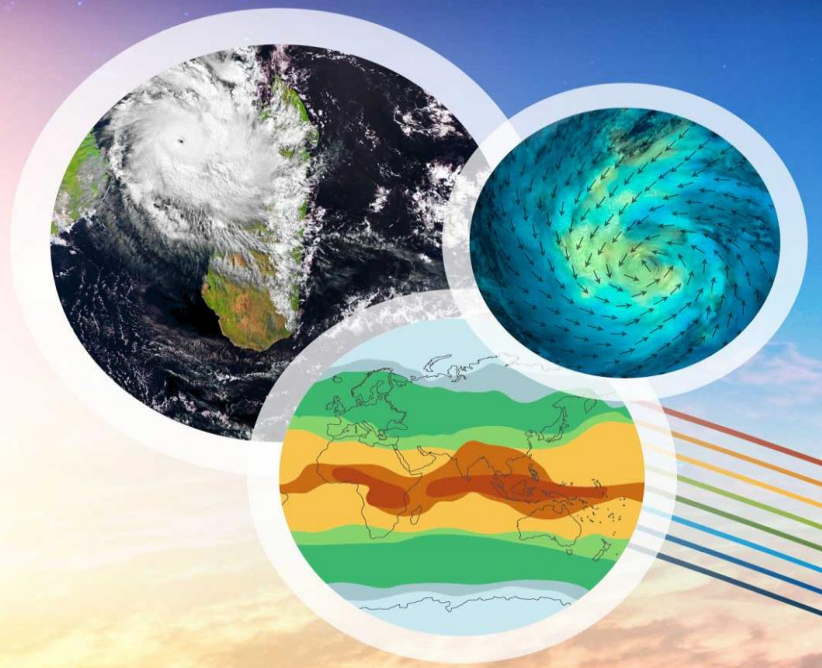
INTRA-ACP CLIMATE SERVICES AND RELATED APPLICATIONS PROGRAMME

African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)

