



# GIEWS Country Brief Côte d'Ivoire

Reference Date: 31-October-2022

## FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Aggregate cereal production in 2022 forecast near average**
- **Above-average imports of rice in 2021/22**
- **Prices of rice and other food products increased in 2022 and were higher year-on-year**
- **Over 660 000 people estimated to face acute food insecurity**

## Aggregate cereal production in 2022 forecast near average

Harvesting of the main season maize crop concluded at the end of September while harvesting of rice, millet and sorghum crops is expected to be completed by December. Planting of the secondary maize crop, mostly cultivated in the south, concluded in September and harvesting is expected to take place in December and January. The rainy season started on time in April in the south and progressed towards the north with adequate precipitation amounts, supporting land preparation and crop establishment. Well distributed and above-average precipitation through October supported soil moisture conditions and was conducive to crop development.

Aggregate cereal production in 2022 is forecast at an average level of 3.1 million tonnes. Production of maize, including the secondary crop, is anticipated at 1.2 million tonnes, nearly 10 percent above the average, reflecting favourable weather conditions and an increase in the planted area. Production of rice is anticipated at 1.7 million tonnes, about 7 percent below the average, in spite of a yearly increase of the planted area, mostly reflecting low yields due to a widespread use of poor-quality seeds and low application of fertilizers by smallholder farmers.

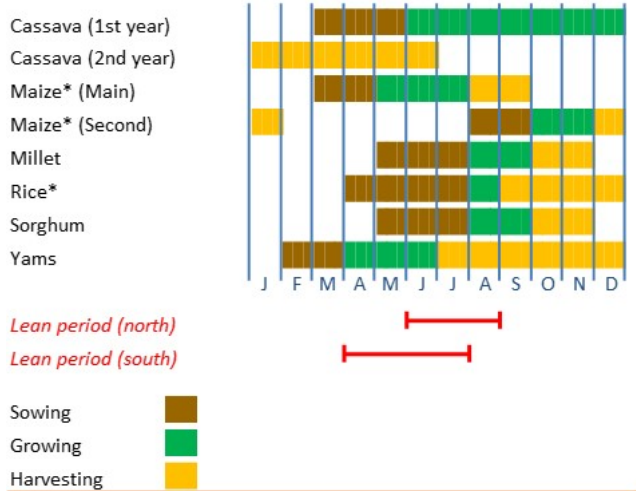
## Above-average imports of rice in 2021/22

The country relies significantly on cereal imports, mostly rice and wheat, to cover its domestic requirements. In the 2022 calendar year, imports of rice are estimated at 2 million tonnes, nearly 10 percent higher year-on-year and over 20 percent above the previous five-year average, reflecting increased requirements stemming from a below-average rice production in 2021. Imports of wheat in the 2021/22 marketing year (November/October) are estimated at 400 000 tonnes, 25 percent lower year-on-year and 35 percent below the five-year average, underpinned by high international prices and the interruption of shipments from the

## Côte d'Ivoire

### Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS, FEWS NET.

## Côte d'Ivoire

### Cereal Production

|              | 2017-2021<br>average | 2021         | 2022<br>forecast | change<br>2022/2021 |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes           |              |                  | percent             |
| Rice (paddy) | 1 830                | 1 659        | 1 700            | 2.5                 |
| Maize        | 1 099                | 1 140        | 1 200            | 5.3                 |
| Sorghum      | 69                   | 70           | 70               | -0.2                |
| Others       | 87                   | 88           | 88               | -0.3                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3 085</b>         | <b>2 957</b> | <b>3 058</b>     | <b>3.4</b>          |

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

ports in the Black Sea Region.

## Prices of rice and other food products increased in 2022 and were higher year-on-year

Prices of locally produced and imported rice have followed a mild upward trend in 2022 and, as of August 2022, were about 4 and 7 percent, respectively, higher on a yearly basis. Prices of rice were supported by the below-average output in 2021 as well as increasing production and importing costs, reflecting international trends of prices of energy and food commodities. Prices of meat, eggs, dairy products and vegetable oils have also increased and, as of August 2022, were up to about 20 percent above their year-earlier levels.

## Over 660 000 people estimated to face acute food insecurity

According to the March 2022 “Cadre Harmonisé” (CH) analysis, about 662 000 people were estimated to face acute food insecurity (CH Phase 3 [Crisis] and above) between June and August 2022, about 15 percent above the same period in 2021. The increase in acute food insecurity mainly reflects economic constraints to access food, underpinned by high food prices and low household purchasing power.

The ongoing cereal harvests are expected to improve food availability and access during the remainder of 2022. However, concern remains about the food security situation of households in northeastern areas bordering with Burkina Faso. Here, conflict-related incidents have intensified since 2019, reflecting a spill over from the central Sahel security crisis, raising the risk of displacements and disruption of agricultural livelihoods. In addition, as of September 2022, about 3 300 refugees from Burkina Faso were estimated to seek shelter in northeastern areas.

New CH estimates of the number of people facing acute food insecurity in the last quarter of 2022 are expected to be released in late November by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

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## Côte d'Ivoire

### Cereals Imports

000 tonnes

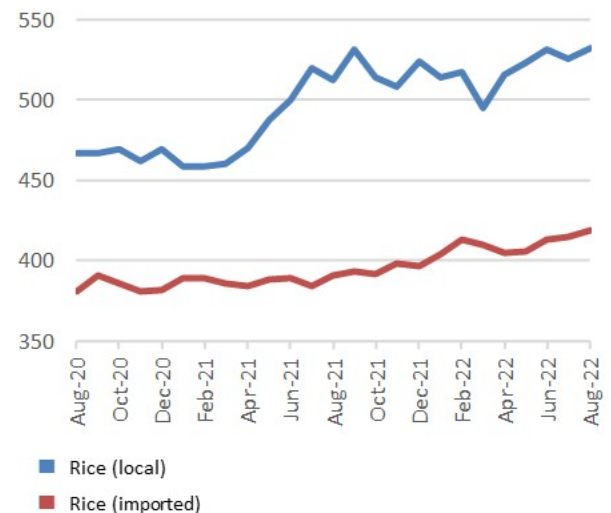


Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

## Côte d'Ivoire

### Prices of rice in Abidjan

CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



# GIEWS Country Brief Côte d'Ivoire

Reference Date: 15-January-2021

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Below-average cereal production gathered in 2020
- Above-average cereal import requirements estimated in 2020/21 marketing year
- Prices ease with new supplies from recent harvest, but remain at high levels
- Pockets of food insecurity persist

## Below-average cereal production gathered in 2020

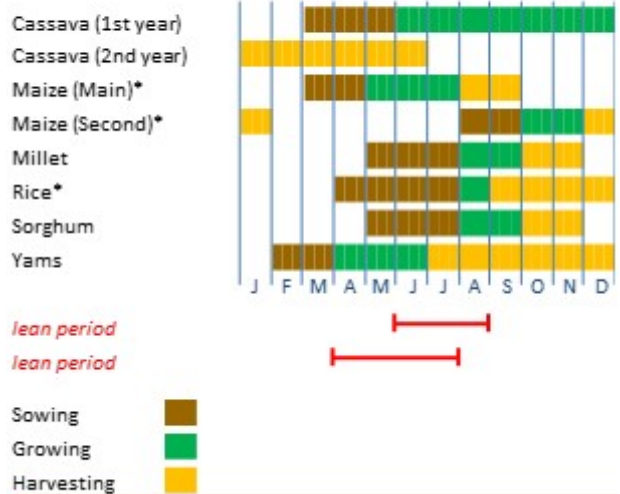
Harvesting activities of millet, sorghum, rainfed rice and main season maize crops have finalized, while harvesting of second season maize crops is still ongoing and will be completed by end-January. Despite the timely and well-distributed rainfall as well as continued Government support through free/subsidized delivery of seeds and tools, the 2020 agricultural season is estimated at a below-average production. The aggregate cereal output in 2020 is estimated at 2.9 million tonnes, 10 percent below the last five-year average. The decline is mainly driven by the reduction in rice production as a result of movement restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic which caused a six-week delay of planting activities. This has led to a significant contraction of paddy planted area from -20 percent compared to the average in rainfed shallows to -50 percent in irrigated areas and -68 percent in the rainfed plateau. In addition, field reports indicate that yields were generally low due to the limited availability of certified seeds of improved varieties. However, favourable rainfall led to an increase of the expected production of important cash crops such as cocoa and cashew.

Following an extended rainy season that started in March/April and continued until November/December, the grazing conditions and availability of water for livestock are favourable in the main natural reserves of north and centre parts of the country. In addition, crop residues from the main harvest and supplement livestock feed provided by individual breeders as well as Government breeding stations are increasing fodder availability in most parts of the country. The animal health situation is generally stable, apart from some outbreaks of seasonal diseases including Trypanosomiasis and Contagious Bovine Peripneumonia, Peste des Petits Ruminants, Anthrax, Foot-and-Mouth disease and African Swine Fever.

## Côte d'Ivoire

Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS, FEWSNET.

## Côte d'Ivoire

### Cereal Production

|              | 2015-2019<br>average | 2019         | 2020<br>estimate | change<br>2020/2019 |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes           |              |                  | percent             |
| Rice (paddy) | 2 053                | 1 884        | 1 600            | -15.1               |
| Maize        | 1 035                | 1 102        | 1 128            | 2.3                 |
| Sorghum      | 62                   | 68           | 71               | 4.3                 |
| Others       | 82                   | 91           | 93               | 2.2                 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3 232</b>         | <b>3 145</b> | <b>2 891</b>     | <b>-8.1</b>         |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Above-average cereal import requirements estimated in 2020/21 marketing year

The country relies significantly on imports of crops, including rice and wheat, to cover its domestic requirements. Despite the 2020 above-average production, cereal import requirements for the 2020/21 marketing year (November/October) are forecast at an above-average level of 2 million tonnes as local traders are aiming to replenish their stocks.

## Cereal prices stable but lower year on year

Despite the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on trade flows, the supply of major commodities is generally satisfactory in most urban and rural markets. Currently, the demand is generally weak as during the harvesting period most agricultural households consume their own crops. The prices in October 2020 (latest available information) were mostly stable, reflecting generally adequate domestic supplies and ample import availabilities from Burkina Faso and Mali. By contrast, prices of palm oil have recently increased in most market reflecting the increase of prices in international markets.

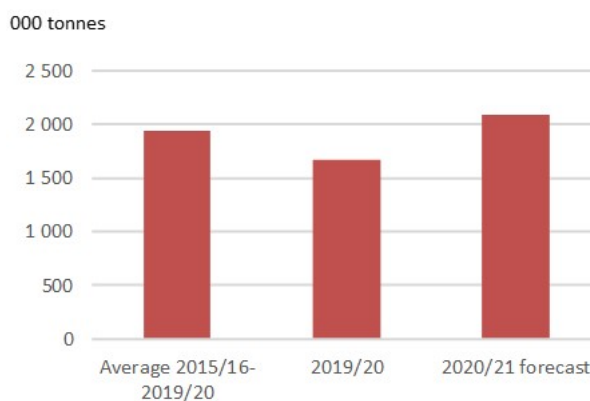
## Pockets of food insecurity persist

According to the November 2020 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 210 000 people (3.3 percent of the population in the analyzed areas) were estimated to need food assistance between October and December 2020. However, this number is projected to decline to nearly 187 000 people between June and August 2021 as a result of the harvests of maize crops and yams, which will improve food availability and access in southern and central regions.

