AGENCE DE PROMOTION DES INVESTISSEMENTS
CAMEROUN

TRAVAIL
WORK
PAIX
PEACE
PATRIE
FATHERLAND
REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
RÉPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

INVESTMENT PROMOTION AGENCY
CAMEROON

PROJECTS REGISTER

CIF
CAMEROON INVESTMENT FORUM
CIF 2023
17 – 19 Avril 2024
BEST WESTERN HOTEL, DOUALA

FOREWORD

Cameroon is a country in central Africa with immense potential. This project booklet is a compilation of carefully selected private and public initiatives. It showcases the country's ambitions and achievements in core sectors which form the backbone of its economy.

Each page of the booklet provides an overview of projects that drive economic growth, foster sustainable development and promote social progress. These initiatives are the building blocks of a resilient economy, ready to address today's challenges and seize tomorrow's opportunities.

As you review these projects, we hope you find inspiration in the collective efforts put in to elevate Cameroon's position on the global stage and ensure a prosperous future for all its citizens.

Boma Donatus
Acting Director General
Investment Promotion Agency (IPA)

CONTENT OUTLINE

I. ADVANTAGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF INVESTING IN CAMEROON

A. CAMEROON IN BRIEF

Langues officielles : français, anglais

Monnaie : Franc CFA

Population : 27,8 millions d'habitants (2022)

Espérance de vie : 60,3 ans (2021)

Croissance de la population : 2,5% par an (2021)

Religions : Christianisme (35-40%), Islam (15-20%), animisme (45%)

PIB : 45,24 milliards $ US (2021)

PIB par habitant : 1 661,7 $ US (2021)

Croissance du PIB : 4,3% en 2022 (prévision) 3,5% en 2021, 0,5% en 2020 (FMI)

Inflation : 6,25% en 2022, 2,3% en 2021, 2,5% en 2020

Chômage : 3,9% de la population (estimation modélisée OIT 2021)

Surface forestière : 43% du territoire soit 22 millions d'hectares

Accès à l'électricité : 64,7% de la population (2020)

Utilisateurs d'Internet : 38% de la population (2020)

Sièges occupés par des femmes dans les parlements nationaux : 34% (2021)

Agroecological areas

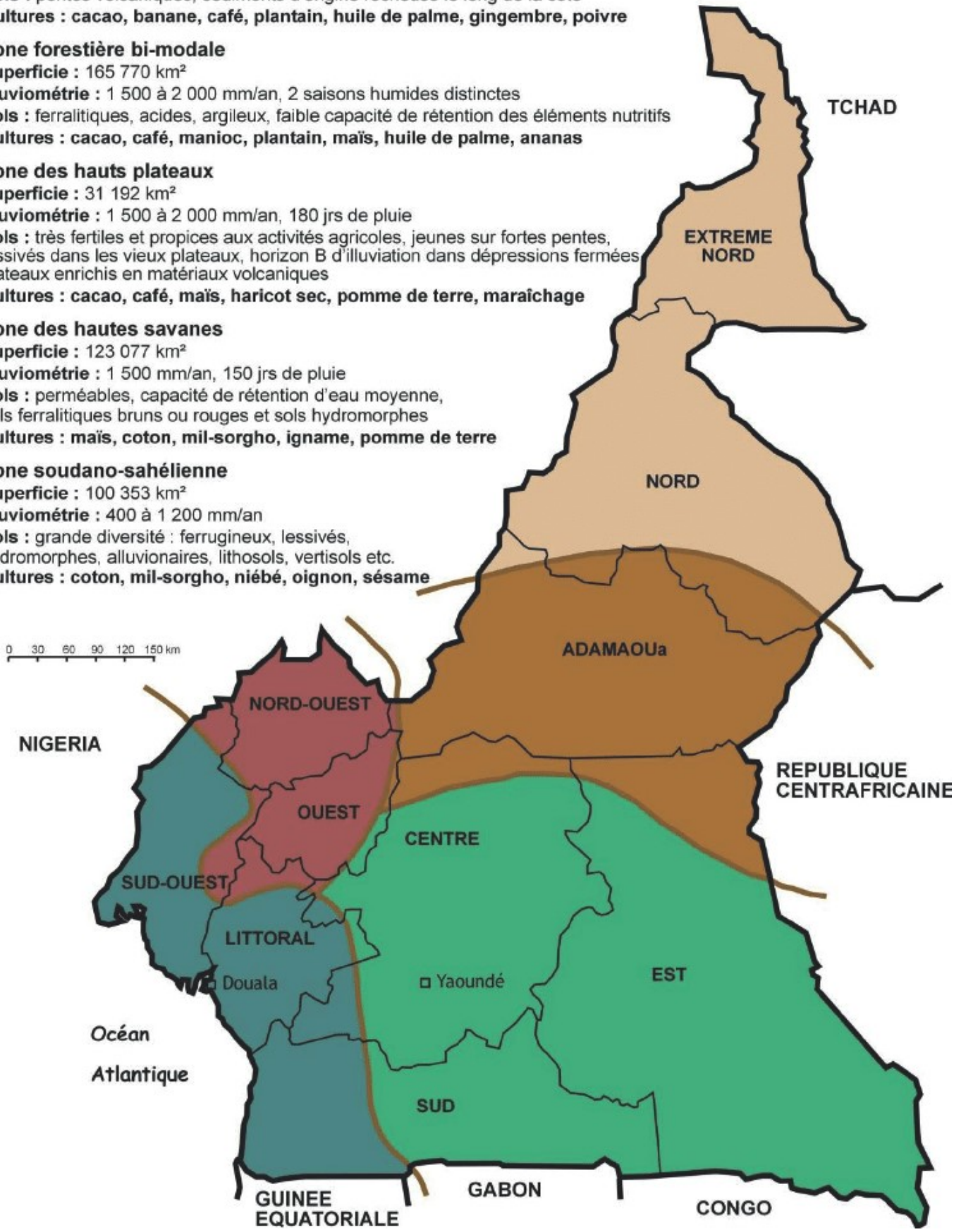
Zone forestière mono-modale
Superficie : 45 658 km²
Pluviométrie : 2 500 à 4 000 mm/an, régime monomodal
Sols : pentes volcaniques, sédiments d'origine rocheuse le long de la côte
Cultures : cacao, banane, café, plantain, huile de palme, gingembre, poivre

Zone forestière bi-modale
Superficie : 165 770 km²
Pluviométrie : 1 500 à 2 000 mm/an, 2 saisons humides distinctes
Sols : ferralitiques, acides, argileux, faible capacité de rétention des éléments nutritifs
Cultures : cacao, café, manioc, plantain, maïs, huile de palme, ananas

Zone des hauts plateaux
Superficie : 31 192 km²
Pluviométrie : 1 500 à 2 000 mm/an, 180 jrs de pluie
Sols : très fertiles et propices aux activités agricoles, jeunes sur fortes pentes, lessivés dans les vieux plateaux, horizon B d'illuviation dans dépressions fermées, plateaux enrichis en matériaux volcaniques
Cultures : cacao, café, maïs, haricot sec, pomme de terre, maraîchage

Zone des hautes savanes
Superficie : 123 077 km²
Pluviométrie : 1 500 mm/an, 150 jrs de pluie
Sols : perméables, capacité de rétention d'eau moyenne, sols ferralitiques bruns ou rouges et sols hydromorphes
Cultures : maïs, coton, mil-sorgho, igname, pomme de terre

Zone soudano-sahélienne
Superficie : 100 353 km²
Pluviométrie : 400 à 1 200 mm/an
Sols : grande diversité : ferrugineux, lessivés, hydromorphes, alluvionaires, lithosols, vertisols etc.
Cultures : coton, mil-sorgho, niébé, oignon, sésame



B. OPPORTUNITIES TO INVEST IN SPECIFIC TARGET SECTORS

i- INVESTING IN THE RICE SECTOR

- National demand: 757,000 tonnes
- National production: 217,280 tonnes
- Gap to bridge: 539,720 tonnes
- Types of rice cultivated: irrigated rice, lowland rice, upland rice, rice-fish farming.

WHY INVEST IN THE RICE SECTOR IN CAMEROON ?

STRONG AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

Cameroon enjoys strong agricultural potential, characterised by several advantages:

- It is divided into 5 distinct agro-ecological areas.
- The arable land area amounts to 7.16 million hectares.
- The country has 2,809,800 hectares of irrigable land, although only 10% of it is currently utilised.
- A dense agricultural research ecosystem supports agricultural development.
- Rainfall ranges from 400 mm/year to 4000 mm/year.
- Floodplains and swampy areas cover an area of 3.4 million hectares.
- Groundwater reserves are estimated at 120 billion cubic meters.
- The country has 4 million hectares of inland waters.
- It also benefits from an extensive coastline stretching over 400 kilometres.

Investment Opportunities:

- Construction of paddy rice processing units to produce milled rice.
- Production of irrigation equipment.
- Construction of irrigation infrastructure.
- Development of irrigated areas.

SYNOPSIS OF THE RICE SECTOR IN CAMEROON

SYNOPSIS OF THE RICE SECTOR	
OVERVIEW OF THE RICE SECTOR	Rice is a common staple both in rural and urban populations in Cameroon. It is a highly valued and sensitive agricultural product, ranking second among the most consumed cereals after maize. Its significance in foreign trade is substantial. Annual local rice production = 150,000 tonnes National rice demand = 600,000 tonnes Rice importations = 650,000 tonnes of rice, worth more than CFAF 160 billion in the first 10 months of 2022 Main rice importing countries: Thailand (85%), India (7%), and Myanmar (2%) Key importers: SONAM Cameroon, OLAM CAM SA and AGRIEX Cameroon Sarl. There is a phenomenon of fraudulent re-exportation of imported rice to neighbouring countries, which explains the higher volume of importations compared to national demand. The Cameroonian Government recently drafted and adopted the Integrated Agro-pastoral and Fisheries Import-Substitution Plan (PIISAH) with the overall objective of significantly reducing the balance of trade deficit through import-substitution. Regarding the rice sector, PIISAH aims to reduce the gap between supply and demand to a residual level of less than 30,000 tonnes by 2030. The total developed area dedicated to rice cultivation is estimated at 33,000 ha. Approximately 150,000 agricultural operators are estimated to be dedicated to the paddy rice production workforce.
SEGMENTS/COMPONENTS	Research, production and multiplication of seeds Input supply Equipment supply Rice production Storage and preservation Industrial processing and value adding Marketing and distribution
MAIN PRODUCTS	Pre-basic and basic seeds Improved seeds Paddy rice Milled rice Fragrant rice Broken rice Rice bran Rice flour Rice straws Rice husks
PRODUCTION SYSTEMS AND METHODS	Three agro-ecological typologies of rice production: irrigated rice, rainfed rice and lowland rice, each corresponding to specific technical approaches.
YIELDS	Development and dissemination by IRAD of seed varieties according to agro-ecological areas and cropping systems, with yields ranging from 3 to 7.5 tonnes of paddy/Ha, particularly for hybrid seeds.
MAIN PRODUCTION BASINS	Rice cultivation is practised in all of Cameroon's agro-ecological areas. 2/3 of national rice production comes from irrigated areas in the Far North and North West regions (SEMRY and UNVDA).
KEY STAKEHOLDERS	SEMRY/UNVDA/PADFA 2/PDRM 2/AIVD/F-PRIAC/PRODERIP/ Value Chain Development Project/VIVA LOGONE/ VIVA BENOUE/MINADER/MINCOMMERCE/MINEPAT/ MINRESI/MINDCAF/MINEE/IRAD/CAPE
SUPERVISION/FACILITATION AND SUPPORT	**Key ongoing programmes and projects in the sector** PIISAH (Integrated Agropastoral and Fisheries Import-Substitution Programme) spanning

	the period 2024-2026 under the authority of MINEPAT Development of hydro-agricultural and rice cultivation areas Dissemination and provision of high-yield seeds Support for the acquisition of rice production inputs and equipment Installation of rice cultivation private operators in developed areas Development of access roads to rice cultivation areas Support for the acquisition of processing equipment Construction of large-capacity storage facilities/silos Development and expansion of distribution networks and sales outlets Organisation of campaigns to promote local rice Strengthening the technical and managerial capacities of stakeholders (training, process mastery, inter-professional organisation, seed certification, standardisation, labelling, fund-raising, etc.) Other major stakeholders involved in supervising, facilitating and supporting operators in the sector UNVDA PADFA 2 PDRM 2 AIVD F-PRIAC PRODERIP Value Chain Development Project VIVA LOGONE VIVA BENOUE MINADER MINEPAT MINCOMMERCE MINRESI MINDCAF MINEE IRAD CAPEF SEMRY Technical financial partners including, among others, FIDA, AfDB, AFD APECCAM ANEMCAM IPA: it relies in particular on Law No. 2013/4 of 18 April 2013 to lay down private investment incentives which it implements. This law serves as the legal foundation for private investment in Cameroon. In addition, it organises an Investment Market (IM) within each edition of the Cameroon Investment Forum (CIF), held every two years with the objective of connecting project promoters (usually SMEs and SMIs) on one hand, with banks and financing institutions on the other hand. Non-exhaustive examples of exemptions, benefits, and facilitations provided by the government include: ✓ Exemption from all customs duties and VAT on all imported dairy sector equipment