Continental Multi-Hazard & Advisory Bulletin



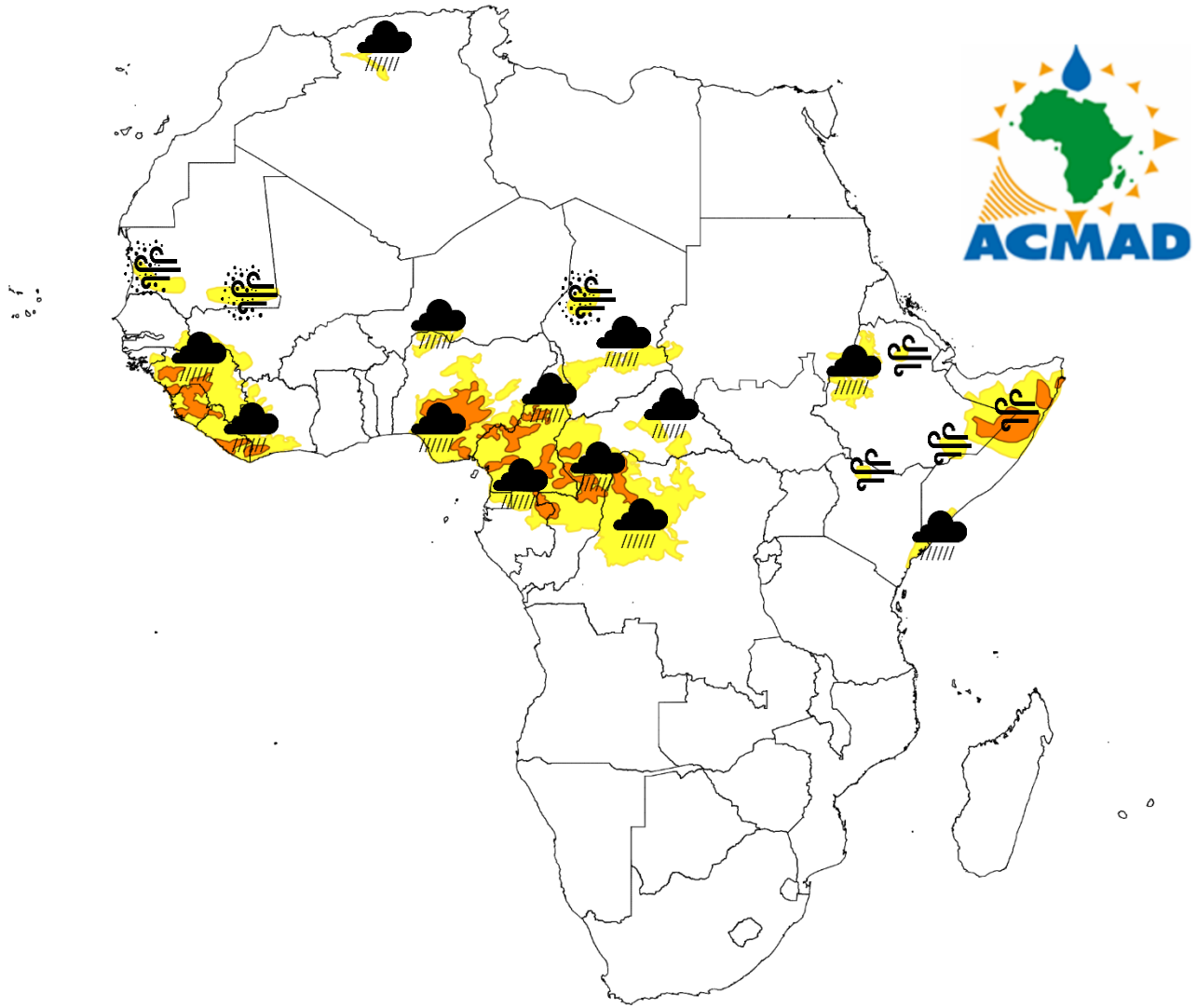
Issued on: June 15th, 2026

Validity period: June 16th to 20th, 2026

MULTI-HAZARD OUTLOOK

Validity: 2026-06-16

issued on 2026-06-15

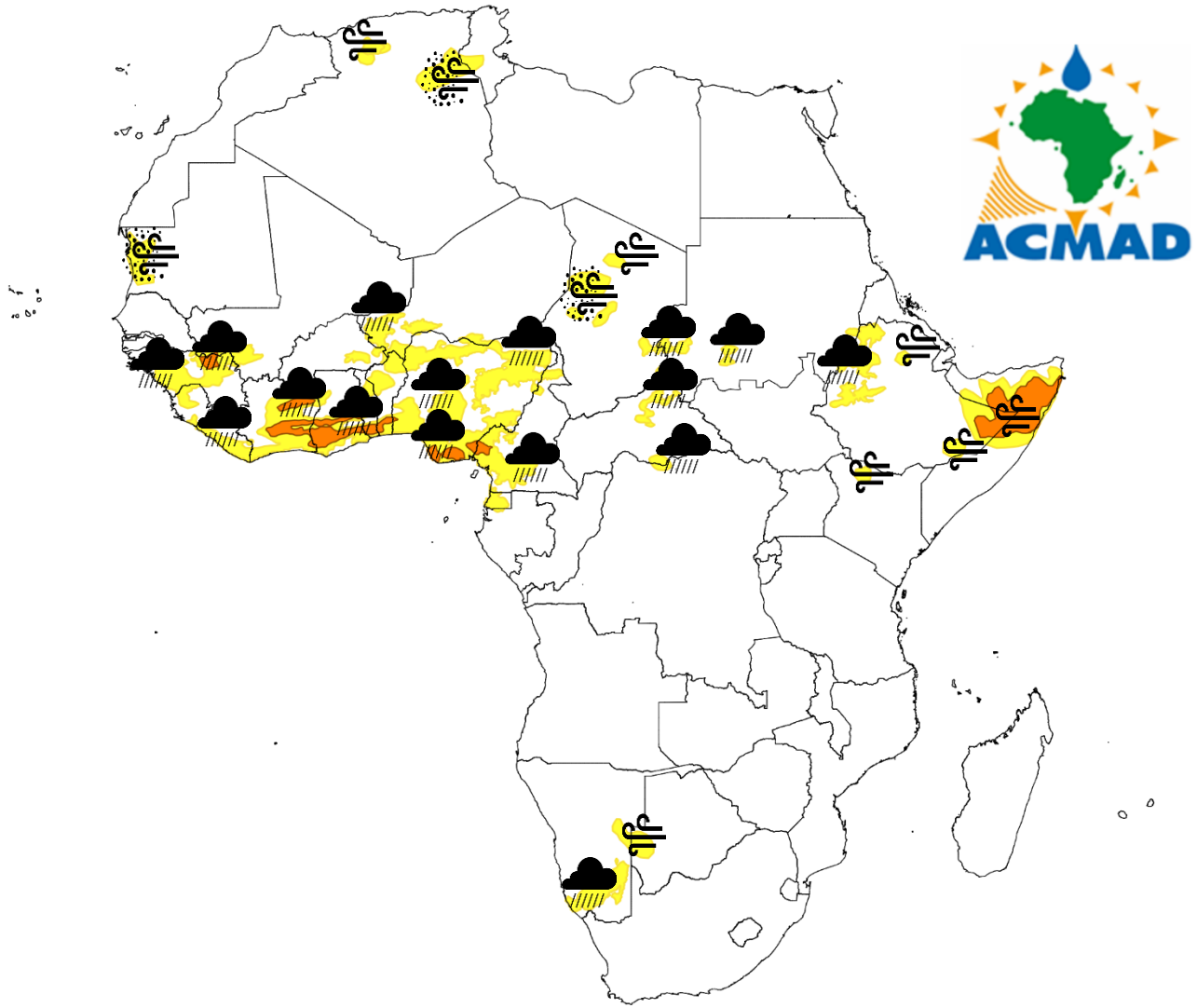


Rain	Wind	Dust	Meningitis
Very heavy >100mm	Very strong >80kmh^{-1}	Very heavy >1000µg m^{-3}	Very likely
Heavy 50-100mm	Strong >65kmh^{-1}	Heavy >600µg m^{-3}	Likely
Moderate 10 - 49mm	Moderate >50kmh^{-1}	Moderate >400µg m^{-3}	Less likely
Light 1 - 10mm	Light <50kmh^{-1}	Light <200µg m^{-3}	