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## Côte d'Ivoire

### Cereals Imports

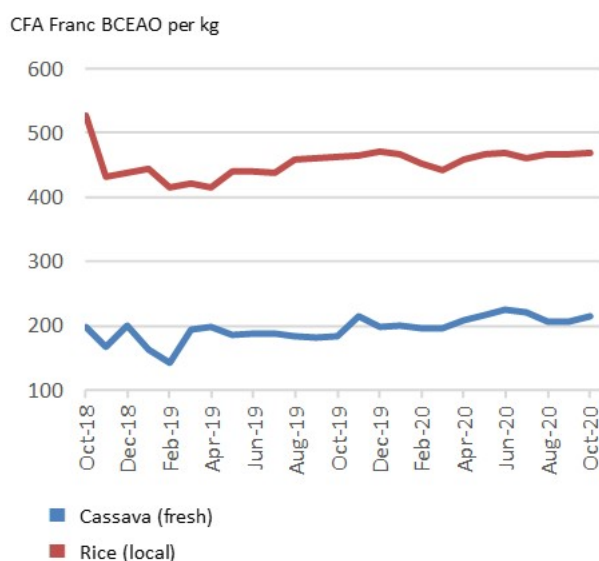


Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

## Côte d'Ivoire

### Prices of selected commodities in Abidjan



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



# GIEWS Country Brief Côte d'Ivoire

Reference Date: 15-April-2020

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Planting of 2020 main season maize ongoing in south under normal conditions**
- **Above-average cereal harvest gathered in 2019**
- **Pockets of food insecurity remain among most vulnerable population**

## Start of 2020 cropping season in south follows timely onset of rains

Following the timely onset of seasonal rains in the south, planting of yams was completed in March, while planting of maize is ongoing and will be completed by the end of April. The harvest of maize is expected to start in August, while harvesting operations for yams will start in July. Planting of the rice crop, to be harvested from September, is underway. The cumulative rainfall amounts since early March have been average to above average in most planted areas and supported the development of the maize crop, which is at sprouting, seedling and tillering stages. Weeding activities are normally progressing in most cropped areas. In the north, seasonal dry weather conditions are still prevailing and planting operations for millet and sorghum, to be harvested from October, are expected to begin in May-June with the onset of the rains.

In April, despite the ongoing pastoral lean season, forage availability was overall satisfactory in the main grazing areas of the country. The domestic livestock seasonal return movement from the south to the north started in early March due to the normal onset of rains in the south. The animal health situation is generally good and stable, with just some localized outbreaks of seasonal diseases including Trypanosomiasis and Contagious Bovine Peri-pneumonia.

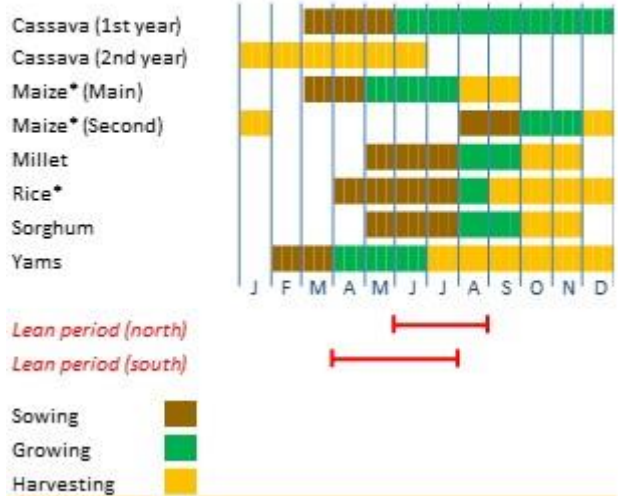
## Above-average cereal production harvested in 2019

Harvesting activities for the 2019 rainfed and irrigated crops completed by end-January. Favourable rainfall across the country and the adequate supply of inputs by the Government and several NGOs benefited the 2019 national cereal production, estimated at 3.4 million tonnes, about 12 percent above the five-year average and 8 percent above the 2018 output. The 2019 harvest included 1.1 million tonnes of maize (25 percent above average) and 2.2 million tonnes of paddy (6 percent above average). Despite the 2019 above-average production, import

### Côte d'Ivoire

Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS, FEWSNET.

### Côte d'Ivoire

#### Cereal Production

|              | 2014-2018<br>average | 2018         | 2019<br>forecast | change<br>2019/2018 |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes           |              |                  | percent             |
| Maize        | 881                  | 1 055        | 1 102            | 4.5                 |
| Rice (paddy) | 2 077                | 2 006        | 2 209            | 10.1                |
| Sorghum      | 59                   | 66           | 68               | 3.7                 |
| Others       | 77                   | 87           | 89               | 3.1                 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3 094</b>         | <b>3 213</b> | <b>3 469</b>     | <b>8.0</b>          |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

requirements for the 2019/20 marketing year (November/October) are forecast at an above-average level of 2.3 million tonnes as local traders are aiming to replenish their stocks.

## Pockets of food insecurity remain among most vulnerable population

According to the March 2020 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 230 000 people (3.7 percent of the population in the analysed areas) are estimated to need food assistance between March and May 2020. However, this number is projected to decline to nearly 168 000 people between June and August 2020 as a result of the harvests of maize crops and yams, which will improve food availability and access in the southern and central regions. It should be noted that the figures provided by the “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis refer to only 12 regions out of the 31 regions in the country.

## COVID-19 and measures adopted by the Government

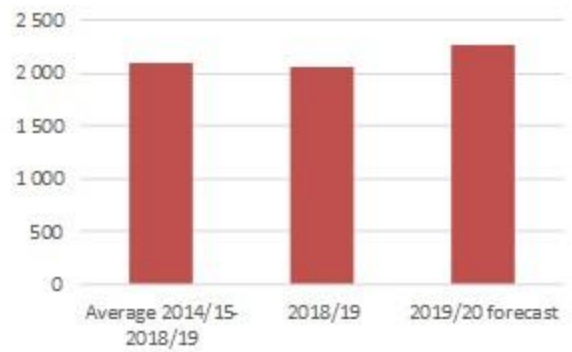
In view of the evolving COVID-19 situation, the Government has decreed a total country lockdown and a curfew, starting from 24 March 2020. The Government has also taken some sanitary, social and economic measures, including the free diagnosis and treatment of all suspected and confirmed cases of COVID-19. Official restrictions on population movements, combined with heightened levels of fear, have led many people to stay at their homes. Although these measures have not affected access to food, further restrictions on population movements could hamper access to land and have a negative impact on the 2020 agricultural production.

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## Côte d'Ivoire

### Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.



# GIEWS Country Brief Côte d'Ivoire

Reference Date: 21-May-2019

## FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cropping season in 2019 underway with favourable moisture conditions
- Above-average cereal harvest gathered in 2018
- Decreasing economic growth and inflation rate in 2019
- Overall food supply and access generally satisfactory

## Favourable rainfall conditions benefitting 2019 first cropping season

Following a timely onset of seasonal rains, planting of the 2019 main season maize was completed in April and harvesting operations are expected to start in August. Weeding activities for maize are normally progressing in most cropped areas. Planting of rice, for harvest in September, started in April and operations are still ongoing. Planting operations for millet and sorghum, for harvest from October, are also underway.

Grazing conditions and availability of water for livestock have improved in the main natural reserves of the north and centre of the country. The animal health situation is generally good and stable, with just some localized outbreaks of seasonal diseases.

## Above-average cereal production harvested in 2018

The 2018 agricultural season (main and second cropping seasons) was characterized by timely and well-distributed rainfall as well as continued Government support to farmers through free/subsidized delivery of seeds and tools. Consequently, the country's aggregate cereal output in 2018 was estimated at 3.2 million tonnes, about 7 percent above the five-year average and slightly below the 2017 record level.

Cereal import requirements in 2019 are estimated at 2.1 million tonnes, similar to last year and slightly below the five-year average due to higher demand for human and industrial use, mainly in the poultry and beverage sectors.

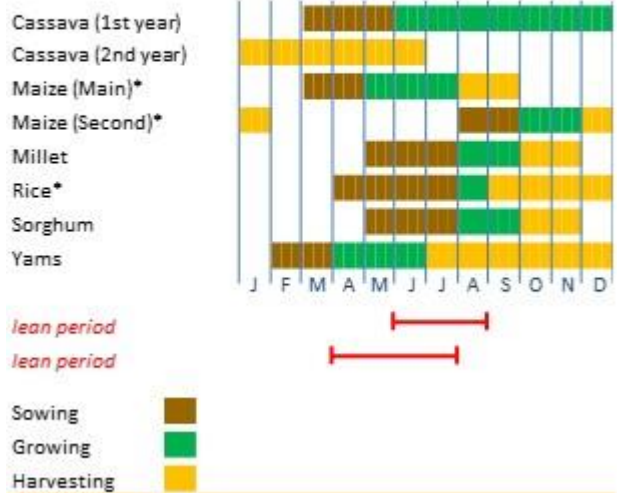
## Decreasing economic growth and inflation rate

According to the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), the economic growth will remain strong at 6.9 percent in 2019, but it will slow down from the 7.3 percent averaged in 2018. This slow pace of growth is explained by the decline in global cocoa prices in 2019

## Côte d'Ivoire

Crop Calendar

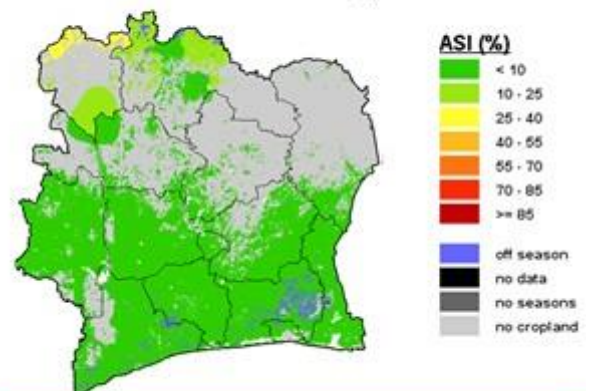
(\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS, FEWSNET.

## Côte d'Ivoire - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

From start of season 1 to Dekad 2, April 2019



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

due to the effects of Swollen Shoot on cocoa trees, that have impacted cocoa production and quality. Inflation in 2019 is expected to slightly decrease from an average of 0.4 percent in 2018 to 0.3 percent in 2019 due to strong economic growth and relatively stable domestic food prices. Inflation will overall remain well below the UEMOA (Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine) convergence rate of 3 percent.

### Satisfactory availability and access to food due to good 2018 harvests

Food security conditions are overall favourable following the good harvest obtained in 2018. However, according to the March 2019 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 23 000 people (0.3 percent of the population in the analysed areas) are estimated to be in need of food assistance during the lean season, from June to August 2019.

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## Côte d'Ivoire

### Cereal Production

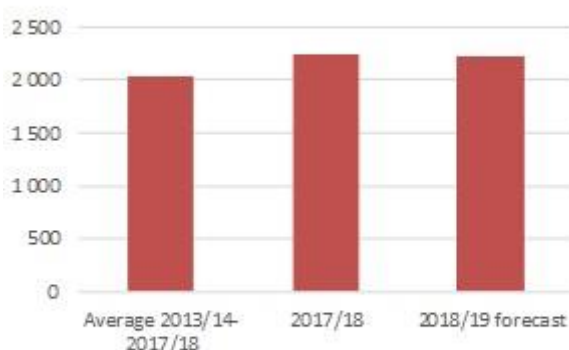
|              | 2013-2017<br>average | 2017         | 2018<br>estimate | change<br>2018/2017 |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes           |              |                  | percent             |
| Rice (paddy) | 2 063                | 2 119        | 2 007            | -5.3                |
| Maize        | 802                  | 1 025        | 1 055            | 2.9                 |
| Sorghum      | 55                   | 63           | 66               | 3.6                 |
| Others       | 73                   | 82           | 87               | 5.5                 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>2 994</b>         | <b>3 290</b> | <b>3 214</b>     | <b>-2.3</b>         |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Côte d'Ivoire

### Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.





