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Senegal

Grain and Feed Annual

2018 West Africa Rice Annual

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Report Highlights:

Marketing year (MY) 2018/19 total area and rice production for Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, and Senegal is forecast at 2.4 million HA and 4.2 million MT assuming good weather and continued subsidized inputs that may influence planting decisions. MY 2018/19 total imports for all the aforementioned countries are estimated to increase approximately 14.5 percent to 3.375 million MT on steady demand and expectations of competitive international prices. This annual report primarily focuses on providing an overview of Senegal; it includes an abridged analysis for Mali, Burkina Faso, and Guinea.

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I. Executive Summary

Marketing year (MY) 2018/19 total area and rice production for Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, and Senegal is forecast at 2.4 million hectares (HA) and 4.2 million MT assuming good weather and continued subsidized inputs that may influence planting decisions. MY 2018/19 total imports for all the aforementioned countries are estimated to increase 14.5 percent to 3.375 million MT on steady demand and expectations of competitive international prices. This annual report primarily focuses on providing an overview of Senegal; it includes an abridged analysis for Mali, Burkina Faso, and Guinea.

For Senegal, MY 2018/19 (October to September) area and production levels are forecast at 210,000 hectares (HA) and 462,000 MT assuming good weather, strong prices, and continued subsidized inputs that may influence farmers to increase rice area. Post estimates MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18 rice imports at 1.7 and 1.55 million MT on population growth and expectations of competitive international prices. Sources noted that on an annual basis approximately 150,000 to 200,000 MT of imported rice offered for sale in the Senegalese market is bought by traders from neighboring countries, such as Mali, The Gambia, and Mauritania. According to contacts, in 2017 the GOS imposed an import ban on zero percent broken and semi-broken (35 to 60 percent) rice (aromatic and non-aromatic rice) to prevent competition with locally produced rice. It is unclear if this import ban will continue for MY 2018/19.

Senegal

Production

Marketing year (MY) 2018/19 (October to September) area and production levels are forecast at 210,000 hectares (HA) and 462,000 MT assuming good weather, strong prices, and continued subsidized inputs that may influence farmers to increase rice area. MY 2017/18 area and production levels are estimated at 205,000 HA and 449,000 MT on expectations of good weather and subsidized inputs that may influence planting decisions.

Approximately 60 and 40 percent of rice is grown in northern (also called the Senegal River Valley (SRV)) and southern Senegal. The Casamance (Kolda, Ziguinchor, Sedhiou) produces approximately 90 percent of total rice production in southern Senegal, while seven and three percent are produced in the Senegal Oriental (Kedougou and Tambacounda) and Sine Saloum (Kaolack, Kaffrine, Fatick) regions. However, rice that is produced in the Casamance is primarily grown for subsistence purposes; very little rice is distributed to other regions or major cities outside the Casamance, or exported to neighboring countries. Likewise, rice produced in the SRV is not sold in the Casamance because of high transportation costs. Sources believe that twenty-five to 30 percent of rice produced in the SRV is distributed to other cities and regions in Senegal.

Senegal has two rice production seasons: the dry season (Feb/March-May/June) and rainy season (June/Jul-Nov/Dec). Almost all of the rice area in the Casamance is rainfed while approximately 50 percent is irrigated in the SRV. According to Government of Senegal (GOS) statistics, in the SRV, rice area is 30 to 35 percent larger during the dry season in comparison to the rainy season. Contacts noted this is due to credit availability and less pest and wildlife problems, such as the red-billed quelea, a

granivorous bird that reportedly consumes around 15 to 30 percent of the crop during the milky stage. The vast majority of farmers in the Casamance only grow rice during the rainy season.

On average, rice farms vary in size between 0.25 to two HA; farmers in the SRV generally cultivate on a larger area because they have access to tractors and other farm equipment. In the Casamance, plots range on average from .5 to one HA for farms located in the highlands, which represent approximately 40 percent of total rice area in the Casamance. Farms located in the lowlands range on average between one and five HA, and represent the remaining 60 percent of total rice area.

