



AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR

**For the 2025 First Cropping Season
in the Monomodal, Bimodal and Western Highlands
Agro-Ecological Zones of Cameroon**



GLOSSARY	3
SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1. Context and justification	6
2. SUMMARY OF CLIMATE FORECASTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM MARCH TO MAY 2025	8
3. THE MAIN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT IN THE AREAS OF INTEREST	14
4. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES	15
4.1. MONOMODAL AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE (SOUTH WEST & LITTORAL REGIONS)	15
Tableau 1: Schedule of activities in the monomodal agro-ecological zone (South West & Littoral Regions)	15
4.2 Bimodal Agro-ecological zone (South, Centre & East Regions)	20
Tableau 2 : Schedule of activities in the bimodal Agro-ecological zone (South, Centre & East Regions)	20
Tableau 3 : Zone des Hautes Plateaux (Régions du Nord-Ouest et de l’Ouest)	24
4.3 Bimodal Agro-ecological zone (East & Centre regions)	30
Tableau 4 : Schedule of activities in Yoko, Kong & Sangbe (Centre region), Mabele & Garoua Boulai (East Region)	30
APPENDIX : PRODUCTION TEAM	35

GLOSSARY

Agricultural Calendar: This is a decision-making and advisory tool for planning, managing, and monitoring agricultural activities. It presents the types of crops (maize, cocoa, beans, etc.) and agricultural operations (field preparation, sowing, maintenance, etc.) in a given agro-ecological zone (Sudano-Sahelian, Guinea High Savannah, Bimodal Rainforest, Western Highlands, and Monomodal Rainforest).

Climate: All the meteorological elements and phenomena (temperature, atmospheric pressure, precipitation, wind, etc.) and their dynamics in time and space (expressed in seasons) that characterise a given place or a specific geographical area over a long period (at least 30 years, according to the WMO).

La Niña is a cold marine current, an unusual climate phenomenon that usually occurs every 2 to 7 years in the equatorial Pacific and especially along the coast of Latin America. It is characterized by the upwelling of oceanic waters from the depth to the surface. These waters are usually highly nutrient-rich. It affects the global circulation of the atmosphere, and its consequences are worldwide: modification of wind patterns, rainfall, the appearance of extreme climate events such as floods, extreme droughts, etc.

El Niño is a warm ocean current (opposite of ***La Niña***), characterized by an increase in ocean surface temperature. It is a large-scale oceanic phenomenon that takes place in the equatorial Pacific with a periodicity of 2 to 5 years. It affects the large-scale global circulation of the atmosphere and the wind regime. El Niño is the warm phase of the coupled ocean/atmosphere phenomenon known as ENSO (El Niño Southern Oscillation).

Climate Variability: Variations in meteorological parameters (temperature, rainfall, etc.) around an average on seasonal and inter-annual time scales in a given region.

Climate Change: Also known as climate disruption, climate change corresponds to a long-term change (from one decade to one million years) in the statistical parameters (average parameters, variability, etc.) of the Earth's global climate or its various regional climates. These changes may be due to intrinsic earth processes, external influences, or, more recently, human activities.

Agro-Ecological Zone: A geographical unit defined in terms of climate, geomorphology, and soils, and/or vegetation cover and possessing a specific range of potentials and constraints for land use. Cameroon has five agro-ecological zones, i.e. the Sudano-Sahelian, the Guinea High Savannah, the Bimodal Rain Forest, the Western Highlands, and the Monomodal Rain Forest Zones.

SUMMARY

The climate forecasts for March, April and May 2025 indicate a general increase in rainfall in the Centre, East and South regions (the Bimodal rainforest zone), the Littoral and South West regions (the Monomodal rainforest zone) and the West and North West regions (the Highlands zone). On the other hand, there will be an increase in rainfall amounts in the monomodal rainforest (Littoral and South-West regions) and the Western Highlands zones (West and North-West regions).

As far as the onset dates of the rainy seasons are concerned, forecasts indicate a probability of an early onset of the rainy season from:

- **First dekad (from 05)** in March across most parts of the Littoral and South-West regions and in the southwestern part of the South region;
- **First dekad (from 08)** March in most of the South region, the southern part of the Centre region and the far southern part of the East region;
- **First dekad (from 10)** in March in most of the Centre region and in the western part of the East region;
- **Second dekad (from 11)** March in the North-West and West regions, the centre, north-east and western parts of the South-West region, the north-western part of the Centre region and the northern part of the Littoral region;
- **Second dekad (from 14)** in March in most of the East region, except for its northern and southern fringes;
- **Third dekad (from 23)** March in the far northern part of the East and Centre regions.

