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Report Highlights:

Côte d'Ivoire relies almost entirely on foreign potato imports; averaging some 62,000 metric tons (MT) per annum. FAS Accra, Abidjan (Post) trade sources estimate annual national consumption at between 60,000 to 80,000 MT. Estimates in value-terms put Côte d'Ivoire's fresh, ware potato imports recently in 2025, at $12.5 million/annum; with another $2.7 million in frozen processed product. The average retail price is $1.17 per kilogram (kg). Ivorian's demand for ware (Irish) potatoes is expanding, rapidly outstripping what little domestic production capacity there might be. Over the 2020-2025 period, frozen potato imports are experiencing 78 percent growth. Potatoes, a temperate cool weather crop, are not suited to Côte d'Ivoire's hot and humid climate; making traditional cultivation difficult.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Potatoes, sweet potatoes, and cassava are starchy staple crops grown underground. On a global basis, these provide a significant portion of daily energy and food supply needs. However, appearances are deceptive. While these three may look similar, and might often be prepared in the same manner, they come from different plant families and possess unique traits of their own. Potatoes (rich in potassium and vitamin C), belonging to the nightshade (*Solanaceae*) family, are stem tubers that grow best in cooler climates. While sweet potatoes (packing vitamin A and beta-carotene) are smooth tapered roots from the morning glory (*Convolvulaceae*) family. Whereas cassava, often referred to as yuca or manioc, are long tough roots with a thick, bark-like skin within the Spurge (*Euprocbiaceae*) family, that similarly thrive in hot, tropical areas.

PRODUCTION

Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cassava: Although Côte d'Ivoire grows all three of these starchy roots; they each have completely different levels of agricultural importance. Potatoes, with their thin skin and neutral flavor, that makes them ideal for boiling, mashing, baking, or frying, remain a minor crop; making Côte d'Ivoire almost entirely dependent on imports to meet its potato demand. On the other hand, sweet potatoes and cassava are major staple crops grown extensively by Ivorian farmers.

- **Potatoes:** In Côte d'Ivoire, ware potatoes (i.e., potatoes harvested and sorted for grocery stores for table consumption), and often called Irish potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*); refer to the standard European/North American white or red potato species. Despite growing consumer demand, potatoes are just a minor crop, with production of less than 100 metric tons (MT)/annum. While potatoes favor a cooler climate for growing; Côte d'Ivoire is largely too hot and humid.[1] Making imports a

[1] Côte d'Ivoire exhibits a hot and humid climate; where temperatures remain warm to hot year-round, averaging 25°C to 32°C (77°F to 90°F), with regional variation increasing inland. It has an equatorial climate in the coastal south, with temperatures of between 24°C and 31°C (75°F to 88°F). While in the northern tropical savanna interior, during the pre-rainy spring months (February to April), daytime highs soar to 39°C or 40°C (102°F to 104°F); winter nighttime temperatures drop

necessity for filling the gap in the country's negligible production and domestic consumer and food manufacturing demand. Imports are about 62,000 MT/annum, coming largely from the Netherlands. Côte d'Ivoire's hot tropical weather makes large-scale potato cultivation challenging.

- **Sweet Potatoes:** Benefitting from widespread cultivation, sweet potatoes are grown throughout Côte d'Ivoire's northern and central regions. Annual production is roughly 52,000 to 58,000 MT.
- **Cassava:** Côte d'Ivoire, however, counts with massive cassava production. With some 5-to-7 million metric tons (MMT) in annual production, Côte d'Ivoire is West Africa's third-largest cassava producer. The cassava is deeply integrated into Ivorian food security and identity (e.g., the backbone of national dishes like *attiéké,* is made from fermented, granulated cassava pulp). It is a cornerstone of agriculture and the second most consumed food crop after indigenous yams (*Dioscorea*).[2]

Côte d'Ivoire's Agricultural Regions, Where the Starchy Roots Grow: Côte d'Ivoire, is a medium-size state (i.e., at 322,463 square kilometers, and slightly larger than New Mexico). It has a population of 33.2 million; sitting on West Africa's Atlantic Coast along the Gulf of Guinea between Ghana and Liberia. The country is divided into two-distinct major agro-ecological zones: 1) a humid, forested south and 2) the dry, savanna north. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, and cassava root crops each have vastly different climatic and soil requirements; impacting their cultivation regions.[3]

- **Potatoes (Irish Potatoes – *Solanum tuberosum*) – Northern Côte d'Ivoire:** Potatoes, a temperate cool weather crop, are not suited to Côte d'Ivoire's natural climate; making traditional cultivation difficult.[4] The sole viable production zone, identified in recent potato value chain assessments, is located in northern Côte d'Ivoire. Here, more favorable growing conditions for potato production are found, due to the distinct cool, dry season (but requires investments in irrigation), suitable soils, and proximity to markets in Korhogo and Bouaké.[5] The northern areas have lower nighttime temperatures (i.e., falling below 20°C/68°F), that potatoes require to trigger tuber growth.[6] Côte d'Ivoire, however, also has a seed potato crisis; specifically, it lacks a domestic production supply of

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to 14°C (57°F). The Köppen climate classification splits Côte d'Ivoire into two main designations: 1) Tropical Monsoon Climate (Am), the southwestern Upper Guinean forest region along the Liberian border, where rainfall is exceptionally heavy and constant and 2) Tropical Savanna Climate (Aw), that covers the majority of the central and northern interior, as well as the coastal areas, including Abidjan.

[2] The cassava, unlike yams, is not indigenous to West Africa, nor Côte d'Ivoire. It is an introduced crop, originating in the Amazon region of South America. It has spread globally through the Columbian exchange (i.e., the widespread, transatlantic transfer of plants, animals, culture, human populations, and diseases between the Americas, the New World and the Afro-Eurasia, the Old World) following Christopher Colombus's voyage in 1492.

[3] West Africa's historical agricultural frontier has been driven by cocoa farming expansion. Decades of moving the frontier forward to clear national forests for cocoa trees is the primary reason Côte d'Ivoire has lost over 80 percent of its primary forest cover since the 1960s. Today, with forest land exhausted, the frontier concept has shifted toward intensifying existing land or moving into the Savanna zones.

[4] Irish potato is a general name for the specific plant species (*Solanum tuberosum*). The term is used globally to distinguish regular white/brown potatoes from sweet potatoes, yams, or cassava. Ware potato is a commercial and agricultural trade term. It refers to the end-use of the potato, specifically meaning a mature potato grown to be sold fresh in markets for everyday eating and cooking (as opposed to potatoes grown to be used as seeds or processed into industrial starch).

[5] A concern with potato cultivation in northern Côte d'Ivoire is the crop's irrigation dependency. Since potatoes can only be grown during the cooler dry season months, when farmers cannot rely on rainfall. Farmers require access to irrigation systems; but most smallholders lack the resources.

