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OBSERVATOIRE NATIONAL SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES
NATIONAL OBSERVATORY ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Minader
Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR

For the 2026 Cropping Season in the

SUDANO-SAHELIAN ZONE

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This agricultural calendar was produced by the National Observatory on Climate Change (NOCC), in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER).

CONTENTS

GLOSSARY

Agricultural Calendar: A decision-making and advisory tool for planning, managing, and monitoring agricultural activities. It presents the types of crops (maize, cocoa, beans, etc.), agrarian 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 climatic phenomenon that generally occurs every 2 to 7 years in the equatorial Pacific, particularly along Latin America's coasts. It is characterized by the upwelling of oceanic waters from the depths to the surface. These waters are usually highly nutrient-rich. It affects the global circulation of the atmosphere, and its consequences are global: modification of wind patterns, rainfall, and the appearance of extreme weather situations such as floods, extreme droughts, etc.*

El Niño: *is a warm marine current (the opposite of* ***La Niña****), characterized by an increase in the temperature of the ocean surface. 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 the mean on seasonal and inter-annual time scales in a given region.

Climate change: Also known as climate disruption, corresponds to a lasting change (from one decade to one Milletlion 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: the Sudano-Sahelian, Guinea High Savannah, Bimodal Rainforest, Western Highlands, and Monomodal Rainforest zones.

SUMMARY

Climate forecasts from May to August 2026 indicate an increasing trend in rainfall amounts compared to the historical mean for 1980–2022 in both North and Far North Regions, which belong to the Sudano-Sahelian agro-ecological zone.

The effective onset of the rainy season is expected:

In the Sudano-Sahelian zone:

Rainfall is expected to effectively, gradually begin, in the Sudano-Sahelian Zone, during the:

- **The first to the second dekad of May 2026 (4–14 May 2026), in the Mayo Rey and Faro Divisions.**
- **The second and third dekads of May 2026 (12–21 May 2026), in the Bénoué, Mayo Louti, Mayo Tsanaga, and in the southern part of the Diamaré Divisions.**
- **The third dekad of May to the first dekad of June 2026 (21 May – 1 June 2026), in the Mayo Kani, in the southern and central parts of Diamaré, and Mayo Sava and Mayo Danay Divisions.**
- **The second to the third dekad of June 2026 (12–22 June 2026), across the Logone and Chari Division, and in the northern part of Diamaré, Mayo Danay and Mayo Sava.**

NB1 : It is worth noting that there is a high probability of observing a dry spell, or a brief interruption in rainfall (from 24 to 30 June 2026), in the above-mentioned areas, approximately three weeks after the actual onset of the rainy season.

Based on the above, the National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC) is proposing to **start sowing,**

Farmers are advised to start sowing at least three days after the rains have actually begun in their farming area, notably:

- **The first to the second dekad of May 2026 (7–17 May 2026), in the Mayo Rey and Faro Divisions.**
- **The second and third dekads of May 2026 (15–24 May 2026), in the Bénoué, Mayo Louti, Mayo Tsanaga, and in the southern part of the Diamaré Divisions.**
- **The third dekad of May to the first dekad of June 2026 (24 May–4 June 2026), in the Mayo Kani, in the southern and central parts of Diamaré, and Mayo Sava and Mayo Danay Divisions.**
- **The second to the third dekad of June (15–25 June 2026), across the Logone and Chari Division, and in the northern part of Diamaré, Mayo Danay and Mayo Sava.**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Context and justification

The 6th Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report of 2022 confirms the evidence of climate change and its adverse impacts on socio-economic development and ecosystems. This report especially highlights the high vulnerability of Africa to climate change and underlines the numerous risks and impacts already experienced by the continent. In the countries of the Horn of Africa, it is observed that extreme droughts lead to agricultural losses, causing a lack of access to food for the population. In 2011, 12.4 Milletlion people were suffering from famine in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia (FAO, 2011). Thus, finding solutions to the negative impacts on development sectors due to climate disruption is becoming a priority for African countries.

In Cameroon, climate change is manifested, among other things, by a disruption of the onset and end dates of the rainy seasons, a decrease in the amount of rainfall, a poor distribution of the number of rainy days, and the increasingly recurrent and catastrophic increase in extreme climate events (floods, droughts, violent winds, sandstorms and haze, etc.). All these effects of climate change have as a corollary the disruption of agricultural and livestock activities, the resurgence of crop pathologies, the loss of biodiversity, conflicts in the management of natural resources, food insecurity, population migration, and the degradation of ecosystems.

The absence of forecasts and baseline information on these hazards increases the country's vulnerability to climate change (PNACC 2015, National Communications 2005 and 2014, PAN-LCD 2006, NBSAP 2012). Cameroon, conscious of the stakes of this global phenomenon for its socio-economic development, has committed itself to climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, notably the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the adhesion to the Kyoto Protocol, and, very recently, the signature and ratification of the Paris Agreement. To better monitor the commitments, she made under the above-mentioned Conventions and Protocols, the Head of State created and operationalized the National Observatory on Climate Change (NOCC), and entrusted it with the main mission of **"monitoring and assessing the socio-economic and environmental impacts of climate change, and proposing preventive, mitigation and/or adaptation measures to the adverse effects and risks associated with these changes".** Thus, the Observatory, in collaboration with the Ministry of

Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), produces an annual agricultural calendar. This calendar is a decision-making and advisory tool for agricultural activities and adaptation to the effects of climate change. For the 2026 agricultural season, an agricultural calendar specific to the Sudano-Sahelian agroecological zone has been produced.

The Sudano-Sahelian agro-ecological zone covers the North and Far North regions and is characterised by permeable, ferruginous, leached, hydromorphic, and alluvial soils. The main crops grown here are cereals (maize, Milletlet/sorghum, rainfed rice, etc.), leguminous plants (groundnuts, soybeans, beans, etc.), oilseeds (groundnuts, soya, sesame, cotton, etc.), tubers (yams, potatoes, cassava, cocoyams, sweet potatoes, etc.), vegetables (onions, tomatoes, peppers, okra, etc.) and perennial crops (cashew nuts).

1.2. Methodology

The elaboration of the agricultural calendar for this agro-ecological zone (AEZ) required:

a) Data collection

- Climatic data collected in the platforms of major international centres (Accuweather, Windy, IRI, NOAA, ACMAD, Meteofrance, ACMAD, NCEP, etc.);
- Field data on producers' experiences;
- Information from the activity reports of the technical structures of MINADER, l'IRAD, l'IITA, and CIFOR.

b) Data processing and analysis

The data was processed using statistical software (Excel, SPSS, Stata, ArGIS, QGis) and the results of NOCC's Climate Model (ONACC-MC). The data was analysed using averages, percentages, and deviations, supported by descriptive analyses.

As part of the exploitation and analysis of the information, several working sessions were jointly organised by ONACC and MINADER technical teams, with experts from MINADER and ONACC. After these sessions, the draft calendar was pre-validated internally and presented at a workshop attended by sectoral administrations (MINADER, MINEPIA), partners (FAO, WFP, GIZ-PADER, etc.), and civil society.

2. SUMMARY OF CLIMATE FORECASTS FROM MAY TO AUGUST 2026

Given the global climate context and the research carried out by ONACC on the spatial and temporal dynamics of rainfall in Cameroon's five agro-ecological zones, associated with the results of the work of international climate forecast centres (NOAA, METEO France, NCEP, ACMAD, etc.), the period from May to August 2026 will be characterised by:

A. At the global level:

- ***The progression of the monsoon from the southern part of the country towards the southern part of Lake Chad;***
- ***The migration of the Intertropical Front (ITF) towards the southern part of Lake Chad.***

A. In the Sudano-Sahelian zone:

- *For rainfall amounts in May 2026:*

In the Far North region

Rainfall amounts are expected to range between:

- *41.1 and 138.8mm in the localities of Darak, Blangoua, Hile-Hlifa, Makary, Fotokol, Goulfey, Kousseri, Logone Birni, Mada, Zina, Maga, Mora, Guirvidig, Kai-kai, Vele, Kalfou, Wine, Gobo, Bogo, Touloum, Mindif, Waza, Zouzoui, Hina, Gazawa, Koza, Modzogo, etc., indicating the onset of the rainy season in the region;*
- *138.9 and 236.5mm in the south-western part of the region, notably in the localities of Gamboura, Bourha, Mogode, Mokolo, etc.*

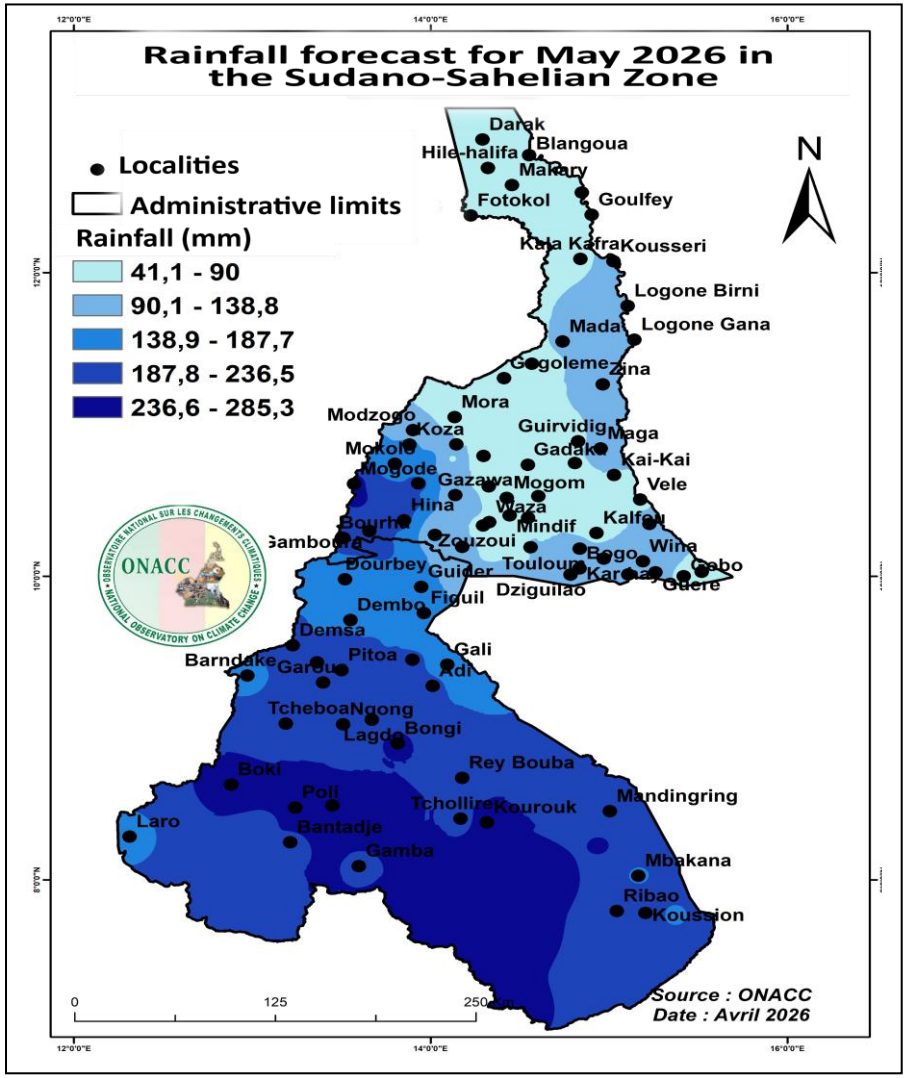
These rainfall amounts will be above the historical mean for May in the region.

In the North region

Rainfall amounts are expected to range between:

- *90 and 138.8mm in the localities of Dourbey, Guider, Dembo, Figuil, Adi, Gali, Demsa, Barndake, Laro, etc.:*
- *187.8 and 236.5mm in the localities of Pitoa, Tcheboua, Garoua, Ngong, Lagdo, Rey Bouba, Tchollire, Mandingring, Ribao, Gamba, etc.:*
- *236.6 and 285.3mm in the localities of Boki, Poli, Kourouk, Bantadje, etc.*

NB: This rainfall, which will be above the region's historical mean for May, indicating an early onset of the rainy season in the region.