Given the above, the National Observatory on Climate Change (NOCC) suggests that sowing should start from:

- **First dekad (from 08)** March across the major part of the Littoral and South-West regions and in the southwestern part of the South region;

- **Second dekad (from 11)** March across the major part of the South, the southern part of the Centre and the far southern part of the East regions;
- **Second dekad (from 13)** March across the major part of the Centre region and in the western part of the East region;
- **Second dekad (from 14)** March across the North-West and West regions, the central parts of the North-East and western parts of the South-West region, the north-western part of the Centre region and the northern part of the Littoral region;
- **Second dekad (from 17)** March in most of the East region, except for its northern and southern fringes;
- **Third dekad (from 26)** March in the far-northern part of the East and Centre regions.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Context and justification

The 6th report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2022 confirms the evidence of climate change and its harmful effects on socio-economic development and ecosystems. This report particularly reveals the highly vulnerable nature of Africa to climate change and highlights the multiple risks and impacts already experienced by the continent. In the countries of the Horn of Africa, it has been observed that extreme droughts cause agricultural losses, resulting in a lack of access to food for the population. In 2011, around 12.4 million people were suffering from famine in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia (FAO, 2011). The search for solutions to the negative effects of climate disruption on development sectors is, therefore, becoming a priority for African countries.

In Cameroon, climate change is reflected, among other things, in the disruption of the onset and end dates of the rainy seasons, the decrease in rainfall amounts, the poor distribution of the number of rainy days, the multiplication of extreme climate events (floods, extreme droughts, violent winds, sandstorms and haze, etc.). The corollary of all these effects of climate change is the disruption of agricultural and livestock activities, the upsurge in crop pathologies, the loss of biodiversity, conflicts over the management of natural resources, food insecurity, population migration and the degradation of ecosystems.

The absence of forecasts and baseline information on these disasters increases the country's vulnerability to climate change (PNACC 2015, National Communications 2005 and 2015, PAN-LCD 2006, NBSAP 2012).

Cameroon, aware of the stakes of this global phenomenon for its socio-economic development, has committed itself to processes of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, notably the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adherence to the Kyoto Protocol and, most recently, the signature and ratification of the Paris Agreement. To better monitor the commitments made under the aforementioned Conventions and Protocols, the Head of State has created and made the National Observatory on Climate Change (NOCC) operational, entrusting its main mission to **“monitor and assess the socio-economic and environmental impacts of climate change, and propose preventive, mitigating and/or adaptation measures to the harmful effects and risks associated with these changes”**.. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), the Observatory

produces an agricultural calendar each season, specific to the agro-ecological zones. This is a decision-making and advisory tool for agricultural activities and adaptation to the effects of climate change. From March to May 2025, a specific agricultural calendar has been produced for the Mono and Bimodal rainforest zones, as well as the Western Highlands.

1.2. Methodology

This agricultural calendar required :

a) Data collection

- Climate data collected from the platforms of the major international centres (AccuWeather, Windy, IRI, NOAA, MétéoFrance, ACMAD, NCEP, etc.);
- Field data on farmers' experiences;
- Information used in the activity reports of the technical structures of MINADER, IRAD and CIFOR.

b) Treatment and analysis

The data was processed using statistical software (Excel, SPSS, Stata, ArcGIS, QGIS). The data was analysed using averages, percentages and deviations, supported by descriptive analyses.

As part of the data processing and analysis process, several working sessions were organised by a joint technical team made up of experts from MINADER and NOCC.

After review sessions, the agricultural calendars were validated at a workshop attended by a number of stakeholders.

2. SUMMARY OF CLIMATE FORECASTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM MARCH TO MAY 2025

In view of the global climate context, the research carried out by NOCC on the spatial and temporal dynamics of rainfall in Cameroon's five agro-ecological zones with regard to El Niño episodes (from March to May 1982 to 2022) and the results of the work of international climate forecast centres (NOAA, METEO France, NCEP, AGMAD, etc.), March, April and May 2025 will be characterised by:

A. At the general level:

- The gradual installation of the monsoon from the south of the country to the south of Adamawa;
- The gradual withdrawal of the Harmattan towards the northern part of the country;
- The migration of the Inter-tropical Front (ITF) towards southern Adamawa.

B. In the three Agroecological Zones of Interest:

- *For the onset dates of the rainy seasons*

A probable onset of the aforementioned season from:

- **Higher than the historical average (440.2 mm of rainfall)** in Monatélé, Nanga Eboko, Ngoro, Yaoundé, Mbalmayo, Eseka, and Ayo; around this average (440.2 mm) in Ngambè Tikar, Akonolinga, and Mbaka (Centre region); higher than the regional average (464.8 mm) in Batouri, Doumé, Abong Mbang, Koso, Yokadouma, and Moloundou; around this average (464.8 mm) in Garoua Boulai, Mbitom, Bélabo, Mindourou, Lomié, and Mintoum (East region); higher than the average (570.7 mm) in Ebolowa and Nyabizan;

around the same regional average (570.7 mm) in Kribi, Sangmélima, Ambam, Lolodorf, and Campo (South region), a forest zone with bimodal rainfall;