MULTI-HAZARD OUTLOOK

Validity: 2026-06-17

issued on 2026-06-15



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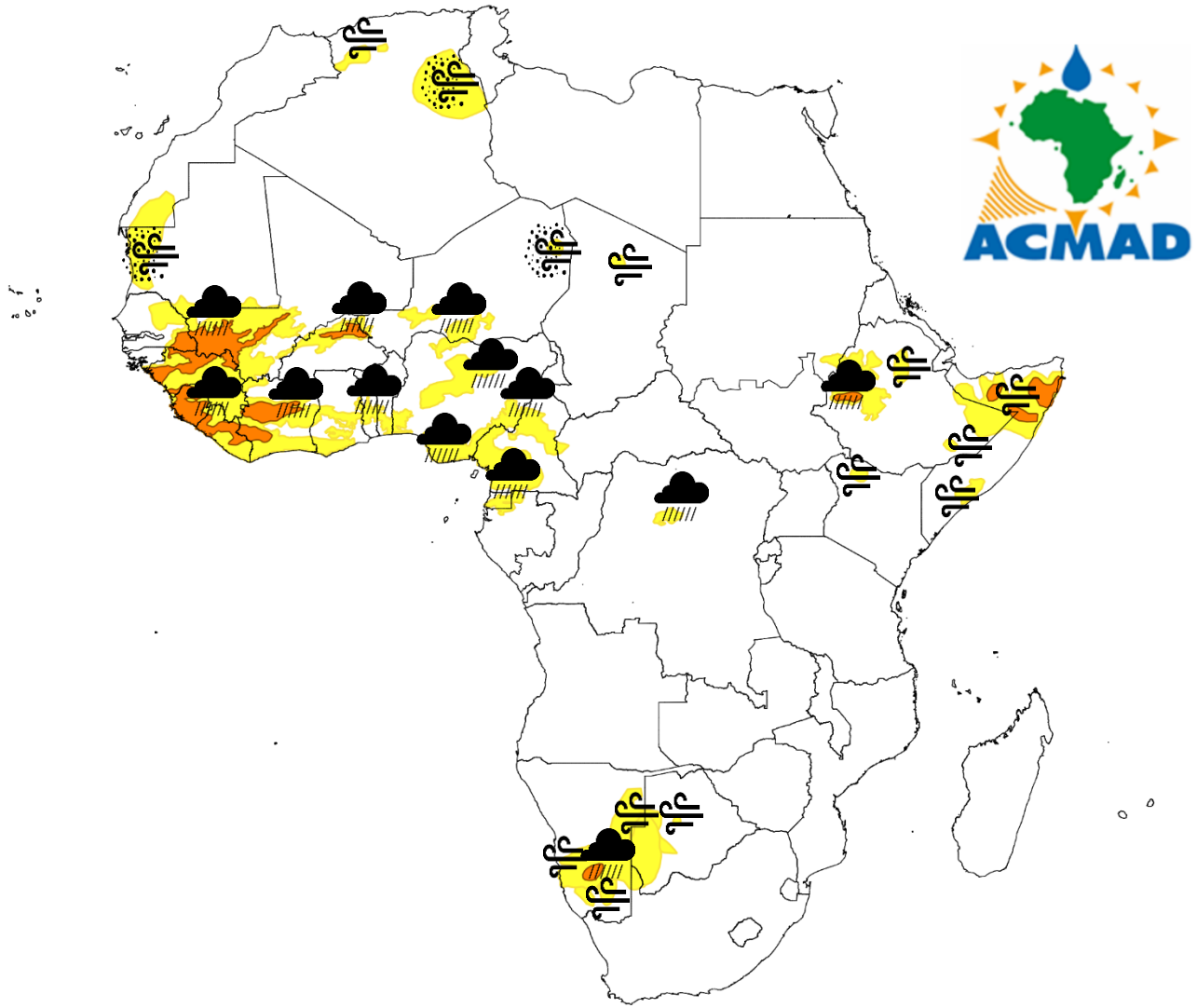


MULTI-HAZARD OUTLOOK

Validity: 2026-06-18

issued on 2026-06-15

Rain	Wind	Dust	Meningitis
Very heavy >100mm	Very strong >80kmh^{-1}	Very heavy >1000µg m^{-3}	Very likely
Heavy 50-100mm	Strong >65kmh^{-1}	Heavy >600µg m^{-3}	Likely
Moderate 10 - 49mm	Moderate >50kmh^{-1}	Moderate >400µg m^{-3}	Less likely
Light 1 - 10mm	Light <50kmh^{-1}	Light <200µg m^{-3}	

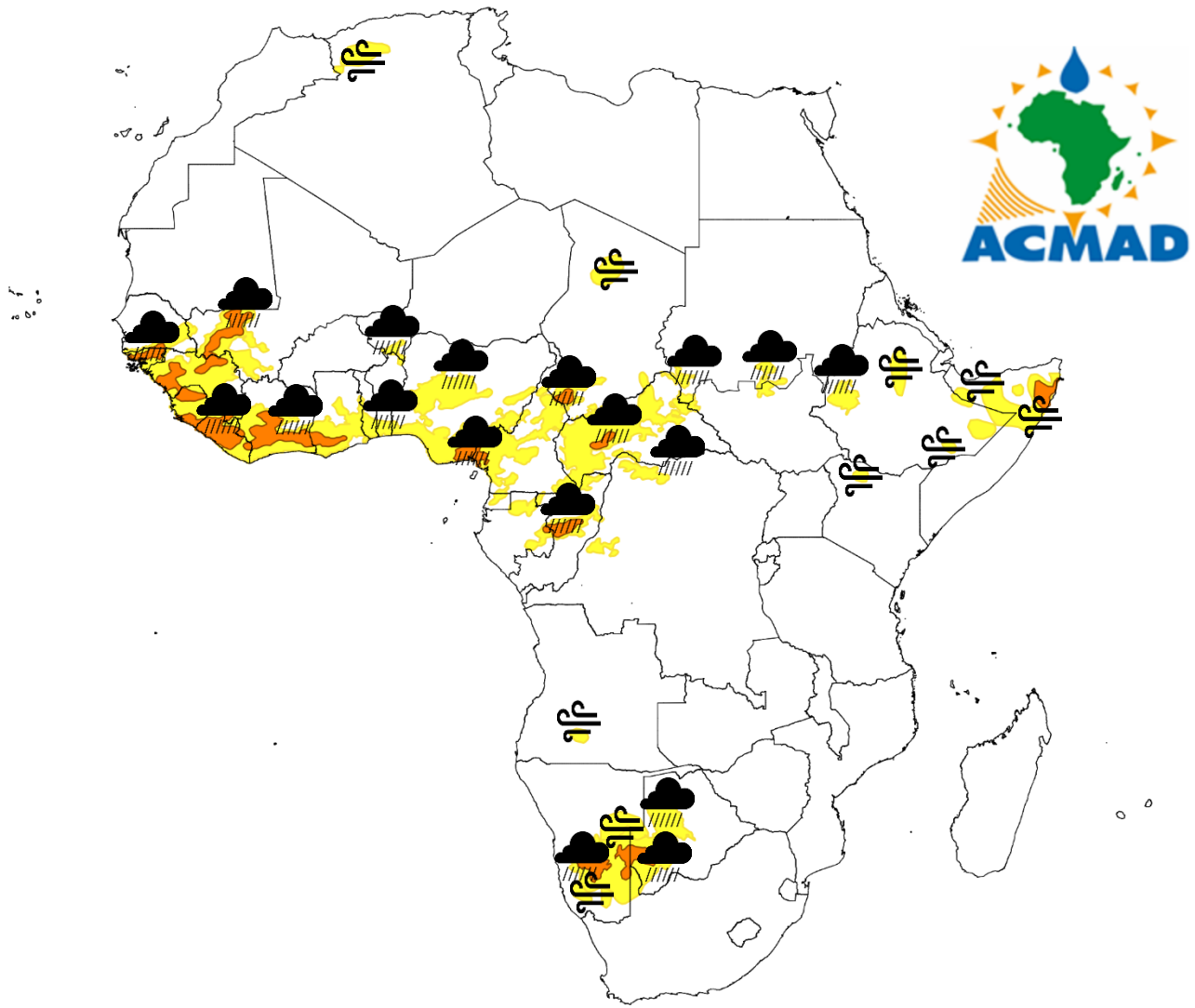
Disclaimer:

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

MULTI-HAZARD OUTLOOK

Validity: 2026-06-19

issued on 2026-06-15



Rain	Wind	Dust	Meningitis
Very heavy >100mm	Very strong >80kmh^{-1}	Very heavy >1000µg m^{-3}	Very likely
Heavy 50-100mm	Strong >65kmh^{-1}	Heavy >600µg m^{-3}	Likely
Moderate 10 - 49mm	Moderate >50kmh^{-1}	Moderate >400µg m^{-3}	Less likely
Light 1 - 10mm	Light <50kmh^{-1}	Light <200µg m^{-3}	

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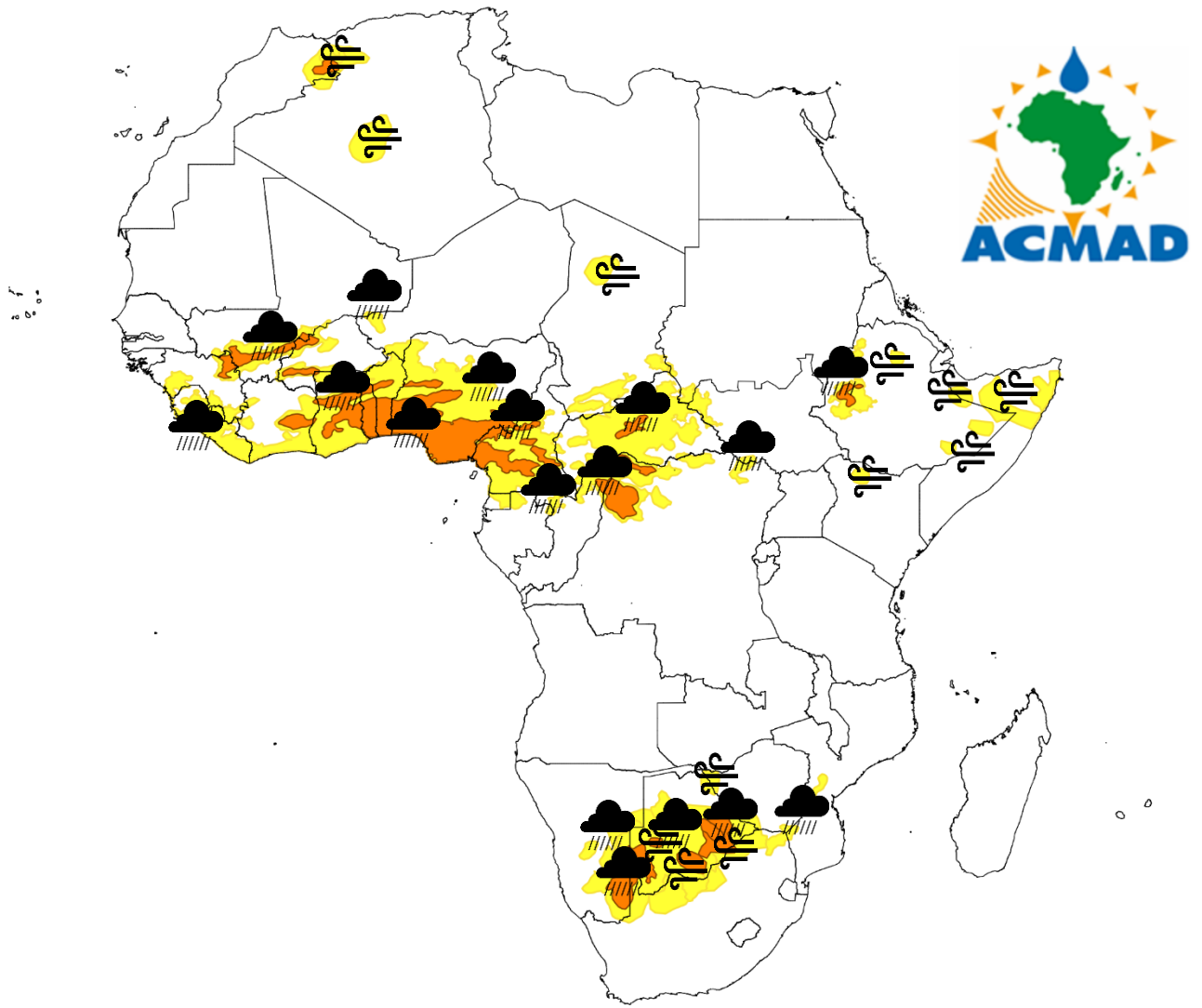
MULTI-HAZARD OUTLOOK