# GIEWS Country Brief Côte d'Ivoire

Reference Date: 14-December-2018

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Rainfall in 2018 well above average
- Above-average cereal harvest gathered in 2018
- Sustained economic growth and fairly stable inflation rate
- Overall food supply and access generally satisfactory

## Above average rainfall allows normal progress of 2018 second cropping season

The cumulative rainfall amounts since February have been average to above average in most areas allowing normal farming activities. Harvesting activities for rice, millet and sorghum crops are ongoing and will be completed by end-December. Harvesting of the maize crop from the second cropping season started in December and will be completed by end-January.

Owing to a good rainy season, the grazing conditions and availability of water for livestock are favourable in the main natural reserves of the north and centre of the country. In addition, supplement livestock feed continues to be provided since 2012 by individual breeders and on Government-breeding stations to supplement natural pastures and limit pasture competition among pastoralists. The animal health situation is generally stable, apart from some outbreaks of seasonal diseases.

## Above-average cereal production harvested in 2018

The 2018 agricultural season (main and second cropping seasons) was characterized by timely and well-distributed rainfall as well as continued Government support through free/subsidized delivery of seeds and tools. Consequently, the country's aggregate cereal output in 2018 was estimated at 3.4 million tonnes, about 10 percent above the five-year average.

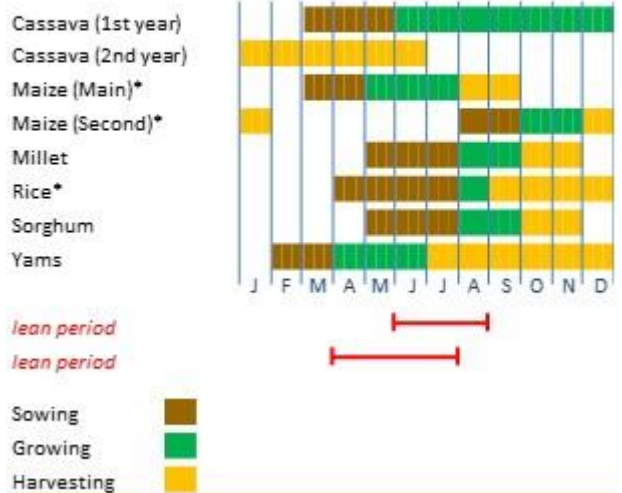
## Sustained economic growth and increasing inflation rate

According to the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), the economy has grown at 7.4 percent in 2018. The sustained growth is mainly due to foreign and Government investment in rural infrastructure,

### Cote d'Ivoire

Crop Calendar

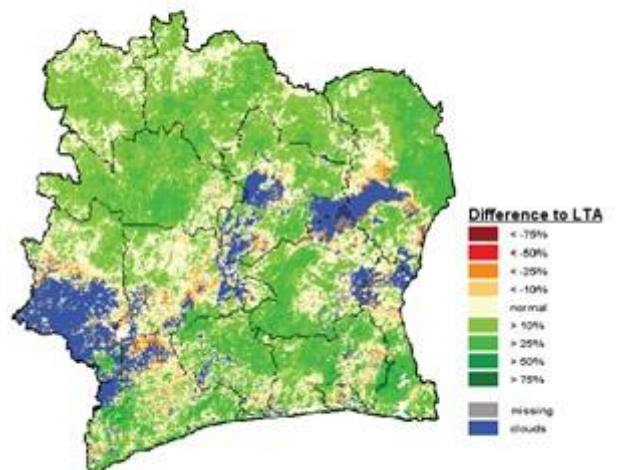
(\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS, FEWSNET.

### Cote d'Ivoire - NDVI anomaly

Relative difference to Long Term Average - Dekade 3, November 2018



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

the transport and energy sectors as well as the aid inflows. The strong private investment in areas such as agriculture, agribusiness, mining, light manufacturing, housing and services as well as a relatively stable political context also contribute to maintain a robust economic growth. In 2018, the year-on-year inflation is forecast at 0.7 percent, up from 0.5 percent reported in 2017, due to strong economic growth and higher global commodity and oil prices.

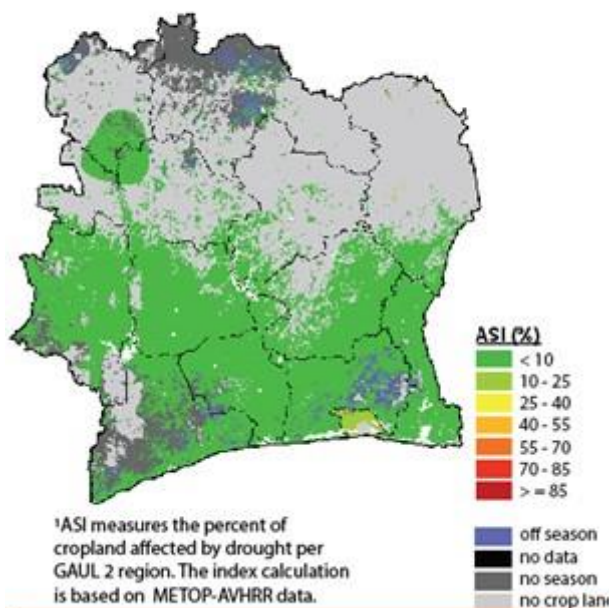
### Good access to food due to improved supplies from 2018 harvests

The recent harvests are contributing to a significant source of agricultural income and offer important opportunities for payment in kind and/or cash for the agricultural labour force for most households. Therefore, households' food access across most of the country is generally good due to improved availabilities from above average production and relatively stable livelihoods. According to the November 2018 "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis, about 44 000 people were estimated to be food insecure during the October-December period, up from a non-food insecure population reported in the previous analysis in November 2017. The number is projected to increase to 50 500 people from the June to August 2019 period if mitigation measures are not taken.

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### Cote d'Ivoire - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)<sup>1</sup>

from start of season 2 to Dekade 3, November 2018



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

### Cote d'Ivoire

#### Cereal Production

|              | 2013-2017<br>average | 2017         | 2018<br>forecast | change<br>2018/2017 |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes           |              |                  | percent             |
| Rice (paddy) | 2 063                | 2 119        | 2 268            | 7.0                 |
| Maize        | 966                  | 1 025        | 1 055            | 2.9                 |
| Sorghum      | 56                   | 63           | 66               | 4.8                 |
| Others       | 74                   | 82           | 86               | 4.9                 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3 159</b>         | <b>3 289</b> | <b>3 475</b>     | <b>5.7</b>          |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.



## GIEWS Country Brief Côte d'Ivoire

Reference Date: 02-August-2018

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable weather conditions allow normal progress of 2018 cropping season
- Above-average cereal harvest gathered in 2017
- Sustained economic growth and increasing inflation rate
- Overall food supply generally satisfactory

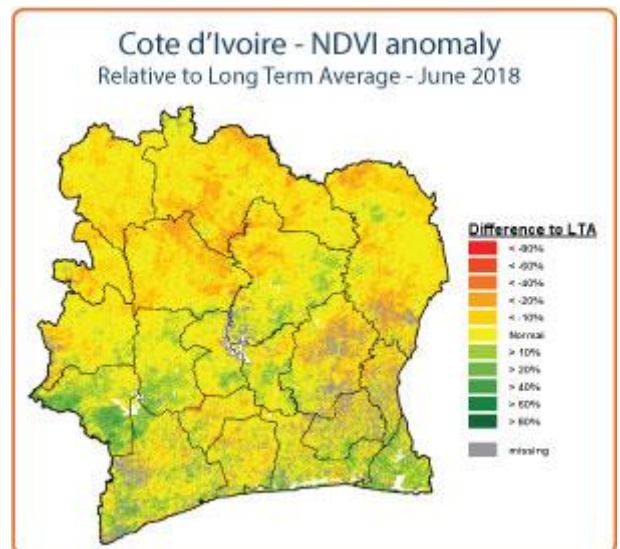
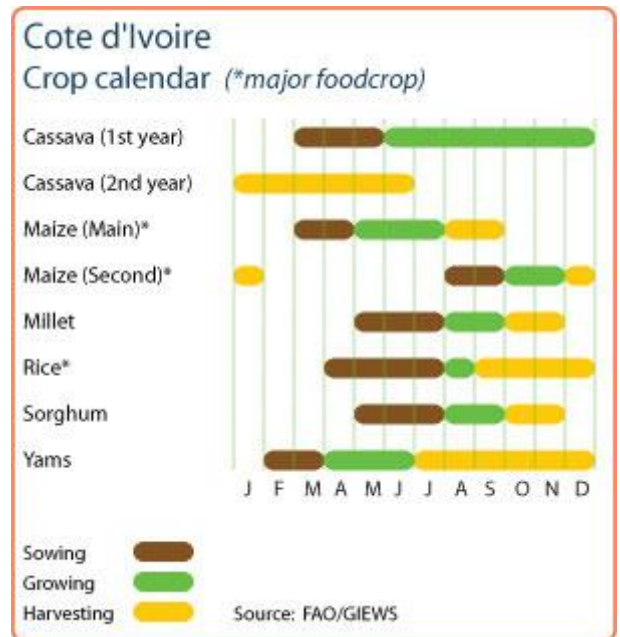
### Favourable weather conditions allow normal progress of 2018 cropping season

Following the timely onset of seasonal rains, planting of the 2018 main season maize and yams crops in the south started in February/March. Rice, to be harvested from September, was planted in April. Planting operations for millet and sorghum, to be harvested from October, have just been completed. Land preparation and the early planting of the minor season maize, to be harvested from December, have just started and will be completed in September. The cumulative rainfall amounts since February have been average to above average in most areas and advanced tilling stages are already observed for cereals. Weeding activities are underway in most planted areas.

Owing to a good rainy season, the grazing and water situation for livestock are deemed favourable. Setting up of artificial pastures are on progress since 2012 to supplement natural pastures and limit pasture competition among pastoralists.

### Above-average cereal production harvested in 2017

The 2017 agricultural season was characterized by favourable weather conditions in terms of timely and well-distributed rains as well as continued Government support in terms of distribution of seeds and tools. Despite some localized outbreaks of pests, including Fall Armyworm, the country's aggregate cereal output in 2017 was estimated at about 3.3 million tonnes, about 12 percent above the five-year average. Compared to the average, rice output increased by about 9 percent, while maize increased by 15 percent. Most farming households benefited from higher income due to increased opportunities for casual labour and/or larger sales of agricultural surpluses.



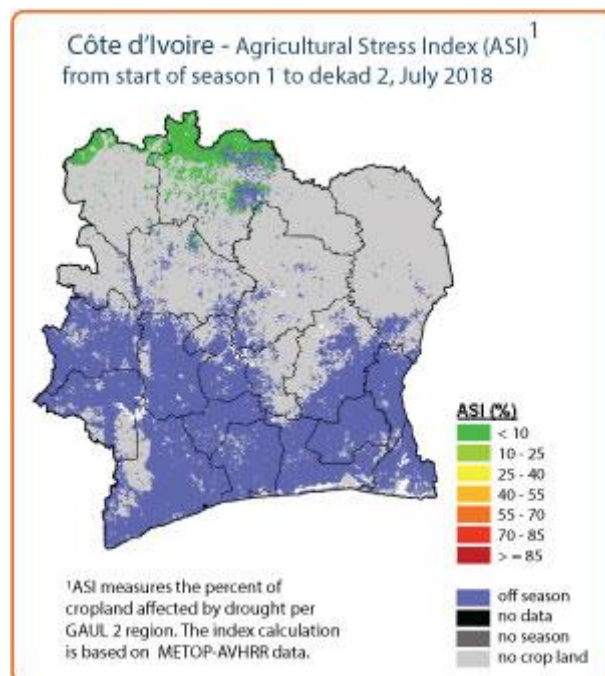
## Sustained economic growth and increasing inflation rate

According to the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), the economy grew at about 7.8 percent in 2017, driven mostly by agriculture. Although growth is expected to slightly slow down at 7.4 percent in 2018, it will remain sustained due to continued foreign and Government investment in rural infrastructure, transport and energy sectors, the aid inflows, the Government's pro-business reforms, a relatively stable political context and oil and gas production. In 2018, the year-on-year inflation is forecast at 0.7 percent, up from 0.5 percent reported in 2017, due to strong economic growth and higher global commodity and oil prices.