Post sources believe that farmers use mechanized farm equipment on about 60 percent of rice area in the SRV. Farm equipment rental companies provide services to farmers for land preparation and harvest. The cost to rent a rice combine harvester is either in-kind (18 percent of the harvest) or 125,000 CFA francs per HA. Tractors are rented at 25,000 CFA francs per HA. In the Casamance, most rice farmers do not own or rent modern farm equipment, and use hand tools for harvest.

Photo 1. Senegal: Red-billed Quela in the Rice Fields



Source: FAS Dakar

Farmers use Sahel or Nerica rice seeds which are planted on 80 and 20 percent of total rice area. Sahel seeds varieties are meant for lowland areas, require irrigation, and are short duration (100 to 120 days), while Nerica hybrid seeds (cross between local African and Asian varieties) were developed for upland areas and are drought tolerant. In the SRV, farmers plant Sahel 108, Sahel 150, Sahel 154, Sahel 134, Nerica, and on limited hectares Sahel 177 which is an aromatic rice variety. In the Casamance, Sahel rice varieties are grown on 80 to 90 percent or more of rice area. Sources stated that on an annual basis not enough Nerica seeds are produced for upland rice area in the Casamance, which means the majority of upland rice farmers use Sahel seeds; this is not optimal since this variety requires more water.

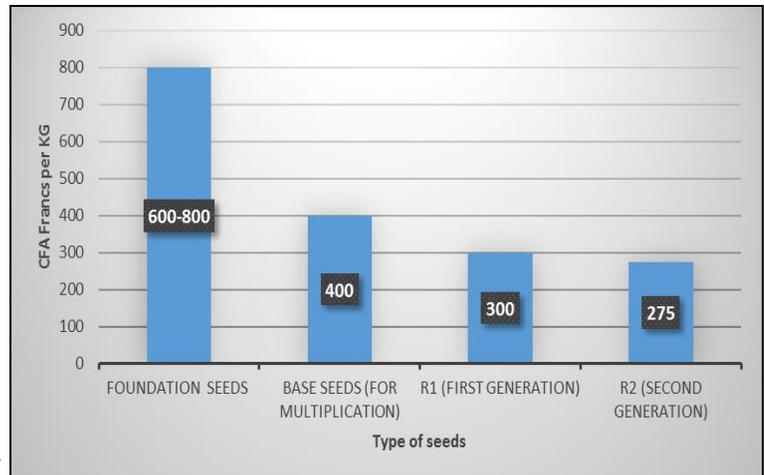


Figure 1. Senegal: Seed Prices in the SRV

Source: FAS Contacts – (\$1 = 530 CFA francs)

Farm labor rates vary in the SRV and Casamance. SRV farmers pay around 120,000 CFA francs per worker for the entire crop season (four months); in addition to wages, workers receive food and lodging. Otherwise, during harvest, Post sources noted that daily wages are 60,000 CFA francs per HA or in-kind (workers receive 120 kg of rice for every 800 kg harvested). In the Casamance, farm wages have risen since many workers are finding work in other sectors or migrating outside Senegal to search for higher paying jobs.

Most large rice mills in the SRV provide credit to farmers unions through contracts. However, some farmers unions apply for loans directly from national or local banks. For contracts between a farmers union and rice mill, the agreement generally notes that payment will be in-kind (i.e., an agreed upon quantity of milled rice) in order to receive a loan. The bank holds the physical commodity (which represents the total loan value) at a local warehouse; the loan is considered paid after all the bank-held milled rice is sold.

Photo 2. Senegal: Harvesting by Hand in the Casamance



Source: FAS Dakar

Photo 3. Senegal: More Mechanized Farm Equipment is available in the SRV



Source: FAS Dakar

Rice Milling and Processing

In the SRV, there are about 20 to 30 mills; 10 are large mills that can mill five to six MT of rice per hour. Contacts note that smaller mills can mill approximately five MT per day, but the milled rice still needs to be cleaned by hand to remove foreign material such as rocks before bagging. Sources state that only 50 to 60 percent of total rice milling capacity is utilized in the SRV.

