BOOK 2

PRIVATE INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN AGRICULTURE AGROPROCESSING AND AGRITECH

February 2022

SUMMARY

MINISTRY OF STATE, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MEMINADER)

1. *AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN COTE D'IVOIRE*	
GENERAL	
CLIENT	**Ministry of State, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MEMINADER)**
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	**General Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Projects / MEMINADER**
FOCAL POINT	Name and first name: Coulibaly Nouhoun Title: Managing Director Telephone : E-mail: couln@yahoo.fr

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Agriculture is one of the major pillars of the economy of Cote d'Ivoire. It contributes 35% of the country's GDP, feeds 56% of the working population and generates nearly 40% of export earnings. It is a very diversified sector which includes both food crops (rice, corn, yams, cassava, etc.) and cash crops (cocoa, coffee, oil palm, etc.).

The Ivorian agricultural sector has considerable assets and significant potential. However, it still faces many weaknesses. This concerns in particular the weak structuring of professional agricultural organizations resulting in the ineffectiveness of cooperative societies. This represents a real brake for producers in terms of sufficient negotiating power to obtain quality inputs on the market, access to finance, and access to favorable marketing conditions.

In addition, the low technicality of the peasants, the aging of the orchard of perennial crops, the difficulties of access to seeds, fertilizers and high-performance phytosanitary products are the basis of the low yields. As a result, many households are still affected by food insecurity. The national level of undernourishment over the 2014-2016 period was 13.3% on average (PNIA 2016-2020).

Thus, through its second generation National Agricultural Investment Program (PNIA II, 2018-2025), Côte d'Ivoire has set itself the objective of providing solutions to the problem of improving the agricultural productivity and that of the processing of agricultural products. This objective is oriented around various actions, including the establishment of integrated agricultural development poles called "Agropoles", contributing to inclusive growth at every link in the product value chain. The grouping of regions into Agropoles is based on agro-ecological, administrative, social and economic criteria - infrastructure networks in particular. A total of nine Agro-poles have been identified on the basis of these groupings.

In view of this structuring initiative, the Ministry of State, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has already started the activities of the Agropole Center through the 2PAI Bélier, which has been in progress for several years. the Agropole Nord is under preparation.

The implementation of the remaining Agropoles therefore requires funding and the manifestation of private interest.

THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES

Contribute to the improvement of Ivorian agricultural productivity and the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery added value through investments that respect the environment and based on the potential of the territories and the needs of the populations, benefiting the whole actors.

It will specifically be:

- Establish a localized agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery transformation strategy, which considers the realities of the territories;
- Define focused areas on the basis of priority sectors at national and local level;
- Contribute to the concentration of relevant facilities and services for the agricultural sectors in each of the defined areas;
- Encourage strong involvement of the private sector and local communities;
- Develop an approach consistent with that defined for competitive economic poles at the national level.

PROJECT COMPONENTS	
Agropole 2: Bounkani and Gontougo regions	**<u>Opportunities</u>** • North wing (Boukani):

	✓ Promotion of the national park and the Comoé river (research, agro-forestry, eco-tourism, etc.) • South Wing (Gontougo); ✓ Cash crops and food crops ✓ High added value diversification sectors ✓ International trade across both borders **Main needs** • Improvement of the standard of living and establishment of basic infrastructure; • Development model considering the barrier of the Comoé River on almost the entire western front • Infrastructure, such as irrigation infrastructure • Investments in scientific research to deal with unfavorable soil quality • Strengthening border controls to prevent cashew nut leaks to Ghana **Priority sectors** • Food sectors: Yam, Market gardeners • Income streams: Cashew nut
Agropole 3: Regions of Indénié Djuablin, Mé, Sud-Comoé	**Opportunities** • Proximity to Abidjan's markets and infrastructure, such as the port, and trade opportunities across Ghana's borders • Development of food crops, as well as the fishing industry in coastal regions • Potential to develop an efficient industrial processing pole, particularly in the fish, poultry, timber and cassava sectors **Main needs** • Investments in basic and road infrastructure • Development of food sectors, both for regional food security and to develop a food basin for Abidjan **Priority sectors** • Food sectors: Cassava, Plantain bananas, Market gardeners • Income streams: Cocoa, Palm, Hevea, Coffee • Animal and fishery sectors: Fishing
Agropole 5: Regions of Grands Ponts, Agneby Tiassa	**Opportunities** • Development of several food sectors, such as fishing, rice and cassava; and cash, such as rubber, cocoa and palm • Development of diversification sectors, such as the growing coconut sector, market gardening, horticulture • Development of peri-urban cultures, with the aim of becoming a food basin for Abidjan • Existence of numerous agro-industries in several sectors, such as rubber, palm, poultry and cassava • Potential to establish a successful agro-industrial zone **Main needs** • Agricultural development, such as lowlands • Road infrastructure (in particular a highway to bring the regions concerned closer to the Abidjan industrial zone, etc.) **Priority sectors** • Food sectors: Rice, Market gardeners, Cassava; • Income streams: Hévéa, Palmier, Cacao; • Animal and fishery sectors: Poultry, Fishing
Agropole 6: Regions of Marahoué, Haut Sassandra, Gôh, Loh Djiboua	**Potential** • Development of citrus sectors that resist soil fertility issues; • Food reserve under study in Gagnoa, which would constitute a market for food crops in the sub-region; • Presence of the Marahoué nature reserve in order to develop eco-tourism and biodiversity. **Main needs**

	• Investment in the development of varieties resistant to drought, in more research and processing infrastructures, as well as in scientific research in order to face the problems of soil fertility. • Reconstruction of the forest area of Foro; • Additional road infrastructure to open up the eastern regions **Priority sectors** • Food sectors: Rice, yam, cassava; • Income streams: Cocoa, cashew nut
Agropole 7: Regions of San Pedro, Nawa and Gbokle	**Potential** • Opportunity to develop the rice sectors; • Current development of the fishing industry, thanks to the ongoing improvement in the levels of organization, training and infrastructure • Development of an efficient palm processing industry through a national strategy aimed at attracting palm processing units through a national strategy aimed at attracting palm processing units to the West • Promotion of the Taï park, through the development of eco-tourism and biodiversity; • Development of international trade across borders with Liberia **Main needs** • Investment in basic infrastructure; • Investments in scientific research to address soil fertility problems **Priority sectors** • Food sectors: Rice, Plantain Banana, Cassava; • Income streams: Cocoa, Hevea, Palm, Coffee; • Animal and fishery sectors: Fishing
Agropole 8: Regions of Bafing, Worodougou, Kabadougou, Folon, Bere	**Potential** • Development of international trade across borders with Guinea and Mali • Development of several sectors, such as soybean and rice crops, to enhance the availability of flooded plains; • Establishment of a successful corn processing industry **Main needs** • Investments in scientific research, in order to face the severe climatic problems of the area **Priority sectors** • Food sectors: Rice, Soybeans; • Income streams: Cashew, Cotton
Agropole 9: **Regions of Tonkpi, Guemon, Cavally**	**Potential** • Development of the coffee-terroir sector in Man and establishment of a regional label • Strengthening of Guémon's position as the main hub for cassava (raw and processed) and its local palm oil at the national and sub-regional level (Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinea in particular) • Development of fish farming, based on the existing fry station • Promotion of the Mont Sangbé National Park in order to develop eco-tourism and biodiversity • Development of international trade across dual borders with Liberia and Guinea **Main needs** • Development of chains, by setting up programs adapted to the mountainous landscape **Priority sectors** • Food sectors: Rice • Income streams: Coffee, Cocoa • Animal and fishery sectors: Fish farming
EXPECTED RESULTS	

