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Prepared By: Fana Sylla and Jasmine Osinski

Approved By: Robert Wright

Report Highlights:

Marketing year (MY) 2021/22 area harvested for rice in Senegal, Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali is expected to increase about 9 percent to 3.35 million HA as movement restrictions are eased in Guinea, planted area rebounds from flooding, and financing and input access for farmers increases. MY 2021/22 rice production is forecast at 5.04 MMT, 8.4 percent higher than the previous year assuming good rainfall and low pest pressure. MY 2020/21 area is estimated to decrease 7 percent from the previous year to 3.07 million HA due to movement restrictions in Guinea and Mali, closed borders in Guinea, and flooding in Mali. MY 2020/21 production is estimated to decrease 3.5 percent to 4.65 MMT due to a labor shortage in Guinea and excess rains in Mali that reduced yield. MY 2021/22 and MY 2020/21 rice imports are estimated at 3.06 MMT and 2.98 MMT respectively based on population growth, increased consumption, and expectations of competitive international prices.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Executive Summary.....	3
Production.....	3
Trade	5
Policy	6
Guinea	7
Production.....	7
Consumption.....	7
Trade	7
Stocks.....	8
Policy	8
Burkina Faso.....	8
Production.....	8
Consumption.....	9
Trade	10
Stocks.....	10
Policy	10
Mali.....	11
Production.....	11
Trade	11
Stocks.....	11
Policy	12
 IV. Production, Supply and Distribution Statistics.....	 12
Figure 1: Burkina Faso: Rice Production Zones	9

I. Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of rice production and trade in Senegal. An abridged analysis for Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali is included.

Marketing Year (MY) 2021/22 area harvested for rice in Senegal, Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali is forecast to increase about 9 percent to 3.35 million HA on expectations of eased movement restrictions in Guinea allowing farmers access to their fields, and increased availability of financing

and inputs which will likely incentivize farmers to plant more rice to meet growing local demand. MY 2021/22 rice production for Senegal, Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali is forecast at 5.04 MMT, 8.4 percent higher than the previous year assuming good rainfall and low pest pressure. MY 2020/21 area is estimated at 3.07 million HA, down 7 percent from the previous year due to a 13 percent area decrease in Guinea caused by movement restrictions and closed borders, and a 1 percent decrease in Mali due to flooding. MY 2020/21 production is estimated at 4.65 MMT, a 3.5 percent decrease due to a labor shortage in Guinea and excessive rains in Mali that reduced yield. MY 2021/22 and MY 2020/21 rice imports are estimated at 3.06 MMT and 2.98 MMT respectively based on population growth, increased consumption, and expectations of competitive international prices. MY 2021/22 consumption is expected to reach 7.8 MMT on population growth and increased access to rice.

In Senegal, MY 2020/21 area and production levels are estimated to increase slightly from the previous year to 305,000 HA and 789,000 MT. The Senegal River Valley (SRV) experienced a bad rainy season that caused flooding and high pest pressure. However, suboptimal conditions in the north were offset by improved yields in the Casamance area in southern Senegal due to good rainfall and an uptick in the use of certified seeds. MY 2021/22 and MY 2020/21 rice imports to Senegal are projected to rise 4 and 3 percent respectively to 1.3 MMT and 1.25 MMT on population growth and a steady increase in demand for rice, the preferred staple of Senegalese consumers.

Guinea's MY2020/21 area and production levels decreased 13 and six percent respectively to 1.67 million HA and 1.62 MMT due to government-imposed movement restrictions and closed borders that prevented many farmers and seasonal laborers from accessing rice fields. To compensate for the drop in local production, CY 2021 imports are estimated to rise 6 percent to 690,000 MT to keep up with consumption demand.

II. Senegal

Production

MY 2021/22 (October to September) area harvested is forecast to increase two percent to 310,000 HA on expectations of a high farm gate price and increased access to subsidized agricultural equipment, inputs, financing, and arable land. MY 2021/22 milled rice production is forecast at 803,000 MT, a two percent increase compared to the previous year based on higher acreage, the increased use of certified seeds and assuming abundant rain and low pest pressure.