	and inputs ✓ Tax and employer charges waived on wages paid to seasonal workers by individual farmers ✓ Exemption from registration charges on land transfers allocated to the dairy sector ✓ Promotion and provision of sites and land for private operators' activities ✓ Guarantees (surety, endorsement, letter of comfort) to support investments as provided for by regulation ✓ Development and promotion of alternative financing (leasing, finance leasing, crowd funding, etc.)
MAIN ASSETS	Rice cultivation is feasible in all natural regions of Cameroon. Dynamic and long-standing culture of local populations in rice production. Nine hundred thousand (900,000) hectares of land have been designated and secured under the Land Reserve Programme for Investment, as regulated by Circular No. 1 CAB/PM of 1 January 2014, which outlines provisions for investor access to land in Cameroon. Significant and relatively cheap rural workforce. High-yield rice seed varieties available in all the country's agro-ecological areas. Adoption and implementation of the integrated agro-pastoral and fisheries import-substitution plan in December 2023, with numerous important actions and measures to develop the rice sector. Existence of support structures for rice sector development projects, such as the Investment Promotion Agency (IPA)
MAJOR CONSTRAINTS	Difficulty accessing high-yielding improved seed varieties and inputs (fertilisers and phytosanitary products) due to unavailability and high costs. Obsolete and inadequate hydro-agricultural development facilities Poor water and hydraulic facilities management Insufficient professionalism of rice farmers Absence or obsolescence of hulling equipment, resulting in low yields Very high rate of post-harvest losses Inadequate rice storage and conservation facilities The isolation of certain rice production areas Low mechanisation of rice production and harvesting operations Limited paddy rice processing capacity Inadequate professionalism of operators, which limits the profitability of farms, among other factors Lack of organisation of operators by segment/component of the rice sector into inter-professions and colleges and/or trade chambers Lack of suitable funding for rice-cultivating activities Inappropriate customs and fiscal policies to promote investment in rice cultivation Poor quality control of imported rice Inadequate protection for locally produced rice Difficult and costly supply of electrical energy Challenges in accessing rice cultivation land Unsuitable legislation and regulatory framework
POTENTIAL MEASURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECTOR	Strengthening IRAD's resources for research into more efficient pre-basic and basic seed varieties adapted to agro-ecological areas. Meeting the need for quality seed at the level of producer organisations through the introduction of an incentive mechanism

	Promoting the training of seed multipliers, with particular emphasis on the gender approach Structuring the seed sector with the emergence of rural enterprises and seed companies Supporting the organisation of producers in the management of hydro-agricultural developments. Rehabilitating existing areas to capitalise on utilisation of facilities. Developing new hydro-agricultural developments. Promoting rice cultivation around hydroelectric dams. Diversifying production systems, with particular emphasis on rain-fed and lowland rice cultivation, especially in southern areas with high rice cultivation potential. Construction of post-harvest processing and storage facilities Improving the legislative and regulatory framework and ensuring its enforcement Promoting diversified, highly productive and competitive rice cultivation in Cameroon's different agro-ecological areas Setting up credit lines for financing rice production and marketing activities, especially the creation of a Rice Sector Development Fund in Cameroon. Protecting the national economy and supporting local production through appropriate taxation on rice importation. Setting up key structuring investments (access roads to production basins, storage or packaging facilities to achieve economies of scale). Promoting investment in improved processing technologies Promoting private investment in the creation of appropriate mechanisation pools in rice production basins. Support for significant institutional reforms such as the liberalisation of the agricultural input market and land tenure security Setting a deadline for the strong involvement of rice importers in the local production of the commodity, failing which rice importation will be suspended; Promoting and creating a Rice Sector Development Fund financed, among other sources, by a 1% levy on importations; Promoting mechanisation through the provision of suitable machinery and equipment pools for the various stages of rice farming operations; Promoting and supporting the organisation of stakeholders in the rice sector into inter-professions and trade chambers; Establishing a legal framework tailored to the development of rice cultivation, ensuring legal and judicial security of investments in the rice sector. Promoting land tenure regulations suitable for the development of rice cultivation. Provision of land and developed areas dedicated to rice cultivation.
MAJOR CONSTRAINTS	Difficulty accessing high-yielding improved seed varieties and inputs (fertilisers and phytosanitary products) due to unavailability and high costs. Obsolete and inadequate hydro-agricultural development facilities

	Poor water and hydraulic facilities management Insufficient professionalism of rice farmers Absence or obsolescence of hulling equipment, resulting in low yields Very high rate of post-harvest losses Inadequate rice storage and conservation facilities The isolation of certain rice production areas Low mechanisation of rice production and harvesting operations Limited paddy rice processing capacity Inadequate professionalism of operators, which limits the profitability of farms, among other factors Lack of organisation of operators by segment/component of the rice sector into inter-professions and colleges and/or trade chambers Lack of suitable funding for rice-cultivating activities Inappropriate customs and fiscal policies to promote investment in rice cultivation Poor quality control of imported rice Inadequate protection for locally produced rice Difficult and costly supply of electrical energy Challenges in accessing rice cultivation land Unsuitable legislation and regulatory framework
SUCCESS STORY	SEMRY UNVDA
INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES	Production of improved seeds Construction of storage facilities Processing paddy rice into milled rice
INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN THE RICE SECTOR	**PUBLIC PROJECTS** 15,000 ha of developed areas for rice production in the Central Plain by the private sector amounting to CFAF 22,5 billion Development of 1,800 ha of rice cultivation areas in the UNVDA area, approximately CFAF 9 billion Development of 10,000 ha of rice cultivation areas in the Karam locality CFAF 169 billion Development of 11,500 ha of rice cultivation areas as part of the VIVA LOGONE project CFAF 34 billion Development of 11,000 ha of rice cultivation areas as part of the VIVA BENOUE project CFAF 95 billion Development of 9,521 ha of hydro-agricultural areas in the locality of Zina, Far North CFAF 21 billion Development of 411 ha of hydro-agricultural areas in the Makary sub-division, CFAF 1.7 billion Development of 930 ha of hydro-agricultural areas in the districts of Logone-Birn and Kousseri CFAF 1.7 billion Development of 1,980 ha of hydro-agricultural areas in the Goulfey district, CFAF 5.8 billion Development of 1,000 ha of hydro-agricultural areas in Garoua 1 and Garoua 3 sub-divisions, Benoue division, CFAF 7.4 billion Rehabilitation of 3,500 ha of rice cultivation areas in UNVDA zones CFAF 4.6 billion Dissemination of high-yield seeds CFAF 200 million

	Support for the acquisition of inputs and production equipment for SEMRY (2 hydraulic shovels, 50 agricultural tractors, 2 graders, 2 loaders, 2 workshop trucks, 2 straight trucks, 2 forklifts, 10 liaison vehicles) CFAF 19 billion Support for the acquisition of inputs for cooperatives and production equipment for UNVDA (spare parts for 15 tractors, 3 civil engineering machines, 10 tractors, 1 bulldozer, 1 truck carrier, etc.) CFAF 14 billion Support for the acquisition of inputs and small equipment for private operators through projects (FPRIAC, PADFA 2, PRODERIP, PDRM 2, PDCVR, AIVDP and PARFAC) CFAF 23.2 billion Installation of three (3) private operators for rice cultivation in developed areas CFAF 100 million Development of access roads to rice cultivation areas: 15 km of paved road with a 300-metre bridge for the Lagdo bypass road CFAF 39.9 billion Support for the acquisition of processing equipment (50 dryers, 25 sheds, 50 graters, 150 spinners, 100 milling machines, 50 crushers, 25 mobile carts, 25 sewing machines) CFAF 845 million Provision of 600 tonnes of high-yield improved seed (Acquisition of equipment, machinery and seed conditioning units for seed production) CFAF 1.5 billion Support for strengthening rice seed farms in the main production basins 200 million FCFA Support for the production of certified seeds by private operators CFAF 200 million Support for processing equipment for UNVDA (complete rice mill of 240 tonnes per day (12--13 tonnes/hr), paddy cleaning and drying station (50TT/batch) before storage, battery of 2 silos with a capacity of 5,000 tonnes of paddy with accessories, 2kwh/mono phase electric winnower with a capacity of 3 tonnes,2 van lorries of 10 tonnes and 28 tonnes) (142,800 tonnes of milled rice, i.e. SEMRY: 72,000; UNVDA: 18,000; Others: 52,800) Amount CFAF 4.7 billion Construction of forty (40) rice storage warehouses of 300m² CFAF 1 billion Development and expansion of distribution networks and sales points CFAF 180 million Organisation of four (4) rice promotion campaigns per year CFAF 400 million Support for MIRAP by setting up a revolving fund CFAF 500 million Purchase of 10,000 tonnes of paddy rice by UNVDA from farmers through a revolving fund CFAF 2.4 billion Support for ten (10) stakeholders in the rice sector to obtain financing from MINADER CFAF 150 million Support for thirty (30) entrepreneurial initiatives by young students to obtain financing for rice production CFAF 1 billion Purchase of 70,000 tonnes of paddy rice by SEMRY from farmers through a revolving fund CFAF 12 billion Support for the structuring of one (1) inter-profession CFAF 150 million Capacity-building for 300 stakeholders in the rice sector CFAF 300 million

	Support for 20 SMEs per year for 3 years in aligning their rice products with standards CFAF 90 million Labelling of two (2) local rice products/sub-products CFAF 300 million **PRIVATE PROJECTS** Project for the development of local economic potential through the local processing of paddy rice, Far North, Project total cost CFAF 1.1 billion

NB: FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE CIF 2023 WEBSITE.

ii- Investing in the Maize sector

- National demand: 2,800,000 tonnes
- National production: 2,200,000 tonnes
- Current needs: 600,000 tonnes
- Average maize consumption: 51 kg per person per year.
- Different varieties of maize cultivated: CMS (Cameroon Maize Selection), CHC (Cameroon Highland Composite), CHH (Cameroon Highland Hybrid)

Investment opportunities

- Production of improved seeds,
- Production of pre-basic and basic seeds,
- Mechanisation of production,
- Construction of silos,
- Production of fertilisers and pesticides

SYNOPSIS OF THE MAIZE SECTOR IN CAMEROON

SYNOPSIS OF THE MAIZE SECTOR	
OVERVIEW OF THE MAIZE SECTOR	It is the 3rd most important foodstuff produced in Cameroon, after cassava and plantain, and the most widely consumed cereal in the country, ahead of rice and sorghum.. It is grown in Cameroon and regularly consumed by approximately 12 million people. Maize also plays a key role in pastoral production, particularly in animal feed (cattle, pigs and poultry) and in the food and brewing industries. Maize is the main source of income for more than three million small-scale farmers in Cameroon, nearly 80% of whom are women. National demand for maize is estimated at 3,300,000 tonnes in 2022, compared with national production of 2,800,000 tonnes for the same year, representing a shortfall of 500,000 tonnes. Imports of maize total more than 340,000 tonnes. Ukraine is one of the countries from which Cameroon exports maize. The main maize exporting countries are those in CEMAC zone (Congo, Gabon, Chad, CAR and Equatorial, and Nigeria)
SEGMENTS/COMPONENTS	Seed research, production and multiplication Maize production Storage and preservation Industrial processing and valorisation Marketing
MAIN PRODUCTS	Pre-basic seeds Basic seeds Improved seeds Grain maize Maize flour Gritz Maize oil Semolina Starch
PRODUCTION SYSTEMS AND METHODS	In the majority of cases, there is an extensive system with crop associations on most farms, especially family-owned ones. There is also an extensive monocultural system in medium and large-scale farms.
YIELDS	Two (02) categories of seeds are primarily produced by IRAD: hybrids with yields ranging from 5 to 10 tonnes per hectare, and composites with yields ranging from 3 to 5 tonnes per hectare. 25 kg of seed are needed for 1 hectare of commercial field.
MAIN PRODUCTION BASINS	Almost all of Cameroon benefits from geo-climatic conditions that are conducive to maize growing. Nearly the entire Cameroon benefits from geo-climatic conditions favourable for maize cultivation. In the North (Mayo Rey and Benue); in the West (Bamboutos, Noun, and Nde); in the Centre (Mbam and Kim, Mbam and Inoubou, Upper Sanaga); in Adamawa (Faro and Deo, Vina); in the Northwest (Donga Mantung and Ngoketunjia); in the Littoral (Mungo).