In the Casamance, there are a total of 30 to 36 small mills in Kolda and Sedhiou region. The largest rice mills in southern Senegal include SENRICE and SODEFITEX which are a medium and large mill located in the Anambe basin and Kedougou. For all milling operations, rice is milled into three grades: zero percent broken (whole grain), semi-broken (35 to 60 percent broken), and 100 percent broken. Sources noted that five percent of total rice production in the Casamance is processed into parboiled rice. Most rice milled in the Casamance is for subsistence purposes.

Consistent rice quality is a challenge for milling companies during certain parts of the year. During the rainy season, many farmers grow different varieties of rice; however, according to contacts, these varieties are not preferred by many Senegalese consumers. Mills are unable to incentivize farmers to grow rice varieties demanded by the market since they cannot offer a higher price than the fixed price for paddy rice. During the dry season, sources noted that most farmers in the SRV grow Sahel 108, which creates more quality consistency.

Photo 4. Senegal: Small Rice Mill in the SRV



Source: FAS Dakar

Photo 5. Senegal: Large Rice Mill in the SRV



Source: FAS Dakar

Prices

The GOS, rice milling companies, farmers unions and possibly other stakeholders fix the price for paddy rice for each crop season. In July, 2017, the paddy rice fixed price (farm-gate level) for the rainy season was 125 CFA francs per kg. For the dry season, in December, 2017, the paddy rice fixed price (farm-gate level) was 130 CFA francs per kg. In the SRV, contacts noted that local milled rice is sold at approximately 270,000 CFA francs (\$510) per MT for zero percent broken rice and 250,000 CFA francs (\$490.5) per MT for 100 percent or semi broken rice (35-60 percent broken) to middlemen/wholesalers. Retail prices are 14,000 CFA francs (\$26.42) per 50 kg for zero percent broken rice and 13,000 to 13,500 CFA francs (\$24.53-\$24.48) per 50 kg for 100 percent broken or semi-broken rice (35-60 percent broken).

In May, 2013, the Ministry of Commerce issued a ministerial decree to fix the maximum price for imported non-aromatic broken rice for importers, wholesalers, and the retail sector. These prices do not apply to domestic rice. Reportedly, prices are determined by the international market. The maximum prices for non-aromatic imported rice include the following: 240,000 CFA francs (\$452.83) per MT for importers, 245,000 CFA francs (\$462.27) per MT for wholesalers, and 260 CFA francs (\$0.49) per kg for retail outlets in the region of Dakar. For other regions, fixed retail prices are higher and based on transportation costs determined by the Regional Council of Consumption, which is under the Ministry of Commerce.

Local rice is usually more expensive than imported rice. This may be due to a variety of factors including strong fixed paddy rice prices and high energy costs that increase overall costs for rice mills. Moreover, multiple intermediaries in the supply chain and transportation costs reportedly raise the retail price of local rice by 5,000 to 8,000 CFA francs per MT in major markets such as Dakar.

Table 1. Senegal: Regional Retail Prices for Rice (local and imported)

(CFA francs per kg)	Imported	Imported			Imported	Imported	Local	Local
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	Aromatic - Max	Aromatic - Min	Imported Non- aromatic - Max	Imported Non- aromatic - Min	Indian Max	Indian - Min	- Max	Min
Diourbel	\$0.75	\$0.71	\$0.57	\$0.55			\$0.66	\$0.47
Fatick	\$0.85	\$0.71	\$0.52	\$0.51	\$0.52	\$0.51	\$0.66	\$0.61
Kaffrine								
Kaolack	\$0.85	\$0.66	\$0.57	\$0.52	\$0.57	\$0.52	\$0.66	\$0.57
Kedougou	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$0.57		
Kolda	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$0.57
louga	\$0.75	\$0.66	\$0.57	\$0.52	\$0.57		\$0.57	\$0.49
Matam	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.57	\$0.57			\$0.57	\$0.52
St-Louis	\$0.75	\$0.66	\$0.61	\$0.57			\$0.61	\$0.57
Tamba	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$0.66	\$0.66
Thies	\$0.85	\$0.66	\$0.57	\$0.52	\$0.50	\$0.49	\$0.57	\$0.52
Ziguinchor	\$0.94	\$0.75	\$0.57	\$0.57			\$0.57	\$0.53