B. In the Sudano-Sahelian zone:

- *For rainfall amounts in June 2026:*

In the Far North region

Rainfall amounts are expected to range between:

- 3 and 89.1 mm of rainfall in the localities of Darak, Blangoua, Hile-Hlifa, Makary, Fotokol, Goulfey, Kousseri, Logone Birni, Mada, Zina, Maga, Mora, Guirvidig, Kai-kai, Vele, Kalfou, Wine, Gobo, Bogo, Touloum, Mindif, Waza, etc.;
- 89.2 and 131.8 mm of rainfall in the localities of Gamboura, Bourha, Mogode, Mokolo, Zouzoui, Hina, Mokolo, Gazawa, Koza, Modzogo, etc.

NB: The said rainfall amounts, will be below the historical regional mean (between 400 and 500 mm of rainfall) recorded over the same period.

In the North region

Il est attendu des quantites de precipitations comprises entre :

- 3 and 89.1 mm of rainfall in the localities of Dourbey, Guider, Demsa, Pitoa, Adi, Bongi, Gali, Garoua, Tcheboua, Tchollire, Boki, Laro, Barndake, Rey Bouba, etc.;
- 89.2 and 131.8 mm of rainfall in the localities of Ngong, Lagdo, Poli, Bantadje, Gamba, Mandingring, Mbakana, Ribao, Koussion, etc.

NB: The said rainfall amounts, will be below the historical regional mean (between 400 and 500 mm of rainfall) recorded over the same period.

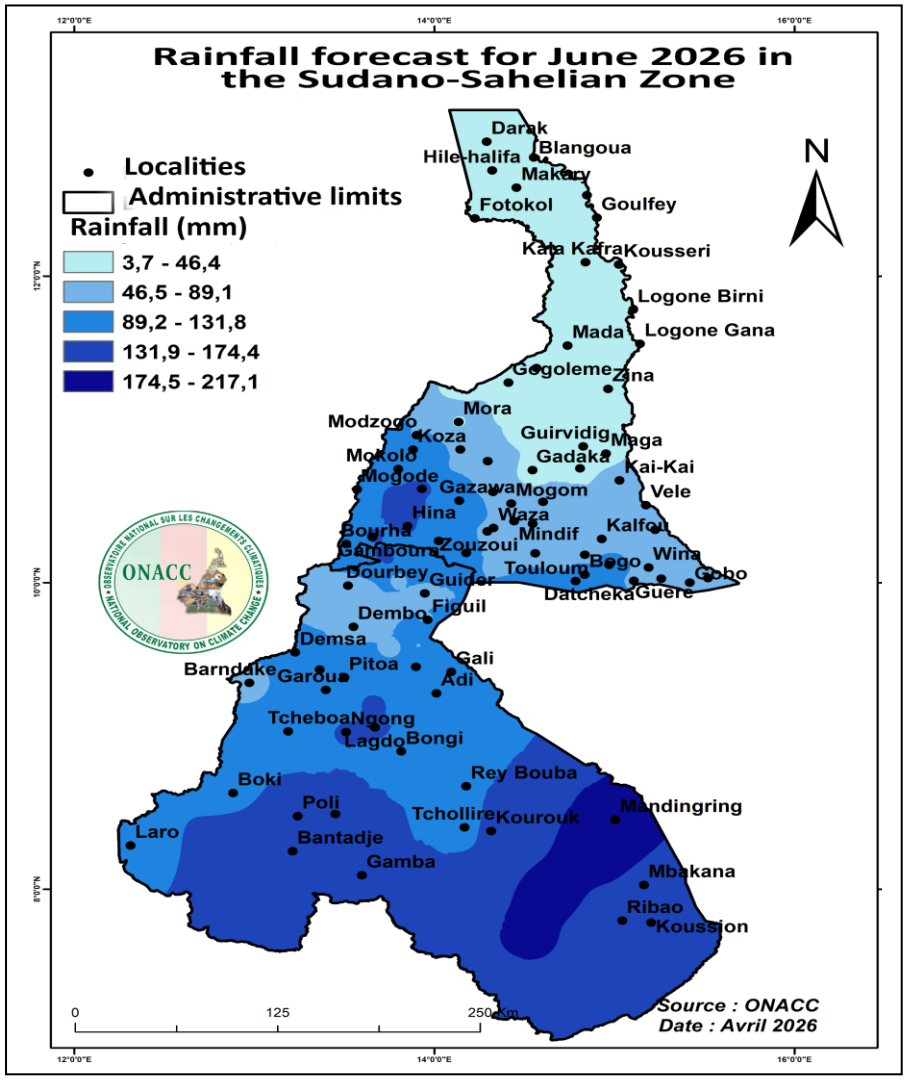


Figure 2 : Rainfall forecast map for June 2026 for the Sudano-Sahelian Zone.

C. In the Sudano-Sahelian zone:

- *For rainfall amounts in July 2026:*

In the Far North region

Rainfall amounts are expected to range between:

- 47.4 and 159.3 mm of rainfall in the localities of Darak, Blangoua, Hile-Hlifa, Makary, Fotokol, Goulfey, Kousseri, Logone Birni, Mada, Zina, Kai-kai, Vele, Kalfou, Wine, Bogo, Touloum, Mindif, Waza, Gamboura, Bourha, Zouzoui, Hina, Mokolo, Gazawa, Koza, Modzogo, etc.;
- 159.3 and 215.2 mm in the localities of Guirvidig, Maga, Mora, Mokolo, Mogode, Wina, Gobo, etc.

NB : The said rainfall amounts will be below the historical regional mean (between 400 and 500 mm of rainfall) recorded over the same period.

In the North region

Rainfall amounts are expected to range between:

- 47.4 and 159.2 mm of rainfall in the localities of Gaschiga, Demsa, Basheo, Dembo, Dourbey, Guider, Poli, Figuil, Boula-Ibi, Barandake, Boki, Adi, Gali, Garoua, Tcheboua, etc.;
- 159.3 and 271.1 mm of rainfall in the localities of Bongi, Gouna, Ouro, Mandara, Rey Bouba, Mandingring, Gamba, Mbakana, Ribao, Tchollire, Kourouk, Yoko, Pale-manga, Salak, Mbang, etc.

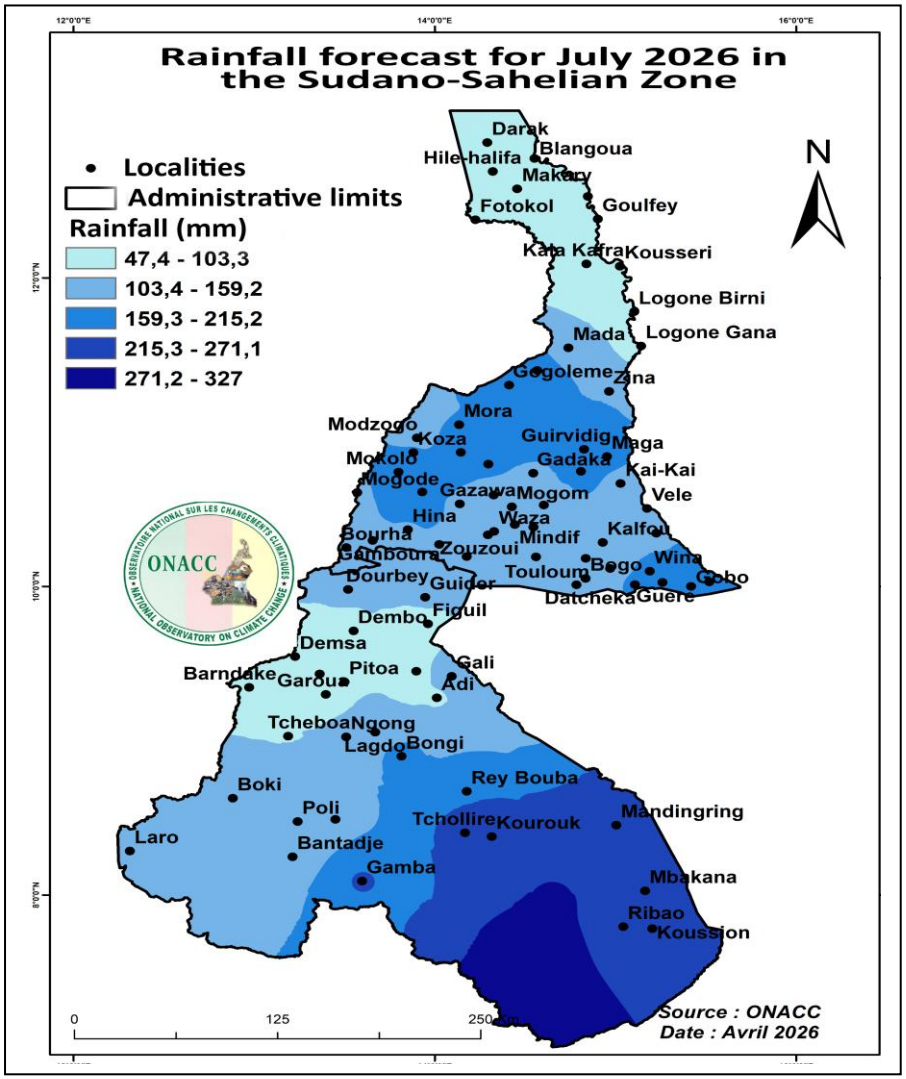


Figure 3: Rainfall forecast map for July 2026 for the Sudano-Sahelian Zone.

D. In the Sudano-Sahelian zone:

- *For rainfall amounts in August 2026:*

In the Far North region

Rainfall amounts are expected to range between:

- 125.7 and 182.3 mm of rainfall in the localities of Kai-kai, Vele, Kalfou, Mindif, Waza, Zouzoui, Touloum, etc.;
- 182.4 and 238.9 mm of rainfall in the localities of Dark, Hile-Halifa, Makary, Fotokol, Mada, Maga, Gadaka, Megom, Bogo, Bourha, Hina, Gamboura, Gazawa, etc.;
- 239 and 295.5 mm of rainfall in the localities of Goulfey, Kousseri, Logone Birni, Logone Gana, Zina, Mora, Modzogo, Mokolo, Mogode, etc.

In the North region

Rainfall amounts are expected to range between:

- 125.7 and 182.3 mm of rainfall in the localities of Medezen, Dourbey, Guider, Mayo-Oulo, Dembo, Figuil, Basheo, Demsa, Gachiga, Pitoa, Boula-Ibi, Waga, Laro, Adi, etc.;
- 182.4 and 295.5 mm of rainfall in the localities of Tcheboua, Ngong, Douloumi, Gali, Mayo-Lope, Rey Bouba, Gouna, Boki, Poli, Bantadje, Kourouk, etc.;
- 295.6 and 408.8 mm of rainfall in the localities of Mbailara, Koussion, Ribao, Touboro, Sorombeo, Foumbang, Yoko, Darndake, Mbakana, Mindingring, Gamba, etc.

