



# GIEWS Country Brief

## The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Reference Date: 24-March-2025

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Mixed weather conditions at start of 2025 winter cereal season**
- **Cereal production in 2024 estimated close to average level**
- **Slightly above-average import requirements forecast in 2024/25**
- **Food price inflation growth eased in 2024**

### Mixed weather conditions at the start of 2025 winter cereal season

Planting of the 2025 winter cereals was completed in January 2025. In September 2024, the [Ministry of Agriculture](#) announced the expansion of the cereal cropland, allocating over 2 million hectares for wheat and about 1 million hectares for barley, aiming to increase local production. Additionally, the government will provide subsidized seeds and fertilizers in order to support farmers' access to inputs and ensure better yield prospects. Precipitation amounts between November and December 2024 were well below the average, decreasing soil moisture level. Although improved precipitation in January partially offset this deficit, particularly in key producing provinces, Constantine, Guelma, Chlef and Oum El Bouaghi, a subsequent dry spell in February worsened yield prospects and the output of the 2025 cereal crops, to be harvested by June, is preliminarily forecast at a below-average level.

### Cereal production in 2024 estimated close to average level

Cereal production in 2024 is estimated at an average level of 4.1 million tonnes, reflecting varied weather patterns throughout the growing season. From January to March 2024, precipitation amounts were above average but offset by dry conditions between April and June.

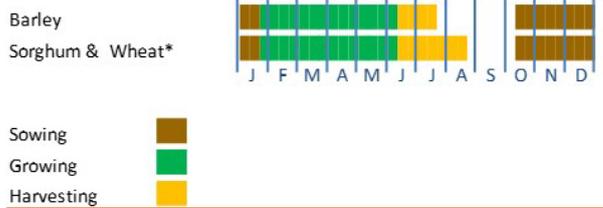
### Slightly above-average import requirements forecast in 2024/25

Cereal import requirements are forecast at about 14 million tonnes in the 2024/25 marketing year (July/June), around 4 percent above average. This is largely driven by high anticipated wheat imports of nearly 9 million tonnes, over 10 percent above average, while maize imports are forecast at 4 million tonnes, about 8 percent below the average, considering adequate ending stock levels from the previous year.

### Algeria

Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



### Algeria

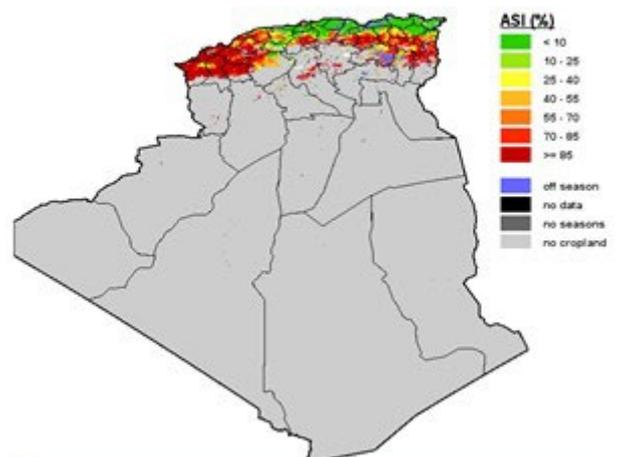
#### Cereal Production

	2019-2023	2023	2024	change
	average		estimate	2024/2023
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2 930	2 500	3 000	20.0
Barley	1 073	850	1 000	17.6
Oats	84	105	105	0.0
Others	11	13	13	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 099</b>	<b>3 468</b>	<b>4 118</b>	<b>18.7</b>

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

### Algeria - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to dekad 3, February 2025



## Food price inflation eased in 2024

Annual food inflation rate eased to 3 percent in 2024, down from 13 percent in 2023, driven by various fluctuations in food prices, particularly an increase in meat and potato prices offset by a decline of prices of fruits, vegetables and eggs.

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<https://www.fao.org/giews/data-tools/en/>.

FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Tool

<https://foma.fao.org/>.

FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring

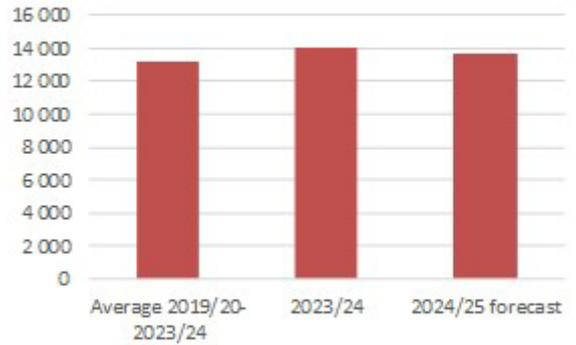
<https://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/>.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) <https://www.ipcinfo.org/>.

## Algeria

### Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



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



# GIEWS Country Brief

## The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Reference Date: 25-April-2024

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Below-average cereal harvest expected in 2024 due to dry weather conditions**
- **Cereal import requirements forecast to increase slightly in 2023/24 marketing year**
- **Both food and price inflation in 2024 ease compared to previous year**

### Below-average cereal harvest expected in 2024

Harvesting of 2024 winter grains will start in June. Sowing of winter crops was delayed by about one month due to limited rainfall amounts and above-average temperatures that affected soil moisture.

Being largely rainfed, cereal yields are highly variable depending on rainfall amounts and distribution. In western areas of the country, rainfall was erratic and below average since the beginning of the season with negative consequences on crop growth. Heavy rains in November and December 2023 brought some recovery for crop development in northeastern and central areas (ASI map). As of the beginning of April, yields are expected at near-average levels in northeastern and central regions, while lower production is forecast in western areas of the country.

The continuing dry conditions hampering crop growth in 2023 persist in 2024. Total cereal production in 2024 is estimated at 3.5 million tonnes similar to 2023. Cereal output remains about 22 percent below the five-year average, mainly driven by a decline in the wheat harvest which represents about 70 percent of the total output. Barley crops have also been affected by dry weather conditions and the output is expected to be below the five-year average.

### Cereal imports in 2023/24 forecast to slightly increase

The country relies heavily on imports of cereal grains with soft (common, milling) wheat being the most prominent to cover its consumption needs.

Cereal imports remain at elevated levels in 2023/24 as consequence of the below-average cereal domestic production which was affected by dry weather conditions. The 2023/24 cereal import requirements (July/June) are forecast at about 14 million tonnes, representing the highest volume of cereal imports compared to the previous five years. Wheat imports

### Algeria

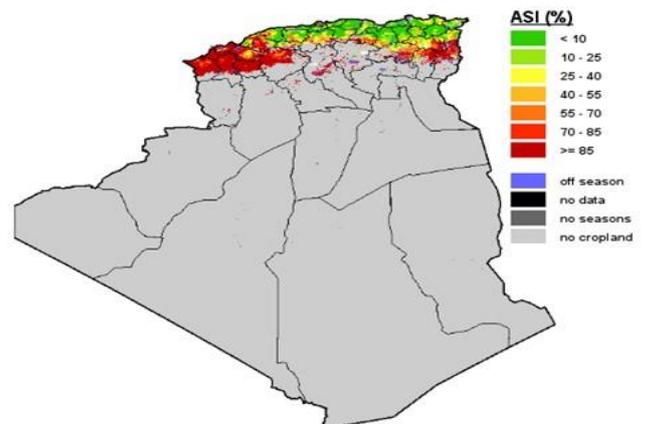
Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



### Algeria - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to dekad 1, April 2024



### Algeria

#### Cereal Production

	2019-2023	2023	2024	change
	average			2024/2023
000 tonnes				
				percent
Wheat	2 928	2 500	2 500	0.0
Barley	1 083	1 000	949	-5.1
Oats	74	76	74	-2.6
Others	9	8	10	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 094</b>	<b>3 584</b>	<b>3 533</b>	<b>-1.4</b>

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

represent about 60 percent of total cereals imports and are forecast at 8 million tonnes. Imports of maize are foreseen to be at a near-average level of 4 million tonnes and barley slightly less than 1 million tonnes to be used as feed.

Since end-2020, the country has allowed to import soft wheat with higher percentage of bug damage (from 0.2 percent to 0.5 percent and further increase to 1 percent in late 2021) with the aim to expand the number of potential countries supplying wheat. Since then, the Russian Federation has increased its wheat exports to the country, and it is currently one of the main suppliers of wheat.

### Food price inflation ease in 2024, but it is still at high levels

Inflation stabilized in late 2023 but persisted at historical high levels. Since the beginning of 2024, inflation decelerated from 6.3 percent in January to 4.60 percent in February. The food inflation rate also eased in recent months, from 7.2 percent in January to 3.7 percent in February. Both general and food price inflation are expected to decrease in 2024 in line with declining global commodity prices.

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FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Tool <https://fpma.fao.org/>.

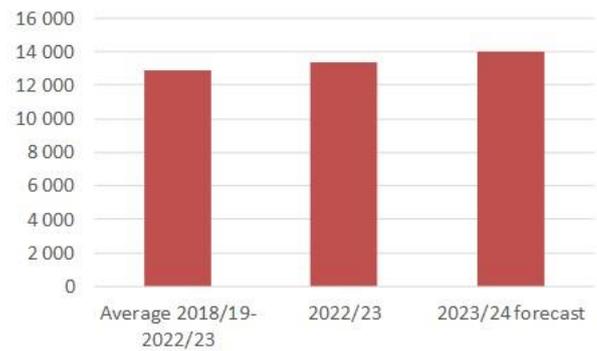
FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring <https://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/>.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) <https://www.ipcinfo.org/>.

## Algeria

### Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



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



# GLEWS Country Brief

## The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Reference Date: 03-October-2023

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Below-average cereal harvest gathered in 2023 as result of repeated drought**
- **Cereal import requirements forecast to increase slightly in 2023/24 marketing year**
- **Price inflation lingers at high levels, constraining purchasing power**

### Below-average cereal harvest gathered in 2023

Planting of the 2024 winter grains will start in October. The bulk is usually planted in November after seasonal rains sufficiently replenish soil moisture.

Harvesting of the 2023 winter grains was completed in mid-August with late maturing crops in the highlands. Being largely rainfed, cereal yields are highly variable depending on rainfall amounts and distribution.

At the onset of the season in November and December 2022, rainfall amounts and distribution were generally adequate to facilitate planting operations. However, for the rest of the season, rainfall was erratic and insufficient in inland areas, constraining crop development. Above-average temperatures in March and April 2023 sped up crop maturing. Cropping areas along the coast in the north and northeast were less affected by dry weather conditions, preventing larger declines in national cereal production.

At the national level, wheat production is estimated at a below-average level of 2.5 million tonnes, about 17 percent below the previous year's wheat output. Total cereal production in 2023 is estimated at 3.6 million tonnes, about 12 percent below the previous year's already weather-stricken harvest and over 20 percent below the five-year average. Overall, the country experienced a third consecutive drought season during the 2022/23 crop year, although the extent of the drought-induced losses was not as dramatic as in the 2020/21 crop year, when only about 2.7 million tonnes of total cereals were collected.

Procurement prices for 2023 cereal grains remained the same as in 2022, when the government decided to increase them in response to high international prices and with the aim to increase the level of local purchases. Compared to 2021, the procurement price of durum wheat increased from DZD 45 000 to DZD 60 000/tonne (equivalent to USD 423 at the official exchange rate of DZD 142/USD 1, unchanged since 2022),

### Algeria

#### Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



### Algeria

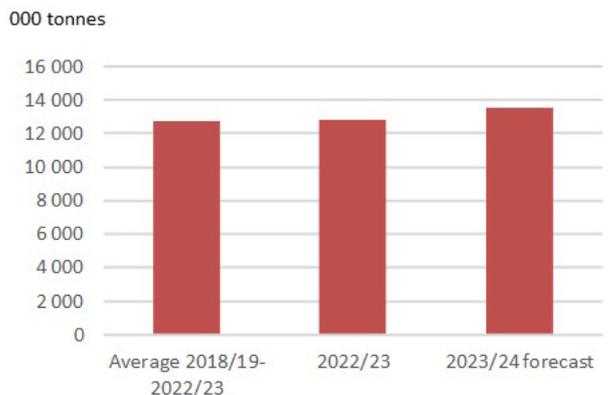
#### Cereal Production

	2018-2022 average	2022	2023 forecast	change 2023/2022
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	3 216	3 000	2 500	-16.7
Barley	1 275	1 000	1 000	0.0
Oats	82	81	76	-6.2
Others	8	5	7	40.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 581</b>	<b>4 086</b>	<b>3 583</b>	<b>-12.3</b>

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

### Algeria

#### Cereals Imports



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

soft (common) wheat from DZD 35 000 to DZD 50 000/tonne (USD 352) and barley from DZD 25 000 to DSD 34 000/tonne (USD 240).

## Cereal imports in 2023/24 forecast to slightly increase

Even in years with ample domestic production, the country relies heavily on imports of cereal grains, with soft (common, milling) wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country's wheat import requirements were on average about 7.6 million tonnes per year, mostly common wheat that represents about 70 percent of domestic utilization.

Following the decrease in domestic production in 2023, wheat import requirements for the 2023/24 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 9 million tonnes, about 8 percent above the imports of the previous marketing year and 17 percent above the five-year average. In addition, about 4 million tonnes of maize and slightly less than 1 million tonnes of barley, to be used as feed, are expected to be imported.

In the past, the country imported wheat mostly from France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico. In the 2022/23 marketing year (July/June), wheat imports from the Russian Federation increased four times compared to the 2021/22 marketing year, exceeding over 2 million tonnes due to advantageous pricing compared to other origins.

## Inflation lingers at high levels

The country's economy is highly dependent on petroleum and natural gas for export revenues. Although economic growth has moderated, reflecting slightly lower global oil prices compared to 2022, the economy is still expected to grow by 2.8 percent year-on-year in 2023, down from 3.1 percent in 2022. Despite the increased interest in the country as a supplier of natural gas, high unemployment levels prevail, creating social tensions.

Both general and food price inflation have been staying at historically high levels since late 2021. In July 2023 (latest data available), the annual rate of the general price inflation was recorded at 9.4 percent, with a slight decline from the 11 percent reached in mid-2022, the highest level since 2012. In the same month, food prices increased by 13.2 percent year-on-year, down from the peak of 17 percent in mid-2022. Part of the current inflation is attributed to high international commodity prices as well as to concerns about fiscal deficits and balance of payments issues.

Efforts to streamline subsidies on gas for domestic use, electricity, heat and cooking, introduced in 2021, have been put on hold amidst high inflation levels.

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Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) <https://www.ipcinfo.org/>



# GIEWS Country Brief Algeria

Reference Date: 01-August-2022

## FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Slightly below-average cereal production expected to be harvested in 2022
- Wheat import requirements forecast to increase
- Strong economic recovery, increasing price inflation

## Slightly below-average cereal production expected in 2022

Harvesting of the 2022 winter grains is expected to be completed by mid-August, with crops in the highlands maturing the latest. The bulk of the production, harvested from the lower laying fields, was already gathered. Being largely rainfed, cereal yields are highly variable and depend on rainfall amounts and distribution.

Following a good start of the rainy season, cumulative rainfall amounts between November 2021 and February 2022 were about half the average, causing widespread drought conditions across the country. However, abundant rainfall amounts in March and April 2022, up to 40 percent above the average, benefited crop recovery in central and eastern regions. Consequently, vegetation conditions varied across regions, resulting in near-average yields in central and eastern areas to lower production in western parts of the country.

At the national level, wheat production is expected at a slightly below-average level of 3 million tonnes, but exceeding the previous year's low wheat output by about 20 percent. Total cereal production in 2022 is estimated at 4.1 million tonnes, about 12 percent below the five-year average but 17 percent more than the previous year's weather-stricken harvest.

In January 2022, as a response to high international prices and with the aim to increase the level of local procurement, the government increased the purchasing prices for the 2022 cereal crop. Compared to the previous year, the procurement price of durum wheat increased from DZD 45 000 to DZD 60 000/tonne (equivalent to USD 423 at the official exchange rate of DZD 142 per USD 1), soft (common) wheat from DZD 35 000 to DZD 50 000/tonne (USD 352) and barley from DZD 25 000 to DSD 34 000/tonne (USD 240).

## Cereal imports in 2022/23 to increase

Even in years with ample domestic production, the country relies heavily on imports of cereal grains, with soft (common) wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country's

## Algeria

Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



Sowing  
Growing  
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

## Algeria

### Cereal Production

	2017-2021	2021	2022	change
	average			forecast
000 tonnes				
				percent
Wheat	3 172	2 500	3 000	20.0
Barley	1 338	900	1 000	11.1
Oats	87	83	81	-2.4
Others	5	6	5	-16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 602</b>	<b>3 489</b>	<b>4 086</b>	<b>17.1</b>

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

wheat import requirements were on average about 7.6 million tonnes per year, mostly common wheat that represents about 70 percent of domestic utilization.

Despite the expected slight recovery in the domestic harvest in 2022, wheat import requirements for the 2022/23 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 8.1 million tonnes, about 25 percent above the imports of the previous year and 7 percent above average. In addition, about 5 million tonnes of maize and 1 million tonnes of barley for use as feed are expected to be imported. The country imports wheat from France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico. Although no significant quantities of wheat are sourced from Ukraine or the Russian Federation, together they supply about 20 percent of barley imports and less than 10 percent of maize. Overall, the country imports cereals from a variety of origins, making it less vulnerable to disruptions in exports from Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

Due to concerns about sufficient food availability on domestic markets due to increasing international prices, in March 2022, the country decided to ban exports of processed food that use imported ingredients including sugar, vegetable oil, pasta, semolina and other wheat products.

### Strong economic recovery, increasing inflation

The country is highly dependent on petroleum and natural gas for export revenues. Strong global oil prices are fuelling the country's economic growth. The economy is expected to grow by 3.9 percent year on year in 2022, up from 3.4 percent in 2021. Despite the high international energy prices and the increased interest in the country as a supplier of natural gas as an alternative to the Russian Federation, high unemployment levels prevail, affecting the purchasing power of the population.

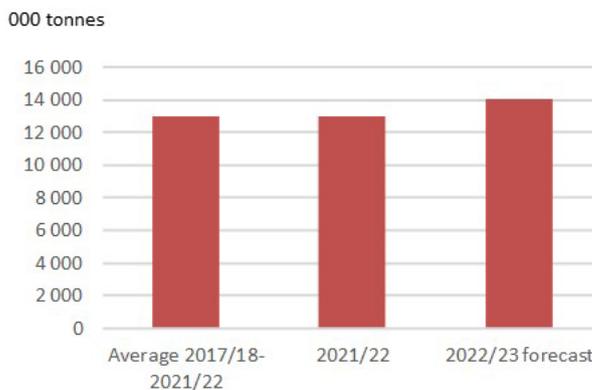
In April 2022 (latest data available), the annual rate of the general price inflation was recorded at 10 percent, the highest level since 2012. In the first quarter of 2022, food prices increased by 13 percent year on year, up from the levels close to 0 percent in the second half of 2020. Part of the inflation increase is attributed to high international commodity prices as well as to the depreciation of the national currency that, in July 2022, was equivalent to about DZD 147 per USD 1, compared to DZD 134 in July 2021.

In 2021, responding to fiscal deficits and balance of payments issues, the country introduced steps to remove subsidies on cooking oil, wheat flour, domestic gas and electricity, although high prices of energy commodities are making the implementation less pressing. In February 2022, the government began distributing an unemployment benefit of DZD 13 000/month (about USD 90) to young citizens aged 19 to 40.

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## Algeria

### Cereals Imports



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.



# GIEWS Country Brief Algeria

Reference Date: 02-August-2021

## FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Below-average cereal production harvested in 2021
- Wheat imports requirements forecast to increase
- Slow economic recovery, increasing price inflation

## Below-average cereal harvest gathered in 2021

Harvesting of the 2021 winter grains is expected to be completed by mid-August. Being largely rainfed, cereal yields are highly variable and depend on rainfall amounts and distribution. Sowing of cereals took place under favourable weather conditions. However, by mid-February 2021, dryness prevailed in most cropping areas following below-average precipitation amounts since mid-January. Although subsequent adequate rainfall contributed to a partial recovery in crop conditions in northeastern parts of the country, drought conditions prevailed elsewhere. Combined with the impact on yields of unseasonable high temperatures, a slightly below-average wheat output of 2.5 million tonnes is expected. Total cereal production in 2021 is estimated at 3.5 million tonnes, below the five-year average and about 38 percent less than the previous year.

In late 2020, the government introduced a 2020-2024 roadmap strategy to develop the soft wheat, maize, sugar and oilseeds sectors with the aim to reduce the annual food import bill. In the wheat sector, for example, broad modernization of irrigation is expected to increase yields from current 2 tonnes/hectare to up 5-6 tonnes/hectare, eventually producing about 7 million tonnes of wheat per year by 2024 (depending whether irrigation is supplementary or full).

In March 2021, the Ministry of Agriculture launched a Global Agricultural Census of farms and livestock. The last census was carried out in 2001. The evaluation of livestock will be supported by the use of drones.

## Wheat imports in 2021/22 to increase

Even in years with ample domestic production, the country relies heavily on imports of cereal grains, with common wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country's import requirements were on average about 7.6 million tonnes per year, mostly common wheat that represents about 70 percent of domestic utilization.

Owing to the decreased domestic harvest in 2021, wheat import requirements for the 2021/22 marketing year (July/June) are

## Algeria

Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



Sowing  
Growing  
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

## Algeria

### Cereal Production

	2016-2020	2020	2021	change
	average			2021/2020
000 tonnes				
				percent
Wheat	3 323	3 800	2 500	-34.2
Barley	1 509	1 700	900	-47.1
Oats	79	70	76	8.6
Others	7	6	6	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 919</b>	<b>5 576</b>	<b>3 482</b>	<b>-37.6</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

projected at 8.1 million tonnes, about 25 percent above the imports of the previous year and 7 percent above average. The country imports wheat from France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico. For the first time since 2016, the Russian Federation shipped wheat to Algeria in June 2021. About 5 million tonnes of maize, for use as feed, are also expected to be imported.

### Slow economic recovery, increasing price inflation

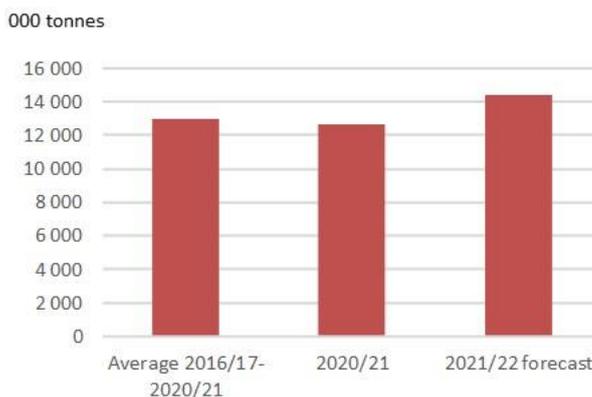
The country is dependent on petroleum and natural gas exports for export earnings. A sharp decline in global oil prices in 2020 slashed export revenues. Mostly due to a decline of the oil sector and the effects of the measures to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the economy contracted by 5.5 percent year on year in 2020, compared to a 0.8 percent growth in 2019. High unemployment levels prevail, affecting the purchasing power of the population. Despite the government's plans to diversify the economy and to resume exports of hydrocarbons, the economic recovery in 2021 is likely to be sluggish, constrained by the slow progress of the vaccination campaign.

In April 2021 (latest data available), the annual rate of the general price inflation was recorded at 5.7 percent, the highest level since 2018. In the same month, food prices increased by 7.4 percent year on year, up from the levels close to 0 percent in the second half of 2020. Part of the inflation increase is attributed to the depreciation of the national currency: USD 1 in July 2021 was equivalent to about DZD 135, compared to DZD 128 in July 2020.

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## Algeria

### Cereals Imports



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Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.



# GIEWS Country Brief Algeria

Reference Date: 20-October-2020

## FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above-average cereal production harvested in 2020
- Wheat import requirements forecast to remain stable
- Decline in global oil prices constrains local economy

## Above-average cereal harvest gathered in 2020

Land preparation for sowing of the 2021 grain crops is currently ongoing under favourable weather conditions. Although in some parts of the country sowings start in October, the bulk of the winter wheat and barley is sown in November.

Harvesting of the 2020 winter grains was completed by mid-August. Being largely rainfed, cereal yields are highly variable and depend on rainfall amounts and distribution, which, despite some differences between regions, were both generally favourable during the 2019/20 agricultural season. Favourable growing conditions in northeastern regions compensated for some production shortfalls in western regions that were affected by dry weather conditions. Overall, the 2020 cereal production is estimated at an above-average level of 5.6 million tonnes, about 8 percent below the 2019 record level.

Despite several measures implemented to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, no major disruptions to the agricultural supply chains were reported. The Ministry of Agriculture instructed the relevant offices to continue with the regular agricultural activities as well as to provide transportation and health protection for agricultural workers to guarantee the continuity of the agricultural supply chain.

## Wheat imports in 2020/21 to remain stable

Even in years with ample domestic production, the country relies heavily on imports of cereal grains, with common wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country's import requirement was on average about 7.9 million tonnes of mostly common wheat per year, representing about 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

Owing to the stable domestic supplies and adequate stocks, the wheat import requirements for the 2020/21 marketing year (July/June) are projected at 7 million tonnes, slightly below the imports of the previous year. The country imports wheat from France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico.

## Algeria

Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)

Barley

Sorghum & Wheat\*



Sowing

Growing

Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

## Algeria

### Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 estimate	change 2020/2019 percent
	000 tonnes			
Wheat	3 095	4 000	3 800	-5.0
Barley	1 376	2 000	1 700	-15.0
Oats	79	73	70	-4.1
Others	7	6	6	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 556</b>	<b>6 079</b>	<b>5 576</b>	<b>-8.3</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Decline of oil prices impacts economy

The country is dependent on petroleum and natural gas exports for export earnings. The economy contracted 3.9 percent year on year in the first quarter of 2020 (last data available), compared to an average growth of 0.8 percent in 2019 and mostly due to a decline of the oil sector. Lack of employment opportunities are likely to impact the purchasing power of workers, particularly in the informal sector. The collapse in the prices of crude oil in March 2020 deepened the economic uncertainty. In response to the oil price shock, the Government announced its intention to lower current spending by 30 percent (8 percent of the Gross Domestic Product or USD 15 billion), while maintaining the wages and protecting health and education spending.

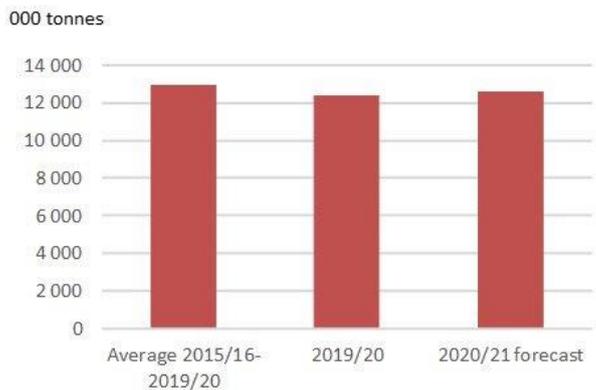
In line with the strategy to control spending and balance the decline in energy earnings, in early September 2020, the Government introduced changes to the consumption subsidies of both common and durum wheat. The new decree maintains the consumer retail price of 1 kg of “ordinary” (common wheat) flour at DZD 27.50 (equivalent to USD 0.21) and the price of a 100 kg bag for bakeries at DZD 2 000 (USD 15.56). Likewise, the retail price of 1 kg of semolina is fixed between DZD 38.5 and DZD 42.50 (USD 0.30-USD 0.33), depending on the degree of coarseness. However, the Algerian Office of Cereals (OAIC) will sell to flourmills, at a non-subsidized price, both common and durum wheat intended for milling into other types of flour as well as production of pasta, couscous and other products.

The annual rate of the general price inflation between January and August 2020 ranged from 1.2 to 3 percent. In August 2020, food prices declined by 1.8 percent year on year, down from an increase of 2.3 percent recorded in June 2020.

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## Algeria

### 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.



## GIEWS Country Brief Algeria

Reference Date: 30-April-2020

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above-average cereal production forecast in 2020
- Wheat import requirement forecast to decrease
- Low rates of food price inflation

### Above-average cereal production forecast in 2020

Harvesting of the 2020 winter grains will start in June. Being largely rainfed, cereal yields are highly variable depending on rainfall amounts and distribution.

In the eastern production areas, well-distributed rains provided favourable conditions for crop development. By contrast, in southwestern Algeria, rain distribution was less favourable. Improved precipitation in December 2019 partially offset the soil moisture deficits due to below-average rain amounts in October and November that delayed plantings. Dry weather conditions in January 2020, coupled with above-average temperatures, brought up drought concerns. Cumulative winter rainfall has been below average, with pockets of drought constraining yield potential.

Favourable growing conditions in northeastern regions are likely to compensate for some production shortfalls in western regions that have been affected by dry weather. Overall, the 2020 cereal production is estimated at an above-average level of 4.9 million tonnes, about 20 percent below the record 2019 level. Barley production, usually grown in the highlands, is likely to decrease more than the production of wheat.

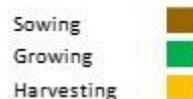
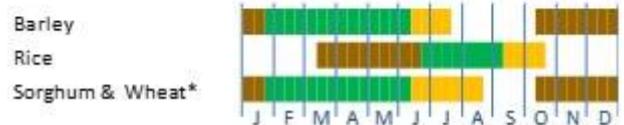
### Wheat imports in 2020/21 forecast to decrease

Even in years with ample domestic production, the country relies heavily on imports of cereal grains, with common wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of about 7.8 million tonnes of mostly common wheat per year, representing about 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

Owing to the stable domestic supplies and adequate stocks, the wheat import requirements for the 2020/21 marketing year (July/June) are projected at 5 million tonnes, about 1.5 million tonnes below the imports of the previous year. The country imports wheat from France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico.

### Algeria

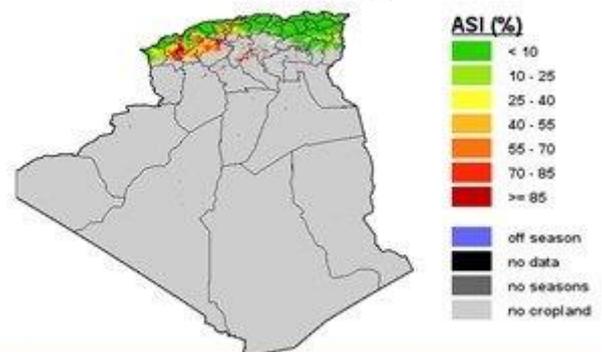
Crop Calendar (\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Algeria - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to Dekad 1, April 2020



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

## Low rates of food price inflation

The annual rate of the general price inflation decreased from the already low 1.6 percent in December 2019 to negative 1 percent in January and February 2020 due to currency strengthening. On average, food accounts for about 43 percent of the total households' expenditures. The Government provides widespread subsidies on basic food commodities.

The collapse in the prices of crude oil in March 2020 deepened the economic uncertainty and will likely weaken the currency. In response to the oil price shock, the Government announced its intention to lower current spending by 30 percent (8 percent of the GDP or USD 15 billion), while keeping wages intact and protecting health and education spending.

## COVID-19 and measures adopted by the Government

The Government has restricted the movement of people, closed non-essential public spaces and introduced measures of social distancing. However, amid concerns that the lockdown may further affect the national economy, which is already under pressure due to the sharp decline in global oil prices, on 21 April 2020 (in time for Ramadan) the Government shortened the curfew and allowed some shops to reopen.

The demand for wheat flour and semolina surged at the beginning of the outbreak. Following administrative approvals of additional quotas, State and private mills now operate at full capacity to supply the local market. In March 2020, it was reported that the country had enough food stocks to meet its domestic food demand until the beginning of 2021. The Government banned exports of any strategic product (such as food, medicine, personal care products and detergents) until the end of the pandemic. It also expedited custom processing of imported staple food and medicine, and introduced an in-kind distribution campaign of food and hygiene items to the most vulnerable families. All local authorities are taking the necessary measures to prevent unjustified price increases. The Ministry of Agriculture has opened points of sale to sell agricultural produce at reasonable prices to control prices on the markets.

The Ministry of Agriculture instructed the relevant offices to continue with the regular agricultural activities as well as to provide transportation and health protection for agricultural workers to maintain continuity in the agricultural supply chain. Governors of provinces were asked to facilitate the re-opening of agricultural input stores for the sale of seeds, veterinary drugs and agricultural equipment.

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## Algeria

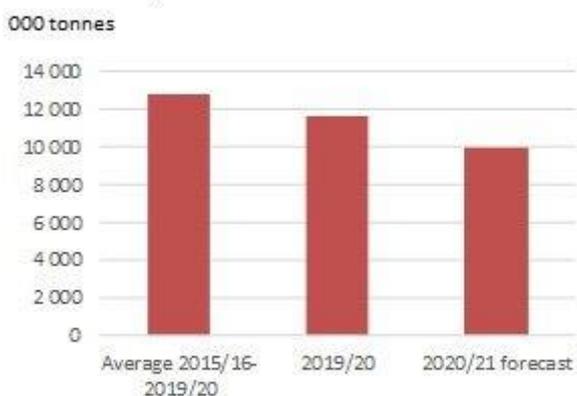
### Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 forecast	change 2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	3 095	4 000	3 600	-10.0
Barley	1 376	2 000	1 200	-40.0
Oats	79	73	70	-4.1
Others	7	6	5	-16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 556</b>	<b>6 079</b>	<b>4 875</b>	<b>-19.8</b>

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

## Algeria

### 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.



## GIEWS Country Brief Algeria

Reference Date: 13-September-2019

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Record cereal production gathered in 2019
- Wheat import requirement forecast to remain stable
- Low rates of food price inflation

### Record cereal production gathered in 2019

Harvesting of the 2019 winter grains was completed by mid-August. Being largely rainfed, cereal yields are highly variable depending on the rainfall amounts and distribution, both of which were deemed to be generally favourable in the 2018/19 agricultural season despite some differences between regions. Above-average rains from March through April resulted in exceptional growing conditions in northeastern regions and compensated for some production shortfalls in western regions that were affected by drier conditions.

The 2019 cereal production is estimated by the Government at about 6 million tonnes, similar to the 2018 already record level, and 50 percent above the previous five-year average (2014-2018), which included three years of weather-constrained outputs. Previous production records were set in 2009 (5.3 million tonnes of cereals) and 2012 (5.1 million tonnes).

### Wheat imports in 2019/20 forecast to remain stable

Even in years with ample domestic production, the country relies heavily on imports of cereal grains, with common wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of about 8 million tonnes of mostly common wheat per year, representing about 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

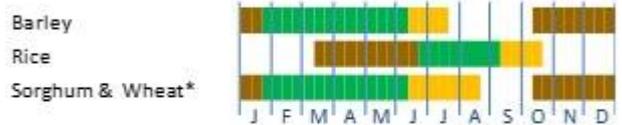
Owing to the improved domestic supplies, the wheat import requirements for the 2019/20 marketing year (July/June) are projected at 7.2 million tonnes, about 200 000 tonnes above the imports of the previous year to support the needs of the growing population. The country imports wheat from France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico.

### Low rates of food price inflation

The annual rate of the general price inflation decreased from about the already low 2 percent between January and May 2019 to a negative 1 percent in July 2019 due to currency strengthening.

### Algeria

Crop Calendar (\*major foodcrop)



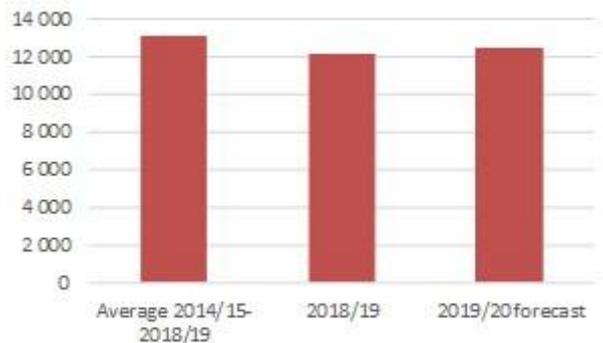
Sowing  
Growing  
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Algeria

#### 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.

On average, food accounts for about 43 percent of the total households' expenditures. The Government provide widespread subsidies on basic food commodities.

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## Algeria

### Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 estimate	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2 782	3 940	4 000	1.5
Barley	1 162	1 950	2 000	2.6
Oats	68	80	73	-8.8
Others	7	4	4	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 019</b>	<b>5 974</b>	<b>6 077</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.



# GIEWS Country Brief Algeria

Reference Date: 24-September-2018

## FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Record cereal production gathered in 2018
- Wheat import requirement forecast to decrease
- Annualized food inflation eased in July 2018 but remained higher than in spring 2018

## Record cereal production gathered in 2018

Harvesting of the 2018 winter grains was completed in mid-August. Parts of the country experienced dry weather conditions in autumn 2017, but abundant precipitation in spring 2018 eliminated pockets of drought and improved yield prospects across most of the cropping areas. Irregular precipitation prevailed in localized areas in the south of the country.

Being largely rainfed, cereal yields are highly variable depending on the rainfall amounts and distribution, both of which were deemed favourable in spring 2018. The 2018 cereal production is estimated by the Government at about 6 million tonnes, over three-quarters more than the 2017 weather-stricken harvest and 60 percent above the previous five-year average (2013-2017), which included three years of weather-constrained outputs. Previous production records were set in 2009 (5.3 million tonnes of cereals) and 2012 (5.1 million tonnes).

Some 3.15 million tonnes of durum wheat and 0.79 million tonnes of soft (common) wheat were harvested in 2018. About 3.4 million hectares were planted with 2018 winter cereals, compared to the 3.5 million hectares planted in the previous season.

## Wheat imports in 2018/19 forecast to decrease

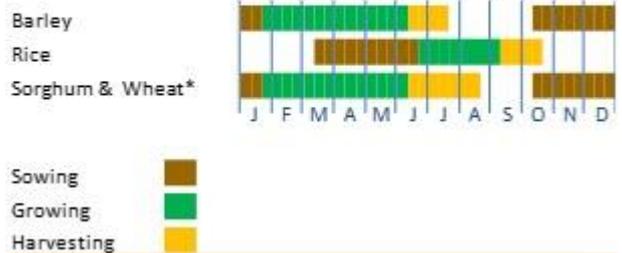
Even in years of ample domestic production, the country relies heavily on cereal grain imports from the international market, with common wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of about 8 million tonnes of mostly common wheat per year, representing 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

Owing to the improved domestic supplies, the wheat import requirements for 2018/19 (July/June) are projected at 7.7 million tonnes, some 200 000 tonnes below the imports of last year. The country imports wheat from France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico.

## Algeria

Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

## Algeria

### Cereal Production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2 646	2 400	3 940	64.2
Barley	1 062	920	1 950	112.0
Oats	77	73	156	113.7
Others	5	2	4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 790</b>	<b>3 395</b>	<b>6 050</b>	<b>78.2</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Annualized food inflation decreased in July 2018

The annualized rate of the general price inflation increased from about 2 percent between February and April 2018 to 6 percent in June 2018, reflecting new taxes on selected imports to compensate the impact of lower oil and gas prices resulting in lower Government revenues. It then eased slightly to 4.7 percent in July 2018.

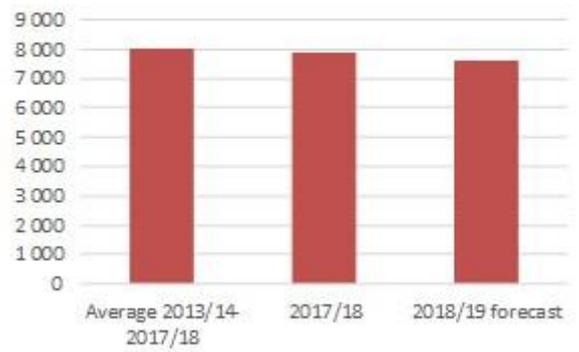
On average, food accounts for about 43 percent of the total households' expenditures. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by changes in food prices. Food price inflation, which recorded an increase of 7 percent on a year-on-year basis in June 2018, decreased to 4 percent in July 2018 as food prices seasonally declined at the end of Ramadan. Nevertheless, the current levels of food price inflation remain above the food price deflation recorded in February and March 2018.

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## Algeria

### Wheat Imports

000 tonnes



Note: Split year refers to crop marketing year.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.



## GIEWS Country Brief Algeria

Reference Date: 30-October-2017

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Below-average cereal production gathered in 2017
- Wheat imports about same as last year
- Annualized food inflation increased in August 2017

### Below-average cereal production gathered in 2017

Land preparation for sowing of the 2018 grain crop is currently underway under favourable weather conditions. Although in some parts sowings start in October, the bulk of the winter wheat and barley is sown in November.

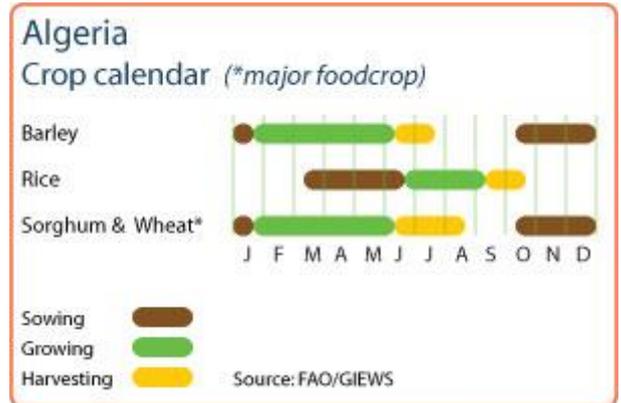
Harvesting of the 2017 winter grains finished in mid-August. Generally favourable weather conditions prevailed in the northwest part of the country. However, less regular rainfall distribution in the northeast constrained the final production. The 2017 cereal production was estimated by the Government at about 3.5 million tonnes, 5 percent above the 2016 weather-stricken harvest and 17 percent below the previous five-year average (2012-2016). Some 2.35 million hectares were planted with winter cereals which were harvested in 2017, compared to the 2.2 million hectares planted in the previous season.

Being largely rainfed, cereal production is highly variable. About two-thirds of the country's wheat production is "durum" wheat.

### Wheat imports in 2017/18 forecast at last year's level

Even in years of ample domestic production, the country relies heavily on cereal grain imports from the international market, with common wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of about 6 million tonnes of wheat per year, representing 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

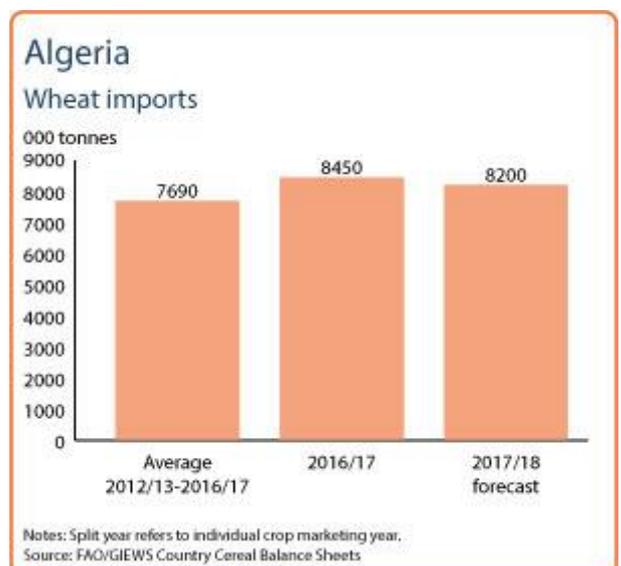
The wheat import requirements for 2017/18 (July/June) are projected at 8.2 million tonnes, marginally below the imports of last year. The country imports wheat from France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico.



**Algeria**  
Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 forecast	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2 833	2 200	2 400	9
Barley	1 246	1 000	968	-3
Oats	104	118	104	-12
Others	3	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 186</b>	<b>3 320</b>	<b>3 474</b>	<b>5</b>

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



## Annualized food inflation increased in August 2017

On average, food accounts for about 43 percent of the total households' expenditures. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by changes in food prices. The annualized rate of the food price inflation increased from 1.4 percent in July 2017 to 4.7 percent in August 2017. Despite the increase, the current levels of food inflation remain moderate compared to a peak of over 9 percent in February 2017, which resulted from the increase in rates of the Value Added Tax (VAT) in early 2017. Reduced VAT rates increased from 7 to 9 percent and the standard rate from 17 to 19 percent. The lower rate applies to many grain and feed products, including pasta and couscous. In addition, bread, dairy, milk, sugar and cooking oils benefit from the ongoing Government subsidies.

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## GIEWS Country Brief Algeria

Reference Date: 10-May-2017

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Generally favourable crop conditions although some localized dryness persists in North East
- Wheat imports about same as last year
- Annualized food inflation increasing since December 2016

### Generally favourable crop conditions although some dryness persists in North East

Harvesting of winter grains normally starts in mid-June and continues until mid-August. Current crop conditions in the northwest part of the country are generally favourable with good soil moisture levels due to abundant rainfall in the first three months of the year eliminating dryness caused by irregular rains in the autumn which led to delayed plantings in some areas. In the North East, rainfall distribution remained less regular and as of end-April, more rainfall is needed for a normal continuation of the season.

Being largely rainfed, cereal production in Algeria is highly variable. About two-thirds of the country's wheat production is "durum" wheat.

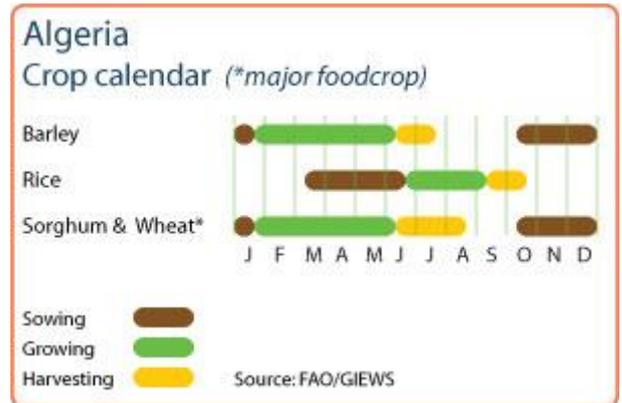
### Decline in cereal production in 2016

The 2016 cereal harvest was estimated by the Government at about 3.3 million tonnes, 19 percent below the 2015 harvest and 23 percent below the previous five-year average (2011-2015). Parts of northwestern and northcentral Algeria's wheat-growing regions were affected by drought, significantly lowering yields. A production recovery is expected in 2017 despite the current pockets of dryness in the North East.

Elsewhere in the sector, in the five-year plan covering 2015-2019, the Government plans to double the country's cereal grain production from 3.4 million tonnes in 2014 to almost 7 million tonnes in 2019. The instruments to be applied are the expansion of the irrigated area by an additional 1 million hectares and the improved distribution of fertilizers and certified seeds.

### Wheat imports about same as last year

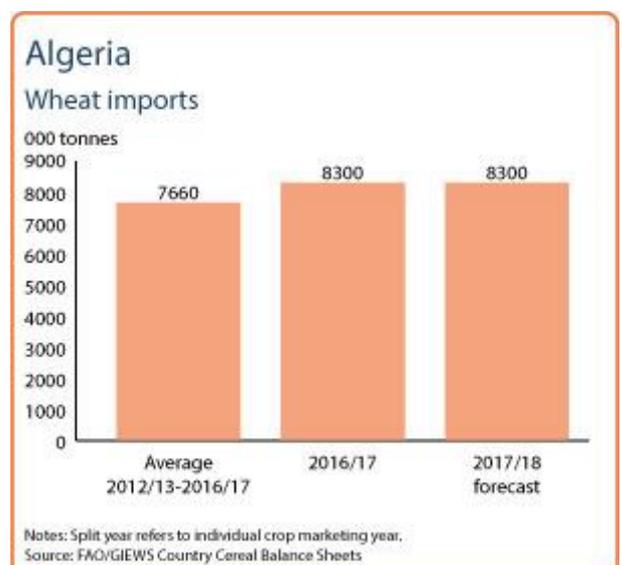
Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on cereal grain imports from the international market, with common wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years,



**Algeria**  
Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 forecast	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2,833	2,200	2,500	14
Barley	1,246	1,000	1,300	30
Oats	104	118	104	-12
Others	3	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>3,906</b>	<b>18</b>

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



the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat per year, representing 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

The wheat import requirement for 2016/17 (July/June) is projected at 8.3 million tonnes, marginally above the imports of last year. Algeria imports wheat from France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico.

## **Annualized food inflation increasing since December 2016**

Food accounts for an average of 43 percent of the total households' expenditures in Algeria. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by the food price inflation. The annualized rate of the food price inflation increased from 4.92 percent in December 2016 to 9.1 percent in February 2017, in response to the increase rates of the Value Added Tax (VAT) in January 2017. VAT rates increased from 7 to 9 percent and the standard rate from 17 to 19 percent. The lower rate applies to many grain and feed products, including pasta and couscous. In addition, bread, dairy, milk, sugar and cooking oils benefit from the ongoing Government subsidies.

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# GIEWS Country Brief Algeria

Reference Date: 24-November-2016

## FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Short-term drought impacting planting
- Wheat imports slightly lower than last year
- Annualized food inflation decreased in September 2016

### Short-term drought impacting planting

Planting of winter grains normally starts in mid-October and continues until mid-January. Only about 20 percent of the normal rainfall fell in September and October 2016. Lack of precipitation, coupled with above-average temperatures, depleted the soil moisture necessary for winter crop planting and establishment. Some areas in western and central Algeria suffer from short-term drought.

Being largely rainfed, cereal production in Algeria is highly variable. About two-thirds of the country's wheat production is durum wheat.

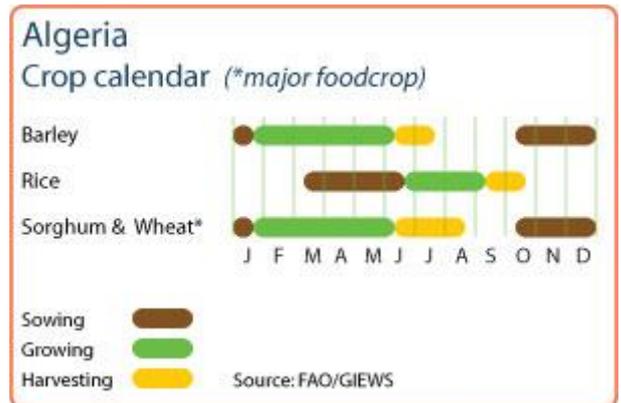
### Decline in cereal production

The 2016 cereal harvest was estimated by the Government at about 3.3 million tonnes, 19 percent below the 2015 harvest and 23 percent below the previous five-year average (2011-2015). The sowing season started earlier than usual following early rains in September and October 2015. However, from November to early February, precipitation deficits in parts of northwestern Algeria reached 70 percent of the long-term average and in northcentral parts of the country about 60 percent. By contrast, northeastern Algeria received normal levels of precipitation. Like Morocco, parts of northwestern and northcentral Algeria's wheat-growing regions were affected by drought, significantly lowering yields.

Elsewhere in the sector, in the five-year plan covering 2015-2019, the Government plans to double the country's cereal grain production from 3.4 million tonnes in 2014 to almost 7 million tonnes in 2019. The instruments to be applied are the expansion of the irrigated area by an additional 1 million hectares and improved distribution of fertilizers and certified seeds.

### Wheat imports slightly lower than last year

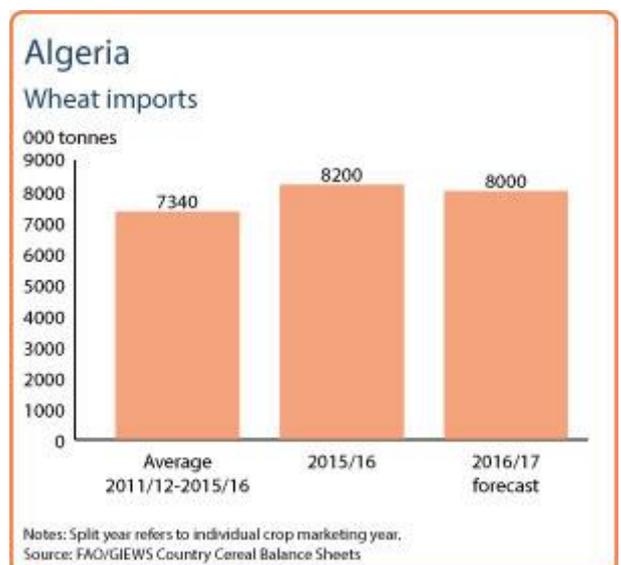
Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on cereal grain imports from the international market, with common wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years,



Algeria  
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2 830	2 800	2 200	-21
Barley	1 350	1 200	1 000	-17
Oats	121	120	118	-2
Others	2	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 302</b>	<b>4 121</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>-19</b>

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



the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat per year, representing 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

The wheat import requirement for 2016/17 (July/June) is projected at 8 million tonnes, slightly below the 2015/16 imports. Algeria imports wheat from France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico.

### **Annualized food inflation decreased in September 2016**

Food accounts for an average of 43 percent of the total households' expenditures in Algeria. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by food price inflation. The annualized rate of the food price inflation decreased from 3.7 percent in August 2016 to 1 percent in September 2016, compared to 1.4 percent in September 2015. Bread, dairy, milk, sugar and cooking oils benefit from ongoing Government subsidies.



# GIEWS Country Brief Algeria

Reference Date: 16-June-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Mixed outlook for winter cereals across the country: drought in west, favourable conditions in east
- Wheat imports slightly lower than last year
- Annualized food inflation increased in April 2016
- Humanitarian assistance continued under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation to refugees

## Mixed outlook for winter cereals across the country

Harvesting of winter grains normally starts in early June and continues until mid-August. In 2016, above average temperatures accelerated winter grain maturation and dry-down, prompting an early start of the harvest in mid-May.

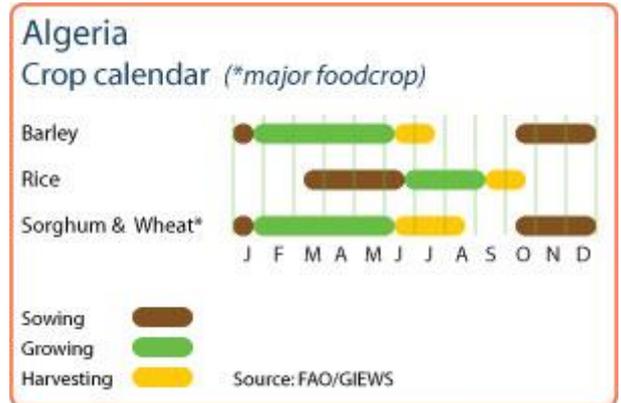
The sowing season also started earlier than usual following early rains in September and October 2015. However, from November to early February, precipitation deficits in parts of northwestern Algeria reached 70 percent of the long-term average, and in northcentral parts of the country about 60 percent. By contrast, northeastern Algeria received normal levels of precipitation. Like Morocco, parts of northwestern and northcentral Algeria's wheat growing regions were affected by drought, significantly lowering yield prospects. Production prospects in the northeastern part of the main cereal production zone remained favourable, sustained by widespread showers in April followed by above-average temperatures which accelerated winter grain maturation and dry-down.

Being largely rainfed, cereal production in Algeria is highly variable. About two-thirds of the country's wheat production is durum wheat.

## Recovery in cereal production

The 2015 cereal harvest was estimated by the Government at about 4.1 million tonnes, 27 percent above the 2014 dry weather-stricken harvest but 7 percent below the previous five-year average (2010-2014). Although favourable weather conditions with timely rains prevailed earlier in the season, excessively hot weather (up to 45 degrees Celsius) in early May 2015 limited production gains, mainly in northern and northeastern Algeria.

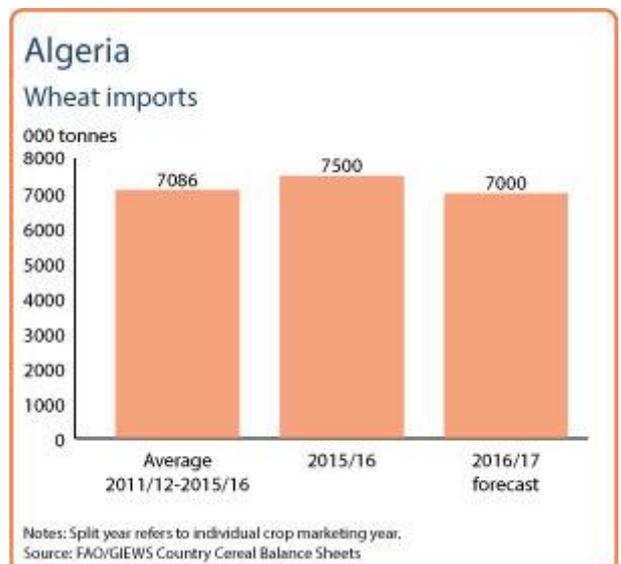
Elsewhere in the sector, in the five-year plan covering 2015-2019, the Government plans to double the country's cereal



Algeria  
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 forecast	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2 830	2 800	2 800	0
Barley	1 350	1 200	1 300	8
Oats	121	120	118	-2
Others	2	1	1	0
Total	4 302	4 121	4 219	2

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



grain production from 3.4 million tonnes in 2014 to almost 7 million tonnes in 2019. The instruments to be applied are the expansion of the irrigated area by an additional 1 million hectares and improved distribution of fertilizers and certified seeds.

### Wheat imports slightly lower than last year

Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on cereal grain imports from the international market, with common wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat per year, representing 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

The wheat import requirement for 2015/16 (July/June) is projected at 7.5 million tonnes, 7 percent down from 2014/15 owing to a partial recovery in production. The 2015/16 wheat import requirement is 10 percent above the last five-year average, which includes two consecutive years of exceptional harvests in 2012 and 2013. Algeria imports wheat from France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico.

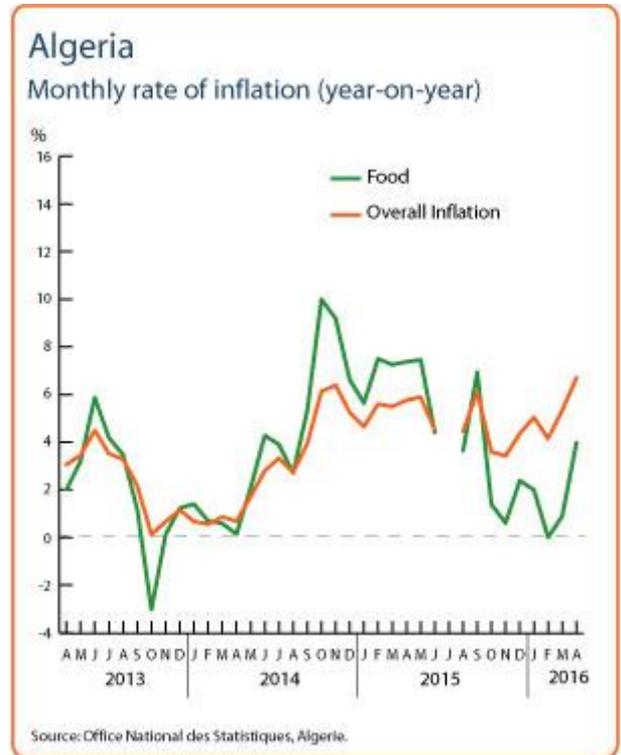
### Annualized food inflation increased in April 2016

Food accounts for an average of 43 percent of the total households' expenditures in Algeria. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by food price inflation. The annualized rate of the food price inflation in April 2016 was estimated at 4 percent. Bread, dairy, milk, sugar and cooking oils benefit from ongoing Government subsidies.

### Continued humanitarian assistance under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

The WFP is carrying out three activities in the country under the ongoing Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation running from January 2013 until December 2016 with a total budget of USD 66 million. The three activities include general food distribution, nutrition activities targeting mother and child health and a school feeding programme by providing 90 000 general food rations plus 35 000 supplementary general food rations to the most vulnerable refugees from Western Sahara.

Algeria has been hosting Western Saharan refugees since 1975. The five main camps (Ausserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoune and Smara), hosting about 90 000 refugees, are spread in the desert between 30 and 180 km from the southwestern town of Tindouf in a harsh desert environment where livelihood and self-reliance opportunities are extremely limited. In addition, the area is too remote to enable the refugees to participate in the local economy.



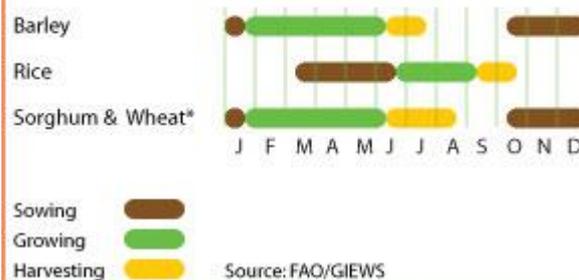
Reference Date: 16-March-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Mixed outlook for winter cereals across the country: drought in west, favourable conditions in east
- Recovery in cereal production in 2015 compared to previous year's weather-stricken harvest
- Wheat imports slightly lower than last year
- Annualized food inflation eased in January 2016
- Humanitarian assistance continued under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation to refugees

### Algeria

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



### Mixed outlook for winter cereals across the country

Planting of the 2016 winter grains started in mid-October and concluded in mid-January. Early rains in September and October 2015 prompted an early start of the sowing season. However, from November to early February, precipitation deficits in parts of northwestern Algeria reached 70 percent of the long-term average, and in northcentral parts of the country about 60 percent. By contrast, northeastern Algeria received normal levels of precipitation. Like Morocco, parts of northwestern and northcentral Algeria's wheat growing regions are affected by drought, significantly lowering yield prospects.

Widespread rains in the last decade of February 2016 improved soil moisture conditions, and could still mitigate the outcome. Production prospects in the northeastern part of the main cereal production zone remain favourable, assuming normal weather conditions prevail for the rest of the season.

Being largely rainfed, cereal production in Algeria is highly variable. About two-thirds of the wheat production is durum wheat.

### Recovery in cereal production

The Government puts the 2015 cereal harvest at about 4 million tonnes, 18 percent above the previous year's dry weather-stricken harvest but 12 percent below average. Although favourable weather conditions with timely rains prevailed earlier in the season, excessively hot weather (up to 45 degrees Celsius) in early May 2015 limited production gains, mainly in northern and northeastern Algeria.

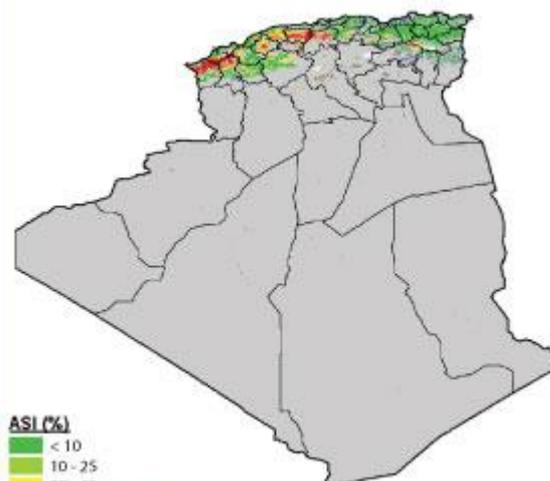
Elsewhere in the sector, in the five-year plan covering 2015 to 2019, the Government plans to achieve double the country's cereal grain production from 3.4 million tonnes in 2014 to almost 7 million tonnes in 2019. The instruments to be applied are the expansion of the irrigated area by an additional 1 million hectares and improved distribution of fertilizers and certified seeds.

### Wheat imports slightly lower than last year

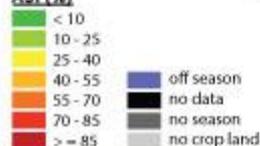
Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on cereal grain imports from the international market, with

### Algeria - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)<sup>1</sup>

from start of season 1 to dekad 1, March 2016



ASI (%)



<sup>1</sup>ASI measures the percent of cropland affected by drought per GAUL 2 region. The index calculation is based on METOP-AVHRR data.

### Algeria

#### Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 estimate	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2 910	2 000	2 400	20
Barley	1 410	1 200	1 400	17
Oats	125	122	120	-2
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 446</b>	<b>3 323</b>	<b>3 921</b>	<b>18</b>

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

common wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat, representing 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

The wheat import requirement for 2015/16 (July/June) is projected at 7.5 million tonnes, 7 percent down from 2014/15 owing to a partial recovery in production. The 2015/16 wheat import requirement is 10 percent above the last five-year average which includes two consecutive years of exceptional harvests in 2012 and 2013. Algeria imports wheat from France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico.

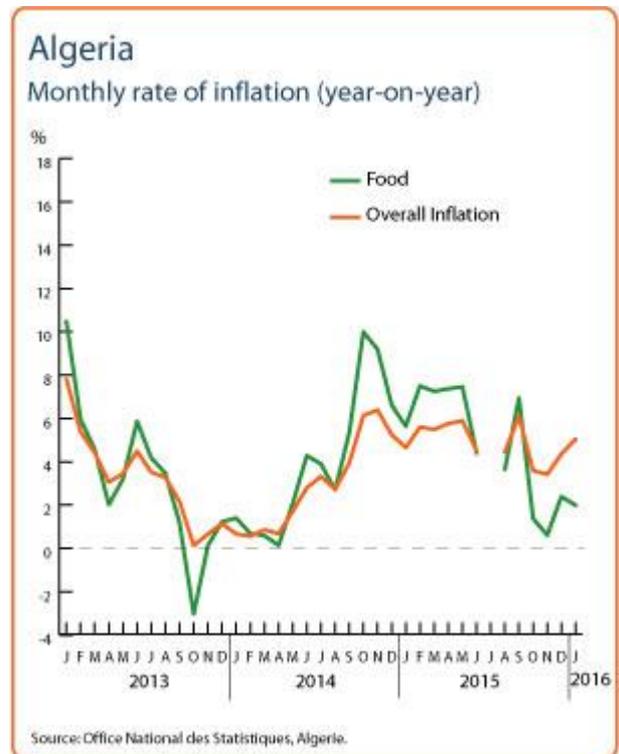
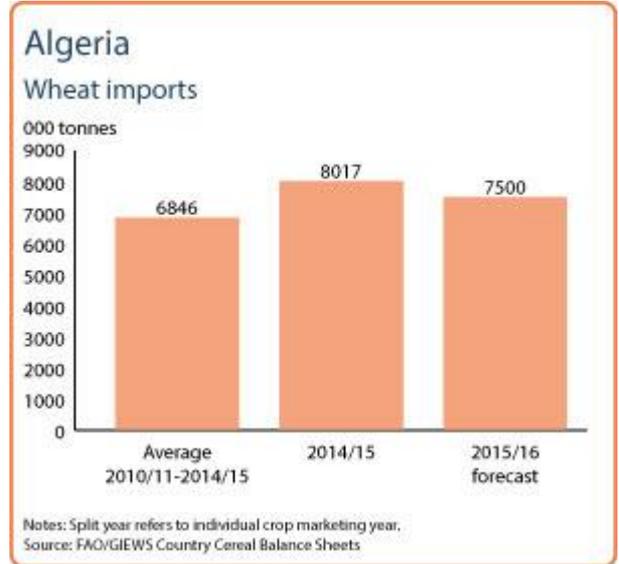
## Annualized food inflation eased in January 2016

Food accounts for 43 percent of the total households' expenditures in Algeria. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by food price inflation. The annualized rate of food price inflation in January 2016 was estimated at 2 percent. Bread, dairy, milk, sugar and cooking oils benefit from ongoing Government subsidies.

## Continued humanitarian assistance under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

The WFP is carrying out three activities in the country under the ongoing Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation running from January 2013 until December 2016 with a total budget of USD 66 million. The three activities include general food distribution, nutrition activities targeting mother and child health and a school feeding programme by providing 90 000 general food rations plus 35 000 supplementary general food rations to the most vulnerable refugees from Western Sahara.

Algeria has been hosting Western Saharan refugees since 1975. The five main camps (Ausserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoune and Smara) hosting about 90 000 refugees, are spread in the desert between 30 and 180 km from the southwestern town of Tindouf in a harsh desert environment where livelihood and self-reliance opportunities are extremely limited. In addition, the area is too remote to enable the refugees to participate in the local economy.



Reference Date: 19-October-2015

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Recovery in cereal production compared to last year's weather-stricken harvest
- Wheat imports expected to remain on par with last year despite partial recovery in production owing to depletion of carryover stocks
- Annualized food inflation eases in June 2015 but remains high
- Humanitarian assistance continued under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) to refugees

### Recovery in cereal production compared to last year's weather-stricken harvest

Harvesting of 2015 winter grains concluded in mid-August while sowing of 2016 winter grains normally starts later in October. Although favourable weather conditions with timely rains prevailed earlier in the season, excessively hot weather (up to 45 degrees Celsius) in early May might have limited production gains, mainly in northern and northeastern Algeria. The Government estimates the 2015 cereal harvest to be about 4 million tonnes, 18 percent above the last year's dry-weather stricken harvest but some 12 percent below-average.

Elsewhere in the sector, in the five-year plan covering 2015 to 2019, the Government plans to achieve the doubling of the cereal grain production from 3.4 million tonnes in 2014 to almost 7 million tonnes in 2019. The instruments to be applied are the expansion of the irrigated area by an additional 1 million hectares and improved distribution of fertilizers and certified seeds.

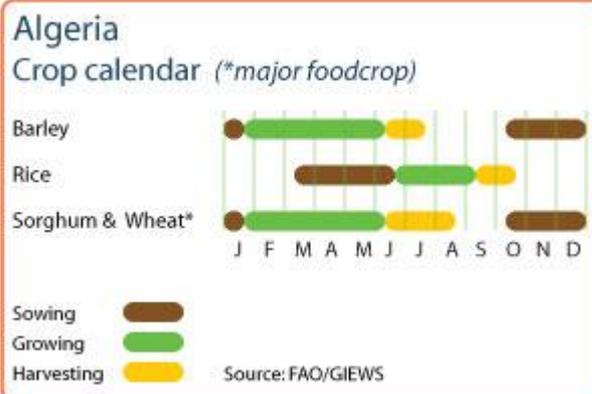
### Wheat imports expected on par with last year

Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on cereal grain imports from the international market, with common wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat, averaging 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

The wheat import requirement for 2015/16 (July/June), is projected to remain unchanged at 7.2 million tonnes compared to 2014/15, owing to depletion of stocks accumulated during two consecutive years of good harvests in 2012 and 2013. The countries exporting wheat to Algeria include France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico.

### Annualized food inflation eases in June

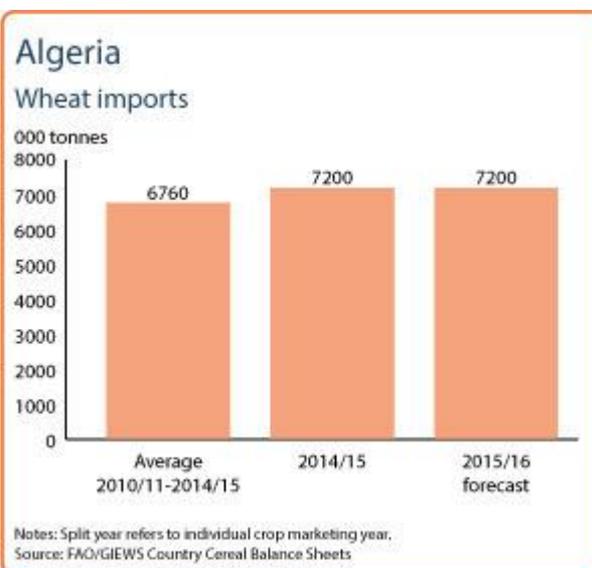
Food accounts for 43 percent of total households' expenditures in Algeria. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by food inflation. The annualized rate of food inflation in August 2015 reached 3.7 percent. Bread, dairy, milk, sugar and cooking oils benefit from ongoing Government subsidies.



**Algeria**  
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2 910	2 000	2 400	20
Barley	1 410	1 200	1 400	17
Oats	125	122	120	-2
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 446</b>	<b>3 323</b>	<b>3 921</b>	<b>18</b>

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



## Continued humanitarian assistance under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

The WFP is carrying out three activities in the country under the ongoing Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation running from January 2013 until December 2015 with a total budget of USD 66 million. The three activities include general food distribution, nutrition activities targeting mother and child health and a school feeding programme by providing 90 000 general food rations plus 35 000 supplementary general food rations to the most vulnerable refugees from Western Sahara.

Algeria has been hosting Western Saharan refugees since 1975. The five main camps (Ausserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoune and Smara), hosting about 90 000 refugees, are spread in the desert between 30 and 180 km from the southwestern town of Tindouf, in a harsh desert environment where livelihood and self-reliance opportunities are extremely limited. In addition, the area is too remote to enable the refugees to participate in the local economy.



Reference Date: 19-May-2015

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Recovery in cereal production expected compared to last year's weather-stricken harvest
- Wheat imports expected to slightly decrease in 2014/15 owing to good carryover stocks, especially from 2012 and 2013 good harvests
- Annualized food inflation eases in March 2015 but remains high
- Humanitarian assistance continued under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) to refugees

### Recovery in cereal production expected compared to last year's weather-stricken harvest

Harvesting of 2015 winter grains will start in mid-June. Although favourable weather conditions with timely rains prevailing earlier in the season, excessively hot weather (up to 45 degrees Celsius in early May) might have caused heat damage to late developing wheat in early grain-filling stages, mainly in northern and northeastern Algeria. Thus, the preliminary forecast for an average wheat production might be revised downwards.

Elsewhere in the sector, in the five-year plan covering 2015 to 2019, the Government plans to achieve the doubling of the grain production from 3.4 million tonnes in 2014 to almost 7 million tonnes in 2019. The instruments to be applied are the expansion of the irrigated area by an additional 1 million hectare and improved distribution of fertilizers and certified seeds.

### Despite below-average wheat harvest in 2014, wheat imports decreased slightly in 2014/15

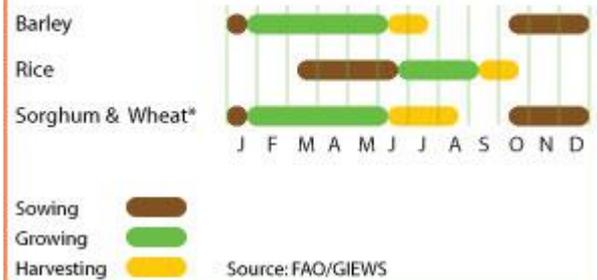
Although weather conditions in the autumn of 2013 were beneficial for crop establishment, rainfall deficits in northeastern Algeria, which produces most of the domestic supply, negatively impacted crop development and yields. The 2014 cereal production reached about 3.3 million tonnes.

Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on grain imports from the international market, with wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat, averaging 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

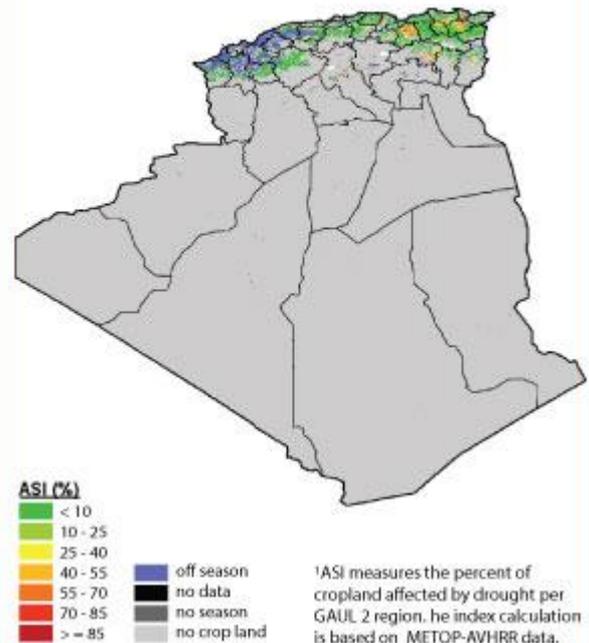
Despite a below-average harvest gathered in 2014, the wheat import requirement for 2014/15 (July/June), is projected to decrease to 7.2 million tonnes compared to the 7.3 million tonnes in 2013/14, owing to stocks from two consecutive years of good harvests in 2012 and 2013. The countries exporting wheat to Algeria include France, Canada, Germany, the United States of America, Spain and Mexico.

### Algeria

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



### Algeria - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)<sup>1</sup> from start of season 1 to dekad 1 May 2015



### Algeria

#### Cereal production

	2010-2014	2014	2015	change
	average			
000 tonnes				
Wheat	2 910	2 000	3 000	50
Barley	1 410	1 200	1 400	17
Oats	125	122	120	-2
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 446</b>	<b>3 323</b>	<b>4 521</b>	<b>36</b>

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

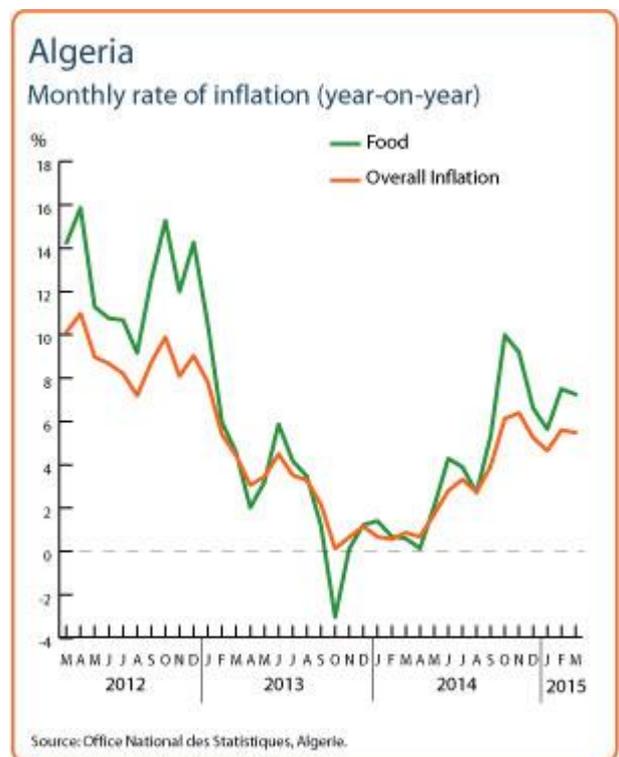
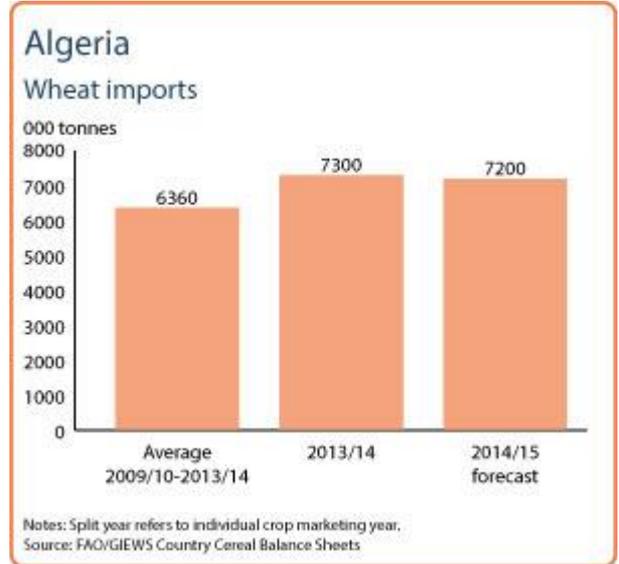
## Annualized food inflation eases in March but remains high

Food accounts for 43 percent of total households' expenditures in Algeria. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by food inflation. The annualized rate of food inflation started increasing in October 2014 reaching over 9 percent mainly due to doubling in the price for potatoes and 15-25 percent increases in prices of vegetables, poultry and eggs. Bread, dairy, milk, sugar and cooking oils benefit from ongoing Government subsidies.

## Continued humanitarian assistance under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

The WFP is carrying out three activities in the country under the ongoing Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation running from January 2013 until December 2015 with a total budget of USD 66 million. The three activities include general food distribution, nutrition activities targeting mother and child health and a school feeding programme by providing 90 000 general food rations plus 35 000 supplementary general food rations to the most vulnerable refugees from the Western Sahara.

Algeria has been hosting Western Saharan refugees since 1975. The five main camps (Ausserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoune and Smara), hosting about 90 000 refugees, are spread in the desert between 30 and 180 km from the southwestern town of Tindouf, in a harsh desert environment where livelihood and self-reliance opportunities are extremely limited. In addition, the area is too remote to enable the refugees to participate in the local economy.



Reference Date: 16-September-2014

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Below-average cereal harvest in 2014 due to drought in parts
- Wheat imports expected to slightly decrease in 2014/15 owing to good harvests in previous years
- Annualized food inflation increases in June
- Continued humanitarian assistance needed for Western Saharan refugees in Algeria

### Below-average cereal harvest gathered in 2014

The 2014 grain harvest is concluded. Although weather conditions last autumn were beneficial for crop establishment, rainfall deficits in Eastern Algeria, which produces most of the domestic supply, negatively impacted crop development and yields. Preliminary forecasts indicate that the 2014 cereal production reached about 4.6 million tonnes. At this level, the crop is about 6 percent lower than last year's average crop.

### Wheat imports expected to decrease slightly in 2014/15

Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on grain imports from the international market, with wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat, averaging 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

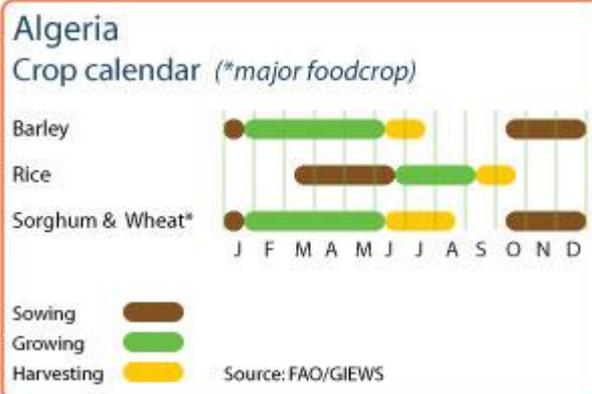
Despite a below-average harvest gathered in 2014, the wheat import requirement for 2014/15 (July/June), is projected to decrease to 6.60 million tonnes compared to the 7.5 million tonnes in 2013/14, owing to stocks from two consecutive years of good harvests in 2012 and 2013. The countries exporting wheat to Algeria include France, Canada, Germany, the United States, Spain and Mexico.

### Annualized food inflation increases in June

Food accounts for 43 percent of total households' expenditures in Algeria. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by food inflation. The annualized rate of food inflation increased in June by 4.3 percent mainly due to a 30 percent increase in the price for potatoes, and 12–15 percent increases in prices of fruit, vegetables and poultry. Bread, dairy, milk, sugar and cooking oils benefit from ongoing Government subsidies.

### Continued humanitarian assistance needed for West Saharan refugees

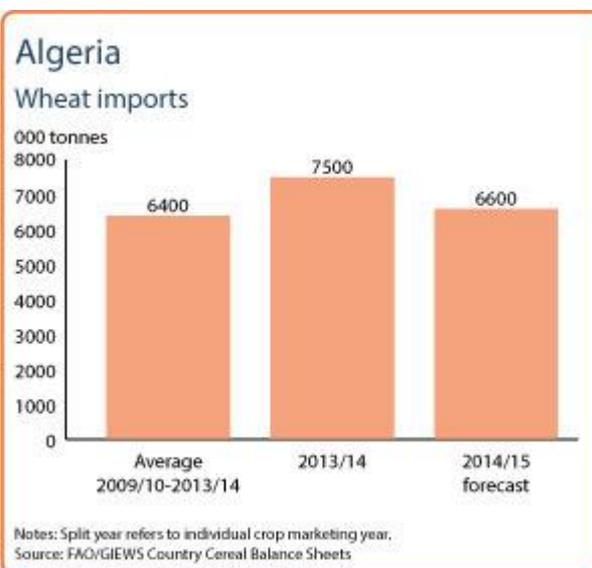
Algeria has been hosting Western Saharan refugees since 1975. The five main camps (Ausserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoune and Smara), hosting about 90 000 refugees, are spread in the desert between 30 and 180 km from the southwestern town of Tindouf, in a harsh desert environment where livelihood and self-reliance opportunities are extremely limited. In addition, the area is too remote to enable the refugees to participate in the local economy.



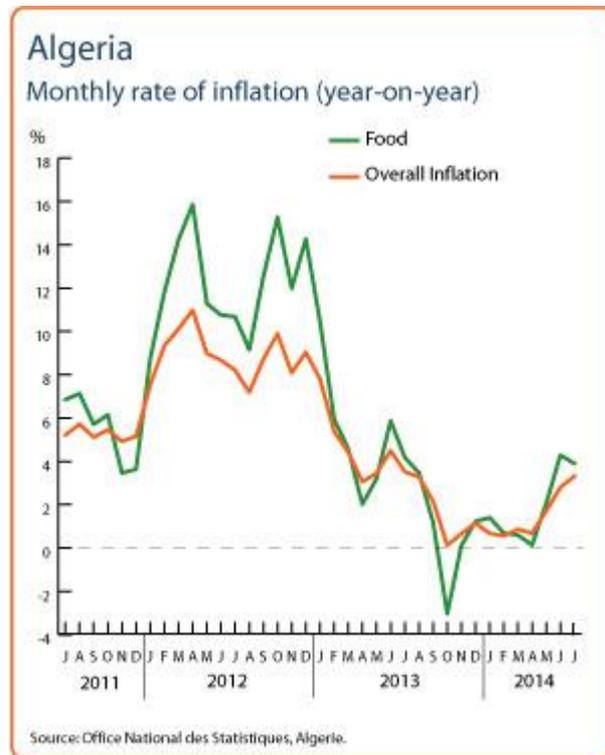
### Algeria Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	3 222	3 300	3 000	-9
Barley	1 652	1 500	1 500	0
Oats	119	114	122	7
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 994</b>	<b>4 915</b>	<b>4 623</b>	<b>-6</b>

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



In the framework of a United Nations Global Appeal, WFP is currently assisting 90 000 beneficiaries through a Protracted Relief and Recovery operation that started in January 2013 and is planned for two years, for a total cost of USD 66 million. In addition, the Government provides substantive assistance to the refugees such as free access to electricity, scholarship for secondary and high school education, grants in kind given by the Algerian population and distributed by the Algerian Red Crescent.



Reference Date: 07-February-2014

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Delayed but abundant seasonal rains at the start of the 2013/14 cropping season
- Above average cereal harvest gathered in 2013
- Wheat imports expected to slightly increase in 2013/14
- Annualized food inflation increases in December
- Continued humanitarian assistance needed for Western Saharan refugees

### The 2013/14 cropping season well underway

Planting of the 2013/14 winter wheat and coarse grains is complete. A delayed onset of seasonal rains in some central and western areas was followed by above average rainfall in November across the country, which improved soil moisture, encouraged plantings and benefited crop establishment.

### Above average 2012/13 harvest despite localized rainfall deficits

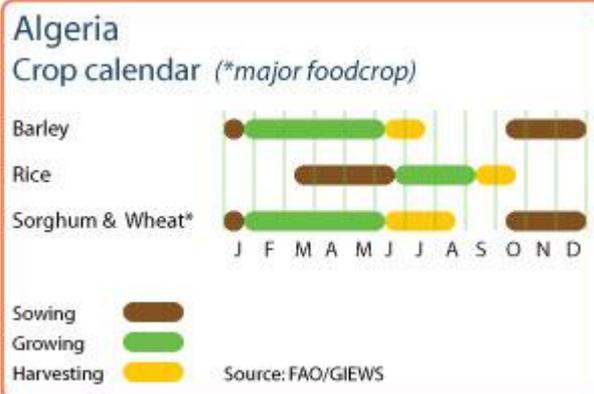
The 2012/13 grain harvest was completed in August 2013. Dry conditions during planting in the autumn of 2012 were followed by favourable rainfall and moderate temperatures in the spring/summer of 2013 in western grain production areas, while some eastern regions experienced periods of drought which negatively impacted crop development and yields.

The 2013 cereal output is estimated at about 5 million tonnes, similar to last year and 17 percent higher than the previous five-year average. Wheat output, at 3.2 million tonnes, declined by 6 percent compared to last year, but is still 15 percent above average. The localized unfavourable weather conditions in parts had a limited negative impact on cereal output mainly due to the timely availability of seeds and incentives for farmers such as seasonal interest-free loans, support for farm inputs, equipment leasing, and the Rural Renewal Programme aimed at revitalising the country's rural regions.

The two consecutive good harvests gathered in 2011/12 and 2012/13 heightened concerns about the country's ability to store big volumes. In November 2012, the Government announced plans to increase the nation's grain storage capacity by 1 million tonnes adding to the current storage capacity, estimated at about 5 million tonnes. A new joint venture signed in July 2013 plans to build 30 steel silos in the first phase for the Algerian Inter-Professional Office of Cereals.

### Wheat imports expected to increase slightly in 2013/14

Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on grain imports from the international market, with wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat, averaging 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

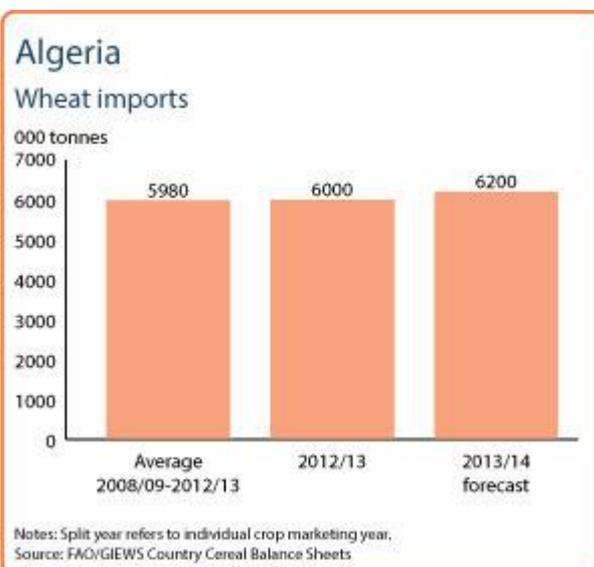


### Algeria

#### Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2,784	3,400	3,200	-6
Barley	1,431	1,500	1,750	17
Oats	102	107	114	7
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,318</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>1</b>

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



The wheat import requirement for 2013/14 (July/June), is projected to marginally increase by about 3 percent to 6.20 million tonnes compared to the 6 million tonnes in 2012/13. The countries exporting wheat to Algeria include France, Canada, Germany, the United States, Spain and Mexico.

## Annualized food inflation marginally increases in December

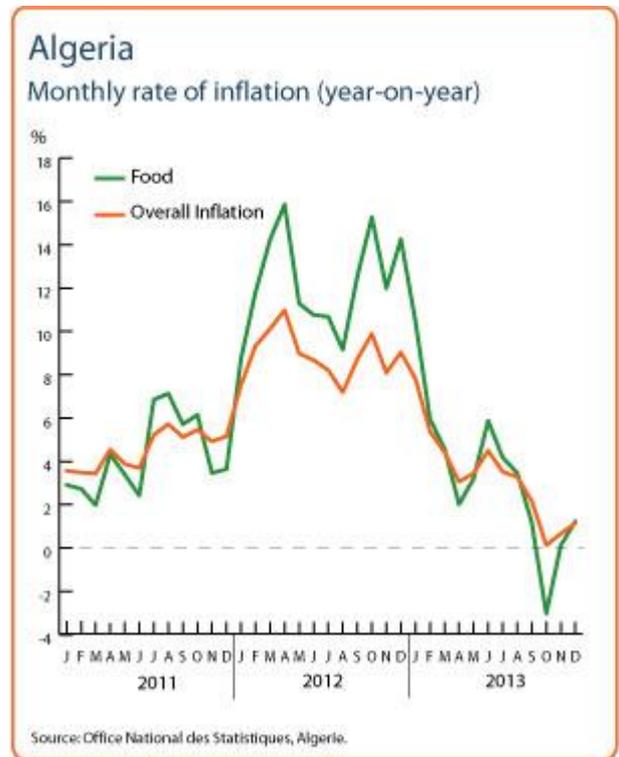
Food accounts for 43 percent of total households' expenditures in Algeria. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by food inflation. The annualized rate of food inflation increased in November by 1.23 percent mainly due to an 11 percent increase in the price for red meat. Bread, dairy, milk, sugar and cooking oils benefit from ongoing government subsidies.

## Continued humanitarian assistance needed for West Saharan refugees

Algeria has been hosting Western Saharan refugees since 1975. The 5 main camps (Ausserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoune, and Smara), hosting about 90 000 refugees, are spread in the desert between 30 and 180 km from the south-western town of Tindouf, in a harsh desert environment where livelihood and self-reliance opportunities are extremely limited. In addition, the area is too remote to enable the refugees to participate in the local economy.

As a result, malnutrition rates in the camps are high. The latest nutritional survey, carried out in October 2012 by WFP and UNHCR, has shown a limited improvement of global acute malnutrition compared to 2010 among children under the age of 5. However, the levels, at almost 8 percent, are still above the regional averages. The Food Consumption Score (the proportion of households classified as having an acceptable food consumption) at 59.5 percent has also slightly improved compared with the 2010 survey, while the nutrition status in the camps of Dakhla and Smara has markedly improved (-53 percent and -27 percent respectively from 2010). The findings of latest nutrition assessment confirmed the effectiveness of the humanitarian response (WFP started providing basic food assistance to the most vulnerable refugees in 1986) but highlighted the total reliance of the refugees on international humanitarian assistance for their survival.

In the framework of a United Nations Global Appeal, WFP is currently assisting 90 000 beneficiaries through a Protracted Relief and Recovery operation that started in January 2013 and planned for two years, for a total cost of USD 66 million. In addition, the government provides substantive assistance to the refugees such as free access to electricity, scholarship for secondary and high school education, grants in kind given by the Algerian population and distributed by the Algerian Red Crescent.



Reference Date: 02-January-2014

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Abundant seasonal rains with delays in some areas at the start of the 2013/14 cropping season
- Above average cereal harvest gathered in 2013
- Wheat imports expected to slightly increase in 2013/14
- Annualized food inflation marginally increases in November
- Continuous humanitarian assistance needed for West Saharan refugees

### Abundant seasonal rains with delays in some areas at the start of the 2013/14 cropping season

Planting of the 2013/14 winter wheat and coarse grains is almost complete. A delayed onset of seasonal rains in some central and western areas was followed by above average rainfall in November across the country, which improved soil moisture, encouraged plantings and benefited crop establishment.

### 2012/13 harvest above average despite localized rainfall deficits

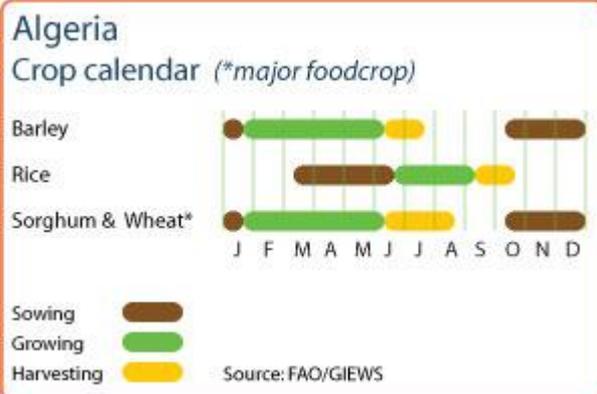
The 2012/13 grain harvest was completed in August 2013. Dry conditions during planting in the autumn of 2012 were followed by favourable rainfall and moderate temperatures in the spring/summer of 2013 in western grain production areas, while some eastern regions experienced periods of drought which negatively impacted crop development and yields.

The 2013 cereal output is estimated at about 5 million tonnes, similar to last year and 17 percent higher than the previous five-year average. Wheat output, at 3.2 million tonnes, declined by 6 percent compared to last year, but is still 15 percent above average. The localized unfavourable weather conditions had a limited negative impact of on cereal output mainly due to the timely availability of seeds and incentives for farmers such as seasonal interest-free loans, support for farm inputs, equipment leasing, and the Rural Renewal Programme aimed at revitalising the country's rural regions.

The two consecutive good harvests gathered in 2011/12 and 2012/13 heightened concerns about the country's ability to store big volumes. In November 2012, the Government announced plans to increase the nation's grain storage capacity by 1 million tonnes adding to the current storage capacity, estimated at about 5 million tonnes. A new joint venture signed in July 2013 plans to build 30 steel silos in the first phase for the Algerian Inter-Professional Office of Cereals.

### Wheat imports expected to increase slightly in 2013/14

Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on grain imports from the international market, with wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat, averaging 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

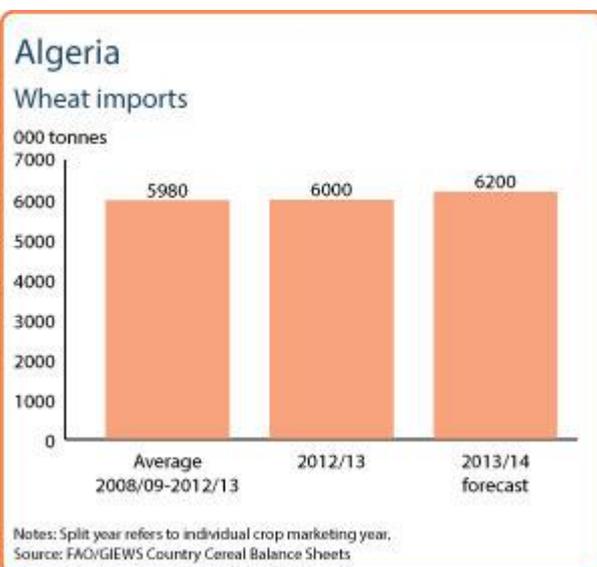


#### Algeria

##### Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2,784	3,400	3,200	-6
Barley	1,431	1,500	1,750	17
Oats	102	107	114	7
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,318</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>1</b>

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



The wheat import requirement for 2013/14 (July/June), is projected to marginally increase by about 3 percent to 6.20 million tonnes compared to the 6 million tonnes in 2012/13. The countries exporting wheat to Algeria include France, Canada, Germany, the United States, Spain and Mexico.

## Annualized food inflation marginally increases in November

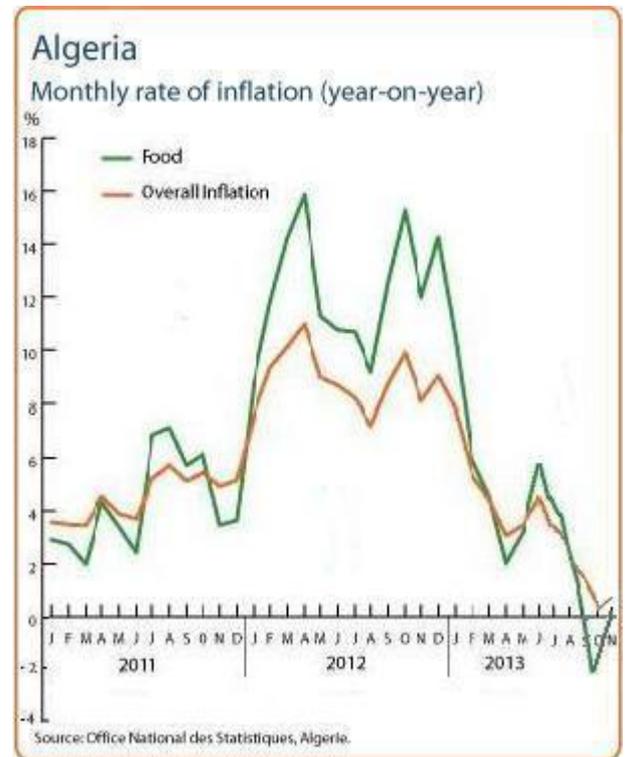
Food accounts for 43 percent of total households' expenditures in Algeria. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by food inflation. The annualized rate of food inflation increased in November by 0.12 percent mainly due to a 9.7 percent increase in the price for red meat. However, the food price index decreased almost 1 percent from October, mainly due to an almost 2 percent decline in fruits and vegetables and stable or declining prices for bread and dairy products. Bread, dairy, milk, sugar and cooking oils benefit from ongoing government subsidies.

## Continuous humanitarian assistance needed for West Saharan refugees

Algeria has been hosting Western Saharan refugees since 1975. The 5 main camps (Ausserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoune, and Smara), hosting about 90 000 refugees, are spread in the desert between 30 and 180 km from the south-western town of Tindouf, in a harsh desert environment where livelihood and self-reliance opportunities are extremely limited. In addition, the area is too remote to enable the refugees to participate in the local economy.

As a result, malnutrition rates in the camps are high. The latest nutritional survey, carried out in October 2012 by WFP and UNHCR, has shown a limited improvement of global acute malnutrition from 2010 among children under 5, but levels, at almost 8 percent, are still above the regional averages. The Food Consumption Score (the proportion of households classified as having an acceptable food consumption) at 59.5 percent has also slightly improved compared with the 2010 survey, while the nutrition status in the camps of Dakhla and Smara has markedly improved (-53 percent and -27 percent respectively from 2010). The findings of latest nutrition assessment confirmed the effectiveness of the humanitarian response (WFP started providing basic food assistance to the most vulnerable refugees in 1986) but highlighted the total reliance of the refugees on international humanitarian assistance for their survival.

In the framework of a United Nations Global Appeal, WFP is currently assisting 90 000 beneficiaries through a Protracted Relief and Recovery operation started in January 2013 and planned for two years, for a total cost of USD 66 million. In addition, the government provides substantive assistance to the refugees such as free access to electricity, scholarship for secondary and high school education, grants in kind given by the Algerian population and distributed by the Algerian Red Crescent.



Reference Date: 19-December-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Abundant seasonal rains with delays in some areas at the start of the 2013/14 cropping season
- Above average cereal harvest gathered in 2013
- Wheat imports expected to slightly increase in 2013/14
- Domestic food price inflation declining sharply
- Continuous humanitarian assistance needed for West Saharan refugees

### Abundant seasonal rains with delays in some areas at the start of the 2013/14 cropping season

Planting of the 2013/14 winter wheat and coarse grains is almost complete. A delayed onset of seasonal rains in some central and western areas was followed by above average rainfall in November across the country, which improved soil moisture, encouraged plantings and benefited crop establishment.

### 2012/13 harvest above average despite localized rainfall deficits

The 2012/13 grain harvest was completed in August 2013. Dry conditions during planting in the autumn of 2012 were followed by favourable rainfall and moderate temperatures in the spring/summer of 2013 in western grain production areas, while some eastern regions experienced periods of drought which negatively impacted crop development and yields.

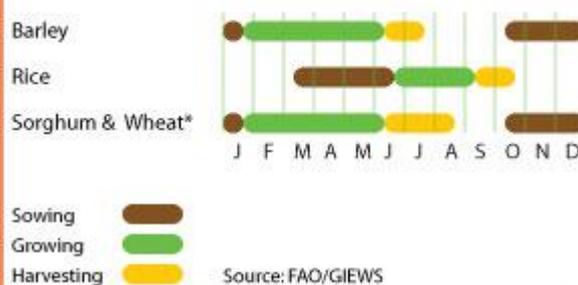
The 2013 cereal output is estimated at about 5 million tonnes, similar to last year and 17 percent higher than the previous five-year average. Wheat output, at 3.2 million tonnes, declined by 6 percent compared to last year, but is still 15 percent above average. The localized unfavourable weather conditions had a limited negative impact of on cereal output mainly due to the timely availability of seeds and incentives for farmers such as seasonal interest-free loans, support for farm inputs, equipment leasing, and the Rural Renewal Programme aimed at revitalising the country's rural regions.

The two consecutive good harvests gathered in 2011/12 and 2012/13 heightened concerns about the country's ability to store big volumes. In November 2012, the Government announced plans to increase the nation's grain storage capacity by 1 million tonnes adding to the current storage capacity, estimated at about 5 million tonnes. A new joint venture signed in July 2013 plans to build 30 steel silos in the first phase for the Algerian Inter-Professional Office of Cereals.

### Wheat imports expected to increase slightly in 2013/14

Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on grain imports from the international market, with wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat, averaging 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

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

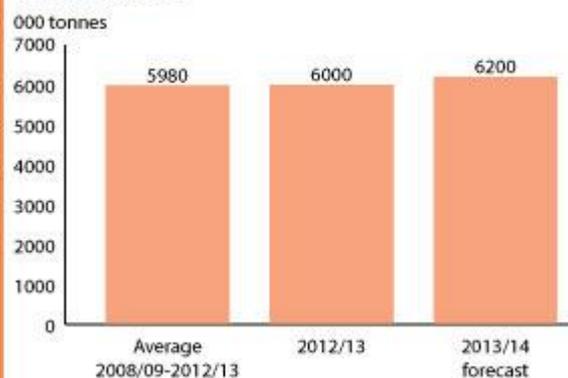


### Algeria Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2,784	3,400	3,200	-6
Barley	1,431	1,500	1,750	17
Oats	102	107	114	7
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,318</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>1</b>

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

### Algeria Wheat imports



Notes: Split year refers to individual crop marketing year.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

The wheat import requirement for 2013/14 (July/June), is projected to marginally increase by about 3 percent to 6.20 million tonnes compared to the 6 million tonnes in 2012/13. The countries exporting wheat to Algeria include France, Canada, Germany, the United States, Spain and Mexico.

### Food inflation declining sharply

Food accounts for a significant share (43 percent) of total households' expenditures in Algeria. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by food inflation.

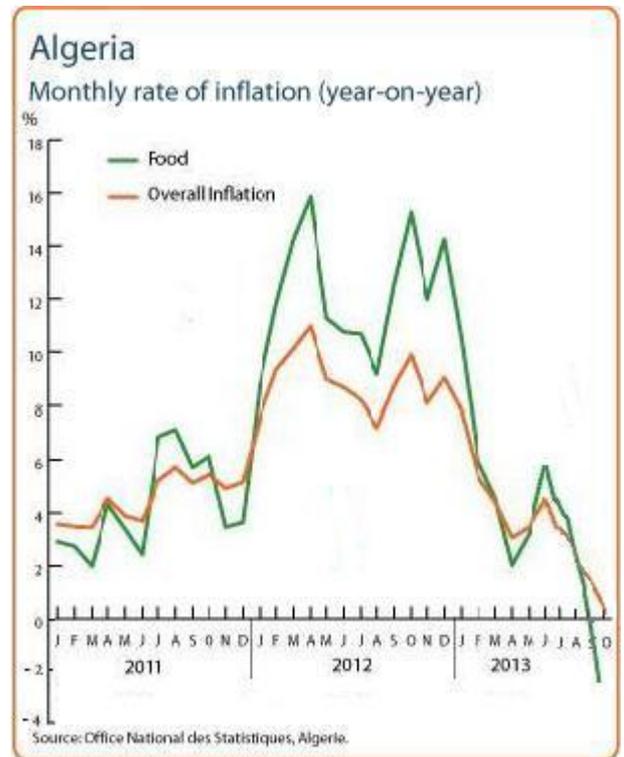
The rate of inflation declined in recent months as food inflation sharply decreased reaching negative values, mainly reflecting decreasing prices of red meat (mutton and beef), fruits, potatoes and legumes. In October 2013, food prices (CPI) declined by 3 percent and 0.3 percent compared to the previous year and the previous month respectively. The year on year price increase for red meat was 7.9 percent in October, while inflation rates for bread and for dairy products, at 1.10 and -0.5 percent, were substantially lower. The low rates of bread and dairy inflation are partly due to the generous food subsidies system: in 2012, more than DZD 200 billion (USD 2.56 billion) have been spent for subsidies on wheat, milk, sugar and cooking oils. While these subsidies are likely to remain, there is an ongoing discussion about their cost (including the large import bill and administrative costs) and the related food waste.

### Continuous humanitarian assistance needed for West Saharan refugees

Algeria has been hosting Western Saharan refugees since 1975. The 5 main camps (Ausserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoune, and Smara), hosting about 90 000 refugees, are spread in the desert between 30 and 180 km from the south-western town of Tindouf, in a harsh desert environment where livelihood and self-reliance opportunities are extremely limited. In addition, the area is too remote to enable the refugees to participate in the local economy.

As a result, malnutrition rates in the camps are high. The latest nutritional survey, carried out in October 2012 by WFP and UNHCR, has shown a limited improvement of global acute malnutrition from 2010 among children under 5, but levels, at almost 8 percent, are still above the regional averages. The Food Consumption Score (the proportion of households classified as having an acceptable food consumption) at 59.5 percent has also slightly improved compared with the 2010 survey, while the nutrition status in the camps of Dakhla and Smara has markedly improved (-53 percent and -27 percent respectively from 2010). The findings of latest nutrition assessment confirmed the effectiveness of the humanitarian response (WFP started providing basic food assistance to the most vulnerable refugees in 1986) but highlighted the total reliance of the refugees on international humanitarian assistance for their survival.

In the framework of a United Nations Global Appeal, WFP is currently assisting 90 000 beneficiaries through a Protracted Relief and Recovery operation started in January 2013 and planned for two years, for a total cost of USD 66 million. In addition, the government provides substantive assistance to the refugees such as free access to electricity, scholarship for secondary and high school education, grants in kind given by the Algerian population and distributed by the Algerian Red Crescent.



Reference Date: 28-November-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Delayed onset of seasonal rains observed in some areas at the start of the 2013/14 cropping season
- Above average cereal harvest gathered in 2013
- Wheat imports expected to slightly increase in 2013/14
- Domestic food price inflation declining sharply

### Delayed onset of seasonal rains in some areas at the start of the 2013/14 cropping season

Planting of the 2013/14 winter wheat and coarse grains is underway. In some central and western areas a delayed onset of seasonal rains may have affected planting operations. Rainfall amounts and distribution in the coming months will be crucial for crop development and performance.

### 2012/13 harvest above average despite localized rainfall deficits

The 2012/13 grain harvest was completed in August 2013. Dry conditions during planting in the autumn of 2012 were followed by favourable rainfall and moderate temperatures in the spring/summer of 2013 in western grain production areas, while some eastern regions experienced periods of drought which negatively impacted crop development and yields.

The 2013 cereal output is estimated at about 5 million tonnes, similar to last year and 17 percent higher than the previous five-year average. Wheat output, at 3.2 million tonnes, declined by 6 percent compared to last year, but is still 15 percent above average.

The localized unfavourable weather conditions had a limited negative impact of on cereal output mainly due to the timely availability of seeds and incentives for farmers such as seasonal interest-free loans, support for farm inputs, equipment leasing, and the Rural Renewal Programme aimed at revitalising the country's rural regions.

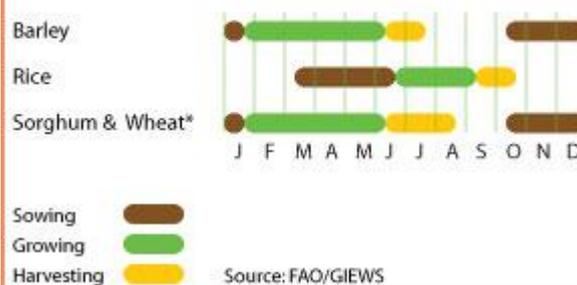
The two consecutive good harvests gathered in 2011/12 and 2012/13 heightened concerns about the country's ability to store big volumes. In November 2012, the Government announced plans to increase the nation's grain storage capacity by 1 million tonnes adding to the current storage capacity, estimated at about 5 million tonnes. A new joint venture signed in July 2013 plans to build 30 steel silos in the first phase for the Algerian Inter-Professional Office of Cereals.

### Wheat imports expected to increase slightly in 2013/14

Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on grain imports from the international market, with wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat, averaging 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

The wheat import requirement for 2013/14 (July/June), is projected to

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

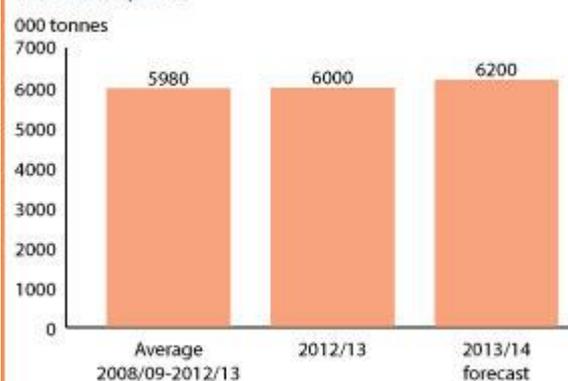


### Algeria Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2,784	3,400	3,200	-6
Barley	1,431	1,500	1,750	17
Oats	102	107	114	7
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,318</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>1</b>

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

### Algeria Wheat imports



Notes: Split year refers to individual crop marketing year.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

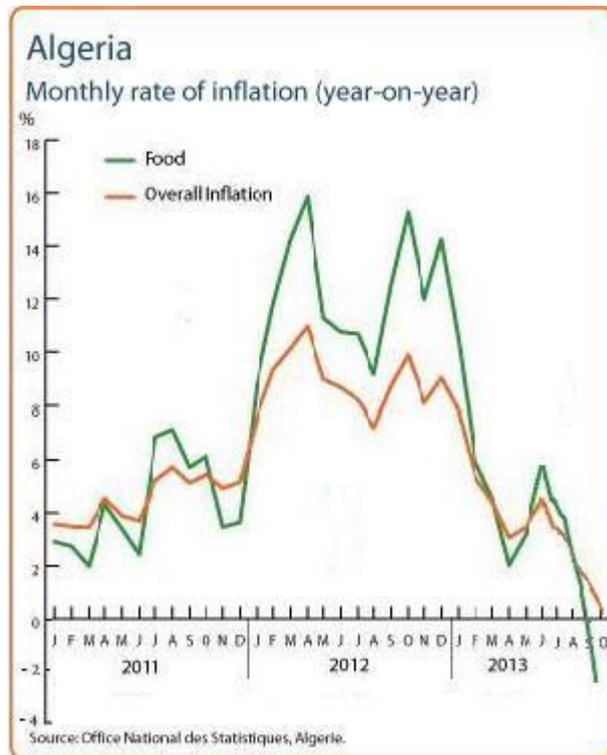
marginally increase by about 3 percent to 6.20 million tonnes compared to the 6 million tonnes in 2012/13. The countries exporting wheat to Algeria include France, Canada, Germany, the United States, Spain and Mexico.

### Food inflation declining sharply

Food accounts for a significant share (43 percent) of total households' expenditures in Algeria. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by food inflation.

The rate of inflation declined in recent months as food inflation sharply decreased reaching negative values, mainly reflecting decreasing prices of red meat (mutton and beef), fruits, potatoes and legumes. In October 2013, food prices (CPI) declined by 3 percent and 0.3 percent compared to the previous year and the previous month respectively. The year on year price increase for red meat was 7.9 percent in October, while inflation rates for bread and for dairy products, at 1.10 and -0.5 percent, were substantially lower.

The low rates of bread and dairy inflation are partly due to the generous food subsidies system: in 2012, more than DZD 200 billion (USD 2.56 billion) have been spent for subsidies on wheat, milk, sugar and cooking oils. While these subsidies are likely to remain, there is an ongoing discussion about their cost (including the large import bill and administrative costs) and the related food waste.



Reference Date: 30-September-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above average cereal harvest gathered in 2013
- Wheat imports expected to slightly decline in 2013/14
- Domestic food price inflation is on the decline

### Above average cereal harvest gathered in 2013

The 2013 grain harvest was completed in August. Favourable rainfall in the spring of 2013 more than compensated for dry conditions during the planting season in autumn 2012. Western grain production areas also benefited from moderate spring and summer temperatures. Some eastern regions experienced periods of drought with expected below average production. Preliminary forecasts indicate that the 2013 cereal production reached about 5.5 million tonnes. At this level, the crop is about 9 percent higher than last year's already above average crop and some 27 percent above the previous five-year average. In addition to the weather conditions, the increase in production was also aided by timely availability of seeds and incentives for farmers such as seasonal interest-free loans, support for farm inputs, equipment leasing, and the Rural Renewal Programme aimed at revitalising the country's rural regions.

The increased harvest heightened concerns about the country's ability to store big volumes. In November 2012, the Government announced plans to increase the nation's grain storage capacity by 1 million tonnes adding to the current storage capacity, estimated at about 5 million tonnes. A new joint venture signed in July 2013 plans to build 30 steel silos in the first phase for the Algerian Inter-Professional Office of Cereals.

### Agricultural Census to be carried out in 2013

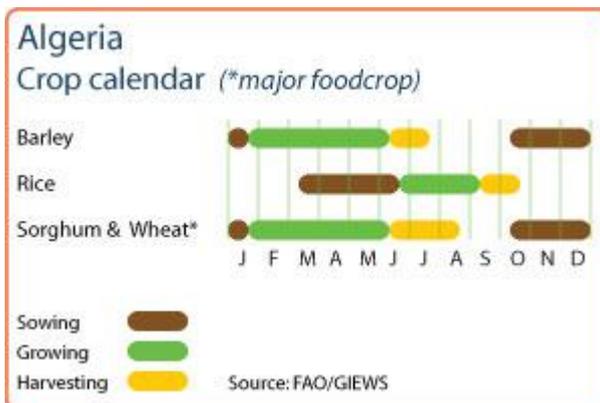
Preparations for the General Census of Agriculture (Le recensement général de l'Agriculture) are continuing and the census is expected to cover not only farm operations but also input suppliers and processing activities. Previous censuses took place in 1973 and 2001. Census results and data are expected in 2014.

### Wheat imports expected to decline slightly in 2013/14

Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on grain imports from the international market, with wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat, averaging 70 percent of its domestic utilization.

Following the satisfactory 2013 harvest, the wheat import requirement for 2013/14 (July/June), is projected to continue to slightly decrease by about 3 percent to 5.80 million tonnes compared to the 6.00 million tonnes in 2012/13. The countries exporting wheat to Algeria include France, Canada, Germany, the United States, Spain and Mexico.

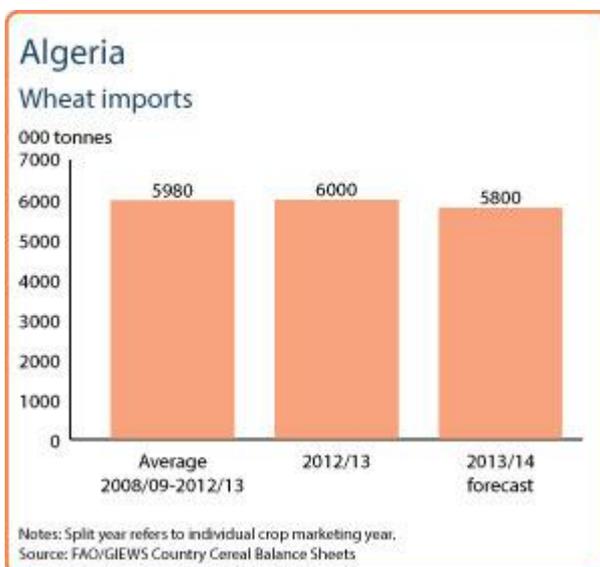
In the first five months of 2013 (Jan-Jun) Algeria's wheat import volumes declined by 5 percent to 2.451 million tonnes compared to the



### Algeria Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 estimate	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2,784	3,400	3,600	6
Barley	1,431	1,500	1,750	17
Oats	102	107	114	7
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,318</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>5,465</b>	<b>9</b>

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



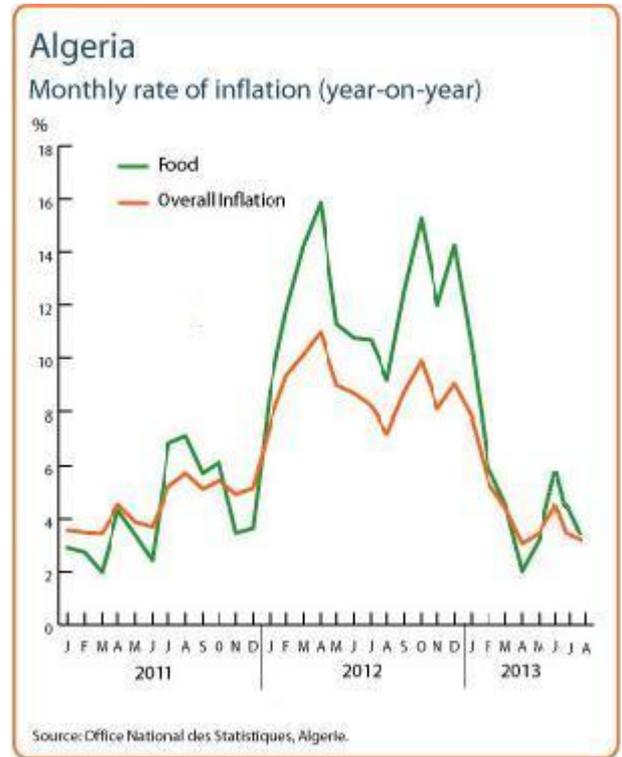
same period in 2012, according to official figures from the National Center of Customs Information and Statistics (CNIS).

## Food inflation declining after having sharply increased

Food accounts for a significant share (43 percent) of total households' expenditures in Algeria. Accordingly, overall inflation rates are heavily influenced by food inflation.

The rate of inflation, which had been on the rise from April to June 2013 following sharp increases in food inflation, declined in July and August as food inflation eased, mainly reflecting stable prices of red meat (mutton and beef), fruits, potatoes and legumes. In August 2013, food prices (CPI) increased by 3.47 percent and 1.65 percent compared to the previous year and the previous month respectively. The year on year price increase for red meat was 11.4 percent in August, while inflation rates for bread and for dairy products, at 3.68 and 0.10 percent, were substantially lower.

The low rates of bread and dairy inflation are partly due to the generous food subsidies system: in 2012, more than 200 billion dinars (2.56 billion dollars) have been spent for subsidies on wheat, milk, sugar and cooking oils. While these subsidies are likely to remain, there is an ongoing discussion about their cost (including the large import bill and administrative costs) and the related food waste.



Reference Date: 26-August-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above average cereal harvest gathered in 2013
- Wheat imports expected to remain about the same as in 2012/13
- Domestic food price inflation increasing again after a slowdown

### Above average cereal harvest gathered in 2013

The 2013 grain harvest is concluded. Favourable rainfall in the spring of 2013 more than compensated for dry conditions during the planting season in autumn 2012. Western grain production areas also benefited from moderate spring and summer temperatures. Some eastern regions experienced periods of drought with expected below average production. Preliminary forecasts indicate that the 2013 cereal production reached about 5.5 million tonnes. At this level, the crop is about 9 percent higher than last year's already above average crop and some 27 percent above the previous five-year average. In addition to the weather conditions, the increase in production was also aided by timely availability of seeds and incentives for farmers such as seasonal interest-free loans, support for farm inputs, equipment leasing, and the Rural Renewal Programme aimed at revitalising the country's rural regions.

The increased harvest heightened concerns about the country's ability to store big volumes. In November 2012, the Government announced plans to increase the nation's grain storage capacity by 1 million tonnes adding to the current storage capacity, estimated at about 5 million tonnes. A new joint venture signed in July 2013 plans to build 30 steel silos in the first phase for the Algerian Inter-Professional Office of Cereals.

### Agricultural Census to be carried out in 2013

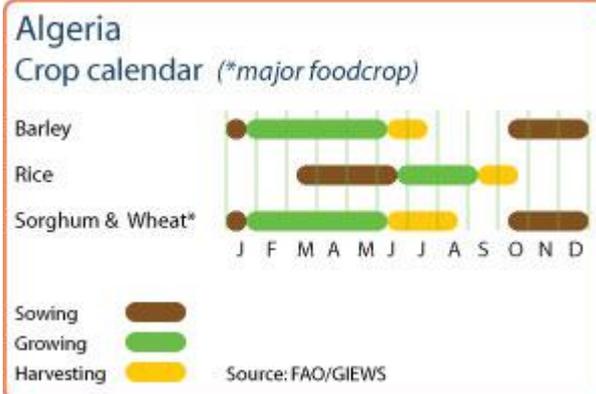
Preparations for the General Census of Agriculture (Le recensement général de l'Agriculture) are continuing and the census is expected to cover not only farm operations but also input suppliers and processing activities. Previous censuses took place in 1973 and 2001. Census results and data are expected in 2014.

### Wheat imports expected to remain about the same as in 2012/13

Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on grain imports from the international market, with wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes of wheat, averaging 70 percent of its domestic utilization. Following the 2013 harvest, the total cereal import requirement in 2013/14 (July/June), mainly wheat and maize, is projected to decrease only slightly by about 3 percent to 8.96 million tonnes compared to the 9.26 million tonnes in 2012/13. The countries exporting wheat to Algeria include France, Canada, Germany, the United States, Spain and Mexico.

### Food inflation increasing after a decline

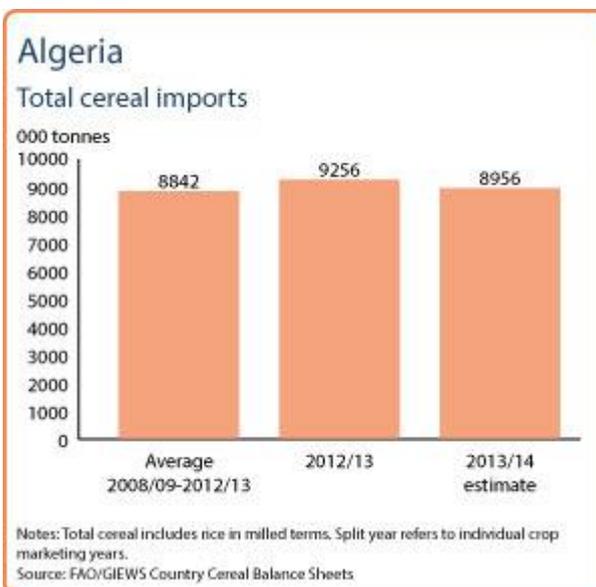
In June 2013, food prices (CPI) increased by 5.9 percent and



#### Algeria Cereal production

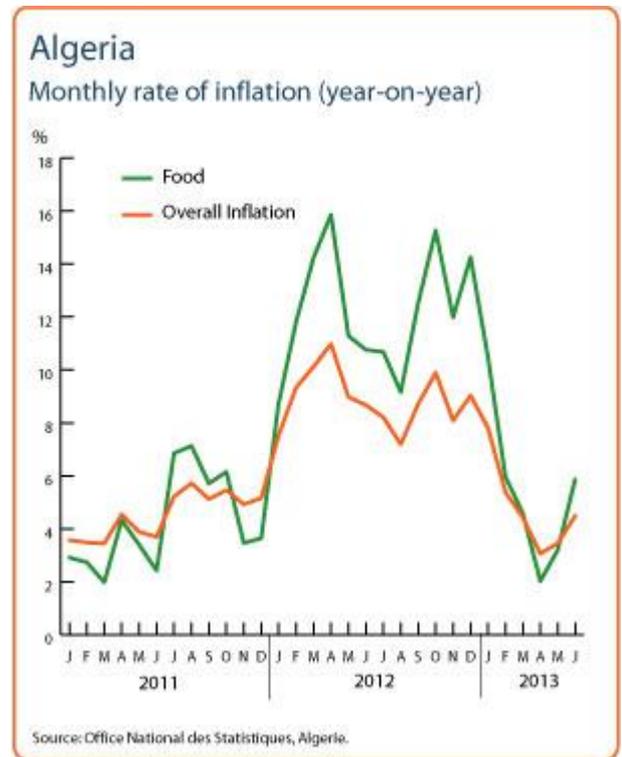
	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 estimate	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2 784	3 400	3 600	6
Barley	1 431	1 500	1 750	17
Oats	102	107	114	7
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 318</b>	<b>5 008</b>	<b>5 465</b>	<b>9</b>

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



1.42 percent compared to the previous month and previous year respectively. The year on year price increase, for bread and cereals, was 3.84 percent in April 2013 while red meat prices recorded increases of almost 17 percent.

The relatively low rate of bread and dairy inflation are in part due to the generous food subsidies system. While subsidies are likely to remain, there is an ongoing discussion about their cost (including the large import bill and administrative costs) and the related food waste.



Reference Date: 30-May-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable prospects for the 2012/13 winter crops
- Cereal imports expected to decrease
- Domestic food price inflation has slowed down in 2013

### Favourable weather boosts prospects for 2012/13 winter crops

Weather conditions remain favourable for the wheat and barley crops that are being harvested. Some eastern regions experienced periods of drought but good rains in May offset the rainfall deficit.

Preliminary forecasts indicate levels of planting similar to last year with similar levels of the good production. Final estimates will only be known once the harvest is completed.

### In 2012, the second largest cereal harvest was gathered

At 5 million tonnes, the 2012 cereal harvest was the second highest on record, following that of 2009. Both wheat and barley production exceeded the previous year's crop by about 25 percent, following adequate rainfall, timely availability of seeds and incentives for farmers such as seasonal interest-free loans, support for farm inputs, equipment leasing, and the Rural Renewal Programme aiming at revitalising the country's rural regions.

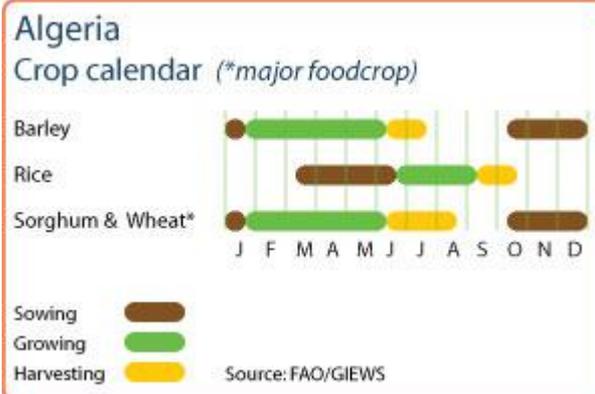
The bumper harvest led to increased concerns about the country's ability to store big volumes. The irrigation incentives given to farmers are also expected to contribute to larger crops. Consequently, in November 2012, the Government announced plans to increase the nation's grain storage capacity by 1 million tonnes adding to the current storage capacity, estimated at about 5 million tonnes.

### Agricultural Census to be carried out in 2013

Preparations for the General Census of Agriculture (Le recensement général de l'Agriculture) are currently under way covering not only farm operations but also input suppliers and processing. Previous censuses took place in 1973 and 2001. Data are expected in 2014.

### Wheat imports expected to decrease

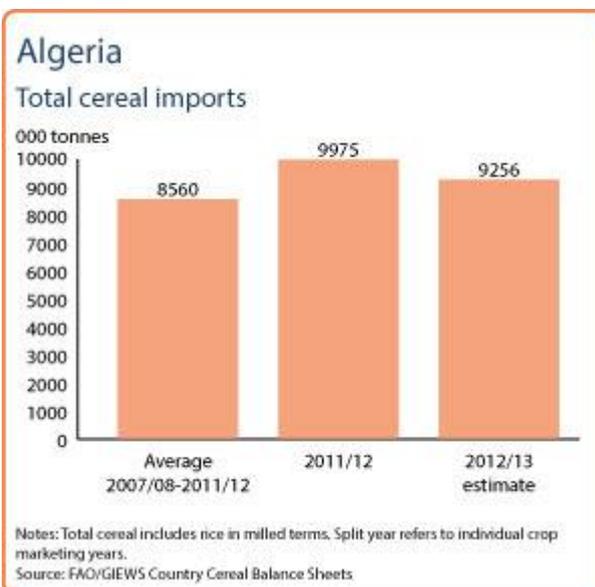
Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on grain imports from the international market, with wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes, nearly 70 percent of its domestic utilization. Following the increased 2012 harvest, the total cereal import requirement in 2012/13 (July/June), mainly wheat and maize, is projected to decrease by about 10 percent compared to 2011/12. Wheat imports are also projected to decrease by some 10 percent compared to 2011/12, to about 5.8 million tonnes. The countries exporting wheat to Algeria include France, Canada, Germany, the United States, Spain and Mexico.



#### Algeria Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2 568	2 750	3 400	24
Barley	1 355	1 350	1 500	11
Oats	99	140	107	-24
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 023</b>	<b>4 241</b>	<b>5 008</b>	<b>18</b>

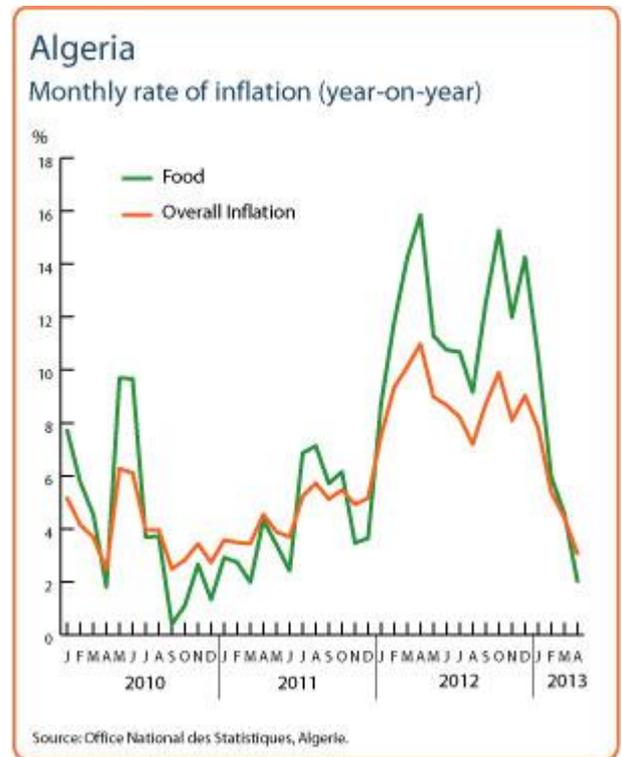
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



## Food inflation slowing down

In April 2013, food prices (CPI) increased by 0.97 percent and 2.02 percent compared to the previous month and previous year respectively. The year on year price increase, for bread and cereals, was 3.57 percent in April 2013 while red meat prices recorded increases of over 17 percent.

The relatively low rate of bread and dairy inflation are in part due to the generous food subsidies system. While subsidies are likely to remain, there is an ongoing discussion about their cost (including the large import bill and administrative costs) and the related food waste.



Reference Date: 08-March-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- A bumper cereal harvest gathered in 2012
- Grain imports expected to decrease
- Domestic food price inflation has continued to increase in 2012

Early prospects for the 2013 winter wheat and coarse grains, to be harvested from June, are favourable. Increased soil moisture due to rains in January and February has significantly improved grain development. Preliminary figures indicate levels of planting similar to last year.

In February 2013, isolated adult locusts were reported in the central Sahara. With warmer temperatures, an increasing number of adults are likely to appear in the northern and central Sahara and breed on a small scale if rainfall occurs.

### The second largest cereal harvest gathered in 2012

Although lower than expected, at 5.2 million tonnes, the 2012 cereal harvest is the second highest on record, following that of 2009. Both wheat and barley production exceeded the previous year's crop by about 25 percent, following adequate rainfall, timely availability of seeds and incentives for farmers such as seasonal interest-free loans, support for farm inputs, equipment leasing, and the Rural Renewal Programme aiming at revitalising the country's rural regions.

The bumper harvest led to increased concerns about the country's ability to store big volumes, particularly as the irrigation incentives given to farmers are expected to contribute to larger crops. Consequently, in November 2012, the Government announced plans to increase the nation's grain storage capacity by 1 million tonnes. Current existing storage capacity is estimated at about 5 million tonnes.

### Agricultural Census to be carried out in 2013

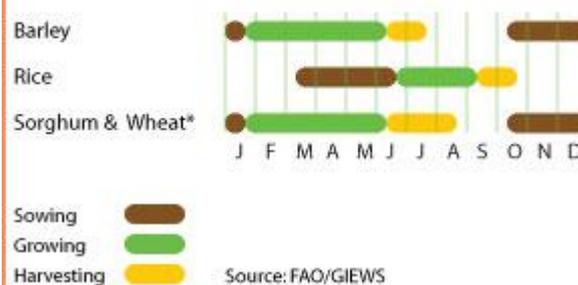
Preparations for the General Census of Agriculture (Le recensement général de l'Agriculture) are currently under way covering not only farm operations but also input suppliers and processing. Previous censuses took place in 1973 and 2001. Data are expected in 2014.

### Wheat imports expected to decrease

Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on grain imports from the international market, with wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes, nearly 70 percent of its domestic utilization. Following the increased 2012 harvest, wheat imports are projected to decrease by some 15 percent compared to 2011 to about 5.3 million tonnes. The countries exporting wheat to Algeria include France, Canada, Germany, the United States, Spain and Mexico.

The total cereal import requirement in 2012/13 (July/June), mainly wheat and maize, is projected to decrease by about 10 percent compared to 2011/12.

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

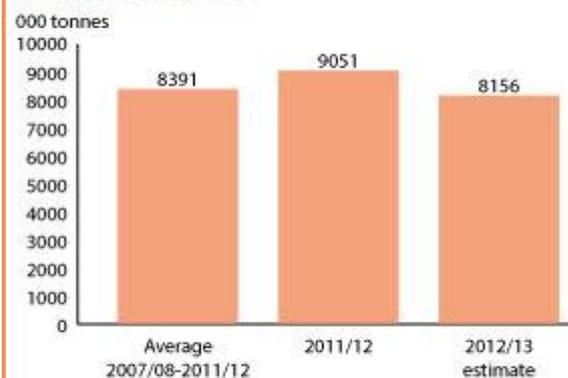


### Algeria Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2 568	2 750	3 400	24
Barley	1 355	1 350	1 700	26
Oats	99	140	107	-24
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 023</b>	<b>4 241</b>	<b>5 208</b>	<b>23</b>

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

### Algeria 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

Recently Import duties on animal feed (maize, soya) were suspended for 11 months from September 1 2012 in order to moderate expected increases in the prices of animal products.

## **Food inflation increasing**

In January 2013, food prices (CPI) increased by 1.2 percent and 10.5 percent compared to the previous month and previous year respectively. The year on year price increase, for bread and cereals, was 4.15 percent in January 2013 while meat prices recorded increases of over 15 percent.

The relatively low rate of bread and dairy inflation are in part due to the generous food subsidies system. While subsidies are likely to remain, there is an ongoing discussion about their cost (including the large import bill and administrative costs) and the related food waste.

Reference Date: 23-August-2012

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- A bumper cereal harvest gathered in 2012
- Grain imports expected to decrease although durum wheat imports resumed earlier than expected
- Domestic food price inflation has continued to increase in 2012

## Estimates indicate the second largest cereal harvest in 2012

Despite an unusual period of snowfall in February and cold temperatures in parts, the 2012 cereal harvest turned out to be the second highest on record, following that of 2009. Preliminary official estimates indicated an even higher cereal harvest of about 5.6-5.8 million tonnes. This led to concerns about storage capacity to accommodate the large harvest. The latest estimates, however, indicate a slightly lower 5.3 million tonnes of cereals in 2012, but still some 25 percent higher than in 2011. Both wheat and barley production exceeded last year's crop by more than a quarter, thanks to sufficient rainfall, timely availability of seeds and incentives for farmers such as seasonal interest-free loans, support for farm inputs, equipment leasing, and the Rural Renewal Programme aiming to revitalise the country's rural regions.

On the other hand, high temperatures triggered some wildfires that resulted in losses to the horticulture sector where over 64 000 hectares of fruit trees were destroyed. In addition, over 4 000 hectares of cereals (a fraction of the total area of over 3 million hectares planted) were destroyed by the wildfires in June and July.

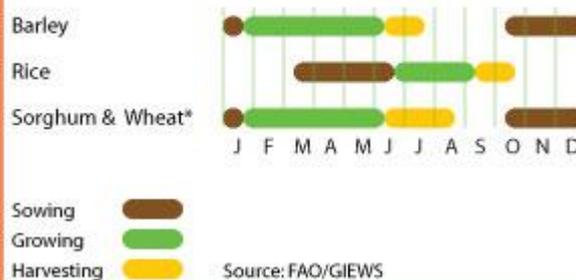
Limited infestations of desert locust were reported in July in the extreme south and recent rainfall may result in small-scale localized breeding that could lead to increased locust numbers by mid-September 2012.

## Wheat imports expected to decrease compared to last year

Even in years of ample domestic production, Algeria relies heavily on grain imports from the international market to cover its consumption needs, with wheat being the most prominent. In the last five years, the country imported an average of almost 6 million tonnes, nearly 70 percent of its domestic utilization. Following the increased 2012 harvest, wheat imports are projected to decrease by some 15 percent compared to 2011 to about 5.2 million tonnes. In 2012, total cereal imports are expected to decrease by only 8 percent compared to 2011 despite the 25 percent increase in production.

In June 2012, Algeria halted imports of durum wheat and barley until the end of December 2012 as stocks were found to be sufficient while the purchasing of milling wheat has continued. However, L'Office algérien interprofessionnel des céréales (OAIC) has resumed buying wheat internationally in order to mitigate the impact of additional increases in international prices following weather related concerns in main wheat producing countries. Traditionally, France is a large

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

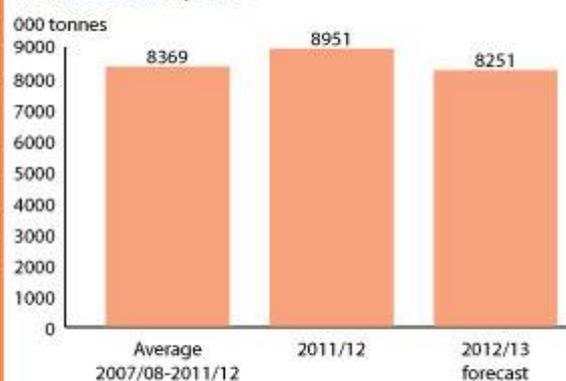


### Algeria Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 forecast	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2 568	2 750	3 500	27
Barley	1 355	1 350	1 700	26
Oats	99	140	107	-24
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 023</b>	<b>4 241</b>	<b>5 308</b>	<b>25</b>

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

### Algeria 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

supplier of wheat to Algeria but this year there are concerns over the quality of the crop in France following rain damage.

## **Food inflation increasing**

In Algeria, food prices increased by 2.3 percent in July 2012 compared to June 2012 and by 11.9 percent compared to a year earlier. The national CPI increased by 1.3 percent in July 2012 compared to June.

In the capital Algiers, the year on year price increase, for bread and cereals, was 1.7 percent in July 2012 while the increase for dairy, fish meat and fruits was 2.6 percent, 15 percent, over 30 percent, and over 23 percent respectively.

Owing to smaller imports of cereals, the country's monthly food import bill decreased by nearly 11 percent in June and about 14 percent in July compared to the same months last year. The decline, however, appears to be only temporary. Food usually represents about 20 percent of Algerian imports.

The large food import bill and the relatively low rate of bread and dairy inflation are in part due to the generous food subsidies system. While subsidies are likely to remain, there is a discussion about their cost and food waste related to underpriced staples.

Reference Date: 03-April-2012

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Mixed prospects for the 2012 winter crops due to erratic rains in western parts
- Wheat imports increasing in recent years
- Domestic food price inflation increasing in early 2012; lower rates in cereal prices increases due to policy measures

### Mixed crop prospects for 2012 winter crops

Early prospects for the 2012 winter wheat and coarse grain crops, to be harvested from around June, are mixed. A timely onset of seasonal rains in November was followed by an early cessation of precipitation during December in western parts while average to above average rains were received in central and eastern parts.

Remotely sensed data for western regions indicates poor vegetation conditions as of late March. By contrast, in central and eastern regions favourable rainfall continued to deliver adequate moisture to growing crops through most of the season. An unusual period of snowfall in February and cold temperatures may have harmed the yield potential but still are not expected to have caused grave damage to grain crops. Continued rains during April are important for the later stages of the crop cycle.

### Wheat imports increasing in recent years

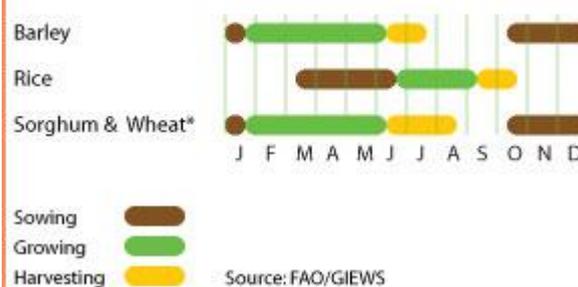
Algeria relies heavily on wheat imports from the international market to cover its consumption needs. In the last five years, the country imported an average of about 5.6 million tonnes, nearly 70 percent of its domestic utilization. Following the reduced 2010 and 2011 harvests, cereal imports have increased and an estimated 6 million tonnes of wheat were imported in the 2010/11 (July/June) marketing year, about 15 percent more than in the previous year. Cereal imports are expected to increase further in the 2011/12 (July/June) marketing year.

### Food inflation increasing

Food inflation began to increase in early 2012 following a declining trend in the second semester of 2011. In February 2012, the year-on-year inflation rate was 11.8 percent. However, inflation in the cereal sector was relatively lower due to Government price control and subsidies on soft wheat flour and bread. In February 2012, the year-on-year inflation rate in the cereal sector, averaged at a lower 5.6 percent.

The food commodities which experienced the highest yearly price increases as of February 2012 were fish, meat and legumes, increasing by about 19, 17 and 11 percent, respectively.

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

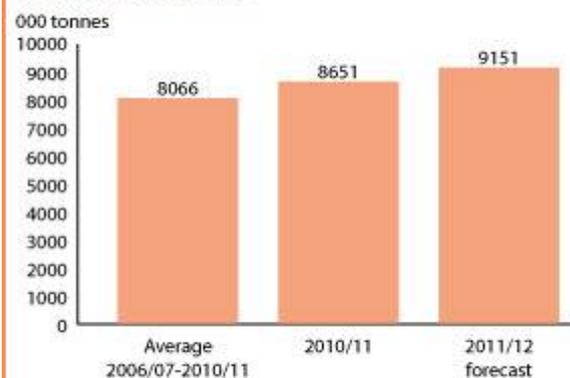


### Algeria Cereal production

	2006-2010	2011		change
	average	2010	estimate	
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2 556	3 100	2 750	-11
Barley	1 332	1 500	1 350	-10
Oats	89	140	140	0
Others	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 977</b>	<b>4 741</b>	<b>4 241</b>	<b>-11</b>

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

### Algeria 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: 12-August-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable wheat crop expected this year for the third year running
- The country relies heavily on wheat imports
- Domestic food price inflation remains moderate with some increase in cereal prices
- The Government announced the increase of wheat quotas to the mills

### Favourable crop prospects for 2011 reflecting adequate rains except in the western part of the country

The 2010/11 harvest of winter cereals, mostly wheat and barley, is virtually complete. Rainfall has been generally satisfactory in most regions, except for the western part of the country that was characterized by below average rains.

According to preliminary official estimates, grain production in 2011 will be around 4.68 million tonnes, which is comparable to last year's above average production but around 20 percent less than 2009 record harvest.