- **Higher than the historical regional average (481.5 mm)** in Bafang; around this regional average (481.5 mm) in Bazou, Dschang, Makam, Nkoumagba, Bamendjing, Foumbot, Bafoussam, Bangangté, and Mbouda (West region); around the regional average (481.2 mm) in Ako, Kumbo, Nkambe, Bambalang, Fundong, Bali, Santa, Munkep, Wum, Benakuma, Esu, Bamenda, Ndop, and Pinyin (North-West region), a high plateau area;
- **Higher than the historical regional average (635 mm)** in Yabassi, Nkongsamba, and Edéa; around this average (635 mm) in Melong, Manjo, Loum, Penja, Mbanga, Ndokama, Douala, Mouanko, and Dizanguè (Littoral region); around the historical regional average (611.9 mm) in Bechati, Ekutu, Kumba Balue, Munyenge, Mundemba, Bamusso, Idenau, Nguti, Ekok, Mamfe, Bakogo, Dikome Balue, Fontem, Buea, Limbe, Tiko, Muyuka, Kumba, and Mutenguene (South-West region), in a forest zone with unimodal rainfall.

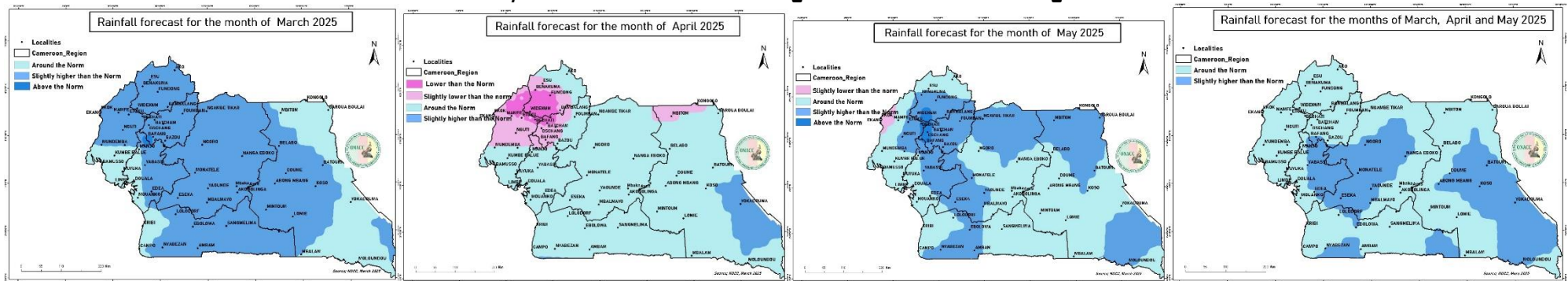


Figure 1: Rainfall forecast map for the months of March, April and May 2025 for the areas of interest.

Starting Dates for the Rainy Seasons

A probable start for the rainy season is expected as follows:

- ***First decade (starting from the 5th)*** of March in the Littoral region (Yabassi, Muyuka, Douala, Manjo, Mouanko, Loum, Penja, Edéa, etc.) and the South-West region (Mamfe, Nguti, Ekang, Ekok, Mundemba, Dikome Bafaw, Kumba, Bamusso, Limbe, Buea, etc.), as well as the western part of the South region (Kribi, Campo, and Nyabizan);
- ***First decade (starting from the 8th)*** of March in the South region (Ambam, Ebolowa, Sangmélima, Akom 2, Lolodorf), the extreme south of the Centre region (Ngomedzap and Makak), and the extreme south of the East region (Moloundou and Mbalam);
- ***First decade (starting from the 10th)*** of March in almost the entire Centre region and the western part of the East region (Bama, Samalomo, and Messamena);
- ***Second decade (starting from the 11th)*** of March in the North-West and West regions, the South-West region (Nguti, Menji, Fontem, Banguem, Eyumedjock), and the northern part of the Littoral region (Melong and Nkondjock);
- ***Second decade (starting from the 14th)*** of March in the East region (Belabo, Doume, Batouri, Abong-Mbang, Koso, Mintom, Lomié, Yokadouma, Ngoila, Mbalam);
- ***Third decade (starting from the 23rd)*** of March in the localities of Yoko, Kong, and Sangbe (Centre region), Mabele, and Garoua Boulai (East region).

