

African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)

Continental Multi-Hazard & Advisory Bulletin



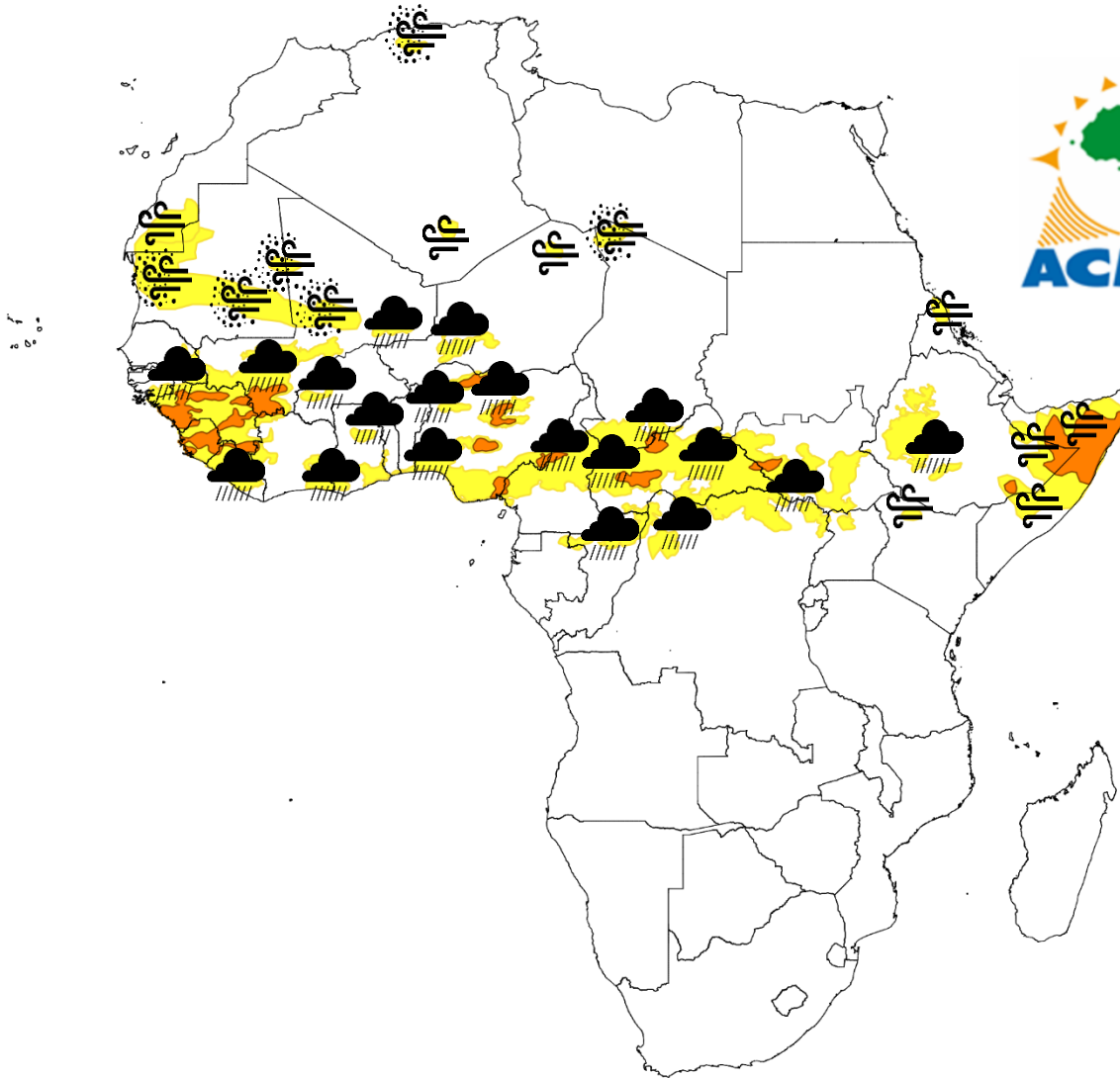
Issued on: June 29th, 2026