- A localized agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery transformation strategy considering the realities of the territories is put in place; - Areas focused on the basis of priority sectors at national and local level are defined; - A concentration of facilities and services relevant to the agricultural sectors in each of the defined areas is obtained; - A strong involvement of the private sector and local communities is observed; - An approach consistent with that defined for competitive economic poles at the national level is developed.		
COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT		
Estimated cost of the project	172,500,000,000 FCFA per agropole, or 1,207,500,000,000 FCFA for the total	Around 300 Million US dollars per Agro-pole, or 2.1 billion USD for the total *(1 USD = 575 FCFA)*
Project duration		
Project location	Agropole 2: Bounkani and Gontougo regions Agropole 3: Regions of Indénié Djuablin, Mé, Sud-Comoé Agropole 5: Regions of Grands Ponts, Agneby Tiassa Agropole 6: Regions of Marahoué, Haut Sassandra, Gôh, Loh Djiboua Agropole 7: Regions of San Pedro, Nawa and Gbokle Agropole 8: Regions of Bafing, Worodougou, Kabadougou, Folon, Bere Agropole 9: Regions of Tonkpi, Guemon, Cavally	
Number of direct jobs forecast		

THE COFFEE AND COCOA COUNCIL

2. CONSTRUCTION OF COCOA STORAGE STORES IN ABIDJAN AND SAN PEDRO

GENERAL	
CLIENT	THE COFFEE CACAO COUNCIL
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	TRANSCAO-CI
FOCAL POINT	Name and first name: Mr. Théodore Konan Coulibaly Title: Managing Director of Transcao-CI Telephone :+225 0707028787 E-mail: theodore@transcao.ci

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Cocoa is the most important cash crop in Côte d'Ivoire, of which it is the world's largest producer with more than 43% of the world supply. However, more than half of the producers of this crop live below the poverty line on less than $ 1.2 per day (source World Bank).
This project is in line with the desire of the highest Ivorian authorities to work for a fair remuneration for agricultural products to remedy this situation. It aims to achieve better control of the production offer through the construction of two storage warehouses totaling 500,000 tons in Abidjan and San Pédro which should facilitate sales operations on the market at international prices by the Council of Coffee-Cocoa.

The assets that militate in favor of this project are listed below:

i- The chocolate market enjoys continued growth.
ii- The volume of cocoa placed on the market is equal to that of crushed cocoa beans.
iii- The international market cannot do without 500,000 tons of cocoa.
iv- This volume represents a little less than 10% of the world supply, or more than a month of worldwide grinding.
v- The commitment of the Ivorian authorities to implement this strategy alongside their counterparts in Ghana, the second largest cocoa producer in the world, accounting for more than 60% of the world supply.
vi- Coffee obeys the same rules as cocoa so the outlook is the same.

THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES

- Acquire a storage capacity of 500,000 tons near the ports of San Pedro and Abidjan;
- Be able to store cocoa for more than eight (08) months without deteriorating its quality;
- Destock cocoa and coffee at the right time to sell them on the market for a profit. Resolutely subscribe to the strategy of the State of Côte d'Ivoire which consists in promoting the products of its agriculture, particularly those of the coffee-cocoa sector;
- To be a leading local player for the supply of quality cocoa beans to international standards
- Make profits for the benefit of producers and the country;
- Reduce the impact of fluctuating raw material prices through long-term storage;
- Contribute to the development and promotion of the sector by providing better well-being to planters;
- Contribute to reducing the poverty of producers

PROJECT COMPONENTS

The following works and installations will be carried out on each site:

1. A covered unloading platform;
2. A loading platform;
3. A bean shop;
4. A storage store for processed beans;
5. A baggage room;
6. A machine maintenance workshop;
7. Covered parking for gear;
8. A machine maintenance workshop;
9. A spare parts store;
10. A laboratory;
11. An administrative building;
12. A plant for cleaning, drying and packaging cocoa beans;
13. A generator set covering the needs of the site;
14. A gas storage tank;

15. A fuel tank;
16. A water tank;
17. A social services building (infirmary, canteen, cloakroom)
18. Two weighbridges.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- The Café-Cacao Council has acquired a storage capacity of 500,000 tons near the ports of San Pedro and Abidjan;
- The Café-Cacao Council is able to store cocoa for more than eight (08) months without deteriorating its quality;
- The Coffee-Cacao Council can destock cocoa and coffee when the time is right to sell them on the market for a profit.

COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT

Estimated cost of the project	86,073,925,000 FCFA	Or 149,693,783 USD (1 USD = 575 FCFA)

	FORECAST COSTS	
	FCFA	**USD**
General	5,987,800,000	10 413 565
Civil engineering	10,910,500,000	18 974 783
Buildings	42,536,867,000	73 977 160
Security	1,300,000,000	2,260,870
Factory	5,049,400,000	8 781 565
Assembly	1,365,866,000	2,375,419
Spare parts	173,333,000	301,449
Operations support	201,760,000	350 887
Hermetic storage under inert gas	7,470,667,000	12,992,464
Bulk coffee storage and bagging	780,000,000	1,356,522
Electricity, Utilities, Telephone	3,256,933,000	5 664 231
Ways. Logistics	6,958,466,000	12 101 680
Others	82,333,000	143 188
ESTIMATED BUDGET	**86,073,925,000**	**149 693 783**

Project duration	24 months
Project location	San Pedro (Lower Sassandra region)
Number of direct jobs forecast	500

THE COFFEE AND COCOA COUNCIL

3. *SEWEKE CRUSHING PLANT EXTENSION*

GENERAL	
CLIENT	THE COFFEE CACAO COUNCIL
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	TRANSCAO-CI
FOCAL POINT	Name and first name: Mr. Théodore Konan Coulibaly Title: Managing Director of Transcao-CI Telephone: +225 0707028787 E-mail: theodore@transcao.ci

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

After the creation of TRANSCAO-CI by the Café Cacao Council in February 2019 and the takeover of the ex-Choco Ivoire factory on the same date, the 1st phase of investments to restore the production tool and define a recipe cocoa mass in accordance with international standards and salable on all markets has been achieved; which was not the case with the old factory. After a year and a half of operation, the current production capacity is now saturated.