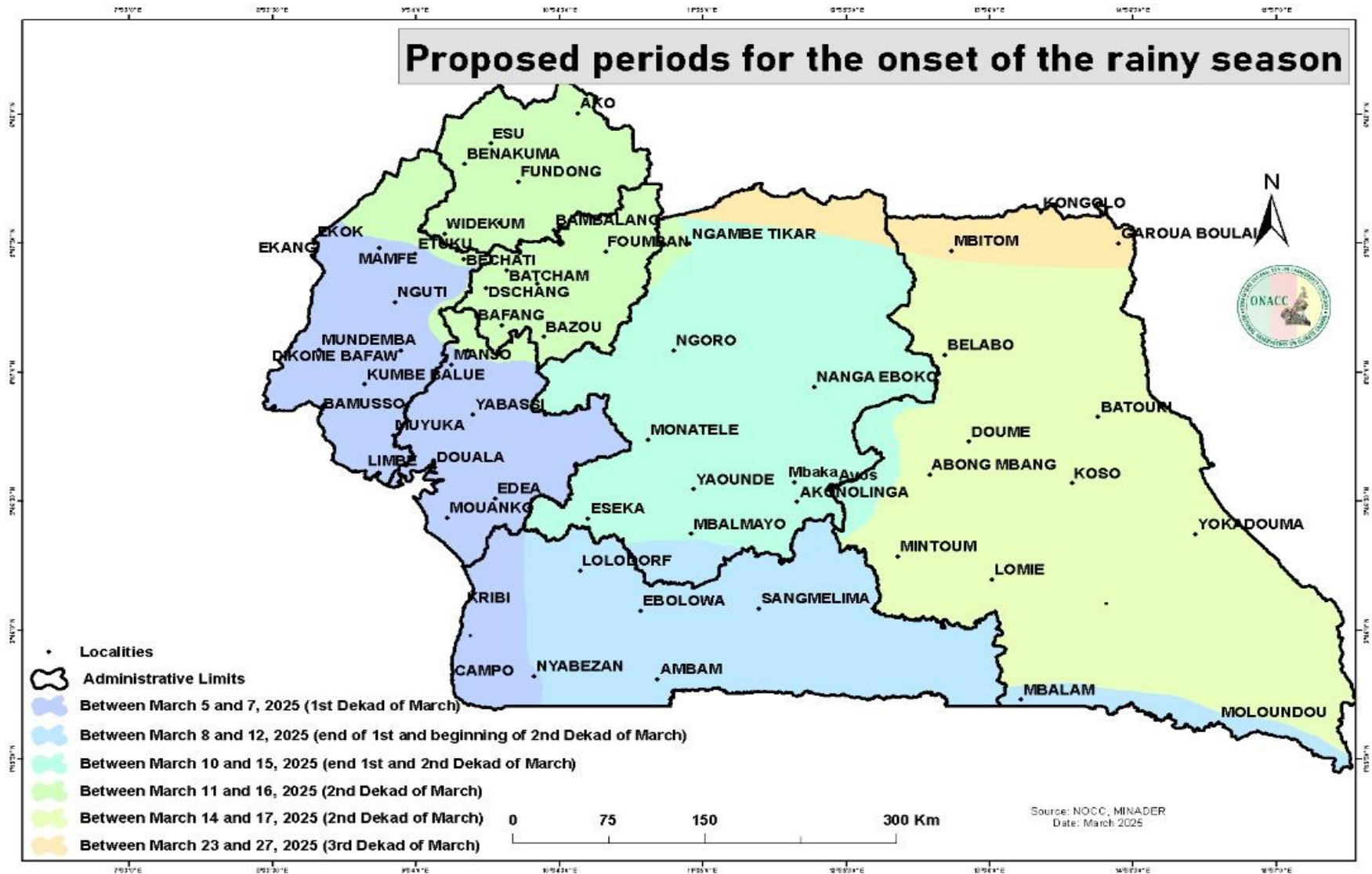


Figure 2: Forecast map of rainy season onset dates in the south of Cameroon

Starting Dates for Planting

Planting is expected to start as follows:

- **First decade (starting from the 8th)** of March in the Littoral region (Yabassi, Muyuka, Douala, Manjo, Mouanko, Loum, Penja, Edéa, etc.), the South-West region (Mamfe, Nguti, Ekang, Ekok, Mundemba, Dikome Bafaw, Kumba, Bamusso, Limbe, Buea, etc.), and the western part of the South region (Kribi, Campo, and Nyabizan);
- **Second decade (starting from the 11th)** of March in the South region (Ambam, Ebolowa, Sangmélina, Akom 2, Lolodorf), the extreme south of the Centre region (Ngomedzap and Makak), and the extreme south of the East region (Moloundou and Mbalam);
- **Second decade (starting from the 13th)** of March in almost the entire Centre region and the western part of the East region (Bama, Samalomo, and Messamena);
- **Second decade (starting from the 14th)** of March in the North-West and West regions, the South-West region (Nguti, Menji, Fontem, Banguem, Eyumedjock), and the northern part of the Littoral region (Melong and Nkondjock);
- **Second decade (starting from the 17th)** of March in the East region (Belabo, Doume, Batouri, Abong-Mbang, Koso, Mintom, Lomié, Yokadouma, Ngoila, Mbalam);
- **Third decade (starting from the 26th)** of March in the localities of Yoko, Kong, and Sangbe (Centre region), Mabele, and Garoua Boulai (East region).



