

| City Autonomous District of Abidjan | |
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| Country | Ivory Coast |
| Population | 4,707,404 |
| Title of policy or practice | Transformation industrielle du manioc (Attiéké) (Cassava industrial processing – Attiéké) |
| Subtitle (optional) | Installation project of a cassava processing unit in the villages of the Autonomous District of Abidjan |
| URL video | |
| Category | Food Production |
| SDGs | SDGs: 1, 2. |
| Brief description | <p>1. Background information</p> <p>In the Autonomous District of Abidjan, cassava cultivation and processing are very important. The attiéké that comes from this transformation is a highly appreciated dish and it is eaten by most of the populations living in Côte d'Ivoire. The stakeholders of the cassava production and processing chain depend on its resources.</p> <p>However, the low quality and quantity of production leads to insufficient coverage of the local and international market due to the lack of professional organisation within the sector, work hardships (use of handicraft techniques), health risks (lack of hygiene), preservation problems, low level of training for the sector's stakeholders, the non-recovery of by-products and the lack of production tracking.</p> <p>To fill these gaps, the Autonomous District of Abidjan has launched a project to set up cassava semolina processing factories, called "Attiéké".</p> <p>2. Goal</p> <p>This project aims to fight poverty in rural and urban areas, to empower women and to ensure food security in the Autonomous District of Abidjan.</p> <p>3. Specific objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organize women in Attiéké production and marketing; • improve cassava production in the Autonomous District of Abidjan; • create stable and sustainable jobs for women and youth; • ensure food security; • recover waste from the making of Attiéké; • give the Côte d'Ivoire label to Attiéké; • make Attiéké an international product. <p>4. Intervention area</p> <p>-13 Municipalities and sub-prefectures of the Autonomous District of Abidjan.</p> <p>5. Beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production chain actors - Population of Abidjan - Consumers <p>6. Lessons learned</p> <p>Productivity in quality and quantity depends on the industrial, technical, IT and human resources to be deployed.</p> |

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| Date of start and state (ongoing/completed) | 04/2013 Ongoing |
| Actors and stakeholders involvement | The actors involved in the implementation of this project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Autonomous District of Abidjan • Women's associations in the sub-prefectures of Songon, Bingerville and Anyama • Rural communities and traditional chiefdoms • the Mayors of Songon, Bingerville and Anyama • National Rural Development Agency (<i>ANADER- Agence Nationale d'Appui du Developpement Rurale</i>) |
| Approach | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation of the challenges encountered in Attiéké treatment; • Information-exchange meeting with the sector operators; • Feasibility and financial studies carried out by <i>ANADER</i> and the District Project Unit; • Budget programming of expenditure; • Validation of the project by the District Council; • Approval of the project by the supervisory authority; • Organization of women in association and training in management techniques; • Presentation of the project to rural authorities and populations. |
| Innovation | Cassava production and processing in Attiéké in all the villages of the Autonomous District of Abidjan are carried out by small family farms that are not very profitable due to inefficient manual labour processes. The implementation of industrial processes for processing (Attiéké transformation unit) cassava into Attiéké breaks with traditional practice. Cassava transformation units are innovative because through this technological process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attiéké's production increases: one tonne of production per day; • there is a sanitation of the living environment through the reduction of certain diseases caused by cassava water (now cassava water is treated and drained through mechanical channels connected to the sewers); • the unit's management meets modern management standards; • quality control of Attiéké is conducted by experts; • the sale and the search for new markets are handled by the factory via the Internet. • physical strength in cassava processing is reduced, i.e. work is no longer essentially manual. |
| Impact | This project has a social, economic and cultural impact: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women involved in the project can become self-reliant, educate their children and offer them 3 meals a day; • they can support their partners in household responsibilities; • they regain status in society; • they can work in synergy between rural and urban areas; • they contribute effectively to the fight against food insecurity. 2. Economic impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 direct jobs created (peelers, cooks, machinists, salespeople); • 100 indirect jobs (saleswomen, farmers); • Each factory has a production of 1.2 tons of Attiéké per day. |

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| | <p>3. Cultural impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project will necessarily bring a new perspective on women's work, as it is the first in the region; • It will serve as an example for the surrounding villages; • Group work will be valued and become a cultural fact. No one will keep their trade secret anymore, it will now be made available to all. |
| <p>Inclusion</p> | <p>1. Thematic inclusion: the project started by the Autonomous District of Abidjan in support of women to fight poverty integrates themes in line with MUFPP's action such as social and environmental protection, economic development, education and health.</p> <p>2. Territorial inclusion: the cassava transformation project in Attiékié involves several levels of authorities, including the Governor, the mayors of Abidjan, and village chiefs.</p> <p>3. Social inclusion: in the implementation of this project, women's organizations or associations, cooperatives among others <i>AMECI</i>, <i>ZOGBAN</i>, <i>UCOFACI</i>, the International Women's Network for Metropolis (RIF), <i>ANADER</i> have been involved at a high level.</p> |
| <p>Adversity coefficient</p> | <p>In 2010-11, Côte d'Ivoire experienced a post-election crisis never seen before, leading to many displaced people, destruction of property, loss of human life and degradation of living standards. Abidjan, the economic capital of Côte d'Ivoire, was the most affected area by this socio-political crisis. Poverty and misery have increased in cities and particularly in the villages of the Autonomous District of Abidjan, with negative effects on the most disadvantaged groups, namely women and children. In this regard, the Governor of the Autonomous District of Abidjan initiated the project to transform cassava into Attiékié, a highly valued product that is consumed largely by Ivorians, in order to reduce poverty and provide for the food needs of the District local populations. The project implementation and success depended on the support of local populations, the involvement of traditional chiefdoms, social cohesion and women's ownership of the project, since the war in the country created, among other things, division, disunity between populations, rejection of state authority and local governments, etc.</p> <p>The Autonomous District of Abidjan, in order to deal with these circumstances that could lead to the project's failure, immediately initiated awareness, information and reconciliation campaigns through its technical advisors and religious leaders. The District also arranged women into cooperatives and associations by training them in community life and management techniques.</p> |