Validity period: June 30th to July 4th, 2026

MULTI-HAZARD OUTLOOK

Validity: 2026-06-30

issued on 2026-06-29



 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	

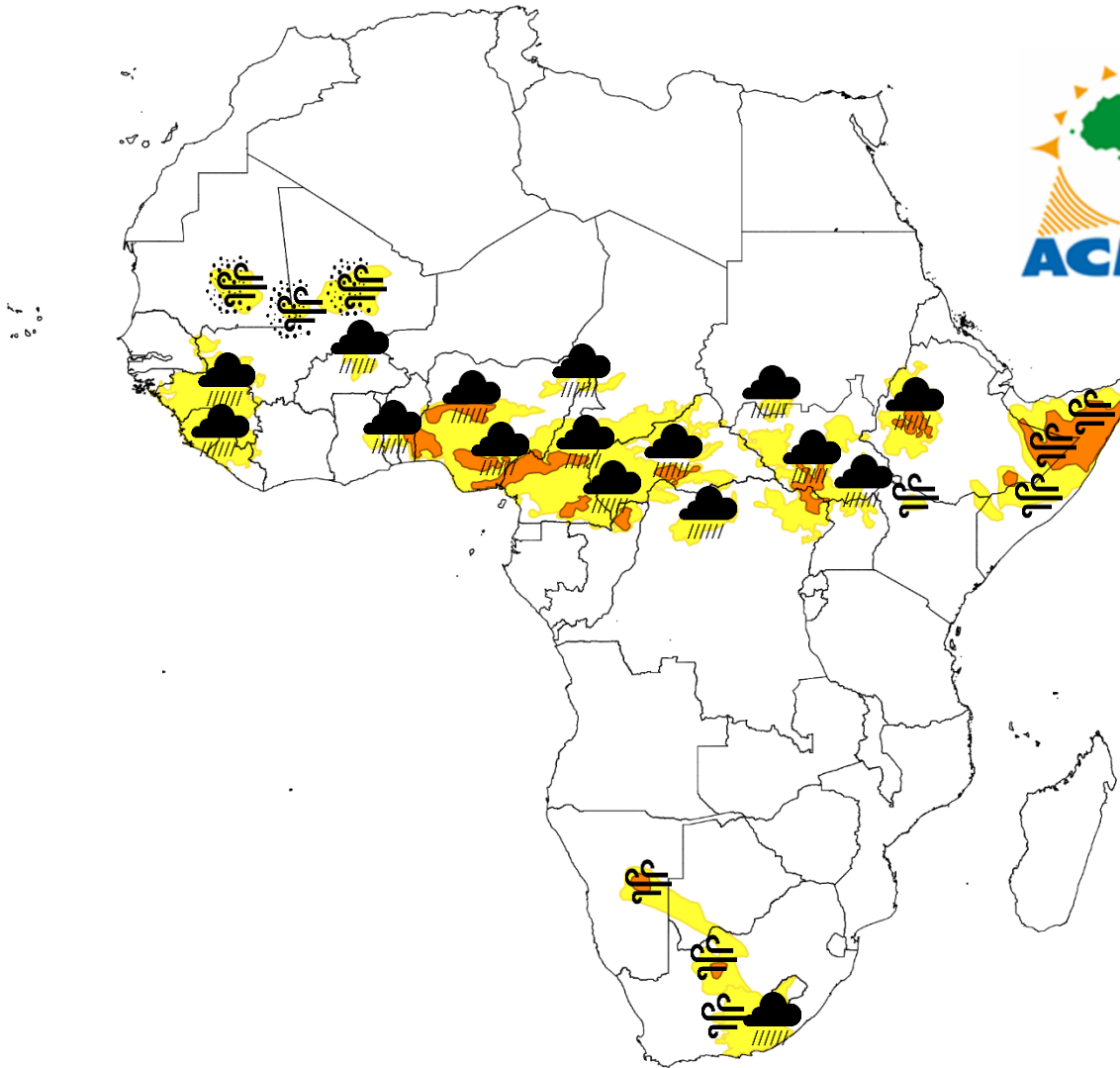
Disclaimer:

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: 2026-07-01

issued on 2026-06-29



 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	

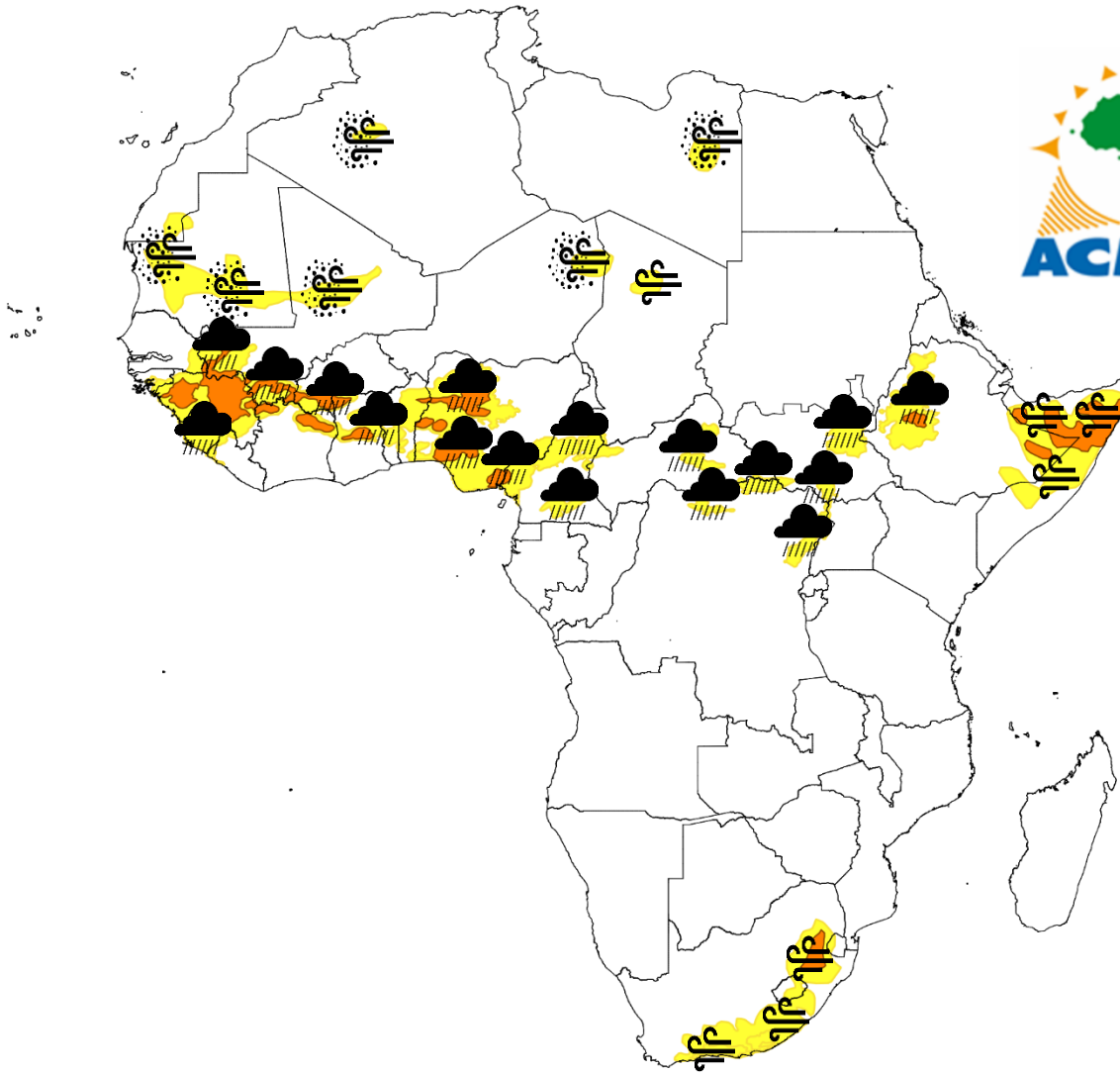
Disclaimer:

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: 2026-07-02

issued on 2026-06-29



 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	

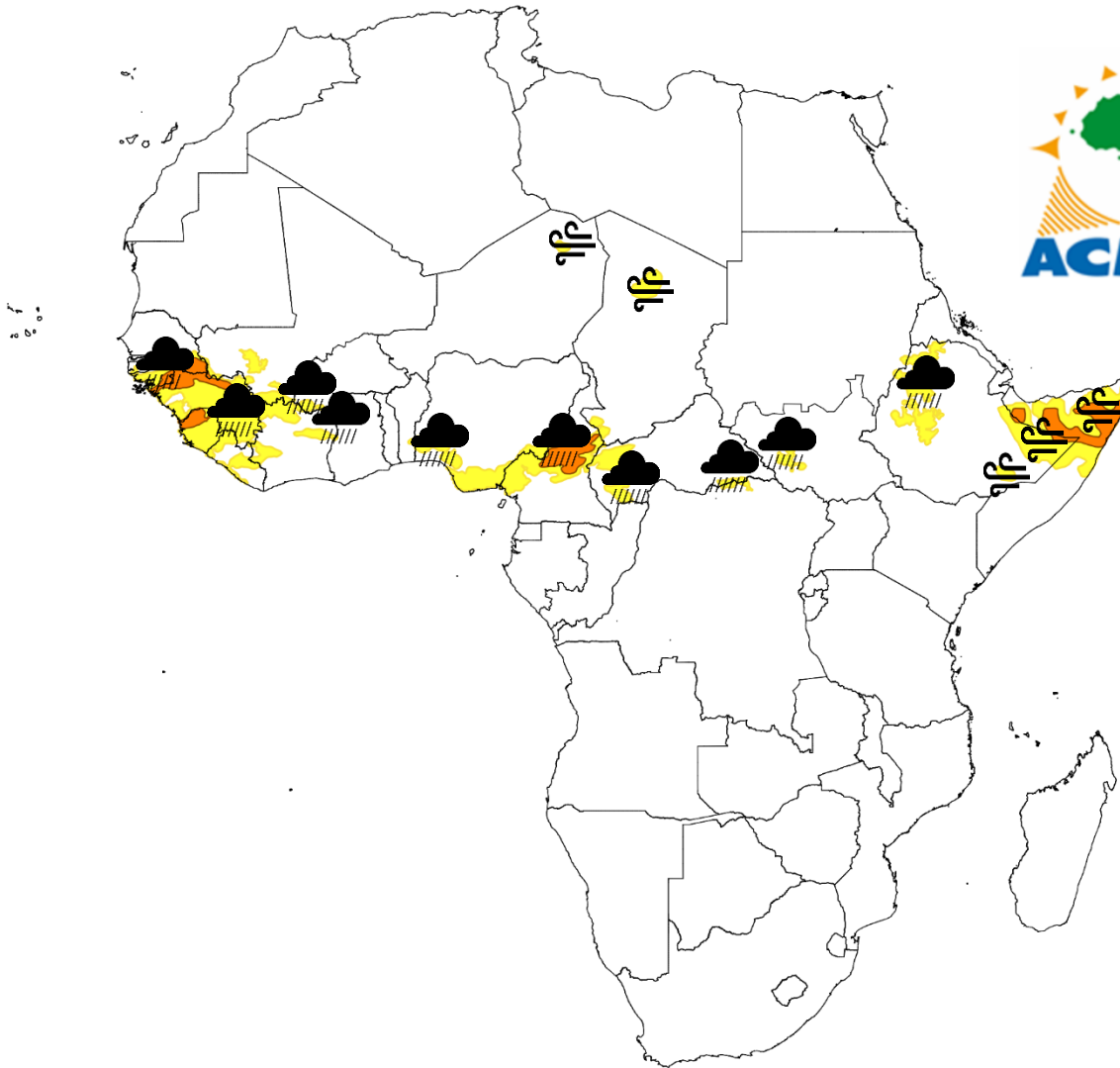
Disclaimer:

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: 2026-07-03

issued on 2026-06-29



 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	

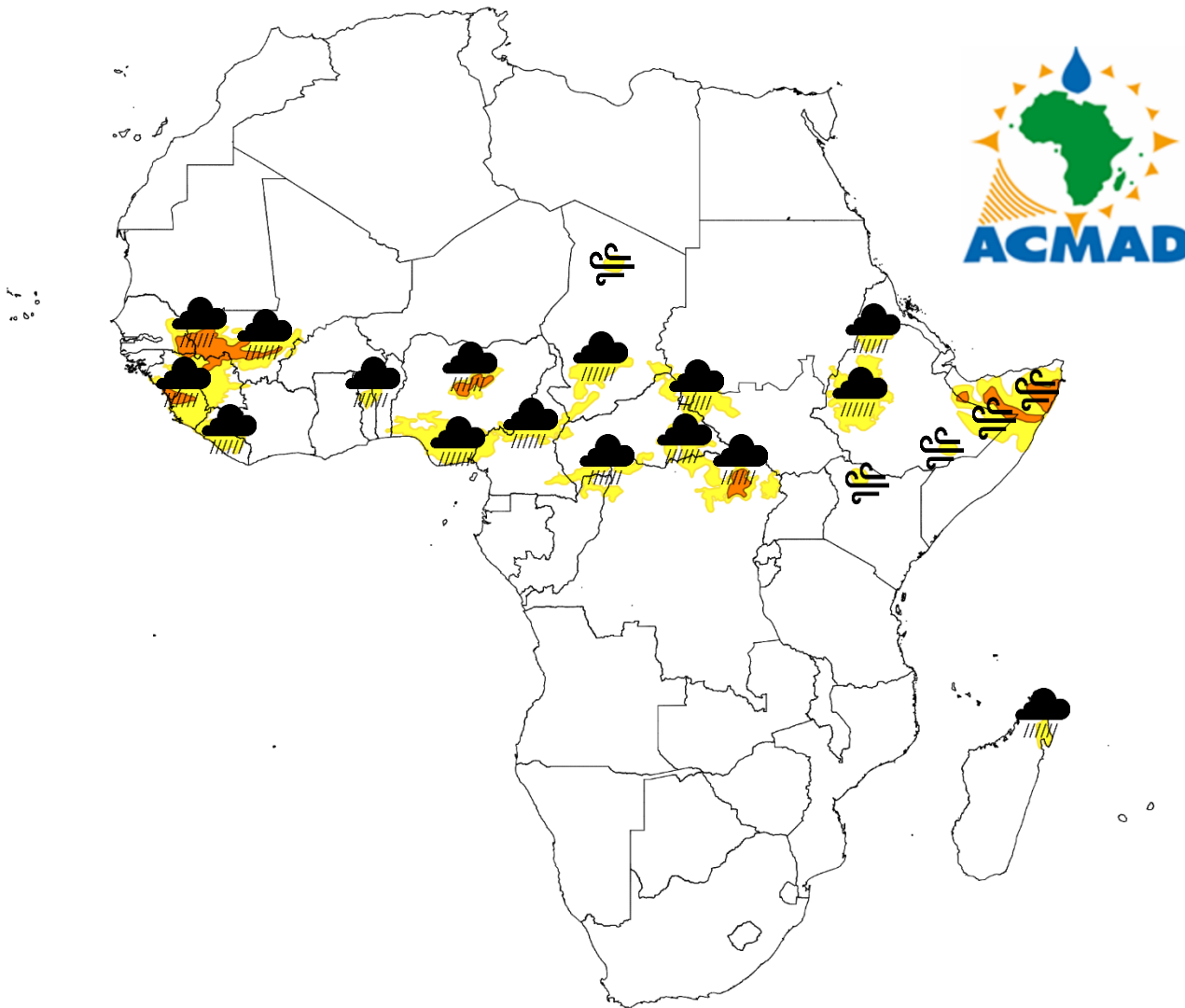
Disclaimer:

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: 2026-07-04

issued on 2026-06-29

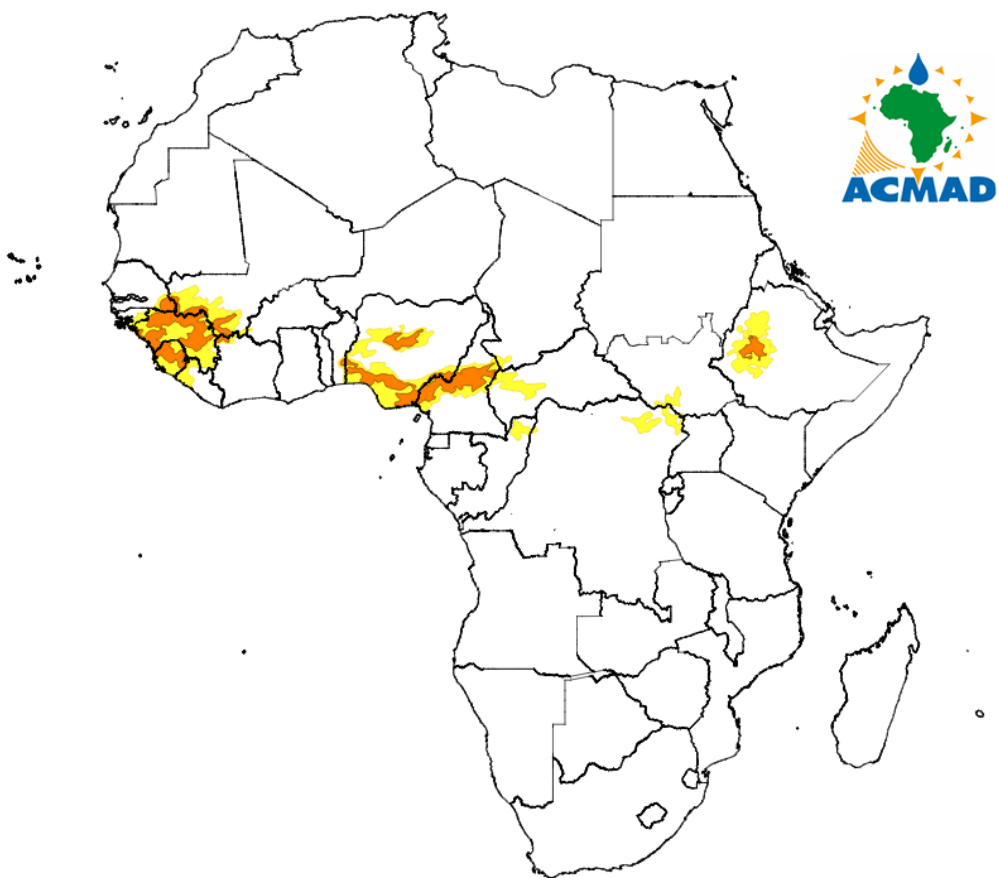


 Rain	 Wind	 Dust	 Meningitis
Very heavy >100mm	Very strong >80kmh ⁻¹	Very heavy >1000µg m ⁻³	Very likely
Heavy 50-100mm	Strong >65kmh ⁻¹	Heavy >600µg m ⁻³	Likely
Moderate 10 - 49mm	Moderate >50kmh ⁻¹	Moderate >400µg m ⁻³	Less likely
Light 1 - 10mm	Light <50kmh ⁻¹	Light <200µg m ⁻³	

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.

