THE WAY POLICY GROUP

Agriculture evidence brief

Cameroon · Cocoa beans · 1961–2024 · Production value (constant 2014-2016 I$)

1. Executive Summary

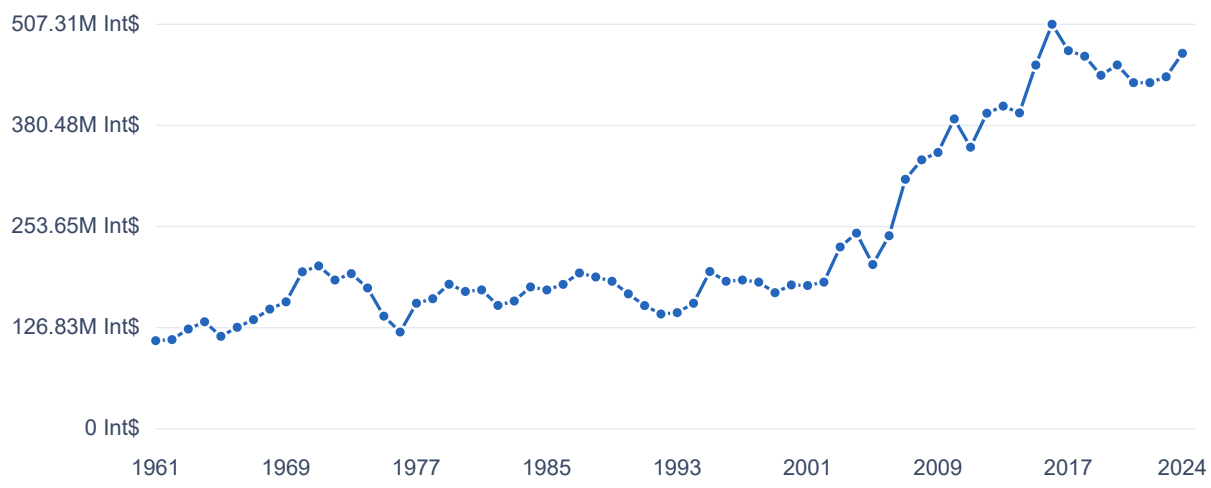
This summary examines production value, production volume and food balances, production volume and food balances worldwide. In 2024, production value for Cocoa beans in Cameroon reached **470.89 million constant international dollars (2014–2016 base)**. The change since 1961 was **326.10%**. Compared with 2023, the change was **6.67%**. The selected area ranks **6 of 56** reporting areas with a positive value for this indicator worldwide. Yield reached **498 kg/ha**. Implied unit value was **3,532 current US$/t**.

Over 1991–2024, production value in current US dollars changed by **1,418.11%**. The accounting decomposition attributes **580.98 percentage points** to production volume and **837.13 points** to implied unit value. The change in implied unit value is the main component of this increase. The unit-value component reflects factors including prices and exchange rates; this accounting relationship does not establish causation.

In 2024, Cameroon produced **320,000 t** of Cocoa beans on 642,244 ha, a yield of 498 kg/ha. The food balance shows 19,000 t of domestic supply in 2021. Production is equivalent to **1,553%** of that supply and imports to **16%**, and a ratio above one hundred per cent means production exceeds domestic use, as in an exporting country. Supply is read beside production and value here; neither is divided by the other.