## Favourable food security conditions due to satisfactory supply following 2017 good harvests

The food security conditions are generally favourable due to adequate food consumption and relatively stable livelihoods for most households. According to the March 2018 "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis, there was no population estimated to be food insecure as reported in previous analysis at the end of 2017. However, about 428 000 people (6 percent of the total population) are estimated to be in IPC Phase 2; "Stressed" and need interventions to strengthen their resilience or protect their livelihoods.

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Cote d'Ivoire  
Cereal production

|              | 2012-2016<br>average | 2016         | 2017<br>estimate | change<br>2017/2016 |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes           |              |                  | percent             |
| Rice (paddy) | 1 951                | 2 055        | 2 119            | 3                   |
| Maize        | 891                  | 967          | 1 025            | 6                   |
| Millet       | 53                   | 58           | 62               | 7                   |
| Sorghum      | 53                   | 59           | 63               | 7                   |
| Fonio        | 18                   | 57           | 59               | 4                   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>2 966</b>         | <b>3 196</b> | <b>3 328</b>     | <b>4</b>            |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



## GIEWS Country Brief Côte d'Ivoire

Reference Date: 12-June-2017

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Rice production continues to expand
- Continued assistance needed for vulnerable people

### Uncertain prospects for 2017 cereal crops

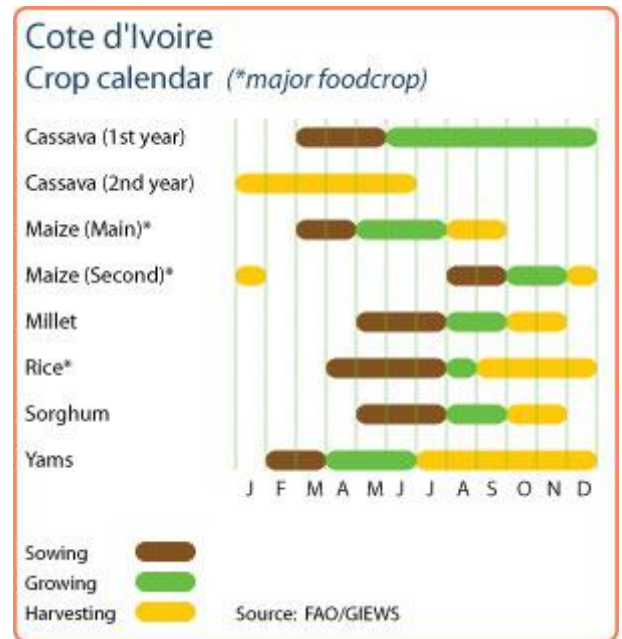
Planting of the main season 2017 maize crop, to be harvested from July, was completed in May in southern parts of the country. In the North, which has only one rainy season, planting of coarse grains will be completed in July. Below-average precipitation was reported at the beginning of the cropping season in the southern parts of the country. Although rainfall levels increased in recent weeks, improving production expectations, early prospects for the 2017 cereal output still remain uncertain. In the areas affected by earlier dry conditions, late plantings or replantings will need rains late in the season to cover their entire growing cycle.

### Above-average cereal production harvested in 2016

An above-average crop production was harvested last year, reflecting continued Government support in terms of distribution of seeds and tools as well as favourable weather conditions. The aggregate cereal production is estimated at about 3.2 million tonnes, 5 percent below the previous year's record crop, but about 20 percent above the five-year average. In particular, rice production exhibited a strong growth over the last few years.

### Civil strife affected agricultural production and access to food in recent years

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to civil strife. Labour shortages caused by population displacements, lack of agricultural support services in parts of the country (mainly in the northern half), fragmentation of markets and other difficulties related to civil security have had a serious negative impact on agricultural production and food markets in recent years. These problems were exacerbated by the 2010-2011 post-election crisis, which forced over 300 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge mostly in eastern Liberia, while thousands of others were internally displaced. Most displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, following the recent improvement of the security situation. However, the lingering effects of the civil strife have had a very adverse, longer-term impact on household assets and savings, notably in the northern part of the country. Several segments of the population still need food and non-food assistance to restore their



Cote d'Ivoire  
Cereal production

|              | 2011-2015<br>average | 2015         | 2016<br>estimate | change<br>2016/2015 |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes           |              |                  | percent             |
| Rice (paddy) | 1 710                | 2 153        | 2 055            | -5                  |
| Maize        | 812                  | 1 026        | 967              | -6                  |
| Millet       | 51                   | 55           | 58               | 6                   |
| Others       | 68                   | 74           | 80               | 8                   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>2 641</b>         | <b>3 308</b> | <b>3 159</b>     | <b>-5</b>           |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

livelihoods and enable them to have better access to food. According to the last analysis of the “Cadre Harmonisé” (Harmonized Framework) conducted in the country, over 275 000 people were estimated to be in Phase 3: “Crisis” during last year’s lean season.

*Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.*



## GIEWS Country Brief Côte d'Ivoire

Reference Date: 24-October-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above average 2016 cereal harvest is forecast
- Continued assistance needed for vulnerable people

### This year's cereal production expected similar to last year's above average level

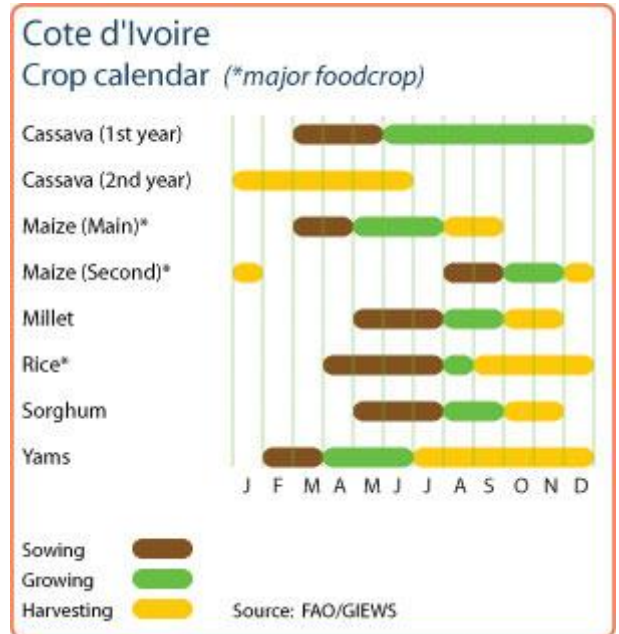
Harvesting of the first season maize crop and planting of the second season crop have been completed in the South. In the North, which only has one rainy season, the harvesting of cereals is underway. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has continued its support to the agricultural sector by distributing seeds and inputs for the 2016 cropping season. As a result, in spite of the late start of the season in southern bi-modal areas, the 2016 cereal production is forecast similar to last year's above average level. The increase in coarse grain production is expected to be offset by a slight decline in rice production.

An above average harvest was already gathered last year. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, increased by about 7 percent compared to the record crop in 2014.

### Civil strife hampered agricultural production and access to food in recent years

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to civil strife. Labour shortages caused by population displacements, lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country, mainly in the northern half, fragmentation of markets and other difficulties related to civil security have had a serious negative impact on agricultural production and food markets in recent years. These problems have been exacerbated by the 2010-2011 post-election crisis, which forced over 300 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia, while thousands of others were internally displaced.

Most displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, following the improvement of the security situation. However, UNHCR estimated that about 60 000 Ivoirians were still living in neighbouring countries, mostly in Liberia (38 000) and Ghana (11 500).



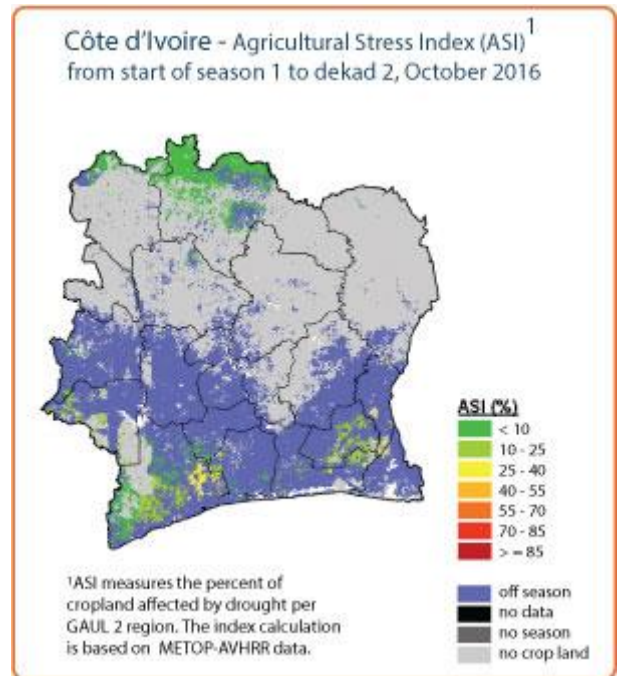
Cote d'Ivoire  
Cereal production

|              | 2010-2014<br>average | 2015         | 2016<br>forecast | change<br>2016/2015 |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes           |              |                  | percent             |
| Rice (paddy) | 744                  | 890          | 846              | -5                  |
| Maize        | 652                  | 728          | 764              | 5                   |
| Millet       | 50                   | 55           | 58               | 6                   |
| Others       | 65                   | 74           | 75               | 1                   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1 510</b>         | <b>1 747</b> | <b>1 743</b>     | <b>0</b>            |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Continued assistance still needed for vulnerable people

The lingering effects of the recent civil strife have had a very adverse, longer-term impact on household assets and savings, notably in the northern part of the country. Several segments of the population still need food and non-food assistance to restore their livelihoods and enable them to have better access to food. About 389 783 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis", according to the November 2015 analysis of the "Cadre Harmonisé" (Harmonized Framework) conducted in the country.







## GIEWS Country Brief Côte d'Ivoire

Reference Date: 16-August-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Average to above average rains received in most parts of the country
- Continued assistance needed for vulnerable people

### Adequate rains to benefit 2016 crop production season

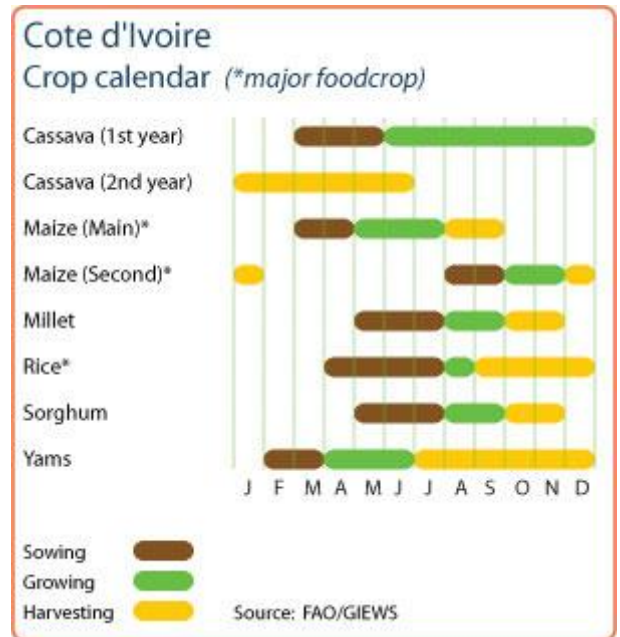
Seasonal rains commenced in March in the southern part of the country. In the South, rainfall was generally average to above average from April to the third dekad of July, allowing land preparation and planting of maize. In the North, which only has one rainy season, planting of the 2016 coarse grains, to be harvested from October, was recently completed. Similarly, satellite imagery indicates adequate rains with above average precipitation.