Source: Ministry of Commerce (Data collected March, 14-20 2018; 530 CFA = 1 USD)

Rice Seed Research and Seed Multiplication

[AfricaRice](#), a CGIAR research center, developed the Sahel seed. AfricaRice has partnered with the National Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA), a state-run research institute, to develop new rice seed varieties for Senegal. AfricaRice also develops rice seeds for other countries in Africa. Before a variety is released, research can take around five to seven years.

Photo 6. Senegal: Rice Test Plots



Source: FAS Dakar

After a new rice seed variety is developed and approved for commercialization, ISRA produces foundation seeds and contracts out to farmer unions or other businesses for seed multiplication. Sources

said that 60 seed multipliers are based in the SRV. After multiplication, first generation (R1) and second generation (R2) seeds are sold on the market; seed certification is not mandatory. According to contacts, approximately 60 percent of all seeds are certified.

Photo 7. Senegal: Rice Seed Research at AfricaRice



Source: FAS Dakar

The Seed Department in the Ministry of Agriculture certifies seeds after receiving test results from seed treatment centers (STC). Two STCs established in the SRV and in the Casamance offer testing services. The STC in the SRV can test 7,300 to 11,000 MT of rice seeds per year, while the Casamance location can test 2,500 to 3,000 MT of rice seeds per year. Seed multipliers pay 12,500 CFA francs (\$23.59) per MT in the SRV or 20,000 CFA francs (\$37.74) per MT in the Casamance.

Consumption

MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18 rice consumption is estimated at 1.95 and 1.8 million MT based on population growth and expectations of post-harvest loss. Contacts believe that some rural markets consume less broken rice than urban consumers, but demand for broken rice is strong throughout Senegal. Upper-income consumers located in large urban cities such as Dakar, Kaolack, Thies, and Ziguinchor purchase aromatic rice.

Post sources stated that around 5,000 to 8,000 MT of imported rice are transported from Dakar to the Casamance per month. Some of this imported rice is reportedly sold at a major regional market in Kolda and exported to neighboring countries such as The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, and Guinea; however, the majority of this rice is for local consumption in the Casamance. Demand for imported rice in the Casamance was likely higher for MY 2016/17 due to poor weather and drought.

Rice byproducts are sold to the livestock sector, particularly to poultry producers for feed. In the SRV, rice mills sell rice husks at 5,000 CFA francs per 40 kg. Rice bran is sold at 300 CFA francs per five to 10 kg if the buyer does not require bags or 350 CFA francs per five to 10 kg if the seller supplies bags.

Trade

Post estimates MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18 rice imports at 1.7 and 1.55 million MT on population growth and expectations of competitive international prices. Due to the import ban imposed in 2017 on zero percent broken and semi-broken rice (35-60 percent broken) (please see Policy section), importers currently only purchase 100 percent broken rice (98 percent is non-aromatic and two percent is aromatic). Sources noted that on an annual basis approximately 150,000 to 200,000 MT of imported rice offered for sale in the Senegalese market is bought by traders from neighboring countries such as Mali, The Gambia, and Mauritania. Locally produced rice is also exported within the region as well. India, Thailand, and Brazil are the largest suppliers of rice to the Senegalese market.

There are 10 major rice importers and 10 major middlemen/distributors in Senegal. Importers work with middlemen/distributors who transport and sell imported rice to first or second tier wholesalers before reaching the retail sector. Imported rice is transported by truck from Dakar. Large trucks distributing rice inland have a carrying capacity of 40 MT while smaller trucks carry 10 to 15 MT in urban areas. Most middlemen/distributors have their own truck fleet.