[6] In Côte d'Ivoire's tropical south causes the plant to grow massive green leaves but fail to produce any actual potatoes underneath. At the same time, high humidity will often trigger devastating fungal diseases, such as late blight.

certified seed potatoes.[7] At the same time, local potato production is also hampered by the lack of cold storage facilities that can handle freshly harvested potatoes coming out of the ground.[8]

- **Sweet Potatoes:** Preferring plenty of sunshine and well-drained soils, these "sweet spuds," thrive in warm, tropical transition zones. Cultivation is heavily concentrated around Bouaké (Center) and Korhogo (North). In the central and northern areas, small-scale farmers rely on traditional mounds or ridges to cultivate sweet potatoes. The crop is also favored in the savanna region due to its short 3-to-4-month growth cycle, that allows farmers to bring in a harvest as the rainy season winds down (i.e., September to November marks peak availability, before the ground dries out solid during the dry Harmattan season stretching November through March).
- **Cassava:** Unlike the potato, cassava is incredibly resilient and grown across the entire country, though the types vary by region. Côte d'Ivoire's hot, tropical humid South and Center, is the heart of cassava country. The Abidjan outskirts and centralized hubs like Bouaké are major hubs because of consistent rainfall allowing for continuous planting. In the drier Northern Savanna, around Korhogo, the crop's extreme drought tolerance acts as an insurance crop when other crops fail.

Meeting Demand Locally, Obstacles: While areas in the northern districts in the vicinity of Korhogo and the mountainous western Tonkpi region possess the cool dry-season conditions, irrigation potential, and soils necessary to grow ware (Irish) potatoes; local production still confronts structural barriers:

- **Crop Competition**: Post observes Ivorian farmers routinely prioritizing export cash crops (e.g., cotton and cashews), as these offer better export pricing and safer financial returns than highly perishable potatoes.
- **High Start-up Outlays:** Post's sources also point to high startup costs. At times, eating up 40 to 60 percent of a local potato farmer's total operational budget; tied up with imported seed tubers, chemical inputs, and specialized fertilizers. This makes local operations highly vulnerable to volatile foreign currency exchange rates.[9]
- **Post-Harvest Losses:** Tropical heat and relentless humidity do not sit well with potato storage. Without expensive fungicide applications and climate-controlled cold storage facilities, an entire harvest may rot before reaching southern urban markets (i.e., in Abidjan, Bouaké, and Yamoussoukro). Post identifies Côte d'Ivoire as requiring significant investment in cold chain infrastructure.

[7] Unlike the situation with cassava, which can be easily replanted using a chopped piece of its own stem, potatoes require clean, disease-free seed tubers that farmers plant in the ground. Seed potatoes are cultivated and certified to sprout the next generation of crops. Côte d'Ivoire must import its seed potatoes from cold-climate producers like the Netherlands.

[8] Côte d'Ivoire lacks a robust cold chain (i.e., refrigerated trucks combined with cold storage warehouses). Without an effective cold chain in place, freshly harvest potatoes rot rapidly in Côte d'Ivoire's tropical heat. Without cold storage, potato farmers' crops will spoil before they make it from the country's northern production fields to the massive markets in Abidjan.

[9] Côte d'Ivoire, a member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (UEMOA, French acronym), utilizes the West African CFA franc (currency code: XOF) as its official currency. The CFA franc is used by eight countries in of West Africa: 1) Benin; 2) Burkina Faso; 3) Côte d'Ivoire; 4) Guinea-Bissau; 5) Mali; 6) Niger; 7) Senegal; and 8) Togo. The currency is issued by the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), which is headquartered in Dakar, Senegal. The West African CFA franc is pegged directly to the euro through a fixed exchange rate mechanism. It does not fluctuate against the euro on the open foreign exchange market. The exchange rate is permanently set at 1 Euro = 655.957 CFA francs (XOF). The French Treasury guarantees that any amount of West African CFA francs can be converted into euros at the official fixed rate. This provides the currency with high macroeconomic stability and shields the francophone region from the hyperinflation seen in some neighboring African nations.

CONSUMPTION

The African continent's food import bill hovers in the range of $100 billion; driven by rapid population growth, urban migration, and expanding consumer sectors. The continent's food import leaders Egypt ($18 billion per annum), Algeria, and Morocco, sit in North Africa's hyper-arid climatic zone. Côte d'Ivoire, with an estimated $1.42 billion of food imports (2025), is in 5th place among the top-5 sub-Saharan region's food importers (i.e., following South Africa - $7.85 billion; Nigeria - $2.34 billion; Kenya - $2.15 billion; and Ethiopia - $1.95 billion).

Ivorian Potato Demand Drivers: Côte d'Ivoire relies almost entirely on foreign potato imports; averaging some 62,000 MT/annum. While Post's trade sources estimate annual national consumption at between 60,000 to 80,000 MT. Estimates in value-terms put Côte d'Ivoire's fresh, ware potato imports recently in calendar year 2025, at $12.5 million/annum; with another $2.7 million in frozen processed product. The average retail price is $1.17 per kilogram (kg). Ivorian's demand for ware (Irish) potatoes is expanding, rapidly outstripping what little domestic production capacity there might be. Over the 2020-2025 period, frozen potato imports are seeing 78 percent growth. Key drivers include:

- **Rapid Urbanization and Demographic Shifts:** Côte d'Ivoire, in the past decade has added some 7.5 million people. At the same time, Ivorians are urbanizing, concentrating in the country's key urban hubs of Abidjan, Bouaké, and Yamoussoukro. In these locales, consumers are transitioning toward more convenient, versatile staple ingredients.
- **Modern Food Service Takeoff:** Post is also seeing a rise in fast-food outlets, delivery services, and westernized dining options; triggering a surge in demand for french fries (i.e., *des frites* short for *pomme frits*) and crisps.
- **Ivorian Evolving Culinary Tastes:** While traditional root crops like yam and cassava remain central to rural diets, ware (Irish) potatoes are increasingly becoming a premium, choice ingredient in urban household stews and side dishes.

TRADE

The European Union (EU) dominates the Ivorian import market for fresh or chilled ware potatoes (Harmonized System – HS 0701.90) and the frozen (i.e., frozen, french fries or wedges) (HS 2004.10) categories.[10] The Netherlands, Belgium, and France leveraging their proximity to market and historic trade relationships, are the major suppliers. However, global low-cost producer Egypt is carving out a place in the Ivorian market, showing that the market is indeed penetrable.[11]

[10] Under the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET), which dictates regional codes and customs duties across West Africa, potato products are classified under Harmonized System (HS) 10-digit codes in Côte d'Ivoire. Fresh or chilled potatoes fall under Chapter 7 (Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers) – HS Code 0701.90.00.00; and described as, "Potatoes, fresh or chilled, other than seed (*Pommes de terre, à l'état frais ou réfrigéré, autres que de semence*)." Frozen potato products (i.e., frozen french fries or wedges) fall under Chapter 20 (Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants). Note, the first 6 digits (0701.90 and 2004.10) represent the universal Harmonized System standard. The final 4 digits (00.00) are standard completions under the ECOWAS regional template utilized by the Côte d'Ivoire Single Window for Foreign Trade (GUCE), located at: https://guce.gouv.ci/customs/tariff/searchByTariffKeywords?tariff=0701&lang=en. True seed potatoes for cultivation purposes are differentiated under HS 0701.10.00.00 and carry a lower MFN duty rate of 5 percent.