In spite of erratic precipitation in parts of the country, cereal production in 2015 increased further compared to the previous year's above average level. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, increased by about 7 percent compared to the record crop in 2014.

### Civil strife hampered agricultural production and access to food in recent years

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to civil strife. Labour shortages caused by population displacements, lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country, mainly in the northern half, fragmentation of markets and other difficulties related to civil security have had a serious negative impact on agricultural production and food markets in recent years. These problems have been exacerbated by the 2010-2011 post-election crisis, which forced over 300 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia, while thousands of others were internally displaced.

Most displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, following the improvement of the security situation. However, UNHCR estimated that about 60 000 Ivoirians were still living in neighbouring countries, mostly in Liberia (38 000) and Ghana (11 500).



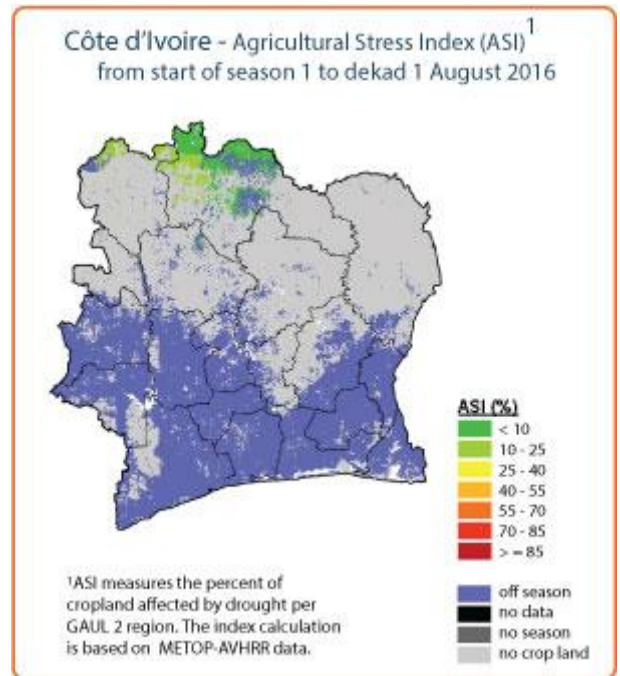
Cote d'Ivoire  
Cereal production

|              | 2010-2014 average | 2014         | 2015 estimate | change 2015/2014 |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes        |              |               | percent          |
| Rice (paddy) | 744               | 805          | 890           | 11               |
| Maize        | 652               | 680          | 728           | 7                |
| Millet       | 50                | 52           | 55            | 6                |
| Others       | 65                | 71           | 74            | 4                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1 510</b>      | <b>1 608</b> | <b>1 747</b>  | <b>9</b>         |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Continued assistance still needed for vulnerable people

The lingering effects of the recent civil strife have had a very adverse, longer term impact on household assets and savings, notably in the northern part of the country. Several segments of the population still need food and non-food assistance to restore their livelihoods and enable them to have better access to food. About 218 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis", according to the November 2015 analysis of the "Cadre Harmonisé" (Harmonized Framework) conducted in the country.



Reference Date: 09-March-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Preliminary estimates for 2015 harvest point to above-average cereal production, despite erratic precipitation in parts of the country
- Continued assistance is needed for vulnerable people

## Despite erratic rains in parts of the country, cereal production estimated to have increased further in 2015

Harvesting of the 2015 second season maize crop in the southern part of the country was completed in January 2016. In the northern part, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in November. In spite of erratic precipitation in parts of the country, cereal production in 2015 is estimated to have increased further compared to the previous year's above-average level. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated to have increased by 7 percent compared to the record crop in 2014.

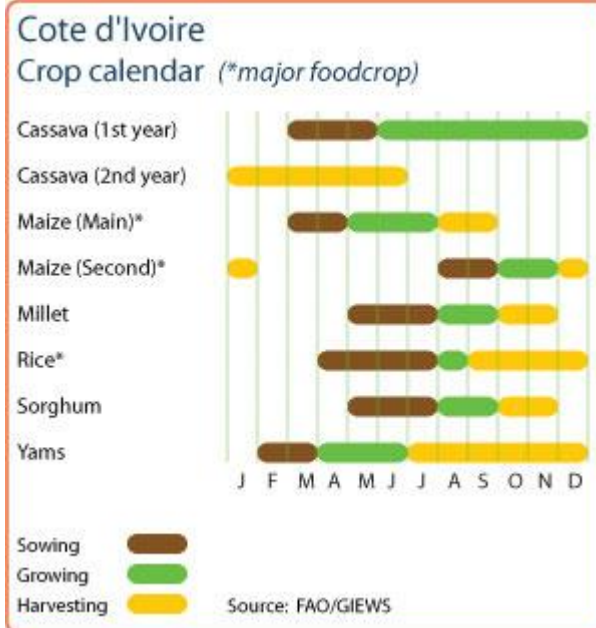
## Civil strife hampered agricultural production and access to food in recent years

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the civil strife. Labour shortages caused by population displacements, lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country, mainly in the northern half, fragmentation of markets and other difficulties related to civil security have had a serious negative impact on agricultural production and food markets in recent years. These problems have been exacerbated by the 2010-2011 post-election crisis, which forced over 300 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia, while thousands of others were internally displaced.

Most displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, following the improvement of the security situation. However, UNHCR estimated that about 60 000 Ivoirians were still living in neighbouring countries, mostly in Liberia (38 000) and Ghana (11 500).

## Continued assistance still needed for vulnerable people

The lingering effects of the recent civil strife have had a very adverse, longer-term impact on household assets and savings, notably in the northern part of the country. In addition, the areas affected by irregular rains in 2015 are expected to experience increased food insecurity and malnutrition in the 2015/16 marketing year. Several segments of the population still need food and non-food assistance to restore their livelihoods and enable them to have better access to food. About 218 000 people are estimated to be in Phase: 3 "Crisis", according to the November 2015 analysis of the "Cadre Harmonisé" (Harmonized Framework) conducted in the country.



Cote d'Ivoire  
Cereal production

|              | 2010-2014 average | 2014         | 2015 estimate | change 2015/2014 |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes        |              | percent       |                  |
| Rice (paddy) | 744               | 805          | 840           | 4                |
| Maize        | 652               | 680          | 728           | 7                |
| Millet       | 50                | 52           | 55            | 6                |
| Others       | 65                | 71           | 74            | 4                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1 510</b>      | <b>1 608</b> | <b>1 697</b>  | <b>6</b>         |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 8-December-2015

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Preliminary estimates for 2015 harvest point to above-average cereal production, despite erratic precipitation in parts of the country.
- Continued assistance is needed for vulnerable people.

### Despite erratic rains in parts of the country, cereal production is expected to increase further in 2015

Harvesting of the 2015 second season maize crop is underway in the southern part of the country and will continue until January 2016. In the northern part, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in November. In spite of erratic precipitation in parts of the country, cereal production in 2015 is estimated to increase further, compared to the previous year's above-average level.

Production of maize, the main staple cereal, is estimated to increase by 7 percent compared to last year's record.

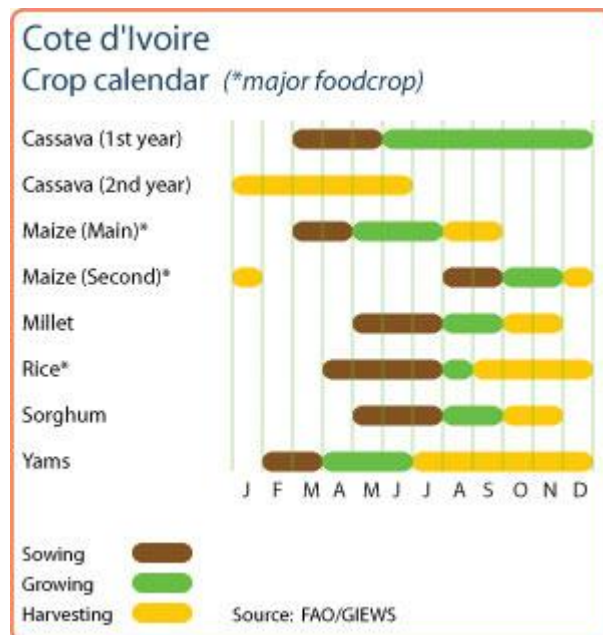
### Civil strife hampered agricultural production and access to food

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the civil strife. Labour shortages caused by population displacements, lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country, mainly in the northern half, fragmentation of markets and other difficulties related to civil security have had a serious negative impact on agricultural production and food markets in recent years. These problems have been exacerbated by the 2010-2011 post-election crisis, which has forced over 300 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia, while thousands of others were internally displaced.

Most displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, following the improvement of the security situation. However, UNHCR estimated that about 60 000 Ivoirians were still living in neighbouring countries, mostly in Liberia (38 000) and Ghana (11 500).

### Continued assistance is still needed for vulnerable people

The lingering effects of the recent civil strife have had a very adverse, longer-term impact on household assets and savings, notably in the northern part of the country. In addition, the areas affected by irregular rains this year will experience increased food insecurity and malnutrition in the 2015/16 marketing year. Several segments of the population still need food and non-food assistance to restore their livelihoods and enable them to have better access to food. About 218 000 people are estimated to be in Phase: 3 "Crisis", according to the November 2015 analysis of the "Cadre Harmonisé" (Harmonized Framework) conducted in the country.



Reference Date: 03-March-2015

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Preliminary estimates indicate above-average cereal production in 2014, despite erratic precipitation in parts of the country
- Agricultural production still lingering from effects of civil strife in recent years
- Food markets affected by border closures following Ebola outbreak in neighbouring countries

### Despite erratic rains in parts, cereal production increased further in 2014

There is little agricultural activity in this period, except for limited cultivation of some off-season crops. Planting of main season crops are expected to begin with the start of the rainy season from March.

Harvesting of the 2014 second season maize crop was completed in January in the South. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in November. In spite of erratic precipitation in parts of the country, preliminary estimates indicate that cereal production in 2014 was similar to the previous year's above-average level. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, was estimated at about 680 000 tonnes, similar to the previous year's record crop and 6 percent above the five-year average.

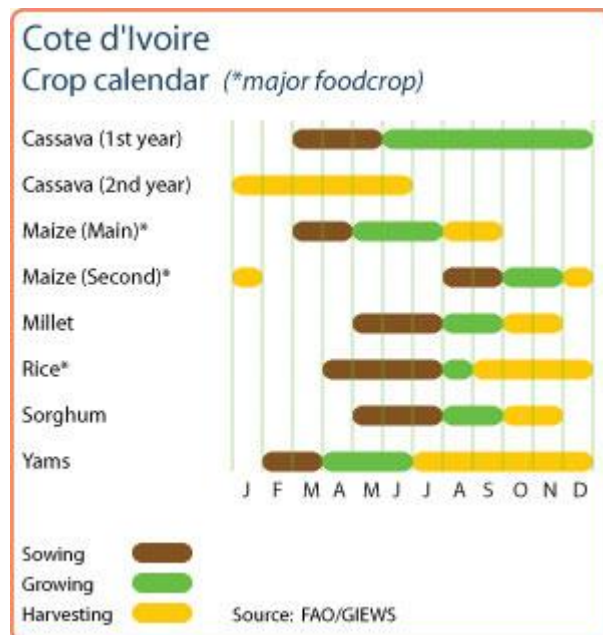
### Civil strife hampered agricultural production and access to food

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the civil strife. Labour shortages due to population displacements, lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country, mainly in the northern half, fragmentation of markets and other difficulties related to civil security have had serious negative impact on agricultural production and food markets in recent years. These problems have been exacerbated by the 2010-2011 post-election crisis, which has forced over 300 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia, while thousands of others were internally displaced.