	The green road is located on the corridor that crosses the regions of the Centre and Adamawa.
MAIN STAKEHOLDERS	MAÏSCAM / PROJET NATIONAL D'APPUI AU DEVELOPPEMENT DES CULTURES CEREALIERES (PNADCC)/ PRONOCAM/ SPC/ SKAP NUTRITION/ CFC/ DE NOMBREUX GIC ET SOCIETES COOPERATIVES PROSAVA, PNVRSA, PNDCC, PAPMAV-Q, PIDMA, ACEFA and organisations such as SODECOTON, MIDENO, SOWEDA, Mount MBAPPIT Project and agropoles
MENTORING/FACILITATION AND SUPPORT	**Main programmes and projects currently being implemented in the sector** PIISAH (Integrated Programme for Agropastoral and Fisheries Import-Substitution), which spans the period 2024-2026 and is under the authority of MINEPAT. ✓ Development and securing of land for maize cultivation ✓ Acquisition and provision of high-yielding seeds ✓ Support for production and certification of seeds by private operators ✓ Acquisition of inputs (fertilizers and phytosanitary products) ✓ Dissemination of high-yielding seeds among producers ✓ Provision of studies for the establishment of a chemical fertilizer unit ✓ Acquisition of equipment for the production of bio-fertilizers, bio-herbicides, and bio-pesticides ✓ Construction and/or rehabilitation of storage and drying infrastructure in secure and developed sites ✓ Capacity building for stakeholders (training, technical and managerial upgrading, structuring into an inter-professional body, standardization, certification, labelling) Other major actors involved in mentoring, facilitation, and support for stakeholders in the sector: MAÏSCAM PNADCC PRONOCAM SPC SKAP NUTRITION CFC PROSAVA PNVRSA PNDCC PAPMAV-Q PIDMA ACEFA SODECOTON MIDENO SOWEDA Mount MBAPPIT Project Agropoles MINADER

	MINEPAT MINCOMMERCE MINRESI MINDCAF MINEE IRAD CAPEF SEMRY Technical and financial partners include, among others, IFAD, AfDB, AFD. APECCAM ANEMCAM IPA: It relies notably on Law No. 2013/004 of April 18, 2013, which lays down incentives for private investment that it implements. This law is the legislative basis for private investment in Cameroon. In addition to this, it organises an Investment Market (MI) within each edition of the Cameroon Investment Forum (CIF), which takes place every two years. The objective is to connect, on one hand, project promoters/investors (usually SMEs and SMIs), and on the other hand, banks and financing institutions. Some non-exhaustive benefits, advantages, and facilitations offered by the government include: ✓ Exemption from all customs duties and VAT on all dairy sector equipment and imported inputs. ✓ Waiver of tax and employer contributions on salaries paid to seasonal workers by individual operators. ✓ Exemption from registration duties for land transfers allocated to the Maize sector. ✓ Promotion and provision of sites and land for the activities of private operators. ✓ Guarantees (guarantees, endorsements, comfort letters) to support investments as provided by regulations. ✓ Development and promotion of alternative financing (leasing, lease financing, crowdfunding, etc..
MAJOR ASSETS	Huge potential for maize production in all five agro-ecological zones with suitable geo-climatic conditions. More than ten million hectares of arable land. Availability at IRAD centres of high-yield, quality basic seed varieties adapted to each terroir and to market needs. A dynamic and experienced local population. Strong growth in the national and sub-regional markets. Growing demand from breweries and feed mills (fish, poultry, pork, etc.).

	Potential source of improvement in food security and living conditions for operators in the sector. Support from the public authorities
MAJOR CONSTRAINTS	Insufficiency of pre-basic and basic seeds Poor development of improved seed multiplication, especially among private operators Limited accessibility to improved seeds Low mechanisation of production Low productivity: 1 to 2 tonnes/ha compared with 10 tonnes/ha for certain varieties developed by IRAD. Narrowness of cultivated areas and highly fragmented production. High rate of post-harvest losses (10-30% of production). Lack of large-capacity maize storage facilities and lack of pooling in the construction and management of these facilities. Unsuitable and obsolete maize processing equipment Difficulties in marketing the production. Little use is made of by-products from the maize sector. Landlocked production basins leading to very high transport costs Weak organization and structuring of stakeholders in the maize sector by segments and interprofessionally. Difficulty in accessing and securing agricultural land, along with inadequate land tenure regulations. Taxation that does not truly favour the take-off of import substitution. Inappropriate financing of maize sector activities and operations.
POTENTIAL MEASURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECTOR	Building the capacities of seed research structures and the dissemination of results. Promoting and developing the production of improved and adapted seeds close to maize production basins. Training and building the capacity of producers in the use of efficient technical itineraries. Encouraging the private sector to create adapted mechanisation pools in production basins with the support of the State. Creating and organising integrated pilot maize production centres. Promoting and supporting private investment in intensive, competitive maize production through joint ventures. Opening up maize production areas.

	Encouraging and supporting investment in the construction of high-capacity infrastructure for storing, preserving and packaging maize in integrated pilot centres. Promoting local production of grits and other maize-derived products. Creating and organising a fund to support the development of the maize sector. Facilitating access to land for operators in the maize sector. Promoting the organisation and structuring of operators in the maize sector into inter-professional bodies and trade chambers/colleges. Reviewing the legal and regulatory arsenal of tax and customs incentives for operators in the maize-growing sector Tax and customs restrictions on maize products that could be manufactured locally. Adoption of legislative and regulatory measures to give national preference to local and regional products. Promoting and mobilising appropriate funding for maize-growing activities.
SUCCESS STORY	The Compagnie Fermière du Camerounaise (CFC), a subsidiary of the Société Anonyme des Brasseries du Cameroun (SABC). Investments around CFAF 18 billion Annual production of 30,000 tonnes of grits from the processing of 60,000 tonnes of maize.
INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES	Production of improved seeds Construction of storage infrastructure (large-capacity silos)
INVESTMENT PROJECTS	**PUBLIC PROJECTS** Development and securing of thirty thousand (30,000) hectares of land in the Central Plain for maize cultivation: CFAF 1.6 billion Development of thirty thousand (30,000) hectares of land by the private sector for maize production in the Central Plain: CFAF 45 billion Development of 639 hectares of agricultural perimeters for maize cultivation in the Vina Division: CFAF 3.4 billion Development of 365 hectares of agricultural perimeters for maize cultivation in the Faro and Deo Department: CFAF 1.8 billion Development of 798 hectares of agricultural perimeters for maize cultivation in the Bankim subdivision: CFAF 1.7 billion Development of 1300 hectares of agricultural perimeters for maize cultivation in the Mbéré Division: CFAF 4.8 billion Acquisition and provision of 750 tonnes of high-yielding seeds (acquisition of equipment, machinery, drying units, and seed packaging units for seed production): CFAF 2 billion Support for the production of 5,000 tonnes per year of certified seeds by private operators: CFAF 300 million

	Acquisition of inputs (fertilizers and phytosanitary products) CFAF 9 billion Dissemination of high-yielding seeds among producers: CFAF 4.5 billion Provision of studies for the establishment of a chemical fertilizer unit CFAF 5.3 billion Acquisition of equipment for a 4,200 tonne biofertiliser, bioherbicide and biopesticide production unit at LANAVET CFAF 2.1 billion Construction and/or rehabilitation of storage and drying 20 infrastructure in secure and developed sites CFAF 1 billion Support for the structuring of an interprofessional body - CFAF 150 million Support for stakeholders by MINADER CFAF 75 million Labelling of 02 maize products or by-products CFAF 100 million Support for twenty (20) SMEs per year to bring their products up to standard CFAF 90 million Certification of at least five hundred (500) staff of farmers' groups producing certified seeds at CFAF 825 million Training of at least one hundred (100) researchers CFAF 600 million **PRIVATE PROJECTS** Project for intensive production and marketing of dried grain maize at Malanden Ouest Total cost: CFAF 632.1 million Project to increase production capacity by growing 250 hectares of maize for 80,000 laying hens in the East region Total cost CFAF 8.5 billion Project for an agro-industrial complex for the production and processing of maize and soya in the municipality of Batouri Total cost: CFAF 79.1 million Project to plant 120 ha of maize at AKO Donga Mantung North-West Total cost: CFAF 164.8 million Project to produce and process maize into grits, starch and maize flour in the South-West region Total cost: CFAF 662 million
NOTA BENE: **FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE THE MONOGRAPH AND THE TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC DATA SHEET FOR THE MAIZE SECTOR ON THE CIF 2023**	

iii- Investing in the Dairy sector

- National demand: 300,000 tonnes
- National production: 185,570 tonnes
- Gap to bridge: 114,430 tonnes
- Annual per capita consumption: 6 litres
- Powdered milk importation: 18,359 tonnes / CFAF 32 billion
- Types of dairy production: cow milk, goat milk, and sheep milk
- Demanded dairy products: powdered milk, sterilized and pasteurized skimmed milk, unsweetened milk, cheese, butter, and creams

WHY INVEST IN THIS SECTOR ?

The market

Investing in the dairy sector offers several advantages, especially due to the high national demand for dairy products and the growing international markets. Opportunities are available in various regions of the country, including Adamawa, North west, North, Far North, West, Centre, and East.

Supply

The main dairy products imported include powdered milk, sterilised milk, pasteurised skimmed milk, sweetened and unsweetened milk, cheese, butter, and creams, sourced from the European Union, China, and other countries. Investments in the dairy sector can cover a wide range of aspects, from input and equipment supply to the collection, processing, packaging, storage, and distribution of finished products.

Where to produce ?

The production possibilities extend across all five agro-economic areas of Cameroon.

Investment opportunities in the dairy sector in Cameroon:

1. Projects for small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises: Investments in family-run small-scale farms or modern farms for milk processing or sales.
2. Semi-industrial operations: Setting up mini-dairies to pasteurise and process milk into a variety of dairy products.
3. Industrial export: Collection and processing of local milk to meet quality standards and growing international demand.
4. Marketing of dairy products: Distribution and sale of fresh milk and by-products on the local and international markets.
5. Livestock feed manufacturing: Production of concentrated feed and forage to support dairy farming and improve herd productivity.
6. Production and sale of forage and forage seed: Supply of quality forage and suitable seed to ensure optimal livestock feeding.
7. Construction and multiplication of integrated production/ manufacturing units for dairy products in production areas.

These investment opportunities provide various options for involvement in the dairy sector, depending on investors' financial capacity and objectives.

SYNOPTIC SHEET OF THE MILK SECTOR IN CAMEROON

SYNOPSIS OF THE DAIRY SECTOR	
OVERVIEW OF THE SECTOR	The bovine livestock sector encompasses various activities including beef fattening, dairy production, and dairy product processing. The dairy sector is heavily dependent on the upstream livestock sub-sector, with the national cattle herd estimated at around 1,200,000 lactating cows in 2021. These cows are mainly of local breeds with low milk productivity, averaging 1 to 3 kg/day, over an annual lactation period of 180 to 201 days. In France, milk productivity is 30 to 40 kg/day, with an annual lactation period of nearly 300 days, especially for Montbéliarde cows in intensive farming systems. The dairy industry provides income with a significant impact on the national and household economy, as well as in improving food security in the country. The national milk production/supply was estimated at over 314,000 tonnes in 2020, while the national demand was estimated at 492,000 tonnes in the same year, resulting in a gap of 178,000 tonnes of milk to be filled. There is a significant and continuously increasing demand from agro-industries, leading to equally significant imports to meet this demand. Imports of dairy products amount to nearly CFAF 30 billion per year, primarily consisting of milk powder and granules (approximately 60% of imports) followed by condensed milk (approximately 20% of imports). It's worth noting that milk powder is the main and exclusive raw material for local industrial dairy product processors. Imports of dairy products are favoured by the absence of local collection and processing units for raw milk into milk powder. Main imported dairy products include milk powder, sterilized milk, pasteurized milk, skimmed milk, semi-skimmed milk, sweetened condensed milk, unsweetened condensed milk, yoghurt, cheese, butter, and cream. Key importers of dairy products include: CAMLAIT, SOTICAM, SODEVA, STCIM, FRESHCO, U FRESH Principal importing countries of dairy products include: Malaysia, New Zealand, France, Morocco, Belgium, United Arab Emirates, Ghana, Great Britain, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, and Singapore. All of the national milk production is consumed locally, with no surplus available for export. Three types of milk processing occur in the field: industrial processing, semi-industrial processing, and traditional/artisanal processing. Industrial milk processing by manufacturers to produce dairy products or by-products is primarily done using imported milk powder, which is the most imported dairy product (70%). Locally produced raw milk is commercialized over 90% in local markets, particularly through artisanal channels in peripheral areas near production hubs close to urban centres. Compared to local dairy products, there is a greater availability of imported milk and other dairy products in retail spaces (grocery stores, supermarkets, convenience stores, shopping malls, etc.) across Cameroon.