MY 2020/21 area harvested is estimated at 305,000 HA, a one percent increase from the previous year. Area harvested in the Casamance increased about 12 percent compared to the previous year due to additional subsidized agricultural equipment such as combines and harvesters, a 7.4 percent increase in certified seed, greater access to finance, favorable rainy conditions which prompted farmers to plant more area, and additional extension services. According to official contacts, more women in the Casamance region planted rice as a subsistence crop in MY 2020/21 as many had lost income sources during the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, in the Senegal River Valley (SRV) in northern Senegal, area harvested actually decreased about 18.5 percent due to several issues during the rainy season. Excessive pest damage by birds and rats led to field abandonment, and

many farmers lacked access to financing due to their inability to pay off their loans from the previous season. In addition, the first crop's late harvest delayed second rice crop plantings in MY 2020/21 or in some cases led farmers to forgo planting a second crop entirely. The decision to forgo second crop plantings was exacerbated by limited cash flows resulting from the delayed harvest.

In the SRV, the amount of credit provided by banks for the MY 2020/21 main season (June/July-Oct/Dec) was about \$10.3 million, a 2.1 percent increase from the previous year, corresponding to 18,468 HA. Other farmers used their own funding or relied on private banks or rice mills for loans. For the MY 2020/21 off season (Feb/March-June/July 2021), when some farmers engaged in double cropping, the amount of funding provided by the banks is estimated at \$20.3 million, a 72 percent increase compared to the previous off season.

In the Casamance, the General Delegation to the Rapid Entrepreneurship of Women and Youth (DER), whose mission is to improve opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship for women and youth, provided about \$638,000 in loans during the MY 2020/21 rainfed season for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, and urea. These loans helped contribute to the 12 percent increase in area in the Casamance in MY 2020/21.

MY 2020/21 rice production is estimated at 789,000 MT, half a percent increase from the previous year due to abundant rains and increased access to certified seeds and equipment such as harvesters, especially in the southern part of Senegal. In the SRV, the late arrival of fertilizer and some flooding and pests decreased yield during the first cropping season (June/July- Oct/Dec). However, good yields in the Casamance offset bad yields in the SRV to raise the overall yield in the country.

Senegal's rice production is both irrigated and rainfed. Irrigated rice, which made up about 20 percent of total rice production in MY 2020/21, is produced in the Senegal River Valley and in the Anambe Basin of the Casamance. The remaining rice production in the lowlands and uplands of the Casamance and other southern regions of Senegal is rainfed. On average, rice yields in the SRV vary between 5 and 7 MT/HA, around 3.3 MT/HA in the Casamance region, and about 2 MT/HA in other regions. In the irrigated SRV and Anambe Basin, double cropping is common; however, second crops commonly face heat stress, especially if sowing is delayed due to the late harvest of the previous crop. In the SRV, rice is planted mostly for commercial purposes, while in other regions it is mainly produced by women for subsistence purposes. According to official contacts, about five to ten more medium sized processing companies opened in the last two years in the SRV.

Consumption

MY 2021/22 and MY 2020/21 rice consumption and residual levels are estimated at 2.0 million metric tons (MMT) total based on population growth and the rising number of milling companies in the SRV leading to increased access to local rice for Senegalese consumers. Also, with more rice being processed, the quantity of byproducts i.e husk and bran is also increasing. These are mainly used for animal feed and fuel.

During the second half of MY 2019/20, most rice in Senegal was consumed at home since many hotels and restaurants were closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In MY 2019/20, the Government of Senegal (GoS) provided food donations to about 1 million vulnerable households (60 percent of the total population) worth 69 billion CFA francs (US \$115 million). These donations included the distribution of about 139,000 MT of rice, which increased Senegal's overall rice consumption as most vulnerable households normally cannot afford or do not have access to rice.

Post expects many of these vulnerable households will continue to eat rice as it becomes more available with the addition of more mills. Despite government food aid distribution, prices for local and imported rice remained relatively stable. The rice market is composed of ordinary rice from India and Brazil and fragrant rice from various Asian countries. Rice continues to be the main grain consumed by Senegalese households.