Figure 3 : Spatialization of probable sowing starting dates in the far southern region of Cameroon for the first agricultural season of 2025

3. THE MAIN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT IN THE AREAS OF INTEREST

This agricultural calendar proposes a chronogram to help producers better plan, manage and monitor agricultural operations in order to adjust to climatic disruptions and optimize crop yields.

Activity Schedule

The main agricultural operations taken into account in this calendar are:

- 1) **Preparing the soil:** it usually starts before the presumed date for final planting of the crop (sowing or planting).
- 2) **Clearing and cleaning:** This is the clearing and cleaning of a site. It is the natural or human destruction of a wooded area, forest or "wasteland", when the aim is to put an end to the wooded state, generally in order to cultivate the land or transform it into pasture.
- 3) **Labour:** it refers to any action related to the exploitation of agricultural land, generally using manual agricultural tools (spade, hoe, plough, etc.) or mechanised tools (power tillers, tractors, etc.).
- 4) **Sowing:** It consists of planting seeds after ploughing and/or ridging. There are two sowing methods: direct sowing and nursery sowing.
- 5) **Maintenance:** This activity includes fertilizer application, weeding, hoeing, pruning, etc.
- 6) **Phytosanitary treatment:** This involves applying plant protection products to prevent or fight against various plant attacks or diseases.
- 7) **Harvesting:** all the agricultural work involved in collecting the useful parts of cultivated plants (fruit, seeds, stems and fibres, leaves, roots, bulbs, etc.).

4. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

4.1. MONOMODAL AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE (SOUTH WEST & LITTORAL REGIONS)

(including Kribi, Campo and Nyabizan in the South Region)

Tableau 1: Schedule of activities in the monomodal agro-ecological zone (South West & Littoral Regions)

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season						Short rainy season																		
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	
Rainfed rice Maize	Land preparation	████████████████████																								
	Sowing							████████	████████	████████																
	Maintenance (weeding)										████████	████████	████████													
	Phyto treatment										████████	████████	████████	████████												
	Fertilisation										████████	████████	████████	████████												
	Harvesting																					████████	████████	████████	████████	████████
Wheat	Land preparation	████████████████████																								
	Sowing							████████	████████	████████																
	Maintenance (weeding)										████████	████████	████████	████████												
	Phyto treatment										████████	████████	████████	████████												
	Fertilisation										████████	████████	████████	████████												
	Harvesting																					████████	████████	████████	████████	████████
Cocoyams	Land preparation	████████████████████																								
	Sowing							████████	████████	████████																
	Maintenance (weeding, pruning,													████████	████████	████████	████████	████████	████████	████████						

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season						Short rainy season																	
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
	Phytosanitary treatment)																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								
	Harvesting																								
	Cassava	Land preparation																							
Sowing																									
Maintenance (weeding, pruning, phytosanitary treatment)																									
Phyto treatment																									
Fertilisation																									
Harvesting																									
Groundnuts, soyabeans, beans	Land preparation																								
	Sowing																								
	Maintenance (weeding)																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								
	Harvesting																								
Yams ¹ ,	Land preparation																								
	Sowing																								
	Maintenance (weeding, staking)																								

¹ The cultivation of yam and pineapple does not necessarily depend on the start date of the rainy season.

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season						Short rainy season																		
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	
	Phytosanitary treatment of seeds																									
	Fertilisation																									
	Harvesting																									
Sweet potatoes	Land preparation																									
	Sowing																									
	Maintenance (weeding)																									
	Phyto treatment																									
	Fertilisation																									
	Harvesting																									
Irish potatoe	Land preparation																									
	Sowing																									
	Maintenance (weeding)																									
	Phyto treatment																									
	Fertilisation																									
	Harvesting																									
Tomato, Pepper, Cabbage, leeks, Huckleberr y, mint, celery,	Land preparation																									
	Sowing																									
	Maintenance (weeding)																									
	Phyto treatment																									
	Fertilisation																									
	Harvesting																									
	Land preparation																									

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Short rainy season														
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
Banana, Pawpaw (adult)	Planting																								
	Maintenance (weeding, Staking, Pruning, phytosanitary treatment, etc.)																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								
	Harvesting																								
	COCOA (New Farms), COFFEE (New Farms)	Land preparation																							
Planting																									
Maintenance (weeding)																									
Phyto treatment																									
Fertilisation																									
COCOA (adult), COFFEE (adult)	Maintenance																								
	Black pod control																								
	Capsid control																								
	Pruning																								
	Harvesting																								
Oil palms (adult)	Land preparation																								
	Transplanting																								
	Maintenance (weeding)																								
	Fertilisation																								

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season						Short rainy season																				
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August					
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3			
	Harvesting																											
Oil Palms	Fertilisation																											
	Maintenance (weeding, Pruning)																											
	Harvesting																											
Perennial Crops (Pear, cashew, mangoe, plum) ²	Nursery																											
	Land preparation																											
	Transplanting																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
CITRUS FRUITS (Grapefruit, Lemon, Mandarin, Orange) New Plantation	Nursery																											
	Land preparation																											
	Transplanting																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											

² For fruit trees (improved varieties), the harvest is done three (03) years after planting.