	Prices of some imported dairy products are relatively lower than those of local products due, among other factors, to subsidies granted to milk producers, especially in Europe, as well as much higher productivity on their farms. The Cameroon dairy sector comprises over 700,000 family, artisanal, and industrial farms. It generates income through one million direct and indirect jobs, with 80% held by women and children.
SEGMENTS/COMPONENTS	Research (genetic improvement of livestock) Production of high-yield heifers and dairy cows Milk production Collection, storage and conservation Industrial processing and valorisation Distribution and marketing
MAIN DAIRY PRODUCTS, BY-PRODUCTS AND DERIVED PRODUCTS	Raw, fresh, non-fermented, non-skimmed milk Whole milk, heated then curdled/Kindirmou Fermented milk Fermented milk with cassava semolina (Dakéré) Standardised milk Pasteurised milk/Biradam UHT sterilised milk Sweetened condensed milk Unsweetened condensed milk Powdered milk Whole milk Semi-skimmed milk Skimmed milk Curdled skimmed milk (pindidam) Fresh cream Ice cream Butters Butter oil Yoghurts Cheeses Casein Buttermilk
DAIRY MILK PRODUCTION SYSTEMS AND MODES	Livestock farming systems for dairy production determined by the availability of plant resources, the basis of cattle feed. Three bovine farming systems: traditional or extensive pastoral system, semi-intensive system, and intensive system.
YIELDS	The daily milk production varies between 0.85 and 1 litre per cow in the dry season and 1.5 to 3 kg in the rainy season for local cattle breeds. The average daily yield of a cow is about 1.5 litres in extensive farming. Performances of some local cattle breeds (Kg milk/day of lactation): Gulani 2.6; Red Fulani 2.4; White Fulani 2.8; Jersey 8 and Holstein 11.5
MAIN PRODUCTION BASINS	Cattle farming is practised in all agro-ecological zones of Cameroon. However, there are three preferred agro-ecological zones for cattle farming: ✓ The Sudano-Sahelian zone, covering the North and Far North regions; ✓ The Guinean high savannah zone, which extends over the Adamawa plateau and part of the East region; ✓ The Western Highlands zone, which covers the North-West and West regions.

	Main milk production basins: regions of the West, North-West, Adamaoua (Vina, Mbéré, Ngaoundal basins), North (Bénoué basin), and Far North (Maroua, Pétté, and Mayo Danay basins).
MAIN STAKEHOLDERS	**Main operators:** CAMLAIT/SOTICAM/SODEVA/STCIM/FRESHCO//UFRESH/ NICE CREAM/LE GLACIER MODERNE/FRESCO/STCIM/SOCOOTLAIT /GIC DELFOOD/SOTRAMILK/NESTLE CAMEROUN/CAMEROUN MILK COMPANY **Main professional groups and organisations :** FEKOSSAM/SCAP/UGICETA/TDCS/HPI **Main institutional stakeholders:** MINEPIA/IRZV/LANAVET/IRAD/PNVRA/PDSE/PRODEL/ PAPA
MENTORING/FACILITATION AND SUPPORT	**Main programme currently being implemented in the sector** PIISAH (Integrated Programme for Agropastoral and Fisheries Import-Substitution), which spans the period 2024-2026 and is under the authority of MINEPAT. ✓ Development and rehabilitation of hydro-agricultural and fodder areas ✓ Development of forage seed production perimeters. ✓ Identification, selection, and installation of private operators in parcels of developed forage perimeters. ✓ Development of access roads to production basins. ✓ Acquisition of high-yielding pregnant heifers to support the strengthening and establishment of commercial dairy farms. ✓ Identification and conservation of high-yielding cattle breeds, and provision of endogenous solutions to various diseases. ✓ Acquisition of production materials and equipment for farmers. ✓ Organisation of vaccination campaigns and rapid detection of pathologies affecting dairy cows. ✓ Insemination of local cows with semen from high-yielding dairy cattle breeds. ✓ Support in infrastructure and equipment for artificial insemination research. ✓ Support for the development of high-yield forage seed production. ✓ Support for setting up and operating processing units ✓ Upgrading of SODEPA slaughterhouses. ✓ Upgrading of research laboratories in milk processing. ✓ Popularisation of "Made in Cameroon" dairy products.

- ✓ Building technical and financial capacities of producers and agro-industries in the dairy sector (training, insemination, structuring of stakeholders, compliance with standards, labelling).

<u>Other major actors involved in mentoring, facilitation, and support for stakeholders in the dairy sector:</u>

PRODEL (Livestock Development Project), under the authority of MINEPIA

PAPA/ADL (Agricultural Productivity Improvement Program/Component supporting the development of the dairy sector).

Meiganga Butter-Cheese Project

Pilot dairy project in Ngaoundéré

SDDP (Small Holder Dairy Development Project)

PDR-NW Project.

SODEPA (Society for the Development and Exploitation of Animal Productions).

Louguéré and Wakwa livestock stations.

LANAVET (National Veterinary Laboratory).

FEKOSSAM (Federation of Milk Producer Groupings)

SCAP (Agro-Pastoral Cooperative Society).

UGICETA (Union of Producer Groupings for the Eradication of Tsetse Flies in Adamawa).

TDCS (Tadu Dairy Cooperative Society)

HPI (Heifer Project International)

MINEPIA (Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries, and Animal Industries).

IRZV (Institute of Zootechnical and Veterinary Research).

LANAVET (National Veterinary Laboratory).)

IRAD (Institute of Agronomic Research and Development)

PNVRA (National Extension and Research Program in Agriculture)

PDSE (Livestock Sector Development Project)

PAPA (Agriculture Productivity Improvement Programme)

Technical and financial partners include, among others, IFAD, AfDB, AFD.

APECCAM

ANEMCAM

IPA: It relies notably on Law No. 2013/004 of April 18, 2013, which lays down incentives for private investment that it implements. This law is the legislative

	basis for private investment in Cameroon. In addition to this, it organises an Investment Market (MI) within each edition of the Cameroon Investment Forum (CIF), which takes place every two years. The objective is to connect, on one hand, project promoters/investors (usually SMEs and SMIs), and on the other hand, banks and financing institutions. <u>Some non-exhaustive benefits, advantages, and facilitations offered by the government include:</u> ✓ Exemption from all customs duties and VAT on all dairy sector equipment and imported inputs. ✓ Waiver of tax and employer contributions on salaries paid to seasonal workers by individual operators. ✓ Exemption from registration duties for land transfers allocated to the dairy sector. ✓ Promotion and provision of sites and land for the activities of private operators. ✓ Guarantees (guarantees, endorsements, comfort letters) to support investments as provided by regulations. ✓ Development and promotion of alternative financing (leasing, lease financing, crowdfunding, etc.).
MAJOR ASSETS	Favourable climate and rainfall for livestock farming. Underexploited dairy cattle herd. Existence of a perpetually growing demand. Dynamic scientific and experimental research. Availability of a range of relevant institutional and private projects for the mentoring and support of stakeholders in the sector.
MAJOR CONSTRAINTS	Insufficiently developed forage areas dedicated to dairy cattle farming. Low genetic performance of local breeds (1 to 3 litres of milk per day) compared to 40 to 50 litres per day for high-performing dairy cows in Europe and Asia. Livestock farming systems poorly adapted to intensive milk production due to low utilisation of forage and nutritional supplements. Unavailability of concentrates that can serve as dietary supplements for dairy cows in general, especially high-yield ones. Low take-up of technological innovations by milk producers Low level of productive investments in the sector, particularly in critical sectors/activities. Distance and isolation of production basins from major urban areas, which are consumers of processed dairy products. Obsolete and inefficient processing equipment and machinery used by sector operators. Lack of professionalism among milk producers Absence of organisation of sector stakeholders by sector within an interprofessional framework.

	Insufficient water points for livestock in cattle breeding farms. Lack of an effective mechanism for collecting and processing reliable statistical data and information. Insufficient specialised training structures in the field of dairy production and processing. Absence of financing tailored to sector activities. Lack of legal and land tenure status for dairy cattle farms, hindering, among other things, leveraging for dairy activities financing. Absence of appropriate regulation of sector activities, especially regarding standards and quality.
POTENTIAL MEASURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECTOR	Developing forage seed production perimeters. Developing hydro-agricultural perimeters for forage production. Developing medium and large-scale intensive livestock farms using high-yielding dairy cows. Promoting the use of high-yielding pregnant heifers in pastures. Producing sufficient quality and quantity of feed, including forage and supplementary feeds, as well as organic fertilizers. Promoting and disseminating the practice of feeding based on forage and nutritional supplements or "zero grazing". Opening up milk production basins and provision of infrastructure such as water and electricity. Developing modern milk collection centres integrating cold chains directly from the farm. Structuring the sector into trade colleges for each link in the chain and grouping of stakeholders into inter-professional bodies based on these trade colleges. Capacity building for sector operators (process mastery, insemination, animal health nutrition, training, standardization, and labelling of local dairy products, etc.). Implementing and operationalising various provisions facilitating access to land. Establishing suitable financing tools and mechanisms for sector activities. Adopting regulations regulating standards for good quality dairy production feed.
SUCCESS STORY	WALDE KOSSAM ADAMAWA S.A
INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES	Raw milk production Processing of raw milk into milk powder Production of dairy products
INVESTMENT PROJECTS	**PUBLIC PROJECTS** Development of 23,890 hectares of hydro-agricultural perimeters for forage (milk) production - 23.9 billion XAF. Development of 577 hectares of forage perimeters in the Djerem division, Adamawa region, Plot 1 - 4.4 billion XAF.

	Development of 1,950 hectares of forage perimeters in the Faro and Deo division, Adamawa region, in Plot 2 (with a total area of 2,315 hectares) - 12.4 billion XAF. Development of 954 hectares of forage perimeters in the Vina division, Adamawa region, in Plot 3 (with a total area of 3,555 hectares) - 19.4 billion XAF. Development of 577 hectares of forage perimeters in the Djerem division, Adamawa region, Plot 4 - 7.4 billion XAF. Development of 2,675 hectares of forage perimeters in the Vina division, Adamawa region, in Plot 5 (with a total area of 3,950 hectares) - 17.8 billion XAF. Study and development of 15,280 hectares of forage perimeters in the divisions of Vina, Mbéré, and Faro and Déo (including the Wakwa station) - 15.3 billion XAF. Development of 100 hectares of forage seed production perimeter in NKAMBE, Donga Mantung division - 1 billion XAF. Installation of 20 private operators for forage cultivation in the developed perimeters - 20 million XAF. Construction/rehabilitation of 109 km of roads: •Opening of the Libon (intersection No.14)-Faro ranch road in the Adamawa region, 34 km long; •Rehabilitation of the Wakwa-Mongorong road section in the Adamawa region, 10 km long •Rehabilitation of the Tignère-Faro ranch road in the Adamaoua region, 65 km long - 1.8 billion XAF. Acquisition of 2,000 high-yielding pregnant heifers, supporting the strengthening and establishment of commercial dairy farms - 2.4 billion XAF. Identification, conservation, and proposal of endogenous solutions to various diseases affecting high-yielding cattle breeds - 3.5 billion XAF. Acquisition of production materials and equipment for farmers - 6 billion XAF. Vaccination of 140,000 dairy animals and rapid detection of pathologies affecting dairy cows - 1.2 billion XAF. Insemination of 600 local cows with semen from high-yielding dairy cattle breeds - 60 million XAF. Support in infrastructure and equipment for artificial insemination research - 2.5 billion XAF. Acquisition of 500 tonnes of high-yield forage seeds - 2 billion XAF. Operationalization of 34 milk collection centres through the acquisition and installation of equipment (transport, milk preservation, access to water and energy) - 1.7 billion XAF. Rehabilitation of two (02) SODEPA slaughterhouses (Yaoundé and Douala) - 1.3 billion XAF. Equipment of two (02) laboratories (Garoua, Nkolbisson) - 2 billion XAF.

	Organisation of 4 promotional campaigns per year for dairy products (increase in the market share of "Made in Cameroon" dairy products) - 400 million XAF. Support for the structuring of an interprofessional body - 150 million XAF. Support for 45 stakeholders in the development of business plans - 50 million XAF. Support for stakeholders by MINEPIA in obtaining financing (support and guarantee funds for milk production) - 75 million XAF. Capacity building for stakeholders in the dairy sector (insemination, production, processing, etc.) - 300 million XAF. Support for 20 SMEs per year to bring their products up to standard - 90 million XAF. Labelling of 2 local dairy by-products - 100 million XAF. **PRIVATE PROJECTS**
NOTA BENE: For more information, please consult the monograph on the dairy sector on the CIF 2023 website.	

iv- INVESTING IN THE PALM OIL SECTOR

- National demand: 1,179,252 tonnes
- National production: 360,000 tonnes
- Gap to bridge: 819,252 tonnes
- Types of plantations: industrial plantations, supervised village plantations, independent village plantations.

Key stakeholders and production areas:

The palm oil sector in Cameroon is organised around five main stakeholders: palm nut producers, palm oil producers (primary processing), stakeholders in secondary processing (refineries, soap factories), support service providers, and supervisory structures. Table 7 below presents the main agro-industrial palm nut and palm oil producers, their locations, and their main activities.

Besides palm nut producers, there are refinery industries (which account for over 70% of palm oil production) and soap factories.

Challenges for the development of the sectors

The main challenges facing the sector include:

- Aging of the orchards;
- High cost of inputs (planting material, fertilisers, and services);
- Limited technical knowledge among village producers;
- Remote location of production areas;
- Lack of organisation among stakeholders (village farmers);
- Difficulty accessing financing

v- INVESTING IN THE AQUACULTURE SECTOR

- National demand: 500,000 tonnes
- National production: 335,000 tonnes
- Gap to bridge: 165,000 tonnes
- Cameroon's aquaculture potential: 170,000 tonnes/ year
- Production methods: fish farming, industrial marine fishing, small-scale marine fishing, and inland fishing.
- Annual per capita consumption of fresh fish: 34 - 37kg
- Aquaculture production area: Centre, East, Adamawa, Littoral, West and North West regions

Existing systems to be developed

- Pond fish farming, mainly dominated by an extensive system.
- Intensive cage fish farming, as well as concrete or plastic tanks.
- Marine shrimp farming and mariculture.

WHY INVEST IN THIS SECTOR?

- ***The market***

Domestic demand exceeds supply, with an estimated domestic market of CFAF 130 billion a year. In addition, Cameroon's geographical location favours exportation to the central African sub-region and densely populated neighbouring countries such as Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Furthermore, Cameroon shrimps are widely known in the international market.

- ***Natural potential***

Cameroon has a dense hydrographic network covering a total area of 4 million hectares, 420km of coastline with mangrove forests and lagoons, the availability of agricultural and agro-industrial by-products, and a diverse population of endemic fish species

Supply

- There is a shortage of inputs, quality equipment, and breeding materials.
- Institutions such as the Institute of Fisheries Sciences, the Institute of Agricultural Research for Development, and National Centres for Technician Training are available to provide assistance and training.

Where to produce?

Production can be carried out in the five (5) agroecological areas of Cameroon, as well as in coastal areas for mariculture.

Investment opportunities

Types of potential investment projects:

- Fingerling production units.
- Breeding production units.
- Fish production units for consumption.
- Industrial shrimp production units.
- Distribution chain.
- Fish and shrimp processing and packaging units.
- Marketing of fish and by-products.
- Fish feed manufacturing units.
- Fish production and marketing.

SYNOPTIC SHEET OF THE AQUACULTURE SECTOR IN CAMEROON

SYNOPSIS OF THE AQUACULTURE (FISH) SECTOR	
OVERVIEW OF THE AQUACULTURE (FISH) SECTOR	According to official figures, fish is the leading animal protein consumed in Cameroon, with 14.7 kg per capita per year There is a significant potential for fish production in various fishing systems: maritime, continental, artisanal, or aquaculture. Fish species produced in Cameroon through aquaculture include tilapias/carp, catfish or clarias, and crustaceans such as shrimp. The annual national demand for fish was approximately 400,000 tonnes in 2022. Local fish production was estimated at nearly 224,000 tonnes in 2021, distributed as follows: approximately 80% from artisanal maritime fishing, 11% from continental fishing, 6% from industrial fishing, and 4% from aquaculture. There is an upward trend in local fish production. There is a gap of nearly 176,000 tonnes of fish to be filled. Fish imports were estimated at nearly 127,000 tonnes in 2021, valued at nearly CFAF 140 billion. There is a downward trend in fish imports. The main imported fish species include mackerel, sardines, seabass, captains, tunas, tilapia, and catfish. CONGELCAM, which accounts for 80% of the country's total fish imports, is the main fish importing company in Cameroon. The remaining 20% is distributed among CAMEROUN FRAIS, ETS ZUMI, GREEN SEA, LEHAS, QUEEN FISH, and SCIMEX. The main countries of origin for fish imports are: Mauritania, Senegal, Argentina, China, Vietnam, Morocco, and Brazil. The fishery sector provides approximately 15,000 to 20,000 direct jobs, compared to 100,000 for the entire fishery industry. Fisheries are an important source of income for many families. There has been significant growth and development observed in fish farming activities in line with population growth.
SEGMENTS/COMPONENTS	Research Breeder production Fry production Feed production Fish production Conservation and processing Commercialisation and distribution
MAIN PRODUCTS	Breeders Fry Table fish (carp, tilapia, catfish, kanga, etc.) Crustaceans/Shrimps Sausage
PRODUCTION SYSTEMS AND METHODS	Aquaculture production systems function based on the water source (river, lake, reservoir, and other water bodies), the mode or type of farming (pond, above-ground tank), and inputs (fry, feed). There are three main aquaculture production systems: semi-intensive, intensive

	and extensive Semi-intensive and intensive systems: artisanal or industrial (skilled labour and quality facilities), high yield, 5 to 15 tonnes per hectare per year in ponds. Intensive: mobilisation of capital; acquisition of many inputs (fingerlings and feed); significant profits after investment amortization. Aquaculture production in cages, tanks, and managed ponds.
YIELDS	Yield of 5 to 15 tonnes of fish per hectare in ponds in semi-intensive and intensive systems. Much lower yield in extensive systems: 1.5 to 3 tons/ha. Average conversion rate achieved: 2.32 kg of feed/kg of fish produced.
MAIN PRODUCTION BASINS	Aquaculture practised in all regions of the country with a strong concentration around major cities. Dense hydrographic network subdivided into six basins: the basin of the coastal rivers of the West; the Sanaga River basin; the basin of the coastal rivers of the South; the Congo Basin; the Benue River basin; and the Lake Chad basin.
MAIN STAKEHOLDERS	Specialised and genetic research at IRAD through the following structures: ✓ Limbe Halieutic and Oceanographic Research Station (SRHOL) ✓ Research Centre for Marine Ecosystems in Kribi (CERECOMA) ✓ Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Station in Foumban (SRAPC). Other major players working to develop the sector: NIREX Cameroon Warm LTD (Production of tilapia and catfish fry) Agro World Group MAVECAM SARL YEULAH CONGELCAM ECOPARK COMPLEX CAPEF MINEPIA/MINCOMMERCE/MINEPAT/MINPMEESA/MINDMIDT
SUPERVISION/FACILITATION AND SUPPORT	**Main programmes and projects currently being implemented in the sector:** PIISAH (Integrated Programme for Agropastoral and Fisheries Import-Substitution), which spans the period 2024-2026 and is under the authority of MINEPAT. ✓ Facilitation of access to aquaculture production basins ✓ Modernisation of storage and conservation infrastructure in fishery production basins ✓ Facilitation of access to water for agricultural and pastoral needs in aquaculture production basins ✓ Improvement of electricity supply in aquaculture production basins ✓ Development of fisheries activities in production basins (production of fingerlings - hatcheries - and feed, and installation of producers) ✓ Building technical and financial capacities of Actors in the fishery sector

(training structuring of stakeholders, compliance with standards, labelling).

PDCVEP (Livestock and Fish Farming Value Chains Development Project) under the authority of MINEPIA

Other major actors involved in mentoring, facilitation, and support for stakeholders in the dairy sector::

COMPLEXE ECOPARK: Setting up an incubation centre to promote aquaculture.

Technical Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee responsible for supporting investors in the aquaculture sector in Cameroon.

Training institutions: LINAFI, CNFZVH, Yabassi Fisheries Institute

Maritime Fisheries Development Fund (CDPM)

Aquaculture Entrepreneurship Promotion Project (PPEA)

Aquaculture Entrepreneurship Development Support Programme (PDEA)

IPAC (Interprofession Aquacole du Cameroun)

Technical and financial partners include, among others, IFAD, AfDB, AFD.

APECCAM

ANEMCAM

IPA: It relies notably on Law No. 2013/004 of April 18, 2013, which lays down incentives for private investment that it implements. This law is the legislative basis for private investment in Cameroon. In addition to this, it organises an Investment Market (MI) within each edition of the Cameroon Investment Forum (CIF), which takes place every two years. The objective is to connect, on one hand, project promoters/investors (usually SMEs and SMIs), and on the other hand, banks and financing institutions.

Some non-exhaustive benefits, advantages, and facilitations offered by the government include:

✓ Exemption from all customs duties and VAT on all imported aquaculture equipment and inputs

✓ Waiver of tax and employer contributions on salaries paid to seasonal workers by individual operators.

✓ Exemption from registration duties for land transfers allocated to the fishery sector.

✓ Promotion and provision of aquaculture production sites and water bodies for private operators

✓ Guarantees (guarantees, endorsements, comfort letters) to support investments as provided by regulations.

✓ Development and promotion of alternative financing (leasing, lease financing, crowdfunding, etc.).

✓ Authorisations for the creation of 41 fish farms

	✓ Authorisations for the creation of 42 and the opening of 24 establishments for the processing, storage and marketing of fishery products
MAJOR ASSETS	Significant potential for local fish production, which is underutilized, notably 4 million hectares of water bodies across the five agro-ecological zones of the country. Dense hydrographic network, comprising several rivers and streams (3% of the continental water area), natural lakes (4%), reservoirs from dams (7%), floodplains, and marshes (86%), as well as numerous sites suitable for aquaculture. Considerable exploitable potential of highly diversified fish species due to a dense hydrographic network offering 542 fish species over more than 40,000 km². availability of abundant natural resources, including under-exploited fishing potential Strong absorption capacity for aquaculture products, due to the ever-increasing demand for these products Wide diversity of fishery resources Potential for aquaculture production in all five of the country's agro-ecological zones Satisfactory and exploitable results available in terms of applied and experimental genetic research. Availability of cheap labour. Government's willingness to support operators in the aquaculture sector and their many expectations.
MAJOR CONSTRAINTS	Obsolete legislative and regulatory framework: Existing legislative and regulatory texts are outdated and no longer adapted to the current evolution of the sector. Lack of grouping of operators in the sector by segment and in inter-professional bodies. High cost of inputs (quality fry and feed) Weak technical and managerial capacities of fish farmers illegal exploitation and fraudulent export of aquaculture products lack of a reliable system for processing, producing and disseminating aquaculture statistics by region Insufficient human and financial resources allocated to state aquaculture stations and hatchery centres. Weakness of the institutional framework for technical support and financial assistance. Lack of involvement of decentralized local authorities in supporting and mentoring stakeholders in the aquaculture sector under their territorial jurisdiction. Lack or insufficient availability of financing and/or financial products tailored to aquaculture. Low capacity of aquaculture industry operators to organize themselves into guilds or chambers of crafts. Insufficiency of modern storage, conservation, processing, and packaging

	facilities for aquaculture products. Alteration of hydraulic facilities (Maga, Lagdo) Lack of land or dedicated spaces for aquaculture farm developments.
POTENTIAL MEASURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECTOR	Promoting family and community-based aquaculture production in ponds and above ground. Supporting the establishment of new public and private hatcheries. Training and capacity building for aquaculture operators on fish farming on land and above ground, management of hatcheries, and mastery of the most profitable technical pathways. Capacity building for members of the Aquaculture Interprofessional Committee of Cameroon (IPAC), particularly in terms of leadership, lobbying, and pooling of resources (human, financial, material, and logistical). Regular information and awareness campaigns for current operators in the sector as well as potential investors on investment opportunities in the sector and various incentives offered by the government. Intensifying of training programs for aquaculturists on the use of infrastructures built in accordance with technical standards to achieve good physico-chemical water quality. Promoting the acquisition and mastery of adapted and efficient aquaculture production techniques and tools. Promoting and creating an aquaculture development fund financed, among other things, by levying a tax on fish Promoting and strengthening research structures for the production of suitable, high-quality broodstock, in order to obtain high-performance Promoting and supporting the local production of appropriate and quality fish feeds and nutrients. Improving access to aquaculture production areas through the construction and/or rehabilitation of access roads. Modernising storage and conservation infrastructure in fishery production basins Facilitating access to water for agricultural and pastoral needs in aquaculture production basins Improving electricity supply in aquaculture production basins Developing of fisheries activities in production basins (production of fingerlings - hatcheries - and feed, and installation of producers) Capacity-building in technical and financial terms for stakeholders in the sector (capacity building for structuring stakeholders, compliance with international standards, modern production techniques, etc.).
SUCCESS STORY	Mungo Fish Warm
INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES	Fry production Production of quality fish feed

	Fish conservation and processing
INVESTMENT PROJECTS	**PUBLIC PROJECTS** Development of 7,002 ha of irrigated areas and construction of 16 reservoirs for aquaculture and agro-pastoral activities in the North region CFAF 316.2 billion Improve access to aquaculture production basins by rehabilitating roads: Lagdo-Lamoudan - 30 km; Tibati-Mbakaou: 31 km ; Betaré-zone du bassin 30km ; Rey bouba- alfa 70 km;Magabassin 5km ; Ngoura-nkogbedi 125 km; Limbé-idenau 44km; Magba-Mapé 72 km ; Belabo- Ouami 80 km) CFAF 6.7 billion Construction of facilities for landing, selling fish, preserving and marketing fish products (modern landing stage) in the localities of: Lagdo, Mapé, Mbakaou, Maga, Alfa, Bétaré Oya, Ngoura-nkogbedi, Mekin, Memevele, Idena CFAF 11.5 billion Construction of infrastructure for the marketing of aquaculture products around the 16 water reservoirs currently being developed in the North Region CFAF 800 million Work to extend the medium- and low-voltage electricity network in: Lagdo-Lamoudan; Tibati-Mbakaou; Ngourankogbedi 125 km; Rey boubaalfa 70 km; Maga-bassin;Magba-Mapé 72 km CFAF 1.4 billion Construction of two solar power stations at: Limbé-idenau 44 km, Betaré-oya in the basin area, Belabo-Ouami 80 km CFAF 300 million Accompanying private operators in the production of fish feed CFAF 900 million Rehabilitation of one (01) fish feed production plant in Foumban, in the West region CFAF 100 million Proposal of 03 types of floating feed based on local products CFAF 500 million Equipping three (03) hatcheries (Mbalmayo, Foumban and Garoua) with modern infrastructure CFAF 4 billion Support and installation of 50 national operators in the localities of: Lagdo, Mapé, Mbakaou, Maga, Alfa, Bétaré Oya, Ngoura-nkogbedi, Mekin, Memevele, Idenau CFAF 90 million Support and installation of 100 fishing operators around the 16 water reservoirs in the North Region CFAF 1.8 billion Support for private players in floating cages (500 cages) in the water reservoirs for fish farming CFAF 350 million Support for women's associations in fish marketing equipment (1,500 scales and 1,500 isothermal crates). CFAF 450 million **PRIVATE PROJECTS** Project for the establishment of a fish products conservation and processing unit in the locality of MAGA by the ABAKAI DE MAGA GIC in the Far-North Region CFAF 145.2 million Project for the production and distribution of floating pellet feed, fry, and table fish in Southern Cameroon CFAF 778.9 million.
NOTA BENE: For more information, please consult the monograph and the technical-economic sheet of the aquaculture sector on the CIF 2023 website [...].	

II. DIRECTORY OF BANKABLE PROJECTS

A. PRIVATE PROJECTS

No.	Project name	Speculation / Activity	Tel.	Region	Total Project Cost CFAF	Volume of Financing Needs CFAF	Promoter(s) contribution CFAF	Progress level	Evaluator	Evaluation status
1	Construction of an agro-industrial complex at Ntui in the Centre Region	Cassava and others	699 20 78 26	Centre	170,616,440,000	116,000,000,000	54,616,440,000	Start-up	KFB	Completed
2	Project to improve the productivity of the hatchery of CAAC SARL company for the production of at least 19,500 day-old chicks per month through the rearing of 2,530 parent stock in the locality of Nkoumadzap, Mbankomo sub division.	Broiler chicken	678 94 85 09	Centre	124,470,494	112,023,445	12,447,049	Strengthening	KFB	Completed
3	Project for the production of pelleted poultry feed, OAC production on a parent stock farm, and day-old chicks.	chicken	623 62 25 19 691 90 04 82	Centre	8,453,216,000	8,453,216,000	-	Strengthening	KFB	Not initiated
4	Increasing production capacity for the cultivation of 250 hectares of maize for the rearing of 80,000 laying hens	Maize and others	677 58 32 71 / 699 52 74 99	East	409,888,152	150,000,000	259,888,152	Strengthening	KFB	Completed
5	Project for an agro-industrial complex for the production and processing of maize and soy bean in Batouri council.	Maize and others	699 27 01 21/ 696 87 87 06	East	79,061,190,432	76,134,676,749	2,926,513,683	Start-up	KFB	Not initiated
6	Project for an agro-industrial complex for the production and processing of cassava in Batouri council.	Cassava	699 27 01 21	East	51,889,362,464	49,125,134,190	2,764,228,274	Start-up	KFB	Completed
7	Promoting project for local economic potential through the local processing of paddy rice	Rice	699 54 72 09 / 670 16 47 62	Far North	1,039,704,682	911,004,682	128,700,000	Strengthening	BEJ	Completed
8	Project for the installation of a unit for the preservation and processing of fishery products in the locality of MAGA by the ABAKAI DE MAGA GIC.	Fish and others	693 35 07 68	Far North	155,975,000	148,176,250	7,798,750	Strengthening		
9	Expansion of cassava fresh root production farms and marketing of cassava.	Cassava	693 13 06 90	Littoral	437,850,000	394,065,000	43,785,000	Start-up	KFB	Completed
10	Planting 120 hectares of maize in Ako - Donga-Mantung (NO) - ALENKONG FOUNDATION	Maize and others	699 05 37 00 / 677 71 63 96	North West	164,750,000	100,000,000	64,750,000	Strengthening	BEJ	Not initiated

No.	Project name	Speculation / Activity	Tel.	Region	Total Project Cost CFAF	Volume of Financing Needs CFAF	Promoter(s) contribution CFAF	Progress level	Evaluator	Evaluation status
11	Project for increasing production capacity and marketing of pork for charcuterie in the locality of KAMKOP III, Bafoussam III sub division, MIFI division, West region of Cameroon	Pork	699 87 63 88 / 677 07 81 41	West	106,580,650	57,258,650	49,322,000	Strengthening	BEJ	Completed
12	Project for the production, processing and marketing of powdered and liquid chilli peppers in Fosset	Liquid and powdered chilli	693 05 72 12	West	209,123,450	184,123,450	25,000,000	Strengthening	BEJ	Completed
13	Project for the expansion of chicken farm and production of dried maize grain in Foumban 2/Maloure	Chicken and others	694 95 78 13	West	76,263,500	69,337,620	6,925,880	Strengthening	KFB	Not initiated
14	Project for dairy cattle farming, milk production, yoghurt processing, and marketing in Fosset	Dairy cows	693 05 72 12	West	854,221,500	854,221,500	-	Start-up	KFB	Completed
15	Project for intensive production and marketing of dried maize grain in Malanden.	Maize	699 57 01 48 /696 86 13 09	West	632,035,000	529,535,000	102,500,000	Strengthening	BEJ	Completed
16	Project for the agro-pastoral development of Noun GIC FAD for the production and marketing of table eggs in the Koutaba sub division	Egg	699 14 27 08 671 02 41 06	West	47,526,600	47,000,000	526,600	Strengthening	KFB	Not initiated
17	Project for the production of cassava, processing, and marketing of bread flour, cassava flakes, and tapioca	Bread flour and others	693 05 72 12	West	426,960,000	372,960,000	54,000,000	Strengthening	BEJ	Completed
18	Project for the production and distribution of floating pelleted feed, fingerlings, and fresh table fish in the South Region of Cameroon	Fish	691 25 36 32	South	778,865,298	691,825,298	87,040,000	Strengthening	KFB	Completed
19	Project to improve the productivity and marketing of "organic" free-range chicken at MEBEAE	Broiler chicken	691 25 36 32	South	169,107,279	88,227,279	80,880,000	Strengthening	KFB	Completed
20	Project for the establishment of a jute bag manufacturing factory in Cameroon.	Jute bags.	675 12 22 52 653 30 90 92 659 26 10 54	South	3,704,930,412	3,701,930,412	3,000,000	Start-up	BEJ	Completed
21	Reference pig complexes project in the Centre (EKALI 2) - East (DIMAKO) - LITTORAL (DIBOMBARI) and SOUTH (EBOLOWA) Regions of Cameroon	Pork	699 27 01 21/ 696 87 87 06	South	28,140,479,144	25,195,712,897	2,944,766,247	Start-up	KFB	Not initiated

No.	Project name	Speculation / Activity	Tel.	Region	Total Project Cost CFAF	Volume of Financing Needs CFAF	Promoter(s) contribution CFAF	Progress level	Evaluator	Evaluation status
22	Project for the production and processing of maize into grits, starch, and maize flour in the South West region.	Maize and others	675 27 20 14	South West	661,987,500	595,788,750	66,198,750	Strengthening	BEJ	Not initiated
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	348,160,927,557	283,916,217,172	64,244,710,385	-	-	-

B. PROJETS PUBLICS

Project	Overall objective	Project description	Production Capacity	Project cost	Funding method	Project funding and implementation	Project maturity	Promoter
Creation of an agro-industrial complex for the production and processing of mixed flours in Awae Village, Centre Region, Cameroon	Contribute to Cameroon's socio-economic development through the agro-industrial sector and promotion of cereals, reduce wheat importation, create employment, and introducing organic products for environmental preservation.	The pilot project involves the cultivation and processing of cereals, including maize, wheat, and soy beans, into semi-finished and finished products such as wheat flour, maize flour, mixed flour, livestock and poultry feed, and maize oil. The project will cover an area of 15,000 hectares located in Awae. There are future plans to expand into other value chains such as hatcheries and livestock activities. The project is expected to create approximately 500 direct jobs and 4,300 indirect jobs.	- Wheat flour: 46,800 tonnes - Mixed flour : 32,400 tonnes - Corn flour (couscous) : 36,000 tonnes - Livestock and poultry feed: 53,250 tonnes - Maize oil: 2,232 tonnes - Gritz or cornmeal: 7,440 tonnes	CFAF 30,544,912,380	Private	- CFAF 31,500,000,000 desired - Access to international markets - Equity investment - Technological expertise	- Technical and financial studies available - In-kind contribution of 20 hectares of land	NGOSSOMO NGAZOA Michèle Marlyse, entrepreneur
Manufacturing and assembly of conventionally-powered vehicles in Cameroon	Introduce new "MADE IN CAMEROON" cars to Cameroon's market at affordable prices; to provide quality service and an optimal experience for every customer.	The project aims to create a plant for the construction, assembly and fitting of so-called <clean> or <non-polluting> engines in the port city of Kribi, using advanced technological innovation to manufacture and assemble engine components that can run exclusively on compressed air, over an area of 15 hectares.	- 6,000 cars in the first year; - 200,000 new cars in 05 years;	CFAF 6,659,570,000	Private	- CFAF 6,659,570,000 desired; - Equity investment ; - Technological expertise.	Technical and financial study available	CAMEROON AIR TECH CENTER / THE PROMOTER : ANATOLE OWONO
Establishment of an industrial unit for biscuit manufacturing	To introduce "MADE IN CAMEROON" biscuits to the Cameroon market at affordable prices, while promoting local raw materials and aligning with the government's import substitution policy	The project aims to establish a biscuit manufacturing factory using inputs such as sweet potatoes, coconut, cocoa, lemon, and other local ingredients. The project will generate 2,500 jobs over the next 4 years.	ND (Not Defined)	CFAF 100,000,000	Private	- CFAF 100,000,000 - Equity investment; - Technological expertise.	Technical study available	FINE BISCUIT INDUSTRIES SARL / THE PROMOTER: THEKINFACK YOUNDA
Expansion of a cassava processing plant into high-quality cassava flour	Production, processing, and marketing of cassava and its by-products,	The project aims to expand a cassava processing plant into cassava flour in	- 6,000 cars in the first year; - 200,000 new cars in	CFAF 1,403,367,844	Private	- CFAF 1,403,367,844 desired - Equity investment ;	- Technical and financial study available; Locally available raw materials	SOCOOPROMAM / Mrs. METUGU ABENA, Chairman of the Board of

Project	Overall objective	Project description	Production Capacity	Project cost	Funding method	Project funding and implementation	Project maturity	Promoter
	in line with the government's import substitution policy.	Ngouemakong, in the South region, covering an area of 5120 m2, with the creation of several direct and indirect jobs.	05 years;			- Technological expertise.	- Business plan - Available site	Directors
ALUMINUM PLANT IN KRIBI	Satisfying sub-regional demand. • Among other things, the project plans to create more than 35,000 jobs during the construction of infrastructure and aluminium production	The project involves the installation of a production plant in Kribi, in the South Region, as well as the construction of a hydroelectric dam with a capacity of 930 megawatts in Song Mbengue, in the Massock Songloulou sub division, Sanaga-Maritime division, region of Littoral	400,000 tonnes of aluminium per year	CFAF 4,403,000,000,000	Preferred PPP (Public-Private Partnership)	CFAF Funding to be sought	The project is in the process of maturing.	MINEPAT
CONSTRUCTION OF A CHEMICAL FERTILISER PRODUCTION PLANT IN CAMEROON	Promote exportation and create employment. Ammonia and urea production	The project is located in the south-west region of Cameroon, in the town of Limbe.	- 600,000 tonnes of ammonia - 700,000 tonnes of urea	200,000,000,000	Preferred PPP (Public-Private Partnership)	CFAF Funding to be sought	Identification by SNH of available offshore gas sources off the coast of LIMBE, specifically on the ETINDE block managed by the EUROIL company; - Signing on 24 April 2012 of a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding; SNH/EUROIL/FERROSTAAL for the supply of gas to the plant - SNH/FERROSTAAL joint missions to identify potential sites in LIMBE as well as existing local capacities that could contribute to the project implementation; - Identification of a coastal site of around 70 hectares in LIMBE on the LIMBE/IDENAU road, at NJONI, designated to accommodate the plant and natural gas processing facilities; - Launch of cadastral surveys on the site, as well as the site allocation process for the project through MINDCAF.	MINEPAT
COBALT, NICKEL AND MANGANESE MINING PROJECT MANGANESE PROJECT	Develop the mining and industrial infrastructure sector. - Promote exportation and	The objective is to annually produce Cobalt, Nickel, Manganese, and Scandium	4,160 tonnes of cobalt per year; 3,280 tonnes of nickel per	CFAF 274,000,000,000,000	Preferred PPP (Public-Private Partnership)	CFAF Funding to be sought	Pre-feasibility studies available.	MINEPAT

Project	Overall objective	Project description	Production Capacity	Project cost	Funding method	Project funding and implementation	Project maturity	Promoter
	create employment. - Develop the mining and industrial infrastructure sector. - Promote exportation and create employment.	in the town of Lomie, in the East region of Cameroon.	year; 450,000 tonnes of manganese per year; 4,000 tonnes of scandium per year					
GEAIFEC AGRO-INDUSTRIAL TECHNOPOLE IN THE SOUTH REGION	Contribute to the industrialisation of Cameroon's economy through the local processing of agricultural products; Promote efficient organisation and improved productivity in the upstream sector. Lead to the development of skilled human resources in various professions. Generate added value to meet the region's economic development requirements; Disseminate and spread technology across every segment of the value chain. Bring forth local resources and values in their modern form and export them. Foster entrepreneurship spirit and good management and business practices.	- The project will be implemented in the South region of Cameroon (location?) It involves processing local agro-pastoral products produced locally.	ND (Not Defined)	CFAF 361,574,000,000,000	Preferred PPP (Public-Private Partnership)	CFAF Funding to be sought	Pre-feasibility studies available. Certificate of conformity obtained.	MINEPAT
GEAIFEC AGRO-INDUSTRIAL TECHNOPOLE IN THE SOUTH REGION	Contribute to the industrialisation of Cameroon's economy through the local processing of agricultural products; Promote efficient organisation and improved productivity in the upstream sector. Lead to the development of skilled human resources in various	The project will be implemented in the South region (location?) It involves processing local agro-pastoral products produced locally	ND (Not Defined)	CFAF 72,000,000,000	Preferred PPP (Public-Private Partnership)	CFAF Funding to be sought	Feasibility and environmental impact studies available.	MINEPAT

Project	Overall objective	Project description	Production Capacity	Project cost	Funding method	Project funding and implementation	Project maturity	Promoter
	professions. Generate added value to meet the region's economic development requirements; Disseminate and spread technology across every segment of the value chain. Bring forth local resources and values in their modern form and export them. Foster entrepreneurship spirit and good management and business practices.							
CREATION OF AN AGRO-FOOD INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX	Contribute to the industrialisation of Cameroon's economy through the local processing of agricultural products; Ensure food security and self-sufficiency for domestic consumption; Supply the processing industry and create a domestic market and consumption for export-oriented sectors; Generate added value to meet the region's economic development requirements; -Develop exportation and thereby improve the balance of trade on one hand, and on the other hand increase the manufacturing industry to about 12% of GDP by 2020 through the modernisation of the production and processing facilities	The project is located in the town of Kaele, in Cameroon's Far North region. It involves processing local agro-pastoral products	ND (Not Defined)	CFAF 858,000,000,000	Preferred PPP (Public-Private Partnership)	CFAF Funding to be sought	The project is in the process of maturing	MINEPAT
Project to CREATE A SUGAR COMPLEX AT MINTOM	Satisfy domestic demand for sugar and the by-products of sugar Promote local	The project will be implemented in MINTOM in the south of Cameroon. The aim is to set up an	ND (Not Defined)	CFAF 71,000,000,000	Preferred PPP (Public-Private Partnership)	CFAF Funding to be sought	Technical studies in progress	MINEPAT

Project	Overall objective	Project description	Production Capacity	Project cost	Funding method	Project funding and implementation	Project maturity	Promoter
	production Create employment	agro-industrial sugar complex comprising a plantation covering an area of 45,000 hectares, of which 20,000 ha will be planted in the first 3 years, followed gradually by the remainder.						
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGRO-INDUSTRY FOR REFINED PALM OIL PRODUCTION AND SOAP MAKING	Promote local production; Reduce the costs of these products for households.	The project will be implemented in the South region (location?); It involves the establishment of an agro-industry for refined palm oil production and soap making	ND (Not Defined)	CFAF 81,000,000,000	Preferred PPP (Public-Private Partnership)	CFAF Funding to be sought	Preliminary studies in progress	MINEPAT
CONSTRUCTION OF A NATURAL GAS LIQUEFACTION PLANT IN KRIBI	Boost production of liquefied natural gas and facilitate its transport	The project is located in KRIBI in the South region. The project involves the construction of a production unit including gas collection pipelines and an Onshore liquefaction plant	3.5 million tonnes per year	USD 4,000,000,000	Preferred PPP (Public-Private Partnership)	CFAF Funding to be sought	Project jointly carried out by SNH and GDF SUEZ -The preliminary engineering studies for the project are at an advanced stage.	MINEPAT
ALUCAM EXPANSION PROJECT	Expansion of the company to improve production Construction of a hydroelectric power station to offset dependence on electricity. Increase national aluminium production to 300 KT per year	The project is located at EDÉA in the LITTORAL region. It involves the construction of two additional Ap37 electrolysis lines in the vicinity of the EDÉA plant. The project includes the construction and operation on the NATCHIGAL river, near NTUI, of a 300 MW hydroelectric power station	ND (Not Defined)	CFAF 650,000,000,000	Preferred PPP (Public-Private Partnership)	CFAF Funding to be sought	For the hydroelectric dam : - Environmental studies completed, - Authorisations from the Ministry of the Environment and Nature Protection have already been obtained. - Geotechnical studies have been carried out.	MINEPAT
Rice Value Chain Development Project, Cameroon/ Projet Chaine de Valeur Riz	The overall objective of the project is to contribute to rice self-sufficiency, enhance economic growth, and improve household incomes through improved production, processing, marketing, and support for private	The project will increase vertical and horizontal productivity and will add newly irrigated areas to the existing production areas. The following key indicators can highlight the expected outcomes of the project by the 5th year of	Rice productivity increased from 4.5 Ton/Ha to 6 Ton/Ha;	EUR 149.58 million	ND (Not Defined)	Islamic Development Bank (IDB) financial partner	Project document available ; - agreement already signed	MINADER

Project	Overall objective	Project description	Production Capacity	Project cost	Funding method	Project funding and implementation	Project maturity	Promoter
	sector participation in the agricultural (rice) value chain. Using the Value chain development approach, the specific objectives of the projects are to: - Increase rice production and productivity through the deployment of improved production and, post-harvest technologies; - Increase smallholder farmers' income and reduce poverty and food insecurity, and thus improve the livelihood of the rural population especially women and youth; - Strengthen the human, social and institutional capacity for promoting profitable rice production, processing, and marketing; - Create enabling environment for agricultural enterprise development (rice processing and milling centres) at the community level for the supply of competitive rice, rice-based products, and rice by-products to the markets.	implementation. - Increased irrigated land for rice cultivation by 5000ha; - 550km of access roads will be developed; - Rice productivity increased; - Increased number of warehouses by 52; - Increased rice National production by 26,250 tons of competitive milled rice Increased rice self-sufficiency. 210,000 jobs are created (150,000 from production, 60,000 from other segments of the value chain).						

Sub-sector	Project title	Overall objective	Specific objectives	Project content	Estimated cost	Financial arrangements	Project time line	Technical supervision	Stakeholders	Project preparation and implementation arrangements
Energy industry	Natural Gas for Vehicles (NGV) pilot project	Contribute to the structural transformation of the Cameroon economy by harnessing and promoting national gas resources to enhance overall economic efficiency.	- Demonstrate the feasibility and economic viability of the NGV plan by implementing virtual gas pipelines. Reduce transport energy bills, especially for taxis. - Increase government revenue through a special fuel tax to finance road construction. Promote the use of natural gas for transport. Increase gas production and GDP. Reduce importation of petroleum products.	Shift the fuel consumption of vehicles from liquid hydrocarbons to natural gas in four pilot towns. Gas production by GAZ DU CAMEROUN in Douala and PERENCO in Kribi, construction of compression stations, delivery of gas to TRADEX service stations, conversion of vehicles to gas by HYDRAC.	CFAF 20 billion (for PERENCO, GAZ DU CAMEROUN, TRADEX and HYDRAC)		- preparation until financial closing at the end of 2022. - Construction and acceptance until the end of 2023. - Commissioning, operation and maintenance of the plant from January 2024.	MINEE	MINMIDT, MINT, SNH, TRADEX, PERENCO, GAZ DU CAMEROUN, HYDRAC	Governance by the P2ISND30 Steering Committee, Project supervision by SNH, project management by teams from PERENCO, GAZ DU CAMEROUN, TRADEX and HYDRAC.
Agro-industry	Project to regain the market share in the food sector in Douala	Contribute to the structural transformation of Cameroon's economy by placing local food and agricultural products at the centre of household food consumption and sustainably increasing production and farmers' incomes.	- Restore the price advantage to local food products. - Increase local production and supply. - Reduce importation and export surpluses. - Create employment.	Supplying Douala with food products through 2 storage halls and a network of 200 depots. Creation of Food Production Development Companies in 42 councils.	CFAF 326 billion	Project funding + Public funding	Project preparation until financial closing at the end of 2022 Construction and acceptance by the end of 2023. Commissioning in early 2024	MINDDEVEL	CITY OF DOUALA, 42 Councils, CEVUC, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINCOMMERCE, SPV of Douala and the 42 Councils	Governance by the P2ISND30 Steering Committee. Project supervision by the City of Douala. Management by a Project Management Unit.
Agro-industry	Project to create a system of high-yield industrial nurseries	Contribute to the structural transformation of the national economy through competitive and high-value added production of hydrogen and	- Improve the production or supply of high-yield seeds and seedlings in Cameroon - Contribute to the productivity of agricultural value chains - Create employment - Contribute to the State budget	Establishment of plant production units with a gradually increasing annual capacity from 5 million to 50 million plants within four years. Partnership with the Swiss company TREE GLOBAL. Creation of the Cameroon Seedling Company.	CFAF 41.25 billion	Project finance + State investment in the project SPV via SNI	Project preparation until financial closing at the end of 2022 Construction and acceptance by the end of 2023. Commissioning early 2024	MINADER	MINMIDT, MINDCAF, SNI, TREE GLOBAL	Governance by the P2ISND30 Steering Committee. Project management by the Cameroon Seedling Company. Internal team management.
Agro-industry	CDC rehabilitation and modernisation project	Contribute to the structural transformation of the Cameroon	- Rehabilitate and modernise CDC's production facilities. - Increase revenue and agricultural product	Updating and implementing CDC's 2022-2026 business plan, including a rehabilitation/modernisa	CFAF 219.2 billion	Corporate finance + new capital injections	Review and adoption of the business plan until the end of June 2022.	MINADER	MINMIDT, MINDEF, SNI, CDC	Governance by the P2ISND30 Steering Committee. Project supervision by CDC Project Management

Sub-sector	Project title	Overall objective	Specific objectives	Project content	Estimated cost	Financial arrangements	Project time line	Technical supervision	Stakeholders	Project preparation and implementation arrangements
		economy by substantially increasing CDC's productivity.	exportation. - Contribute to GDP growth - Enhance employment - Restore the company's financial stability and profitability	tion investment plan, a production/operation plan and a financing, profitability and solvency plan.		from the State via SNI + government incentives	Implementation of modernisation up to the end of 2023. Current production and commissioning of new facilities in early 2024.			by a CDC General Management devoted team.
Digital	Microcomputer and tablet assembly plant construction project	Contribute to the structural transformation of Cameroon's economy through large-scale local production of microcomputers and tablets.	- Reduce the digital and social gap - Increase GDP - Boosting paper exportation - Reduce importation - Create employment - Positioning Cameroon in the digital industry	Microcomputer and tablet assembly plant construction and operation, with progressive production capacity of up to 6,000 units per day.	CFAF 13.75 billion	Project funding + government incentives	Project preparation until financial closing at the end of 2022 Construction and acceptance until the end of 2024 Commissioning and operation from January 2025	MINPOSTEL	MINMIDT, SNI, API, MAGZI, Chinese Embassy	Governance by the P2ISND30 Steering Committee. Project supervision and management by the joint venture.
Digital	Mobile phone assembly plant construction project	Contribute to the structural transformation of the Cameroon economy through large-scale local production of mobile phones and the conquest of regional markets	- Reduce the digital and social gap - Increase GDP - Boosting paper exportation - Reduce importation - Create employment - Positioning Cameroon in the digital industry	Construction and operation of a mobile phone assembly plant with a gradually increasing production capacity of up to 6,000 units per day.	CFAF 16.5 billion	Project funding + government incentives	Project preparation until financial closing at the end of 2022 Construction and acceptance until the end of 2024 Commissioning and operation from January 2025	MINPOSTEL	MINMIDT, SNI, API, MAGZI, Chinese Embassy	Governance by the P2ISND30 Steering Committee. Project supervision and management by the joint venture.
Forest-Wood	Pulp and Paper Industrial Complex Construction Project	Contribute to the structural transformation of the Cameroon economy through large-scale local production of pulp and paper.	- Promote forest resources for pulp and paper manufacturing. - Increase GDP - Boosting paper exportation - Reduce importation - Create employment	A pulp and paper plant construction and operation, with the possibility of integrating related activities.	CFAF 900 billion	Project funding + government incentives	Project preparation until financial closing at the end of 2022 Construction and acceptance until the end of 2024 Commissioning and operation from January 2025	MINMIDT	MINFOF, MINCAF, Edea town council, SNI, Industrial partner	Governance by the P2ISND30 Steering Committee. Project supervision and management by the joint venture.
Mining-Metallurgy-Iron and Steel	ALUCAM capacity expansion project	Contribute to the structural transformation of Cameroon's economy through the large-scale	- Increase national aluminium production capacity from 100,000 tonnes to 300,000 tonnes per year - Support the development of hydroelectricity in	**Phase 1:** Increase in the intensity of the existing series of 274 tanks at the Edea aluminium electrolysis plant, modernisation of rolling activities. **Phase 2:** Construction, operation	USD 1.2 billion	Corporate Funding + government incentives	**Phase 1:** Financial closing during 2022, Construction and acceptance until the end of 2025.	MINMIDT	MINEE, SNI, ALUCAM, Industrial partner, EDC, ENEO, SONATREL	Governance by the P2ISND30 Steering Committee. Project supervision and management by ALUCAM.