Most displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, following the improvement of the security situation. However, UNHCR estimated that over 70 000 Ivoirians were still living in neighbouring countries, mostly in Liberia.

### Ebola preventative measures affected food security in border towns

The Government has taken a number of measures to reduce the risk of Ebola spreading to the country. These include closing shared borders with Guinea and Liberia, closing certain markets on the borders and banning the hunting and consumption of bush meat. These preventative measures have disrupted commodity movements with serious impact on livelihoods, income and access to food in border towns. In particular, the ban on bush meat is depriving many



households of an important source of nutrition and income.

Reference Date: 10-February-2014

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Preliminary estimates indicate above-average cereal production in 2013, despite erratic precipitation in parts of the country
- Agricultural production still lingering from the effects of the civil strife in recent years
- Humanitarian assistance is still needed despite the improved civil security situation

### Despite erratic rains in parts, an above-average cereal crop was gathered in 2013

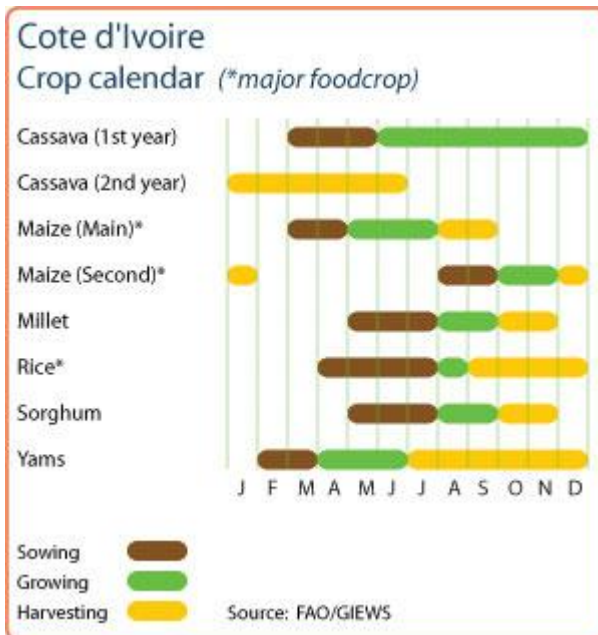
Harvesting of the 2013 second season maize crop is nearly complete in the South. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in November. In spite of erratic precipitation in parts of the country, preliminary estimates indicate that cereal production in 2013 was similar to the previous year's above-average level. Production of maize, the main staple cereal, was estimated at about 661 000 tonnes, similar to the previous year's record crop and 4 percent above the five-year average.

### Civil strife hampered agricultural production and access to food

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the civil strife. Labour shortages due to population displacements, lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country - mainly in the northern half - fragmentation of the markets and other difficulties related to civil security have had serious negative impact on agricultural production and food markets in recent years. These problems have been exacerbated by the 2010-2011 post-election crisis, which has forced over 300 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia, while thousands others were internally displaced.

Most displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, following the improvement of the security situation. However, UNHCR estimated that about 70 000 Ivoirians were still living in neighbouring countries, mostly in Liberia, as of January 2014.

The civil strife led to a steep increase in food prices through 2011. In mid-2012 the Government took a series of measures to curb rice price rise. These included fixing the prices of imported rice, suspending the value added tax on rice and limiting the number of check-points. As a result prices of imported rice have been more stable.



Reference Date: 02-September-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Prospects for the 2013 cereal crops are uncertain
- Agricultural production still lingering from the effects of the civil strife in recent years
- Humanitarian assistance is still needed despite the improved civil security situation

### Harvest prospects are uncertain due to unfavourable rainfall

Harvesting of the first season maize crop has started in southern parts of the country and is scheduled to be completed by the end of September. In the North, which only has one rainy season, planting of the 2013 coarse grains, to be harvested from October, has been completed. Satellite imagery indicates erratic rains with below average precipitation and poor vegetative growth in several parts of the country, notably in the southern part along the Gulf of Guinea. The unfavourable weather conditions may have affected maize yield.

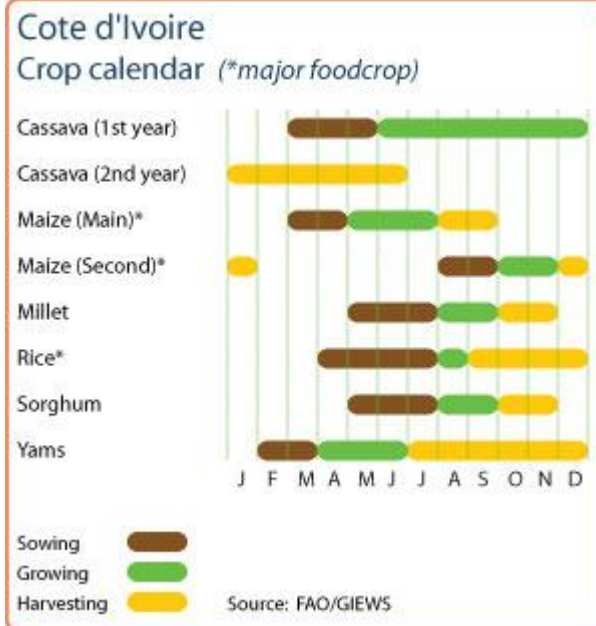
An above-average harvest was gathered in 2012, owing to favourable climatic conditions in the main production regions. The 2012 cereal production was estimated at 1.5 million tonnes, 4 percent higher than the 2011 output and 8 percent above the average of the previous five years.

### Civil strife hampered agricultural production and access to food

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the civil strife. Labour shortages due to population displacements, lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country - mainly in the northern half - fragmentation of the markets and other difficulties related to civil security have had serious negative impact on agricultural production and food markets in recent years. These problems have been exacerbated by the 2010-2011 post-election crisis, which has forced over 250 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia, while thousands others were internally displaced.

Most displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, following the improvement of the security situation. However, UNHCR estimated that about 80 000 Ivoirians were still living in neighbouring countries, mostly in Liberia, as of June 2013.

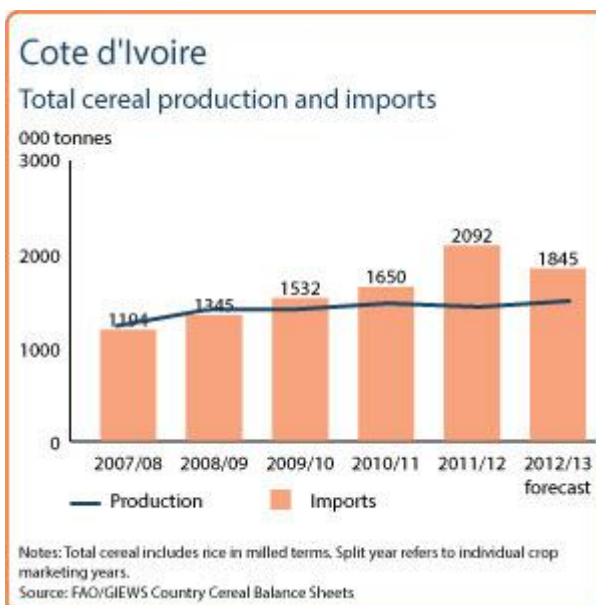
The civil strife led to a steep increase in food prices through 2011. In mid-2012 the Government took a series of measures to curb rice price rise. These included fixing the prices of imported rice, suspending the value added tax on rice and limiting the number of check-points. As a result prices of imported rice have been more stable.



### Cote d'Ivoire Cereal production

|              | 2007-2011 average | 2011         | 2012 estimate | change 2012/2011 |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes        |              | percent       |                  |
| Rice (paddy) | 680               | 702          | 730           | 4                |
| Maize        | 613               | 622          | 655           | 5                |
| Millet       | 46                | 49           | 49            | 0                |
| Others       | 53                | 63           | 66            | 5                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,392</b>      | <b>1,436</b> | <b>1,500</b>  | <b>4</b>         |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets





Reference Date: 27-March-2012

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Agricultural production hampered by civil strife in 2011.
- Humanitarian assistance is still needed despite the improved civil security situation

### Civil strife hampered agricultural production

Harvesting of the 2011 second season maize crop was completed in January 2012 in the South. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in December. In spite of adequate rains during the cropping season, last year's political crisis resulted in lower cereal output. Official final estimates indicate that cereal production declined by 7 percent in 2011, over previous year's level of 1.55 million tonnes, to about 1.44 million tonnes.

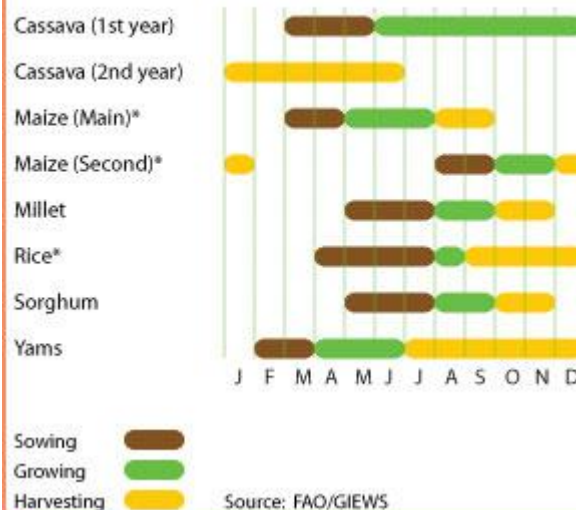
Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the civil strife. The problems were particularly related to the shortage of labour due to population displacements, the lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country - mainly in the northern half - the fragmentation of the markets and other difficulties related to civil security. These problems have been exacerbated by last year's post-election crisis, which has forced over 200 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia, while thousands others were internally displaced.

Most displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, following the improvement of the security situation. However, UNHCR estimated that about 120 000 Ivoirians remained internally displaced while about 128 000 were still living in Liberia, as of late January 2012.

### Assistance is still needed

In spite of the improved security situation, food security remains a major concern. Access to food for many households is being constrained by the disruption of their livelihoods. An Emergency Operation (EMOP) is currently underway, distributing food and providing cash assistance to 478 000 beneficiaries until 30 June 2012. All humanitarian operations planned for 2012 will be carried out in the framework of a joint effort, the Consolidated Appeal 2012, aiming at providing assistance to about 2.5 million of beneficiaries, which by mid-March has received about 11 percent of its required funding of USD 173 million.

### Cote d'Ivoire Crop calendar (\*major foodcrop)



### Cote d'Ivoire Cereal production

|              | 2006-2010 average | 2010         | 2011 estimate | change 2011/2010 |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes        |              | percent       |                  |
| Rice (paddy) | 692               | 770          | 720           | -6               |
| Maize        | 618               | 690          | 620           | -10              |
| Millet       | 44                | 48           | 49            | 2                |
| Others       | 45                | 45           | 48            | 7                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1 399</b>      | <b>1 553</b> | <b>1 437</b>  | <b>-7</b>        |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 26-January-2012

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Agricultural production hampered by civil strife in 2011.
- Humanitarian assistance is still needed despite the improved civil security situation

### Civil strife hampered agricultural production

Harvesting of the 2011 second season maize crop is nearly complete in the South. In the North, which has only one rainy season, harvesting of coarse grains was completed in December. In spite of adequate rains during the cropping season, no significant recovery in production is expected due to the impact of last year's political crisis on area planted and yields. Official preliminary estimates indicate that cereal production declined slightly in 2011, over previous year's level of 1.49 million tonnes, to about 1.44 million tonnes.

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the civil strife. The problems are particularly related to the shortage of labour due to population displacements, the lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country - mainly in the northern half -, the fragmentation of the markets and other difficulties related to civil security. These problems have been exacerbated by last year's post-election crisis, which has forced over 200 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia while thousands others were internally displaced. Most displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, following the improvement of the security situation. However, UNHCR estimated that about 250 000 Ivorian remained internally displaced while about 138 000 were still living in Liberia as of October 2011.