Table 2. Senegal: Truck Transportation Costs from Dakar to Other Regions (per MT)

Withi n Dakar	Saint Louis	Kaolac k	Ziguincho r	Thies	Tambacound a	Kolda	Kedougo u
2,000 CFA francs (\$3.77)	8,000 CFA francs (\$15.09)	12,000 CFA francs (\$22.64)	17,000 to 20,000 CFA francs (\$32.08 - \$37.74)	4,000 to 5,000 CFA francs (\$7.5 5 - \$9.43)	6,000 to 7,000 CFA francs (\$11.32 - \$13.21)	15,000 to 16,000 CFA francs (\$28.30 - \$30.19)	18,000 to 20,000 CFA francs (\$33.96 - \$37.74)

Source: Post Contacts

Stocks

Post estimates MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18 stocks at 260,000 and 248,000 MT. There are no state-owned stocks. However, the Ministry of Commerce monitors the market to determine if there is at least a one month supply of rice, and noted that as of March 11-14, 2018 private sector rice stocks were around 135,506 MT.

Policy

The 2014-2017 National Program for Self-Sufficiency in Rice (PNAR) aimed to increase rice production in Senegal to attain self-sufficiency in rice in order to reduce importation. The GOS has implemented measures to try to realize this goal, including subsidizing inputs such as seeds and fertilizer. According to official contacts, the GOS will continue to subsidize inputs in MY 2018/19 in order to try to influence farmers to continue to grow more rice.

Every year, farmers unions request specific quantities of subsidized inputs. If not enough subsidized inputs are available, farmers must buy them at the market price. For MY 2017/18, in the SRV non-

subsidized fertilizer was sold at approximately 16,000 to 17,000 CFA francs per MT; subsidized fertilizer is about half the price of non-subsidized fertilizer. Subsidized fertilizer in the Casamance is also about half the price of non-subsidized fertilizer, which is around 15,000 to 16,000 CFA francs.

Rice imports are monitored and controlled by the GOS through the Ministry of Commerce. Since 2015, importers apply annually to the GOS to receive authorization to import rice. According to contacts, a successful applicant is granted approval to import a specific quantity of rice. Moreover, in order to receive authorization, an importer must also agree to buy a certain quantity of locally produced rice.

According to contacts, in 2017 the GOS imposed an import ban on zero percent broken and semi-broken (35 to 60 percent) rice (aromatic and non-aromatic rice) to prevent competition with locally produced rice. It is unclear if this import ban will continue for MY 2018/19.

Since January 2015, Senegal has implemented the Common External Tariff (CET) for Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The CET includes five duty rates ranging from zero to 35 percent for imported products. Milled rice receives a tariff rate of 10 percent.

In December 2013, ECOWAS developed Standard NS ECOSTAND 001:2013 which includes quality and food safety standards for husked, milled, and parboiled rice. NS ECOSTAND 001:2013 is an obligatory standard (please see the [FAIRS report](#)) for imported and locally produced rice in the Senegalese market.

Table 3. Senegal: Tariffs for Imported Rice

Heading No.	H.S. Code	Commodity Description	Unit of Quantity	Custom Duties (%)	Statistics fees (%)	Community levy of integration
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						(%)
10.06		Rice				
		- Rice in the husk (paddy or rough):				
	1006.10.10.00	-- Seed	kg	5	1	1.5
	1006.10.90.00	-- Other	kg	5	1	1.5
	1006.20.00.00	- Husked (brown) rice	kg	10	1	1.5
		Milled rice				
	1006.30.10.00	- 5 kg or more or in bulk	kg	10	1	1.5
	1006.30.90.00	- 5 kg or less	kg	10	1	1.5
	1006.40.00.00	- 100 percent broken rice	kg	10	1	1.5