[11] Egypt's primary potato-growing regions (in reclaimed desert soils) and packing centers of export-grade potatoes, are at about 5,000 kilometers (2,700 nautical miles) away from Côte d'Ivoire's main entry point via ocean transit, or a 7,191-kilometer overland driving distance across North and West Africa. Driven by scaled agricultural expansions and tech-driven

The Import Supply Countries: Côte d'Ivoire sources the bulk of its potatoes from European and regional African trade partners; with the Netherlands dominating the trade:

- **The Netherlands:** The Netherlands is by far the largest supplier, with a 70 to 80 percent share of the Ivorian import market..
- **North Africa:** Egypt, along with Morocco, is one of the fastest-growing suppliers for Cote d'Ivoire's potato imports; becoming a highly competitive.
- **Europe (The Others):** Belgium and France also supply a steady stream of both fresh ware (Irish) potatoes and frozen processed potato products.
- **West Africa (Sub-regional Trade):** Côte d'Ivoire also imports fresh potatoes from the Sahel's Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso, particularly during their respective harvest seasons.

How Tariffs and Trade Rules Shape Potato Imports: Côte d'Ivoire is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); applying the Common External Tariff (CET) system.

Table 1: Côte d'Ivoire, Import Duties MFN and Preferential Tariff Treatment; VAT Rates

Product HS Code	MFN Duties (Applied)	Preferential Tariff ECOWAS	Preferential Tariff EU	Preferential Tariff UK	Value Added Tax (VAT)
0701.10 Seed potatoes	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
0701.90 Other potatoes, fresh or chilled	35%	0%	35%	35%	0%
0710.10 Potatoes, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	35%	0%	35%	35%	18%
1105.10 Flour, meal and powder of potatoes	10%	0%	0%	0%	18%
1105.20 Flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes	10%	0%	0%	0%	18%
1108.13 Potato starch	10%	0%	0%	0%	18%
2004.10 Processed potato, frozen	35%	0%	0%	0%	18%
2005.20 Potatoes, prepared or preserved (not by vinegar or acetic acid), not frozen	35%	0%	0%	0%	18%

Note: The Harmonized System (HS) code for packaged mashed potatoes depends entirely on the form of processing and preservation of the final retail product. Packaged mashed potatoes are identified under:1) HS 2005.20.10, dehydrated instant mashed potatoes (flakes, granules or powder), at an ECOWAS 20 percent tariff duty; 2) HS 2005.20.80, prepared, ready-to-eat mashed potatoes (shelf-stable retort or canned), at an ECOWAS 20 percent tariff duty; and 3) HS 2004.10.00, frozen prepared mashed potatoes, at an ECOWAS 35 percent duty. Since frozen French fries and wedges and frozen mashed potato pellets share the same HS code, a container of frozen french fries, a container of frozen wedges, and a container of frozen prepared mashed potato pellets will face the same 35 percent baseline customs duty (*Droit de Douane*) at the Port of Abidjan, Source: ECOWAS, CET; FAS Accra, Abidjan office research.

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irrigation, Egypt produces some 6.7 MMT of potatoes annually. Egypt's harvested potatoes are instantly moved from center-pivot desert fields into mechanized washing, sorting, and phytosanitary testing centers adjacent to the fields before being loaded into climate-controlled, refrigerated sea containers (reefers). Egypt's main export gateways are the Port of Alexandria and Port Said; with a typical maritime transit from Alexandria to West Africa taking between 14 to 21 days, depending on transshipment stops (often at major hubs including Algeciras, Spain or Tangier Med, Morocco).

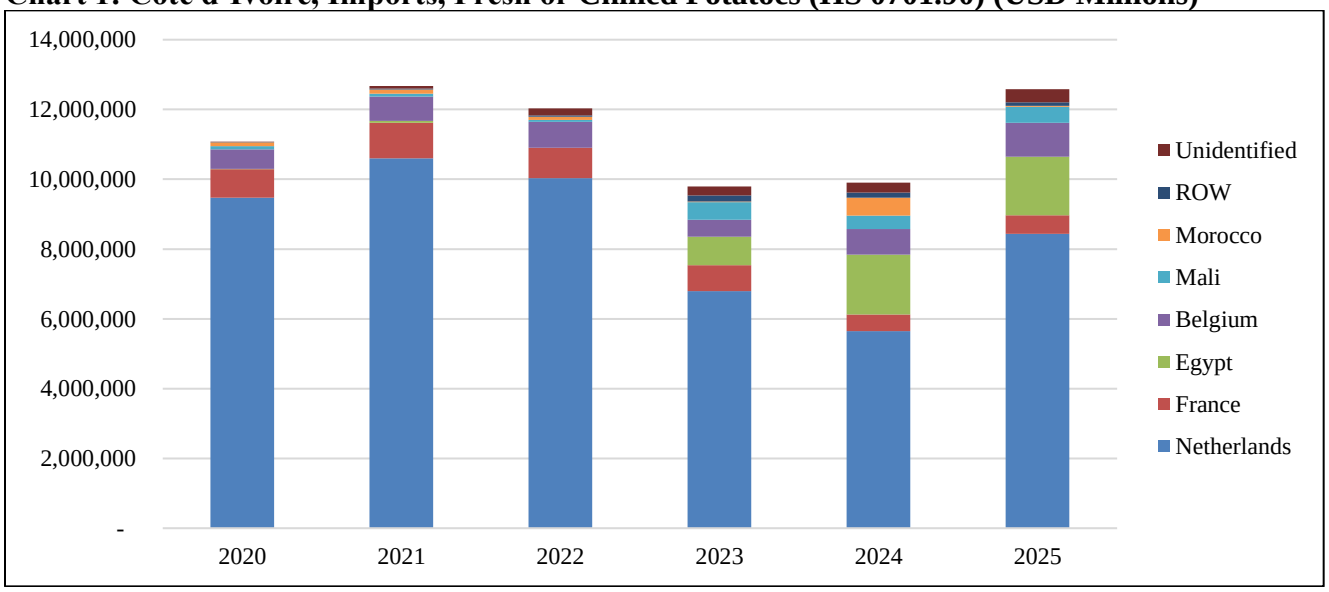
- **Fresh or Chilled Ware (Irish) Potatoes – HS 0701.90:** Typically categorized as consumer goods, fresh, chilled potato imports face a standard Most Favored Nation (MFN) tariff rate of 20 percent (Category 3 – final consumption goods). To protect domestic Ivorian agricultural supply chains from more affordable, cost competitive foreign competition (i.e., from non-EU-origins), Ivorian customs authorities apply this higher import duty rate (*Droit de Douane*).
- **Seed Potatoes – HS 0701.10:** True, certified seed potatoes for cultivation are differentiated under HS 0701.10; carrying a lower duty rate of 5 percent (Category 1 – essential basic goods/inputs) to foment agricultural modernization. The key difference between HS code 0701.10 and HS code 0701.90, pertains to the intended economic use, that is, cultivation versus consumption.
- **Processed Potato Products, Frozen – HS 2004.10:** Pre-cut frozen products (e.g., french fries or wedges) generally carry the highest sub-regional tariff brackets (20 percent to 35 percent) (Category 4 – specific goods for economic development or highly protected consumer goods); these are classified as luxury or fully processed items.

Table 2: Cote d'Ivoire, Imports, Fresh or Chilled Potatoes (HS 0701.90) (USD Millions)

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Jan-Sept		% Chg. 26/25
							2025	2026	
World	11,077,064	12,669,580	12,031,968	9,795,072	9,899,360	12,577,032	8.64	12.5	45%
Netherlands	9,471,884	10,601,037	10,030,159	6,792,884	5,644,305	8,434,428	5.43	9.18	69%
Egypt	13,940	53,795	0	810,257	1,710,337	1,677,594	1.36	1.26	-7.5%
Belgium	561,030	703,144	736,582	487,617	732,993	970,585	.645	1.25	94%
France	814,295	1,014,979	877,014	746,371	482,003	537,277	.368	.302	-18%
Mali	89,546	76,670	55,129	504,557	386,459	461,644	.461	.037	-92%
Morocco	107,860	122,894	95,641	17,127	513,488	26,110	.026	.162	522%
Unidentified	5,415	67,094	203,264	254,793	282,294	373,457	.253	.265	5%
Other (ROW)	13,095	29,966	34,180	181,467	147,481	95,937	.086	.038	-56%

Note: HS 0701.90, Potatoes, Except Seed, Fresh Or Chilled, NESOI.
Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra, Abidjan office research.

Chart 1: Cote d'Ivoire, Imports, Fresh or Chilled Potatoes (HS 0701.90) (USD Millions)



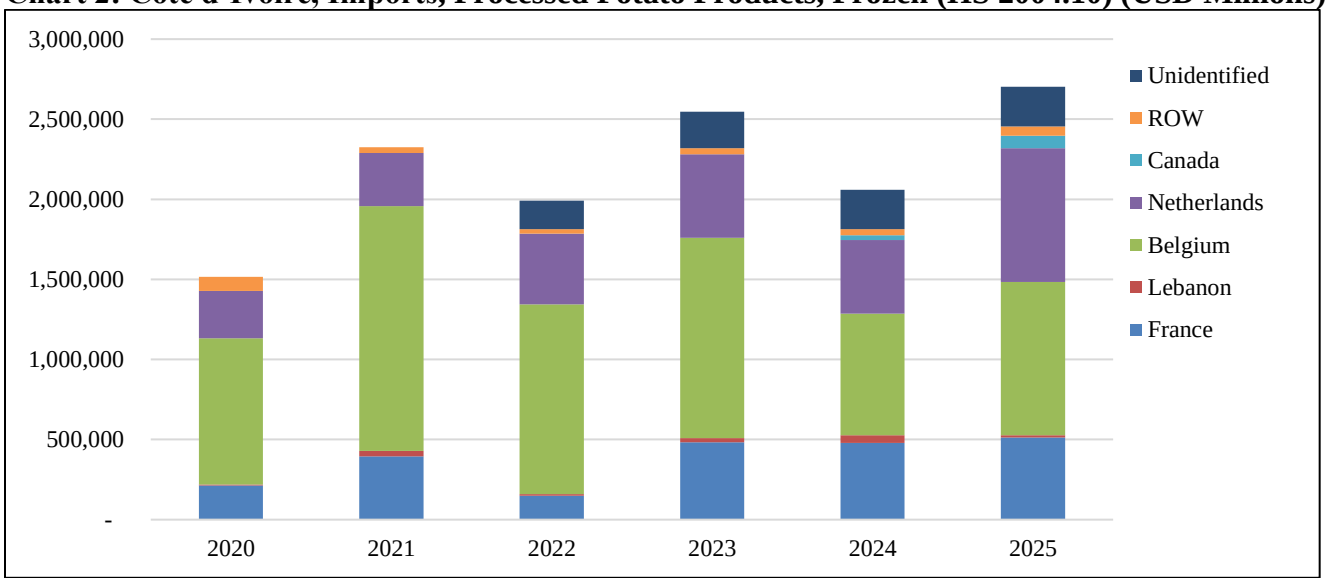
Note: ROW (Other).
Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra, Abidjan office research.

Table 3: Cote d'Ivoire, Imports, Processed Potato Products, Frozen (HS 2004.10) (USD Millions)

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Jan-Sept		% Chg.
							2025	2026	26/25
World	1,515,069	2,325,686	1,992,215	2,547,760	2,058,829	2,702,018	2.1	1.6	-24%
Belgium	911,411	1,529,807	1,186,109	1,251,803	758,457	957,256	.829	.702	18%
Netherlands	296,630	331,604	440,799	521,507	460,836	835,311	.624	.319	-49%
France	212,788	395,011	149,157	482,974	479,680	513,503	.458	.268	-41%
Lebanon	7,376	33,291	9,175	25,508	47,218	12,663	.010	.007	-25%
Canada	0	0	0	0	28,910	77,938	.040	.037	-9%
Unidentified	0	0	177,727	228,190	244,348	247,416	.220	.090	-55%
Other (ROW)	86,864	35,972	29,248	37,777	39,380	57,932	.046	.039	-15%

Note: HS 2004.10, Potatoes, Including French Fries, Prepared Or Preserved Otherwise Than By Vinegar Or Acetic Acid, Frozen.
Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra, Abidjan office research.

Chart 2: Cote d'Ivoire, Imports, Processed Potato Products, Frozen (HS 2004.10) (USD Millions)



Note: ROW (Other).
Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra, Abidjan office research.