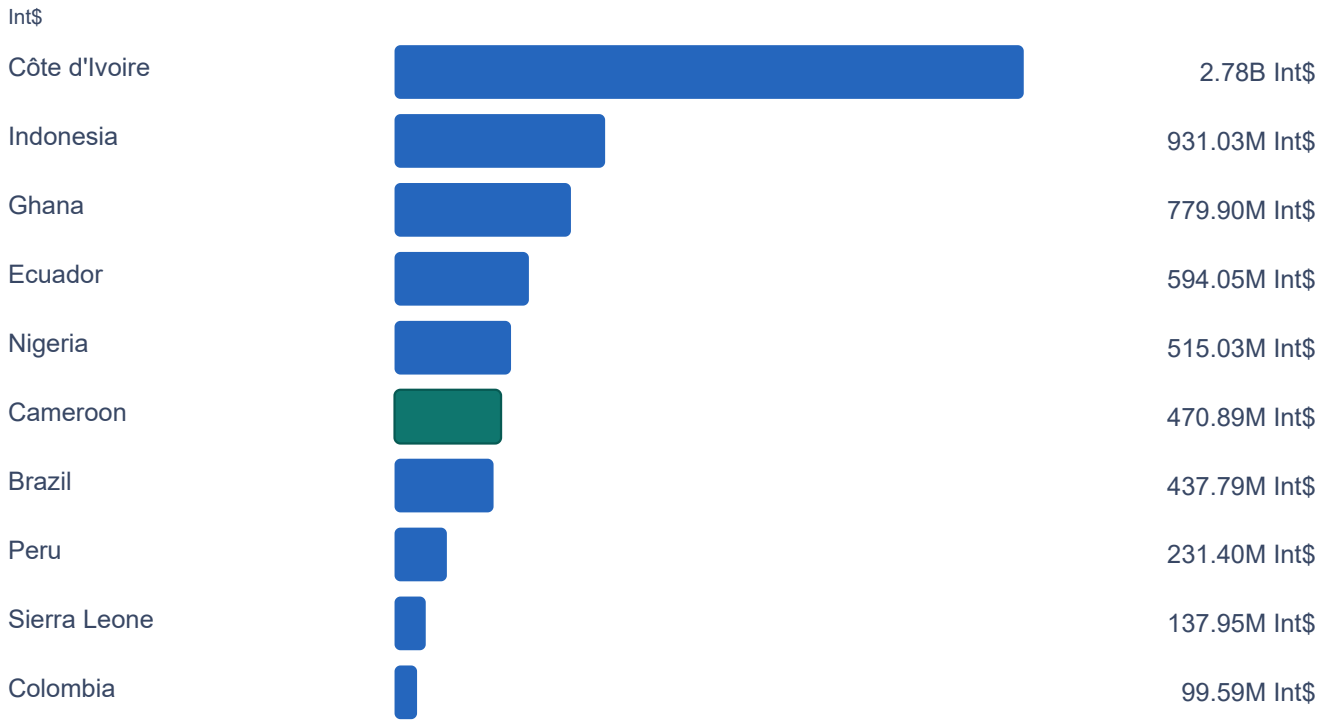
2. Through time

The plotted series peaked at 507.31M Int$ in 2016; the 2024 value of 470.89M Int$ is 7.18% below that peak. The plotted value rose by 6.67% from 2023.



3. Country benchmark

Côte d'Ivoire leads the displayed ranking at 2.78B Int$, 198.79% above Indonesia (931.03M Int$). This comparison covers the entities shown.

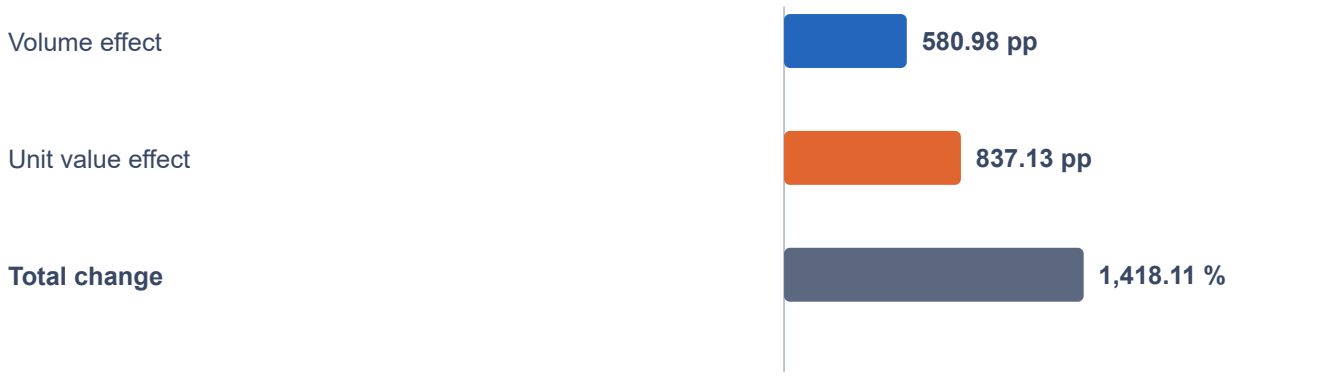


4. What moved the value

What moved the value · Cocoa beans · Cameroon · 1991–2024

Between 1991 and 2024, production value in current US$ changed by 1,418.11%. Volume moved 204.76% and the implied unit value moved 398.13%. Decomposed on a logarithmic basis so the two contributions add exactly to the total, volume contributed 580.98 percentage points and unit value contributed 837.13 points.