Validity: 2026-06-20

issued on 2026-06-15



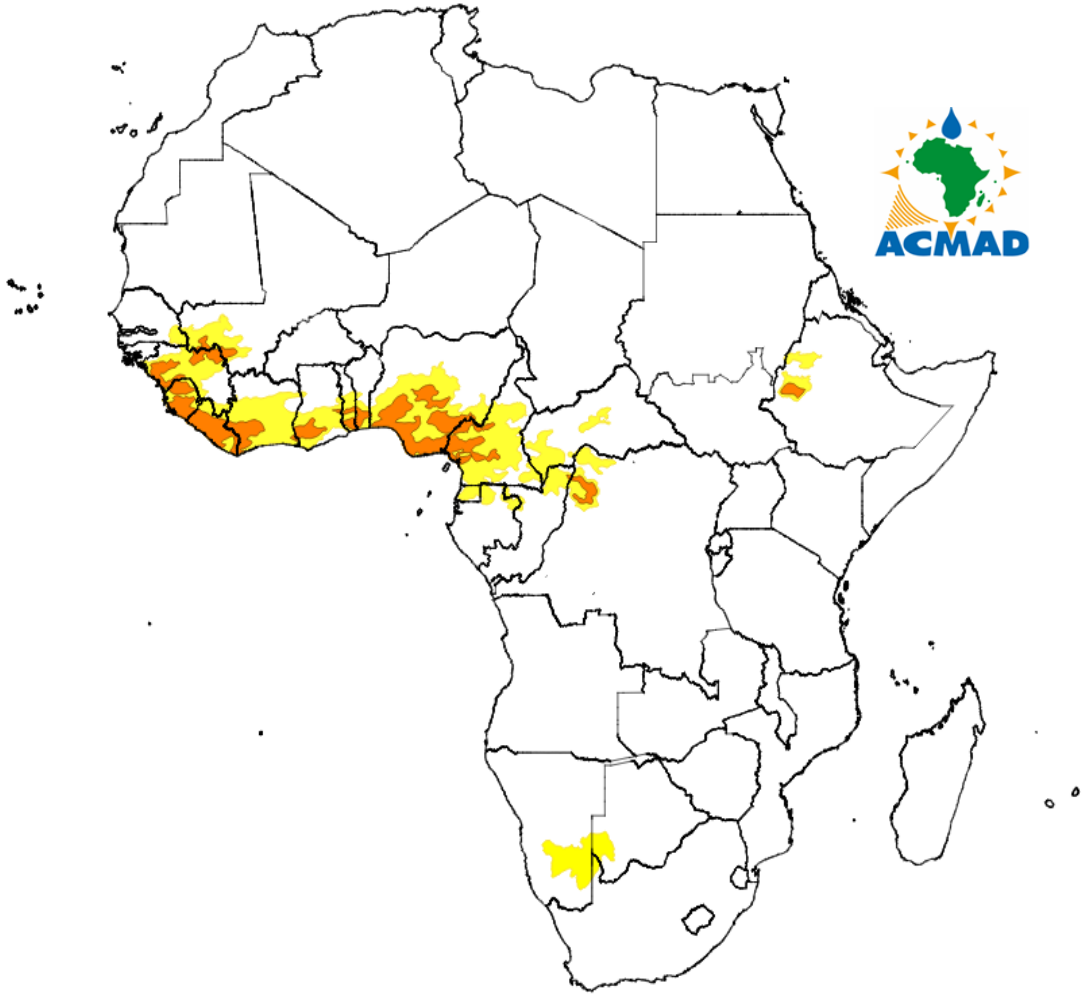
Rain	Wind	Dust	Meningitis
Very heavy >100mm	Very strong >80kmh^{-1}	Very heavy >1000µg m^{-3}	Very likely
Heavy 50-100mm	Strong >65kmh^{-1}	Heavy >600µg m^{-3}	Likely
Moderate 10 - 49mm	Moderate >50kmh^{-1}	Moderate >400µg m^{-3}	Less likely
Light 1 - 10mm	Light <50kmh^{-1}	Light <200µg m^{-3}	

VIGILANCE MAP AND POLICY BRIEF FOR HEAVY RAINFALL AND STRONG WINDS

Valid From June 16 to 20, 2026

Issued on June 15, 2026

HIGHLIGHT: Heavy rainfall is expected in Mali, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, D.R.C., and Ethiopia.