According to official sources, Senegal's average per capita rice consumption is estimated at 110 kg per year. After rice, other staples consumed include wheat (as bread), millet, and corn. Prices for rice (both imported and domestic) are generally higher than prices for other, local grains such as millet, sorghum, and corn; however, these other grains are seasonal and not as widely accessible to consumers. Senegalese consumers largely prefer broken rice, an important component of their national dish, although consumers are increasingly consuming local whole grain rice. Around 60 percent of locally grown rice is milled into whole grain rice.

Trade

MY 2021/22 imports are forecasted at 1.30 MMT, up approximately 4 percent from the previous year, due to a 2.75 percent population growth and expectations of continued affordable international prices. Senegal will need to increase its rice imports to meet rising consumer demand as local whole grain rice continues to be insufficient and more expensive than imported broken rice. MY 2020/21 imports are estimated at 1.25 MMT, up 3 percent from the previous year. Senegalese traders report that even though they experienced delays due to export restrictions from supplying countries early in the COVID pandemic, the quantity Senegal imported was not affected in the long term and even increased compared to the previous year. Some importers reported that their business grew by about 10 percent from the previous year. According to Trade Data Monitor (TDM), India was the top rice supplier to Senegal in MY 2019/20, with a 50 percent market share, followed by Brazil (13 percent), Myanmar (13 percent), and Thailand (10 percent). U.S. market share was only 0.06 percent. About 98 percent of Senegal's rice imports are broken rice.

Post expects MY 2021/22 rice exports to increase about 18 percent to 100,000 MT assuming eased movement restrictions for people and commodities between countries. Although a large segment of the population in Senegal prefer cheaper imported broken rice, there is growing demand for Senegal's whole grain rice in neighboring countries. For MY 2020/21, exports are estimated at 85,000 MT, a 31.8 percent increase from the previous year, due to Senegal lifting its ban on rice exports to neighboring countries, borders reopening, the resumption of weekly markets in neighboring countries, and increased consumer demand. The government had put an export ban for rice in place during the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure enough rice would be

available for Senegalese consumers. Because of this ban and border closures, the quantity of rice exported in MY 2019/20 decreased sharply from the previous year. Some common export destinations for Senegalese rice include Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, and Gambia. Exported rice is difficult to estimate since most rice movements across borders are not officially recorded. Rice is sold to neighboring countries during traditional weekly markets or between small-scale private traders, and sometimes in cargo mixed with other commodities.

Stocks

MY 2021/22 and MY 2020/21 stocks are forecast at 204,000 MT and 236,000 MT respectively. These stocks are privately held, as the government does not keep any stocks. Imported rice stocks are located mainly in the regions of Dakar, Thies, and Ziguinchor, while Saint Louis stocks more local rice. Imported rice represents more than 90 percent of stocks, and non-fragrant broken rice from India represents most of these imported stocks.

Policy

Rice imports are regulated, but there is no standing quota. Each year, the GoS and rice importers collaborate to set the quantity of rice permitted for import based on estimated local rice production. Most of the local rice produced in Senegal is whole grain rice, so imports of whole grain rice are restricted to limit competition.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) member countries, including Senegal, implement a common external tariff (CET) set at 12.5 percent (calculated by adding a customs duty of ten percent, statistical fees of one percent, and a solidarity community levy of 1.5 percent) for milled rice.

The GoS continues to subsidize inputs (fertilizer and seeds) and agricultural equipment to increase rice production, especially in the Casamance, to reduce Senegal's need for rice imports. However, even though rice production has increased over the years it is still not enough to meet growing demand, and imports continue to rise.

In MY 2020/21, fertilizers and urea were subsidized at about 50 percent by the government. Prices for urea and diammonium phosphate decreased 16 percent and 19 percent respectively to 7,975 CFA francs (\$14.63) and 8,800 CFA francs (\$16.14) per 50 kg bag. Seeds prices were 100 percent subsidized.

The government did not change the MY 2020/21 domestic paddy rice farm gate price which remained at 130 CFA francs (\$.22) per kg.