The displayed ranking is led by Volume effect: 580.98%; Unit value effect: 837.13%.



	1991	2024	%
Production value (current US$)	74,440,000	1,130,080,000	1,418.11

	1991	2024	%
Production (tonnes)	105,000	320,000	204.76
Implied unit value (current US$ per tonne)	709	3,532	398.13

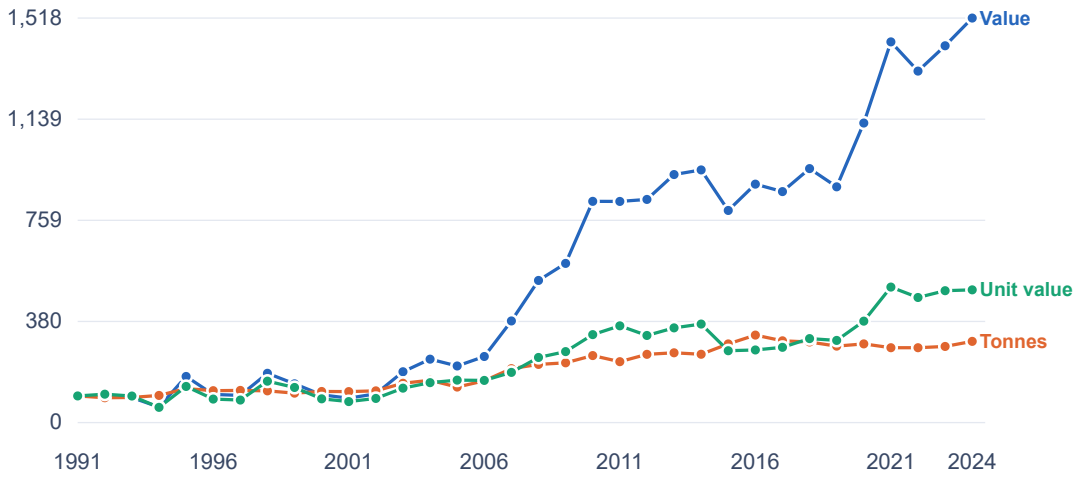
5. Indexed value, volume and implied unit value

Indexed, 1991 = 100

Production value (current US$) Production (tonnes)

Implied unit value (current US$ per tonne)

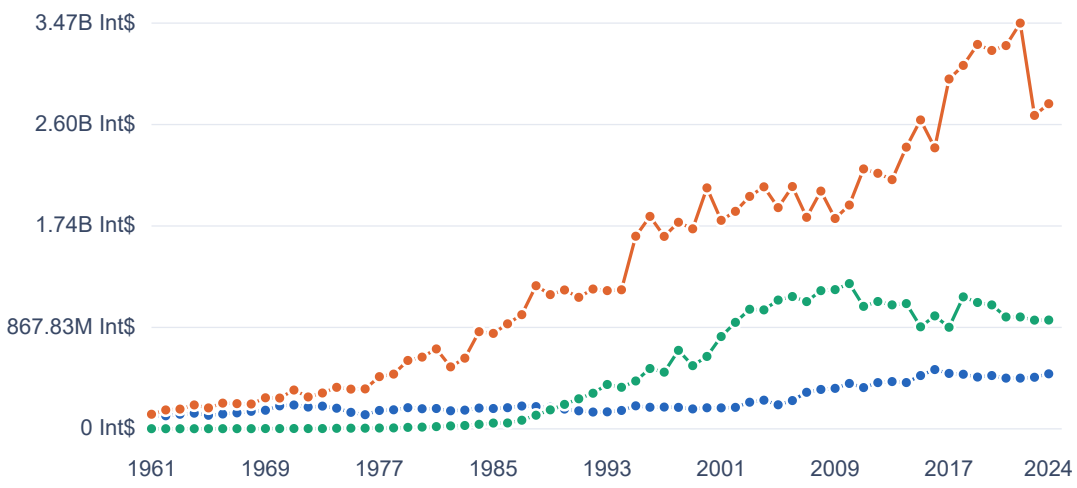
Between 2014 and 2024, the plotted values changed as follows: Production value (current US$): +60.11%; Production (tonnes): +18.86%; Implied unit value (current US$ per tonne): +34.71%.