HIGHLIGHT: Heavy rainfall is expected in Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, 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.

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.

West and Central Africa

Flooding Outlook 30 June - 4 July 2026

KEY FIGURES: ■ Heavy rain ■ Moderate rain

↓ ↓ 1.8M
5.7M

People exposed

70K
237K

Buildings exposed

0.6K
1.3K

Bridges exposed

16
189

Schools exposed

195
477

Health facilities exposed

1
5

Airports exposed

0.4K
1.4K

Localities exposed

0.6K
1.5K

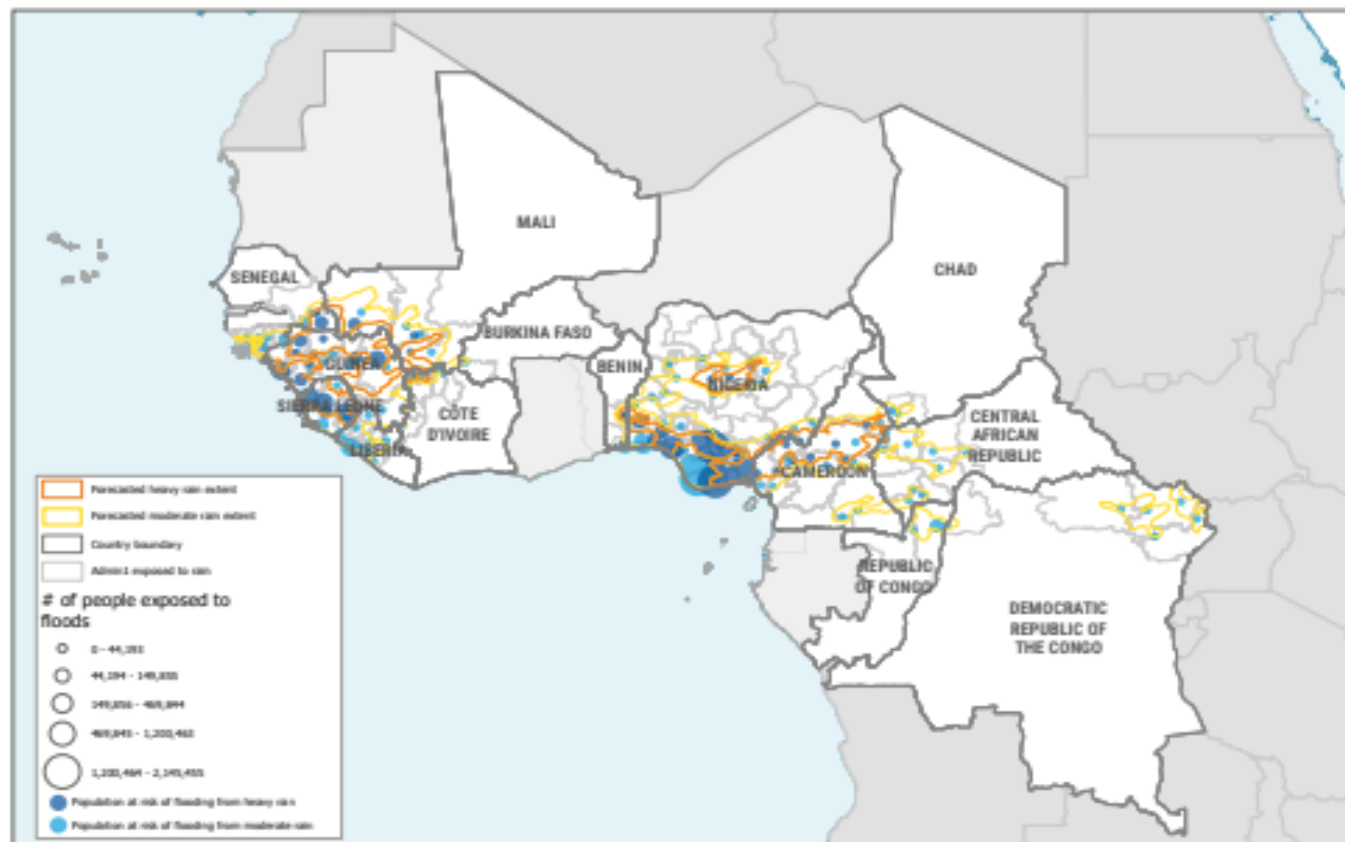
Roads exposed
(Kms)

22K
29K

Croplands exposed
(ha)

People exposed by country and intensity

Country	Heavy rain	Moderate rain	Total
Benin	148	71,610	71,758
Burkina Faso		76	76
Cameroon	19,889	7,940	27,829
Central African Republic		19,990	19,990
Chad		927	927
Côte d'Ivoire		119	119
Democratic Republic of the Congo		15,900	15,900
Guinea	60,375	20,246	80,621
Guinea Bissau		2,676	2,676
Liberia	72	496,258	496,330
Mali	10,658	32,433	43,091
Nigeria	1,638,874	4,869,688	6,508,562
Republic of Congo		88,863	88,863
Senegal	7,306	160	7,466
Sierra Leone	70,484	51,292	121,776
Total	1,807,806	5,678,178	7,485,984



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 29 June 2026 Sources: Rainfall data (ACMAD), Flood-prone area and population data (GloFas), Cropland areas (ESRI), Buildings, Airports, Bridges, Roads, Localities (OSM), Health facilities (WHO's malaria programme).