4.2 Bimodal Agro-ecological zone (South, Centre & East Regions)

Tableau 2 : Schedule of activities in the bimodal Agro-ecological zone (South, Centre & East Regions)

(Except for Ngomedzap, Makak in the Centre, Mbalam & Mouloundou in the East region)

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Rainy Season														
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3			
Rainfed rice Maize	Land preparation	■																							
	Sowing										■														
	Maintenance (weeding)													■											
	Phyto treatment													■											
	Fertilisation													■											
	Harvesting																					■			
Wheat	Land preparation	■																							
	Sowing										■														
	Maintenance (weeding)													■											
	Phyto treatment													■											
	Fertilisation													■											
	Harvesting																					■			
Cocoyams	Land preparation	■																							
	Sowing										■														
	Maintenance (weeding, pruning, phytosanitary treatment)													■											
	Phyto treatment										■														
	Fertilisation													■											

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Rainy Season															
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	
	Harvesting																									
Cassava	Land preparation	█																								
	Sowing										█	█	█	█	█	█										
	Maintenance (weeding, pruning, phytosanitary treatment)																█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	Phyto treatment										█	█	█	█	█	█										
	Fertilisation																█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	Harvesting																									
Groundnuts, soyabeans, beans	Land preparation	█																								
	Sowing										█	█	█	█	█											
	Maintenance (weeding)																█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	Phyto treatment										█	█	█	█	█											
	Fertilisation																█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	Harvesting																									
Yams,	Land preparation	█																								
	Sowing										█	█	█	█	█	█										
	Maintenance (weeding, staking)																█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	Phytosanitary treatment of seeds										█	█	█	█	█	█										
	Fertilisation										█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	Harvesting																									
Sweet potatoes	Land preparation	█																								
	Sowing										█	█	█	█	█	█										

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Rainy Season																
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August				
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3		
	Maintenance (weeding)																										
	Phyto treatment																										
	Fertilisation																										
	Harvesting																										
Irish potatoe	Land preparation																										
	Sowing																										
	Maintenance (weeding)																										
	Phyto treatment																										
	Fertilisation																										
	Harvesting																										
Tomato, Pepper, Cabbage, leeks, Huckleberr y, mint, celery,	Land preparation																										
	Sowing																										
	Maintenance (weeding)																										
	Phyto treatment																										
	Fertilisation																										
	Harvesting																										
Banana, Pawpaw (adult)	Land preparation																										
	Planting																										
	Maintenance (weeding, Staking, Pruning, phytosanitary treatment, etc.)																										
	Phyto treatment																										

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Rainy Season														
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
	Fertilisation																								
	Harvesting																								
COCOA (New Farms), COFFEE (New Farms)	Land preparation																								
	Planting																								
	Maintenance (weeding)																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								
COCOA (adult), COFFEE (adult)	Maintenance																								
	Black pod control																								
	Capsid control																								
	Pruning																								
	Harvesting																								
Oil palms (adult)	Land preparation																								
	Transplanting																								
	Maintenance (weeding)																								
	Fertilisation																								
	Harvesting																								
Oil Palms	Fertilisation																								
	Maintenance (weeding, Pruning)																								
	Harvesting																								
	Nursery																								

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Rainy Season															
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	
Perennial crops (Pear, cashew, mango, Plum) ³	Land preparation	█																								
	Transplanting										█															
	Maintenance																									
	Phyto treatment																									
	Fertilisation																									
CITRUS FRUITS (Grapefruit, Lemon, Mandarin, Orange) New Plantation	Nursery																									
	Land preparation	█																								
	Transplanting										█															
	Maintenance																									
	Phyto treatment																									
Fertilisation																										

NB : All forecasts will be updated every 10 days in the forecast and alert bulletin, for a better planning of agricultural activities .

Tableau 3 : Zone des Hautes Plateaux (Régions du Nord-Ouest et de l’Ouest)

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Rainy Season															
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	
Rainfed rice Maize	Land preparation	█																								
	Sowing										█															
	Maintenance (weeding)																									

³ For fruit trees (improved varieties), the harvest is done three (03) years after planting.