6. Compare countries

Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Indonesia

Between 2014 and 2024, the plotted values changed as follows: Cameroon: +18.86%; Côte d'Ivoire: +15.43%; Indonesia: -13.14%.



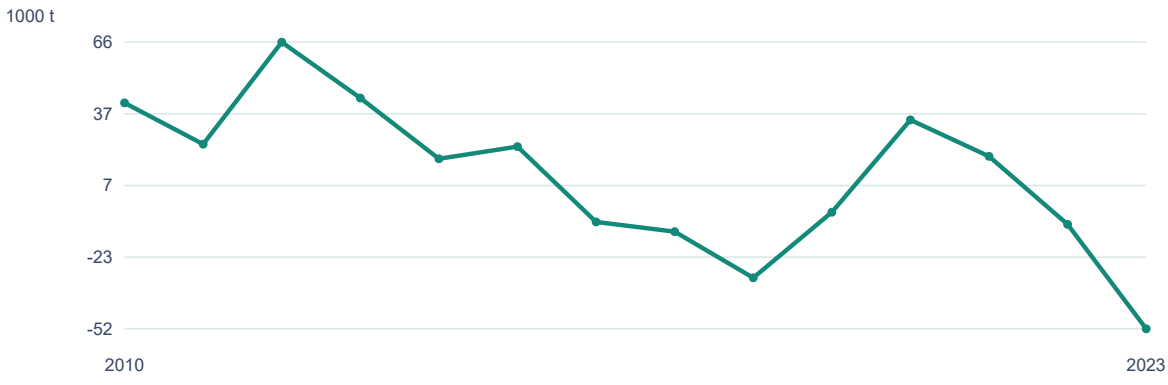
7. Food Balances: Executive Summary

In 2023, the food balance for **Cocoa Beans and products** in **Cameroon** records **-52,000 t** for domestic supply.

The recorded value is negative and is retained as reported. Review the balance components and coverage before drawing conclusions; this does not imply negative physical consumption. These are availability indicators, not measured household consumption or proof of an exportable surplus.

