



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND FAO

ENSURING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Côte d'Ivoire has been a member of FAO since 1961 and the Organization has had a permanent presence in the country since 1987. The country is returning to stability after a decade of instability and social unrest (2002-2012), during which time FAO cooperation was dominated by agricultural emergency and rehabilitation assistance. Interventions today are aimed at transforming agriculture into a productive and income-generating sector that should enable the country to progress towards sustainable, inclusive agriculture, as a driver of industrial transformation.

Regional scope – country focus

While tailored to support Côte d'Ivoire's progress towards sustainable agricultural and economic development, FAO assistance at the country level supports the Organization's corporate Strategic Objectives as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). From eradicating poverty and hunger to responding to climate change, food and agriculture are at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. Focusing on the most vulnerable population groups, recent FAO-Côte d'Ivoire assistance has targeted food production value chains – including efforts to reduce post-harvest and post-capture losses, empower women, conduct a census of farming populations and agricultural units, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

FAO has also contributed to the prevention/management of land disputes by promoting dissemination of the voluntary guidelines on rural land.

The Organization will continue providing support in these areas, in the framework of the agreement signed with the Government for the establishment of the FAO-Côte d'Ivoire Partnership Programme and the set-up of an FAO Partnership and Liaison Office in Côte d'Ivoire.

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Matching FAO's expertise to Côte d'Ivoire's development priorities

FAO's assistance to Côte d'Ivoire is currently shaped by the **2018-2021 FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF)**, which is centred on three priority areas:

- ➔ **Improving the productivity and resilience of agro-forestry-pastoral and fishery operations**, including the promotion of climate-smart agriculture and the scaling-up of technical innovations and pathways of intensification and diversification;
- ➔ **Enhancing the competitiveness of value chains and promoting effective and inclusive healthy diets** to reduce poverty and malnutrition and ensure inclusive growth in rural areas, while managing post-harvest losses;
- ➔ **Supporting the formulation, implementation and monitoring of national policies, plans and programmes** to improve the enabling environment for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture.

Aligned with the *Cadre de Programmation Unique du Système des Nations Unies* (CPU 2017-2020), the CPF reflects FAO's contribution to achieving the results of the National Development Plan (PND 2016-2020) and the National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA) 2017-2025.



Benefits of sustainable intensification of agricultural production

“One of the key challenges of our time is to eradicate hunger and poverty, while making food and agriculture systems sustainable.”

FAO Director-General

With over 100 000 hectares of wetlands, Côte d'Ivoire has great potential for rice growing, fish farming and market gardening. Together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, FAO has successfully implemented a project to intensify sustainable agricultural

production in the Gagnoa wetlands, enabling farmers to increase their rice yield from 3.5 to 6 t/ha.

To achieve this, producers have applied efficient techniques and technologies developed by FAO. Thanks to this project, they have improved water management to combine rice production, fish breeding in four ponds in an area of 2 300 m² and market gardening on 1 ha of land within the same perimeter.

Statistics on changes in forest area

To contribute to reducing deforestation and the degradation of classified forests and protected areas, while restoring forest cover in agricultural and rural landscapes, FAO's support has enabled Côte d'Ivoire to develop a national REDD+ strategy, as a pillar of the REDD+ mechanism. FAO has also helped the country prepare an inventory of forest biomass and greenhouse gas emission factors, as well as a forest reference level for Côte d'Ivoire that will enable the country to request payments for its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The 1986-2016 forest dynamic was also mapped, in order to estimate the forest cover during this period.



Strengthening land regulations

In Côte d'Ivoire, issues of ownership and access to land and property are at the root of recurring inter-community violence, resulting in migration and population displacement as well as social instability; and this despite the passing of Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998, on rural land ownership, the stated objective of which is the titling of all rural properties.

With funding from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), FAO and its partners conducted a communication, information and awareness campaign on the aforementioned law, to strengthen the prevention and peaceful management of land disputes in the pilot area of Bocanda. A total of 104 villages engaged in the land demarcation process; 832 property title applications were recorded; and 8 250 ha of developed community land has been registered.

Detecting, controlling and preventing avian influenza

FAO has worked with the Government to successfully detect, control and prevent outbreaks of the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in Côte d'Ivoire.

To support the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources, the Poultry Association and other partners in the fight against this disease that threatens livelihoods, food security and human health, and with financing from the African Development Bank (AfDB), FAO has implemented an emergency anti-influenza project to prevent and minimize the risk of re-emergence or spread of the virus in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Organization equipped the Bouaké Regional Laboratory for rapid diagnosis of the disease, provided training for laboratory staff and set up nine health protection groups to boost epidemiological surveillance, and improve the economic environment of the poultry industry.



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