Source: Ministry of Commerce

Table 4. Senegal: Quality Standards for Imported and Domestic Rice

Characteristic		Husked Rice	Milled Rice	Husked Parboiled Rice	Milled Parboiled Rice	Method of Analysis
Moisture content (%) (m/m) (max)		14	14	14	14	ISO 712: 2009
Filth (%) (m/m) (max)		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	ISO 605
Extraneous Matter (%) (m/m) (max)	Organic	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	
	Inorganic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Chips (%) (m/m) (max)		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	ISO 7301 ex (Ann A)
Heat-Damaged Kernels (%) (m/m) (max)		4.0	3.0	8.0	6.0	ISO 7301 ex (Ann A)
Damaged Kernels (%) (m/m) (max)		4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	ISO 7301 ex (Ann A)
Immature Kernels (%) (m/m) (max)		12.0	2.0	12.0	2.0	ISO 7301 ex (Ann A)
Chalky Kernels (%) (m/m) (max)		11.0	11.0	N/A	N/A	ISO 7301 ex (Ann A)
Red Kernels (%) (m/m) (max)		12.0	4.0	12.0	4.0	ISO 7301 ex (Ann A)
Red-Streaked Kernels (%) (m/m) (max)		N/A	8.0	N/A	8.0	ISO 7301 ex (Ann A)
Pecks		N/A	N/A	4.0	2.0	ISO 7301 ex (Ann A)

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Source: Senegalese Association for Standards (ASN) Dakar

Marketing

Senegalese consumers prefer different rice kernel sizes. For example, markets such as Touba, Louga, Matam, Ourossogui, and the Casamance prefer longer and wider kernels, while Thies, Mbour, Saint Louis, and Kaolack like smaller kernels. There is limited advertising on television and billboards for rice. Within the last five to seven years, packaging for locally produced rice has become more ornate to attract consumers.

III. Mali, Burkina Faso, and Guinea

Mali

Production

MY 2018/19 (October to September) area and rice production levels are projected at 930,000 HA and 1.99 million MT assuming the government will construct and renovate irrigation canals, which may incentivize farmers to increase planted area, and good weather. Post estimates MY 2017/18 area is forecast at 917,000 HA possibly due to expectations of relatively higher profit margins; however, MY 2017/18 production was low at 1.89 million MT because of government reports of a lack of rainfall that caused yields to drop by five percent.

Rice is produced in two seasons, May to December (irrigated and rainfed) and February to May (irrigated only), and is grown in the lowlands and uplands around the Niger Delta. Mali primarily cultivates two rice seeds, Kogoni 91-1 and ADNY-11, which are grown on 60 and 23 percent of total rice area, respectively.

Consumption

For MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18, Post estimates rice consumption at 2.2 and 1.975 MMT on population growth and expectations of post-harvest loss.

Trade

MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18 rice imports are estimated at 200,000 MT and 100,000 MT on steady demand and expectations of competitive international prices.

Burkina Faso

Production

MY 2018/19 (October to September) area and rice production levels are projected to rise to 190,000 HA and 250,000 MT assuming the availability of subsidized inputs that may influence farmer planting decisions, and good weather. MY 2017/18 area is estimated up to 186,000 HA based on government data and possibly due to the availability of subsidized inputs that may have influenced planting decisions; however, MY 2017/18 rice production is estimated to fall to 211,000 MT due to government reports of drought.

Rice is produced in two seasons: May/June to Oct/Nov (irrigated and rainfed) and Jan/Feb to May/June (irrigated only). Most rice (irrigated and rainfed) is produced in the southwestern part of the country. Upland rainfed rice represents 10 percent of total rice area and five percent of total production with an average yield of one MT per HA. Upland irrigated rice constitutes 23 percent of total rice area and 53 percent of total production with yields between four to seven MT per HA. Lowland rice (both rainfed and irrigated) represents 67 percent of total rice area and 42 percent of total production; yields are between 1.3 to 2.5 MT per HA.

Consumption

MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18 rice consumption is estimated at 750,000 and 680,000 MT on population growth and expectations of post-harvest loss. Rice is the fourth most consumed cereal in Burkina Faso. As incomes rise, consumers are switching from traditional cereals (millet or corn) to rice. Annual per capita consumption is estimated at 36 kg per person.

Trade

MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18 rice imports are forecast at 500,000 MT and 475,000 MT on population growth and expectations of competitive international prices.