\$1=545 CFA franc

III. Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali

Guinea

Production

Marketing year (MY) 2021/22 area harvested is forecast at 1.90 million HA, a 14 percent increase compared to the previous year, on expectations the Government of Guinea (GoG) will lift movement restrictions and economic activities recover from the Ebola crisis. MY 2021/22 production is forecast up 12 percent to 1.82 MMT assuming good rainfall and low pest pressure.

MY 2020/21 area harvested decreased to 1.67 million HA, down 13 percent from the previous year due to the following GoG measures: 1) COVID-19 related movement restrictions implemented at the start of the agricultural campaign in March 2020; and 2) the closure of land borders with Sierra Leone, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau in September 2020 at the onset of the presidential elections to prevent political protests. Limited access prevented some farmers from planting and reduced the availability of labor and extension services. The movement restrictions were lifted in December 2020 but were reinstated in January 2021 to prevent the spread of the Ebola pandemic. MY 2020/21 production is estimated at 1.62 MMT on good rainfall.

Consumption

MY 2021/22 and MY 2020/21 consumption levels are estimated at 2.36 MMT and 2.29 MMT respectively, based on population growth and steadily increasing demand for rice. Rice, the main staple in Guinea, is consumed more than three times a day in almost all households. Imported rice is mainly consumed in Conakry, the capital of Guinea, and in the mining zones. Per capita consumption is estimated between 110 kg and 120 kg per year.

Trade

MY 2021/22 imports are expected to decrease three percent to 670,000 MT on increased local supply. MY 2020/21 imports are projected at 690,000 MT, increasing 6 percent from the previous year due to a smaller rice crop than expected. Guinea's main imported rice suppliers are India, Pakistan, China, and Myanmar. Indian rice is preferred by importers and consumers due to price, while Chinese and Indian parboiled rice is appreciated by consumers for its taste and cleanness. According to official contacts, some so-called "local" rice is actually imported from neighboring countries. Siguiri in eastern Guinea brings in a lot of rice from Mali, Faranah in southern Guinea brings in a lot of parboiled rice from Sierra Leone, and Nzérékoré sometimes brings in "Caroline" rice from Liberia. However, the quantity of imports is difficult to estimate since it is not officially recorded. Guineans consume imported white milled rice and parboiled rice, but there is a preference for local parboiled rice.

According to official source, rice prices from importers vary between 200,000-220,000 Guinean francs (20-22 USD) per 50 kg bag of white rice, and 250,000-270,000 Guinean

francs (25-27 USD) per 50 kg bag of parboiled rice, while local parboiled rice cost around 300,000-350,000 Guinean francs (30-35 USD) per 50 kg bag. Retail rice prices in Conakry vary between 5,000 and 6,500 Guinean francs per kg for imported white rice, 5,000 to 6,500 Guinean francs per kg for imported parboiled rice, and 6,000-7,000 Guinean francs per kg for local parboiled rice.

MY 2021/22 exports are estimated to rebound to 100,000 MT on expectations of the reopening of borders with neighboring countries and more available supply. In September 2020, with the approach of the presidential election of October 18, 2020, Guinea decided to close its land borders with Sierra Leone, Senegal, and Guinea-Bissau to prevent political protests. The movement restriction was lifted in December 2020 but was reinstated in January 2021 to curb the spread of the Ebola pandemic. If the borders reopen in MY 2021/22, exports are expected to increase from the previous year. MY 2020/21 rice exports decreased 70 percent to 30,000 MT compared to the previous year due to closed borders, and less available locally produced rice. In general, local parboiled and imported white rice are exported to neighboring countries such as Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, and Liberia

\$1= 10,000 Guinean Francs

Stocks

MY 2021/22 and MY 2020/21 stocks are estimated at 192,000 MT and 162,000 MT. The government does not keep stocks.

Policy

Since December 2019, the government has been applying ECOWAS' common external tariff (CET), which sets the custom duty for milled rice at 10 percent. Additional taxes such as statistical fees of one percent, and a solidarity community levy of 1.5 percent) also apply to milled rice. Prior to 2019, imported rice was exempted from customs duties and taxes were set at 2.75 percent encouraging importers and keeping imports cheaper than local rice.