Import Procedures: Ivoirian companies may directly clear their goods or use a customs broker. (See, GAIN-CÔTE D'IVOIRE | IV2026-0006 | Côte d'Ivoire: Exporter Guide Annual – 2026).[12] To lessen bureaucratic hurdles, combat corruption, and gain time, the Ivorian government developed a digital platform streamlining import procedures. (See, Côte d'Ivoire - Import Requirements and Documentation (trade.gov) and Côte d'Ivoire - Customs Regulations (trade.gov).[13] Cote d'Ivoire, along with other ECOWAS members, uses a region-wide system of customs tariffs fixed not to exceed 35 percent.[14] The

[12] U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Accra, Abidjan, "GAIN-CÔTE D'IVOIRE | IV2026-0006 | Côte d'Ivoire: Exporter Guide Annual – 2026," Located at: https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/gain-report/2026/07/Exporter%20Guide%20Annual_Accra_Cote%20d%27Ivoire_IV2026-0006.pdf.
[13] U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)/International Trade Administration (ITA), "Côte d'Ivoire – Country Commercial Guide, Import Requirements and Documentation," located at: https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/cote-divoire- import-requirements-and-documentation. See, also the "Côte d'Ivoire – Country Commercial Guide, Customs Regulations," located at: https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/cote-divoire-customs-regulations.
[14] ECOWAS is a regional political and economic union; currently consisting of 12 countries in West Africa. Collectively, the countries comprise an area of 2,332,770 square kilometers (900,684 square miles), with an estimated

government imposes varying value-added taxes (VAT) and statistical taxes and levies on all goods. (See, GAIN-CÔTE D'IVOIRE | IV2025-0010 | Côte d'Ivoire: FAIRS Country Report Annual – 2025).[15]

Customs Clearance Process at the Port of Abidjan: Importers should work with a custom broker to clear consignments. Importing fresh or chilled ware potatoes or processed potato products, frozen into Côte d'Ivoire involves a strict multi-step clearance framework. Fresh produce and frozen products face slightly different tracks due to temperature constraints and health regulations. Required steps include:

1) **Pre-Shipment Compliance: Verification of Conformity:** Before a container leaves the exporting country, the Ivorian importer must initiate the Verification of Conformity (VoC) process. Global inspection companies audit, test, and issue Certificates of Conformity (CoC) ensuring that the food products align with CODINORM (i.e., the Ivorian standardization body) guidelines.[16] Without a pre-shipment certificate, goods face fines or immediate rejection on arrival at the port. Effective, July 1, 2026, the Ivorian government under Decrees 2026-1152 and 2020-389, expanded the list of regulated products requiring an authorized pre-shipment CoC. Any regulated cargo (including food and agricultural products) arriving at the Port of Abidjan or inland borders without a verified CoC issued by one of the four designated inspection companies, face immediate rejection by Ivorian Customs, mandatory local re-testing at the importer's expense, and steep financial penalties.[17] Reportedly consignments of raw, unprocessed agricultural commodities, are exempted from the VoC/CoC requirement. Instead, they must clear the Port of Abidjan using standard phytosanitary or veterinary certificates. These include: 1) fresh fruits and vegetables (such as fresh ware potatoes or onion); 2) live animals and certified seed potatoes/live plants; and 3) fresh, chilled, or frozen raw meats and fish.

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population now of 348 to 352 million following the exit of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger on January 29, 2025. These three Sahelian states, before withdrawing from ECOWAS, accounted for 2,781,431 square kilometers (1,073,912 square miles) out of the bloc's earlier 5,114,162 square kilometers (1,974,589 square miles). Total pre-exit ECOWAS population stood at over 424 million; with Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger accounting then for 73 to 76 million people, or about 16 percent of the total population. The remaining 12-member states include: Benin; Cape Verde; Côte d'Ivoire; The Gambia; Ghana; Guinea (suspended); Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; and Togo. The withdrawal of the three Sahelian states reduced the size and geographic reach of the ECOWAS bloc. While not the most economically powerful members, the Sahelians' departure is a blow to regional unity and the bloc's influence. The split is likely to impact regional food security and trade, but the landlocked Sahelians insist that they will maintain free trade with ECOWAS members.

[15] U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Accra, Abidjan, "GAIN-COTE D'IVOIRE |IV2025-0010 | Côte d'Ivoire: FAIRS Country Report Annual – 2025," located at: https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/gain-report/2026/01/FAIRS%20Country%20Report%20Annual_Accra_Cote%20d%27Ivoire_IV2025-0010.pdf.

[16] Under Côte d'Ivoire's mandated Verification of Conformity (VoC) Program, the Ministry of Trade and Industry (*Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie*) authorizes a specific panel of international inspection bodies to conduct pre-shipment testing and issue mandatory Certificates of Conformity (CoC). The service providers authorized to issue these clearances include: 1) Bureau Veritas (BIVAC); 2) Cotecna Inspection; 3) Intertek International; and 4) SGS (Société Générale de Surveillance).

[17] Côte d'Ivoire's Verification of Conformity (VoC) Program, requires that food and agricultural products be scrutinized to ensure public safety, biosecurity, and meet quality standards. The program distinguishes between processed or packaged agrifood products (which require a Certificate of Conformity) and raw, fresh, or unprocessed commodities (which are generally exempt from the VoC but are subject to local sanitary/phytosanitary controls). Food and agricultural HS tariff lines subject to the VoC program, along with their key regulatory groupings, include: 1) Highly Regulated and Sensitive Products (milk and dairy products; rice; flour and bakery inputs; sugar; food salts); 2) Processed, Packaged, and Self-Stable Foods (canned and preserved goods; confectionary and snacks; beverages; condiments and sauces; animal feeds); and 3) Agricultural Inputs and Equipment (chemical fertilizers and food industry equipment).

2) **Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Inspection:** Upon arrival at the Port of Abidjan, the cargo must be cleared by the Directorate of Plant Protection and Quality Control (*Direction de la Protection des Végétaux et du Contrôle de la Qualité* - DPVCQ).

   - **For Fresh or Chilled Potatoes:** Officials inspect shipments for quarantine pests, rot, soil contamination, and compliance with the international phytosanitary certificate.
   - **For Processed Potato Products, Frozen (French Fries or Wedges):** Inspectors verify the temperature log sheets of the refrigerated (reefer) shipping container to ensure the "cold chain" was never broken. They check for food safety parameters, expiry labeling (which must be clearly marked in French), and the Certificate of Analysis.[18]

3) **Administrative Customs Lodgment (Guichet Unique):** The importer's customs broker logs all shipping documents into the *Guichet Unique du Commerce Extérieur* (GUCE), Côte d'Ivoire's centralized single-window system.[19] The mandatory paperwork includes:

   - Commercial Invoice and Bill of Lading
   - The Bureau Veritas VoC Certificate
   - Import Declaration (*Déclaration Anticipée d'Importation* - DAI)
   - Phytosanitary/Health Certificates
   - Certificate of Origin
   - Packing List

Total 2026 Fiscal Load at the Port of Abidjan, Fresh or Chilled Potatoes Compared to Processed Potato Products Frozen and Seed Potatoes: Importers at the Port of Abidjan face a non-liberalized tax regime. Frozen potato products carry a higher baseline duty (35 percent vs. 20 percent for fresh ware potatoes), making cumulative taxation at the port higher. Fresh potatoes are prioritized as a sensitive product to protect domestic agricultural development, as part of Côte d'Ivoire's national development strategies. As such, potatoes fall under the strict ECOWAS sensitive exclusion list. For shipments arriving from a non-ECOWAS member, like the United States or the Netherlands in 2026, the compounding tax breakdown is calculated on the cost-insurance-freight (CIF) value-basis as highlighted in Table 4.