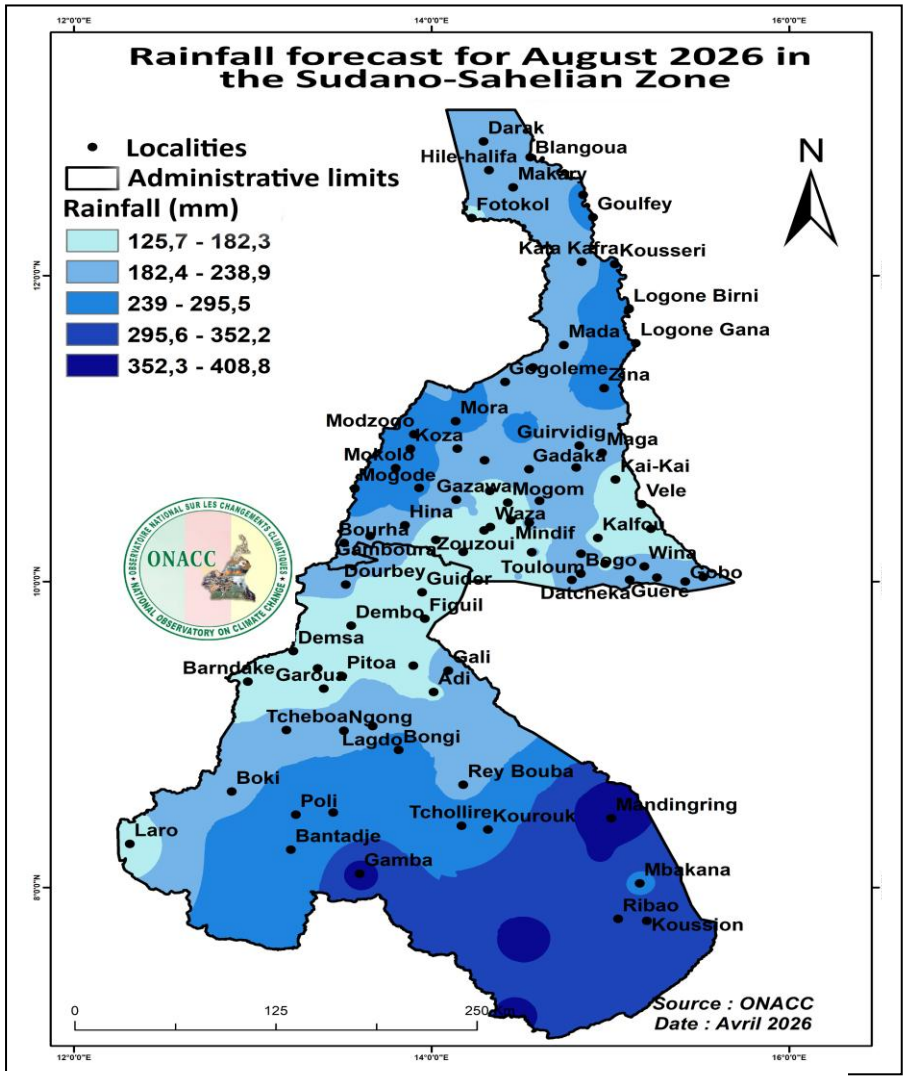


Figure 4: Rainfall forecast map for August 2026 for the Sudano-Sahelian Zone.

For the onset dates of the rainy season in the Sudano-Sahelian zone, a probable onset of the rainy season from the:

- **The first to the second dekad of May 2026 (4–14 May 2026),** in the Mayo Rey and Faro Divisions.
- **The second and third dekads of May 2026 (12–21 May 2026),** in the Benoue, Mayo Louti, Mayo Tsanaga, and in the southern part of the Diamare Divisions.
- **The third dekad of May to the first dekad of June 2026 (21 May – 1 June 2026),** in the Mayo Kani, in the southern and central parts of Diamare, and Mayo Sava and Mayo Danay Divisions.
- **The second to the third dekad of June 2026 (12–22 June 2026),** across the Logone and Chari Division, and in the northern part of Diamare, Mayo Danay and Mayo Sava.

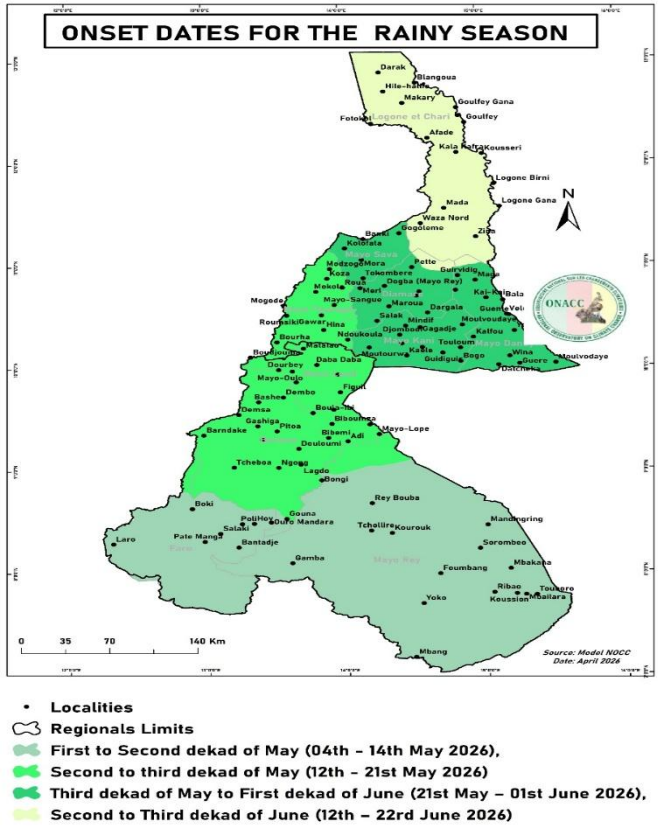


Figure 5: Forecast Map of the onset dates of the rainy season in the Sudano-Sahelian Zone (Far North and North regions)

Proposed sowing dates from:

- The first to the second dekad of May 2026 (7–17 May 2026), in the Mayo Rey and Faro Divisions.
- The second and third dekads of May 2026 (15–24 May 2026), in the Benoue, Mayo Louti, Mayo Tsanaga, and in the southern part of the Diamare Divisions.
- The third dekad of May to the first dekad of June 2026 (24 May–4 June 2026), in the Mayo Kani, in the southern and central parts of Diamare, and Mayo Sava and Mayo Danay Divisions.
- The second to the third dekad of June (15–25 June 2026), across the Logone and Chari Division, and in the northern part of Diamare, Mayo Danay and Mayo Sava.

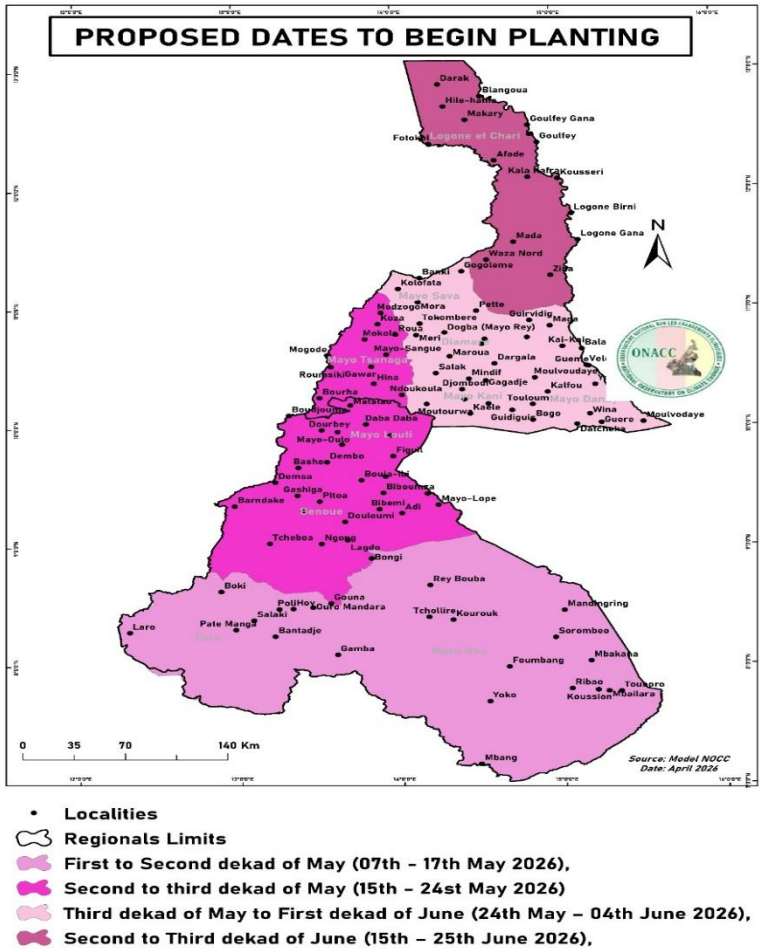


Figure 6: Forecast Map of the onset dates of the rainy season in the Sudano-Sahelian Zone (Far North and North regions)

3. SOME RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRODUCERS

The best time to sow after the onset of the rainy season depends on several factors, such as: the type of crop (fast or slow growth), soil condition, and rainfall. Therefore, in addition to the onset date indicated above, it is advisable to sow:

- Within 3 to 5 days after the first useful rains (20mm) for fast-growing crops, e.g., cereals;
- Within 5 to 10 days after the first useful rains (20mm) for slow-growing crops, e.g., pulses;
- When the soil is sufficiently moist for the seed to germinate and the young plants to develop;
- Have good agricultural practices (appropriate inputs, sustainable farming practices).

4. MAIN AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN AREAS OF INTEREST

This calendar provides a chronogram to help producers better plan, manage, and monitor agricultural operations to adjust to climate disruptions and optimise crop yields.

Activity schedule

The main agricultural operations considered in this calendar include:

a) **Preparing the land**: It generally begins before the presumed date for the final planting of the crop (sowing or planting). This preparation includes clearing, felling, and ploughing.
Clearing and cleaning: It consists of clearing and cleaning up a site. It is the natural or human destruction of a wooded area, forest, or "fallow land", to put an end to the wooded state, generally to cultivate the land or turn it into pastureland.

Ploughing: it refers to any action related to the development of agricultural land, generally using manual agricultural tools (spade, hoe, plough, etc.) or mechanised tools (power tillers, tractors, etc.).

b) **Nursery:** It involves growing young plants for replanting or grafting.
c) **Sowing:** It consists of planting seeds after ploughing and/or ridging. There are two sowing methods: direct sowing and nursery sowing.
d) **Mayntenance:** This activity includes fertiliser application, weeding, hoeing, pruning, etc.
e) **Phytosanitary (pesticide) treatment:** it consists of applying plant protection products to prevent/fight against various plant attacks or diseases.
f) **Harvest**: All the agricultural work involved in collecting the useful parts of cultivated plants (fruit, seeds, stems, fibres, leaves, roots, bulbs, etc.).

5. PLANNING OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN ZONE

It should be noted that, as part of crop rotation planning, certain crops have been grouped together on the basis of their production cycles and shared cultivation practices.

- **Table 1 : Planning of Agricultural Activities in the Mayo Rey and Faro divisions.**
  NB : Regarding Maize, sowing should begin in July

Crops	Technical Itineraries	Rainy season																		Dry season								
		April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	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 Millet Sorghum RS	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Wheat	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Groundnuts Soyabeans Beans	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											

Crops	Technical Itineraries	Rainy season																		Dry season								
		April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	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																											
Cowpea (whitebeans) Sesame Voandzou	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Cassava	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Sweet potatoes	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Irish potatoes	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											

Crops	Technical Itineraries	Rainy season																		Dry season								
		April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	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																											
Cocoyams	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Yams	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Tomato, Pepper, Green pepper, Okra Melon Carrot Cucumber Garden Egg Watermelon	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Cotton	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											

Crops	Technical Itineraries	Rainy season																		Dry season								
		April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	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																											
Onion Galic	Land Preparation																											
	Nursery																											
	Transplanting																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Cashew, Mango, Lemon, Guava, Pear, Plum, Grapefruit, Tangerine, Orange, and Pomelo (shaddock) trees	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing/Transplanting																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment)																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											

D1...n=Dekad(10 consecutive days) RS= rainy season

NB: All these weather forecasts will be updated every 10 days in the 10-day early warning bulletins to facilitate better planning of agricultural activities

Table 2: Planning of agricultural activities in the Benoue, Mayo Louti, and the Mayo Tsanaga divisions, and the southern part of the Diamare division.