Feedback: ocharowca@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

Updates

In the next five days, heavy rainfall is expected in Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

- **Moderate rainfall (50-100mm):** is very likely in Benin (southern), Cameroon (central and western), Central Africa Republic (western), Chad (southwestern), Congo (northern), Democratic Republic of the Congo (northeastern), Guinea (central and eastern), Guinea Bissau (eastern), Liberia (southern), Mali (southern), Nigeria (central and southern), Senegal (southeastern) and Sierra Leone.
- **Heavy rainfall (100-150mm):** is very likely in Benin (eastern), Cameroon (central and western), Côte d'Ivoire (northwestern), Guinea (northern and southeastern), Mali (southern), Nigeria (central and southern), Senegal (southeastern) and Sierra Leone (northern).

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.



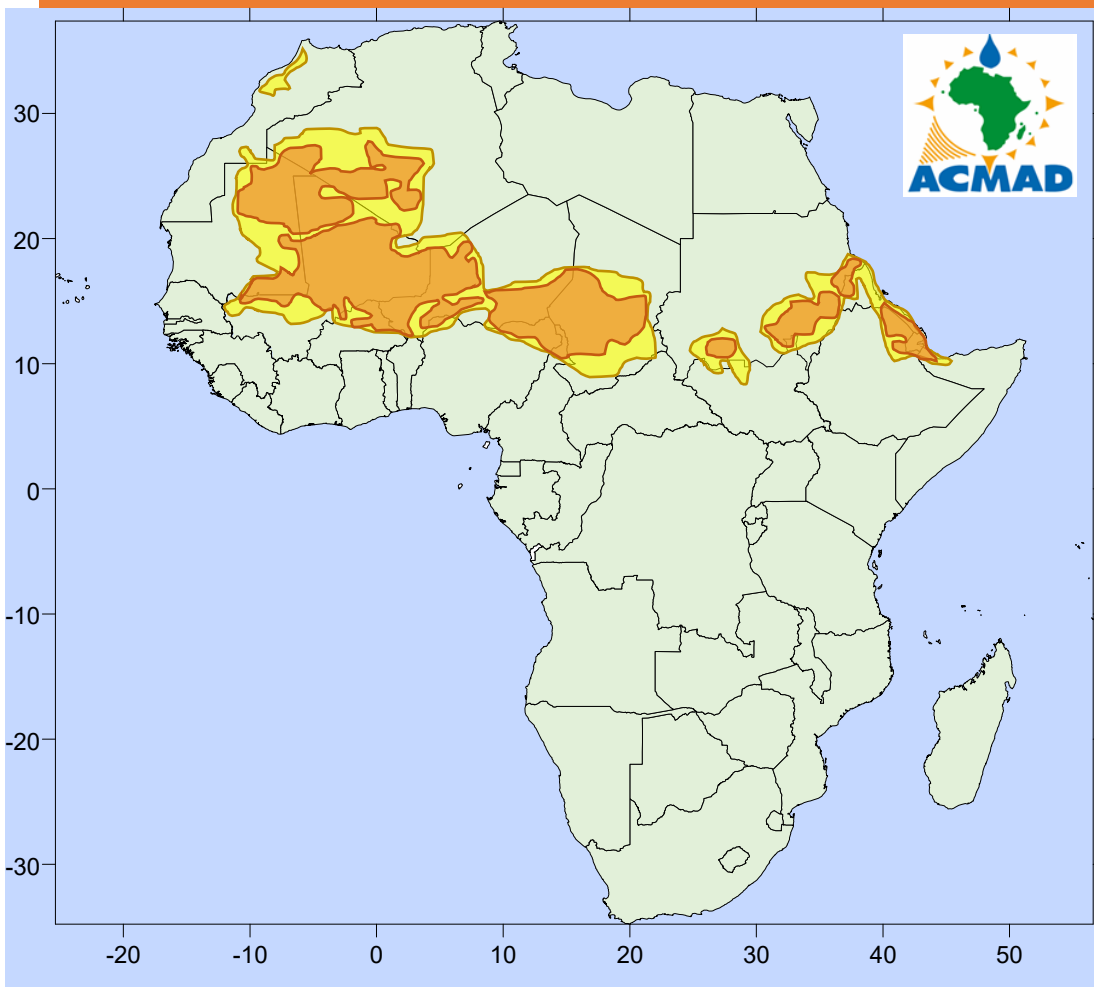
Extreme rainfall

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.