The current situation of the plant is in fact as follows:

a) Current grinding capacity 4t / h of cocoa beans, i.e. 28,000t / year after deduction of downtime due to maintenance and adjustments. This tonnage is impossible to achieve given certain bottlenecks;
b) Only one type of processed product offered on the market: cocoa mass;
c) Disabling lack of storage stores (beans, packaging, spare parts, consumables, Lab and hygiene products)
d) Factors limiting operations: no wharf or potting awning which poses problems of infestation and stopping the stuffing of containers in rainy weather, no means of rapid solidification of packaged products,
e) Lack of remanufacturing unit.

THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES

1. Optimize the existing to reach maximum capacity,
2. Install a 2nd earth line,
3. Build a butter and powder production plant to offer products of greater added value to the international market.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

1. Installation of a second line of the same capacity in the spaces planned to increase the cocoa breaking capacity to 50,000 t / year;
2. Modernization of bean engagement by creating buffer silos offering mixing possibilities through automated, simple and efficient operations;
3. Creation of a butter deodorization plant;
4. Correction of the current handicaps of storage, packing, reworking and packaging of the product;
5. Compliance of the laboratory and construction of a wastewater treatment plant
6. Reinforcement of fire safety.

EXPECTED RESULTS

a) Grinding objectives

	MASSES (in bean equivalent)	Butter and powder (in bean equivalent)
TODAY	20,000 t / year	0
AFTER COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT	30,000 t / year	20,000 t / year

b) Return on investment

Return on investment estimated at 07 years, based on current market prices and ratios

COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT

Estimated cost of the project	30,014,400,000 FCFA	Or 52,198,957 USD (1 USD = 575 FCFA)

	FORECAST COSTS	
	FCFA	**USD**
General	819,975,000	1,426,043
Optimization	2,060,500,000	3,583,478
Packaging plant and bean store	2,015,000,000	3 504 348
Civil engineering	1,878,500,000	3,266,957
Buildings	1,404,000,000	2,441,739
Production equipment	18,395,000,000	31 991 304
Utilities	554,385,000	964,148
electricity	793,390,000	1,379,809
Assembly, installation, assembly	1,239,550,000	2 155 739
Logistics	594 100,000	1,033,217
Laboratory	195,000,000	339,130
Reception (Commissioning)	65,000,000	113,043
TOTAL BUDGET HT	**30,014,400,000**	**52 198 957**

Project duration	24 months
Project location	San Pedro (Lower Sassandra region)
Number of direct jobs forecast	100

THE COTTON AND CASHEW COUNCIL

4. *DEVELOPMENT OF CASE PROCESSING AND EXPORT POLES*		
GENERAL		
CLIENT	Ministry of State, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	Cotton and Cashew Council	
BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE		
Côte d'Ivoire, the world leader in cashew nuts, is having "its best marketing campaign" in 2021. In 2021, gross cashew production reached one million tons - against 850,000 in 2019 - according to official figures. But only 10% of this production was processed on site. Raw cashew nuts are today mainly exported to India, Vietnam and Brazil, which are home to processing industries before reaching the main consuming countries: India, the United States, the European Union, China, the United Arab Emirates and Australia. Cashew nuts undergo a manufacturing process that has hitherto been fairly traditional, which consists of boiling and drying the nuts in order to break the shell, loosen the seed and remove part of the acid from the shell by sweating. Afterwards, tens of millions of nuts are cut at the intersection of the two hemispheres, before being placed in an oven at 65 ° in order to roast them. Côte d'Ivoire, which has nearly 250,000 producers grouped together in around twenty cooperatives, aims to achieve a transformation rate of its gross cashew production of 50% by 2025. The kernel of the cashew nut is now sold more expensive than cocoa, is used in cooking and in cosmetics, while the resin contained in its shell lends itself to various industrial uses, in particular in the braking systems of planes. The Cashew Processing and Export Hub Development Project is in line with the vision of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, which is to achieve 70% cocoa processing rate at the horizon 2030, and bring the vast majority of producers into the middle class.		
THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES		
- Increase the cashew processing rate from 7% to 70% for a production of> 1MT of raw nuts in 2030 - Allow the integration of all players in the transformation growth plan		
PROJECT COMPONENTS		
1. Support and strengthening of the 4 agro-industrial poles provided for by the PPCA1 and establishment of an international export hub: Ramping up of 4 existing agro-industrial clusters: 2. Creation of 1 export hub in the port area of Abidjan with a strong value proposition for industrial groups: 3. Integration of all the actors of the value chain to guarantee the competitiveness of the sector and the reduction of poverty		
EXPECTED RESULTS		
Achieve a cashew transformation rate : 70% more by 2030 **Additional income from processing:** 770 Million USD		
COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT		
Estimated cost of the project	154 to 236.5 Billion FCFA	Or 280 to 430 Million USD
Project duration	• Alignment with project design - services, industry and governance of the hub (2 years) • Communication on the opportunities for setting up the hub and agro-industrial poles (4 years) • Acquisition and development of the hub (1.5 years) • Upgrade of logistics infrastructure for export - policy review (1.5 years) • Attraction of additional services (eg, financing) and commissioning of the hub (1.5 years) • Definition of key performance monitoring mechanisms (1.5 years)	
Project location	Abidjan and interior of the country	
Number of direct jobs forecast	30,000 to 50,000 jobs by 2030	