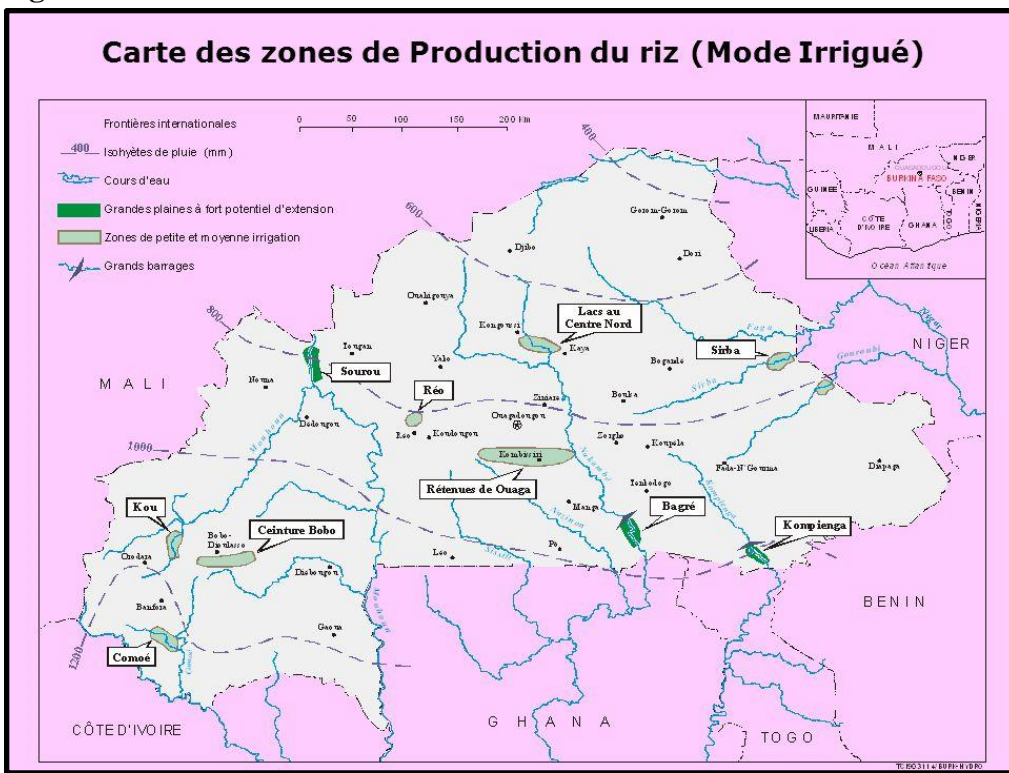
Burkina Faso

Production

MY 2021/22 area harvested is forecasted at 210,000 HA, a 5 percent increase from the previous year on expectations of increased access to finance and inputs. MY 2021/22 milled rice production is estimated to increase about 5 percent to 305,000 MT assuming good rainfall and low pest pressure.

MY 2020/21 area is estimated up by approximately 18 percent to 200,000 HA based on official government data. MY 2020/21 production is estimated at 290,000 MT based on a favorable weather and stronger yields than the previous year. Rain was early in May/June allowing farmers to plant on time. The rains were also abundant and well-dispersed, providing optimal growing conditions. The lack of rain in September did not have much of a negative impact in the southwestern part of the country where about half of the local rice is produced. The National Strategy for Rice Development stated that if rice production in Burkina Faso maintains current trends, it will reach over 600,000 MT by 2025. In Burkina Faso, rice is produced in both irrigated and rainfed areas. The region of Hauts Basins, East, Center East, Cascades, and the Boucle de Mouhoun regions produce about 70 percent of national production.

Figure 1: Burkina Faso: Rice Production Zones



Source: <https://slideplayer.fr/slide/178483/>

Consumption

MY 2021/22 and 2020/21 rice consumption is estimated at 890,000 MT and 860,000 MT based on population growth, more access to rice, and an increasing preference for rice in urban areas. Burkina Faso’s average per capita rice consumption is estimated at 36 kg per year. Rice is the fourth largest grain crop in the country in terms of area planted and production. It is mainly consumed in urban areas such as Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, but consumption in rural areas is also growing due to its increasing availability. Small rice producers in the lowlands consume about half of their production.

