

Ce projet a reçu un financement de l'Initiative européenne DeSIRA au titre de la convention de subvention n° FOOD/2019/412-132 et de l'Agence française de développement





Fish farming as a way for diversifying sources of income in the cocoa sector in Ivory Coast



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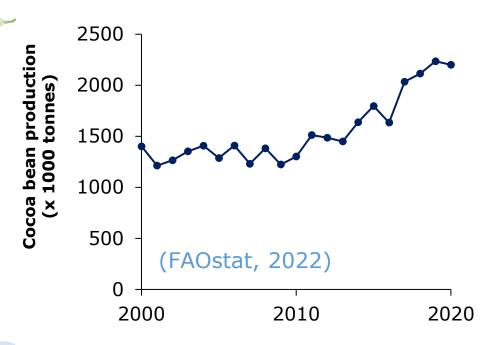
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- 1st producer country in the world since the 1970s (Kouassi, 2021)
- Over 2 million tonnes produced since 2017 (ICCO, 2021)
- Cocoa contributes to 12-15% of the GDP (World bank, 2019; Pany, 2020)
- 6 million people live from cocoa (FIRCA, 2010; Hewitt & Millard, 2010)









- Declining soil fertility
- Pest pressure and plant protection treatments
- Climate change



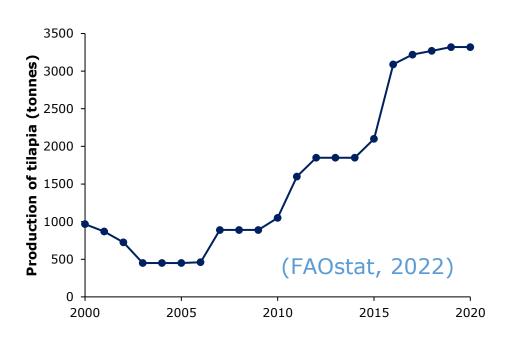
- Land pressure
- Price instability

(Ruf & Agkpo, 2008)



Fish farming: A lever for diversifying cocoa farmers' income





Why fish farming?

- High local fish demand
 - ☐ The market exists

- Availability of lowland areas
 - Possibility to build ponds

Significant development of fish farming in the cocoa-producing areas of the South and Central West (Niamien et al., 2017; Kouadio & Assi-Kaudjhis, 2018)



Introduction



General objective

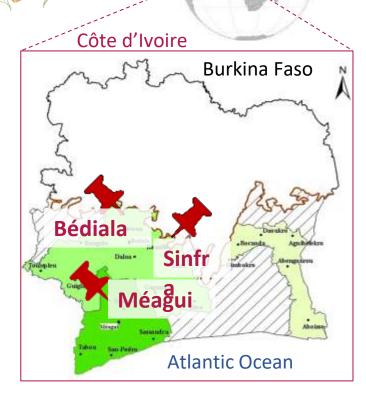
Assessment of fish farming practices as a means of diversification diversification of cocoa production

Key steps:

- Describing cocoa production systems among cocoa farmers
 - Characterise their fish production
- Identifying the contributions of fish farming to cocoa farms



Area selection criteria:



Agro-climatic gradient:

Significant differences in rainfall

History of cocoa production:

From an old loop to a new one

Development of fish farming:

Fish production areas in ponds

Source: BNETD, 2011

Réalisation : Kadjo Niamien, 2016 Forest-savannah contact zone

/// Forest area

Savannah area

1st production area (<1960)

2nd production area(1960-1970)

3rd production area(1970-1980)



Surveys of cocoa and fish farmers



Two series of surveys:



From May to September 2021, 45 fish farmers interviewed Direct and semi-structured interviews on each farm

Two survey tools:

Questionnaire

Collection of quantitative information on yields and incomes

Interview guide

Description of the systems and technical itineraries



Results and Discussion

Two main systems of cocoa production among cocoa-fish farmers

Monoculture of cocoa



Localities	Occurrence
Bédiala	18%
Sinfra	18%
Méagui	100%

Cocoa-cashew trees association



Localities	Occurrence
Bédiala	85%
Sinfra	82%
Méagui	0%

Cocoa-cashew: Diversification of income sources+ Mitigation of the effects of climate change on cocoa farms

Two major fish production systems based on polyculture of tilapia Oreochromis niloticus

Rice-fish farming



Localities	Occurrence
Bédiala	100%
Sinfra	75%
Méagui	58%

Fish farming

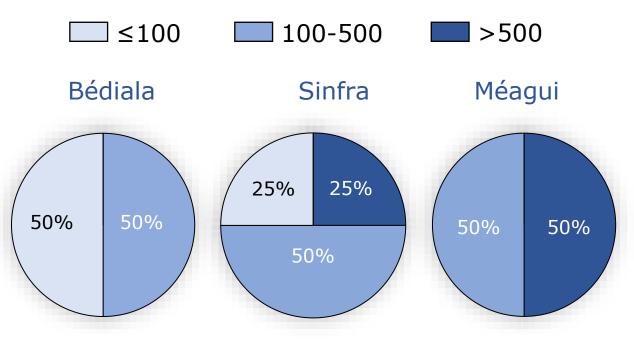


Localities	Occurrence	
Bédiala	23%	
Sinfra	100%	
Méagui	58%	į

Rice-fish farming: Additional source of income (fish) + Improvement of food security (rice)

Contribution of fish farming to cocoa farming

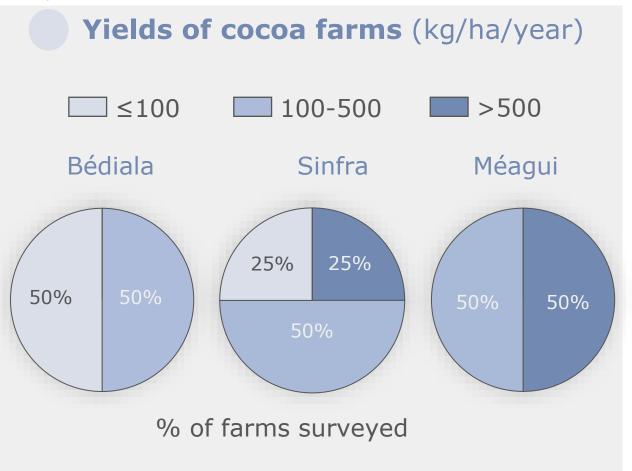
Yields of cocoa farms (kg/ha/year)



% of farms surveyed









Product	Bédiala	Sinfra	Méagui
Fish	~1000	~1500	~300
Rice	~3500	~3500	~2000



Contribution of fish farming to cocoa farming

Annual income from cocoa and fish farming (US\$)

Product	Bédiala	Sinfra	Méagui
Cocoa	100-1300	80-1300	260-3900
Fish	470-4740	240-4740	100-1300

Fish farming: main source of incomes for 30%, 40% and 5% of cocoa farmers in Bédiala, Sinfra and Méagui, respectively.



Contribution of fish farming to cocoa farming

Replanting of degraded cocoa farms

Cocoa nursery on the edge of a pond



Replanted nursery under cashew trees



Ecological barrier against fires

Limitation of spread

Ease of extinction





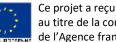
- 1 Important source of incomes for cocoa farmers
- 2 Contributes to food security in rural areas
- Contributes to the sustainability of cocoa production

Perspective

Assessment of the impacts of pesticides used in cocoa production on fish and the aquatic environment







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