8. Food Balances: selected measure over time

Cocoa Beans and products · Cameroon · 1961-2024 · Domestic supply

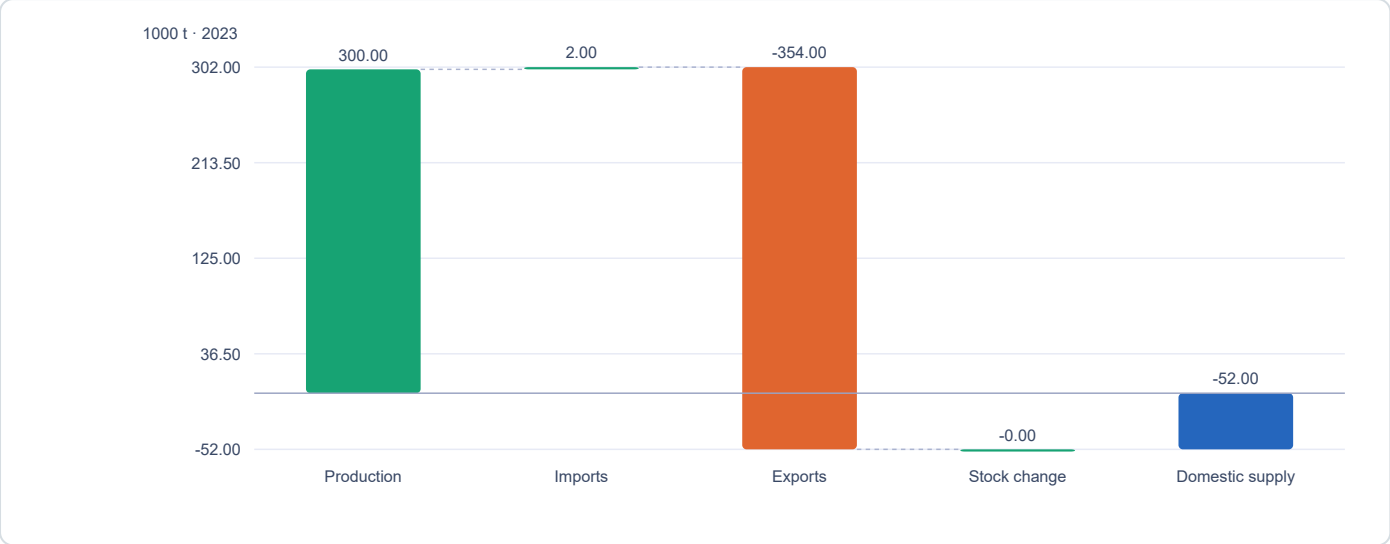


9. How domestic supply is formed

In 2023, Cameroon had **-52.00 thousand tonnes** of Cocoa Beans and products available. Its own production supplied **—** as a ratio to domestic supply, imports 2.00 thousand tonnes, and 354.00 thousand tonnes

left as exports.

Production leads the displayed ranking at 300, 14.9K% above Imports (2). This comparison covers the entities shown.

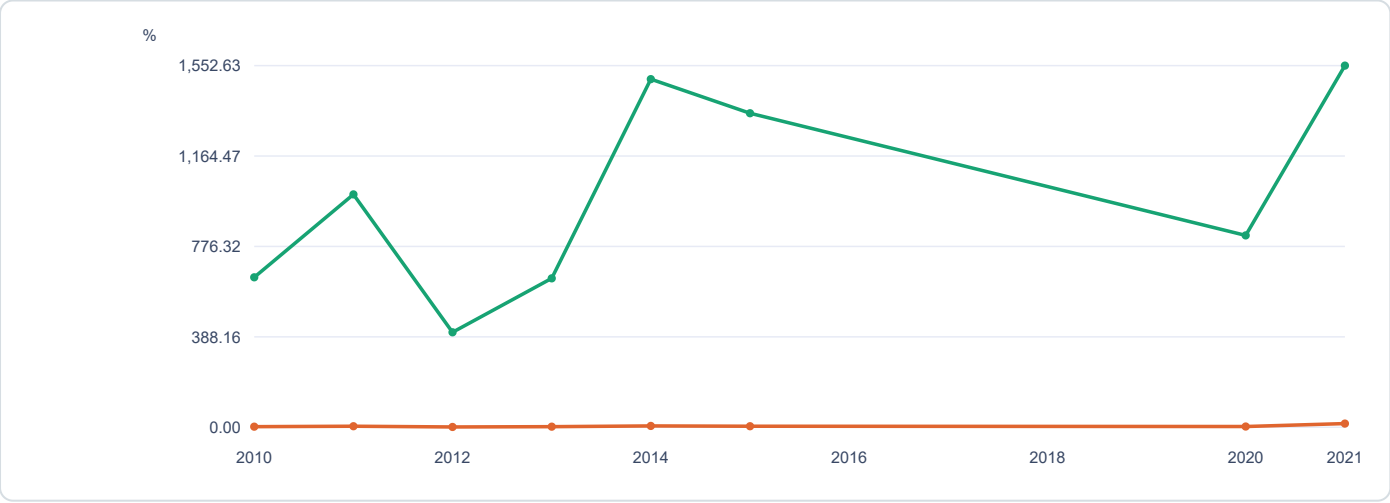


Reading the evidence. The stock bar shows the negative of the recorded stock variation: stock accumulation reduces supply and stock drawdown increases it. The published supply is the final bar; any residual difference reflects rounding, missing components or compilation differences and is not forced to zero. Stock drawdown cannot be repeated indefinitely. Exports are subtracted because they leave the domestic market, not because they are undesirable.

10. Self-sufficiency and import dependency

1,552.63% is the production-to-domestic-supply ratio for Cocoa Beans and products in Cameroon in 2021, up from 643.90% in 2010.