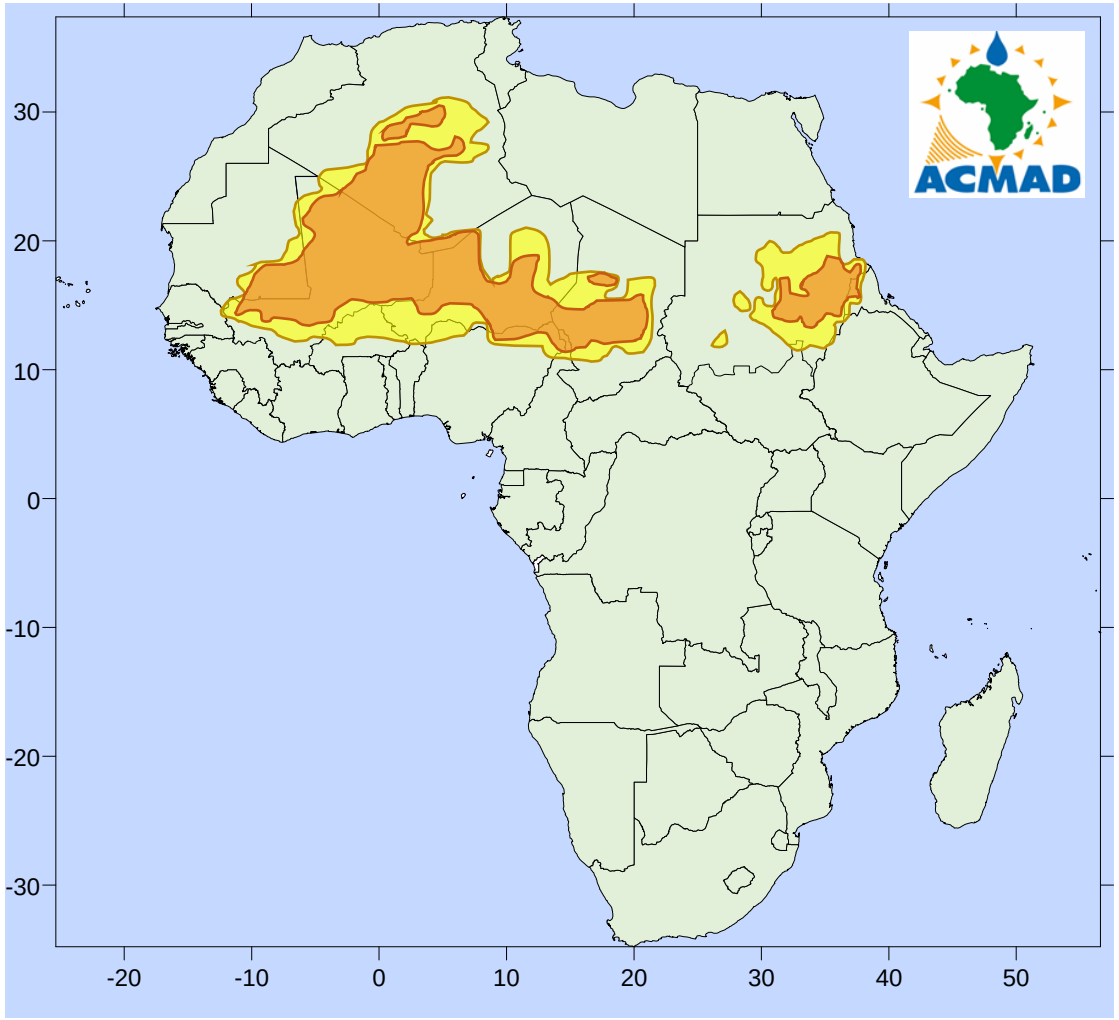
	Phenomenon	Hazard	Potentials Impacts	DRM Measures / Advices
	In next 5 days accumulated rainfall (50-100mm) is likely,	Moderate rainfall, flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides, soil erosion and lightning likely	Displacements of people due to floods, outbreak of water borne diseases, damage of infrastructures (roads, bridges, …)	DRM authorities to keep informed about the development of the meteorological situation and raise awareness, taking action is more likely, the situation needs to be monitored closely with NHMSs
	In next 5 days accumulated rainfall (100 – 150mm) is very likely,	Heavy rainfall, flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides, soil erosion and lightning, strong winds,	Displacements of people due to floods, outbreak of water borne diseases, damage of infrastructures (roads, bridges, …)	Update Flood contingency plans, Improve water management in reservoirs and dams, DRM authorities be ready to take adequate actions, DRM to be continuously in touch with NHMSs to be informed of the detailed expected meteorological conditions.
	In next 5 days accumulated rainfall (>150mm) is very likely,	Extreme heavy precipitation, flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides, soil erosion and lightning, strong winds, severe thunderstorms	Loss of lives, Injuries, Displacements of people due to floods, outbreak of water borne diseases, damage of infrastructures (roads, bridges, …)	Civil Protection service and DRM authorities to activate contingency plan for disaster preparedness and emergency response (awareness, assistance to victims, search & rescue operations), and be in close touch with NHMS for further accuracy at the national level.

VIGILANCE MAP AND POLICY BRIEF FOR HEAT WAVE

Valid From June 16 to 20, 2026

Issued on June 15, 2026

HIGHLIGHT: Moderate heat wave is expected in Mauritania, Algeria, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Sudan, and Eritrea.



	Phenomenon	Hazard	Potentials Impacts	DRM Measures / Advices
	In next 5 days apparent temperature >40ºC to 44ºC are expected for two days	Heat wave Conditions persists on 2days	Moderate temperature heat is tolerable for general public but moderate health concern for vulnerable people(people chronic diseases, infants and elderly)	Civil Protection Services to monitor closely the heat wave situation with NHMSs.
	apparent temperature 40ºC to 44ºC are expected for more than 2 days	Moderate heat wave conditions are likely to persist for 3days ore more with varied severity	High temperature Increased likelihood of heat illness symptoms in people who are either exposed to sun for a prolonged period or doing heavy work High health concern for vulnerable people	Civil Protection services to take adaptive and preventive measures to the heat wave situation with NHMSs.
	Apparent temperatures >45ºC are expected for more than 2 days	Severe heat wave is very likely to persist for more than 2 days,	Very high likelihood of developing heat illness and heat stroke in all ages	Civil Protection services to take adaptive and preventive measures to the strong heat wave situation with NHMSs.