Trade

MY 2021/22 rice imports are forecast at 590,000 MT based on population growth and expectations of competitive international prices. MY 2020/21 rice imports are estimated at 570,000 MT, a 3.4 percent decrease from 2019/20 due to an 18 percent increase in local rice production. According to TDM, India (68 percent) and Myanmar (19 percent), and Cote d'Ivoire (10 percent) were the main rice suppliers to Burkina Faso in MY 2019/20. Rice is mainly transported to Burkina Faso through Cote d'Ivoire by train or truck. Rice arrives at the port in Abidjan in bulk and is bagged before being exported to Burkina Faso.

Stocks

MY 2021/22 and MY 2020/21 stocks are estimated at 46,000 MT and 41,000 MT. In Burkina Faso, the National Society for the Management of Food Security Stock (SONAGESS) manages the food security stock. As an instrument of the government's grain and food security policies, it contributes to the food security of the country. It also has other missions such as: managing the Intervention Stock (IS), Public Food Aid, the Agricultural Products Market Information System (SIM), supporting cereal banks and food security actors, and managing the Commercial Regulatory Stock (SCR). This entity builds up stocks of local cereals such as millet, maize, sorghum, rice, and legumes such as cowpeas. Since 2013, SONAGESS initiated new policy decisions such as increasing the National Food Security Stock (SNS) from 35,000 to 50,000 MT; increasing the Intervention Stock (IS) minimum from 10,000 to 25,000 MT; and carrying out resilience operations each year for the benefit of vulnerable populations. For more information, please visit [here](#).

Policy

The Government of Burkina Faso's (GoBF) objective under their National Rice Development Strategy (SNDR II-(2021/2030) is to increase rice production and profits for the private sector. The first phase of the strategy (2021 to 2025) aims to promote the full involvement of the private sector in the different stages of the value chain and also increase rice production to 1 MMT of paddy in 2021 and 1.6 MMT in 2025. The second phase (2026 – 2030) plans to achieve self-sufficiency by 2027 (with a production of 2 MMT of paddy) and generate a production surplus in 2030 (with a production of 3 MMT). To achieve these goals, the government has determined the country needs to develop more than 400,000 HA of irrigation systems, and to make 32,000 MT of improved seeds, 64,000 MT of urea, and 95,000 MT of NPK available to producers. The total budget for the strategy is estimated at around 812.21 billion CFA Francs (\$1.49 million) financed by the government, donors, NGOs, local communities, and the private sector.

Since January 1, 2015, ECOWAS member countries, including Burkina Faso, have implemented a common external tariff (CET) which set specific rates for different product categories. According to contacts, the GoBF is implementing the CET rate of 12.5 percent for imported milled rice.

\$1=545 CFA franc

Mali

Production

Mali MY 2021/22 area harvested is forecast at 930,000 HA, a 3.5 percent increase compared to the previous year on expectations of strong prices and access to finance and subsidized inputs. MY 2021/22 rice production is estimated to increase 8 percent to 2.1 MMT assuming good rainfall and low pest pressure.

MY 2020/21 area is forecast to decrease slightly to 898,000 HA due to heavy rains in August and September that led to abandoned area due to flooding, lower levels of government input subsidies, delays in the distribution of subsidized inputs, security challenges, and restricted movements intended to curb the COVID-19 pandemic. According to official sources, most of the area decrease is located in the Segou region. MY 2020/21 production is expected to decrease 6 percent to 1.95 MMT due to yield losses from excessive rains that caused high humidity and unfavorable growth conditions as well as bird infestations. The Ségou region has the largest irrigated rice production areas in Mali (Office du Niger, Office du Riz Segou, Office du Moyen Bani at San) which account for about 42 percent of the national rice production.

Consumption

For MY 2021/22 and MY 2020/21, Post expects national consumption to increase four percent to 2.6 MMT and 2.5 MMT based on available supplies and population growth.