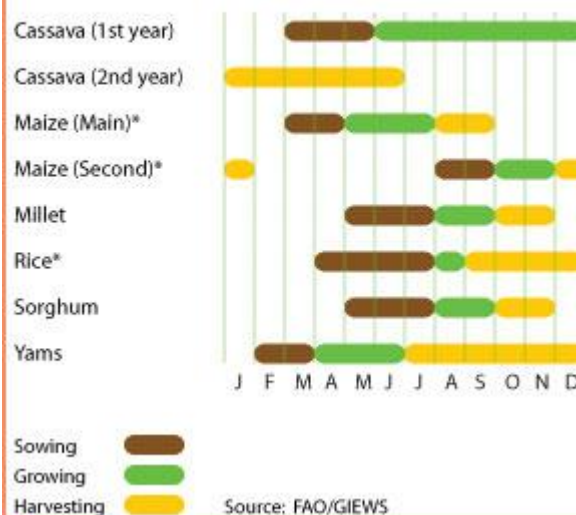
### Assistance is still needed

In spite of the improved security situation, food security remains a major concern. Access to food for many households is being constrained by the disruption of their livelihoods.

The Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan (EHAP) launched in April 2011 for Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries (including Liberia) was revised in July 2011, requesting USD 166.6 million in support of humanitarian efforts to cover the most urgent needs of refugees, displaced people and host population. As of late November, 53 percent of the EHAP has been funded. An Emergency Operation (EMOP) is currently underway, distributing food and providing cash assistance to 478 000 beneficiaries until 30 June 2012.

### Cote d'Ivoire

#### Crop calendar (\*major foodcrop)



### Cote d'Ivoire

#### Cereal production

|              | 2006-2010 average | 2010         | 2011 estimate | change 2011/2010 |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes        |              |               | percent          |
| Rice (paddy) | 689               | 756          | 702           | -7               |
| Maize        | 608               | 642          | 648           | 1                |
| Millet       | 44                | 49           | 49            | 0                |
| Others       | 45                | 44           | 46            | 5                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1 387</b>      | <b>1 491</b> | <b>1 445</b>  | <b>-3</b>        |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 21-October-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Civil strife continues to hamper agricultural production
- Humanitarian assistance is still needed despite the improved civil security situation

### Civil strife hampers agricultural production

Harvesting of the first season maize crop and planting of the second season crop have been completed in the South. In the North, which only has one rainy season, the harvesting of cereals is underway. In spite of adequate rains during the cropping season, no significant recovery in production is expected due to the impact of the recent political crisis on area planted and yields.

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the civil strife. The problems are particularly related to the shortage of labour due to population displacements, the lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country - mainly in the northern half –, the fragmentation of the markets and other problems related to civil security. These problems have been exacerbated by the recent post-election crisis, which has forced over 180 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia while thousands others were internally displaced. Most displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, following the improvement of the security situation but, as of late August, about 172 970 Ivorian refugees were still living in Liberia.

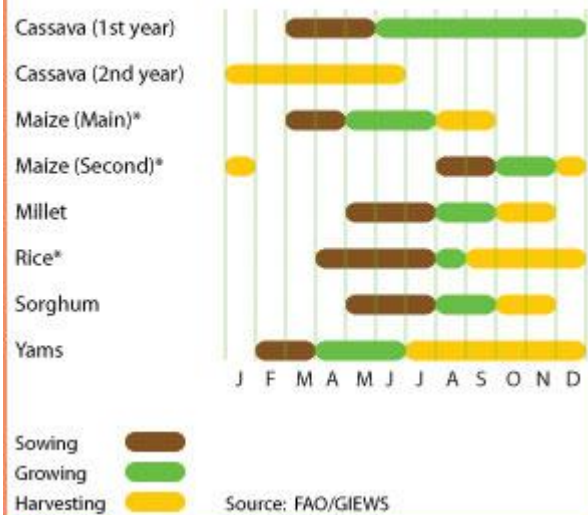
### Assistance is still needed

In spite of the improved security situation, food security remains a major concern. Access to food for many households is being constrained by the disruption of their livelihoods.

The Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan (EHAP) launched in April 2011 for Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries (including Liberia) has been revised in July 2011, requesting USD 166.6 million in support of humanitarian efforts to cover the most urgent needs of refugees, displaced people and host population. As of 31 August, 47 percent of the EHAP has been funded.

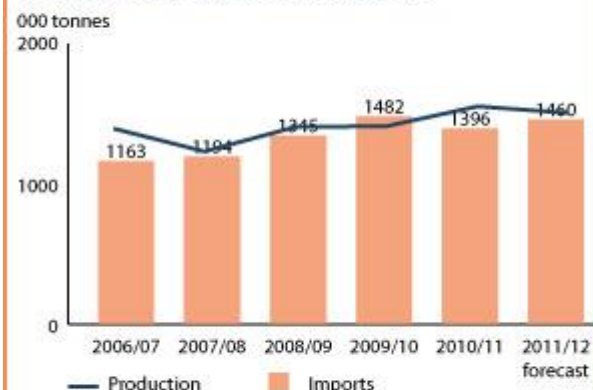
### Cote d'Ivoire

#### Crop calendar (\*major foodcrop)



### Cote d'Ivoire

#### Total cereal production and imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 23-May-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The 2011 cropping season has started in the South, while seasonably dry conditions still prevail in the north
- Cereal production increased by 10 percent in 2010
- Serious concern over the food security situation of a large number of people due to the impact of the recent political crisis

### The 2011 cropping season has started in the South

Seasonal rains commenced in April in the southern part of the country, allowing land preparation and maize planting to start. Dry conditions prevail in the North, with the rainy season expected to begin in June.

### Agricultural production increased in 2010

Favourable weather conditions throughout the cropping season resulted in a good cereal crop last year. Official estimates indicate that cereal production expanded by 10 percent in 2010, over previous year's level, to 1.5 million tonnes. Rice production (paddy), estimated at about 756 000 tonnes, is about 10 percent higher than the 2010 output, while maize production is estimated at about 701 000 tonnes compared with 637 000 tonnes in 2009. In spite of the increase in production, household stocks may not have improved, since displacement and insecurity has reportedly prevented many farmers from harvesting.

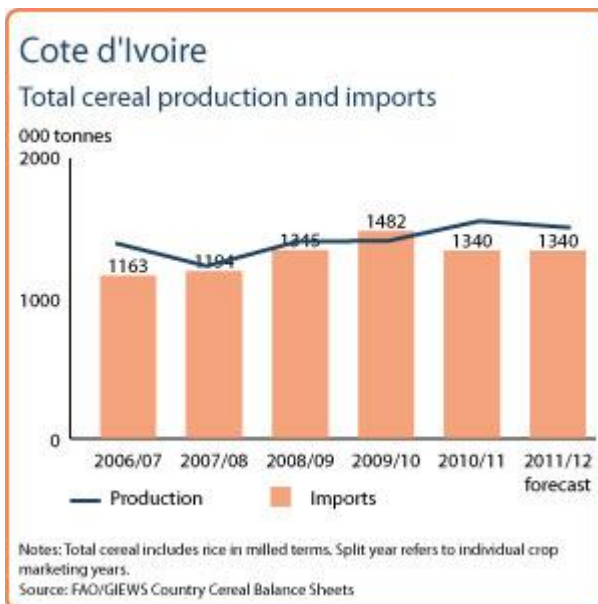
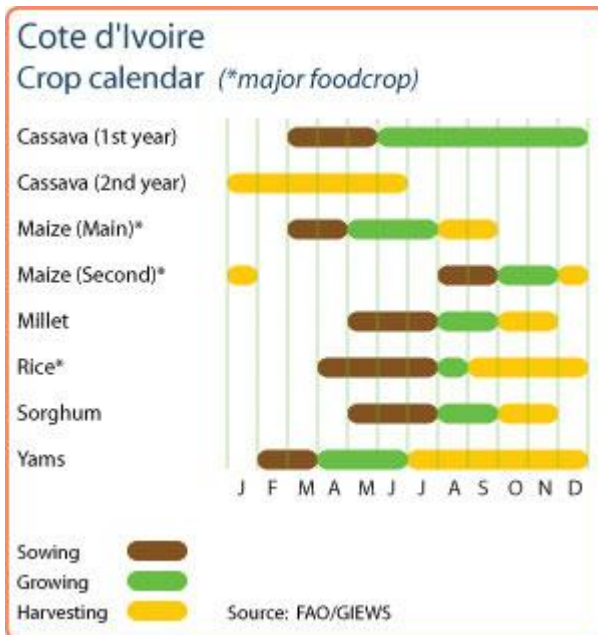
### Civil strife hampers agricultural production and food security

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the civil strife. The problems are particularly related to the shortage of labour due to population displacements, the lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country - mainly in the northern half -, the fragmentation of the markets and other problems related to civil security. In the North, smallholder cotton producers have experienced a significant loss of income due mostly to the disruption of input and output markets in the cotton sector.

### Food assistance is needed

These problems have been exacerbated by the recent post-election crisis, which has forced over 130 000 people out of the country and seek refuge mostly in eastern Liberia. Another 150 000 people have been internally displaced including 82 000 in the western part of the country as of mid-April. While the return of some of the displaced persons to their areas of origin was observed in Abidjan, following the reduction in violence, IDP returns have been less common in the West. The crisis has also led to serious disruption in trade flows, causing food prices to increase in several regions. In spite of the improved security situation, food security remains a major concern. Access to food for many households is being constrained by the disruption of their livelihoods. The situation is more critical among IDPs, host families and other vulnerable households.

On 18 January 2011, the United Nations and its partners launched the Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana,



Guinea and Mali) Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan (EHAP), requesting USD 32 766 935 to facilitate humanitarian organizations' preparedness and cover the most urgent humanitarian needs for the next six-month.

Reference Date: 01-February-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production increased by 10 percent in 2010.
- The food security situation gives serious cause for concern due to the impact of the current political crisis on access to food.

### Agricultural production increased in 2010

In the South, harvesting of last year's second season maize is nearly complete. In the North, which only has one rainy season, harvesting of cereals was completed in December. Favourable weather conditions throughout the cropping season resulted in a good cereal crop last year. The pest situation has been on the whole calm and pasture conditions are good.

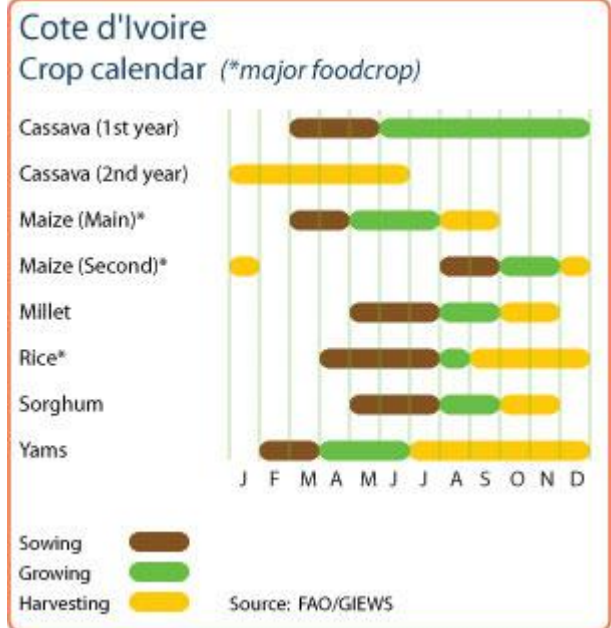
Official preliminary estimates indicate that cereal production expanded by 10 percent in 2010, over previous year's level, to 1.5 million tonnes. Rice production (paddy), estimated at about 756 000 tonnes, is about 10 percent higher than the 2010 output, while maize productions is estimated at about 701 000 tonnes compared with 637 000 tonnes in 2009.