THE COTTON AND CASHEW COUNCIL

5. *REALIZATION OF CASHEW SHELL VALUATION CENTERS*

GENERAL		
CLIENT	COTTON AND CASHEW COUNCIL (CCA)	
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	CITA in collaboration with HO CHI MINH- UNIVERSITY (VIETNAM)	
FOCAL POINT	CITA	
CONTREXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT		
The world's leading producer and exporter of raw cashew nuts with more than 950,000 tons in 2021, Côte d'Ivoire is the 4th country in the world in terms of processing this product. The transformation rate increased from 6% in 2016 to 14% in 2021, showing the dynamism of the sector inspired by the sectoral policy led by Côte d'Ivoire in this sector. Thus Côte d'Ivoire is becoming an important pole in the cashew industry with a total of 41 industrial units, a good part of which have been installed from 2019 thanks to the incentives taken by the Ivorian Government. The total installed capacity is 350,000 tons. The volume of processed cashew nuts reached 135,000 tons in 2021, which generates around 100,000 tons of cashew shells. The management of the hulls constitutes a major constraint for processors, the CCA as well as the Ivorian Government, because it poses a real environmental problem. In order to anticipate the environmental risks and take advantage of the enormous possibilities for recycling this waste, the Cotton and Cashew Council plans to build Shell Recovery Centers (CVC) in several cashew processing regions. in particular in Yamoussoukro, Abidjan and the 4 agro-industrial platforms dedicated to cashew nuts which are under construction in Bondoukou, Korhogo, Séguéla and Bouaké. The design and installation phase of the first pilot HVAC is being carried out in the Yamoussoukro industrial zone and the 5 others will be carried out according to the model developed.		
OBJECT OF THE PROJECT		
The project to install Cashew Shells Valorization Centers aims to recycle the shells generated by the processing of cashew nuts in CNSL and the residues into fuels and fertilizers.		
PROJECT COMPONENT		
- Component 1: Extraction of CNSL (Cashew Nut Shell Liquid) from the hulls - Component 2: Valorization of hull residues (after extraction from the CNSL) into fuel for the production of electrical energy (Co-generation); - Component 3: Valorization of cockle residues in organic fertilizer for soil fertilization		
EXPECTED RESULTS - PROJECT IMPACT		
- At the end of the project, six (6) HVACs with a treatment capacity of at least 60,000 tons of hulls each are installed and operational in the Yamoussoukro industrial zone, in Abidjan, Bondoukou, Korhogo, Séguéla, Bouaké. - In terms of impact, this project will solve the problems of hull management and the environment; to provide additional income to processors, to supply energy to the area covered by the HVAC (1 MW) and to provide organic fertilizer to producers as a replacement for chemical fertilizer		
COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT		
Estimated cost of the project	**6 415 432 170 FCFA**	**11,157,273 USD**
The above amount is the unit cost of the project (for 1 HVAC of 60,000 tons of hulls). It considers construction works and equipment. The cost of acquiring and installing the equipment represents around 20% of the overall cost.		
Project duration : the implementation of the project is scheduled for 1 year for the pilot phase of Yamoussoukro. The other 5 will also be completed in 1 year		
Study - documents available	Design, construction and operation on a pilot basis of a cashew nut shells recovery center (CVC) (for the treatment of shells and skins from processing)	
Project location	Yamoussoukro - Abidjan- Bondoukou- Korhogo- Séguéla- Bouaké	
Profitability indication	Not available	
Number of direct jobs forecast	80 direct jobs created	

THE COTTON AND CASHEW COUNCIL

6. *REALIZATION OF HUB SERVICE CENTERS IN SUPPORT OF LOCAL CASHEW NUT PROCESSING*		
GENERAL		
CLIENT	COTTON AND ANACARDE COUNCIL (CCA)	
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	COTTON AND ANACARDE COUNCIL (CCA)	
FOCAL POINT	DIRECTORATE OF TRANSFORMATION AT CCA	
CONTREXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT		
The world's leading producer and exporter of raw cashew nuts with more than 950,000 tons produced in 2021. The volume of raw cashew nuts processed locally remains low (40,383 tons in 2016, 103,131 tons in 2020 and 132,000 tons in 2021), i.e. conversion rate which increased from 6% to more than 14%. In order to boost local processing, the Cotton and Cashew Council (CCA) decided to develop four (4) agro-industrial zones (ZAI) dedicated to cashew processing under component 3 the Cashew Value Chain Competitiveness Promotion Project (PPCA) co-financed with the World Bank Group. In addition to the cashew processing industrial zones, the creation of eight (8) Service Hub Centers (CSH) is also planned to support local cashew processing.		
OBJECT OF THE PROJECT		
Install 8 Hub Service Centers which will be, on the one hand, local purchasing points for companies established in agro-industrial zones and, on the other hand, sites that concentrate various services dedicated to operators with related operational or commercial links with cashew nuts		
PROJECT COMPONENTS		
- Feasibility study of a pilot Hub Service Center - Construction and equipping of a Hub Services Center including administration and training infrastructure, storage of raw nuts, input management (jute bags, fertilizers, etc.), quality management (weighing, bagging, analysis, etc.) - Construction and operationalization of 7 other Hub Service Centers based on the model and lessons learned from the pilot center		
EXPECTED RESULTS - PROJECT IMPACT		
- Provide product storage spaces in optimal conditions (10,000 tons of raw nuts per service center), - Promote relations between operators, in particular producers and processors, - Promote specialized services, - Create an infrastructure that acts as a link between upstream services and local processing (particularly at the level of agro-industrial platforms dedicated to cashew processing).		
COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT		
Estimated cost of the project	**8,000,600,000 FCFA**	**USD 13,914,087**
This cost corresponds to the development of the pilot Hub and 7 other Hubs, i.e. 8 in total.		
Project duration : /		
Study - documents available	- Concept note of the Hub Service Centers - Report of the feasibility study of a pilot Service Hub	
Project location	Regions of Gontougo, Poro, Gbéké and Worogou	
Indication of the profitability of the project	Not available	
Number of direct jobs forecast	80 permanent jobs	

PRIME MINISTER OFFICE

7. *PROJECT IVCTEX (THE 1ST LATEX RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING PLANT IN ECOWAS)*	
GENERAL	
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	Prime Minister Office
FOCAL POINT	Last name and first name: Mr. Koffi Georges Bolamo Title: Deputy Cabinet Director (Prime Minister Office) Telephone: + 225 27 20 31 50 00 E-mail : koffi.bolamo@presidence.ci / georges.bolamo@gmail.com
BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE	
Establishing the 1st Latex Rubber Gloves manufacturing plant in Cote D'Ivoire. Cote D'Ivoire is one of the largest producer of Rubber with a production capacity of between 1.3 to 1.6 million tons per year from an estimated planted area of 650,000 Hectares. With such large resources for raw materials, the industry has not maximized its earnings, due to the lack of downstream processing. There is a huge opportunity to capitalize on this available resource through downstream processing, which will create a unicorn industry and at the same time be an avenue to uplift smallholders earnings. The change in upstream operations will be key, towards producing Latex, rather than cuplums, which is currently practiced. The following is our methodology: - ➢ To carry out the Technical Feasibility Study - 6 Months (Jan to June 2022) ➢ To change the mindset and include extension services to uplift farmers productivity and income, changing their current practice from cuplum to latex production. ➢ Newly improved tapping system, for increased productivity. ➢ Latex gloves Market requirement within ECOWAS is projected at 800 million pairs per year from 2025 onwards ➢ Glove sales within Africa, via G to G arrangement Revenue Generation of USD 70-100 million, Payback period between 8 to 10 years, IRR between 12 to 16%	
THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES	
1. Exponential revenue growth & improved income to farmers between 20 - 30%, via downstream activities 2. Quality standards of ASTM D3578 and EN 455, which is globally accepted by the Health indust 3. 95% Employment to Ivorians 4. To be the gateway of Latex Gloves requirement for the African continent	
PROJECT COMPONENTS	
1. Farmers database and engagement, to produce latex and not cup lumps 2. Utility requirement- Water, Electricity & Gas (NG) 3. Plan, Design, Construct & Commission Factory 4. National Manpower Training	
EXPECTED RESULTS	
1. Process Line Comissioning in 2023 (2 Lines) and 2025 (2 Lines) 2. Production of 396m in 2023 & 792 m in 2025 gloves 3. Target to employ & train 95% of the Ivorian workforce	
COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT	
Estimated cost of the project	US $ 65 million
Project duration	5 years
Project location	Abidjan
Number of direct jobs forecast	200 skilled professionals