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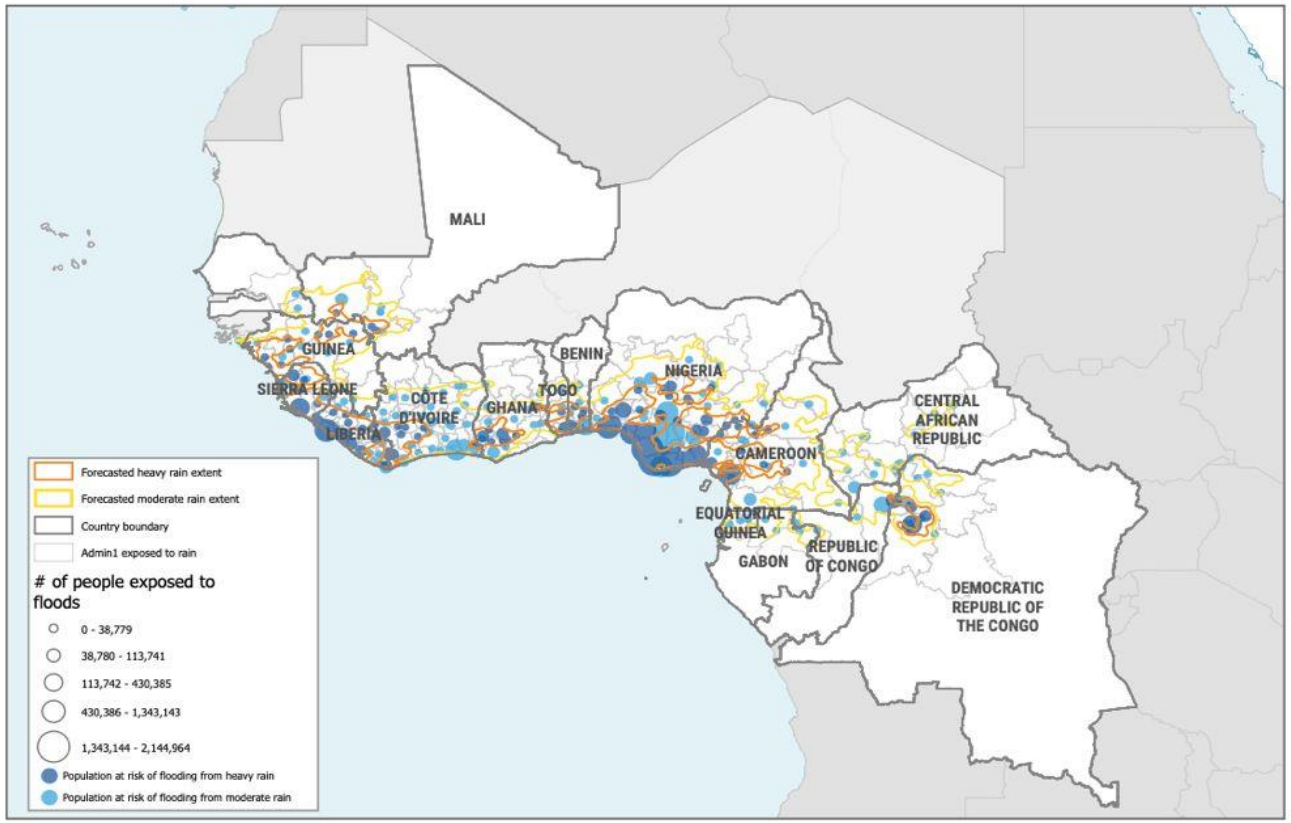
West and Central Africa
Flooding Outlook 16 - 20 June 2026

KEY FIGURES: Heavy rain | Moderate rain

6.7M / 2.5M	271K / 187K	1.3K / 1.5K	212 / 116	521 / 329	4 / 6	1.6K / 0.8K	1.5K / 1.9K	29K / 46K
People exposed	Buildings exposed	Bridges exposed	Schools exposed	Health facilities exposed	Airports exposed	Localities exposed	Roads exposed *(Kms)*	Croplands exposed *(ha)*

People exposed by country and intensity

Country	Heavy rain	Moderate rain	Total
Benin	43,397	155,230	198,627
Cameroon	438,313	62,613	500,926
Central African Republic		85,858	85,858
Côte d'Ivoire	33,805	364,935	398,740
Democratic Republic of the Congo	98,811	134,198	233,009
Equatorial Guinea		3,712	3,712
Gabon		3,838	3,838
Ghana	51,389	82,144	133,533
Guinea	17,578	30,162	47,740
Guinea Bissau		90	90
Liberia	529,944	49,331	579,275
Mali	2,169	42,327	44,496
Nigeria	5,361,572	1,309,523	6,671,095
Republic of Congo	30,249	138,415	168,664
Senegal		4,520	4,520
Sierra Leone	78,282	43,494	121,776
Togo	11,364	3,175	14,539
Total	**6,696,873**	**2,513,565**	**9,210,438**



Creation date: 15 June 2026 **Sources**: Rainfall data (ACMAD), Flood-prone area and population data (GloFas), Cropland areas (ESRI), Buidings, Airports, Bridges, Roads, Localities (OSM), Health facilities (WHO's malaria programme), **Feedback:** ocharowca@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

West and Central Africa
Flooding Outlook 16 - 20 June 2026

Updates

In the next five days, heavy rainfall generated by deep convective clouds is expected over Benin, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

- **Moderate rainfall (50-100mm):** is very likely in Cameroon (central, and southern), Central Africa Republic (western), Congo (northern), Côte d'Ivoire (northern, and southern), Democratic Republic of the Congo (northwestern), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea (northern), Mali (southern), and Nigeria (central).

- **Heavy rainfall (100-150mm):** is very likely in Benin (southern), Cameroon (southwestern), Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (northwestern), Ghana, Mali, and Nigeria (southern and eastern).

Explanation of concepts

Moderate rainfall

refers to a 5-day cumulative precipitation in the range of 50mm to 100mm

Moderate rainfall can cause floods in urban areas with poor infrastructure, or localities with saturated soil. Moderate rainfall can benefit agriculture and water supply.

Associated Hazards: Flash floods, riverine flooding, landslides and likely soil erosion.