Guinea

Production

For MY 2018/19 (October-September) area and rice production levels are projected to increase to 1.11 million HA and 1.5 million MT assuming the availability of subsidized inputs that may influence farmer planting decisions and good weather. MY 2017/18 area is estimated up at 1.10 HA possibly due to the

availability of subsidized inputs that may have influenced planting decisions; rice production is estimated at 1.45 MMT on official government data. Rice is planted in the Maritime Guinea and Forest Guinea areas during the rainy season from April to June and harvested from September to November. Irrigated rice is planted from December to February and harvested from April to June.

Consumption

MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18 rice consumption is forecast at 2.4 and 2.2 million MT assuming steady population growth and expectations of post-harvest loss. According to contacts, Guineans prefer parboiled rice, although some rural areas prefer white rice for local dishes.

Trade

MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18 rice imports are projected at 975,000 MT and 825,000 MT on population growth and expectations of competitive international prices.

IV.- Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics in 1000 HA, 1000 MT, and MT/HA:

Rice, Milled Market Begin Year Senegal	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	284	202	300	205	0	210
Beginning Stocks	251	251	208	249	0	248
Milled Production	647	428	680	449	0	462
Rough Production	951	629	1000	660	0	679
Milling Rate (.9999)	6800	6800	6800	6800	0	6800
MY Imports	1000	1450	1100	1550	0	1700
TY Imports	1000	1550	1100	1700	0	1750
TY Imp. from U.S.	32	32	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1898	2129	1988	2248	0	2410
MY Exports	10	200	10	200	0	200
TY Exports	10	200	10	200	0	200
Consumption and Residual	1680	1680	1750	1800	0	1950
Ending Stocks	208	249	228	248	0	260
Total Distribution	1898	2129	1988	2248	0	2410
Yield (Rough)	3.3486	3.1139	3.3333	3.2195	0	3.2333

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

Rice, Milled Market Begin Year Mali	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	834	834	840	917	0	930
Beginning Stocks	127	127	177	177	0	197
Milled Production	1800	1800	1735	1895	0	1995
Rough Production	2769	2769	2669	2915	0	3069
Milling Rate (.9999)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
MY Imports	100	100	100	100	0	200
TY Imports	100	100	100	100	0	200
TY Imp. from U.S.	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2027	2027	2012	2172	0	2392
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual	1850	1850	1900	1975	0	2200
Ending Stocks	177	177	112	197	0	192
Total Distribution	2027	2027	2012	2172	0	2392
Yield (Rough)	3.3201	3.3201	3.1774	3.1788	0	3.3

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

Rice, Milled Market Begin Year Burkina	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	170	170	175	186	0	190
Beginning Stocks	12	12	12	12	0	18
Milled Production	250	250	244	211	0	250
Rough Production	385	385	375	325	0	385
Milling Rate (.9999)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
MY Imports	380	380	420	475	0	500
TY Imports	380	380	420	475	0	500
TY Imp. from U.S.	12	12	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	642	642	676	698	0	768
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual	630	630	655	680	0	750
Ending Stocks	12	12	21	18	0	18
Total Distribution	642	642	676	698	0	768
Yield (Rough)	2.2647	2.2647	2.1429	1.7473	0	2.0263

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

Rice, Milled Market Begin Year Guinea	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	1088	1088	1100	1101	0	1115
Beginning Stocks	102	102	207	207	0	202
Milled Production	1435	1435	1386	1450	0	1500
Rough Production	2174	2174	2100	2197	0	2273
Milling Rate (.9999)	6600	6600	6600	6600	0	6600
MY Imports	725	725	775	825	0	975
TY Imports	725	725	800	825	0	975
TY Imp. from U.S.	36	36	0	1	0	0
Total Supply	2262	2262	2368	2482	0	2677
MY Exports	80	80	80	80	0	80
TY Exports	80	80	80	80	0	80
Consumption and Residual	1975	1975	2050	2200	0	2400
Ending Stocks	207	207	238	202	0	197
Total Distribution	2262	2262	2368	2482	0	2677
Yield (Rough)	1.9982	1.9982	1.9091	1.9955	0	2.0386

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)