8. *DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEXTILE SPINNING AND WEAVING INDUSTRY*		
GENERAL		
CLIENT	Ivorian private sector, international investors	
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	COTTON AND ANACARDE COUNCIL (CCA)	
FOCAL POINT	Director of Information System, Studies and Foresight	
CONTREXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT		
Since the 2013 reform undertaken by the Government, the operational management of the cotton sector aims to increase productivity in the field as well as quality by financing specific projects and promoting a sustainable revival of the secondary and tertiary processing industry. For the 2020-2021 campaign, it reached a record production of 559,483 tons of seed cotton, thus confirming the upturn in the sector. In order to ensure its sustainability, following this resumption of production induced by the 2013 reform, the ambition of the Government is today to revive the national textile industry, in particular spinning and weaving to support the printing industry which currently imports almost all of its raw material needs.		
OBJECT OF THE PROJECT		
The project concerns the development of the spinning mill of combed fiber cotton yarn, synthetic staple fiber yarn and conditioned cotton sewing thread. These yarns go through a spinning process, the 1st step in the transformation of cotton, in order to become an intermediate textile product used in the weaving of cotton fabrics and the design of finished products.		
PROJECT COMPONENT		
▪ Improvement of the business environment of the cotton sector; o Establishment of incentives; o Support for the acquisition of industrial land; o Adapted financing mechanism etc. ; ▪ Support for setting up businesses and transferring technology; ▪ Support for production and access to the national and international market.		
EXPECTED RESULTS - PROJECT IMPACT		
▪ The national textile industry is revived with at least 50% of the fiber processed locally; ▪ The contribution to the national economy of the cotton sector is improved by the creation of added value; ▪ The social conditions of the populations are improved by the creation of stable jobs.		
COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT		
Estimated cost of the project	6 - 20 Billion F CFA	10.5 - 34.5 Million USD
These figures are provided for information only and do not constitute a form of commitment or guarantee. They should be confirmed by the development of a detailed business plan for each company.		
Project duration : The support measures will cover a period of 5 years, renewable		
Study - documents available		
Project location	In Côte d'Ivoire, specifically in the developed industrial zones	
Indication of the profitability of the project	EBIT Potential between 10% and 20%	
Number of direct jobs forecast	Around 30,000 direct jobs	

PRIME MINISTER OFFICE

9. *INVESTMENT IN MEDICAL COTTON & COSMETIC CONSUMABLE PRODUCTION*

GENERAL		
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	Prime Minister Office	
FOCAL POINT	Last name and first name: Mr. Koffi Georges Bolamo Title: Deputy Cabinet Director (Prime Minister Office) Telephone: + 225 27 20 31 50 00 E-mail : koffi.bolamo@presidence.ci / georges.bolamo@gmail.com	

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Côte d'Ivoire farmers are currently not capturing the full value of their asset base, with an underdeveloped agri-food sector and mostly small, marginal farms. Farming is practiced as subsistence and not as a sustainable source of income, which means very basic farming methods are used with minimal or no application of fertilizer and pest management.

There is a strong domestic market demand that can be served, and given the large number of women involved in this sector, there are opportunities to empower them. The farmers can be trained and capacitated to turn their farming activities into a business venture that will yield a high-income.

One opportunity to do this is in cotton production, which generates by-product or waste products that can be utilized and maximized into quality medical cotton products, which are in high demand particularly with the recent pandemic. The production of medical cotton and cosmetic consumables from otherwise waste cotton by-products will create a new value-added industry and generate employment in the rural sector.

THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES

- To generate an investment of USD15 Million into a new value-added industry for Côte d'Ivoire
- To replace the imports of medical cotton and cosmetic consumables, with potential to export to West Africa and Europe
- To generate employment via industrialization of rural sector
- To fully use the cotton produce by using the waste products for profit
- To catalyze the textile industry

PROJECT COMPONENTS

- Feasibility study and raw material qualification
- Installation of facility

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Annual plant capacity of 25,000 MT
- Reduction of medical cotton products imports
- Potentially export medical cotton products to West Africa and Europe

COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT		
Estimated cost of the project	USD 6.5 Million	
Project duration	**Overall duration: 12-months** • 6 months feasibility study & business plan • 6-months facility installation & operation	
Project location	Korhogo, Bouake	
Number of direct jobs forecast	50	

PRIME MINISTER OFFICE

10. *STRUCTURING PROJECT FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPORT SECTORS*

GENERAL	
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	Prime Minister's Office / Ministry of Trade and Industry
FOCAL POINT	Name and first names: Mr. Koffi Georges Bolamo Title: Deputy Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister Telephone: + 225 27 20 31 50 00 E-mail:koffi.bolamo@presidence.ci / georges.bolamo@gmail.com

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Côte d'Ivoire has been the leading fruit exporter in West Africa for several years. The volume of its exports represents more than 50% of fruit and vegetable exports in the region. But many logistical and phytosanitary challenges still have to be taken up. The fruit sector also continues to face other challenges such as the fruit fly, a real scourge for Ivorian producers and exporters, and post-harvest losses estimated at between 50% and 70% of production.

In addition, the striking observation is that the processing rate is around 2% with production falling by 160,000 tons for mango and 50,000 for pineapple.

The HVA export industrial sector structuring project aims to substantially improve the production as well as the processing rate of our fruits.

THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES

- **Increase the production of mango and pineapple intended for processing from> 5KT in 2017 to> 300KT in 2030 to diversify the Ivorian economy and generate> 230Mn USD in income**

PROJECT COMPONENTS

1. Relaunch and structuring of pineapple and mango production in Côte d'Ivoire

- Pineapple: Establishment of an agro-industrial complex of 8-15 K ha around an international player (Dole, Coca Cola and Delmonte) for the production and processing of pineapple
- Mango: Support for the establishment of commercial plantations with facilitated acquisition of production equipment
- Agronomic advice to mango (3000-4000) and pineapple (<500) producers to meet the quality requirements and production standards of processors

2. Support for the establishment of 3-4 industries for the processing of mangoes and 1 agro-industry for the production and processing of pineapples.