Trade

MY 2021/22 imports are estimated at 500,000 MT, a 5 percent increase compared to the previous year based on population growth. MY 2020/21 imports are expected to increase 58.3 percent to 475,000 MT to compensate for decreased local production and to ensure adequate food security stocks. Local rice is more expensive than imported rice. In January 2021, the price for local rice was about 380 CFA francs per kg while imported rice prices varied between 360-370 CFA francs per kg.

Stocks

MY 2021/22 stock levels are forecasted to increase 8 percent to 209,000 MT due to strong demand from traders seeking to replenish their stocks. MY 2020/21 stocks are estimated to decrease 26.5 percent to 194,000 MT compared to the previous year. Flooding, persistent security challenges in the central and northern parts of the country, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic are expected to have greatly reduced Mali's MY 2020/21 food security stock. The Government of Mali's (GoM) stock is managed by the Office of Agricultural Products of Mali (OPAM) whose mission is to maintain a National Food Security Stock. However, most stocks are held by the private sector.

Policy

Since January 1, 2015, ECOWAS member countries, including Mali, have implemented a common external tariff (CET) which set specific rates for different product categories. According to contacts, the GoM is implementing the CET rate of 12.5 percent for imported milled rice.

Production, Supply, and Distribution Statistics in 1,000 HA, 1,000 MT, and MT/HA

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Senegal	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	303	303	305	305	0	310
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	272	272	272	272	0	236
Milled Production (1000 MT)	785	785	789	789	0	803
Rough Production (1000 MT)	1154	1154	1160	1160	0	1181
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6800	6800	6800	6800	0	6800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1150	1215	1175	1250	0	1300
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1150	1050	1175	1250	0	1300
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2207	2272	2236	2311	0	2339
MY Exports (1000 MT)	10	50	10	85	0	100
TY Exports (1000 MT)	10	50	10	85	0	100
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	1925	1950	1950	1990	0	2035
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	272	272	276	236	0	204
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2207	2272	2236	2311	0	2339
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	3.8086	3.8086	3.8033	3.8033	0	3.8097

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Guinea	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1924	1924	1925	1672	0	1900
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	132	132	192	172	0	162
Milled Production (1000 MT)	1715	1715	1716	1620	0	1820
Rough Production (1000 MT)	2598	2598	2600	2455	0	2758
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6600	6600	6600	6600	0	6600
MY Imports (1000 MT)	670	650	650	690	0	670
TY Imports (1000 MT)	670	650	650	690	0	670
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	2	2	0	1	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2517	2497	2558	2482	0	2652
MY Exports (1000 MT)	100	100	100	30	0	100
TY Exports (1000 MT)	100	100	100	30	0	100
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	2225	2225	2260	2290	0	2360
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	192	172	198	162	0	192
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2517	2497	2558	2482	0	2652
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	1.3503	1.3503	1.3506	1.4683	0	1.4516

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Burkina	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post

Area Harvested (1000 HA)	170	170	170	200	0	210
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	37	37	41	41	0	41
Milled Production (1000 MT)	245	245	260	290	0	305
Rough Production (1000 MT)	377	377	400	446	0	469
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	590	590	600	570	0	590
TY Imports (1000 MT)	600	600	600	570	0	600
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	872	872	901	901	0	936
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	831	831	860	860	0	890
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	41	41	41	41	0	46
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	872	872	901	901	0	936
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	2.2176	2.2176	2.3529	2.23	0	2.2333

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Mali	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	910	910	930	898	0	930
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	284	284	264	264	0	194
Milled Production (1000 MT)	2080	2080	2150	1955	0	2115
Rough Production (1000 MT)	3200	3200	3308	3008	0	3254
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	300	300	300	475	0	500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	300	320	300	475	0	500
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2664	2664	2714	2694	0	2809
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	2400	2400	2500	2500	0	2600
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	264	264	214	194	0	209
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2664	2664	2714	2694	0	2809
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	3.5165	3.5165	3.557	3.3497	0	3.4989

Attachments:

No Attachments