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ET DES INDUSTRIES ANIMALES



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace-Work-Fatherland

MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES,
AND ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

SITUATION OF PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS IN LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRIES SUB SECTOR

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Page de garde

SUMMARY

Summary	1
List of tables and graphs.....	2
Accronyms and abreviations	3
Préamble.....	4
I- Meat production.....	5
I-1 Poultry meat production	6
I-2 Cattle meat production.....	7
I-3 Sheep meat production	8
I-4 Goat meat production	9
I-5 Pig meat production.....	10
II- Production of eggs.....	11
III- Milk production.....	13
IV- Honey production	14
V- Fisheries production.....	15
VI- Imports of epiah products	17
VII- Seizure of meat unproper for consumption	19
VIII- Livestock movement	20
Appendices	22

LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

Table 1: Quaterly evolution of meat production (t) per speculation in 2019 and 2020.....	5
Table 2: Distribution per region of poultry meat production (t) in 2019 and 2020.....	7
Table 3: Distribution per region of cattle meat production (t) between 2019 and 2020	8
Table 4: Distribution per region of sheep meat production (t) in 2019 and 2020	9
Table 5: Distribution per region of goat meat production (t) in 2019 and 2020	10
Table 6: Distribution per region of pig meat production (t) in 2019 and 2020	11
Table 7: Distribution per region of eggs production (t) in 2019 and 2020.....	12
Table 8: Distribution per region of milk production (t) between 2019 and 2020.....	13
Table 9: Distribution per region of honey production (t) in 2019 and 2020	14
Table 10: Quaterly trend of fisheries production by type (t) in 2020	15
Table 11: Distribution per region of fishery production (t) in 2019 and 2020	17
Table 12: Quaterly trend of import of EPIAH product (t) in 2019 and 2020	17
Table 13: Main fish supplier in 2020	18
Table 14: Distribution per region of seizure of meat (t) in 2020.....	19
Table 15: Quaterly movement of livestock in the cities of Yaoundé and Douala in 2020	20
Graph 1 : Evolution of meat production (t) in 2020.....	5
Graph 2 : Distribution of meat production per speculation in 2020.....	6
Graph 3 : Quaterly trend of poultry meat production (t) in 2020.....	6
Graph 4 : Quaterly trend of cattle production (t) between 2019 and 2020	7
Graph 5 : Quaterly trend of sheep meat production (t) between 2019 and 2020	8
Graph 6 : Quaterly trend of goat meat production (t) between 2019 and 2020	9
Graph 7 : Quaterly trend of pig production (t) in 2019 and 2020	10
Graph 8 : Quaterly trend of eggs production in 2019 and 2020.....	12
Graph 9 : Quaterly trend of milk production (t) in 2019 and 2020.....	13
Graph 10 : Quaterly trend of honey production (t) in 2019 and 2020	14
Graph 11 : Quaterly trend of fisheries production in 2019 and 2020	15
Graph 12 : Distribution of fishery production in 2020 per type.....	16
Graph 13 : Aquaculture production trend during the year 2020.....	16
Graph 14 : Quaterly trend of EPIAH import products (t) in 2019 and 2020	18
Graph 15 : Quaterly trend of seizure of meat (t) in 2020.....	19
Graph 16 : Quaterly trends in livestock movements in Yaoundé	20
Graph 17 : Quaterly Evolution of Livestock Movement in Douala	21

ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMF	Artisanal and Maritime Fishing
BEAC :	Bank of Central African States
CC :	Cooperation Unit
CEMAC :	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CEP :	Studies and Planning Unit
CES :	Surveys and Statistics Unit
CF	Continental Fishing
DEPCS :	Studies, Planning, Cooperation and Statistics Division
EPIAH	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal and Fisheries Division
FCFA :	African Financial Community Franc
IF	Industrial Fishing
MINEPIA :	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
OAC :	Egg to be Hatched
t :	Tons
T1 :	Quaterly 1
T2 :	Quaterly 2
T3 :	Quaterly 3
T4 :	Quaterly 4

PRÉAMBLE

The conjunctural assessment of the national production and imports of livestock products, fisheries and animal industries situation is of particular importance for decision makers. It is a barometer of indicators of phenomena announcing trends that is important to apprehend as soon as possible.

The Division of Studies, Planning, Cooperation and Statistics is responsible, in this context, for the collection and analysis of statistical information, as well as the establishment of short-term forecasts of the main indicators of the sub-sector.

Most of the data processed are monthly. The publication generally corresponds to the estimation quarter. The evolution of observations is followed for the previous quarter and for the same quarter of the previous year. The data used in this note is the result of the compilation and processing of data from the Divisional Delegations and the General Directorate of Customs.

This note does not have an explanatory purpose, but rather aims to give indicators of the situation of EPIAH productions: it is a question of describing the various productions and imports. It is structured in six sections: (i) meat production, (ii) table egg production, (iii) milk production, (iv) honey production, (v) fish production (vi) imports of animal and fishery products, (vii) seizure of meat unfit for consumption, and (viii) livestock circulation.

I- MEAT PRODUCTION

... National meat supply in decline



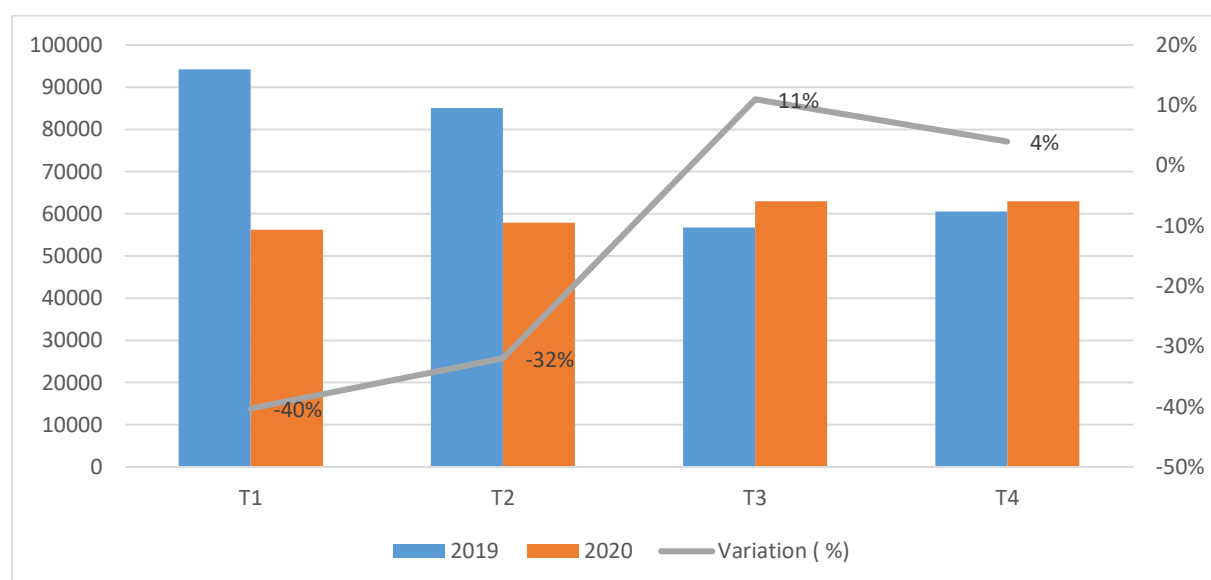
During the 4th quarter of 2020, total meat production was comparable to the 3rd quarter. On a year-over-year basis, an increase of 4% is observed (Table 1). However, there is a 19% decrease in total meat production in 2020 compared to 2019. This annual decline could be attributed to the new coronavirus health crisis, which has paralyzed livestock activities, particularly the importation of livestock inputs.

Table 1: Quaterly evolution of meat production (t) per speculation in 2019 and 2020

Type of meat	2019		2020				Variation		
	Annual	T4 (a)	T1 (b)	T2 (c)	T3 (d)	T4 (e)	Annual (e) / (d)	(e) / (a)	
Cattle	107 110	27 375	25 814	25 844	28 409	29 899	109 965	5%	9%
Goat	25 081	5 451	5 848	6 910	6 754	6 407	25 920	-5%	18%
Sheep	18 197	3 496	3 462	4 697	5 182	3 846	17 187	-26%	10%
Pig	42 832	10 536	10 358	9 500	11 782	10 819	42 459	-8%	3%
Poultry	103 331	13 685	10 756	10 906	10 840	11 970	44 471	10%	-13%
Total	296 551	60 543	56 238	57 857	62 967	62 941	240 002	0%	4%

Source : Administrative data and our calculation

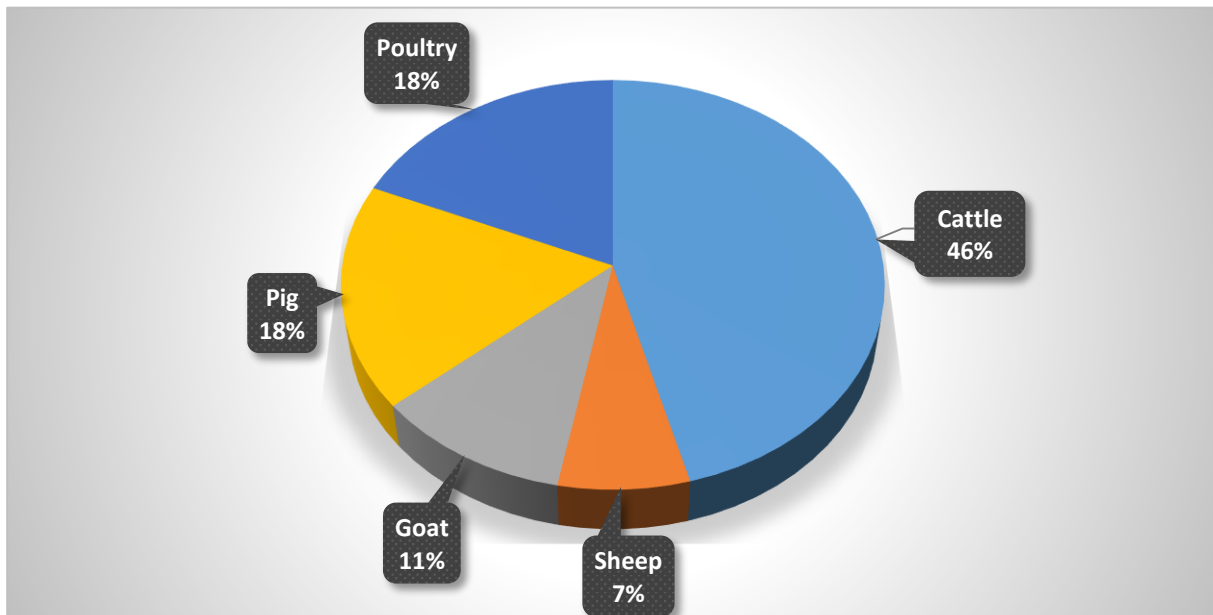
Graph 1 : Evolution of meat production (t) in 2020



With a level of **240,001 tons**, meat production in 2020 is dominated by beef (**109,965 tons, 46%**). Poultry meat (**44,471 tons**) and pork (**42,459 tons**) combined, account for **36%** of the total production. This downward trend in the predominance of poultry meat, which was once the leading type of meat consumed, could be explained by the drop in imports of hatchery eggs during the year 2020 due to the new coronavirus pandemic. The other types of meat (sheep and

goat) represent **18%** of total the meat production, unequally distributed among these species (Figure 2).

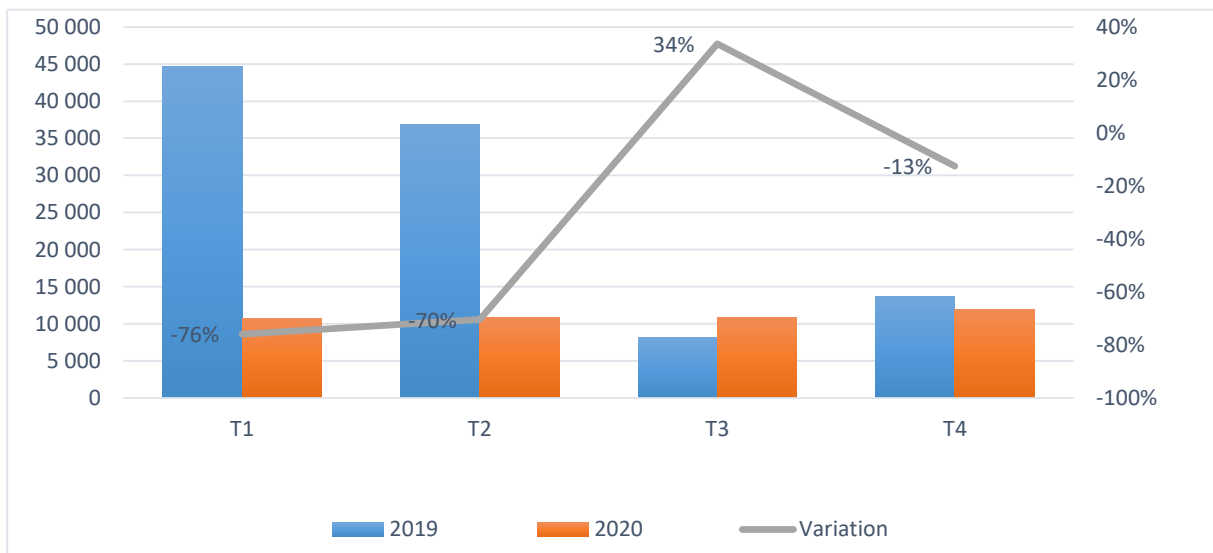
Graph 2 : Distribution of meat production per speculation in 2020



I-1 Poultry meat production

A drop in the annual meat production from 2019

Graph 3 : Quarterly trend of poultry meat production (t) in 2020



Although in 2020, poultry meat production increased by 11% from approximately **10,756 tons** in the first quarter to nearly 11,970 tons in the fourth quarter, annual production in 2020 fell by 57% compared to 2019 (table 2). This drop was felt especially in the first and second quarter where it was respectively -76% and -70%. However, poultry meat production in 2020 experienced a relative upturn in the third (+34%) and fourth quarters (-13%).

This dynamic in poultry meat production in 2020 could be attributable to the barrier measures related to the health and social crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, which limited the import of inputs needed for the poultry industry. The effects of this crisis would have been felt most strongly in the first half of 2020, affecting poultry meat production activities. Thus, the various measures taken to ensure the resilience of the sector and the opening of borders began to bear fruit in the second half of 2020.

Table 2: Distribution per region of poultry meat production (t) in 2019 and 2020

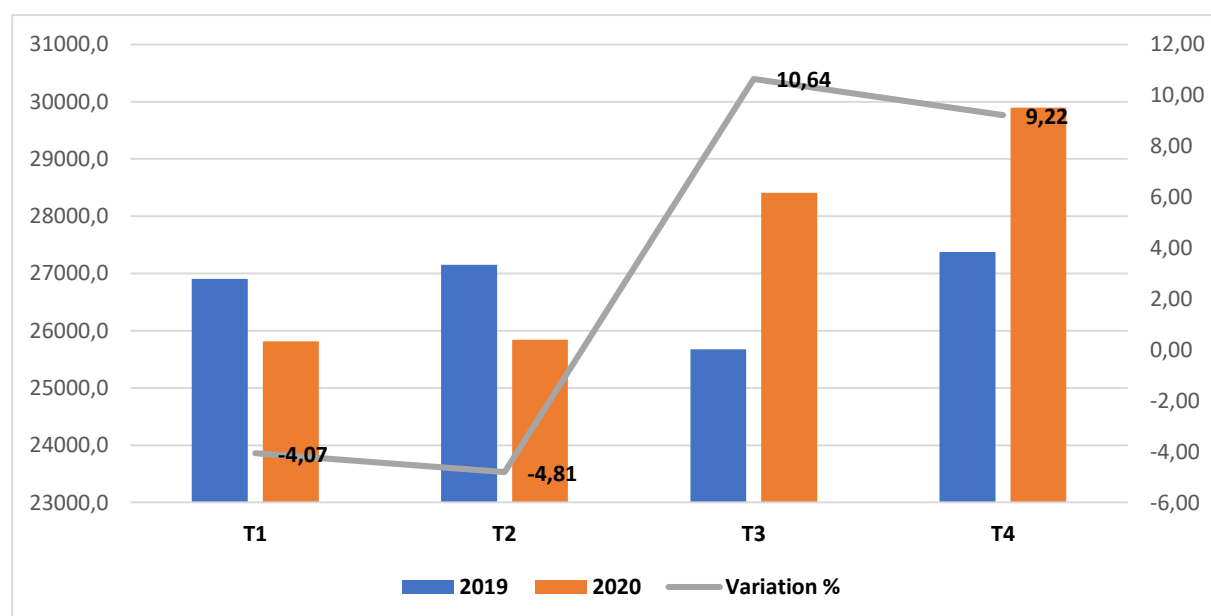
Regions	2020					Total 2019	Total variation
	T1	T2	T3	T4	Total		
Adamawa	117	120	159	179	575	452	27%
Center	2 757	3 884	4 328	3 917	14 886	12 273	21%
Est	83	51	69	85	288	624	-54%
Far-North	819	970	614	555	2 958	3 707	-20%
Littoral	1 724	1 801	2 276	2 725	8 526	8 707	-2%
North	214	192	183	149	738	693	6%
North-West	313	302	353	405	1 373	47 472	-97%
West	2 417	1 255	1 061	1 407	6 140	6 177	-1%
South	1 045	736	594	671	3 046	12 679	-76%
South-West	1 266	1 594	1 202	1 879	5 941	10 548	-44%
Cameroon	10 755	10 905	10 839	11 972	44 471	103 332	-57%

Source : Administrative data and our calculation

I-2 Cattle meat production

... Cattle production on the rise

Graph 4 : Quarterly trend of cattle production (t) between 2019 and 2020



On a quarterly basis between 2019 and 2020, there are irregular variations. In the first two quarters, beef production dropped by 4% in 2020 compared to the same period in 2019 and the trend is reversed in the last two quarters where there is an increase of 10 and 9%.

The increase observed in 2020 compared to 2019 is mainly driven by South-West (with the drop in abuses by separatist group) and center.

Table 3: Distribution per region of cattle meat production (t) between 2019 and 2020

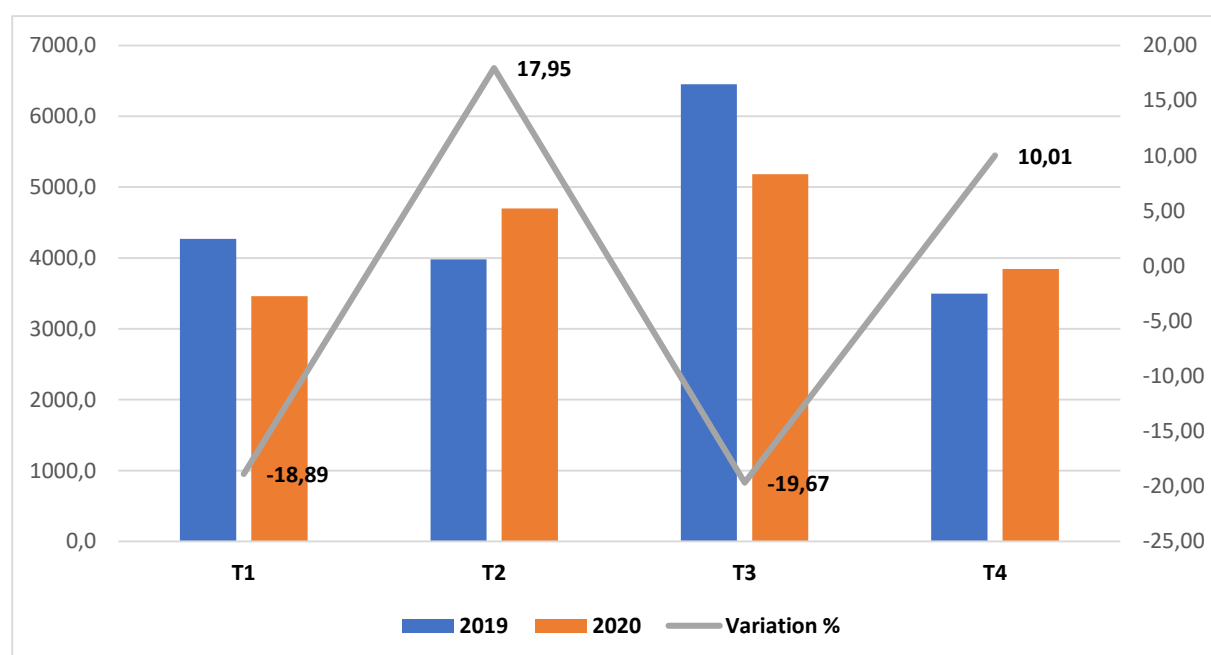
Regions	2020					Total 2019	Total variation
	T1	T2	T3	T4	Total		
Adamawa	2 029	2 132	2 129	2 338	8 627	9 662	-11%
Center	4 588	5 833	7 115	6 159	23 694	18 064	31%
Est	1 600	995	1 521	1 704	5 820	6 747	-14%
Far-North	2 842	3 476	2 789	3 181	12 288	12 518	-2%
Littoral	6 327	5 335	6 365	7 538	25 564	26 276	-3%
North	2 434	2 438	2 400	2 460	9 732	10 384	-6%
North-West	2 853	2 737	2 842	2 850	11 281	11 321	0%
West	1 591	1 493	1 666	1 710	6 460	6 130	5%
South	560	424	496	688	2 168	3 148	-31%
South-West	990	982	1 087	1 274	4 332	2 860	51%
Cameroon	25 813	25 844	28 409	29 898	109 965	107 110	3%

Source : Administrative data and our calculation

I-3 Sheep meat production

... Sheep production on a decline in 2020

Graph 5 : Quarterly trend of sheep meat production (t) between 2019 and 2020



Meat production in 2020 varies greatly between the four quarters. There is a peak in the third quarter, due to the Tabaski celebration (July 31, 2020).

Year-over-year, mutton production in 2020 dropped by 5.6 % compared to 2019. There are irregular variations between the four quarters.

Table 4: Distribution per region of sheep meat production (t) in 2019 and 2020

Regions	2020					Total 2019	Total variation
	T1	T2	T3	T4	Total		
Adamawa	283	668	797	377	2 125	2 978	-29%
Center	254	275	401	259	1 188	1 212	-2%
Est	69	69	408	323	868	1 206	-28%
Far-North	1 636	2 196	1 746	1 581	7 160	6 756	6%
Littoral	369	675	522	431	1 996	1 990	0%
North	509	475	930	441	2 354	2 317	2%
North-West	110	104	122	135	471	497	-5%
West	128	160	173	204	666	675	-1%
South	95	69	67	85	316	559	-44%
South-West	8	8	16	10	43	6	566%
Cameroon	3 462	4 697	5 182	3 846	17 187	18 197	-6%

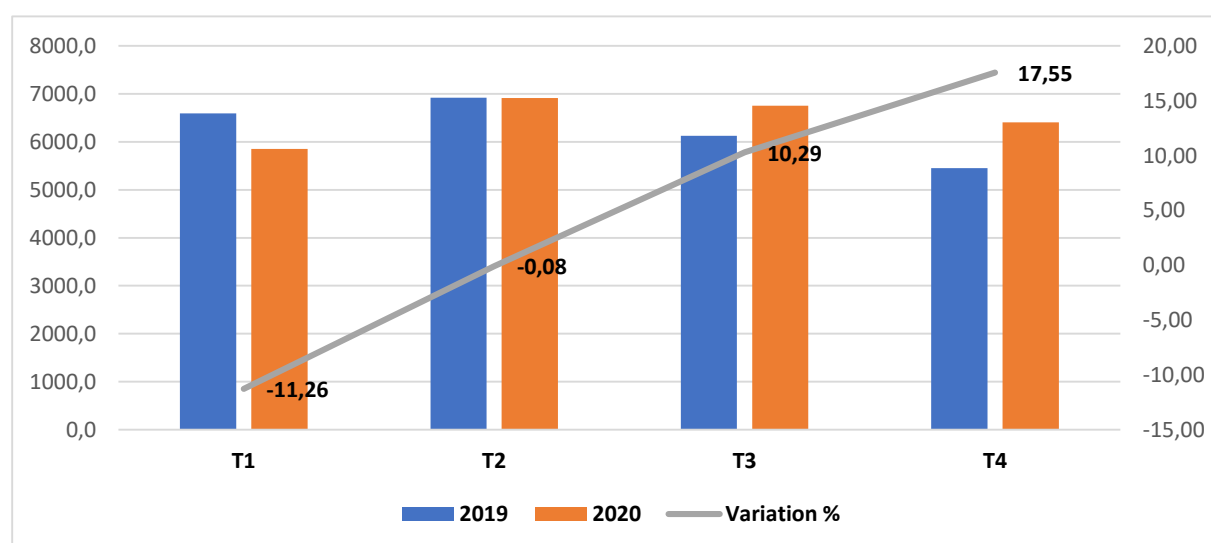
Source : Administrative data and our calculation

The decline observed in 2020 was driven by the South, Adamawa and Center Regions. The South-West Region seems to have resumed mutton production activities with 565.6%, certainly due to the decline in the exactions of separatists in the region.

I-4 Goat meat production

... An increase in goat production in 2020

Graph 6 : Quarterly trend of goat meat production (t) between 2019 and 2020



There is a trend toward stability in the availability of goat in terms of quantity during 2019 and 2020. Year-over-year production fluctuates from quarter to quarter, however, there has been an increase in goat production in the last two quarters.

Table 5: Distribution per region of goat meat production (t) in 2019 and 2020

Regions	2020					Total 2019	Total variation
	T1	T2	T3	T4	Total		
Adamawa	290	349	396	416	1 451	1 596	-9%
Center	241	237	262	293	1 033	926	12%
Est	96	87	185	135	503	493	2%
Far-North	3 060	4 125	3 573	3 311	14 069	12 894	9%
Littoral	339	387	428	401	1 555	1 658	-6%
North	1 197	1 200	1 286	1 038	4 721	4 964	-5%
North-West	219	202	231	252	904	980	-8%
West	281	193	254	320	1 048	1 067	-2%
South	59	48	48	64	218	366	-40%
South-West	66	81	92	178	417	138	202%
Cameroon	5 848	6 910	6 754	6 407	25 920	25 081	3%

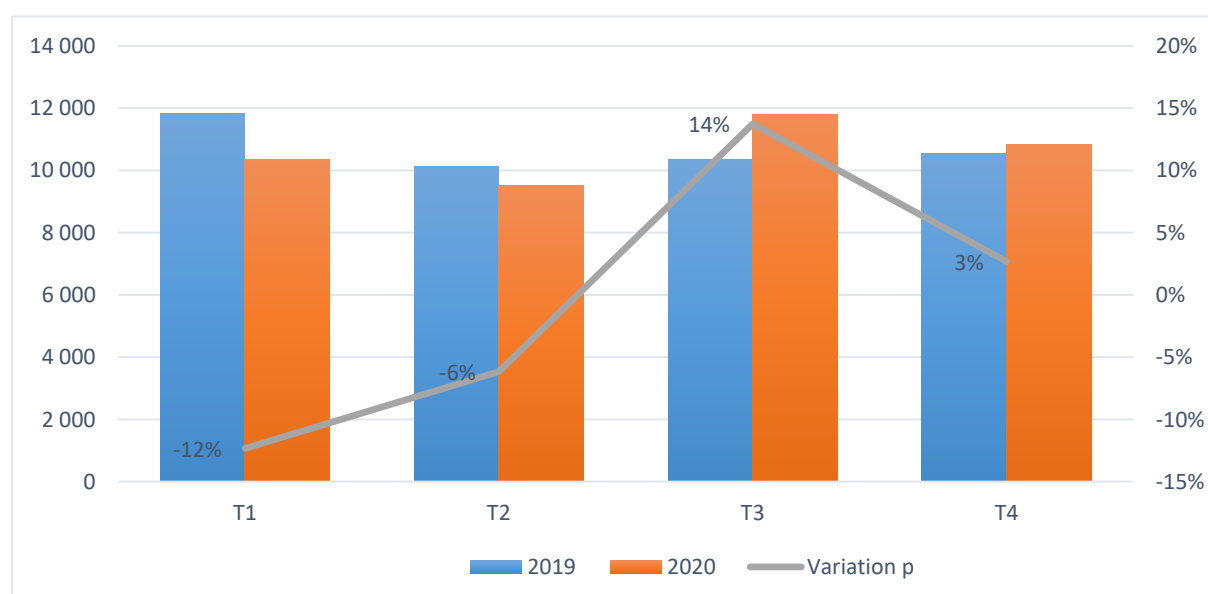
Source : Administrative data and our calculation

The 3.3% increase observed in 2020 was driven by the Southwest and Central Regions. The South-West Region seems to have resumed goat production activities in 2020 with 201.9% compared to 2019, certainly due to the decrease in the exactions of separatists in the South-West Region.

I-5 Pig meat production

... Pig production slightly lower compare to 2019

Graph 7 : Quarterly trend of pig production (t) in 2019 and 2020



In 2020, pig production increased from 10,358 tons in the first quarter to 10,819 tons in the fourth quarter, an increase of 4%. Nevertheless, annual production in 2020 was slightly down by 1% compared to 2019 (see regional distribution table). Also like the poultry sector, the pork sector suffered shocks in the first (-12%) and second (-6%) quarters of 2020. The pork industry appears to be recovering from its shocks in the third and fourth quarters of 2020, when increases of 14% and 3% were observed, respectively. This resilience of the pork sector is linked to a low dependence on imports and always a strong increasing in national demand.

Table 6: Distribution per region of pig meat production (t) in 2019 and 2020

Regions	2020				Total	Total 2019	Total variation
	T1	T2	T3	T4			
Adamawa	160	147	115	119	541	573	-6%
Center	1 937	1 832	2 294	2 250	8 313	6 604	26%
Est	140	83	137	158	518	624	-17%
Far-North	503	747	524	658	2 432	2 279	7%
Littoral	1 832	1 461	1 674	1 988	6 955	8 552	-19%
North	704	622	1 896	516	3 738	2 512	49%
North-West	3 369	3 316	3 345	3 372	13 402	13 875	-3%
West	1 144	805	1 122	912	3 983	4 472	-11%
South	409	284	366	537	1 596	2 857	-44%
South-West	159	172	309	309	949	484	96%
Cameroon	10 357	9 469	11 782	10 819	42 427	42 832	-1%

Source : Administrative data and our calculation

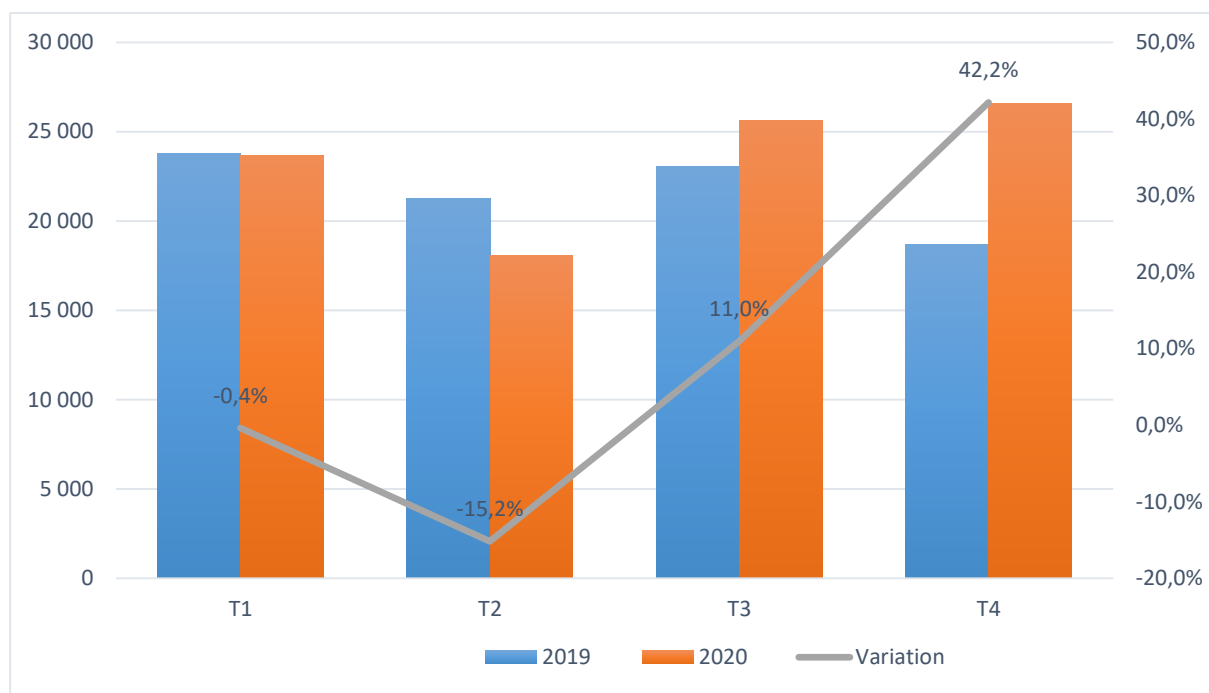
II- PRODUCTION OF EGGS

... A slight increase in egg production in 2020



Table egg production in 2020 increased from nearly 23,667 tons in the first quarter to 26,568 tons in the fourth quarter, an increase of 12%. Compared to 2019, annual egg production in 2020 was also up by 8% (See Regional Distribution Table). This increase occurred in the third (+11%) and the fourth (+42.2%) quarters. It should be noted that in the first and the second quarters, that table egg sector like some other sectors has observed a contraction of -0.4% and -15.2% respectively.

The upward trend in the table egg sector despite the shocks associated with the Covid-19 pandemic could be explained by the relatively low dependence of production factors on imports (duration of at least six months for the entry into production of a laying chick, production of layers lightly dependence on imports). In addition, there should be some restart of activity in the South West Region, a production basin of the sector.

Graph 8 : Quarterly trend of eggs production in 2019 and 2020**Table 7: Distribution per region of eggs production (t) in 2019 and 2020**

Regions	2020				Total	Total 2019	Total variation
	T1	T2	T3	T4			
Adamawa	367	458	395	345	1 565	929	68%
Center	1 461	1 593	2 552	2 643	8 249	5 733	44%
Est	863	695	915	1 050	3 523	1 901	85%
Far-North	18	12	19	5	54	130	-58%
Littoral	840	751	695	823	3 109	3 227	-4%
North	8	5	8	5	26	47	-45%
North-West	1 198	1 115	1 195	1 223	4 731	5 631	-16%
West	18 507	12 185	18 559	19 253	68 504	65 835	4%
South	166	163	155	154	638	584	9%
South-West	239	1 062	1 105	1 066	3 472	2 766	26%
Cameroon	23 667	18 039	25 598	26 567	93 871	86 783	8%

Source : Administrative data and our calculation

III- MILK PRODUCTION

... Milk production down in 2019



Milk production for the year 2020 dropped by 10% year-over-year. Indeed, it dropped from **207 616 tons (2019)** to **187 873 tons (2020)**. The aging of the dairy herd and its constitution (low-yielding breeds) are the elements that can justify this constant decline in milk production in Cameroon. The North, Northwest and Adamawa Regions remain the main milk production areas in Cameroon.

Graph 9 : Quarterly trend of milk production (t) in 2019 and 2020

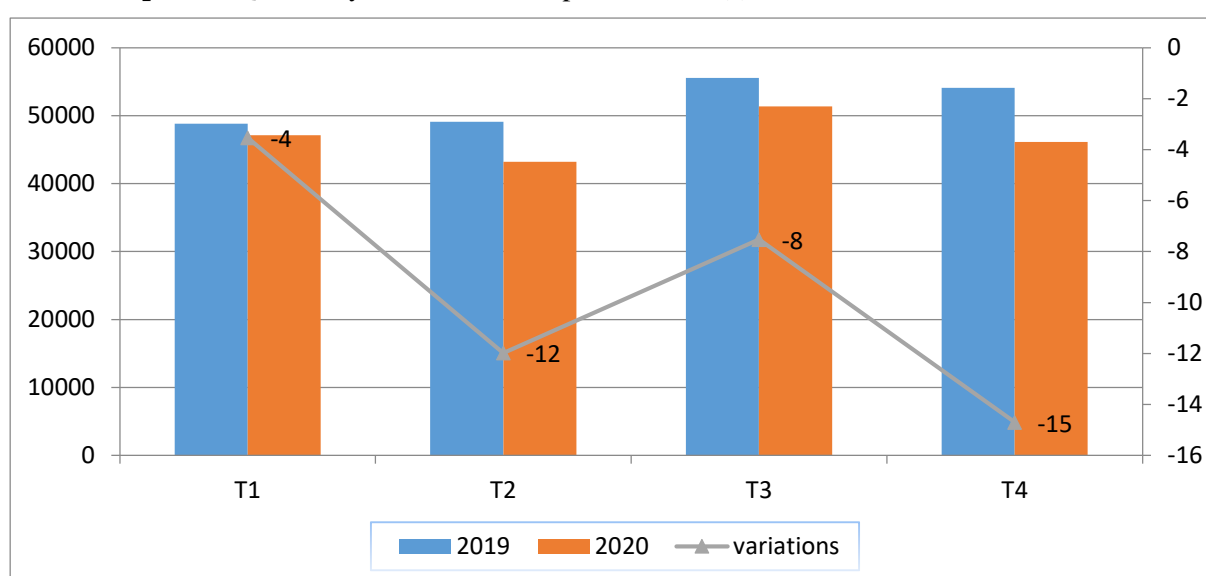


Table 8: Distribution per region of milk production (t) between 2019 and 2020

Regions	2020				Total	Total 2019	Total variation
	T1	T2	T3	T4			
Adamawa	13 771	13 466	14 870	10 558	52 665	55 147	-5%
Center	349	497	847	688	2 381	1 130	111%
Est	491	976	2 317	1 758	5 542	5 747	-4%
Far-North	3 660	3 210	5 836	5 719	18 425	16 623	11%
Littoral	171	238	214	212	835	428	95%
North	1 224	688	1 588	1 479	4 979	5 170	-4%
North-West	25 895	22 722	24 296	24 444	97 357	117 048	-17%
West	1 547	1 433	1 421	1 252	5 653	6 286	-10%
South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
South-West	5	4	5	25	39	37	5%
Cameroon	47 113	43 234	51 394	46 135	187 876	207 616	-10%

Source : Administrative data and our calculation

IV- HONEY PRODUCTION

... Honey production increase in 2019



Honey production in 2020 have decreased of 4% year over year. In fact, we have gone from **7 210 tons (2019)** to **6 932 tons (2020)**. The increase observed in the fourth quarter of 2020 can be attribute to the result of a major upturn in activities in the Adamawa region. In fact, it recorded for the fourth quater an increase of nearly 59% quater over quater, from **331 tons (2019)** to **524 tons (2020)**. The center, North-West and Adamawa regions remain the main sites of honey production in Cameroon.

Graph 10 : Quarterly trend of honey production (t) in 2019 and 2020

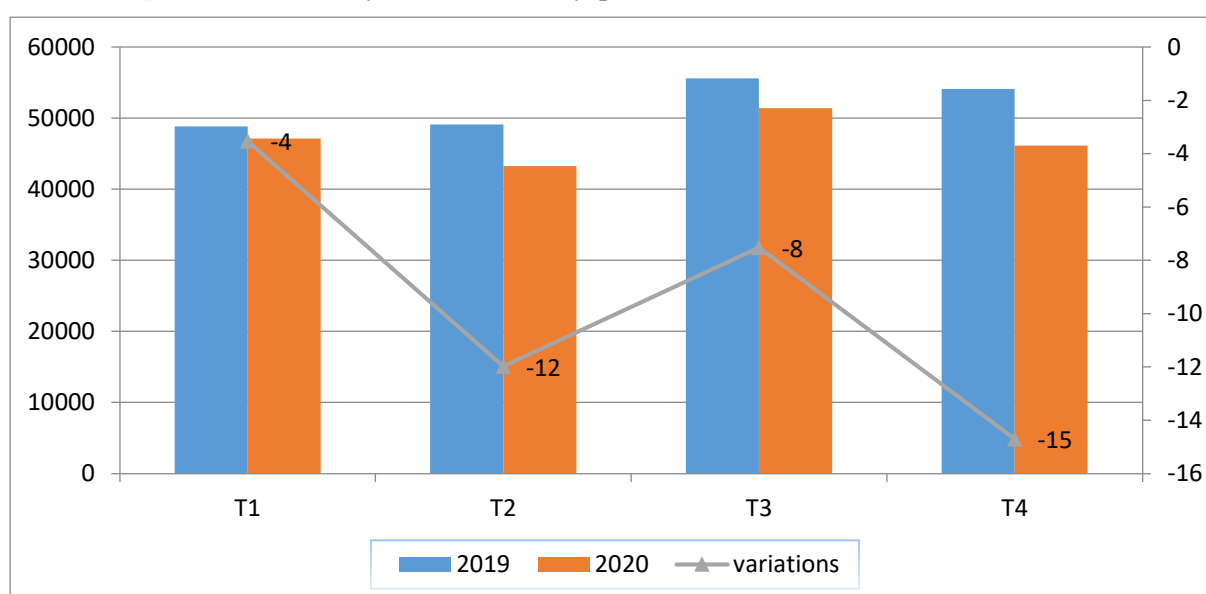


Table 9: Distribution per region of honey production (t) in 2019 and 2020

Regions	2020					Total 2019	Total variation
	T1	T2	T3	T4	Total		
Adamawa	116	261	293	524	1 194	984	21%
Center	2 392	2 113	2	3	4 510	4 530	0%
Est	2	1	1	1	5	16	-69%
Far-North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Littoral	1	1	1	2	5	4	25%
North	0	3	2	2	7	2	250%
North-West	284	282	271	275	1 112	1 519	-27%
West	19	23	18	19	79	136	-42%
South	3	2	1	2	8	6	33%
South-West	5	2	2	3	12	14	-14%
Cameroon	2 822	2 688	591	831	6 932	7 211	-4%

Source : Administrative data and our calculation

V- FISHERIES PRODUCTION

... A decrease in fishery production



During the fourth quarter of 2020, fishery production increased significantly (75%) compared to the previous quarter, from 36,607 tons to 64 155 tons. This high increase is mainly due to the decrease in the production of artisanal maritime fishing from 27 853 tons in the third quarter of 2020 to 55 413 tons in the fourth quarter of 2020. The observation of fisheries production over the same period in 2019 on the other hand,

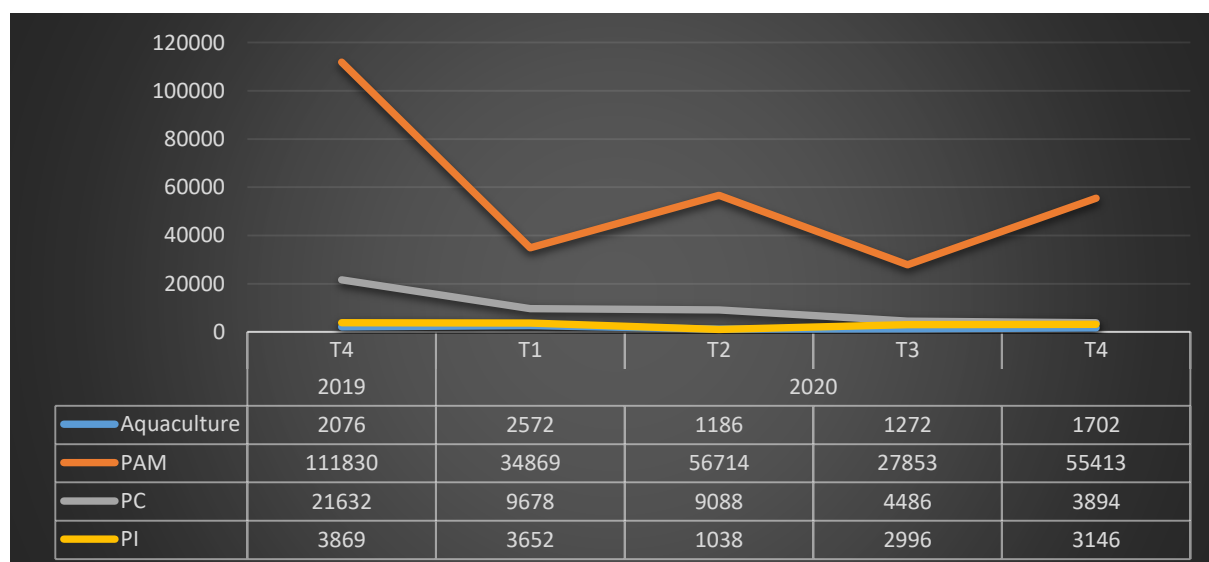
shows a strong decrease, from 139 406 tons in the fourth quarter of 2019 to 64 155 in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Table 10: Quarterly trend of fisheries production by type (t) in 2020

Type of production	2019		2020				Variation		
	Annual	T4 (a)	T1 (b)	T2 (c)	T3 (d)	T4 (e)	Annual (e) / (d)	(e) / (a)	
Aquaculture	9 078	2 076	2 572	1 186	1 272	1 702	6 732	34%	-18%
AMF	265 968	111 830	34 869	56 714	27 853	55 413	174 849	99%	-50%
CF	45 934	21 632	9 678	9 088	4 486	3 894	27 146	-13%	-82%
IF	14 180	3 869	3 652	1 038	2 996	3 146	10 832	5%	-19%
Total	335 160	139 407	50 771	68 026	36 607	64 155	219 559	75%	-54%

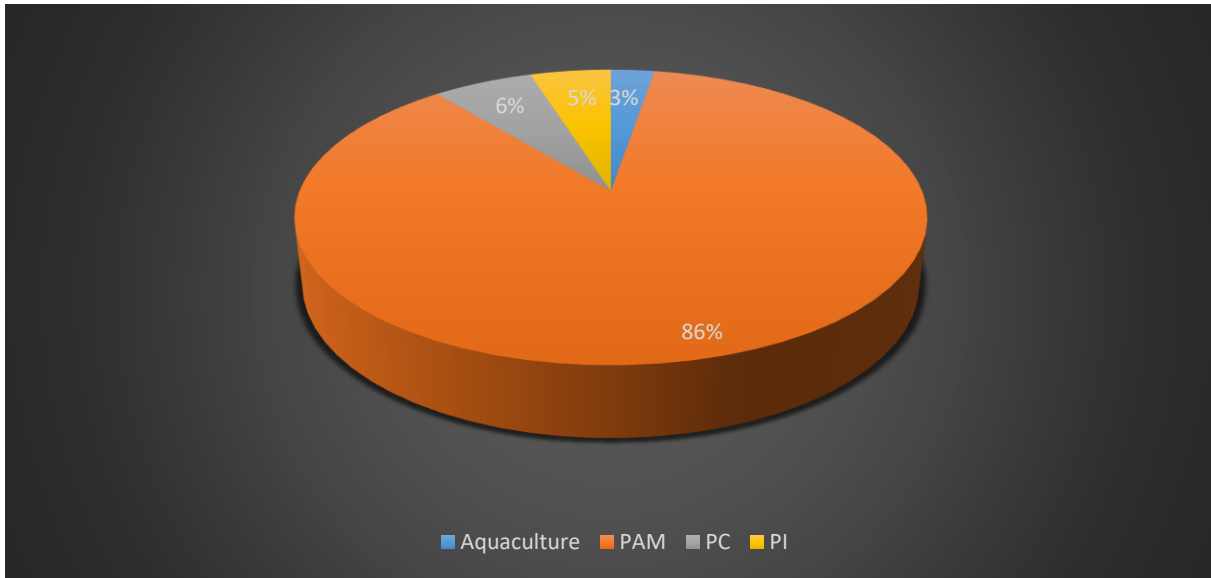
Source : Administrative data and our calculation

Graph 11 : Quarterly trend of fisheries production in 2019 and 2020

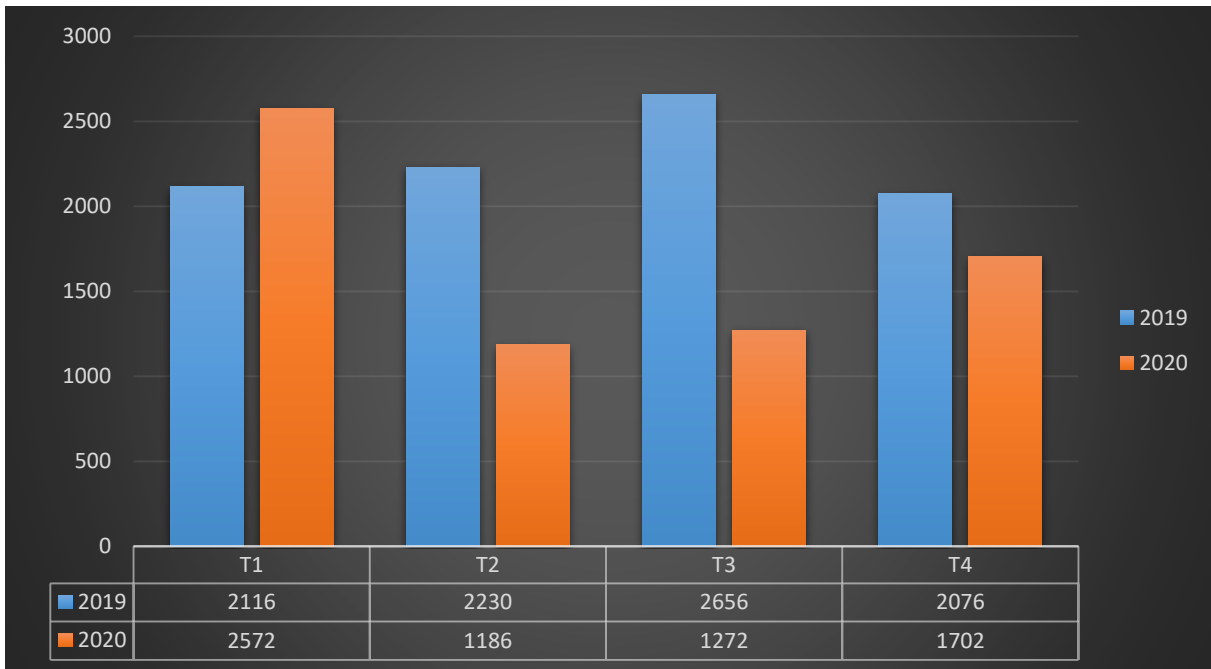


During the fourth quarter of 2020, fisheries production was mainly dominated by artisanal maritime fishing with 86%, followed by continental fishing which represents 6%, then industrial fishing and aquaculture representing 5 and 3% respectively of the production.

Graph 12 : Distribution of fishery production in 2020 per type



Graph 13 : Aquaculture production trend during the year 2020



Aquaculture production fell sharply in the second and third quarters of 2020. This decline is also even more pronounced year-on-year. This decline in aquaculture production could be explained by the closure of the borders during the 2nd quarter of 2020, which resulted in a decrease in the import of aquaculture inputs. However, an increase in production was observed in the 4th quarter.

Table 11: Distribution per region of fishery production (t) in 2019 and 2020

Regions	2020					Total 2019	Total variation
	T1	T2	T3	T4	Total		
Adamawa	391	736	18	135	1 280	881	45%
Center	542	332	310	417	1 601	1 053	52%
Est	403	208	6 906	327	7 844	3 421	129%
Far-North	449	631	134	237	1 451	933	56%
Littoral	14 765	16 650	11 632	19 169	62 216	90 105	-31%
North	4 602	4 324	21	904	9 851	22 450	-56%
North-West	3 939	3 246	2 926	2 170	12 281	21 677	-43%
West	324	321	299	462	1 406	2 428	-42%
South	5 378	6 120	6 102	8 697	26 297	25 807	2%
South-West	19 978	35 948	8 263	47 157	111 346	166 404	-33%
Cameroon	50 771	68 516	36 611	79 675	235 573	335 159	-30%