Heavy rainfall

refers to a 5-day cumulative rainfall in range of 100mm to 150mm

Heavy rainfall can lead to flooding, landslides, agricultural damage, infrastructure failure, displacement, and public health crises.

Associated Hazards: Flash floods, riverine flooding, landslides, soil erosion, lightning and strong winds.

Extreme rainfall

refers to very intense or prolonged precipitation with 5-day cumulative precipitation exceeding 150mm

Extreme rainfall can trigger multidimensional disasters, with impacts spanning from flash floods and landslides to economic losses, infrastructure collapse, and public health emergencies.

Associated Hazards: Flash riverine flooding, landslides, soil erosion lightning, strong winds and thunderstorms.

Creation date: 15 June 2026 **Sources:** Rainfall data (ACMAD), Flood-prone area and population data (GloFas), Cropland areas (ESRI), Buidings, Airports, Bridges, Roads, Localities (OSM), Health facilities (WHO's malaria programme),
Feedback: ocharowca@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

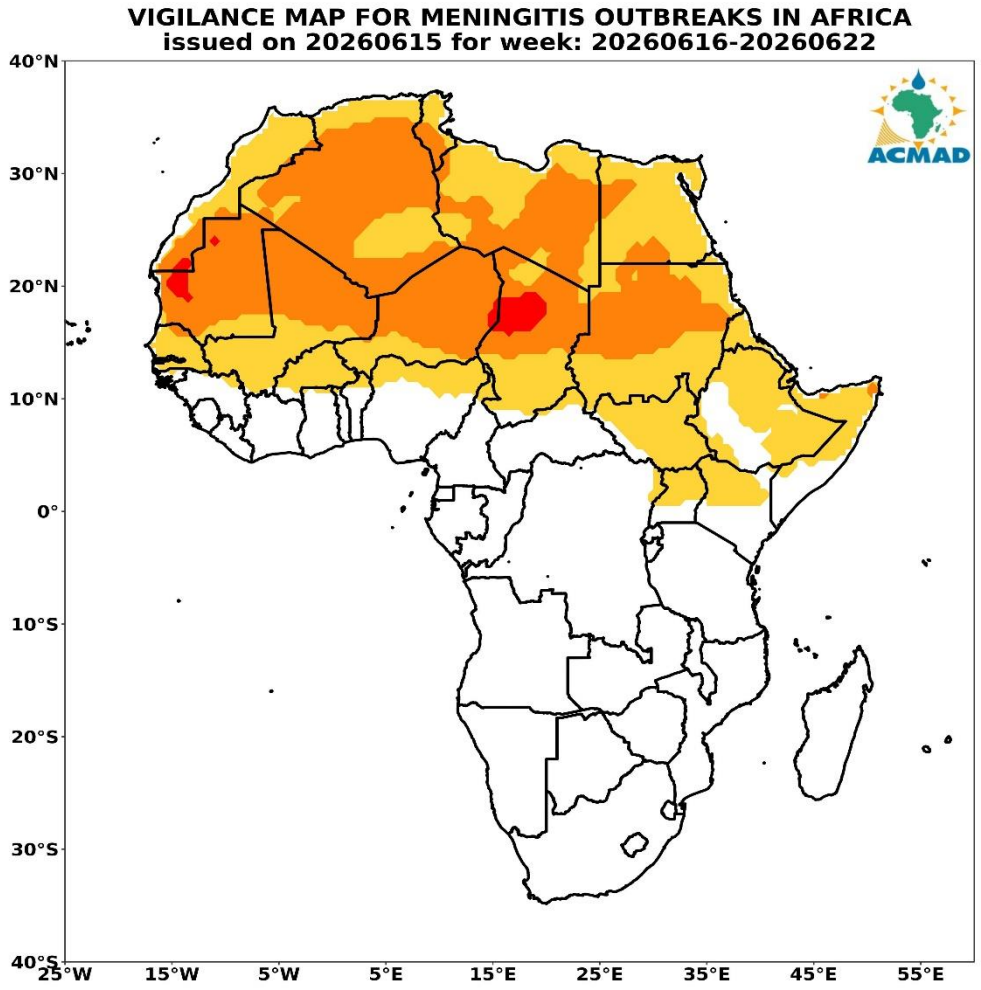
VIGILANCE MAP AND POLICY BRIEF FOR MENINGITIS OUBREAK

Valid From June 16 to 22, 2026

Issued on June 15, 2026

HIGHLIGHT: Emergence of Meningitis cases is very likely and epidemics status possible in Western Sahara, Niger, and Chad

Emergence of Meningitis cases is likely in Senegal, Algeria, Mali, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and Sudan.



	Phenomenon	Hazard	Potentials Impacts	Advisory / Measures
	- Dust concentration below 150µg/m3 - Relative humidity above 40% - Temperature below 27°C	Emergence of Meningitis cases not likely	Potential pressure on the health system	Routine surveillance systems at regional and national levels
	- Dust concentration between 150 to 400µg/m^3 - Relative humidity between 20 & 40% - Temperature above 27°C	Emergence of Meningitis cases very likely	Loss of life, high potential pressure on the health system	Activation of surveillance systems at regional and national levels
	- Dust Concentration at least 400µg/m^3 and above - Relative humidity less than 20% - Temperature above 30°C	Emergence of Meningitis cases very likely and epidemic status possible	Loss of life, increased pressure on the health system	Strengthen and increase meningitis surveillance systems at both regional and national levels

Contributors

Name	Function	Date
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Versions

Version	Date	By	Descriptions
V0	15-06-2026	WWFD forecasters	First draft for « Briefing », with all forecaster's contributions
Last	15-06-2026	Dr. Pierre Kamsu	Final Review

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INTRA-ACP CLIMATE SERVICES AND RELATED APPLICATIONS PROGRAMME

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