- Support for the installation of industrialists: reduction of investment risks eg, tax reductions for the import of industrial equipment, provision of industrial land for mango processing units (3-4 x 15-20K tons capacity required)
- Administrative support for processors for the launch of the activity in collaboration with CEPICI
- Guarantee of water and electricity supply for processing units and production areas under contract (pineapple and mango)

3. State support measures for the facilitated marketing of products on the local and international market

- Development plan for the packaging, storage and refrigerated transport industries for products (air, land, sea) and product distribution with the concessionaires of the ports of Abidjan and San Pedro
- Development of innovative financing methods for industrialists, eg establishment of producer-processor purchase contracts for the purchase of mangoes

• Reinforcement of the brand image of Ivorian products and representation of Ivorian exports to local and international consumers (eg, EPA forum, AGOA forum with the United States)		
EXPECTED RESULTS		
Achieve a transformation rate by 2030 - 83% for pineapple - 40% for the mango **Additional income from processing:** - 200 to 300 million USD from pineapples - 50 to 100 million USD from mango		
COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT		
Estimated cost of the project	63.25 to 96.25 Billion FCFA	Or 115 to 175 Million USD
Project duration	• Analysis of market dynamics (2 years) • Expansion plan for existing production capacities (4 years) • Upgrade of logistics infrastructure and export procedures (3 years) • Identification of interested parties and design of a site plan (1.5 years) • Ivorian skills training for production (1.5 years) • Definition of key performance monitoring mechanisms (1.5 years)	

PRIME MINISTER OFFICE

11. *AQUACULTURE FEEDMILL PROJECT - PHASE 1*

GENERAL	
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	Prime Minister Office / Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques
FOCAL POINT	Last name and first name: Mr. Koffi Georges Bolamo Title: Deputy Cabinet Director (Prime Minister Office) Telephone: + 225 27 20 31 50 00 E-mail : koffi.bolamo@presidence.ci / georges.bolamo@gmail.com

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Cote d'Ivoire today imports almost 90% of its seafood consumption. The growth of the Cote d'Ivoire aquaculture industry is being held back by very high imported feed costs that increase the cost of production and negatively impact upon the competitiveness of Ivorian aquapreneurs. Average price of feed is USD1.70 / kg compared to about USD0.90 in neighboring Ghana and Nigeria and about USD0.60 in Southeast Asia.

The government has launched the PSTACI as a transformation program for the industry that will increase the current aquaculture production from about 4,500MT per year to more than 300,000MT per year by 2030. Various aquaculture farming initiatives are being implemented and the demand for competitively priced feed will increase rapidly over the next few years.

An investment in an aquaculture feedmill will be a highly strategic venture for the industry and promises to be a sustainable and profitable business.

THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES

- To develop a 10,000MT aquaculture feedmill in Cote d'Ivoire
- To catalyze the growth of the nation's aquaculture industry

PROJECT COMPONENTS

- Aquaculture feedmill plant
- AquaFeed marketing

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Support to existing demonstration projects and existing farmers
- USD9,000,000 annual revenue
- 12-15% IRR project
- Nett profit 15-18%

COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT		
Estimated cost of the project	USD 8,000,000	
Project duration	**Overall duration: 12-months** • 3 months feasibility study & business plan • 9-months plant construction & operation	
Project location	Abidjan	
Number of direct jobs forecast	30 direct jobs	

PRIME MINISTER OFFICE

12. *AQUACULTURE IN GRAND LAHOU*

GENERAL		
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	Prime Minister Office / Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources	
BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE		
The Government of Cote d'Ivoire is keen to catalyze the growth of the aquaculture industry through the PSTACI program. This is to take advantage of the rapidly growing demand for seafood at more than 500,000MT per year. This will be achieved through the promotion of special sites designated as Sustainable Aquaculture Economic Zone (SAEZ) for the production of tilapia. The Grand Lahou area has been identified as a SAEZ site and various activities have been planned to support the development of aquaculture on this site. The project is now ready for investments into the grow-out of 2,000MT of tilapia annually in Grand Lahou SAEZ.		
THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES		
- Catalyzes the production of seafood in the country - Promote the development of successful aquapreneurs in Cote d'Ivoire - Reduce the importation of frozen seafood and provide quality locally-produced seafood to the population		
PROJECT COMPONENTS		
• Establishment of grow-out cages • Grow-out operations		
EXPECTED RESULTS		
• Minimum of 2,000MT annual production • Net profit> 22% • IRR> 30%		
COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT		
Estimated cost of the project	USD3,100,000	
Project duration	Overall duration 3-months to get into operations	
Project location	Lake Koubi, Tiebissou	
Number of direct jobs forecast	100 direct jobs	

PRIME MINISTER OFFICE

13. *AQUACULTURE IN LAKE KOUBI, TIEBISSOU*

GENERAL		
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	Prime Minister Office / Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources	
BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE		
The Government of Cote d'Ivoire is keen to catalyze the growth of the aquaculture industry through the PSTACI program. This is to take advantage of the rapidly growing demand for seafood at more than 500,000MT per year. This will be achieved through the promotion of special sites designated as Sustainable Aquaculture Economic Zone (SAEZ) for the production of tilapia. The Lake Koubi in Tiebissou has been identified as a SAEZ site and various activities have been planned to support the development of aquaculture on this site. The project is now ready for investments into the grow-out of 2,000MT of tilapia annually in the Lake Koubi SAEZ.		
THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES		
- Catalyzes the production of seafood in the country - Promote the development of successful aquapreneurs in Cote d'Ivoire - Reduce the importation of frozen seafood and provide quality locally-produced seafood to the population		
PROJECT COMPONENTS		
• Establishment of grow-out cages • Grow-out operations		
EXPECTED RESULTS		
• Minimum of 2,000MT annual production • Net profit> 22% • IRR> 30%		
COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT		
Estimated cost of the project	USD3,800,000	
Project duration	Overall duration 3-months to get into operations	
Project location	Lake Koubi, Tiebissou	
Number of direct jobs forecast	100 direct jobs	

PRIME MINISTER OFFICE

14. *AQUACULTURE IN LAKE LOKA*

GENERAL	
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	Prime Minister Office / Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources
BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE	
The Government of Cote d'Ivoire is keen to catalyze the growth of the aquaculture industry through the PSTACI program. This is to take advantage of the rapidly growing demand for seafood at more than 500,000MT per year. This will be achieved through the promotion of special sites designated as Sustainable Aquaculture Economic Zone (SAEZ) for the production of tilapia. The Lake Loka near Bouake has been identified as a SAEZ site and various activities have been planned to support the development of aquaculture on this site. The project is now ready for investments into the grow-out of 1,000MT of tilapia annually in the Lake Loka SAEZ.	
THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES	
- Catalyzes the production of seafood in the country - Promote the development of successful aquapreneurs in Cote d'Ivoire - Reduce the importation of frozen seafood and provide quality locally-produced seafood to the population	
PROJECT COMPONENTS	
• Establishment of grow-out cages • Grow-out operations	
EXPECTED RESULTS	
• Minimum of 1,000MT annual production • Net profit> 17% • IRR> 25%	
COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT	
Estimated cost of the project	USD2,300,000
Project duration	Overall duration 3-months to get into operations
Project location	Lake Loka, Bouake
Number of direct jobs forecast	50 direct jobs

PRIME MINISTER OFFICE

15. *CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN SLAUGHTER COMPLEX*

GENERAL		
CLIENT	Autonomous District of Yamoussoukro	
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	Autonomous District of Yamoussoukro	
FOCAL POINT	District Agriculture and Rural Development Department	
BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE		
The Yamoussoukro municipal slaughterhouse is no longer operational. Its capacity is largely exceeded and its facilities are in a very dilapidated state and no longer meet safety and health standards. The status of capital of the Ivory Coast, with the effective transfer of institutions, requires the construction in Yamoussoukro of a modern slaughterhouse meeting all health and safety standards and including a stockyard.		
THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES		
The objectives of the project are: - improve the conditions for slaughtering animals; - improve the working conditions of operators in the sector; - to supply the capital in quantity and quality with meat. - to provide quality slaughter products and slaughter by-products.		
PROJECT COMPONENTS		
- finalization of studies; - construction of infrastructure; - equipment and operation.		
EXPECTED RESULTS - IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT		
- a modern slaughterhouse is built; - the working conditions of operators are improved; - meat and slaughter products and by-products are available in quantity and quality.		
COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT		
Estimated cost of the project	**14,000,000,000 CFA francs**	**24 347 826 USD**
Project duration	24 months	
Studies / Documents available	Terms of Reference (ToR)	
Project location	City of Yamoussoukro, capital of Côte d'Ivoire, located in the center of the country.	
Indications on the profitability of the project	In development	
Number of direct jobs forecast	– 500 direct jobs – 2,500 indirect jobs	

PRIME MINISTER OFFICE

16. *YIELD ENHANCEMENT PROJECT AWI - 10,000 HA OF BROWNFIELD SMALLHOLDER OIL PALMS (PHASE 1)*

GENERAL	
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	Prime Minister Office
FOCAL POINT	Last name and first name: Mr. Koffi Georges Bolamo Title: Deputy Cabinet Director (Prime Minister Office) Telephone: + 225 27 20 31 50 00 E-mail : koffi.bolamo@presidence.ci / georges.bolamo@gmail.com

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

AWI is a local Ivorian company who owns 2 independent mill in the region of Aboisso, who has taken the effort to consolidate Oil Palm smallholders under his management, whereby he rehabilitates their land and manages the daily operations for land owners. Mr. Tano, who is the entrepreneur / owner of AWI, has agreed to use his project site, as our Pilot Project, to be the starting point towards Digitizing the Agriculture landscape of Cote D'Icoire. As this is a brownfield project, improving agronomy practices, efficient nutrient management and database compilation into CoDiSA will be our main exercise.

The methodlogy will be as follows: -

- Carry out UAV Drone Survey, GPS ground verification and upload farmers' database onto CoDiSA.
- Collaborate with AFOR towards the issuance of land ownership documents, with the aim to create a Bankable Farmer
- Improve management practices and crop quality
- Carry out foliar / soil survey for proper nutrient evaluation and fertilizer recommendations
- Improve efficiency of Mill for better pricing & access to markets'
- Training & Skill Transfer

THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES

1. Increase yields from current 7 mt / ha to 15 mt / ha
2. Increase Oil Extraction Rate from 21% to 22.5%
3. Pilot Project to evaluate the effectiveness of CoDiSA (farmers database system).
4. 100% best management practices skill training for all participants of small holders
5. Increase land valuation by the issuance of land ownership documents to the land owners

PROJECT COMPONENTS

5. Database compilation of smallholders
6. Foliar / Soil survey to evaluate nutritional status and fertilizer recommendations (Yield increase)
7. Improve field agronomic and management practices (OER Increase)
8. Training to enhance employability
9. Collaborate with AFOR on the process flow for the issuance of land ownership document

EXPECTED RESULTS

1) Increased profit margin of smallholders by 30%
2) Higher Oil extraction rate will results in higher CPO & PKS prices.
3) Land ownership document (Title) will create the Bankable Farmer

COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT	
Estimated cost of the project	US $ 30 million
Project duration	5 years
Number of direct jobs forecast	2,000 semi-skilled 20 semi-skilled professionals 5 skilled professionals

PRIME MINISTER OFFICE

17. *PHASE 2 - YIELD ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM OF 100,000 HA BROWNFIELD SMALLHOLDER OIL PALMS*

GENERAL	
PROJECT CONDUCT STRUCTURE	Prime Minister Office
FOCAL POINT	Last name and first name: Mr. Koffi Georges Bolamo Title: Deputy Cabinet Director (Prime Minister Office) Telephone: + 225 27 20 31 50 00 E-mail : koffi.bolamo@presidence.ci / georges.bolamo@gmail.com
BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE	
Upon the success on the evaluation and progress of Project AWI, the plan is to duplicate the similar concepts, to all other Oil Palm smallholder, the similar strategy, through collaborations with all Independent Mill owners. The objective is to improve smallholder yields through good agronomic and management practices, while at the same time, digitizing the database, in order for the respective smallholders to achieve the status of a Bankable Farmer ie Land ownership Document.	
THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES	
1. Increase yields from current 7 mt / ha to 15 mt / ha 2. Increase Oil Extraction Rate from 21% to 22.5% 3. Continuous improvement and effectiveness of CoDiSA (farmers database system). 4. 100% best management practices skill training for all participants of small holders Increase land valuation by the issuance of land ownership documents to the land owners	
PROJECT COMPONENTS	
10. Database compilation of smallholders 11. Foliar / Soil survey to evaluate nutritional status and fertilizer recommendations (Yield increase) 12. Improve field agronomic and management practices (OER Increase) 13. Agriculture inputs subsidized program (fertilizer, chemicals, tools, vehicle, planting material), through e-wallet 14. Training to enhance employability 15. Collaborate with AFOR on the process flow for the issuance of land ownership document	
EXPECTED RESULTS	
1. Increased profit margin of smallholders by 30% 2. Higher Oil extraction rate will results in higher CPO & PKS prices. 3. Land ownership document (Title) will create the Bankable Farmer	
COST AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT	
Estimated cost of the project	US $ 210 million
Project duration	10 years
Number of direct jobs forecast	20,000 semi-skilled 200 semi-skilled professionals 50 skilled professionals

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL

18. *FICHE D'OPPORTUNITES DANS LA TRANSFORMATION DU MANIOC*

OBJET DE LA FICHE

Présenter les opportunités d'investissements dans **la transformation du Manioc** en Côte d'Ivoire.

DISPONIBILITE DE LA MATIERE PREMIERE

Année	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Production (en tonnes)	4 239 303	4 390 903	5 269 084	5 366 549	5 608 044	5 877 230	6 443 565

Source MEMINADER

- Deuxième culture en Côte d'Ivoire
- Principales zones de production : sud, centre

OPPORTUNITES D'INVESTISSEMENT

- Création d'unités de fabrication de manioc en attiéké
- Création d'unités de fabrication de manioc en farine
- Création d'unités de production de manioc en amidon et alcool

MESURES D'INCITATION A L'INVESTISSEMENT

Les mesures transversales : Projet éligible au code des investissements (catégorie 1)

- **En phase d'investissement :**
  - exonération de droits de douane ;
  - suspension temporaire de la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée sur les acquisitions de biens, services et travaux, pour les activités assujetties à la TVA ;
  - exonération de la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée sur les acquisitions de biens, services et travaux, pour les activités non assujetties à la TVA ;

Ces exonérations portent sur les matériels, les biens d'équipements acquis localement ou importés, ainsi que les services et travaux réalisés sur le territoire ivoirien ou à l'étranger.

- **En phase d'exploitation :**

Un crédit d'impôt allant de 25% à 50% des montants investis (selon la zone d'investissement) imputable jusqu'à épuisement sur :
- l'impôt sur les bénéfices, y compris l'impôt minimum forfaitaire ;
- la contribution des patentes et licences ;
- l'impôt sur le patrimoine foncier ;
- la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée ;
- la contribution à la charge des employeurs au titre des emplois locaux.

ESTIMATION DES MONTANTS D'INVESTISSEMENTS

1. Transformation du manioc en attiéké

Capacité des unités de transformation	Investissement (en Millions F CFA)	Chiffres d'affaire prévisionnel (en millions F CFA)	Emplois créés	Observations
≥ 1 500 kg par semaine	2 - 100	20 - 400	10-50	• Unité Semi-industrielle : équipement unitaire (broyeur+ semouleur+ essoreur) • Coût d'investissement : local+ équipements+ fonds de roulement

≥ 30.000 kg par semaine	250 - 1 000	2 000 – 10 000	3 - 10	• Chaine entièrement automatisée avec cuiseur rotatif type couscous+ presse à bande+ séchoir à bande+ défibrage et calibrage automatique+ fermentation contrôlée en cuve • Coût d'investissement : local+ équipements+ fonds de roulement

2. Transformation du manioc en farine

Capacité des unités de transformation	Investissement (en Millions F CFA)	Chiffres d'affaire prévisionnel (en millions F CFA)	Emplois créés	Observations
≥ 1000 kg par semaine	20 - 100	90 – 1 000	10 - 20	• Unité semi-industrielle : broyeur+ essoreur+ séchoir à claies ou séchoir flash+ broyeur affineur • Coût d'investissement : local+ équipements+ fonds de roulement
≥ 25.000 kg par semaine	1 200 – 5 000	1 200 – 5 000	20 – 40	• Chaîne totalement automatisée : laveur, dépelliculer+ râpe+ pompe centrifuge+ presse vis ou presse à bande+ séchoir flash+ broyeur affineur+ emballeuse automatique • Coût d'investissement : local+ équipements+ fonds de roulement

3. Transformation du manioc en amidon

Capacité des unités de transformation	Investissement (en Millions F CFA)	Chiffres d'affaire prévisionnel (en millions F CFA)	Emplois créés	Observations
≥ 5000 kg par semaine	50 - 200	50 - 500	3 – 10	• Unité semi-industrielle : râpe+ extracteur d'amidon+ séchoir+ broyeur • Coût d'investissement : local+ équipements+ fonds de roulement
≥ 50.000 kg par semaine	200 – 2 000	6 000 – 50 000	10 - 50	• Chaîne totalement automatisée : laveur, dépelliculer+ râpe+ pompe centrifuge+ extracteur d'amidon + séchoir flash+ broyeur affineur+ emballeuse automatique • Coût d'investissement : local+ équipements+ fonds de roulement

4. Transformation du manioc en alcool

Capacité des unités de transformation	Investissement (en Millions F CFA)	Chiffres d'affaire prévisionnel (en millions F CFA)	Emplois créés	Observations
≥ 5000 litres par semaine	75 - 400	500 – 5 000	5 - 10	• Unité semi-industrielle : râpe+ extracteur d'amidon+ séchoir+ broyeur+ les cuves+ les systèmes de filtration pour le glucose+ un distillateur, alcool à 99,5°

				• Coût d'investissement : local+ équipements+ fonds de roulement
≥ 50.000 litres par semaine	500 – 4 000	60 000 – 300 000	10 - 50	• Chaîne totalement automatisée : laveur, dépelliculer+ râpe+ pompe centrifuge+ extracteur d'amidon + séchoir flash+ broyeur affineur+ les cuves+ les systèmes de nanofiltration pour le glucose+ un distillateur, alcool à 99,5° • Coût d'investissement : local+ équipements+ fonds de roulement

5. Transformation du manioc en bioéthanol et en vinaigre blanc

Capacité des unités de transformation	Investissement (en Milliards F CFA)	Emplois créés	Observations
≥ 1 260 000 litres par semaine (Bioéthanol)	74 - 75	>22 000	• Les nouvelles normes de raffinage de carburant imposent aux pays d'ajouter 10% de bioéthanol à la production totale. • Equipement : unité de lavage des tubercules, de dépélicullage, de liquéfaction, de fermentation, de distillation, de séparation des fibres, de déshydratation ; • Modernisation des méthodes de production pour assurer un approvisionnement régulier des unités de production (mécanisation, irrigation, engrais, semences…) ; • Diversification des produits venant de l'usine de bioéthanol • La culture de manioc est celle qui cause le moins d'impacts sur l'agroécosystème : les déchets sont recyclés à 100%.
≥ 7 200 000 litres par an (Vinaigre blanc)			

Source des tableaux: MEMINADER-FIRCA / CEPICI