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Rainy Season														
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								
	Harvesting																								
Wheat	Land preparation																								
	Sowing																								
	Maintenance (weeding)																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								
	Harvesting																								
Cocoyams	Land preparation																								
	Sowing																								
	Maintenance (weeding, pruning, phytosanitary treatment)																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								
	Harvesting																								
Cassava	Land preparation																								
	Sowing																								
	Maintenance (weeding, pruning, phytosanitary treatment)																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Rainy Season															
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	
	Harvesting																									
Groundnuts, soyabeans, beans	Land preparation	█																								
	Sowing																									
	Maintenance (weeding)																									
	Phyto treatment																									
	Fertilisation																									
	Harvesting																									
Yams,	Land preparation	█																								
	Sowing																									
	Maintenance (weeding, staking)																									
	Phytosanitary treatment of seeds																									
	Fertilisation																									
	Harvesting																									
Sweet potatoes	Land preparation	█																								
	Sowing																									
	Maintenance (weeding)																									
	Phyto treatment																									
	Fertilisation																									
	Harvesting																									
Irish potatoe	Land preparation	█																								
	Sowing																									
	Maintenance (weeding)																									

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Rainy Season														
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								
	Harvesting																								
Tomato, Pepper, Cabbage, leeks, Huckleberry, mint, celery,	Land preparation																								
	Sowing																								
	Maintenance (weeding)																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								
	Harvesting																								
Banana, Pawpaw (adult)	Land preparation																								
	Planting																								
	Maintenance (weeding, Staking, Pruning, phytosanitary treatment, etc.)																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								
	Harvesting																								
COCOA (New Farms), COFFEE (New Farms)	Land preparation																								
	Planting																								
	Maintenance (weeding)																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season						Rainy Season																		
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	
COCOA (adult), COFFEE (adult)	Maintenance	████████████████████																								
	Black pod control																									
	Capsid control	████████████████████																								
	Pruning	████████████████████																								
	Harvesting	████████████																								
Oil palms (adult)	Land preparation	████████████████████																								
	Transplanting																									
	Maintenance (weeding)																									
	Fertilisation																									
	Harvesting																									
Oil Palms	Fertilisation																									
	Maintenance (weeding, Pruning)																									
	Harvesting																									
Perennial crops (Pear, cashew, Mango, Plum) ⁴	Nursery																									
	Land preparation	████████████████████																								
	Transplanting																									
	Maintenance																									
	Phyto treatment																									
	Fertilisation																									
Nursery																										

⁴ For fruit trees (improved varieties), the harvest is done three (03) years after planting..

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Rainy Season														
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
CITRUS FRUITS (Grapefruit, Lemon, Mandarin, Orange) New Plantation	Land preparation	█																							
	Transplanting										█														
	Maintenance																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								

NB : All forecasts will be updated every 10 days in the forecast and alert bulletin, for a better planning of agricultural activities .

4.3 Bimodal Agro-ecological zone (East & Centre regions)

Tableau 4 : Schedule of activities in Yoko, Kong & Sangbe (Centre region), Mabele & Garoua Boulai (East Region)

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Short rainy season																
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August				
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3		
Rainfed rice Maize	Land preparation	██																									
	Sowing											████████████████															
	Maintenance (weeding)												████████████████														
	Phyto treatment												████████████████														
	Fertilisation												████████████████														
	Harvesting																										
Wheat	Land preparation	██																									
	Sowing											████████████████															
	Maintenance (weeding)												████████████████														
	Phyto treatment												████████████████														
	Fertilisation												████████████████														
	Harvesting																										
Cocoyams	Land preparation	██																									
	Sowing											████████████████															
	Maintenance (weeding, pruning, phytosanitary treatment)												████████████████														
	Phyto treatment												████████████████														
	Fertilisation													████████████████													

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Short rainy season																
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August				
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3		
	Harvesting																										
Cassava	Land preparation																										
	Sowing																										
	Maintenance (sarclage, buttage)																										
	Phyto treatment																										
	Fertilisation																										
	Harvesting																										
Groundnuts, soyabeans, beans	Land preparation																										
	Sowing																										
	Maintenance (weeding)																										
	Phyto treatment																										
	Fertilisation																										
	Harvesting																										
Yams,	Land preparation																										
	Sowing																										
	Maintenance (weeding, staking)																										
	Phytosanitary treatment of seeds																										
	Fertilisation																										
	Harvesting																										
Sweet potatoes	Land preparation																										
	Sowing																										
	Maintenance (weeding)																										

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Short rainy season															
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	
	Phyto treatment																									
	Fertilisation																									
	Harvesting																									
Irish potatoe	Land preparation																									
	Sowing																									
	Maintenance (weeding)																									
	Phyto treatment																									
	Fertilisation																									
	Harvesting																									
Tomato, Pepper, Cabbage, leeks, Huckleberr y, mint, celery,	Land preparation																									
	Sowing																									
	Maintenance (weeding)																									
	Phyto treatment																									
	Fertilisation																									
	Harvesting																									
Banana, Pawpaw (adult)	Land preparation																									
	Planting																									
	Maintenance (weeding, Staking, Pruning, phytosanitary treatment, etc.)																									
	Phyto treatment																									
	Fertilisation																									