NB : For Early matruring Maize, sowing should start in late July

Crops	Technical Itineraries	Rainy season																		Dry season								
		April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	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 Millet Sorghum RS	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Wheat	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Groundnuts, Voandzou Soyabeans Beans	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Cowpea (whitebeans) Sesame	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											

Crops	Technical Itineraries	April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	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																											
Cocoyams	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Sweet potatoes	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Irish potatoes	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Yams	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											

Crops	Technical Itineraries	April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	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, Green pepper, Okra Melon Carrot Cucumber Garden Egg Watermelon	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Cotton	Land Preparation																											
	Sowing																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											
Onion Galic(Direct sowing)	Land Preparation																											
	Nursery (Onion)																											
	Transplanting																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											

Crops	Technical Itineraries	Rainy season																		Dry season								
		April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
Cashew, Mango, Lemon, Guava, Pear, Plum, Grapefruit, Tangerine, Orange, and Pomelo (shaddock) trees	Land Preparation																											
	planting																											
	Maintenance																											
	Phyto Treatment)																											
	Fertilisation																											
	Harvesting																											

NB: All these weather forecasts will be updated every 10 days in the 10-day early warning bulletins to facilitate better planning of agricultural activities

- **Table 3: Planning of agricultural activities in the Mayo Kani, the southern and central parts of the Diamare, as well as the Mayo Sava and Mayo Danay divisions.**

NB : For Maize (Early maturing variety) sowing should be done before 15 July 2026

Crops	Technical Itineraries	Dry season						Rainy season													Dry season								
		Mars			April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	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 Millet Sorghum RS	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Wheat	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Cassava	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Groundnuts , Voandzou	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														

Crops	Technical Itineraries	Dry season						Rainy season															Dry season								
		Mars			April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	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																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Cowpea (whitebeans) Soyabeans, Sesame	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Sweet potatoes	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														

Crops	Technical Itineraries	Dry season						Rainy season															Dry season								
		Mars			April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
Cashew, Mango, Lemon, Guava, Pear, Plum, Grapefruit, Tangerine, Orange, and Pomelo (shaddock) trees,	Land Preparation																														
	Planting																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment)																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Cotton	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment)																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Onion Galic(Direct sowing)	Land Preparation																														
	Nursery (Onion)																														
	Transplanting																														
	Phyto Treatment)																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Tomato,	Land Preparation																														

Crops	Technical Itineraries	Dry season						Rainy season															Dry season								
		Mars			April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
Pepper, Green pepper, Okra, Melon, Carrot, Cucumber, Garden Egg, Watermelon , Oseille de Guinee, Morelle noir	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														

D1...n=Dekad (10 consecutive days)

NB: All these weather forecasts will be updated every 10 days in the 10-day early warning bulletins to facilitate better planning of agricultural activities

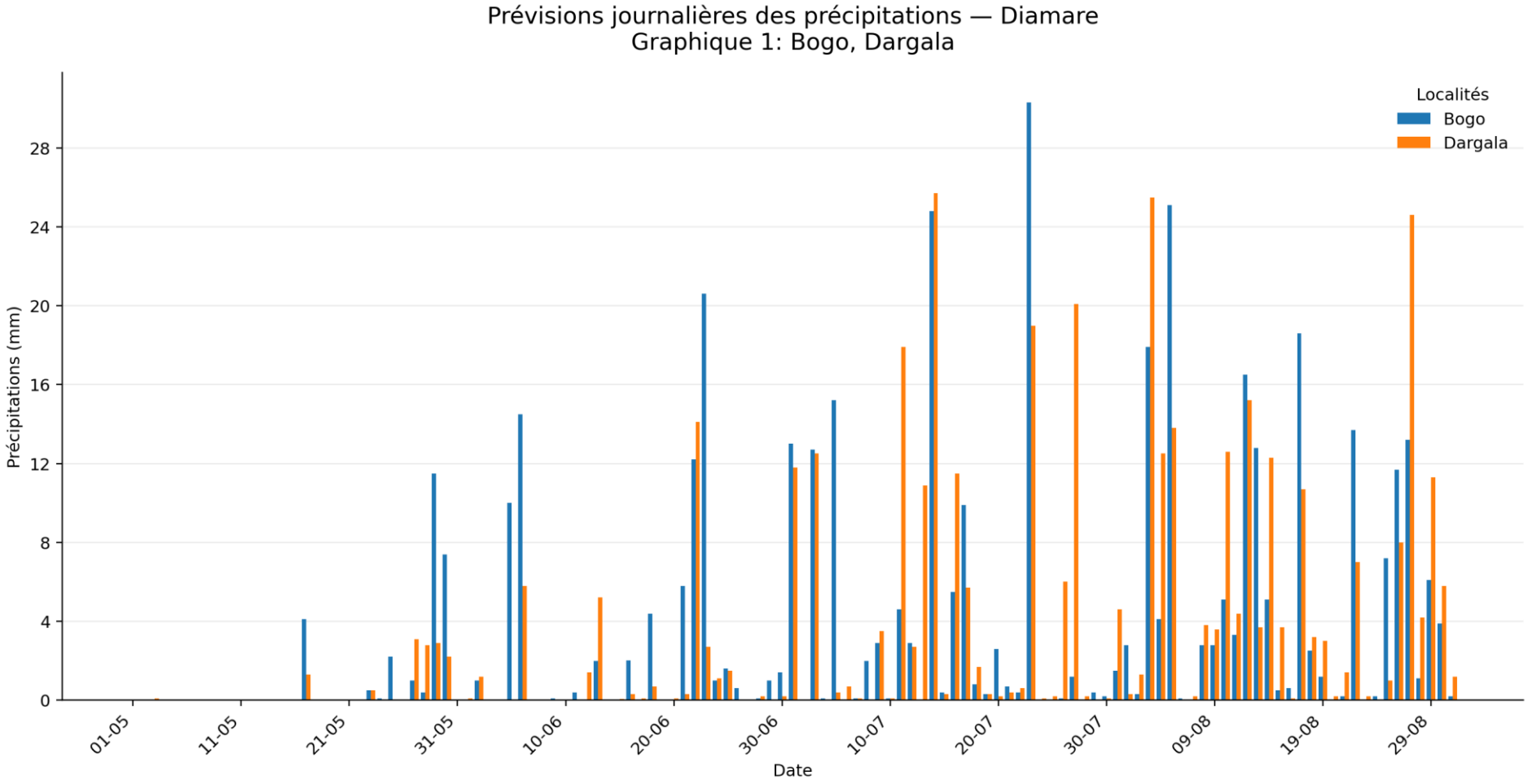
- **Table 4: Planning of agricultural activities throughout the Logone and Chari Division, and in the northern parts of the Diamare, Mayo Danay and Mayo Sava Divisions**

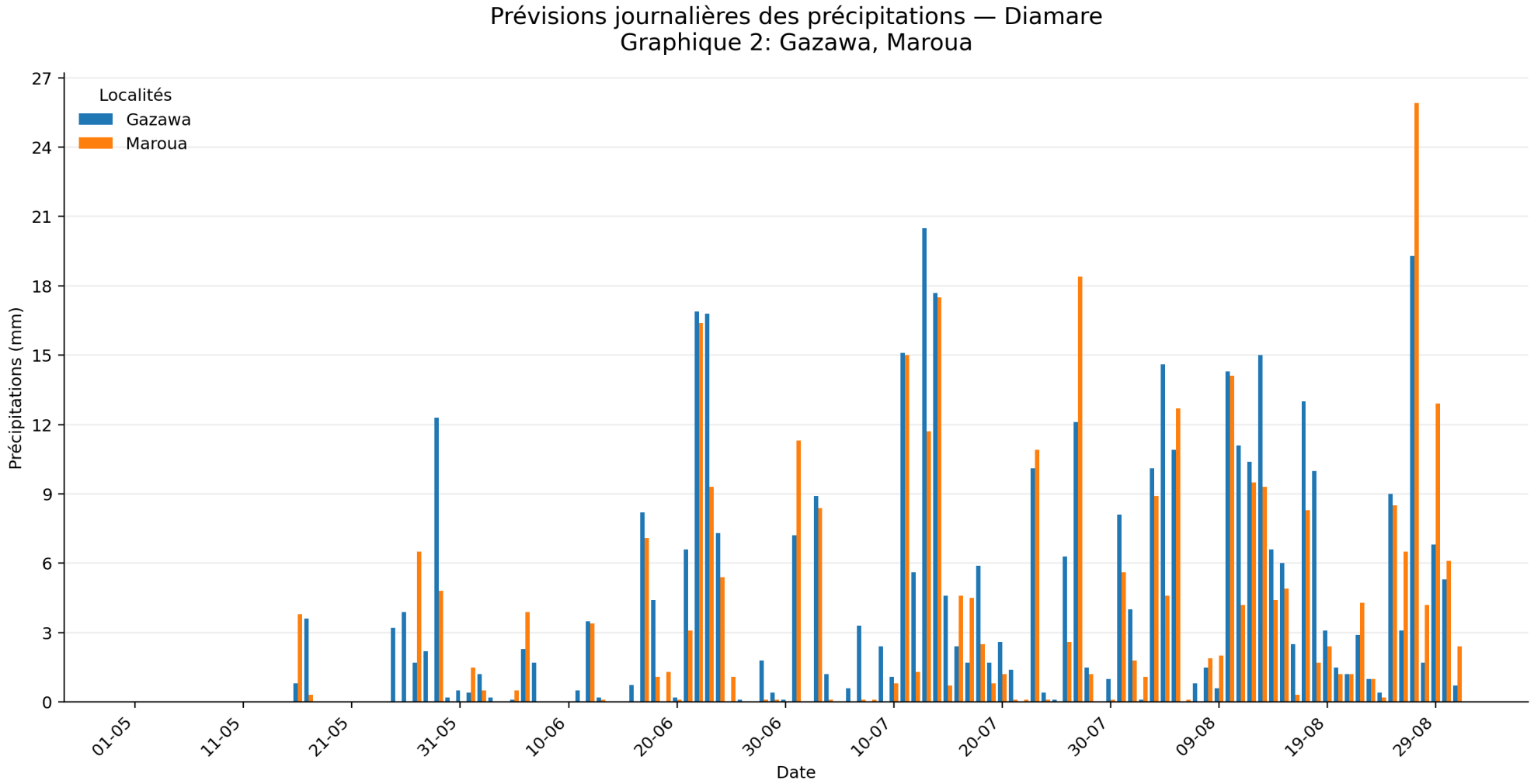
Crops	Technical Itineraries	Dry season						Rainy season															Dry season								
		Mars			April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
Rainfed Rice Maize Millet Sorghum RS	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Cassava	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Groundnuts , Voandzou	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Cowpea (whitebeans),	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														

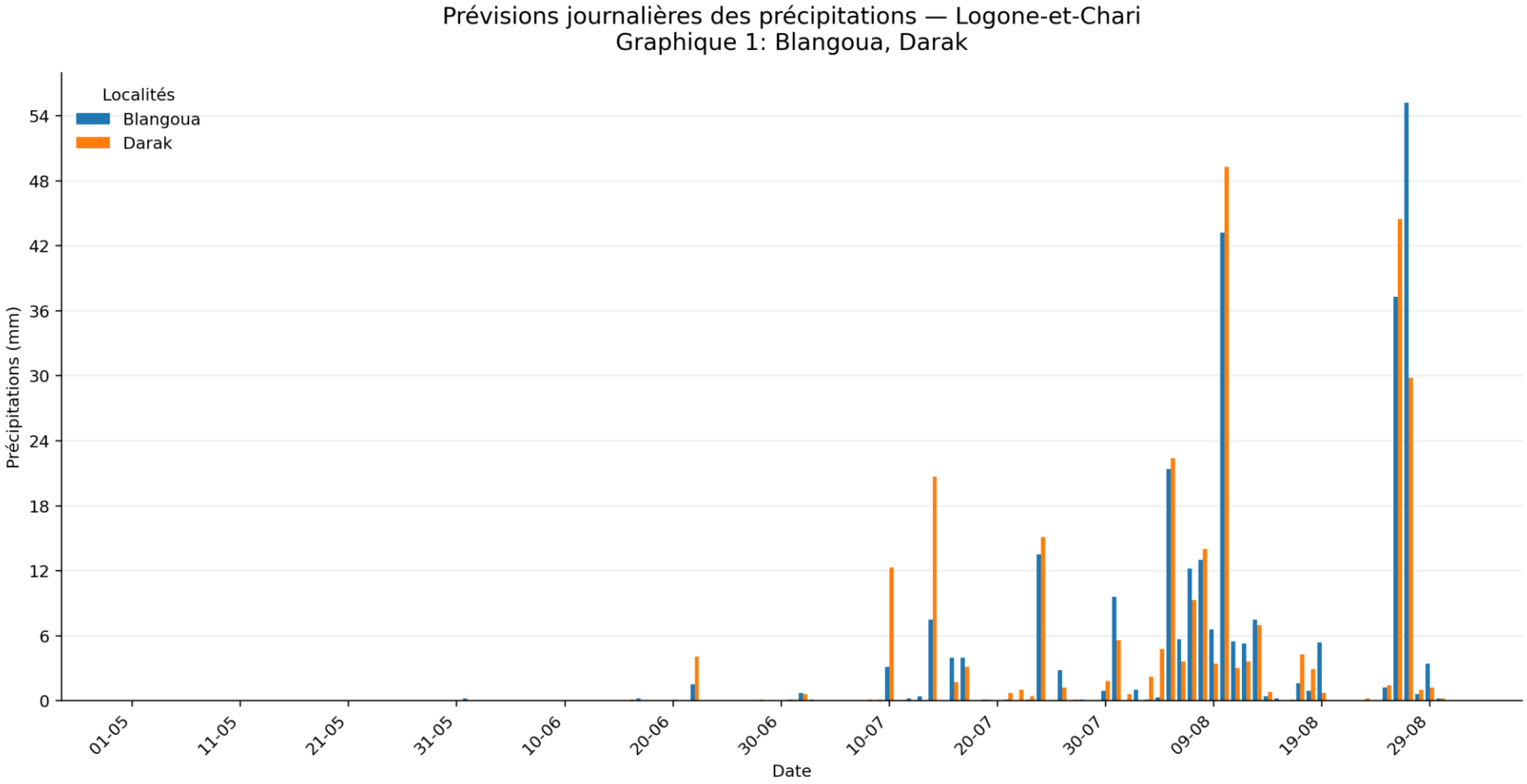
Crops	Technical Itineraries	Dry season						Rainy season															Dry season								
		Mars			April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
Soyabeans, Sesame.	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Sweet potatoes	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Tomato, Pepper, Green pepper, Okra, Melon, Carrot, Cucumber, Garden Egg, Watermelon .	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Cashew, Mango, Lemon, Guava, Pear, Plum, Grapefruit,	Land Preparation																														
	Planting																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														

