Improving livestock production: **Opportunities & challenges for farmers in Central Côte d'Ivoire** Theresa Ebert¹, Ange N'Goran², Sala Alanda Lamega¹, Johannes Isselstein¹, Ariane Amin³, Faustin Parfait Koutouan⁴ **Contact:** theresa.ebert@stud.uni-goettingen.de

Main objectives:

(i) To understand the current production systems of beef cattle

(ii) To evaluate the perceptions of livestock farmers concerning the current impacts of climate change on production

(iii) To identify the adaptation strategies for beef cattle production systems that are currently used

Background & Methods

Conclusion

- Livestock farmers in Cote d'Ivoire are particularly vulnerable to the changing climate due to increased temperatures and drought.
- \Rightarrow It is important to inform policies for the promotion of specific strategies to increase inland production
- \Rightarrow Future research on bio-physical data analysis regarding feed gaps and livestock productivity may be equally important.



- Currently, West Africa is vulnerable to strong climate variability that negatively affects weather-dependent agricultural and livestock systems.
- Particularly in Côte d'Ivoire (CI), there are important disparities between livestock production and demand due to climate risks influencing forage resources.

=> Therefore, increasing inland production is required to decrease the dependency on imports of livestock products.

=> However, the first step is the assessment of the production and feed-base systems.



Pasture Forages & Pasture & Supplements: 2.5 % ____Supplements: 3 %



 \succ With more than 60% year-round grazing is practiced by the majority of livestock herders > Approximately 30% of the farmers use additional forage e.g. leaf forage

Climate risk (B) Farmers mostly perceive Increased temperature and

rainfall breaks as climate variabilities \succ As such, high climate risk (81%) was evaluated i.e. farmers who perceive at least 2 climate effects



Fig. 4: Adaptation strategies in the face of climate

% of farmers

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