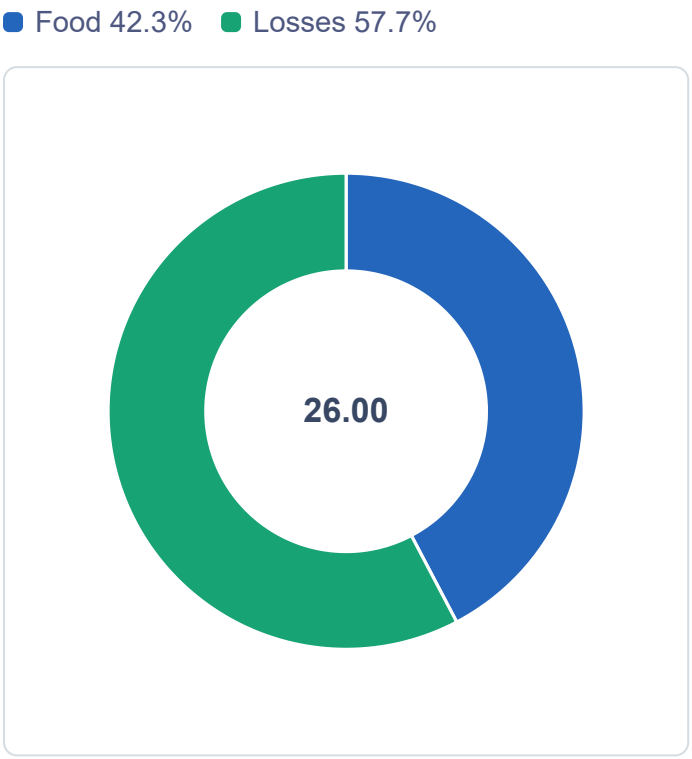
Self-sufficiency % Import dependency %



Reading the evidence. A ratio above one hundred per cent means recorded production exceeds domestic supply. It does not establish an exportable surplus or firms' capacity to export. These ratios describe supply, not the adequacy of diets. Exposure is not the same as vulnerability: that depends on how many suppliers exist and whether they can be substituted. Both ratios come from the food balance alone; no crops figure is divided by a balance figure.

11. Where domestic supply goes

In 2023, **58%** of the Cocoa Beans and products across the displayed uses in Cameroon went to losses.



Use	Quantity (1000 t)	Share
Food	11.00	42.3%
Processing	0.00	0.0%
Losses	15.00	57.7%

Reading the evidence. Shares are of their own sum, for 2023. Losses here are post-harvest losses recorded in the balance, not retail or household waste, which this domain does not cover. A large processing share means the commodity is an input to another product rather than eaten directly. Residual lines absorb compilation differences, so a large movement can be a révision rather than an event.

12. Food supply per person

Verified per-person energy and protein figures are unavailable for this selection.

Reading the evidence. Food supply per person is an availability estimate, not measured intake. National averages do not describe distribution or identify who is undernourished. Per-person rates cannot be added across countries.

13. Self-sufficiency screen

Of the 42 linked commodities reported in 2023, **14** were produced in smaller quantity than they were used, the lowest being Wheat and products at 0%.

Commodity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bananas	122	121	119	119	133	135	133	129	121	119	124	129	133	131
Beans	110	110	108	107	96	98	102	103	100	100	98	98	100	96
Cassava and products	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Commodity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Cereals - Excluding Beer	74	69	71	68	71	72	74	70	72	68	71	65	66	67
Cocoa Beans and products	644	1,000	408	640	1,494	1,348					824	1,553		
Coconuts - Incl Copra	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coffee and products	335			263	475	400	900	640	221	200	250	193	153	160
Cottonseed	125	97	99	92	100	106	101	101	100	116	100	95	88	99
Dates	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eggs	100	100	100	100	94	100	100	100	95	100	100	99	101	101
Eggs	100	100	100	100	94	100	100	100	95	100	100	99	101	101
Fruits - Excluding Wine	105	105	104	105	104	105	105	104	103	103	103	103	104	103
Fruits, other	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	102	102
Groundnuts	100	100	108	105	97	103	117	81	87	87	100	89	100	100
Honey	100	100	100	100	80	80	80	125	125	100	100	100	100	100
Maize and products	107	98	102	98	107	108	107	107	107	97	103	100	98	99
Milk - Excluding Butter	72	73	72	68	72	69	69	70	66	68	62	68	66	66
Milk - Excluding Butter	72	73	72	68	72	69	69	70	66	68	62	68	66	66
Millet and products	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nuts and products	98	98	104	102	93	94	102	100	102	100	100	98	100	100
Oilcrops, Other	100	112	102	102	102	108	106	104	102	107	92	100	98	102
Onions	94	97	98	98	98	99	99	99	101	101	101	100	101	101
Palm Oil	99	110	84	78	73	92	88	89	87	89	92	83	80	68
Pineapples and products	107	106	106	102	100	100	100	101	101	101	100	101	100	100
Plantains	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Potatoes and products	92	93	92	95	94	114	115	109	106	100	107	95	105	104
Pulses, Other and products	97	101	94	101	102	104	104	105	107	105	108	106	104	104
Rice and products	18	18	18	18	14	23	28	19	23	26	27	23	25	28
Roots, Other	100	100	111	111	113	116	115	115	116	101	103	117	112	114
Sesame seed	81	92	94	91	93	98	99	98	100	103	106	101	95	99
Sorghum and products	100	100	100	97	98	100	99	99	99	98	98	100	99	100
Soyabeans	100	93	86	93	87	131	147	150	117	92	96	100	100	101