[18] Priority for fresh/frozen cargo is provided for potatoes and frozen fries. As perishable, they are processed through the "Green or Yellow channels," undergoing fast-tracked documentation review or priority physical inspection to ensure they exit the port before spoilage or thawing occurs.

[19] See, Côte d'Ivoire, *Guichet Unique du Commerce Extérieur (GUCE),* located at: https://guce.gouv.ci/. Once duties are paid and the DPVCQ gives phytosanitary approval, Ivorian customs issues the final release note (*Bon à Enlever*).

Table 4: Côte d'Ivoire, Fiscal Load, MFN (U.S.) Import Compared to EU/UK Import Treatment

Fresh or Chilled Ware (Irish) Potatoes – HS 0701.90	**Processed Potato Products, Frozen – HS 2004.10**
• Customs Duty (DD**): MFN (U.S.) and EU/UK at 20%** of the CIF value. • Statistical Fee (RSE): 1% of the CIF value. • ECOWAS Levy (ECO) 0.5% of the CIF value. • WAEMU (UEMOA) Solidarity Levy (PCS): 0.8% CIF. • African Union Levy (LUA): 0.2% of the CIF value. • Value Added Tax (VAT): 18%, Compounding (CIF + DD + RSE + ECO + PCS + LUA). ⇨ True Total Cumulative Fiscal Load (TFL) **MFN (U.S.) and EU/UK ~44.55%** on the initial CIF value.	• Customs Duty (DD): **MFN (U.S.) at 35%** of the CIF; while **EU/UK at 0%** of the CIF value. • Statistical Fee (RSE): 1% of the CIF value. • ECOWAS Levy (ECO) 0.5% of CIF value. • WAEMU (UEMOA) Solidarity Levy (PCS): 0.8% CIF • African Union Levy (LUA): 0.2% of the CIF value • Value Added Tax (VAT): 18%, compounding (CIF + DD + RSE + ECO + PCS + LUA). ⇨ True Total Cumulative Fiscal Load (TFL) **MFN (U.S.) ~61.66%** on the initial CIF value. ⇨ True Total Cumulative Fiscal Load (TFL) **EU/UK-Côte d'Ivoire EPA ~20.95%** on initial CIF value.
When accounting for the compounding VAT calculation, the total fiscal charge on fresh or chilled potatoes from the United States or the EU sits at ~44.55% of the CIF value. Note: The WAEMU/UEMOA Community Solidarity Levy (*Prélèvement Communautaire de Solidarité* - PCS) at its standard 0.8% rate applies to all third-country imports from non-WAEMU (UEMOA) nations (such as the United States or the EU) entering Côte d'Ivoire. Regional levies like the WAEMU PCS (0.8%), the ECOWAS Community Levy (ECO - 0.5%), and the African Union Solidarity Levy (LUA - 0.2%) are legally classified as internal integration taxes rather than standard external customs tariffs; so these apply equally to U.S.-origin and EU/UK-origin product.	For imports from Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) countries like the United States, the total effective fiscal load is ~61.66% of the Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF) value. This is driven by the high base duty combined with compounding local and regional integration taxes. Note: Processed frozen potato products (HS 2004.10) do have a critical distinction under the EU-Côte d'Ivoire Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and the reciprocal UK-Côte d'Ivoire Continuity Agreement. Frozen prepared potatoes are categorized as liberalized industrial/food processing products rather than heavily protected sensitive raw crops. As a result, European and British exporters benefit from a competitive tariff advantage over U.S. suppliers of a 0% Customs Duty (DD). Under the current phase of the EU-West Africa EPA framework, the baseline 35% customs duty is completely dismantled (0%) for qualifying shipments accompanied by a valid EUR.1 movement certificate or origin declaration. With the 35% duty zeroed out, the subtotal of primary levies drops to 2.5% (1% RSE + 0.8% PCS + 0.5% ECO + 0.2% LUA). When the 18% VAT compounds on top of that reduced base, the Total Fiscal Load for EU/UK origin frozen potatoes drops to ~20.95%.
Seed Potatoes – HS 0701.10	
• Customs Duty (DD): **MFN (U.S.) 5%** of CIF; while **EU/UK at 0%** of the CIF value. • Statistical Fee (RSE): 1% of CIF value. • ECOWAS Levy (ECO): 0.5 % of CIF value. • WAEMU (UEMOA) Solidarity Levy (PCS): 0.8 of CIF. • African Union Levy (LUA) of 0.2% of CIF value. • Value Added Tax (VAT): 0.0% (Exonerated, for certified agricultural inputs). ⇨ True Total Cumulative Fiscal Load (TFL) **MFN (U.S.) ~7.5%** on the initial CIF value. ⇨ True Total Cumulative Fiscal Load (TFL) **EU/UK- Côte d'Ivoire EPA ~2.5%** on the initial CIF value. [Note: Because seed potatoes fall into a liberalized agricultural input tier under the active EU-Côte d'Ivoire Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), the baseline 5% customs duty is fully zeroed out.]	

Source: FAS Accra, Abidjan office research.

Deciphering the EU/UK EPA and the 2029 Tariff Exclusion Structure Impacting Potato Imports: Côte d'Ivoire, an Africa Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA) beneficiary state, provides U.S.-origin food and agricultural products less favorable terms of trade than it does for EU members, such as the Netherlands, Belgium, and France.[20] In 2026, EU members benefit from more favorable terms of trade due to the EU-Côte d'Ivoire Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA); than do similar U.S.-origin consignments, that are accorded Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) treatment.[21] The United Kingdom (UK) mirror continuity agreement, known as the UK-Côte d'Ivoire Stepping Stone Economic Partnership Agreement, provides for similar arrangements as the EU one.[22] The 2029 Tariff Exclusion Structure under the EU and UK agreements with Côte d'Ivoire (and Ghana) are a protective framework explicitly designed to shield sensitive local agricultural markets from duty-free European imports.[23]