### Civil strife hampers agricultural production and food security

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the problems caused by civil strife, and particularly as a result of the shortage of labour caused by population displacements, the lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country - mainly in the northern half – the fragmentation of the markets and other problems related to civil security. In the North, smallholder cotton producers have experienced a significant loss of income due mostly to the disruption of input and output markets in the cotton sector.

These problems have been exacerbated by the current post-election crisis, which has forced over 32 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge mostly in eastern Liberia. Another 20 000 people have been internally displaced in the western part of the country as of late January. The crisis has also led to serious disruption in trade flows, causing food prices to increase in several regions.

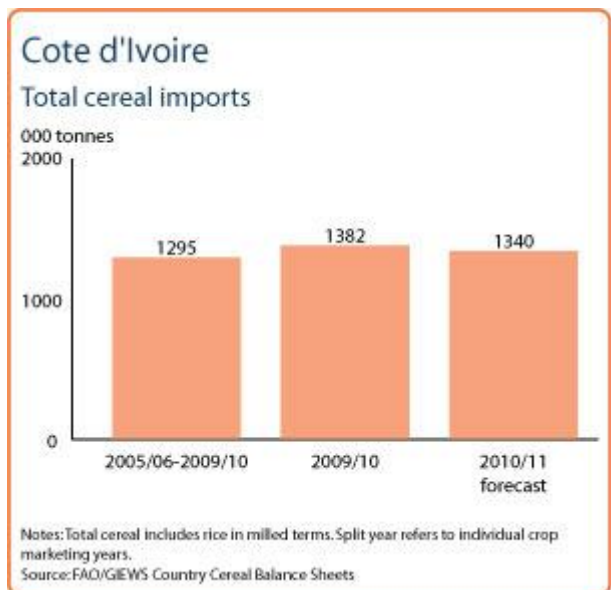
Access to food for many households is being constrained by disruption of livelihoods. Food insecurity is likely to increased significantly over the coming months if the crisis persists. On 18 January 2011, the United Nations and its partners launched the Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea and Mali) Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan (EHAP), requesting USD 32 766 935 to facilitate humanitarian organizations' preparedness and cover the most urgent humanitarian needs for the next six-month.



### Cote d'Ivoire Cereal production

|              | 2005-2009 average | 2009        | 2010 estimate | change 2010/2009 |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes        |             |               | percent          |
| Rice (paddy) | 679               | 688         | 756           | 10               |
| Maize        | 608               | 637         | 701           | 10               |
| Millet       | 42                | 46          | 50            | 9                |
| Others       | 46                | 51          | 55            | 8                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1375</b>       | <b>1422</b> | <b>1563</b>   | <b>10</b>        |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 16-April-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- In spite of governmental incentives, agricultural recovery was constrained last year by inadequate rainfall.
- Food security outlook remains uncertain due to persisting high food prices

### In 2009, agricultural production was affected by conflict and inadequate rainfall

Land preparation is underway in the South for planting of the 2010 main maize crop, which normally starts in April-May. In 2009 cereal production, estimated at about 1.4 million tonnes, is similar to previous year's average crop. Despite government incentives, last year's agricultural production was constrained by inadequate rainfall.

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the problems caused by civil strife, and particularly as a result of the shortage of labour caused by population displacements, the lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country - mainly in the northern half – the fragmentation of the markets and other problems related to civil security.

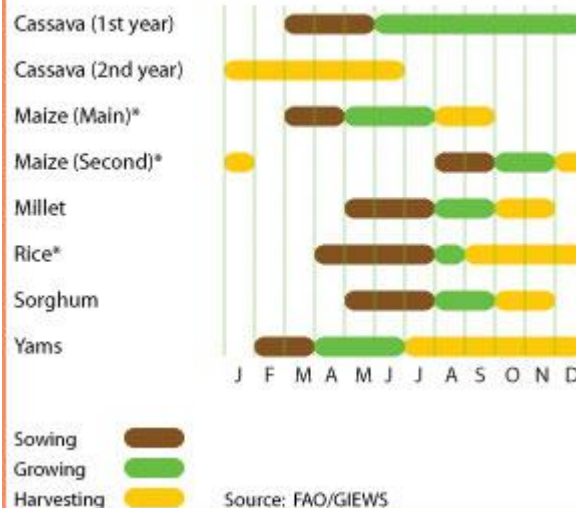
### High prices still constraining food access in spite of adequate harvests

The problems in the agriculture and food sector have been aggravated since 2008 by the soaring prices of staples on the international market, which has pushed up the domestic prices of several basic foodstuffs and caused serious social unrest in the country. Despite the downturn in prices recorded during harvest periods, most food prices remain higher today than they were two years ago.

### Cotton producers are particularly hit hard

Access to food for many households continues to be hampered by disruption of livelihoods. In the North, smallholder cotton producers are experiencing a significant loss of income due to low cotton prices combined with the continued disruption of input and output markets in the cotton sector. Farmers have been reportedly shifting from cotton to cashews and food crops.

### Cote d'Ivoire Crop calendar (\*major foodcrop)

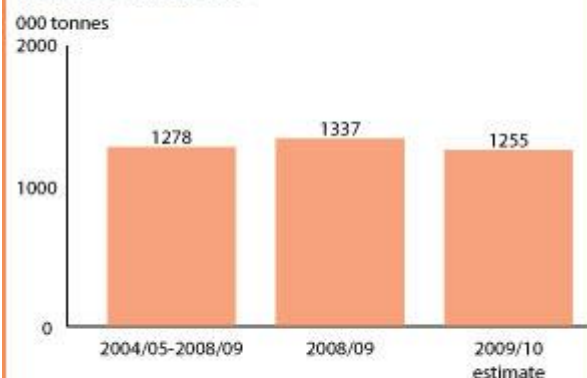


### Cote d'Ivoire Cereal production

|              | 2004-2008 average | 2008        | 2009 estimate | change 2009/2008 |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes        |             | percent       |                  |
| Rice (paddy) | 678               | 680         | 688           | 1                |
| Maize        | 604               | 630         | 637           | 1                |
| Millet       | 40                | 45          | 46            | 2                |
| Others       | 44                | 51          | 51            | 0                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1366</b>       | <b>1406</b> | <b>1422</b>   | <b>1</b>         |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Cote d'Ivoire Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 27-January-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- In spite of governmental incentives, agricultural recovery was constrained last year by inadequate rainfall.
- Food security outlook remains uncertain due to persisting high food prices

### In addition to conflict related damage agricultural production was constrained in 2009 by inadequate rainfall

2009 cereals production is estimated at about 1.4 million tonnes, which is similar to previous year's average crop. In spite of governmental incentives, agricultural recovery was constrained last year by inadequate rainfall.

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the problems caused by civil strife, and particularly as a result of the shortage of labour caused by the wholesale population shifts, the lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country - mainly in the northern half – the fragmentation of the markets and other problems caused by the lack of security.

### High prices are still hampering food access in spite of adequate harvests

The problems in the agriculture and food sector have been aggravated since 2008 by the soaring prices of staples on the international market, which has pushed up the domestic prices of several basic foodstuffs and caused serious social unrest in the country. Despite the downturn in prices recorded during harvest periods, most food prices remain higher today than they were two years ago.

### Cotton producers are particularly hard hit

Many households are finding it difficult to gain access to food because of the upheavals caused to their means of subsistence. In the North, the small cotton producers have suffered heavy losses of income mainly because of the constant difficulties on the inputs and outputs market in the cotton sector. Farmers are reportedly moving away from cotton production and into cashew and food crops.

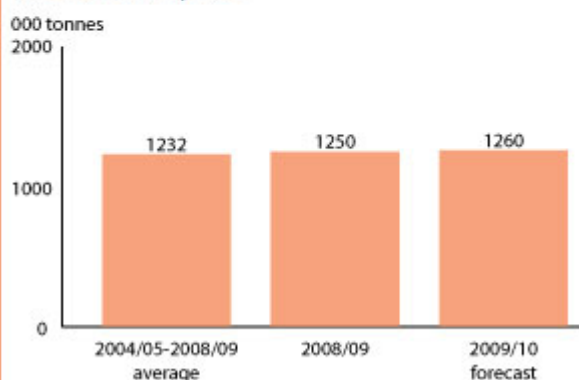
### Cote d'Ivoire

#### Cereal production

|              | 2004-2008<br>average | 2008        | 2009<br>forecast | change<br>2009/2008 |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|
|              | 000 tonnes           |             |                  | percent             |
| Rice         | 674                  | 680         | 688              | 1                   |
| Maize        | 604                  | 630         | 637              | 1                   |
| Millet       | 40                   | 45          | 46               | 2                   |
| Others       | 44                   | 51          | 51               | 0                   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1363</b>          | <b>1406</b> | <b>1422</b>      | <b>1</b>            |

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

#### Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Reference Date: 24-September-2009

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable harvest prospects for maize crop in the south
- Food security outlook remains uncertain due to persisting high food prices

## Harvest prospects are good following favourable rainfall

In the South, the first season maize harvest is practically completed while the second season maize is currently being sown. In the North, which only has one rainy season, the cereals harvest is now underway. Harvest prospects are good following an adequate rainfall since the beginning of the season and also thanks to governmental incentives since last year which have also helped to expand cropped acreages and to raise yields.

Agriculture has been seriously damaged in recent years due to the problems caused by civil strife, and particularly as a result of the shortage of labour caused by the wholesale population shifts, the lack of agricultural support services in certain parts of the country - mainly in the northern half – the fragmentation of the markets and other problems caused by the lack of security. Thanks to the exceptionally favourable climatic conditions, however, it is officially estimated that cereals production will be 12 percent higher than in 2008 to reach 1.46 million tonnes, which will be a record level, and 9 per higher than the average of the past five years.

## Despite good harvests in 2008 high prices are still hampering food access

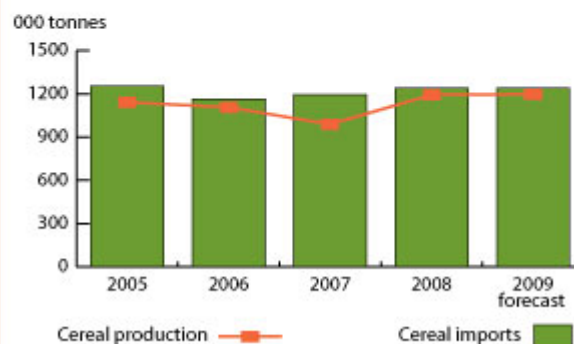
The problems in the agriculture and food sector have been aggravated since last year by the soaring prices of staples on the international market, which has pushed up the domestic prices of several basic foodstuffs and caused serious social unrest in the country. Despite the good 2008 production levels and the downturn in prices recorded during the harvest period, most food prices are still higher today than they were two years ago.

## Cotton producers are particularly hard hit

Many households are finding it difficult to gain access to food because of the upheavals caused to their means of subsistence. In the North, the small cotton producers have suffered heavy losses of income mainly because of the constant difficulties on the inputs and outputs market in the cotton sector. Farmers are reportedly moving away from cotton production and into cashew and food crops.

### Cereal production and imports Cote d'Ivoire

| Cereal production    | 2004-2008   | 2008        | 2009        | change      |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                      | average     |             | forecast    | 2009/2008   |
|                      | 000 tonnes  |             | percent     |             |
| Maize                | 615         | 681         | 681         | 0%          |
| Rice (milled)        | 406         | 410         | 414         | 1%          |
| Millet               | 41          | 49          | 49          | 0%          |
| Other                | 42          | 54          | 54          | 0%          |
| <b>Total Cereals</b> | <b>1106</b> | <b>1194</b> | <b>1198</b> | <b>0.3%</b> |



Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets