

**Required Report:** Required - Public Distribution

**Date:** April 02, 2026

**Report Number:** IV2026-0003

## **Report Name:** Grain and Feed Annual - 2026

**Country:** Cote d'Ivoire

**Post:** Accra

**Report Category:** Grain and Feed

**Prepared By:** Isaac Yao, Agricultural Specialist; Mariano J. Beillard, Regional Agricultural Counselor; and Jeffrey D. Galloway, Regional Agricultural Attaché

**Approved By:** Mariano Beillard, Regional Agricultural Counselor

### **Report Highlights:**

FAS Accra, Abidjan (Post) forecasts Côte d'Ivoire's market year (MY) 2026/2027 rice (milled) production at 1.75 million metric tons (MMT) (record high), up 4.2 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 1.68 MMT. Imports are foreseen at a similar 1.75 MMT, as Côte d'Ivoire remains dependent on lower cost Asian supply, despite its own rising domestic output. Ongoing public investment, including financing from the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and others, underpins the Ivorian rice sector's development. Post forecasts corn (maize) production in MY 2026/2027 at 1.76 MMT, up 7.3 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 1.64 MMT; attributing growth to increased cultivation area. Exports/re-exports to the Sahel's markets (ex-ECOWAS Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger) reflect persistent regional linkages and demand for product coming through coastal ports. Wheat imports are forecast in MY 2026/2027 at 878,000 MT, up 3.7 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 847,000 MT; fueled by urban demand and milling expansion.

**DISCLAIMER:** The information contained in this report is derived from multiple governmental and non-governmental sources. The U.S. Embassy – Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) Abidjan, Accra, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and/or the U.S. government make no claim of accuracy or authenticity. Neither the Government of Ghana or Côte d’Ivoire, nor any of those of the states mentioned herein, are officially endorsing this report. While all possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, the information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. Import approval for any product is subject to local rules and regulations as interpreted by government officials at the time of product entry. [Note: Use Google Chrome to access the links that do not open in Microsoft Edge.]

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FAS Abidjan, Accra (Post) forecasts Côte d’Ivoire’s market year (MY) 2026/2027 (October-September) domestic rice (milled) production at a record 1.75 million metric tons (MMT), up 4.2 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 1.68 MMT. Growth is underpinned by area expansion under the Ivorian government’s Strategic National Rice Development Plan (SNDR 2024-2030) and structural improvements in paddy rice yields. These are arriving at 3.08 metric tons (MT) per hectare in calendar year CY 2025 (January-December) – the highest countrywide average on record. Post revises the MY 2024/2025 production estimate upward to 1.55 MMT. Despite record output, the domestic self-sufficiency rate on a production-supply-distribution (PSD) basis is about 53 percent in MY 2026/2027, well below the government’s 2027 self-sufficiency target of 100 percent. MY 2026/2027 rice (milled) imports are forecast at 1.75 MMT, as elevated ending stocks from MY 2025/2026 moderate import urgency. Vietnam (40 percent share) and India (28-33 percent share) remain the dominant suppliers.

Post forecasts Côte d’Ivoire’s MY 2026/2027 (October-September) corn (maize) production at 1.76 MMT, up by some 60,000 MT or 3.5 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 1.7 MMT. Côte d’Ivoire’s corn sector continues its upward trajectory. With Ivorian corn production of 1.64 MMT in MY 2024/2025 as a base year, Post observes productive output growing with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.5 percent [MY 2024/2025 to MY 2026/2027]. Lands under corn cultivation are expanding by 3.5 to 4 percent per year, due to demographic and food security pressures; particularly in the northern savanna and cotton belt zones. Average yields are projected to improve modestly from 2.56 MT/hectare in MY 2024/2025 to 2.61 MT/hectare in MY 2026/2027. Total domestic consumption of corn is forecast in MY 2026/2027 at 1.86 MMT, with human food consumption accounting for approximately 60 percent and animal feed for approximately 30 to 35 percent of total utilization. Trade data for MY 2024/2025 show corn exports of some 111,000 MT directed primarily to Burkina Faso and Ghana, while imports of around 224,000 MT originate overwhelmingly from Argentina.

Côte d’Ivoire has no domestic wheat production, relying on imports to supply its milling and processing sector. Post forecasts Côte d’Ivoire’s wheat imports in MY 2026/2027 (July-June) at 878,000 MT, up 31,000 MT or 4 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 847,000 MT. Ivorian wheat imports in MY 2024/2025 are at a record 818,000MT, up 11.6 percent and reflecting growth in domestic milling capacity, continued urbanization, and a diversion of import supply away from France, Ukraine, and Russia toward Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania. Ivorian total domestic consumption of wheat in MY 2026/2027 is forecast at 806,000 MT. Côte d’Ivoire is the wheat and flour distribution hub for the landlocked Sahel markets, exporting 65,000 MT in MY 2024/2025, primarily to Burkina Faso.

## COMMODITY

### RICE (MILLED)

**Table 1: Cote d'Ivoire, Milled Rice, Production-Supply-Distribution (PSD)**

Rice, Milled	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
Cote d'Ivoire	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	810	810	810	852	0	873
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	256	256	633	564	0	864
Milled Production (1000 MT)	1548	1550	1430	1680	0	1750
Rough Production (1000 MT)	2382	2385	2200	2585	0	2692
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1940	1938	2000	2000	0	1750
TY Imports (1000 MT)	2015	1600	1900	1850	0	1400
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	27	27	0	20	0	100
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3744	3744	4063	4244	0	4364
MY Exports (1000 MT)	11	230	35	230	0	230
TY Exports (1000 MT)	15	30	35	37	0	38
Consumption & Residual (1000 MT)	3100	2950	3350	3150	0	3350
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	633	564	678	864	0	784
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3744	3744	4063	4244	0	4364
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	2.9407	2.9444	2.716	3.034	0	3.0836

MY = Market Year (October-September), begins with the month listed at the top of each column.

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = January 2027-December 2027.

Note: (E) Post estimate; (F) Post forecast. All quantities in 1,000 metric tons unless otherwise noted.

Source: FAS Abidjan, Accra; ADERIZ (CY 2024 and CY 2025 data); USDA/FAS PSD.

## PRODUCTION

FAS Abidjan, Accra (Post) forecasts Côte d'Ivoire's market year (MY) 2026/2027 (October-September) domestic rice (milled) production at approximately 1.75 million metric tons (MMT), up 4.2 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 1.68 MMT and marking a new record. This outlook reflects continued implementation of the government's National Rice Development Strategy (SNDR) 2024-2030 and the cumulative impact of sustained public investment in land development, input support, and milling infrastructure. Even with these gains, domestic production in MY 2026/2027 will cover only slightly more than half of national consumption requirements, leaving Côte d'Ivoire dependent on imports to ensure its domestic food security.

Côte d'Ivoire's rice production has expanded significantly in recent years and is projected to remain on an upward trajectory. From an estimated 1.24 MMT in MY 2022/2023, rice (milled) output is expected to reach about 1.55 MMT in MY 2024/2025, 1.68 MMT in MY 2025/2026, and 1.75 MMT in MY 2026/2027; an increase of roughly 41 percent over four years. Productive output is increasing in tandem with additional lands being brought under cultivation and improving yields. The Ivorian government is prioritizing land development, the expansion of modern milling capacity, and stronger production incentives for farmers. Through various public programs, the government is also increasing support to producers through the distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers, as well as initiatives aimed at

encouraging greater participation in rice cultivation. These measures contribute to sustained production gains across several rice producing regions. While progress has been notable, domestic production growth is gradual; dependent on continued investments and policy initiatives that strengthen the sector.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the rice production season is determined by rainfall pattern; which differ between northern and southern regions of the country. The main rice growing time begins with the arrival of the rainy season in March. The optimal sowing period for most of the common rice varieties cultivated ranges between late March to early May. The northern region is unimodal, counting with just one rainy season. Harvest operations runs September to December. Whereas in the southern/central regions are bimodal (two rainy seasons); with the main crop harvest running September to the end of the year.

**Area Harvested:** Post forecasts MY 2026/2027 harvested area at 873,000 hectares, up 2.5 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 852,000 hectares. Area expansion has been the primary engine of output growth and continues to benefit from government land development programs, better access to certified seed varieties, and more favorable farm-gate prices. Prices averaged West African CFA francs (XOF) 233 per kilogram (kg) in calendar year (CY) 2025 (January-December), an increase of 8.5 percent from CY 2024, strengthening incentives for smallholders to expand cultivated plots. Lowland rain-fed systems are expected to account for the largest share of incremental rice area, reflecting the continued development of lowland production zones and investments in water control infrastructure. Irrigated perimeters have also expanded, increasing from about 22,617 hectares in 2019 to roughly 31,234 hectares in CY 2025. Although irrigated schemes account for a relatively small share of total rice area, they generally generate higher paddy yields than rain-fed systems.

**Yield and Milling:** Post projects the MY 2026/2027 average paddy yields of 3.08 metric tons (MT) per hectare, reflecting a continuation of structural improvement in cultivation practices across all three production systems. Irrigated zones deliver approximately 5.0 MT/hectare and represent about 4 percent of total area. Lowland rain-fed systems yield roughly 4.0 MT/hectare and account for 51 percent of area. Upland rain-fed systems, which are the most widespread but also the most exposed to climate variability, yield about 1.8 MT/hectare and represent 45 percent of area. Government input subsidy programs enable smallholders to access certified seeds, fertilizers, and crop protection products at below-market rates, permitting more intensive cultivation. Post assumes an effective milling recovery rate of 62.5 to 63 percent, meaning that approximately 62 to 63 kilograms of milled rice are produced from 100 kilograms of paddy rice. This rate reflects the dual formal and artisanal processing structure of the sector. The number of operational mills reached 3,421 in CY 2025, up from 3,124 in CY 2024 and more than 2,597 in 2020, with formal-sector paddy rice processing reaching 2.0 MMT in CY 2025.

**MY 2025/2026 Estimate:** Post estimates MY 2025/2026 rice (milled) production at 1.68 MMT. Paddy rice production reached approximately 2.6 MMT across 852,000 hectares, resulting in an average yield of roughly 3.03 MT/hectare. This estimate is supported by improved access to input subsidy programs and continued expansion in milling capacity, both of which contribute to higher production levels. In addition, farm-gate paddy rice prices that average CFA francs (XOF) 233/kg in CY 2025, are up 8.5 percent from CY 2024; providing strong incentives for producers and reflect robust demand from mills. Further support comes from efforts to strengthen the seed system, with the planned rollout of seven seed centers dedicated to the production, processing, certification, and distribution of improved rice seeds. These centers are expected to significantly expand access to certified seeds starting in the next growing season and are projected to produce at least 21,000 MT annually.

**MY 2024/2025 Estimate:** Post revises its MY 2024/2025 rice (milled) production estimate upward to 1.55 MMT, consistent with paddy rice production of 2.38 MMT harvested from 810,000 hectares with an average yield of 2.9 MT/hectare. This represents a year-on-year area increase of 12 percent. Production growth in MY 2024/2025 was driven by area expansion under the SNDR's land development programs, while yield improvements also began to play a greater role. The domestic self-sufficiency rate improved to about 63 percent of food consumption needs in CY 2024, up from 55 percent in CY 2022 and CY 2023, reflecting the growing impact of government production support programs.

## CONSUMPTION

FAS Abidjan, Accra forecasts Côte d'Ivoire's MY 2026/2027 rice consumption at 3.35 MMT, up about 6.3 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 3.15 MMT. This trajectory reflects sustained demand growth driven by population increase of 2.4 percent per year, rapid urbanization, and evolving consumption patterns, particularly in urban areas, alongside improved market integration in rural areas.<sup>1</sup>

Post's forecast builds on a revised MY 2024/2025 consumption level of 2.95 MMT, reflecting a steady upward trend in domestic demand. This approach is consistent with observed demographic and market dynamics, while maintaining a conservative growth path relative to higher baseline estimates. Per capita rice consumption is estimated at 85 to 86 kilograms per year, based on a national population of 32.7 million people. Overall demand extends beyond direct household consumption, as it also reflects losses along the distribution chain, seed use, and other market dynamics commonly observed in the sector.

Consumption is estimated at 3.15 MMT in MY 2025/2026, up 6.8 percent from the MY 2024/2025 estimate of 2.95 MMT. The increase is consistent with underlying demand drivers, including population growth, urbanization, and gradual improvements in income levels. Post's estimates remain below the USDA official figures, reflecting differences in the treatment of certain market dynamics. In particular, a portion of rice entering Côte d'Ivoire is subsequently traded across borders to neighboring markets, which reduces the volume available for domestic consumption. Post accounts for these flows in the exports line, contributing to a lower estimate of domestic consumption relative to the USDA official figure. In addition, improvements in milling efficiency and the expansion of formal processing capacity have contributed to a reduction in residual losses within the supply chain.

**Rice Marketing and Pricing:** Urban consumers often prefer imported rice for its more consistent quality and wide availability in retail markets, while locally produced rice is widely appreciated for its freshness, taste, and growing presence in domestic markets. In recent years, investments in modern milling and government efforts to promote local rice have contributed to gradual improvements in quality and market visibility. Retail prices vary depending on quality and location, but locally milled white rice averaged about CFA francs (XOF) 518/kg (\$0.86) in CY 2025, compared to roughly CFA francs (XOF) 566/kg (\$0.94/kg) for mid-grade imported rice, indicating that domestically produced rice can be competitively priced in several markets.

---

<sup>1</sup> Côte d'Ivoire's population, of 32.7 million (Central Intelligence Agency, 2025 estimate) is likely to continue growing for the foreseeable future; since about 60 percent of the populace is under 25 years-of-age (as of 2020). The total fertility rate is holding steady at 3.5 children per woman, and contraceptive use is less than 30 percent.

While international rice prices declined, with Vietnamese 5-percent broken rice trading at approximately \$351 to \$365/MT (\$0.35 to \$0.37/kg) in early 2026, ongoing improvements in domestic production and processing are gradually strengthening the position of locally produced rice in Côte d'Ivoire's market.

## TRADE

**Exports:** Post revises its Côte d'Ivoire's MY 2024/2025 rice (milled) exports upward compared to the USDA official estimate of 11,000 MT to 230,000 MT, maintaining this level for MY 2025/2026 and MY2026/2027. Formal exports are recorded at 11,564 MT in MY2024/2025 (i.e., primarily to Burkina Faso and Mali). Post's estimate reflects a broader view of regional trade patterns, including cross-border movements (i.e., unlicensed/unregistered) that may not be fully captured in formal trade reporting.

**Imports:** Post forecasts Côte d'Ivoire's MY 2026/2027 rice (milled) imports at 1.75 MMT, a decrease of approximately 12.5 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 2.0 MMT. This reflects elevated ending stocks from MY 2025/2026, estimated at about 864,000 MT, which helps moderate import demand. The sustained low-price environment for international rice, with Vietnamese 5 percent broken rice trading at roughly \$351 to \$365/MT in early 2026, continues to support the competitiveness of Asian rice in the Ivorian market.

MY 2024/2025 recorded a landmark surge in imports to 1.93 MMT, the highest marketing year total on record, up 33 percent from MY 2023/2024 imports of 1.45 MMT. The increase was driven by the lifting of India's non-basmati white rice export ban in September 2024, competitive pricing from major Asian exporters following strong global harvests, and front loading by Ivorian importers. Vietnam remained the dominant supplier with about 837,000 MT, representing roughly 43 percent of total imports, followed by India with approximately 638,000 MT or about 33 percent. Pakistan supplied around 232,000 MT, accounting for some 12 percent of imports, while Thailand supplied about 100,000 MT or roughly 5 percent. China accounted for 50,000 MT, representing about 3 percent of total imports.

**MY 2025/2026 Early Indicators:** During the first four months of MY 2025/2026, from October 2025 through January 2026, Côte d'Ivoire imported some 742,753 MT of milled rice, running at a pace 11 percent higher than the same period in MY 2024/2025. AT this rate, total imports in MY 2025/2026 could approach or exceed 1.95 MMT. Vietnam accounts for roughly 41 percent of imports during this period, followed by India with about 28 percent. Thailand account for close to 12 percent of imports, reflecting a noticeable increase compared with its roughly 5 percent share during MY 2024/2025. China accounts for about 9 percent of imports during the same period.

**MY 2026/2027 Supplier Outlook:** Vietnam is expected to retain its dominant position with approximately 40 percent of the market. India is projected to supply around 28 to 33 percent of imports, with its export policy for non-basmati white rice remaining an important source of uncertainty for global supply. Thailand is projected to recover a 10 to 12 percent market share, while Pakistan is expected to account for roughly 8 to 12 percent of imports and China about 5 to 8 percent. U.S.-origin rice imports are projected at approximately 100,000 MT, representing about 7 percent of total imports, primarily serving the hotel, restaurant, and institutional segment, as well as premium retail markets where American rice commands a price premium.

## STOCKS

Post forecasts MY 2026/2027 ending stocks at 784,000 MT (equivalent to about 2.8 months of consumption), reflecting a gradual normalization from the elevated MY 2025/2026 level of 864,000 MT (3.3 months). The stock build-up from record MY 2024/2025 imports of 1.93 MMT provides a meaningful buffer that moderates import urgency through MY 2026/2027 and reduces the risk of near-term supply disruption.

## POLICY

Côte d'Ivoire's rice sector policy is anchored to the Strategic National Rice Development Plan (SNDR 2024-2030), an ambitious agricultural investment framework. The strategy targets rice self-sufficiency by 2027, reflecting a revision from the earlier 2026 objective.<sup>2</sup> Beyond this milestone, the program aims to strengthen national rice value-chains and position Côte d'Ivoire as a competitive regional supplier over the longer term. Total program investment is estimated at \$1.3 billion, with an initial implementation phase of \$546 million covering the 2024 to 2027 period. Financing support comes from multiple international development partners, including the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB).

A significant recent policy development is the ratification by the National Assembly in March 2026, of a financing agreement with the Islamic Development Bank for [the Competitive Rice Value Chain Development Project \(\*Projet de Développement Compétitif de la Chaîne de Valeur du Riz - PDCVR\*\)](#).<sup>3</sup> The project focuses on three major constraints in the rice value-chain. These include modernization of rice processing infrastructure through upgrading small- and medium-capacity mills, improvement of paddy collection and marketing systems to reduce post-harvest losses, and the rehabilitation and expansion of irrigation schemes. These investments build on the gradual expansion of irrigated rice area, which increased from 22,617 hectares in 2019, to 31,234 hectares in 2025.

Government policy also includes several complementary programs aimed at strengthening domestic rice production. Annual input support programs provide producers with improved seeds, fertilizers, and crop protection products at subsidized prices. In addition, the government has implemented initiatives to distribute improved rice varieties and support seed multiplication systems. These efforts are complemented by the Emergency Food Production Project in Côte d'Ivoire (*Projet de Production Alimentaire d'Urgence en Côte d'Ivoire - 2PAUCI*), which supports increased production of key staple

---

<sup>2</sup> The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) hosts the complete SNDR 2.0 (2021–2030) Strategic Plan, a downloadable copy (in French) is located at: [https://riceforafrica.net/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/SNDR-2.0\\_Avril-2022.pdf](https://riceforafrica.net/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/SNDR-2.0_Avril-2022.pdf). The Agency for the Development of the Rice Sector (*Agence pour le Développement de la Filière Riz - ADERIZ*) is the official implementing agency. Its website serves as the primary portal for local implementation updates and institutional information; including production statistics and information on production systems and projects and tenders; located at: <https://www.aderiz.ci/en>.

<sup>3</sup> Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), "*Projet de Développement de la Chaîne de Valeur du Riz (PDCVR) - 5 Composantes – GPN*," an official procurement and project notice page (in French), is located at: <https://www.isdb.org/project-procurement/fr/appels-doffres/2025/gpn/projet-de-developpement-de-la-chaîne-de-valeur-du-riz-pdcvr-5-composantes>.

crops including rice through expanded access to inputs, mechanization support, and targeted investments in irrigated and lowland production zones.<sup>4</sup>

Institutional coordination of rice sector programs is supported by the Agency for the Development of the Rice Sector (*Agence pour le Développement de la Filière Riz - ADERIZ*), which works alongside the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to facilitate program implementation and improve sector monitoring and coordination across the rice value-chain.

Despite these significant policy commitments and continued progress in domestic rice production, Côte d'Ivoire is expected to remain partially reliant on imports in the near-term as national consumption continues to expand alongside population growth. Post forecasts for MY 2026/2027 rice (milled) production at approximately 1.75 MMT, compared to total consumption estimated at 3.35 MMT; indicating that domestic production meets over 52 percent of national demand. Achieving full self-sufficiency will depend on the continued expansion of cultivated areas, further improvements in productivity, and ongoing investments in irrigation, milling capacity, and value-chain coordination. Current production patterns remain dominated by rain-fed systems, while irrigated production areas continue to expand slowly. At the same time, competitively priced imported Asian rice remains an important component of market supply in urban consumer markets.

---

<sup>4</sup> The African Development Bank (AfDB) is the main financier of this program through its African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF), located at: <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/african-emergency-food-production-facility>. A project summary and map are located at: <https://mapafrica.afdb.org/en/projects/46002-P-CI-AA0-037>, with a full appraisal report (project evaluation and details, in French) downloadable at: <https://www.afdb.org/fr/documents/cote-divoire-programme-de-production-alimentaire-durgence-2pau-ciaefpf-rapport-devaluation-de-projet>.

## COMMODITY

### CORN (MAIZE)

**Table 2: Côte d'Ivoire, Corn (Maize), Production-Supply-Distribution (PSD)**

Corn	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
Cote d'Ivoire	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	640	640	540	656	0	672
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	111	111	199	114	0	139
Production (1000 MT)	1700	1640	1200	1700	0	1760
MY Imports (1000 MT)	224	224	100	235	0	220
TY Imports (1000 MT)	224	210	100	225	0	210
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2035	1975	1499	2049	0	2119
MY Exports (1000 MT)	111	111	75	100	0	95
TY Exports (1000 MT)	111	75	75	75	0	85
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	875	700	450	720	0	740
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	850	1050	850	1090	0	1120
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1725	1750	1300	1810	0	1860
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	199	114	124	139	0	164
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2035	1975	1499	2049	0	2119
Yield (MT/HA)	2.6563	2.5625	2.2222	2.5915	0	2.619

MY = Market Year (October-September), begins with the month listed at the top of each column.

TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027.

Note: (E) Post estimate; (F) Post forecast. All quantities in 1,000 metric tons unless otherwise noted.

Source: FAS Abidjan, Accra; MINADER; FAO GIEWS; FAS Trade Data Monitor (TDM); USDA/FAS PSD.

## PRODUCTION

FAS Abidjan, Accra forecasts Côte d'Ivoire's market year MY 2026/2027 (October -September) corn (maize) production at 1.76 million metric tons (MMT), up 3.5 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 1.7 MMT and 7.3 percent above the MY 2024/2025 estimate of 1.64 MMT.

Côte d'Ivoire's corn production is expected to continue its upward trajectory, with Post forecasting output to reach higher levels in MY 2026/2027. This outlook is supported by sustained growth observed over the past three years, culminating in an estimated production of approximately 1.64 MMT in MY 2024/2025. Over this period, production expanded by more than 36 percent, driven primarily by increases in cultivated area.

Smallholder farmers in the northern savanna and forest-savanna transition zones continue to expand corn production in response to demographic pressures, food security needs, and diversification away from cotton following disruptions (pest infestation) in recent campaigns. These structural factors are expected to remain in place, supporting continued growth into MY 2026/2027.

**Area and Yield:** Post forecasts MY 2026/2027 harvested corn area at approximately 672,000 hectares, up from an estimated 656,000 hectares in MY 2025/2026 and 640,000 hectares in MY 2024/2025. The primary driver of area expansion is household-level food security concerns, as corn is a critical staple

cereal for rural populations across the northern and central savanna belt. Demographic growth of approximately 2.4 percent per year, combined with progressive rural land development and declining real incomes in the cotton sector, encourages smallholder farmers to allocate additional land to food crop production. Government input subsidy programs, including the distribution of certified seeds and fertilizers at subsidized prices, and the input credit systems operated by cotton ginning companies for associated food crops (especially corn) also support incremental area expansion in the cotton belt.<sup>5</sup>

Average corn yields are projected to improve modestly from 2.56 MT/hectare in MY 2024/2025 to 2.59 MT/hectare in MY 2025/2026 and 2.61 MT/hectare in MY 2026/2027, reflecting the gradual adoption of improved varieties developed by [Côte d'Ivoire's National Center for Agricultural Research](#) (*Centre National de Recherche Agronomique* - CNRA) and incremental improvements in cultivation practices.<sup>6</sup> Under optimal irrigated conditions with certified seed and full fertilizer application, improved CNRA varieties can achieve 4 to 6 MT/hectare; however, national average yields remain constrained by the predominance of traditional rain-fed smallholder systems and limited access to modern inputs at the farm level. Ivorian production is concentrated in northern and central regions, including Bouaké, Korhogo, Ferkessédougou, Bondoukou, Yamoussoukro, Gagnoa, and Daloa, where corn is grown by smallholders on plots typically below two hectares in both the main and minor seasons.

**MY 2025/2026 Estimate:** Post estimates MY 2025/2026 corn production at 1.7 MMT, harvested from approximately 656,000 hectares at an average yield of 2.59 MT/hectare, representing a 3.7 percent increase over the MY 2024/2025 figure. Production growth reflects continued area expansion supported by government input programs and broadly stable rainfall across principal production zones. Incremental yield improvement over MY 2024/2025 reflects the progressive adoption of improved varieties and better agronomic practices by a growing share of smallholder producers.

**MY 2024/2025 Estimate:** Post estimates MY 2024/2025 corn production at 1.64 MMT, harvested from approximately 640,000 hectares with an average yield of 2.56 MT/hectare. These figures would suggest that corn ranks among the most widely produced cereals in Côte d'Ivoire by volume, alongside rice and sorghum. Government initiatives, including the Emergency Food Production Project in Côte d'Ivoire (*Projet de Production Alimentaire d'Urgence en Côte d'Ivoire* - 2PAUCI), contributed to production gains through expanded input distribution and rural storage support during the marketing year.

## CONSUMPTION

FAS Abidjan, Accra forecasts Côte d'Ivoire's MY 2026/2027 total domestic corn consumption at 1.86 MMT, up 2.8 percent for the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 1.81 MMT. Consumption growth over time is driven by demographic expansion and rising demand from the livestock sector.

---

<sup>5</sup> See, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Abidjan, Accra, "GAIN CÔTE D'IVOIRE | IV2026-0006 | Côte d'Ivoire, Cotton and Products Annual – 2026. This report at the time of writing, is pending publication; once published (after April 1, 2026), it will be accessible on the USDA/FAS GAIN-Global Agricultural Information Network, located at: <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/>.

<sup>6</sup> Côte d'Ivoire's National Center for Agricultural Research (*Centre National de Recherche Agronomique* - CNRA) is located at: <https://cnra.ci/>.

**Human Food Use:** Human food consumption is the primary use of corn in Côte d’Ivoire, accounting for 60 percent of total domestic utilization. Post forecasts food use in MY 2026/2027 at 1.12 MMT, up from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 1.09 MMT. Corn is widely consumed in traditional porridges, cornmeal preparations, and other maize-based dishes, particularly in rural and peri-urban households across the northern and central savanna belt. Domestic white corn production is the primary supply source for food markets, and the majority of household-level production is either consumed directly or marketed through informal grain trading networks. Urban corn consumption, while more modest than that in rural areas, also contributes to aggregate demand and is growing in line with urbanization and population expansion.

**Feed and Industrial Use:** Animal feed is the second-largest component of corn utilization, representing approximately 30 to 35 percent of total domestic use. Post forecasts feed and waste use in MY 2026/2027 at 740,000 MT, up 2.7 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 720,000 MT; the latter which is up by 2.8 percent from MY 2024/2025 figure of 700,000 MT.

Feed demand is concentrated in the commercial poultry sector, dominated by large integrated producers and specialized feed mills such as SIPRA (Ivograin), FOANI Services, and De Heus, which require consistent volumes of high-energy grain for compound feed production. Post observes that import flows are dominated by Argentina-origin corn, which is widely used in regional feed formulations. This pattern may reflect either a degree of quality-based differentiation between domestically produced and imported corn, or more simply differences in price competitiveness and availability. Imports supplement domestic supply for the commercial feed sector, while domestic corn flows mainly toward food markets and small-scale livestock producers. Industrial uses of corn outside the feed sector, including demand from starch processors and other agro-industrial operators, are limited and account for a small share of total utilization.

## TRADE

FAS Abidjan, Accra observes that MY 2024/2025 corn trade data evidences concurrent export and import flows. With exports of 111,000 MT directed primarily toward Sahel’s markets, while imports of 224,000 MT sourced predominantly from Argentina.<sup>7</sup> This pattern may partly reflect differences in end-user preferences between food and feed circuits, although available data does not allow for a definitive characterization of the underlying market structure.

**Exports:** FAS Abidjan, Accra forecasts Côte d’Ivoire’s MY 2026/2027 corn exports at 95,000 MT, down 5 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 100,000 MT. The drop reflects a gradual

---

<sup>7</sup> The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a regional political and economic union now consisting of twelve (12) countries in West Africa. ECOWAS comprise an area of 2,332,770 square kilometers (900,684 square miles), with an estimated population of 348 to 352 million following the exit of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger in January 29, 2025. These three Sahelian states, before withdrawing from ECOWAS, accounted for 2,781,431 square kilometers (1,073,912 square miles) out of the bloc’s earlier 5,114,162 square kilometers (1,974,589 square miles). Total pre-exit ECOWAS population stood at over 424 million; with Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger accounting then for 73 to 76 million people, or about 16 percent of the total population. The remaining 12-member states include: Benin; Cape Verde; Côte d’Ivoire; The Gambia; Ghana; Guinea (suspended); Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; and Togo. The withdrawal of the three Sahelian states reduced the size and geographic reach of the ECOWAS bloc. While not the most economically powerful members, the Sahelians’ departure is a blow to regional unity and the bloc’s influence. The split is likely to impact regional food security and trade, but the Sahelians indicate that they will maintain free trade with ECOWAS members.

moderation from the exceptional MY 2024/2025 figure of 111,000 MT (itself a record or near record marketing year); as Sahelian harvests normalize and regional demand conditions stabilize. Export flows remain predominantly informal or semi-formal in nature, reflecting the structure of West African grain trade. The temporary export suspension implemented from January to July 2024 primarily impacted trade flows toward the Sahel's markets; its effect on domestic availability for the feed sector likely depended on the extent to which export and import channels serve distinct end-uses.

Burkina Faso is the dominant destination, absorbing some 71,813 MT or 65 percent of total exports, reflecting that country's strong structural dependence on Ivorian grain to supplement its own cereal production. Ghana has emerged as an important new export market, receiving 19,764 MT or 18 percent of total outflows in MY 2024/2025. Mali accounts for a smaller but consistent share, with additional volumes reaching Senegal, Niger, and Guinea. These flows reflect Côte d'Ivoire's role as a regional crossroad for cereal supply in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) zone, where cross-border grain trade helps balance seasonal production deficits in the Sahel countries.<sup>8</sup>

**Imports:** Post forecasts Côte d'Ivoire's MY 2026/2027 corn imports at 220,000 MT, down 6.4 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 235,000 MT; representing a modest moderation as gradual domestic cereal supply improvements reduce marginal import requirements. Demand for corn remains good, premised on the continued expansion of the domestic poultry sector and the structural dependence of commercial feed manufacturers on yellow corn imports. A potential shift may occur should the 9 percent value-added tax (VAT) applied to feed inputs gradually influence feed procurement strategies among large poultry producers, although the extent of any substitution between domestic and imported corn would depend on quality consistency and price dynamics. Argentina supplies 89 percent of import volumes, roughly 199,000 MT, reflecting the cost competitiveness of South American corn and its wide use in regional feed formulations. However, this over concentration on a single export origin exposes the Ivorian poultry sector to supply and price volatility risks, as demonstrated by the impact of the severe Argentine drought of 2022/2023 on regional grain availability and prices.

## STOCKS

Post forecasts MY 2026/2027 ending stocks at 164,000 MT, up 18 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 139,000 MT. In MY 2024/2025 corn ending stocks were 114,000 MT.

## POLICY

Côte d'Ivoire's corn sector operates within the broader framework of the government's national food security and agricultural development strategy. Several policy instruments directly support or influence corn production, consumption, and trade.

---

<sup>8</sup> As a member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, Côte d'Ivoire coordinates with francophone neighbors to maintain a common external tariff and internal free trade. Also, as a party to the African Continental Free Trade Agreement, Côte d'Ivoire is part of a broader effort to eliminate tariffs across the African continent. Within ECOWAS, the Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) allows for the free movement of products without customs duties or taxes being levied between the member states.

**Input Support and Production Programs:** Annual input support programs administered through the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Production (*Ministère d'État, Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Développement Rural et des Productions Vivrières*) provide smallholder producers with certified seeds and subsidized fertilizers ahead of each planting season.

The Emergency Food Production Project in Côte d'Ivoire (*Projet de Production Alimentaire d'Urgence en Côte d'Ivoire - 2PAUCI*), implemented with development partner support, promotes increased production of key staple cereals including corn through expanded input access, mechanization support, and investments in rural post-harvest infrastructure and farmer organization.

Research and development support is provided by Côte d'Ivoire's National Center for Agricultural Research (*Centre National de Recherche Agronomique - CNRA*), which develops improved corn varieties adapted to local agro-ecological conditions, and by the [Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory Services \(\*Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles - FIRCA\*\)](#), which finances applied research and extension services.<sup>9</sup> Within the cotton belt, ginning companies operating under the agro-industrial zoning system established in 2016, provide corn inputs on credit as part of integrated input distribution for associated food crops; indirectly supporting corn area expansion in northern regions.

**Trade and Fiscal Policy:** In January 2024, the Ivorian government temporarily suspended exports of a range of food commodities, including corn, for a period of approximately six (6) months (January to July 2024), as part of broader measures to stabilize domestic food supplies. A value-added tax (VAT) of 9 percent applies to certain feed sector inputs under current tax provisions (effective January 17, 2026).

---

<sup>9</sup> Established in 2003, Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory Services (*Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles - FIRCA*) acts as a strategic funding tool for the development of agricultural, forestry, and animal production sectors. It serves as a bridge between research, technical advice, and professional organizations to improve agricultural productivity. The official website for Côte d'Ivoire's FIRCA is located at: <https://firca.ci/>.

## COMMODITY

### Wheat

**Table 3: Cote d'Ivoire, Wheat, Production-Supply-Distribution (PSD)**

Wheat	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
Cote d'Ivoire	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	145	145	227	140	0	140
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1020	818	850	847	0	878
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1020	818	850	847	0	878
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	13	0	15
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1165	963	1077	987	0	1018
MY Exports (1000 MT)	88	65	75	70	0	72
TY Exports (1000 MT)	88	65	75	70	0	72
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	0	10	0	13	0	15
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	850	748	850	764	0	791
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	850	758	850	777	0	806
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	227	140	152	140	0	140
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1165	963	1077	987	0	1018
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0

MY = Market Year (July-June), begins with the month listed at the top of each column.

TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = July 2026 - June 2027.

Note: (E) Post estimate; (F) Post forecast. All quantities in 1,000 metric tons unless otherwise noted.

Source: FAS Abidjan, Accra; USDA/FAS PSD.

## PRODUCTION

Côte d'Ivoire lacks domestic wheat production. The country relies entirely on imports to supply its wheat milling and processing sector. Agro-climatic conditions are unsuited to commercial wheat cultivation. There are no significant development initiatives aimed at domestic wheat production, nor are any anticipated over the forecast horizon.

## CONSUMPTION

**Domestic Consumption Demand:** FAS Abidjan, Accra forecasts Côte d'Ivoire's MY 2026/2027 (July-June) food and industrial wheat consumption at 791,000 metric tons (MT), up 3.5 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 764,000 MT. With Côte d'Ivoire's MY 2024-2025 food and industrial wheat consumption of 748,000 MT as a base year, Post observes consumption growing with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.8 percent [MY 2024/2025 to MY 2026/2027]. This pace is broadly consistent with the observed trend over the preceding five-year period (MY 2019/2020 to MY 2023/2024) and aligns with regional forecasts for West African wheat flour market expansion, which project a compound annual growth rate of 5-6 percent for the broader sector through 2032. Consumption growth could be modestly tempered if the government's cassava flour blending program achieves broad industry compliance (see, Policy Section). Feed and residual uses account for an estimated 10,000-

15,000 MT per year, representing milling byproducts (i.e., bran and offal) used in livestock and aquaculture feed rations. Total domestic consumption is forecast at 806,000 MT, comprising 791,000 MT in food and industrial use and 15,000 MT in feed and other uses.

The vast majority of wheat processed in Côte d'Ivoire is converted into boulangerie flour for bread production, with smaller quantities used in pastry and biscuit manufacturing. The bakery sector generates an estimated \$167 million in annual revenue and continues to expand, driven by the country's urbanization trajectory. Abidjan's metropolitan population exceeds 6 million, and urban dwellers account for approximately 52 percent of the national population. The French culinary influence is deeply embedded in the Ivorian consumer food culture, with the daily baguette remaining a household staple across income brackets in Abidjan, Bouaké, and other major cities.

**Milling Industry:** Côte d'Ivoire does not produce wheat and relies entirely on imports to supply its domestic milling and processing sector. The industrial wheat milling industry is dominated by three companies: Les Grands Moulins d'Abidjan (GMA), a subsidiary of the U.S.-based Seaboard Corporation that operates two plants located at the ports of Abidjan and San Pédro; Les Moulins de Côte d'Ivoire (LMCI); and Les Moulins Modernes de Côte d'Ivoire (MMCI), owned by the Carré d'Or conglomerate. GMA and MMCI each have a nominal grinding capacity of approximately 300,000 MT per year, while LMCI operates at roughly 90,000 MT per year, giving the industry a combined theoretical throughput of some 690,000 MT; above current import and consumption levels and posing no near-term physical capacity constraint on growth in demand. LMCI is owned by the Ivorian AVOS Group.

## TRADE

**Exports/Re-Exports:** Côte d'Ivoire functions as a regional wheat and flour redistribution hub for landlocked West African states, leveraging the Port of Abidjan's deep-water infrastructure and well-developed road corridors to the interior. Trade data confirms Ivorian re-exports of wheat and wheat products totaling 65,034 MT in MY 2024/2025, an increase of 18 percent from 55,172 MT in MY 2023/2024 and consistent with the upward trend observed kicking off in MY 2021/2022 with the post-COVID-19 pandemic recovery phase.

Burkina Faso remains the overwhelmingly dominant destination, accounting for 52,881 MT (81 percent of total re-exports) in the year ending June 2025. Togo (4,500 MT), Ghana (3,773 MT), Senegal (1,205 MT), and Guinea (558 MT) are secondary markets. The landlocked nature of the Sahel's Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger renders Abidjan an indispensable transit point for wheat and flour imports arriving by ocean. FAS Abidjan, Accra notes that a portion of recorded re-exports likely consist of processed wheat flour milled by Ivorian millers, rather than raw grain, consistent with the value-added trade model.

Post forecasts Côte d'Ivoire's MY 2026/2027 wheat exports/re-exports at 72,000 MT, up 2.9 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 70,000 MT. This reflects continued demand from the Sahel, which remains premised on logistical (road) conditions prevalent and stability at shipment time.

**Imports, MY 2026/2027 Forecast:** FAS Abidjan, Accra forecasts Côte d'Ivoire's MY 2026/2027 wheat imports at 878,000 MT, up 3.7 percent from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 847,000 MT. The projection

is premised on the continued expansion of the domestic milling sector, sustained population and urbanization-driven demand growth, and Côte d'Ivoire's entrenched role as a regional flour redistribution hub for the landlocked West African markets (i.e., the Sahel). Post anticipates that Côte d'Ivoire will maintain its policy of diversified origin sourcing, balancing European, Black Sea, and Southern Hemisphere suppliers over time to manage price and logistics risk across the market year.

**MY 2025/2026 Estimate:** Trade data shows imports of 572,640 MT for the first eight months of MY 2025/2026 (July 2025-February 2026), running 5.4 percent ahead of the 543,492 MT registered over the same period in MY 2024/2025. Monthly arrivals have been notably robust, with September 2025 (86,607 MT), October 2025 (105,159 MT), and December 2025 (91,569 MT) each exceeding 85,000 MT; a pattern consistent with accelerated re-stocking and a strong domestic demand base. Post's full-year forecast of 847,000 MT implies a seasonal second-half contribution of approximately 274,000 MT (March–June 2026), in line with the seasonal profile observed over the previous two marketing seasons.

**MY 2025/2026, U.S. Agriculture Success Story – American Wheat Lands in Abidjan:** Working with Seaboard Corporation, a massive American powerhouse in global agribusiness and logistics, U.S. Embassy/USDA-FAS Abidjan, Accra secured the first commercial landing in 17-years of U.S.-origin hard red winter (HRW) wheat (23,700 MT). The September 2025, consignment provides for 12,700 MT for Côte d'Ivoire, 8,000 MT for Mali, and 3,000 MT for Burkina Faso – this commercial diplomacy deal win strengthens the reach of America's farmers through Coastal West Africa and beyond into the Sahel. Consignees report great satisfaction with the quality of American HRW; highlighting the potential for expanding shipments to service this gateway market.

**Imports, MY 2024/2025:** Côte d'Ivoire imported an estimated 818,000 MT of wheat in MY 2024/2025, the highest volume on record, up 11.5 percent from the MY 2023/2024 volume of 733,000 MT. Post attributes the increase to stronger-than-anticipated demand from expanded milling operations and accelerated restocking by millers following the sharp drawdown of working inventories in the prior year. Monthly shipments were broadly elevated throughout the year, with particular spikes in October 2024 (105,443 MT), April 2025 (82,489 MT), and February 2025 (84,671 MT), reflecting diverse arrival patterns consistent with multiple supply origins.

Côte d'Ivoire commenced shifting supply origins in MY 2024/2025. France, historically the dominant supplier with a share often exceeding 50 percent of total arrivals, accounted for 319,118 MT in MY 2024/2025 (39 percent of total), down from 385,498 MT (52.5 percent) in MY 2023/2024. Ukraine, which had started to re-emerged as a meaningful supplier in MY 2023/2024 with 88,670 MT (12 percent); registered zero arrivals in MY 2024/2025. This indicates that challenges and shipping insurance concerns persist in the Black Sea corridor. Russia, another Black Sea wheat supplier, has since MY 2022/2023 been largely absent from the Ivorian market.

**Customs Duties, Levies and Taxes:** U.S.-origin wheat shipments to Côte d'Ivoire generally face higher total costs compared to European Union (EU) shipments. EU-origin consignments benefit from the EU-Côte d'Ivoire Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), which provides for the progressive removal of customs duties on EU goods. U.S. shipments, however, remain subject to the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET). Wherein wheat is normally classified as being a food commodity "Category 1" (i.e., Basic Essential) or falling under "Category 0" (i.e., Essential Social), subject to either 5 percent or zero (0) percent customs duty dependent on classification. Côte d'Ivoire will suspend customs duties on

occasion to help stabilize bread prices during periods of global shortages. EU-origin consignments, nonetheless, benefit from the EPA. The EPA agreement provides duty-free access for specific tariff lines (currently about 55 percent of all EU goods enter duty-free, reaching 85 percent by 2029).

Both U.S.-origin and EU shipments pay a number of ECOWAS standard “community levies” and domestic taxes based on the CIF (Cost, Insurance, and Freight) value of the consignment.

**Table 4: Côte d’Ivoire, Duties, Taxes, Levies on Wheat Imports from U.S. and EU Origins**

Duties, Taxes, and Levies	U.S.-Origin Wheat	European Union-Origin Wheat
<b>Customs Duty</b>	5% (MFN/CET) or 0% (if suspended)	0% (Economic Partnership Agreement - EPA)
<b>Value-Added Tax (VAT)*</b>	18 percent	18 percent
<b>Community Levies</b>		
Community Solidarity Levy (PCS) (0.8%)	Approximately 1.5 percent (PCS +PCC +AU)	Approximately 1.5 percent (PCS +PCC +AU)
ECOWAS Community Levy (PCC) (0.5%)		
African Union (AU) Levy (0.2%)		
<b>Statistical Fee</b>	1%	1%

Note: (\*) Effective January 17, 2026, a 9% VAT was introduced on animal feed and production inputs, which were previously exempt. This applies also to high-protein feed wheat (used as a direct grain for livestock). Côte d’Ivoire does not often import large volumes of high-protein feed wheat. The Ivorian animal feed industry relies mainly on corn (maize) and locally produced wheat bran as energy sources.

Source: ECOWAS CET; FAS Abidjan, Accra office research.

In the absence of a permanent trade agreement, wheat consignment from non-EU producers, such as Ukraine and Russia, to Côte d’Ivoire are not exempt from customs duties or local and standard community levies. Unlike the case of the European Union, that enjoys EPA duty-free access, Ukrainian and Russian Black Sea wheat is subject to the ECOWAS CET.

## STOCKS

Post forecasts Côte d’Ivoire’s wheat ending stocks in MY 2026/2027 at 140,000 MT, a volume largely unchanged from the MY 2025/2026 estimate of 140,000 MT and in line with the similar tonnage registered in MY 2024/2025. These stocks represent a limited operational buffer held at the mill level; Côte d’Ivoire lacks public strategic reserves and continues to rely on regular imports to meet demand.

## POLICY

In March 2022, the Ivorian government suspended customs duties on wheat imports during a meeting of the Council of Ministers (*Conseil des Ministres*), citing the need to shield domestic bakery prices from the extraordinary spike in international wheat costs triggered by the Russia-Ukraine War.

As of early 2026, Post understands that the duty suspension remains in effect, providing a structural cost advantage to millers sourcing wheat internationally. The government also disbursed CFA francs (XOF) 6.4 billion (~\$10 million) in direct subsidies to wheat millers in 2022, to support price stability in the flour and bread markets.

Côte d'Ivoire's [National Committee for the Fight Against the High Cost of Living \(Comité National de Lutte contre la Vie Chère - CNLVC\)](#) is promoting a domestic grain blending initiative, requiring that bread wheat flour incorporate up to 10 percent locally produced cassava or corn flour.<sup>10</sup> This measure, is consistent with the Ivorian government's broader food sovereignty agenda under the Sectoral Program for Agriculture, Food, and Agropastoral Development (*Programme Sectoriel pour l'Agriculture, l'Alimentation et le Développement Agropastoral - PSADAA*); intended to reduce the import bill, support smallholder farmers, and improve domestic food security.<sup>11</sup>

Ivorian industry's compliance with the blending requirement has been partial to date, as quality consistency and logistical challenges in sourcing locally processed cassava flour at scale remain unresolved. FAS Abidjan, Accra does not anticipate that the blending program to significantly reduce wheat import volumes over the MY 2026/2027 forecast horizon. The CNLVC reportedly has conducted active market surveillance operations in Abidjan and San Pédro throughout CY 2025-2026, reinforcing compliance with flour and bread price caps. In January 2026, the government formalized official bread weight and price standards; 174 grams at CFA francs (XOF) 150 (\$0.26) and 232 grams at CFA francs (XOF) 200 (\$0.35), reflecting continued active price regulation.

## Attachments:

No Attachments

---

<sup>10</sup> Côte d'Ivoire National Committee for the Fight Against the High Cost of Living (*Comité National de Lutte contre la Vie Chère - CNLVC*), located at: <https://luttecontreviechere.ci/>. At present, the official CNLVC website contains price monitoring and regulatory information, but it does not currently feature a direct dedicated portal for the grain blending initiative (the incorporation of 10% local flour into bread). However, the initiative is an active government mandate driven by the CNLVC and the Ministry of Commerce to reduce wheat import dependency. The Ivorian government has encouraged and initiated measures for bakers to substitute at least 10 percent to 15 percent of (imported) wheat flour with locally produced cassava or corn flour. The CNLVC is championing this transition as a long-term food security measure following global wheat price surges in 2022. The Ivorian government recently announced a CFA franc (XOF) 2 billion (\$3.2 million) fund to support the modernization of the bakery sector, which includes technical training for blending local flours. While the policy is active, industry leaders are calling for a formal legal framework to mandate these ratios across all industrial millers.

<sup>11</sup> The Sectoral Program for Agriculture, Food, and Agropastoral Development (*Programme Sectoriel pour l'Agriculture, l'Alimentation et le Développement Agropastoral - PSADAA*), is a core strategic framework implemented through the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Production (MINADERP) (located at: <https://agriculture.gouv.ci/>). The PSADAA represents the sectoral operationalization of Côte d'Ivoire's broader National Agricultural Investment Program (PNIA II) (a downloadable copy in French is located at: [https://www.gafspfund.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/7a.%20Ivory%20Coast\\_Investment%20Plan.pdf](https://www.gafspfund.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/7a.%20Ivory%20Coast_Investment%20Plan.pdf)), which is the primary document guiding these investments.