Côte d'Ivoire is executing its fourth tariff dismantling phase (January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2008) under the EU-Côte d'Ivoire EPA, as well as concurrently with the UK-Côte d'Ivoire Stepping Stone EPA.[24] This liberalization program, however, excludes highly sensitive local (Ivorian) agricultural assets; including fresh or chilled ware potatoes (HS 0701.90) and processed potato products, frozen (HS 2004.10). To protect West African smallholders and domestic growers, virtually all fresh, chilled, or table-stock vegetables (including cassava, sweet potatoes, and yams) are also strictly excluded from liberalization.[25] Under the terms of the EU-Côte d'Ivoire EPA, Côte d'Ivoire has agreed to gradually liberalize 85 to 88 percent of its total tariff lines by the end of the final fifth stage, effective January 1, 2029; it will shield (permanently) the remaining 12 to 15 percent of its tariff lines. Côte d'Ivoire aims to protect its domestic economic sectors, including the potato value chain, reportedly to ensure national and regional food security. EU/UK-origin, and U.S.-origin, fresh or chilled potatoes will remain subject to the current ECOWAS MFN duty rate of 20 percent. Keeping the Ivorian protective barrier identical for both U.S.- and EU-origin product. However, while potato and processed potato products, frozen (HS 2004.10), for U.S.-origin product remains subject to the current ECOWAS MFN duty rate of 35 percent; EU/UK origin product is liberalized/zeroed out as of January 1, 2013. Similarly, the same situation

[20] See, EU Commission, "Joint press statement of the EU and Côte d'Ivoire on the third phase of tariff liberalization under the EU-Côte d'Ivoire interim Economic Partnership Agreement," (June 18, 2024), located at: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/mt/statement_24_3286.

[21] On August 5, 2026, Côte d'Ivoire formalized its fourth phase of tariff dismantling, entirely eliminating customs duties across 1,074 distinct tariff lines specifically for qualified EU-origin goods. Many European agrifood items currently clear Ivorian customs duty-free, while American competitors are weighed down by standard (MFN) custom duties. See, Department of Commerce (DOC)/International Trade Administration (ITA), "Côte d'Ivoire – Country Commercial Guide," located at: https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/cote-divoire-trade-agreements.

[22] With the UK's exit from the EU, this bilateral trade agreement was drafted to replicate and maintain the trading frameworks of the original EU-Côte d'Ivoire EPA. It ensures that businesses continue trading without additional barriers, granting duty-free and quota-free access to Ivorian goods in the UK market.

[23] Under these reciprocal agreements, both West African nations negotiated to shield 20-22 percent of their most vulnerable tariff lines. These items are placed on the sensitive exclusion list, are locked out of the tariff phase-outs running through 2029. Importers clearing these commodities will pay the full statutory ECOWAS Common External Tariff rates past 2029.

[24] Côte d'Ivoire's fourth phase of dismantling under the EU-Côte d'Ivoire Economic Partnership Agreement entered into force (nominally) on January 1, 2026. On August 5, 2026, the Ivorian Council of Ministers formally approved phase four's structural implementation. This phase expands duty-free, preferential treatment to 1,074 EU-origin products. Liberalization operates on a five-stage dismantling schedule running from 2019 through 2029. Upon the execution of the final phase in 2029, about 88 percent of all EU-origin goods (totaling 5,615 tariff lines) will enter the Ivorian market fully duty-free.

[25] Also excluded are: 1) animal proteins, meats and offal; 2) dairy and poultry subproducts (milk and concentrates, cheese and butter, and bird eggs); 3) grains, milling products, and starches; 4) malt and starches (derived from corn or tubers); 5) processed agrifoods and value-added preparations (frozen processed potato products, prepared edible oils, preserved goods, and seafood products); and 6) regional cash crops and luxury goods (cocoa and coffee; wines and spirits; tobacco products).

applies to certified seed potatoes (HS 0701.10), where U.S.-origin product confronts an MFN duty rate of 5 percent, while EU/UK origin product is liberalized/zeroed-out since January 1, 2011.[26]

The ECOWAS CET applies a protective 20 to 35 percent tariff on finished consumer foods from non-ECOWAS sources, such as those originating in the United States.[27] However, the CET does keep baseline customs tariffs generally lower at the 5 percent level for agricultural inputs, such as, for seed potatoes (HS 0701.10). Seed potatoes, in this sense, are treated differently since they serve as an essential agricultural production input to build domestic supply and to foster local cultivation. Under the ECOWAS CET framework, being implemented by Côte d'Ivoire, seed potatoes are categorized under tariff Category – 1, which is reserved for essential agricultural production inputs, basic raw materials, and capital machinery. If the qualified, certified seed potatoes imported originate in the EU or UK, the 5 percent basic customs duty is dismantled under the respective Economic Partnership Agreements. For the EU members, the base duty for seed potatoes then drops to 0 percent, while for U.S.-origin seed potatoes the effective MFN duty of 5 percent will disadvantage the American product.

Competitive Comparison, EU vs. U.S.-Origin Imports: The Ivorian ware potato and frozen processed potato product market is dominated by EU suppliers from the Netherlands, France, and Belgium. Nonetheless, non-EU supplier Egypt is quickly closing the gap, especially in the fresh or chilled potato sector. Although the United States is a significant global exporter of fresh or chilled potatoes (HS 0701.90); U.S.-origin exports are mainly destined for North and Central America (i.e., due to geographic proximity and trade pacts), with other high-volume/value shipments targeting the Asian markets of Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan (combined accounting for 43.5 percent of total U.S. potato exports).

U.S.-origin fresh or chilled potatoes face challenges in entering Côte d'Ivoire's and other West African commercial markets. European and Egyptian suppliers command a dominant market share due to critical trade, fiscal, and logistical factors.

[26] European Union, EUR-Lex, Access to European Union Law, "EU-Côte d'Ivoire Economic Partnership Agreement," located at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/summary/eu-c-te-d-ivoire-economic-partnership-agreement.html and at "Main Documents, Stepping Stone Partnership Agreement - Protocol (OJ L 59, 3.3.2009, pp. 3-273)," located at: http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree_internation/2009/156/oj/eng.

[27] This undermines the landed-cost price competitiveness of non-ECOWAS trader partners (such as the United States) within the ECOWAS regional bloc. Nonetheless, while the Ivorian government has liberalized the import of goods and services, with reportedly no quotas, importers do need to obtain prior authorization or import licenses for the vast majority of products. See, Department of Commerce (DOC)/International Trade Administration (ITA), "Côte d'Ivoire – Prohibited & Restricted Imports," located at: https://www.privacyshield.gov/ps/article?id=Cote-d-Ivoire-Prohibited-Restricted-Imports.

Feature	European Union-Origin Imports (e.g., Netherlands, Belgium)	United States-Origin Imports
Primary Product Types	Fresh and chilled potatoes, certified seed potatoes, and processed, frozen (fries). • EU suppliers are highly specialized in sub-tropical seed breeding, meaning Côte d'Ivoire must rely on the EU for local farming initiatives.	Primarily processed, frozen (fries) and dehydrated potato flakes. • U.S. frozen french fries are recognized by commercial fast-food chains and premium hotels for their size, starch quality, and frying consistency.
Trade Agreements	Bilateral Economic Partnership Agreement provides stabilized, structured rules with the EU.	Subject to standard WTO MFN rules.
Geographic Advantage	High. Shorter maritime shipping routes mean lower freight costs and faster delivery times for fresh produce. • Any supply disruption in Europe instantly spikes the price of a standard dinner table vegetable in Abidjan.	Low. Long transit times across the Atlantic complicate fresh shipping, restricting trade to frozen or dried goods.