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Short rainy season															
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	
	Harvesting																									
COCOA (New Farms), COFFEE (New Farms)	Land preparation																									
	Planting																									
	Maintenance (weeding)																									
	Phyto treatment																									
	Fertilisation																									
COCOA (adult), COFFEE (adult)	Maintenance																									
	fertilisation																									
	Black pod control																									
	Capsid control																									
	Pruning																									
	Harvesting																									
Oil palms (adult)	Land preparation																									
	Transplanting																									
	Maintenance (weeding)																									
	Fertilisation																									
Oil Palms	Fertilisation																									
	Maintenance (weeding, Pruning)																									
	Harvesting																									
Perennial crops	Nursery																									
	Land preparation																									

Crops	Technical Itinerary	Dry season									Short rainy season														
		January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
(Pear, cashew, Mango, Plum) ⁵	Transplanting																								
	Maintenance																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								
CITRUS FRUITS (Grapefruit, Lemon, Mandarin, Orange) New Plantation	Nursery																								
	Land preparation																								
	Transplanting																								
	Maintenance																								
	Phyto treatment																								
	Fertilisation																								

D1...n=Decade (10 consecutive days) ; C=Cropping season

⁵ For fruit trees (improved varieties), the harvest is done three (03) years after planting..

APPENDIX : PRODUCTION TEAM

Supervision

H.E Mr. Gabriel MBAIROBE, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER).

Prof. Dr. Ing. AMOUGOU Joseph Armathé, Director General, National Observatory on Climate Change (NOCC) and Lecturer in the Department of Geography at the University of Yaounde I, Cameroon.

Eng. FORGHAB Patrick MBOMBA, Deputy Director General, National Observatory on Climate Change (NOCC).

Production Team ONACC

Dr. BATHA Romain Armand Soleil, Head of the Department of Production and Dissemination of Climatological Watch and Alert Services; (DPDSCVA) ;

ZOUH TEM Isabella, Head of Geomatics Department;

Dr. MEYONG René Ramsès, Assistant Researcher Officer N°1 at the Department of Production and Dissemination of Climatological Services and Alerts (DPDSCVA);

NDJELA MBEIH Gaston Evarice, Assistant Researcher Officer N°2 at the Department of Production and Dissemination of Climatological Services and Alerts (DPDSCVA);

MONTE DJOMO Neily, Executive staff at NOCC, Department of Production and Dissemination of Climatological Watch and Alert Services; (DPDSCVA);

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OBENEBANGHA BATE MBI, Research Officer NOCC, DPDSCVA;

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Dr. KEYETAT Marie Laure, Technical staff, NOCC, DPDSCVA;

ABUBAKAR UNUSA, Executive staff at NOCC, Department of Production and Dissemination of Climatological Watch and Alert Services; (DPDSCVA) ;

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MESSI AMOUGOU Max, Assistant Researcher Officer N°1 at the Geomatics Department;

ANABA OLOMO Muriel Frédérique, Assistant Researcher Officer N°2 at the Geomatics Department;

NDOPING Irene Manenkeu NSEM-ARREY, Executive staff at NOCC / Department of Integrated Observations and Impact Assessment of Climate Change;

ANYE Victorine Ambo, Assistant Researcher Officer N°2 at the Department of Integrated Observations and Impact Assessment of Climate Change

MEKA ZE Philemon Raïssa, Executive staff at NOCC, Translation Service.

Frank Parfait NAMEKONG, Communications and Public Relations Officer.

Team MINADER

Ing. MBAIRANODJI André, Director of Agricultural Surveys and Statistics (DESA) ;;

Ing. MESSI Simon, Director of Professional Agricultural Organisations and Agricultural Support (DOPA) ;

Ing. TELEP YEDE Daniel, Deputy Director of Agricultural Extension (SDVA/DOPA) ;

Ing. FOUNADOUDOU, Head of the Information and Early Warning Unit (CIAR/DESA) ;

Ing. KIMOUN TEMFEMO Fatima, Research Officer (CIAR/DESA);

Ing. KEUBOU DJYO Epe PIAPANG Sandrine, Chef Service des Relations avec la Recherche Agricole (SRRA/DOPA) ;

Ing. ABANGAWOH Epe BEDJEME HILLDA, Research Officer (CIAR/DESA);

Ing. TALOM Thoma Félicien, Research Officer (CIAR/DESA);

Ing. BELPORO DOKO, Research Officer (CIAR/DESA);

ANNEX