### Food import bills set to increase

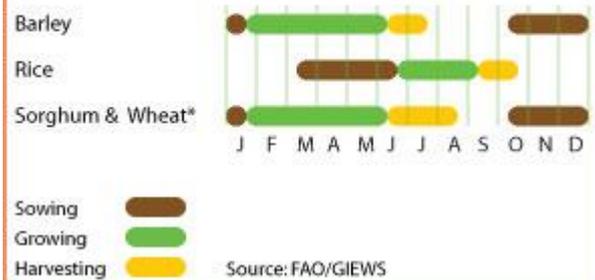
Algeria relies heavily on wheat imports from the international market to cover its consumption needs. In spite of the 2009 record crop, the country imported about 5.2 million tonnes of wheat, about 60 percent of its domestic utilization, in the 2009/10 (July/June) marketing year. Cereal imports are expected to be higher in 2010/11 due to last year's reduced crop. According to official sources, the wheat imports during the first half of 2011 increased by 35 percent compared to the same period last year.

### Food inflation remains moderate although rates for cereals are relatively higher

In spite of the country's high import dependency rate, the year-on-year inflation rate in June 2011 was 2.4 percent in the food sector and 6.4 percent in the cereal sector. The food price inflation rate followed a moderate downward trend after the first trimester of 2011. According to official data, the food commodities which experienced the highest yearly price increases as of June 2011 were fish and meat (about 49 and 5 percent respectively), whereas the price of fruits and sweets decreased over the same period by about 18 and 9 percent, respectively.

In order to meet the expected increase in demand during the month of Ramadan, the Government has announced a rise in wheat quotas supplied to mills by a further 10 percent, following the increase from 50 percent to 60 percent earlier this year.

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

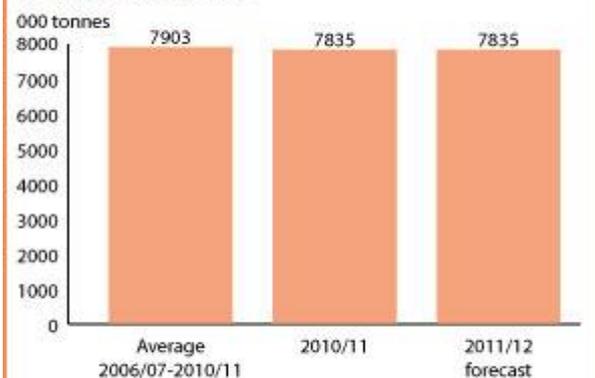


### Algeria Cereal production

	2006-2010	2011		change
	average	2010	forecast	
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2 556	3 100	3 100	0
Barley	1 416	1 500	1 500	0
Oats	86	86	79	-8
Others	86	86	79	-8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 058</b>	<b>4 687</b>	<b>4 680</b>	<b>0</b>

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

### Algeria 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: 23-May-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- A good wheat crop is expected this year for the third year running
- The country still relies heavily on wheat imports
- Government took measures to curb rising food prices
- Domestic food prices inflation remains moderate

### Prospects for the 2011 winter crops remain generally favourable reflecting adequate rains so far

Planting of the winter cereals for harvest from June 2011 were completed under fairly adequate climatic conditions. Rainfall has been generally satisfactory since the start of the growing season in October, allowing good crop development in main producing zones. About 2.6 million hectares have been planted to wheat and barley by late December, which is similar to the previous year's level. The Government has also continued to provide incentives to farmers in order to reduce the country's dependence on food imports. An estimated 130 000 tonnes of improved seeds have been sold at subsidised prices by late December, which is around 30 percent higher than the quantity distributed over the same period in the previous year. Similarly, access to fertiliser and to credit has improved significantly. Early harvest prospects are good provided normal weather conditions continue.

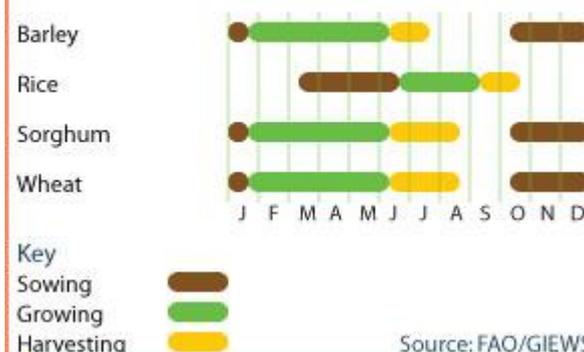
### Food import bill increased significantly

Algeria still relies heavily on wheat imports from the international market to cover its consumption needs. In spite of the 2009 record crop, the country imported about 4.7 million tonnes of wheat, 55 percent of its domestic utilization, in the 2009/10 (July/June) marketing year. Cereal imports are expected to be much higher in 2010/11 due to last year's reduced crop. According to official sources, the import value of food and cereals (mostly wheat) during the first quarter of 2011 increased by 41 and 65 percent respectively compared to the same period last year. This jump reflects an increase in both the quantity and the price of imports.

### Food inflation remains moderate due to Government interventions

In spite of the country's high import dependency rate, the year-on-year inflation rate in March 2011 was 3.7 percent in the food sector and only 1.8 percent in the cereal sector. The food price inflation rate followed a moderate upward trend since the beginning of 2011. According to official data, the commodities which experienced the highest increase in prices in the first quarter of this year were fish (7.8 percent), potatoes (6.8 percent), vegetables (5 percent) and oils (4.6 percent). In order to limit price increases, the Government decided to maintain the subsidy on wheat supplied to mills. Earlier this year, it slashed taxes and import duties on sugar and oil, which reduced their prices by a total of 41 percent.

### Crop calendar Algeria



### Algeria

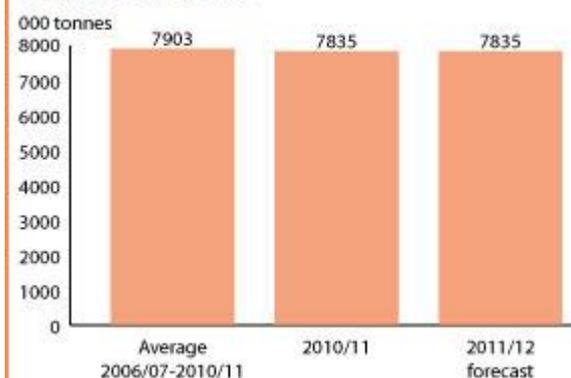
#### Cereal production

	2006-2010	2010	2011	change
	average		forecast	2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2 556	3 100	3 100	0
Barley	1 416	1 500	1 500	0
Oats	86	86	79	-8
Others	86	86	79	-8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 058</b>	<b>4 687</b>	<b>4 680</b>	<b>0</b>

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

### Algeria

#### Total cereal imports



Reference Date: 31-January-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- A good wheat crop is expected this year for the third year running
- The country still relies heavily on wheat imports.
- Government took measures to curb rising sugar and oil prices

### Prospects for the 2011 winter crops are generally favourable reflecting adequate rains so far

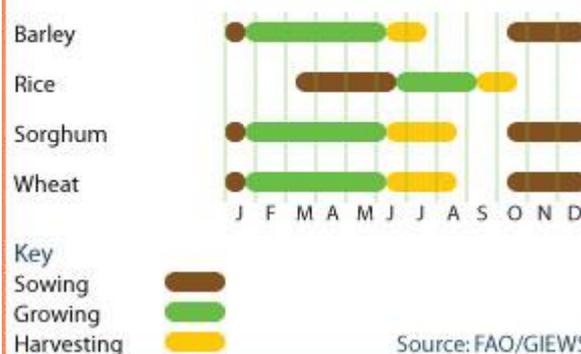
Planting of the winter cereals for harvesting from June 2011 is almost complete. Rainfall has been generally adequate since the start of the growing season in October, allowing satisfactory crop development in main producing zones. Moreover, the Government has continued this year to provide incentives to farmers to reduce the country's dependence on food imports. An estimated 120 000 tonnes of improved seeds have been sold at subsidised prices by late December, which is 20 percent higher than the quantity distributed over the same period in the previous year. Similarly, access to fertiliser and to credit has improved significantly. About 2.6 million hectares have been planted to wheat and barley by late December, which is similar to the previous year's level, according to Government sources. Early harvest prospects are good provided normal weather conditions continue.

Wheat and barley production reached record levels in the past two years due to favourable weather conditions and increased Government support to the agricultural sector.

### Government slashed taxes and import duties to curb rising food prices

Algeria still relies heavily on wheat imports from the international market to cover its consumption needs. In spite of the 2009 record crop, the country imported about 4.7 million tonnes of wheat, 55 percent of its domestic utilization, in the 2009/10 (July/June) marketing year. Consequently, the current sharp rises in prices have raised serious concerns over the food supply outlook in the country. However, the year-on-year inflation rate in November 2010 was only 2.45 percent in the food sector and 2.42 percent in the cereal sector. The commodities which experienced the highest increase in prices were fish (35.2 percent), sugar (23.5 percent) and oil (13.5 percent). In order to curb rising prices of sugar and oil, the Government decided in early January to slash taxes and import duties on these commodities, which would reduce their prices by a total of 41 percent.

### Crop calendar Algeria



### Algeria

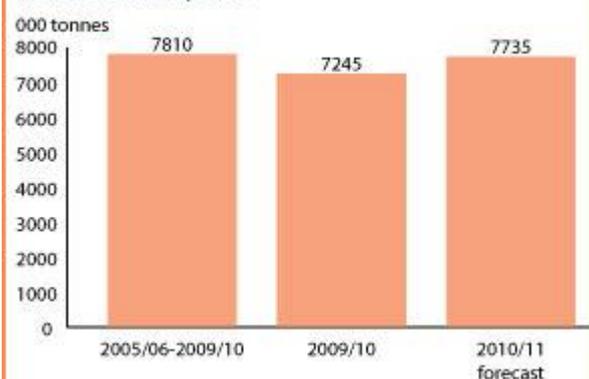
#### Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2588	3560	3000	-16
Barley	1262	2400	1400	-42
Oats	54	59	56	-5
Others	2	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3906</b>	<b>6020</b>	<b>4457</b>	<b>-26</b>

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

### Algeria

#### Total cereal imports



Reference Date: 15-September-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- A good wheat crop gathered for the second year running
- The country still relies heavily on wheat imports.
- High international wheat prices will affect food import bill

### A good wheat crop is expected for the second year running

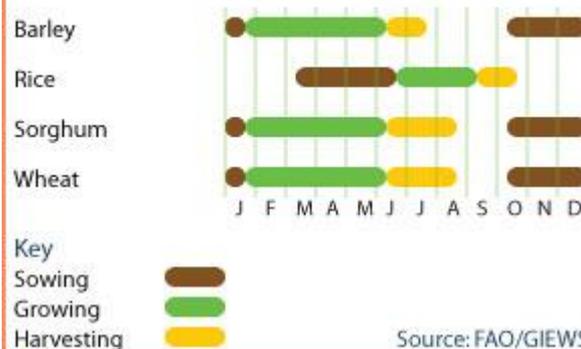
Harvesting of the 2010 winter crops (wheat and barley) has been completed, and harvesting of paddy is about to start. A good cereal crop is expected for the second year running, following favourable weather conditions and continued Government support to the agricultural sector. Wheat output is estimated to be closed to last year's record level. As a result, barley exports have been authorized by the Government for the first time in 40 years, in March 2010, while import of durum wheat has been temporary banned.

Last year, wheat and barley production reached record level of about 6 million tonnes, nearly three times higher than the previous year's drought-reduced crop. The jump in production was attributed to government incentives to increase domestic production to mitigate the negative impact of high international cereal prices on consumers. The incentives included subsidising inputs.

### High international wheat prices will lead to higher food import bill

Algeria still relies heavily on wheat imports from the international market to cover its consumption needs. In spite of last year record crop, the country imported about 4.7 million tonnes of wheat, 55 percent of its domestic utilization, in the 2009/010 marketing year. Consequently, the recent Russian ban on wheat exports and subsequent sudden sharp rises in prices has raised serious concerns over the food supply outlook in the country. Although Algeria imports very limited quantity from Russia, the country's food import bill will increase significantly.

### Crop calendar Algeria

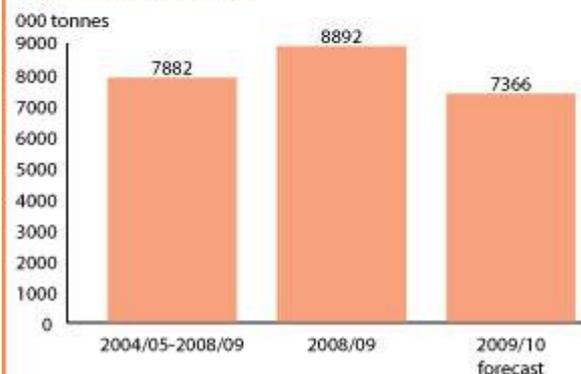


### Algeria Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2396	1600	4500	181
Barley	1045	560	1500	168
Oats	59	57	59	4
Others	2	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3502</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>6060</b>	<b>173</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-March-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Prospects are favourable for the 2010 winter crops to be harvested from June.
- Good weather conditions and government support led to a significant increase in cereal production in 2009.
- Cereal imports anticipated to decrease in 2009/10, due to rise in production

### Prospects for the 2010 winter crops are generally favourable reflecting adequate rains

Planting of the winter cereals for harvesting from June 2010 has been completed. Soil moisture has been generally adequate to meet crops' water requirement since the beginning of the growing season, allowing satisfactory crop development in main producing zones. Moreover, the Government has continued this year to provide price incentives to farmers, which is likely to keep planted area as high as in the previous year. Early harvest prospects are good provided normal weather conditions continue.

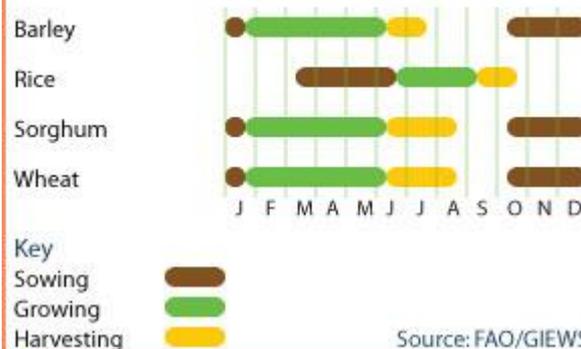
### Good rains and government support contribute to production growth in 2009

Wheat and barley production in 2009 was estimated at about 6 million tonnes, nearly three times higher than the previous year's drought-reduced crop, according to official sources. In addition to favourable weather conditions, this substantial increase from the previous year and from the five-year average is attributed to government incentives to increase domestic production to mitigate the negative impact of high international cereal prices on consumers. The incentives included subsidising inputs.

### Expected decline in imports in 2009/10

Cereal imports in marketing year 2009/10 (July/June) are expected to drop from 8.89 million tonnes in 2008/09 to some 7.36 million tonnes, as a consequence of the increase in production.

### Crop calendar Algeria

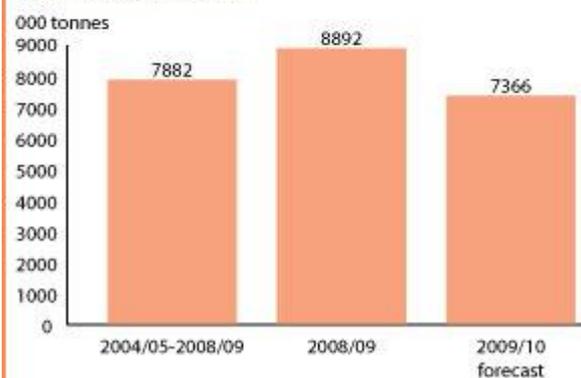


### Algeria Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2396	1600	4500	181
Barley	1045	560	1500	168
Oats	59	57	59	4
Others	2	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3502</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>6060</b>	<b>173</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: 14-January-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Significant increase in cereal production in 2009, reflecting favourable growing conditions and government support
- Cereal imports anticipated to decrease, due to rise in production

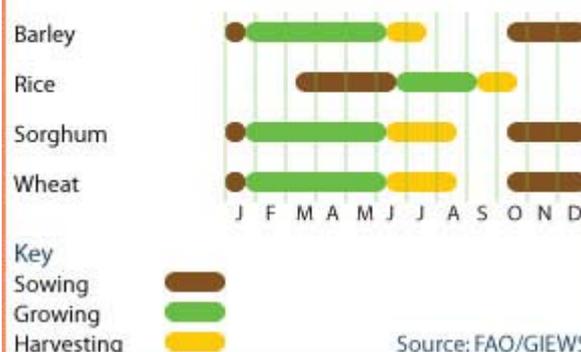
### Good rains and government support contribute to production growth

Planting of the winter cereals for harvesting from June 2010 is nearly complete. Wheat and barley production in 2009 was estimated at about 6 million tonnes, nearly three times higher than previous year's drought-reduced crop, according to official sources. In addition to favourable weather conditions, this substantial increase from the previous year and from the five-year average is attributed to government incentives to increase domestic production to mitigate the negative impact of high international cereal prices on consumers. The incentives included subsidising inputs.

### Expected decline in imports in 2009/10

Cereal imports in marketing year 2009/10 (July/June) are expected to drop from 8.89 million tonnes in 2008/09 to some 7.16 million tonnes, as a consequence of the increase in production.

### Crop calendar Algeria



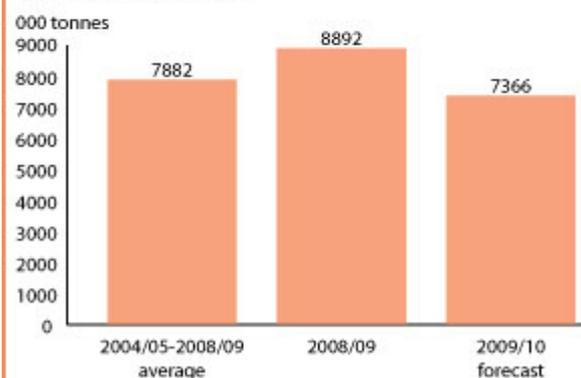
### Algeria

#### Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	2396	1600	4500	181
Barley	1045	560	1500	168
Oats	59	57	59	4
Others	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3502</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>6060</b>	<b>173</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 crop prospects for 2009, reflecting adequate growing conditions
- Inflation remains high however.

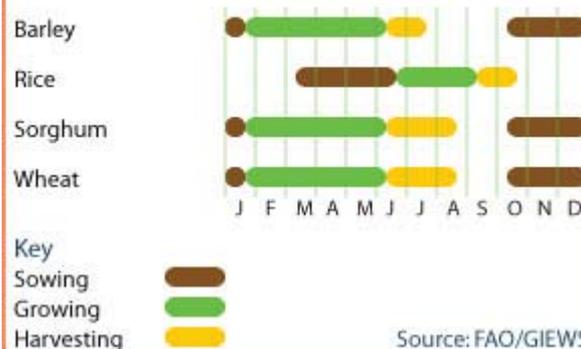
### Crop prospects are favourable following the good seasonal rainfall

The harvesting of winter cereals, mostly wheat and barley, is now practically completed. In most regions and for most decades, rainfall during the 2008/09 season exceeded last year's and average rainfall, guaranteeing good solid humidity and crop development in the main production zones. Incentives implemented by the government since 2008 have led to an expansion of croplands. The Ministry of Agriculture has announced record production of over 6 000 000 tonnes, which is about three times higher than last year's poor output levels.

### Inflation remains high despite the good harvest and the measures adopted by the government

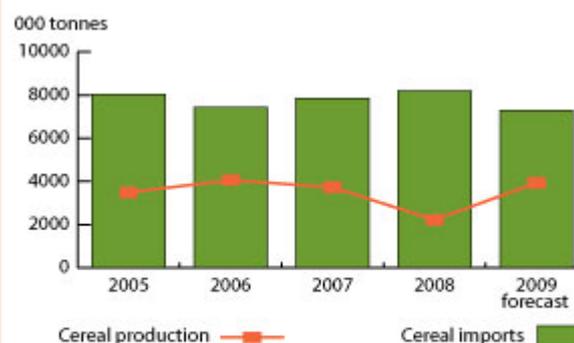
The country was seriously affected by the hike in world cereals prices due to its high dependence on imports. Over the past five years Algeria has been importing about 66 percent of total wheat consumption needs. Soaring world market prices increased import costs and led to higher domestic prices of bread and other staple foodstuffs, considerably reducing the people's purchasing power. Various measures are being implemented by the government to offset these price increases, including subsidies for basic foodstuffs and for raising farmgate prices, which has placed a considerable burden on public finances. Yet inflation remained high throughout the whole of 2008 except for a three-month fall between June and August during the harvesting season. Inflation was still 4.8 per cent in June 2009 compared with only 2.5 per cent in June 2008 and 0.8 per cent in July.

### Crop calendar Algeria



### Cereal production and imports Algeria

Cereal production	2004-2008	2008	2009	change
	average			
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	2396	1600	2900	81.3%
Barley	1045	560	980	75%
Oats	59	57	59	3.5%
Other	1	1	1	0%
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>3502</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>3940</b>	<b>77.6%</b>



Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets