

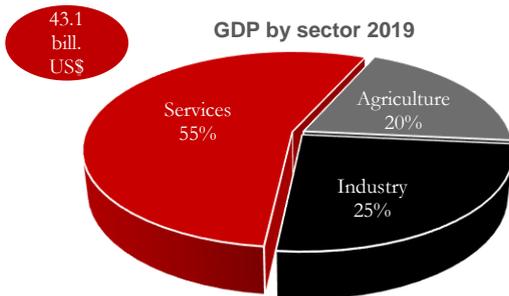


Côte d'Ivoire

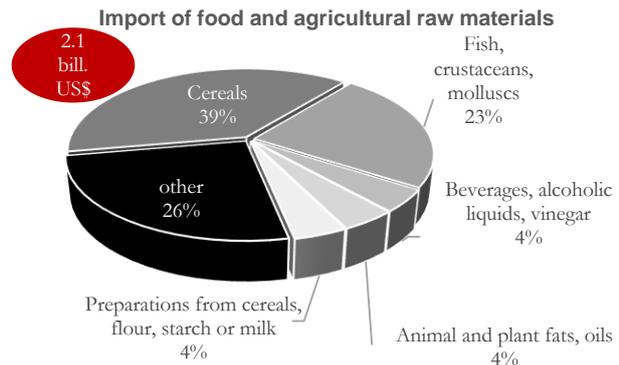
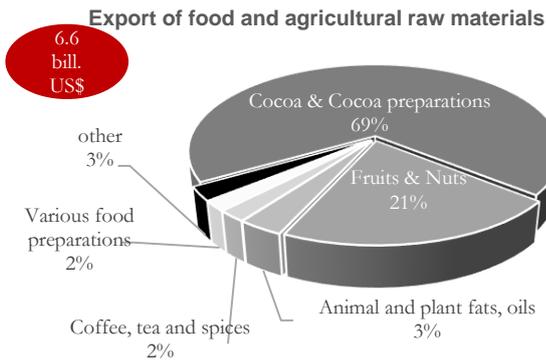


Population in m. (2018)	25.07
Area in km ²	318,000
GDP in bill. US\$ (2018)	43.1
HDI – Rank (2018)	164 of 188

Economy



Ø GDP growth in % (2014-2018)	8.1
GDP per capita in US\$ ¹ (2018)	1,692
Population under the age of 15 years in % (2019)	41.7
Urban population in % (2019)	50.8
Literacy rate in % (2018)	47.1



Politics & Investment Climate

Form of Government	Presidential Republic
Political Stability - Rank (2018)	178 of 211
Property Rights Index - Rank (2019)	97 of 129
Ease of Doing Business - Rank (2020)	110 of 190

With the peaceful re-election of President Alassane Ouattara in 2015, Côte d'Ivoire is currently in a phase of political stability. As a result, a new constitution was passed in 2016 and a new senate was established in 2018. The country is thus leaving behind a period marked by two civil wars (2002-2007; 2010-2011), violence and political unrest. It is uncertain whether the country will be able to hold the upcoming presidential elections in October 2020 without major complications. The country is considered one of the fastest growing economies in Africa, attracting many migrants and investors alike. Despite great progress in the country, major challenges for investors still remain.

Although foreigners and foreign interests were not targeted, the military mutinies in January, February and May 2017 paralysed the country and renewed concerns about the country's political stability. Despite efforts to reform the military and security sector, measures remain incomplete. The government has been slow to make real progress in national

¹ Constant US\$ from 2010



reconciliation and the establishment of an impartial judiciary system, which undermines the full development of democracy and the rule of law.

In many places, investors are confronted with great challenges, as e.g. state contracts are not always awarded transparently and officially. A complicated tax system that requires numerous individual payments and a lack of transparency in the decision-making process of public authorities continue to hinder companies willing to invest. Recently, however, a court of appeal has been established for the commercial court of Abidjan, as well as other commercial jurisdictions throughout the country.

Rural Area

Rural population in % (2019)	49.2
Proportion of the rural population living in extreme poverty ² in % (2020)	25
Ø Rural population growth in % (2014-2018)	1.7
Proportion of the population with access to electricity in % (2018)	63.0

Rural development in Côte d'Ivoire is strongly linked to the use of agricultural resources. For example, the rural areas in the south of the country have so far been given preference for good infrastructure, which is also the main area for growing cocoa, palm oil and rubber. As a result, large areas of the northern and central regions remain undersupplied and underdeveloped, since in many places authorities and infrastructure are only rudimentarily developed and equipped. In relation to the last two decades, the country has made little progress in rural development. Although about 70 % of rural households have access to clean (drinking) water, the expansion of sanitary facilities and the supply of electricity in rural areas remain a major challenge.

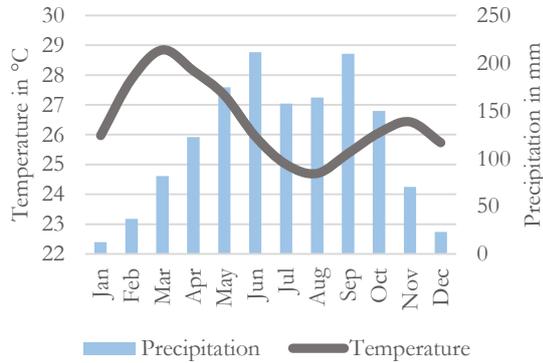
Agriculture Policy

The country's current agricultural policy is based on the "Plan stratégique de développement de l'élevage, de la pêche et de l'agriculture" (PSDEPA), which covers the period from 2014 to 2020 and sets out the strategy for the development of animal husbandry, fisheries and aquaculture. The aim of the PSDEPA is to improve food security through quality food products from animal protein and of animal origin. It aims to significantly improve the productivity and competitiveness of the livestock and fisheries sector and to promote the professionalisation of breeders and fishermen. Furthermore, these sectors are to be intensified and supported by the strengthening of state authorities. As part of the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Aquaculture (PSDEPA), the state is advocating public-private partnerships and offering tax breaks. As an ECOWAS member state, Côte d'Ivoire is part of the regional milk offensive, an initiative of the states of the West African community with the common goal of doubling (regional) fresh milk production by 2030. The target is to improve local animal genetics, milk collection and processing, as well as market access for local dairy products through a common policy.

² Poverty line: persons with an income < 1.90 US\$ per day



Natural & Climatic Conditions



Côte d'Ivoire covers, from north to south, several climate zones. The tropical zone begins in the south, which is home to the country's vast tropical forests with annual rainfall of up to 2,200 mm and a main rainy season from March to July. The centre of the country is dominated by a vast plain with seasonal temperature fluctuations and high humidity, while the north experiences alternate climates from savannah climate to humid phases with a rainy season from July to October. Rainfall is about 1,400 mm per year (increasing from north-east to north-west).

Nutrition

Prevalence of undernourishment in % (2018)	19.0
Ø Supply of protein of animal origin in g/capita/day (2013)	13.7

Despite the diversity of eating habits, the diet in Côte d'Ivoire is based mainly on the consumption of cereals and root vegetables. Yams, plantains, rice, millet, corn and peanuts are staple foods throughout the country. Especially in the coastal regions, a lot of fish is consumed while poultry meat is also very popular throughout the country, if the financial situation allows it.

About 20 % of all under-five-year-olds in the country are underdeveloped, with the rate of underdeveloped children living in rural areas more than twice as high (27.4 %) as in urban centres (12.6 %). Due to changes in food supply and eating habits, the number of overweight and obese people in the country has risen sharply for all genders. Currently, more than 40 % of all women and about 25 % of all men in Côte d'Ivoire are overweight.

Agriculture

Agricultural Area in km ² (% of land area) (2016)	206,064 (64.8)
Agriculture value added per worker in US\$ (2018)	2,528

Agriculture, livestock and fishery play a leading role in the country's economy and are its engine of economic growth. Furthermore, about 70 % of all people capable of working are employed in agriculture or the agro-industry. For historical reasons, agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire, especially near the coast, focuses on the cultivation of cocoa, palm oil, rubber and coffee for export. In the course of the steady expansion of plantations in recent years, large areas of tropical rainforest have been destroyed, and, at the same time, the country is currently the largest exporter of cocoa beans.

Animal production, although still partially limited, is playing an increasingly important role in ensuring food security for many households. However, the country does not currently have sufficient production capacity for self-sufficiency.



Animal Husbandry

Cattle (total) (2017)	1,689,000
Dairy cows (2014)	523,000
Sheep (2017)	1,836,000
Goats (2017)	1,461,000
Pigs (2017)	338,000
Poultry (2017)	70,043,000

The development of animal husbandry in Côte d'Ivoire is very dependent on the respective sector. The number of animals has generally increased slightly in recent years, with the poultry sector in particular experiencing enormous growth. However, the number of animals in the dairy industry stagnated, while sheep and goat stocks increased.

Meat & Dairy Industry

	Consumption (t)	Per capita consumption (kg/capita)	Production (t)
Beef (2017)	122,219 ³	4.9	32,458 ³
Pig meat (2017)	105,538 ³	4.2	11,457 ³
Poultry meat (2017)	66,251 ³	2.6	66,124 ³
Sheep meat (2017)	30,888 ³	1.2	20,419 ³
Goat meat (2017)			
Milk (total, ME) (2017)	309,877	1.,4	33,008
Eggs (2018)	66,495	2.7	66,495

Currently, the country is still unable to guarantee self-sufficiency. To maintain the meat supply, either live animals (cattle, goats, sheep) are imported from Mali and Burkina Faso or frozen meat (pork, beef) from the European Union, Brazil and North America.

Potentials & Risks for the Meat & Dairy Industry

Potentials	Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for processed food, especially poultry meat Low currency risk due to the pegging of Euro and CFA Increasing value addition in the milk sector by establishing local milk production Increasing value additions of red meat through better animal health & biosecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong presence of French companies Uncertainty due to presidential elections in October 2020 High animal disease pressure due to climate and lack of controls Lack of knowledge of animal nutrition and health among livestock farmers

³ Weight (carcasses + edible offal)