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



	Phenomenon	Hazard	Potentials Impacts	DRM Measures / Advices
	In next 5 days apparent temperature >40°C to 44°C 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 40°C to 44°C 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 >45°C 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.

Disclaimer:

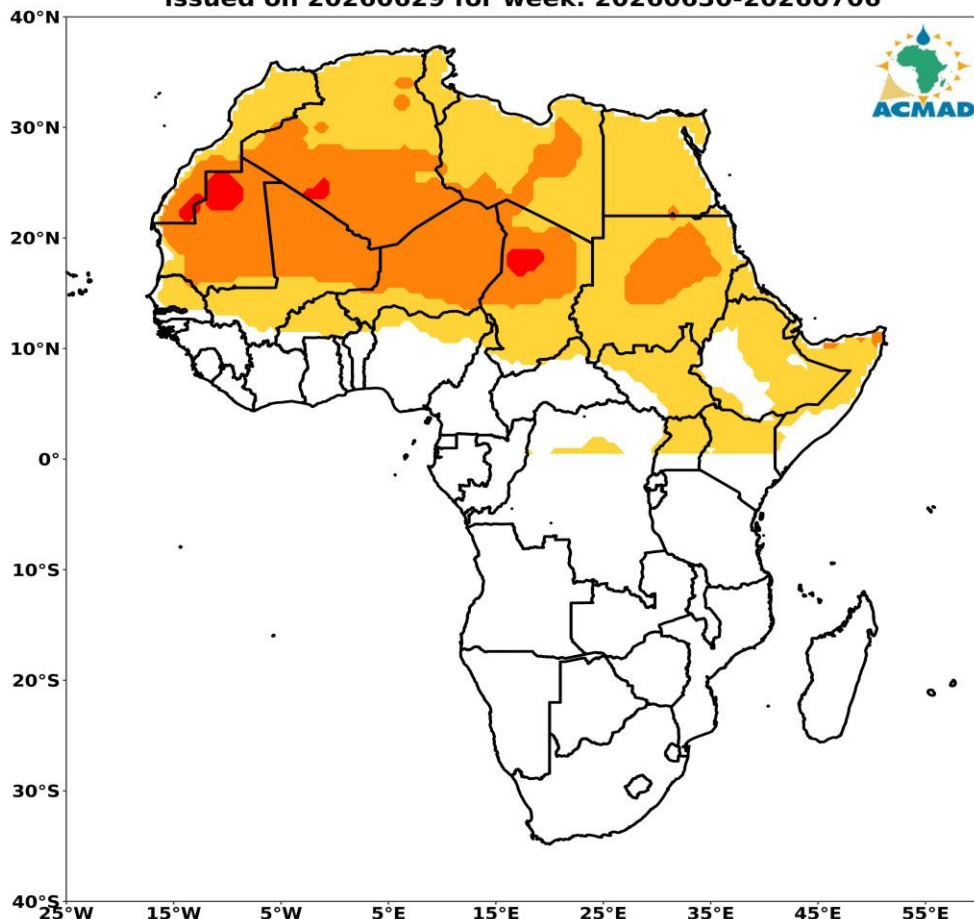
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

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

Emergence of Meningitis cases is likely in Mali, Niger, Libya, and Sudan.

VIGILANCE MAP FOR MENINGITIS OUTBREAKS IN AFRICA
issued on 20260629 for week: 20260630-20260706



	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/m³ - 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/m³ 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

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.

Contributors

Name	Function	Date
Dr. Lawal Kamoru Abiodun	Thematic expert in Climate Change	29-06-2026
Godefroid Nshimirimana	Thematic expert in meteorology	29-06-2026
Leon Guy Razafindrakoto	Thematic expert in meteorology	29-06-2026
Dr. Pierre Kamsu	Senior Expert Forecaster	29-06-2026
Nasrine Amadou Edouard Lompo	Intern	29-06-2026

Versions

Version	Date	By	Descriptions
V0	29-06-2026	WWFD forecasters	First draft for « Briefing », with all forecaster's contributions
Last	29-06-2026	Dr. Pierre Kamsu	Final Review



**This work is supported by the ClimSA project as
part of implementation of the WMO's Global
Framework for Climate Services**



ClimSA

INTRA-ACP CLIMATE SERVICES AND RELATED APPLICATIONS PROGRAMME



An initiative of the Organisation of African, Caribbean
and Pacific States funded by the European Union