Source : Administrative data and our calculation

VI- IMPORTS OF EPIAH PRODUCTS

A decrease in imports of EPIAH products

Table 12: Quarterly trend of import of EPIAH product (t) in 2019 and 2020

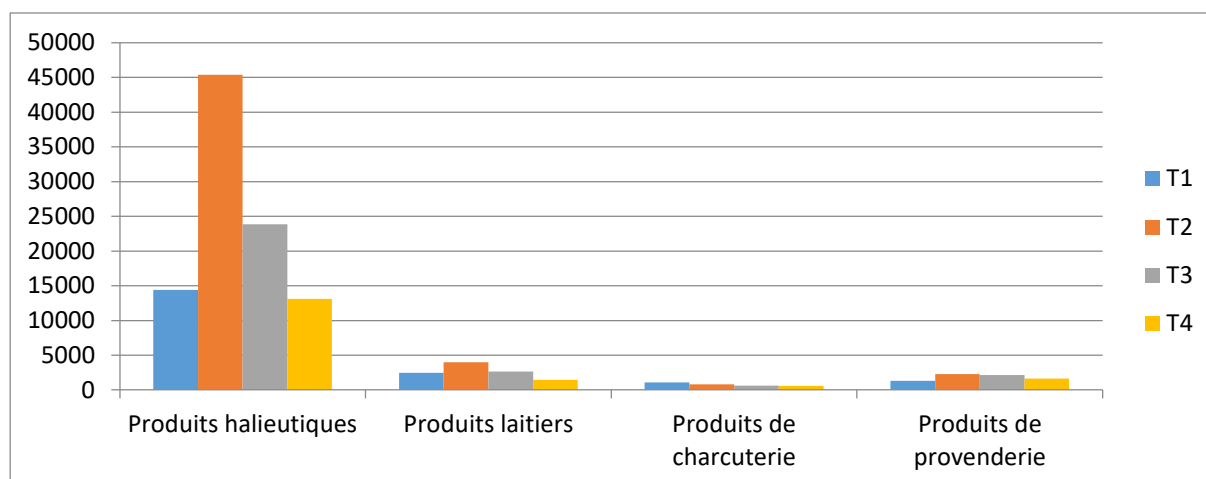
Type of product	2019		2020				Variation		
	Annual	T4 (a)	T1 (b)	T2 (c)	T3 (d)	T4 (e)	Annual (e) / (d)	(e) / (a)	(e) / (a)
sea	104 714	19 847	14 409	45 375	23 850	13 109	96 743	-45%	-34%
dairy	14 099	2 235	2 458	4 008	2 670	1 470	10 605	-45%	-34%
meat	4 181	623	1 088	793	613	563	3 057	-8%	-10%
food	7 750	2 067	1 331	2 276	2 158	1 630	7 394	-24%	-21%
Total	130 744	24 772	19 286	52 451	29 290	16 772	117 799	-43%	-32%

Source : Administrative data and our calculation

In the 4th quarter of 2020, All imports are dropping. There is a 45% drop in fish imports compared to the previous quarter and a 34% drop compared to the same period in 2019. Imports of milk and milk products are dropping in the same proportions.

Regarding imports of meat and feed products in Q4 2020, there is also a year-on-year decrease of 10% and 21% respectively.

In 2020, imports of fish products (96743 tons), dairy products (6598 tons), meat products (2264 tons) and feed products (5119 tons) dropped compared to 2019 by 8%, 53%, 46% and 34% respectively. This overall decline in the level of imports is due to the restrictive measures imposed by the global health situation due to the Covid 19 pandemic.

Graph 14 : Quarterly trend of EPIAH import products (t) in 2019 and 2020

Analysis of the above Figure reveals an irregularity in the quantities of EPIAH products imported over the course of 2020, with a downward trend as the year draws closer, although the second quarter is one of the greatest imports for all types of products except meats.

Table 13: Main fish supplier in 2020

COUNTRY	QUANTITY in tons	PRICE in FCFA
Mauritania	40 806	31 671 389 970
Irlande	9 947	5 938 191 250
Sénégal	6 927	4 443 142 808
Pays-Bas	9 173	4 000 587 931
Namibia	4 427	3 534 198 179
Argentina	3 039	2 501 343 563
Hollande	5 500	2 465 751 783
Chili	3 892	2 292 906 246
Guinée Bissau	3 476	1 615 754 411
Nouvelle Zelande	2 183	1 281 106 045
Spain	1 426	1 231 189 210
Maroco	1 287	1 204 864 910
China	1 705	1 187 594 018
Uruguay	1 344	1 155 984 303
French	325	397 797 602
South Africa	412	359 133 849
Malaisia	223	190 672 218
Norvègia	270	163 229 049
Perou	217	92 938 639
United States	81	41 594 167
Belgium	55	21 176 913
Inde	28	17 117 803
TOTAL	96 743	65 807 664 867

Source : ADP data and our calculation

From the above table, it can be seen that Mauritania, Ireland and Senegal are the main countries of origin of fish imported into Cameroon in terms of monetary value. These three countries provide more than half of the quantities of fish imported in the year 2020.

VII- SEIZURE OF MEAT UNPROPER FOR CONSUMPTION

...more meat seized in the littoral region

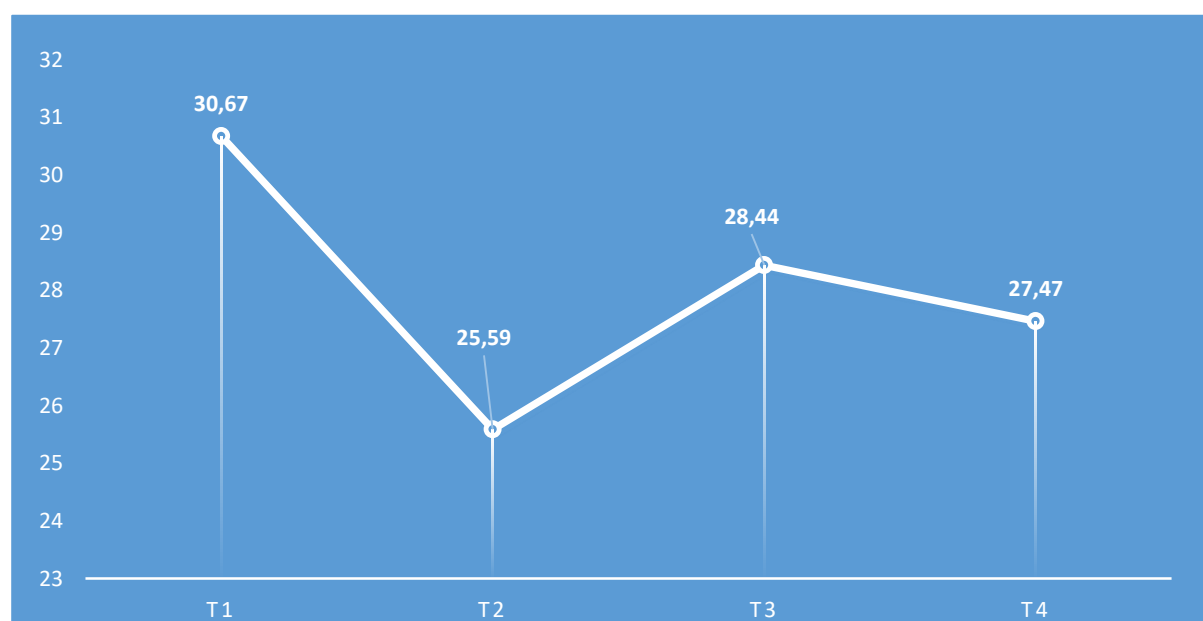
Table 14: Distribution per region of seizure of meat (t) in 2020

Regions	2020				Total	Variation (d)/(c)
	T1 (a)	T2 (b)	T3 (c)	T4 (d)		
Adamawa	2,3	0,4	3,8	3,4	9,8	-11%
Center	1,6	1,6	1,7	0,6	5,4	-66%
Est	1,2	0,8	1,3	1,3	4,5	-5%
Far-North	2,2	3,6	2,5	1,9	10,3	-24%
Littoral	8,8	8,5	9,2	10,7	37,3	16%
North	8,4	6,6	5,7	6,0	26,7	6%
North-West	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,1	4,3	16%
West	2,7	1,4	1,7	1,1	6,9	-36%
South	1,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	1,1	129%
South-West	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	5,9	-11%
Cameroon	30,7	25,6	28,4	27,5	112,2	-3%

Source : Administrative data and our calculation

For the year 2020, 112.17 tons of unfit meat were seized, representing 0.05% of total meat production in that year. Littoral leads the regions with a quantity of seized meat of about 37.30 tons, followed by the North, Far North and Adamawa, which recorded 26.68, 10.32 and 9.83 tons respectively.

Graph 15 : Quarterly trend of seizure of meat (t) in 2020



In the quarter of 2020, a seizure of 27.47 tons was recorded, representing 0.04% of the total quantity of meat produced in this quarter. In addition, it should be noted that despite a slight increase in meat production in the quarter compared to the third quarter, the amount of meat unfit for consumption fell by 3%. This could reflect an improvement in animal health conditions and a strengthening of the work of veterinary services in the prevention and treatment of animal diseases.

VIII- LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT

Table 15: Quarterly movement of livestock in the cities of Yaoundé and Douala in 2020

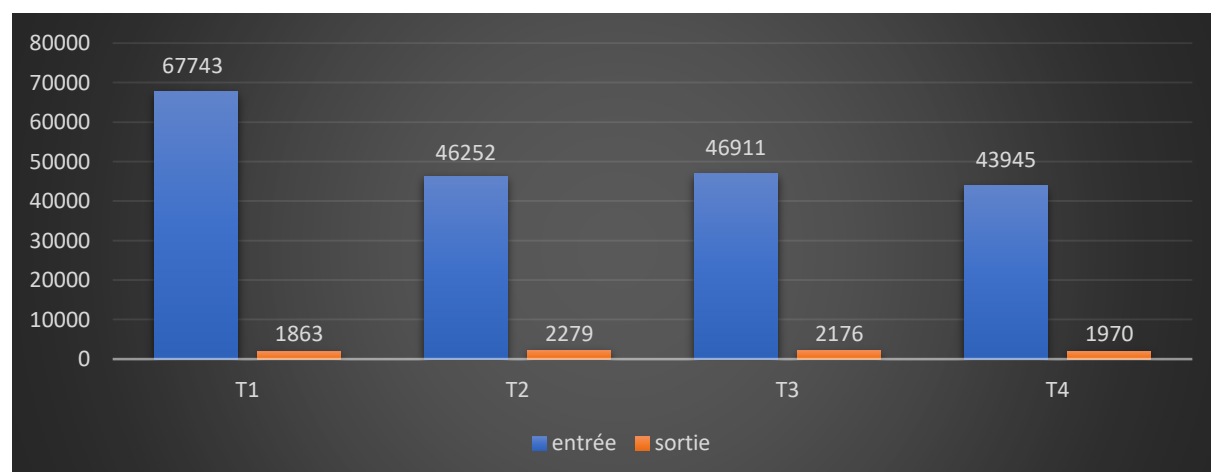
Town	Movement	2020				Total 2020	Variation (b)/(a)
		T1	T2	T3 (a)	T4 (b)		
Yaoundé	enter	67743	46252	46911	43945	204851	-6%
	out going	1863	2279	2176	1970	8288	-9%
	remaind	65880	43973	44735	41975	196563	-6%
Douala	enter	11578	10491	14372	16247	52688	13%
	out going	2834	3518	4896	6168	17416	26%
	remaind	8744	6973	9476	10079	35272	6%

Source : Administrative data and our calculation

In the 4th quarter of 2020, there was a 6% decrease in the number of livestock arriving at the Yaoundé livestock market compared to the previous quarter, with a total of 43,945 head compared to 46,911 head in the 3rd quarter. However, the trend for livestock leaving the market is almost identical, with 1,706 animals leaving in the 4th quarter compared to 2,176 in the 3rd quarter. Throughout the year 2020, 204,851 head of livestock arrived compared to an outflow of 1970 head.

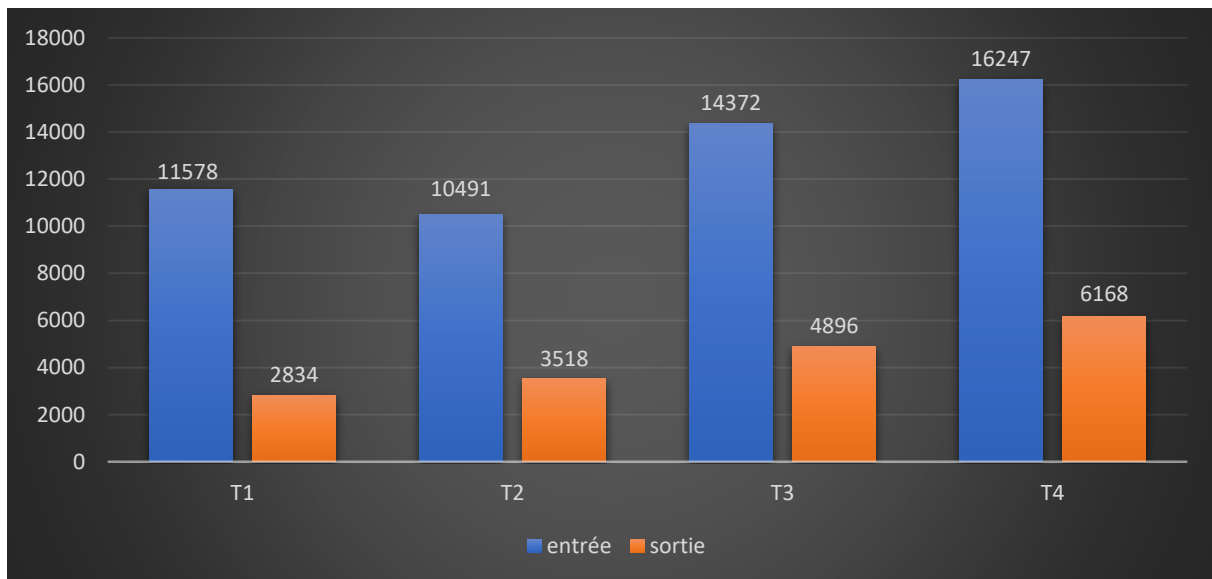
In addition, there was a significant arrival of livestock at the bonendale market in Douala in the 4th quarter of 2020 compared to the previous quarter, with 16,247 head compared to 14,372 head in the 3rd quarter. Regarding the departure of animals, the same trend was also recorded in the fourth quarter, with 6,168 head leaving compared to 4,896 head in the 3rd quarter. In 2020, out of 52,688 head arriving in the city of Douala, 17,416 head were recorded as leaving.

Graph 16 : Quarterly trends in livestock movements in Yaoundé



There is a linear decline in the arrival of animals at the Etoudi livestock market during 2020. On the other hand, the outflow appears to be slightly constant between quarters despite the decline in inflows.

Graph 17 : Quarterly Evolution of Livestock Movement in Douala



There is a gradual increase in the arrival of livestock in Douala in 2020. Similarly, the outflow of livestock from the city follows the same trend. However, the peak in arrivals and departures is recorded in the 4th quarter of 2020.

APPENDICES

Methodological box

Methodological box

The data presented in this note are derived from the compilation of monthly statistics provided by the Regional Delegations, which in turn depend on the Divisional Delegations and so on down to the zootechnical centers. The data compiled as it stands correspond to only a part of the production. Thus, correction coefficients are used to approximate the real production of the sub-sector. MINEPIA conducted a survey in 2016 that estimated the production of the main livestock products. From these data, correction coefficients were calculated and these are applied to the production data captured by the Regional Delegations to estimate the actual production of livestock at the national level for different products.

The correction coefficients α_{ip} for product i were obtained from the survey for slaughter, day-old chick, milk and honey production as follows:

$\alpha_i = P_{DR2016} / P_{E2016}$ where P_{DR2016} is the output from the compilations of Regional statistics in 2016 and P_{E2016} is the output from the 2016 Survey.

Assuming that the rate of underestimation of production by Regional Delegations is stable in the short and medium term, from the compilations of statistics from Regional Delegations at a date t $[(P)_{DRt,i})$, the actual production $P_{(t,i)}$ can be obtained by the relationship $P_{(t,i)} = P_{(DRt,i)} / \alpha_i$.

The production statistics of smoked fish leaving the Matta barrage site could be obtained for the year 2013. These statistics allow us to estimate the production of the Matta barrage fishery at 4,906 tons for the year 2013. The statistics received monthly from the Region estimate this annual production at 400 tons, which allows us to estimate the correction coefficient of the data at $400/4906$, or 8.15%. Thus, only 8.15% of the production of the continental fishery is captured by the technical services of MINEPIA. Assuming that this rate reflects the reality at the national level and in the absence of better estimators of the rate of undervaluation, this coefficient is retained. For Industrial Maritime Fishing, the studies and expert opinion are still used, i.e. 75%. As regards artisanal marine fisheries, the ARTFISH system developed by the FAO is used for the statistical monitoring of artisanal fishing, and data on catches and fishing effort are collected, by sampling, in selected landing sites. This gives a correction coefficient of 23.6%.

Realisation team

General supervision

Dr. TAIGA, Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry

General coordination

M. JAJI MANU GIDADO, Secretary General of the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry

Technical Supervision

Dr KEMGANG Henry Serge, Head of the Division of Studies, Planification, Cooperation and Statistics

Technical Coordination

M. DJIENOUASSI Sébastien, Head of the Unit of Survey and Statistics

Editorial team

- Mr. DJIENOUASSI Sébastien, CES
- Mr. GUEUKAM Ghislain Marius, CEA1/CES
- Mrs. YOUBI Aristide Bertille, CEA1/CEP
- Mr. CHEUMETOU Jules Merlain, CEA2/CES
- Mrs. MAKOUAT MOUNKAMBOU Khadidja, CEA3/CES
- Mrs. TEFANG Merline Michou CEA3/CC
- Mr. MOLO NDZIE Gabriel Hermann Joël CEA4/CES
- Mrs. TEKOH Lokady Endam CA/CES
- Mrs. NSANG Florence CA/CES
- Mr. NECDEM TSAFACK Boris CA/CC

Graphic designer

- Mr. SALLA BAMELA, CELCOM support officer

Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries

Yaounde-Cameroun

Tel: (237) 222 310 736

www.minepia.cm

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