Commodity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Spices, Other	87	87	90	91	89	93	101	106	102	101	98	100	100	100
Starchy Roots	100	100	102	102	103	104	105	105	105	101	101	103	103	103
Sugar cane	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sugar Crops	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sweet potatoes	97	102	104	105	106	109	120	127	120	100	113	112	110	108
Tea (including mate)	120	83	83	45	63	100	100	100	50	40	33	120	54	54
Tomatoes and products	99	99	98	96	100	102	100	99	97	95	95	102	97	97
Vegetables	99	100	99	98	100	101	100	100	99	98	99	101	99	99
Vegetables, other	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	100
Wheat and products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yams	98	98	100	100	100	101	101	101	102	103	96	94	102	101

Reading the evidence. Production as a share of domestic supply, per cent. Darker cells are more self-supplied. Read the rows for structure and the columns for shocks: a pale column across many commodities is usually a difficult supply year, while one pale row is a commodity-specific story. A blank cell is an unreported year, not a zero.

Key takeaways

Cameroon · Cocoa beans: production value (constant 2014-2016 i$) changed by 326.10% between the observed endpoints 1961 and 2024. Côte d'Ivoire leads the Global reporting sample for Cocoa beans at 2,781,820,000 Int$ in 2024.

Suggested actions for review

- Cameroon · Cocoa beans: investigate the unit-value component identified for 1991–2024 before treating the value change as evidence of improved farm returns.

Methodology and Considerations

1. What this master joins

FAOSTAT Value of Agricultural Production (QV) joined to FAOSTAT Crops and Livestock Production (QCL) on FAO area code, FAO item code and year. Only area and commodity pairs reported in both sources are carried, because the join is the product. Each source dashboard remains the place to work on records this master excludes.

2. Measures and units

Production value is published in thousands and is multiplied by 1,000 for display; tables and CSV state the displayed unit. Constant 2014-2016 international dollars are not US dollars. Implied unit value is current US$ divided by tonnes. Yield is tonnes divided by hectares, expressed in kg per hectare.

3. Why unit value uses current prices only

FAOSTAT constant-price value is quantity multiplied by a fixed 2014-2016 international price. Constant value divided by tonnes is therefore that fixed price in every year and contains no information. The build asserts this identity against the data and stops if it does not hold. Unit value is published on the current-price basis alone, which begins in 1991.

4. Aggregation

One commodity at a time. Value, tonnes and hectares are summed across country records only; regional and world aggregates are excluded at build time. Ratios are never summed and never averaged across countries: a multi-country unit value is total value divided by total tonnes, and a multi-country yield is total tonnes divided by total hectares, both restricted to the countries reporting numerator and denominator in that same year.

5. Decomposition

Value equals volume multiplied by unit value exactly, so the change decomposes without a residual on a logarithmic basis and the two contributions are rescaled onto the simple percentage change. It attributes the arithmetic, not the cause: a unit value effect reflects producer prices, exchange rates, commodity mix within the item and reporting practice together.

6. Coverage and flags

Missing values are not imputed and zeros stay zero. Source flags are carried per observation. The decomposition fixes one set of countries reporting value and tonnes at BOTH endpoints, so the headline change cannot be a coverage artefact. The indexed chart draws the same set and, where a member is missing in an intervening year, sums those that reported and shows the count in the point tooltip. Changing country coverage affects other multi-country totals, and endpoint comparisons use only the years actually observed inside the selected range. Published categories such as Cereals, primary overlap the individual commodities inside them and are never added to them.

