

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

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**C A B I N E T**

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REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Unité – Travail – Progrès

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**CASSAVA VALUE CHAIN**

<b>Country</b>	REPUBLIC OF CONGO
<b>Duration</b>	5 years, from 2020
<b>Location</b>	All departments
<b>Estimated cost</b>	5,898,500,000 CFA or 8,991,616 Euros
<b>Context</b>	<p>Cassava is the staple food of more than 90% of Congolese, with an estimated average annual consumption of 250kg per person of processed products. Its cultivation mobilizes almost all agricultural assets, first for self-consumption and then as a guaranteed source of income for rural households. The female workforce is in great demand in all operations, especially in processing. In general, an agricultural asset engaged in cassava cultivation created 1.5 indirect jobs in the informal sector of that sub-sector.</p> <p>Over the past ten years, the activities carried out around cassava by the structures under the tutelage of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and other interventions of development partners have allowed the opening of more than <b>1384.5 hectares</b> of woodlots and community fields, the production and distribution of <b>539,756,656</b> healthy cuttings of improved technical varieties and the extension of efficient varieties. Through 12 Farmer's Schools (CEP) pilots fields for rural households, involving more than <b>3530</b> male and female beneficiaries.</p> <p>Domestic gross production of tuberous cassava roots is estimated to have increased from 2,673,675 tonnes in 2013 to 3,577,102 tonnes in 2017, an annual increase of 8.4%. Cassava consumption requirements are estimated at 1,079,661,375 tonnes of processed products, or 3,023,051.85 tonnes of tuberous roots.</p>
<b>Justification</b>	Cassava production certainly covers national needs, but the professionalization of actors invites the development of its value chain.
<b>Objectives</b>	To contribute to food and nutrition security, to contribute to GDP growth, to create jobs for young people.
<b>Actors of the chain of value</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agronomic research;</li> <li>• Seed producers (vegetable material);</li> <li>• Mechanized service providers;</li> <li>• Manufacturers of agricultural tools;</li> <li>• Suppliers of production inputs;</li> <li>• Producers (family and agribusiness units);</li> <li>• Farm workers;</li> <li>• Agricultural technicians;</li> <li>• Carriers (vehicles, boats, cargo ships, etc.);</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artisan processors of traditional consumer products (Chikwangue, cossettes, traditional alcohol, etc.);</li> <li>• Artisan processors of modern consumer products (flour, pastry, starch, gari, biscuit, etc.);</li> <li>• Suppliers of processing utilities (leaves, firewood, packing bags, tablecloths, etc.);</li> <li>• Agri-industrials: flour, starch, glue, ethanol, confectionery, bakery, adhesives, paper, biofuel, cosmetics and pharmacies. Local Speaker (NG Enterprise);</li> <li>• Manufacturers of processing equipment (mills, kneading, kneading, etc.);</li> <li>• Breeders (animal feed);</li> <li>• Traders (wholesalers and retailers).</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The degeneration of cultivated varieties and plant health constraints;</li> <li>• Difficulties in evacuating production from landlocked basins;</li> <li>• Low availability of products in places of consumption;</li> <li>• Inaccessibility of products to all exchanges;</li> <li>• A small amount of products that do not allow for the build-up of safety stocks;</li> <li>• the low diversification of processed products.</li> </ul>
<b>Actions to be taken</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of research capacities and germoplasm conservation;</li> <li>• Production and distribution of healthy planting equipment and training of beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Improving value chains;</li> <li>• improvements in production equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 hectares of basic woodlots are renewed and secured;</li> <li>• 800 hectares of woodland park and nearby breeding grounds are built and secured;</li> <li>• At least 100 varieties of cassava's genetic heritage are saved and conserved;</li> <li>• At least 10 elite varieties are introduced;</li> <li>• At least 10 new varieties are locally created through genetic improvement;</li> <li>• Cassava yields are increased by an average of 10 to 25 tonnes per hectare;</li> <li>• The national cassava production directly increased by 232,500 tonnes of tuberous roots at the end of the Programme;</li> <li>• At least 92,000,000 healthy cuttings that can cover 9,200 hectares are produced and distributed;</li> <li>• At least 8,400 agricultural assets are supported in all departments, or about 8400 hectares to be covered;</li> <li>• A modern diagnostic scan and biotechnology laboratory is set up and is operational;</li> <li>• farmer technical routes are improved, as well as their incomes;</li> <li>• Cassava's post-harvest process is improved;</li> <li>• Strategic partnerships are strengthened;</li> <li>• cassava processed products are diverse and made available.</li> </ul>