Sub-sector	Project title	Overall objective	Specific objectives	Project content	Estimated cost	Financial arrangements	Project time line	Technical supervision	Stakeholders	Project preparation and implementation arrangements
		production of aluminium and its transformation of laminated products to strengthen the conquest of international and regional markets while promoting national bauxite resources.	Cameroon - Promote the exploitation of Cameroon's bauxite resources - Boost the company's added value and the country's GDP - Boost aluminium exportation and improve the balance of trade - Boost direct, indirect and induced employment - Improve the company's financial profitability and distribute dividends to shareholders - Contribute to the State budget	and maintenance of a second series of tanks, requiring additional energy capacity.			Modernisation of the rolling mill by 2023/2024. Commissioning, operation and maintenance from July 2024. **Phase 2:** Construction and acceptance until the end of 2025, Commissioning, operation and maintenance from January 2026.			
Mining-Metallurgy-Iron and Steel	Mbalam iron ore mining project	Contribute to the structural transformation of Cameroon's economy by exploiting our iron resources, processing them locally and conquering international and regional markets.	- Exploit Mbalam's iron ore resources for the export of iron concentrate, while complying with the legal requirement to process at least 15% of production. - Foster the development of the necessary infrastructure, especially the railway and the ore terminal at the Port Authority of Kribi. -- Boost the sector's added value and Cameroon's GDP - Boost exportation, with a positive impact on the balance of trade. - Create direct, indirect and induced employment. - Contribute to the State budget.	Construction of the mine, processing plant and ancillary infrastructure to produce 35 million tonnes of Direct Shipping Ore (DSO) over the first ten years (phase 1), followed by 35 million tonnes per year of itabirite haematite concentrate over the next 15 years (phase 2), resulting in total production of 875 million tonnes over twenty-five years. Construction of a Mbalam-Kribi railway and a mineral terminal in Kribi.	USD 1,234 million	Project funding (shareholders' equity + debt) + government incentives. State investment via SONAMINES.	Project preparation until financial closing at the end of 2022. Construction and acceptance until the end of 2026. Commissioning, operation and maintenance of the plant from January 2027.	MINMIDT	SONAMINES, Mining partner	Governance by the P2ISND30 Steering Committee. Project supervision and management by the SPV set up by the Strategic Partner selected by the Government.
Mining-Metallurgy-Iron and Steel	Nkamouna Cobalt-Nickel-Manganese Project	Contribute to the structural transformation of Cameroon's economy by exploiting our mining resources, processing them locally	- Exploit Nkamouna's cobalt, nickel and manganese ore resources to export refined cobalt, nickel and manganese products, while complying with the legal requirement to process at least 15% of production.	Development of an open-pit mine with processing facilities and related infrastructure at the Nkamouna site to produce 4,160 tonnes of Cobalt, 3,280 tonnes of Nickel and 450,000 tonnes of Manganese annually for a period of 23 years. The mining	USD 617 million	Project funding (shareholders' equity + debt) + government incentives. State investme	Project preparation until financial closing at the end of 2023. Construction and acceptance until the end of 2026. Commissioning,	MINMIDT	SONAMINES, SNI, Mining partner	Governance by the P2ISND30 Steering Committee. Project supervision and management by the SPV set up by the Strategic Partner selected by the Government.

Sub-sector	Project title	Overall objective	Specific objectives	Project content	Estimated cost	Financial arrangements	Project time line	Technical supervision	Stakeholders	Project preparation and implementation arrangements
		and conquering international and regional markets.	- Boost Cameroon's added value and GDP. - Boost mining product exportation, with a positive impact on the balance of trade. - Create direct, indirect and induced employment. - Contribute to the State budget.	licence covers a total area of 1,250 square kilometres (km²), including approximately 337 km2 of cobalt-nickel-manganese mineralised land with seven (7) deposits.		nt via SNI.	operation and maintenance of the plant from January 2027.			
Mining-Metallurgy-Iron and Steel	Minim-Martap Bauxite Project	Contribute to the structural transformation of Cameroon's economy by exploiting our bauxite resources, processing them locally and conquering international and regional markets.	- Exploit bauxite ore resources for export as Direct Shipping Ore (DSO), while complying with the legal requirement to process at least 15% of production. - Boost Cameroon's added value and GDP. - Boost mining product exportation, with a positive impact on the balance of trade. - Create direct, indirect and induced employment. - Contribute to the State budget.	The project is divided into two phases: - Phase 1: Development of an open-pit mine with processing facilities and related infrastructure at the Nkamouna site to produce 5 million tonnes of direct shipping bauxite annually for a duration of 20 years using the existing railway (Ngaoundere-Douala 800km) and the Port of Douala. - Phase 2: Doubling of capacity to 10 million tonnes per year through the Port Authority of Kribi with the government's construction of the Edea-Kribi railway. In the long term, an integrated alumina production plant is envisioned in connection with demand from the ALUCAM aluminium plant.	USD 119 million	Project funding (shareholders' equity + debt) + government incentives. State investment via SONAMINES (10 to 35%).	Project preparation until financial closing at the end of 2021. Construction and acceptance until the end of 2023. Commissioning, operation and maintenance of the plant from January 2024.	MINMIDT	CAMALCO, SONAMINES, Canyon Resources, CAMRAIL, PAD	Governance by the P2ISND30Steering Committee. Project supervision by CAMALCO SA. Project management by a CAMALCO SA team.
Hydrocarbons-Refining-Petrochemicals	Limbe Oil Yard Project Phase 2	Contribute to the structural transformation of Cameroon's economy by boosting our ship repair and industrial engineering capacity in order to support industrialisation and conquer regional markets.	- Equip the Cameroon Naval and Industrial Shipyard (CNIC) with adequate industrial infrastructure to secure a significant share of the rehabilitation and repair market in the Gulf of Guinea area. - Enhance production and added value to contribute to GDP growth. - Enhance services and foreign exchange earnings, with a positive impact on the balance of payments. - Create direct, indirect	Phase 2 of the project consists of: - Construction of infrastructure and acquisition of additional industrial equipment. - Construction of the hydraulic embankment, earthworks, roads, utilities, workshop and construction site equipment, mobile crane, high-capacity floating dock, access to the Duc d'Alba dock, signalling, infirmary and cafeteria.	CFAF 180 billion for phase 2 CFAF 12 billion for the modernisation plan in 2022-2023 CFAF 5 billion for workshop equipment in 2021	Corporate funding for industrial investments (self-funding capacity, shareholders' equity, debt) and government incentives Public funding	Project preparation up to financial closing by the end of 2022. Construction and acceptance until the end of 2025; commissioning, operation and maintenance of infrastructure from January 2026.	MINT	MINDEF, MINMIDT, MINCAF, CNIC	Governance by the P2ISND30 Steering Committee. Project supervision by the CNIC. Project management by a team from the General Directorate of CNIC.

Sub-sector	Project title	Overall objective	Specific objectives	Project content	Estimated cost	Financial arrangements	Project time line	Technical supervision	Stakeholders	Project preparation and implementation arrangements
			and induced employment. - Restore financial stability and increase the company's financial profitability in order to resume dividend distribution to shareholders. - Contribute to the State budget.			for maritime infrastructure (government equity, debt)				
Hydrocarbons-Refining-Petrochemicals	Construction project of a bitumen plant	Contribute to the structural transformation of Cameroon's economy through large-scale local production of bitumen, thereby supporting the road construction drives in the country and in the Central Africa sub-region.	- Produce locally compliant bitumen of high quality and competitive cost. - Significantly reduce road construction expenses in Cameroon. - Decrease bitumen importation and improve the balance of trade. - Contribute to the growth of value added and GDP. - Create direct, indirect and induced employment.	Construction, operation and maintenance of a bitumen plant with an annual production capacity of 250,000 tonnes. Selection of an industrial partner with whom an SPV or joint venture will be set up to carry out the project.	CFAF 70 billion	Project funding finance (equity + debt) + government incentives. State investment in the SPV via SNI.	preparation until financial closing at the end of 2022. Construction and acceptance until the end of 2025. Commissioning, operation and maintenance of the plant from January 2026.	MINMIDT	MINTP, Industrial partner	Governance by the P2ISND30 Steering Committee. Project supervision by the SPV set up by the Strategic Partner retained by the Government. Project management by a team within the SPV.
Chemical-Pharmaceutical	Construction of a chemical fertiliser production plant in Limbe, Cameroon	Contribute to the structural transformation of Cameroon's economy through large-scale local production of chemical fertilisers and the conquest of international and regional markets.	- Improve agricultural yields through the local production of high-quality chemical fertilisers. - Reduce importation, increase fertiliser exportation and improve the balance of trade. - Promote the exploitation of national natural gas resources. - Contribute to the growth of value added and GDP. - Create employment (direct, indirect and induced); contribute to the State budget.	Construction, operation and maintenance of a fertiliser production plant with an annual capacity of 600,000 tonnes of ammonia and 700,000 tonnes of urea. A German industrial partner (Ferrostaal) has been retained to set up the SPV or Joint Venture. The project site has already been chosen.	CFAF 200 billion	Project funding (shareholders' equity + debt) + government incentives. State investment in the SPV via SNH or SNI.	- Project preparation until financial closing at the end of 2022. - Construction and acceptance until the end of 2025. - Commissioning, operation and maintenance of the plant from January 2026.	MINMIDT	The National Hydrocarbons Corporation (SNH), Industrial Partner (Ferrostaal)	Governance by the Steering Committee of the P2ISND30. Project supervision by the SPV set up by Ferrostaal. Project management by a team within the SPV.
Chemical-Pharmaceutical	Construction project of a Hydrogen and Ammonia Production Plant in Kribi	Contribute to the structural transformation of the national economy through competitive and high-value added	- Promote the emergence of green hydrogen production and strengthen the country's energy mix. - Improve agricultural yields through local production of high-quality ammonia. - Support the	Construction, operation and maintenance of a green hydrogen and ammonia production plant with a capacity of ..... tonnes for ammonia and ..... tonnes for hydrogen. The project will require the construction of selected	Estimated provisionally	Project funding (shareholders' equity + debt) + government incentives. State	The detailed activity schedule is currently being finalised.	MINMINDT	MINADER, MINEE, MINDCAF, PAK, SONATREL, ARSEL, Fortescue Future Industries	Governance by the Steering Committee of the P2ISND30. Project supervision by the SPV set up by Fortescue Future Industries. Project management by a team within the SPV.

Sub-sector	Project title	Overall objective	Specific objectives	Project content	Estimated cost	Financial arrangements	Project time line	Technical supervision	Stakeholders	Project preparation and implementation arrangements
		production of hydrogen and ammonia.	development of hydroelectricity in Cameroon. - Reduce importation, increase fertiliser exportation and improve the balance of trade. - Promote the exploitation of national natural gas resources. - Contribute to the growth of value added and GDP. - Create employment (direct, indirect and induced); contribute to the State budget.	hydroelectric dams to supply renewable energy. The NOUN-WOURI, SONG MBEN GUE and NYAZOM sites have been identified. A memorandum of understanding has been signed between the Government and the Australian company FORTESCUE FUTURE INDUSTRIES to launch the project on the site of the Port Authority of Kribi.		investment in the project's SPV via SNI.				

AGENCE DE PROMOTION DES INVESTISSEMENTS
CAMEROUN

INVESTMENT PROMOTION AGENCY
CAMEROON

www.investincameroon.net