

**PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE**

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**SECRETARIAT GENERAL**  
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**REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON**

*Peace-Work-Fatherland*  
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**PRESS RELEASE FOLLOWING CABINET MEETING  
OF THURSDAY 30 JANUARY 2025**

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*Yaounde, 30 January 2025*

The Prime Minister, Head of Government, His Excellency Joseph DION NGUTE, chaired a Cabinet Meeting on Thursday 30 January 2025 at 10am in the Auditorium of the Prime Minister's Office. The meeting was attended by Ministers of State, Ministers, Ministers Delegate and Secretaries of State.

This strategic meeting, dedicated to the Integrated Agropastoral and Fisheries Import-Substitution Plan (PIISAH), focused on the following points:

1. Statement by the Minister of Economy, Planning and Regional Development on *“the objectives, priorities and implementation strategy of PIISAH”*;
2. Statement by the Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries on *“developments in the animal production and industries sub-sector as a result of the implementation of PIISAH”*;
3. Statement by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on *“the progress made in the agricultural component of PIISAH and the outlook”*;
4. miscellaneous.

After the introductory statement by the Head of Government, the Minister of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development announced that the Head of State had ordered the development of the Integrated Agropastoral and Fisheries Import-Substitution Plan for 2024–2026. This initiative comes in response to a persistent structural trade deficit and a high inflation rate. It reflects the President's commitment to addressing the challenges of high living costs, food security, and food sovereignty. The Plan's implementation is estimated at CFAF 1,500 billion, to be financed gradually through domestic resources and external funding.

PIISAH aims to reduce the trade deficit by replacing imported food with abundant, high-quality local production driven by the private sector. To achieve this, three priority intervention areas have been identified. First, securing 400,000 hectares of land in the Central Plain and developing 160,000 hectares for agriculture and fishing, alongside efforts to open up production basins. Second, enhancing the production, processing, and marketing of foodstuffs. Third, promoting the dissemination of research findings and improving access to training and financing for stakeholders. In parallel, structural measures will be implemented to enhance the business environment and adapt the legislative and regulatory framework accordingly.

Referring to the PIISAH intervention strategy, the Minister of Economy highlighted its reliance on mobilising private sector operators, who will receive support from the State and technical and financial partners. Additionally, the development of value chains is seen as a key lever for strengthening the identified priority sectors.

In his statement, the Minister of Livestock, Fisheries, and Animal Industries focused on fish and milk, highlighting the gap between local demand and production. The goal is to reach an annual production of 602,500 tonnes of fish and 351,900 tonnes of milk by 2026. To achieve these targets, the PIISAH priorities have been translated into concrete actions. For fish, this includes acquiring fishing equipment and materials, constructing landing points in fisheries to boost catches, establishing conservation and marketing infrastructure, and strengthening stakeholders' capacities. The construction of fish markets in Idenau (South-West Region) and Youpwe (Douala), along with the modernisation of the Youpwe landing stage, are key initiatives under this strategy. Regarding milk production, the planned increase will be guided by the National Dairy Development Plan, currently under validation. The approach includes establishing dairy farms with imported high-yield cows to boost productivity. In this regard, high-yield pregnant heifers are being acquired for the dairy interprofession, while projects focusing on local breeds are also underway. Additionally, 21 artificial insemination centres are under construction. Meanwhile, modern materials and equipment are being procured to strengthen the capacities of private promoters involved in milk processing and distribution.

Overall, it was stated that in the animal production and industries sub-sector, PIISAH will be implemented primarily through performance contracts with specialised structures.

The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development stated that the agricultural component of PIISAH focuses on seven key crops: wheat, rice, palm oil, sugar, soya, maize, and fertilisers.



After presenting statistics on the availability of these crops nationwide, emphasis was laid on operational measures to boost local production. For wheat, six high-yield varieties have been selected and developed at both high and low altitudes, with the first harvests being redistributed to farmers as seeds. Regarding bread flour, trials using cassava are underway, and six production units are already operational. In 2024 alone, five local flour standards were validated, and 13,000 tonnes of bread flour were produced. As for rice, the goal is to reach 465,000 tonnes by 2026, with ongoing hydro-agricultural development to support this target. Additionally, plans are in place to produce improved seeds for distribution to farmers. For palm oil, the goal is to produce an additional 40,000 tonnes by 2026. To achieve this, priority is being given to modernising primary processing agro-industries such as the Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC) and PAMOL Plantations to boost yields. Additionally, plans include constructing new palm oil extraction units and equipping growers' cooperatives with modern presses. Specific support is also being provided to facilitate access to fertilisers and plant protection products. As a result, 452 tonnes of seed have already been produced, and 2 million tonnes of fertiliser have been distributed to growers. Regarding maize and soya, local demand will gradually be met through the establishment of large-scale private farms in the Central Plain, employing mechanised farming methods. In its pilot phase, the Central Plain project aims to produce 600,000 tonnes of maize, 50,000 tonnes of soybean, 100,000 tonnes of paddy rice, 600,000 tonnes of potatoes, and 400,000 tonnes of cassava.

At the conclusion of the discussion following these statements, the Head of Government instructed the Minister of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development to submit regular reports on the implementation of PIISAH, detailing any challenges encountered. He also urged the Ministers of Livestock and Agriculture to grant full responsibility to the operational bodies involved in executing the Integrated Plan. Additionally, guidance was provided on how to effectively support private sector stakeholders.

The Meeting was adjourned at 12:20 pm.-

Yaounde, the 30 JAN 2025

**FOUDA Séraphin Magloire**  
**Secretary General,**  
**Prime Minister's Office**