Source: FAS Accra, Abidjan office research.

Dutch Potato Supply: Dutch investments in building up the Ivorian potato value chain.

- **The EPIC Project (2026–2029):** The Dutch Achmea Foundation funds the Emergence of a Potato value chain in Ivory Coast (EPIC) project. It aims to introduce high-yielding, heat-tolerant potato varieties to smallholder farmers to boost their revenues and kickstart localized farming.[28]
- **Certified Seed Potatoes:** The Netherlands exports disease-resistant seed tubers bred for West Africa's shorter, drier winter seasons.
- **Agricultural Technology Transfer and Infrastructure:** With the GUDE-PME (*Le Guichet Unique de Développement des PME*), Ivorian stakeholders partner with Dutch investors to import drip-irrigation technology and cold-storage solutions; to reduce post-harvest spoilage.[29]

Heat-Tolerant Seed Potato Varieties: EUCORD is conducting agricultural assessments as part of the EPIC project.[30] Several early-maturing and heat-tolerant potato varieties are being evaluated; for planting in northern Côte d'Ivoire during the short, but cooler dry-season (i.e., coinciding with the Harmattan season that runs from November to February). The key varieties under evaluation include:

- **Arizona:** An early maturing Dutch variety; strong resistance to heat and drought. Features a smooth yellow skin, producing large tubers, suitable for the West African savanna climate.
- **Paradiso and Claudia:** Early-maturing varieties specifically bred to perform consistently well in sub-tropical and North African regions characterized as having limited rainfall.
- **Desiree and Kondor:** Robust, red-skinned varieties known for their resilience against dry conditions and deep root systems that help withstand heat stress.

[28] Located at: https://www.achmea.nl/en/organisation/achmea-foundation.
[29] This state agency is the engine behind the "Côte d'Ivoire 2030" economic transformation agenda and the Ivorian National Development Plan. Its core philosophy relies on a blended model; recognizing that technical assistance alone is insufficient without dedicated capital access, bridging the gap between entrepreneurial incubation and financial health.
[30] Located at: https://eucord.org/projects/emergence-of-a-potato-value-chain-in-ivory-coast-epic/.

- **Baraka and Maradona:** Varieties recognized for their longevity and strong resistance to natural tropical storage limitations and common potato viruses.

POLICY

Côte d'Ivoire for national food security purposes is promoting potato cultivation. The government has a series of national development frameworks, agricultural investment plans, and agency agreements. Côte d'Ivoire is dependent on fresh or chilled and frozen processed potato products; the government is including potato value chain development into its agricultural and macroeconomic planning:

1) **The Overarching Strategy:** The baseline document is the National Development Plan (*Plan National de Développement* (PND 2026–2030).[31]

    - **The Mechanism:** Under the PND's Pillar 2 (Agriculture and Land Tenure), XOF 5.1 trillion West African CAF franc ($8.7 billion) are allocated to agro-industrialization.[32]
    - **The Objective:** Mandates diversification from cash crops (e.g., cocoa); favoring production of local food crops (*cultures vivrières*) to reduce the import bill and boost food sovereignty.

2) **The Agricultural Roadmap:** The PND is implemented by the National Agricultural Investment Plan (*Programme National d'Investissement Agricole*), transitioning from PNIA II to PNIA III.

    - **The Focus:** These plans specifically target high demand, high-volume import food items as "umbrella targets." Potatoes are specifically highlighted under the frameworks as a result of shifting consumer habits in urban hubs such as Abidjan and Bouaké.
    - **Legislation:** The Agricultural Orientation Law (*Loi d'Orientation Agricole*), sets regulatory and financial incentives for food production, equipment subsidies, and input tax exemptions.

3) **Implementation Programs PDC2V and PADFA:** The Ministry of Agriculture implements the PNIA through targeted, multi-year value chain development programs:

    - **Food Crop Value Chain Development Project** *(Projet de Développement des Chaînes de Valeur Vivrières - PDC2V)*: This national program aims to improve food crop productivity, develop logistical agro-poles, and financing for smallholders.[33]

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[31] Côte d'Ivoire's National Development Plan (PND 2026–2030) was officially unveiled by the Council of Ministers in February 2026, with its formal legislative roadmap solidifying through parliamentary reviews by May 2026 and an international investor launch in July 2026. Located at: https://plan.gouv.ci/uploads/publications/177857834214.pdf.

[32] The PND 2026–2030 outlines a total strategic investment of 114.84 trillion West African CAF franc (XOF) (~$196 billion) across all pillars. This $8.7 billion public-private agricultural framework represents about 4.4 percent of the Ivorian government's entire five-year development budget, highlighting Abidjan's drive to shift away from raw commodity production (e.g., cocoa beans, coffee, cashews, rubber) to high-value added domestic agro-industrial processing. [Note: XOF and FCFA both represent the West African CFA franc, the official currency shared by eight independent states in West Africa, including Côte d'Ivoire. XOF is the official ISO 4217 international currency code used globally by banks, financial institutions, and foreign exchange markets (similar to how USD stands for the United States Dollar). The "X" denotes a regional currency, while "OF" stands for *Afrique de l'Ouest* (West Africa). Whereas FCFA is the standard local textual abbreviation used within the region and in French-language documentation. It stands *for Franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine* (Franc of the African Financial Community).

[33] Located at: https://pdc2v.ci/presentation-du-pdc2v/. (French).

- **Agricultural Sector Development Support Program** (*Programme d'Appui au Développement des Filières Agricoles - PADFA*): Running to 2029, collaborating with international donors, such as the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), this program focuses on maximizing vegetable and root crop production in Côte d'Ivoire's northern and central regions (i.e., Bagoué, Poro, and Hambol).[34]

4) **The 2025 ANADER-APPT Accord-Cadre:** On July 23, 2025, the Agricultural Extension Agency (ANADER) signed a framework agreement (*accord-cadre*) (i.e., a memorandum of understanding) with the Potato Producers Association of Côte d'Ivoire (*Association des Producteurs de Pomme de Terre de Côte d'Ivoire* – APPT-CI).[35] The framework seeks to increase potato production from 52 MT/annum (baseline), to offset imports of ~60,000 MT. The National Agricultural Research Center (CNRA) in Korhogo will conduct potato variety testing.

Attachments:

No Attachments.

[34] Located at: https://www.ifad.org/fr/web/operations/-/projet/2000001058. (French).
[35] Located at: https://www.anader.ci/lanader-et-lappt-ci-sunissent-pour-relever-le-defi-de-la-production-locale-de-la-pomme-de-terre/. (French).