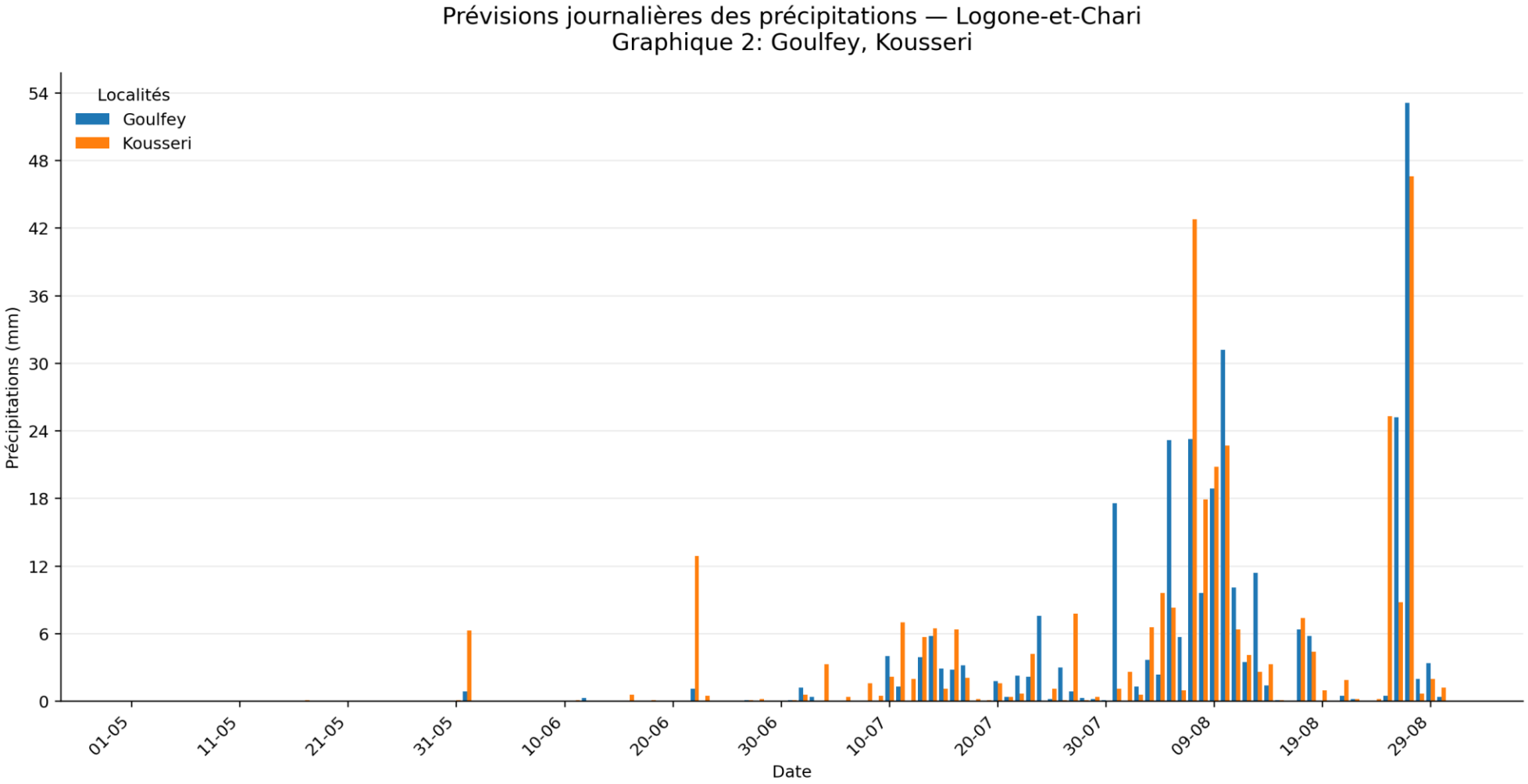
Crops	Technical Itineraries	Dry season						Rainy season															Dry season								
		Mars			April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December.		
		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
Tangerine, Orange, and Pomelo (shaddock) trees.																															
Cotton	Land Preparation																														
	Sowing																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														
Onion Galic(Direct sowing)	Land Preparation																														
	Nursery (Onion)																														
	Transplanting																														
	Maintenance																														
	Phyto Treatment																														
	Fertilisation																														
	Harvesting																														

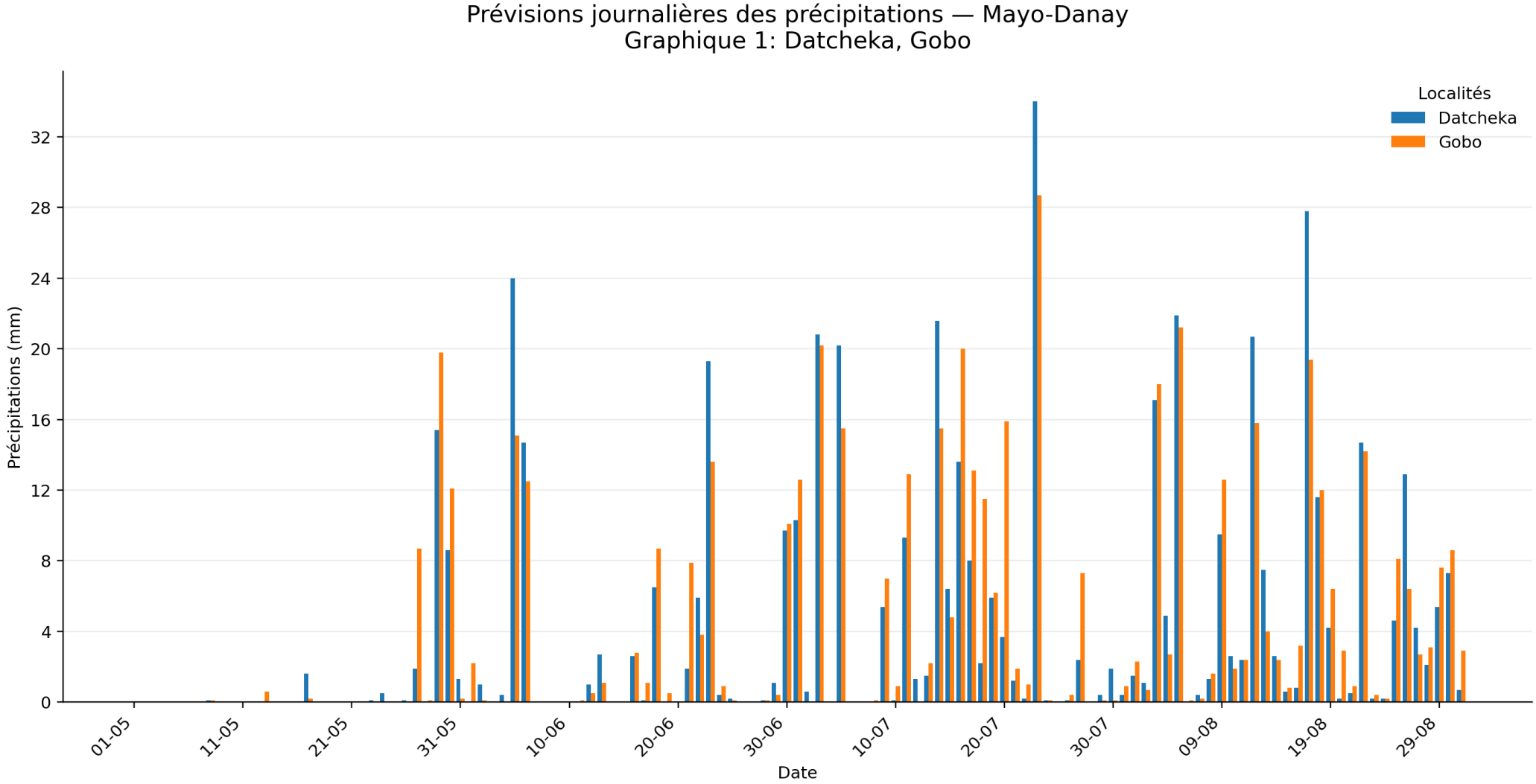
ANNEXE

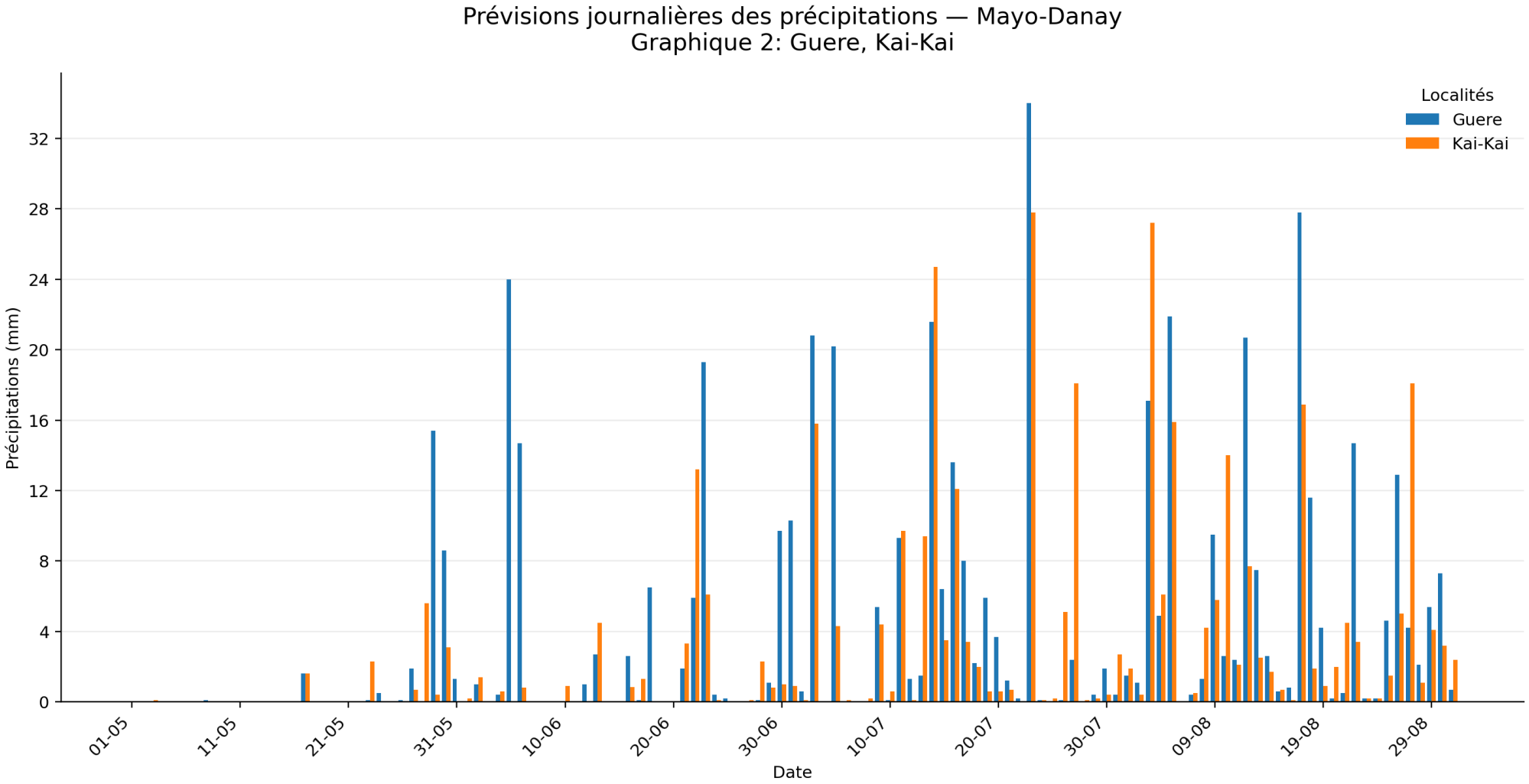

Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Diamare
Graphique 1: Bogo, Dargala
Localités
Bogo
Dargala
Précipitations (mm)
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
28
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08
Date

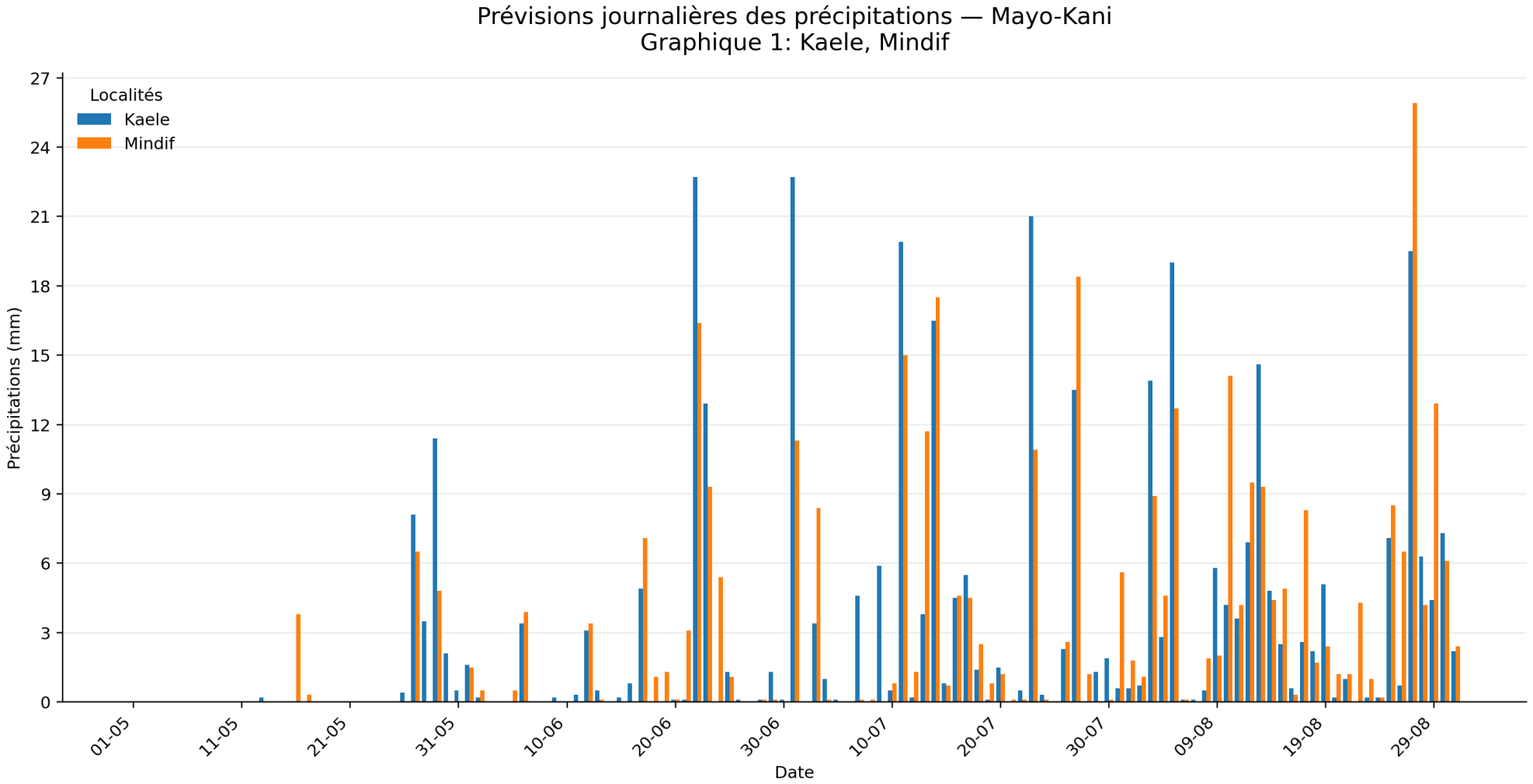

Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Diamare
Graphique 2: Gazawa, Maroua
Localités
Gazawa
Maroua
Précipitations (mm)
Date
0
3
6
9
12
15
18
21
24
27
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08

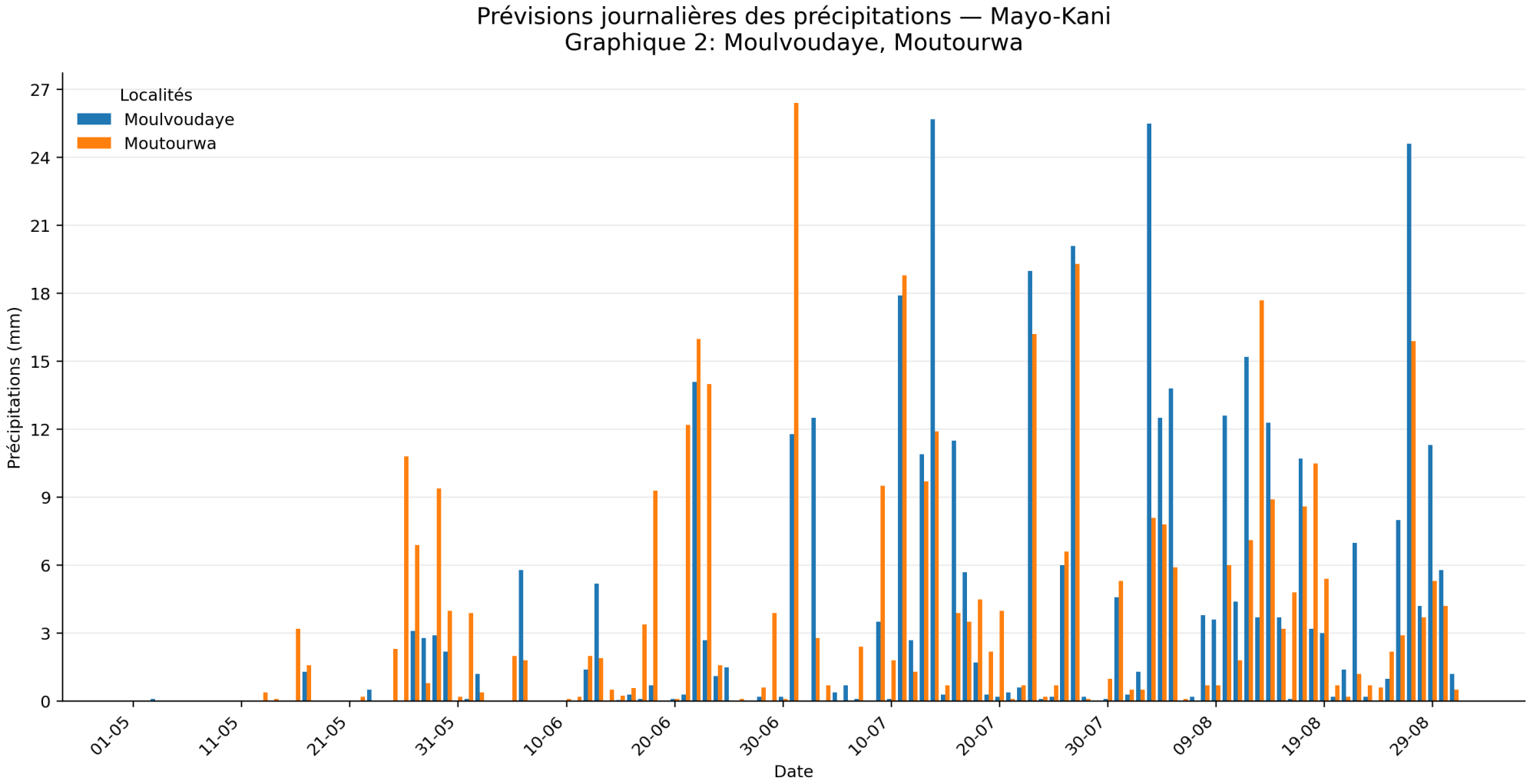

Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Logone-et-Chari
Graphique 1: Blangoua, Darak
Localités
Blangoua
Darak
Précipitations (mm)
0
6
12
18
24
30
36
42
48
54
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08
Date

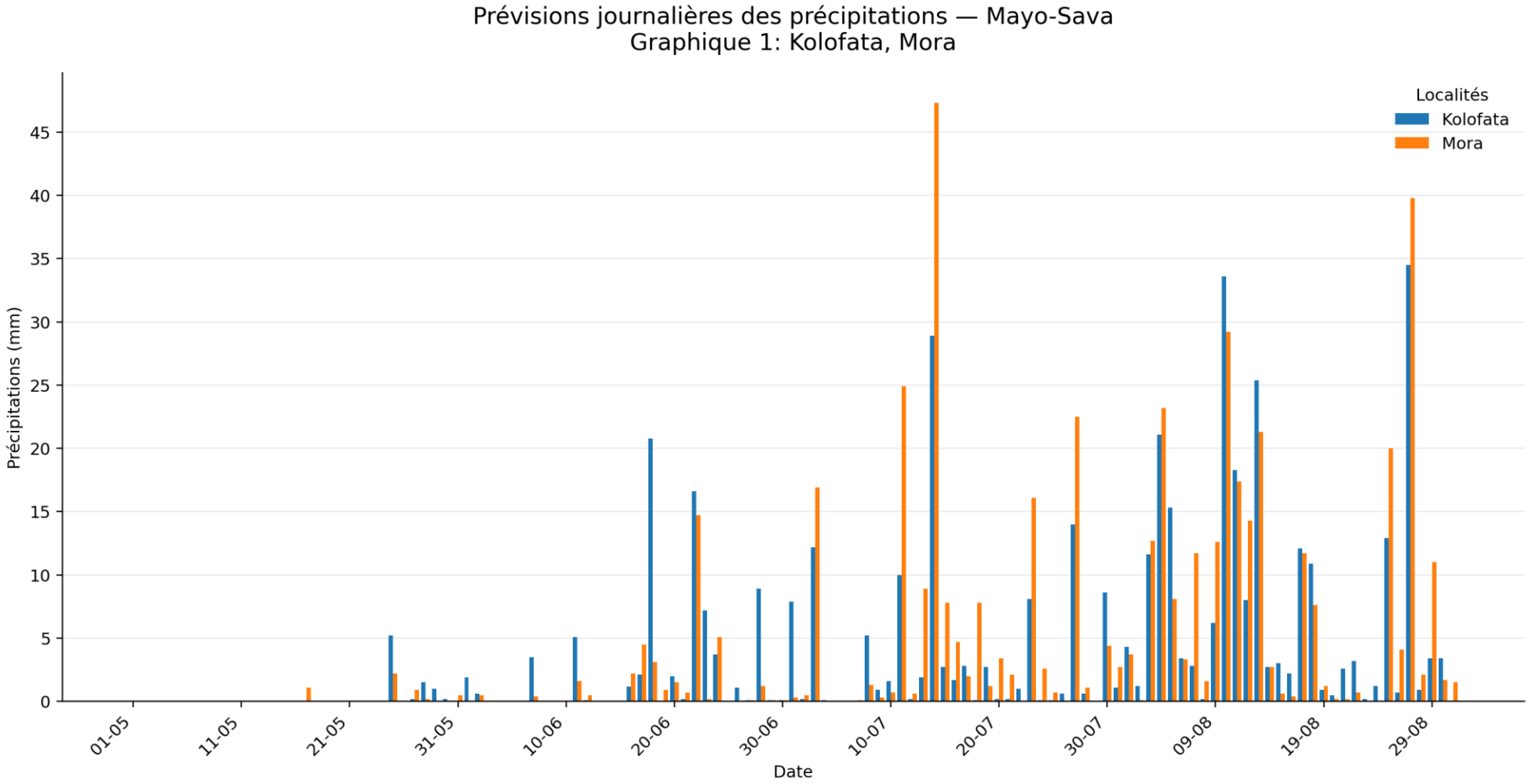

Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Logone-et-Chari
Graphique 2: Goulfey, Kousseri
Localités
Goulfey
Kousseri
Précipitations (mm)
0
6
12
18
24
30
36
42
48
54
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08
Date


Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Mayo-Danay
Graphique 1: Datcheka, Gobo
Localités
Datcheka
Gobo
Précipitations (mm)
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
28
32
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08
Date

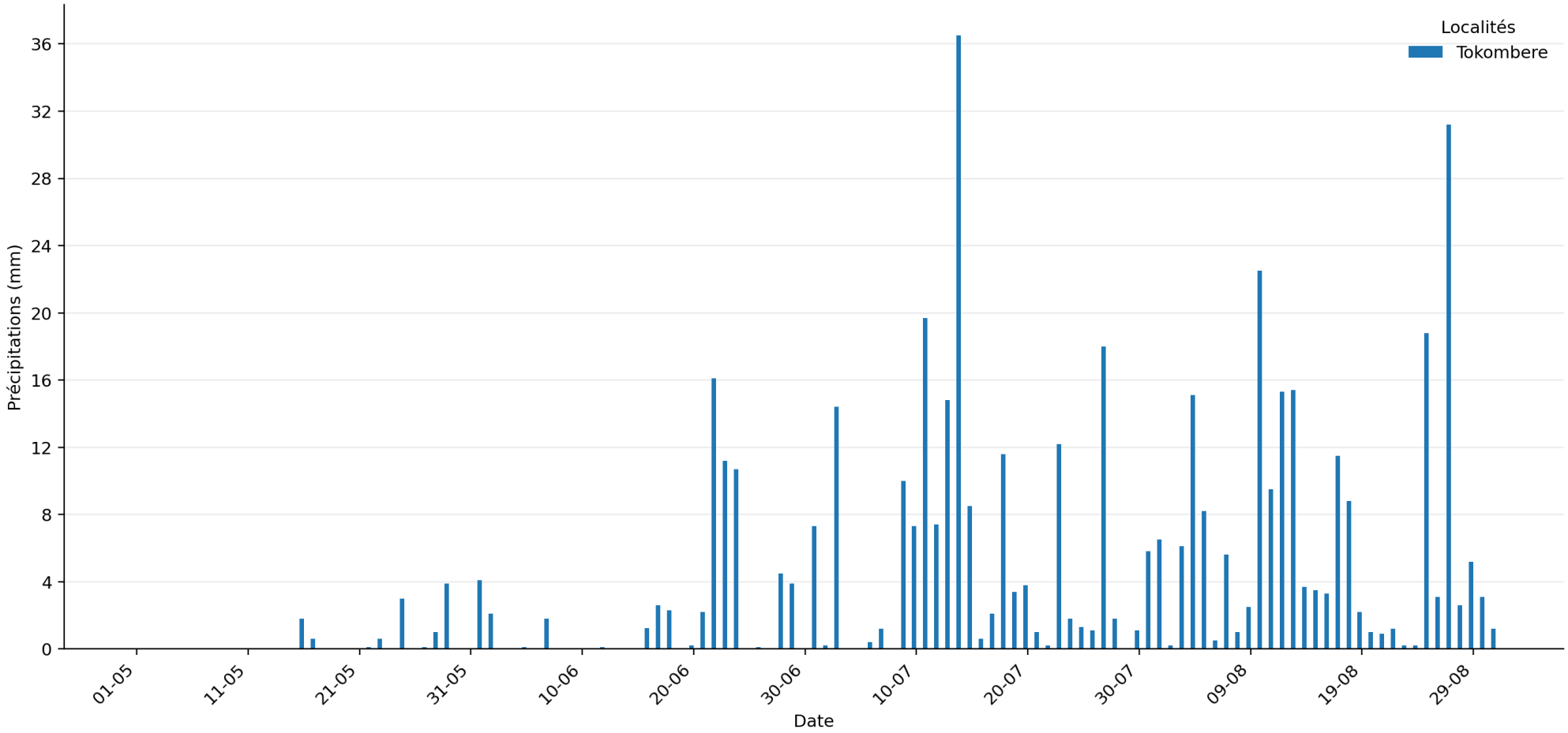

Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Mayo-Danay
Graphique 2: Guere, Kai-Kai
Localités
Guere
Kai-Kai
Précipitations (mm)
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
28
32
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08
Date

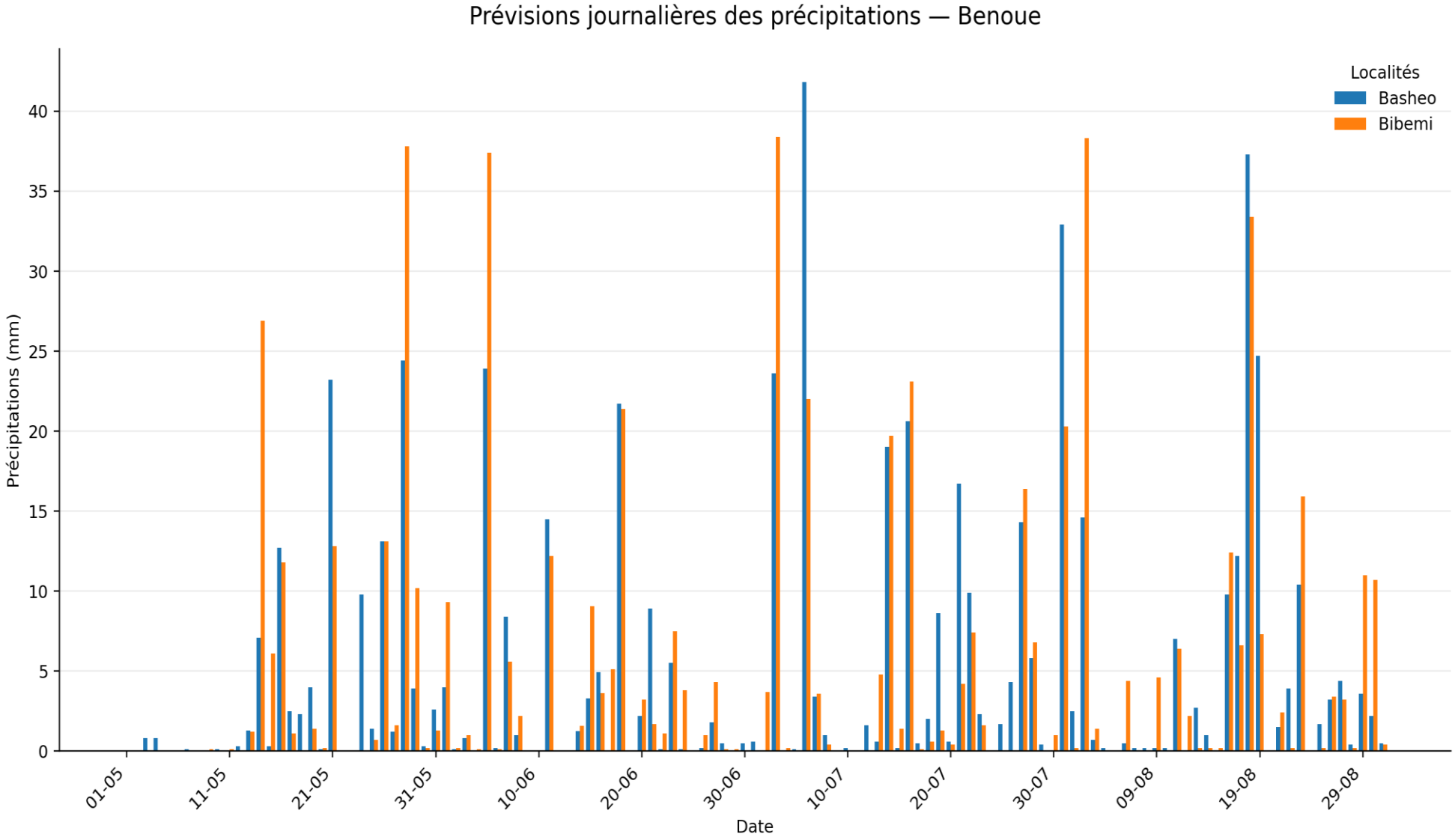

Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Mayo-Kani
Graphique 1: Kaele, Mindif
Localités
Kaele
Mindif
Précipitations (mm)
Date
0
3
6
9
12
15
18
21
24
27
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08

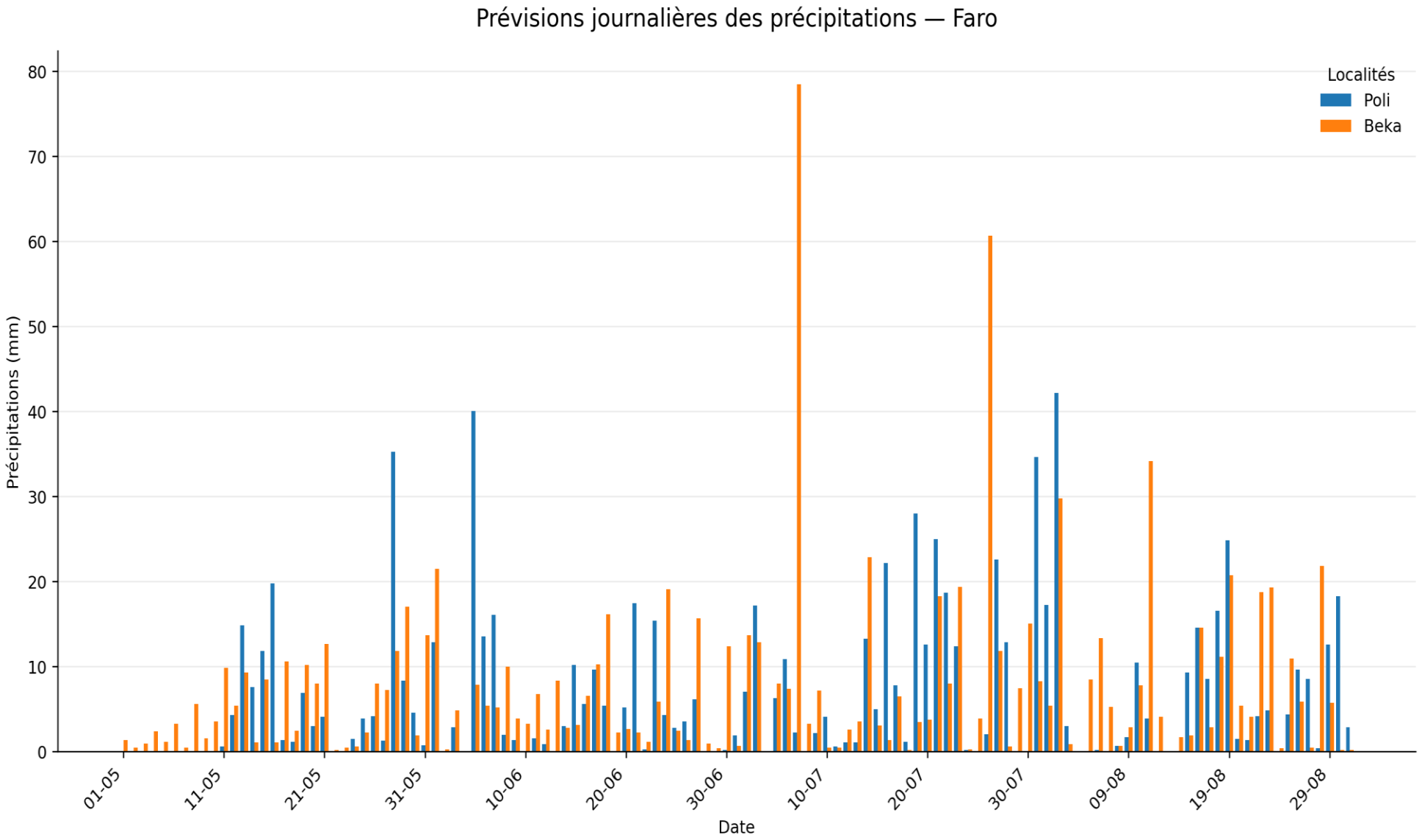

Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Mayo-Kani
Graphique 2: Moulvoudaye, Moutourwa
Localités
Moulvoudaye
Moutourwa
Précipitations (mm)
0
3
6
9
12
15
18
21
24
27
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08
Date

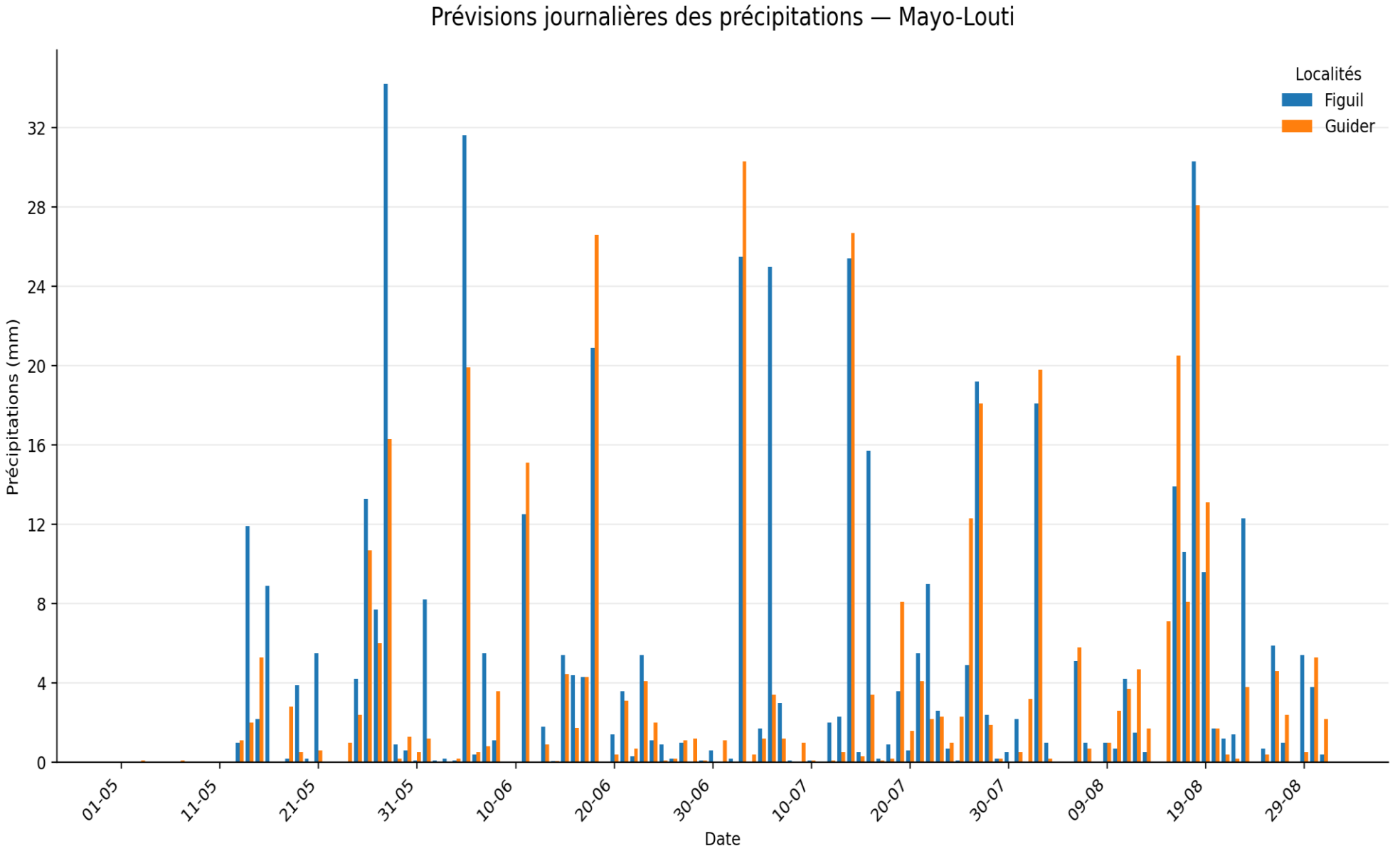

Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Mayo-Sava
Graphique 1: Kolofata, Mora
Localités
Kolofata
Mora
Précipitations (mm)
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08
Date

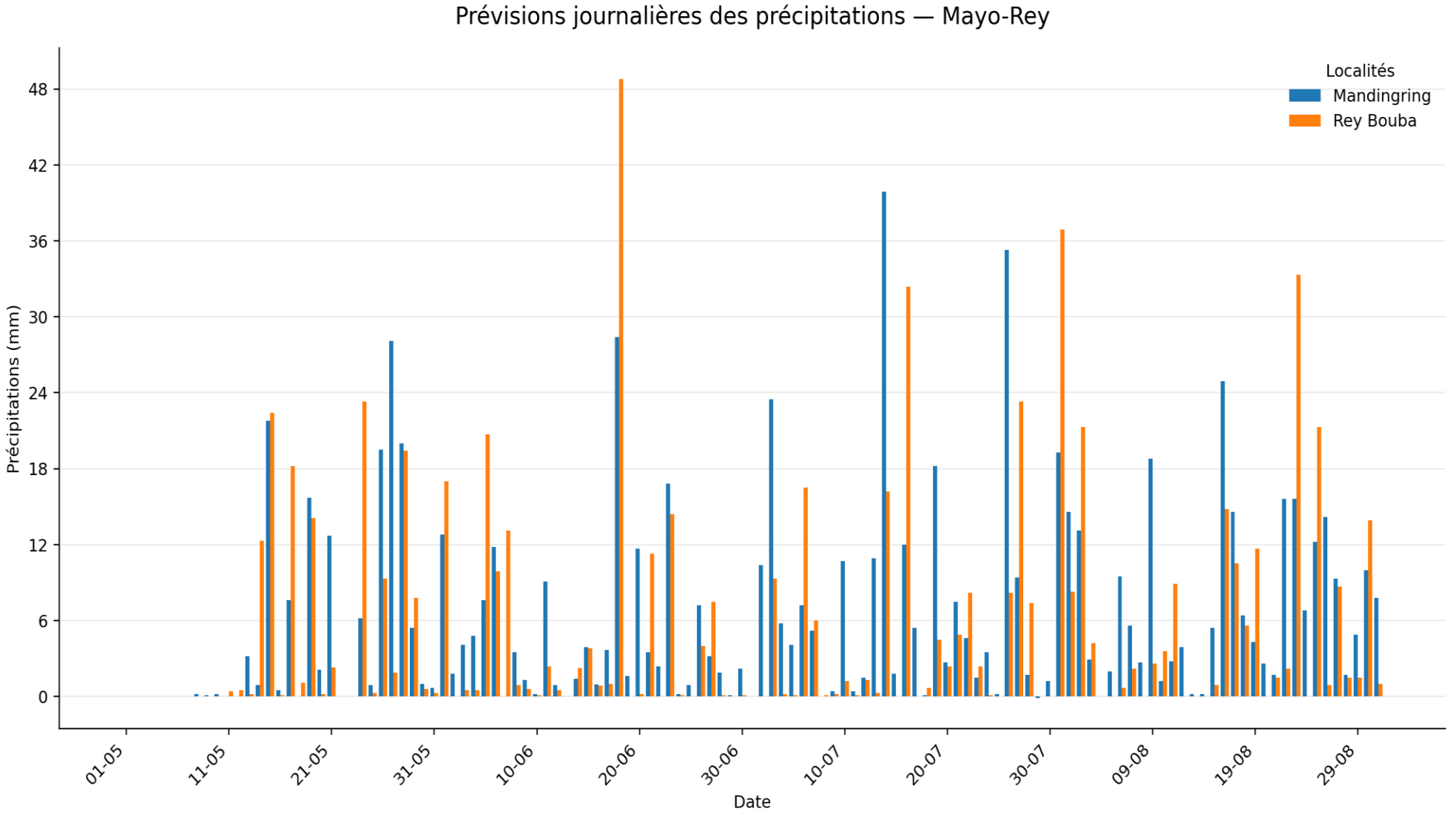
Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Mayo-Sava
Graphique 2: Tokombere




Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Benoue
Localités
Basheo
Bibemi
Précipitations (mm)
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08
Date


Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Faro
Localités
Poli
Beka
Précipitations (mm)
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08
Date


Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Mayo-Louti
Localités
Figuil
Guider
Précipitations (mm)
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
28
32
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08
Date


Prévisions journalières des précipitations — Mayo-Rey
Localités
Mandingring
Rey Bouba
Précipitations (mm)
0
6
12
18
24
30
36
42
48
01-05
11-05
21-05
31-05
10-06
20-06
30-06
10-07
20-07
30-07
09-08
19-08
29-08
Date

APPENDIX: PRODUCTION TEAM

Supervision

H.E Mr. Gabriel MBAIROBE, *Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER).*
Prof. Dr. Eng. 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 NOCC)

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ZOUH TEM Isabella, *Head of Geomatics Department;*
Dr. MEYONG Rene Ramses, *Regional Head, Far North Region;;*
NDJELA MBEIH Gaston Evarice, *Assistant Researcher Officer N°2, (DPDSCVA) ;*
SOUGA BOYOMO Thomas Magloire, *Technical staff at NOCC, (DPDSCVA);*
OBENEBANGHA BATE MBI, *Technical staff at NOCC, (DPDSCVA).*
Dr. KIMING Ignatius NGALA, *Technical staff at NOCC, (DPDSCVA);*
Dr. KEYETAT Marie Laure, *Technical staff at NOCC, (DPDSCVA) ;*
ABUBAKAR UNUSA, *Technical staff at NOCC, (DPDSCVA);*
MBEREBE DELSIA, *Technical staff at NOCC, (DPDSCVA);*
FAI DALHATU TIRNYUY, *Technical staff at NOCC, (DPDSCVA);*
ANYE Victorine Ambo, *Assistant Researcher Officer N°2, Department of Integrated Observations and Evaluation of Climate Change Impacts, NOCC;*
MESSI AMOUGOU Max, *Assistant Research Officer N°1 at the Geomatics Department;*
ANABA OLOMO Muriel Frederique*, Assistant Research Officer N°2 at the Geomatics Department;*
Frank Parfait NAMEKONG, *Communications and Public Relations Office;*
MEKA ZE Philemon Raïssa, *Executive staff at NOCC, Translation Service.*

Production (Team MINADER)

Eng. MBAIRANODJI Andre, *Director of Agricultural Surveys and Statistics (DESA);*
Eng. MESSI Simon, *Director of Professional Agricultural Organisations and Agricultural Support (DOPA) ;*
Eng. TELEP YEDE Daniel*, Deputy Director of Agricultural Extension (SDVA/DOPA) ;*
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