7. Published aggregates

Items such as Cereals, primary and Roots and Tubers, Total are published aggregates, not commodities. Their tonnage sums unlike crops and their displayed current-dollar implied unit value is total current-dollar production value divided by total production volume, so it moves with the commodity mix and must not be read as a price. The separate constant-price identity check excludes these aggregates, and the page labels them wherever one is selected.

8. Reproducibility

Every brief fixes its selections, generation time, build version and source verification details. The evidence JSON reproduces the figures without this page. Build date is not a source release date.

9. Interpretation of takeaways and suggested actions

Takeaways and suggested actions are generated from the saved selections and embedded observations. They are descriptive decision prompts, not causal findings, forecasts or prescriptive policy advice. Current-dollar value and implied value per tonne may reflect prices, exchange rates, composition and reporting changes. Actions require validation with local cost, agronomic, market and institutional evidence. Only findings represented by saved insights are reviewed.

Key calculation formulas

Formulas describe the calculations available in this dashboard. Missing or unsuitable inputs produce an unavailable result rather than an estimated value.

Reported total

$X(t) = \Sigma\, x(i,t)$

Add only compatible records in the stated unit and scope; exclude overlapping published aggregates.

Comparable growth

$g = 100 \times [\Sigma\, x(i,t1) / \Sigma\, x(i,t0) - 1]$

Use the same reporting entities at both endpoints. Annual growth uses the preceding year; period growth uses the stated endpoints. The starting total must be positive.

Compound annual growth

$CAGR = 100 \times [(X(t1) / X(t0))^{(1/n)} - 1]$

n is the number of elapsed years, not the number of observations. Positive endpoint values are required; compare the same reporting coverage.

Share of the comparison total

$share(i) = 100 \times x(i,t) / \Sigma\, x(j,t)$

The denominator includes all eligible reporting entities, not only the displayed leaders. Shares are not defined for yields or overlapping area groups.

Source and display units

Full currency amount = source amount × 1,000, when the source unit is thousands

Read each card, table and CSV unit label. Constant international dollars and current US dollars are distinct valuation bases.

Implied unit value

$P(t) = V(t) / Q(t)$

V is production value in full current US dollars; Q is tonnes. Across countries, divide summed values by summed tonnes for matching reporters. This is not an export price.

Yield

Y(t) = 1,000 × Q(t) / H(t)

Q is tonnes and H is harvested hectares; the result is kg/ha. Use matching reporters and summed numerators and denominators, never a simple average of national yields.

Indexed comparison

I(t) = 100 × X(t) / X(t0)

The stated base year equals 100. This compares relative changes, not monetary and physical levels. The base value must be positive.

Volume and unit-value contributions

G = 100 × (V1/V0 − 1); k = G / ln(V1/V0); Cq = k × ln(Q1/Q0); Cp = G − Cq

V = P × Q. Use a fixed set of countries with usable value and tonnes at both endpoints. G is a percentage; Cq and Cp are percentage points and sum to G. When ln(V1/V0) approaches zero, k approaches 100. Positive endpoint values and quantities are required. This is an accounting decomposition, not proof of causation.

Source: FAOSTAT · QV · QCL

Food balances

The food balance records how domestic supply was formed, production plus imports less exports less the recorded stock variation, and how it was used, across food, feed, processing, losses, seed and other uses. The lines are compiled to balance, so they describe availability rather than measured intake.

The production domain and the food balance do not share item codes, so a commodity is linked by its published English label through an explicit crosswalk of 152 pairs. A commodity outside it keeps every existing section and shows no balance section. The two production series, one from the crops domain and one from the balance, are compiled separately and need not agree, and no crops figure is divided by a balance figure anywhere in this pack.

Saved analytical scope

Cameroon · Cocoa beans · 1961–2024 · Production value (constant 2014-2016 I$)

> This brief joins FAOSTAT value and production records. Different commodities and price bases are never added into a single total.

Chart interpretation uses saved plotted values. Peaks refer only to the selected observation window; annual changes require adjacent calendar years and a positive previous value. Comparisons of latest levels

require matching units and ending years and do not establish causation or matched-country growth. Changes in reporting coverage or commodity composition can affect aggregated trajectories, so changes in plotted totals can differ from matched-country growth in the executive summary. Supporting tables omitted from the narrative remain in the saved evidence.

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