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Senegal

Cotton and Products Update

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Report Highlights:

Post forecasts MY 2011/12 (August/July) seed cotton production for selected West African countries at 1.13 million tons, a 36 percent increase from the year before, primarily based on sharp production gains in Mali. Mali moves closer to privatization with its designation of a Chinese company likely to purchase two subsidiaries. Burkina Faso could reach 430,000 tons, owing to late planting because of late rains and to farmer boycotts and sabotage of production as protest to high input prices and lower than expected increases in farm gate prices. All five countries increased farm gate seed cotton prices for MY 2011/12.

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West African Cotton Outlook MY 2011/2012 in Selected Countries*



Bt cotton plant in Burkina Faso
(Source: FAS Dakar)

Seed cotton production of 834,000 tons for MY 2010/11 (August/July) in selected West African countries grew slightly from MY 2009/10. Chad and Senegal posted substantial gains in seed cotton production at 51 and 43 percent in MY 2010/11. For MY 2011/12, all five governments allowed farm gate seed cotton prices to increase with the international cotton fiber market. Post estimates they will together produce about 1.13 million tons (2.2 million bales) of seed cotton during MY 2011/12 compared to total government target of 1.410 million tons (2.7 million bales).

Burkina Faso will not reach its target of 600,000 tons as cotton producers boycotted from April to July 2011 and even attacked other farmer's cotton fields. Protesters demanded that it receive a farm gate price of \$1.11 (500 F CFA) per kg, quite a hike from the previous years' farm gate price of \$.41 (182 F CFA) per kg. They received \$0.54 (245 F CFA) per kg and complained about high input prices. The late start of the rainy season did not help matters. Despite disrupted production, Post believes that Burkina Faso could reach about 430,000 tons based on area planted.

In MY 2011/12, the *Government of Mali* (GOM) reached out to motivate farmers to return to cotton to reach its target of 500,000 tons. However, despite the ambitious goal, Post believes Mali could more likely reach 425,000 tons based on planted acres at 498,000 hectares reported at the end of July, assuming a conservative yield of 850 kg per hectare; good rainfall; all seed cotton harvested by farmers are collected; and sufficient ginning capacity.

Chad seed cotton production for MY 2011/12 could drop to 40,000 tons which falls short of 60,000 tons as forecasted by the *Government of Chad* (GOC). Farmers weren't provided enough fertilizer by the government, and only 27 percent of their needs were met.

Based on the previous years' cotton production of 26,000 tons, Post believes Senegal may reach 40,000 tons instead of 50,000 tons as forecasted by Government of Senegal.

Post is confident that Cote d'Ivoire is likely to meet its target of 200,000 tons as it offers the highest farm gate prices which should spur production to surpass last year's harvests.

* Includes Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal. Benin is now covered by FAS Lagos.

(Note - For more information on the history and structure of the cotton sector in West Africa, refer to GAIN reports [SG7011](#), [SG7020](#), [SG8001](#), [SG8012](#) and [SG8020](#).)

Table 1: Seed Cotton Production: MY 2009/10 – MY 2011/12

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12
	USDA Official Production (000 Bales)*	USDA Official Production (000 Bales)	Post Preliminary Forecast Production (000 Bales)	Post Preliminary Forecast Production (000 Tons)	Countries Preliminary Forecast Production (000 Tons)	Post Preliminary Forecast Area harvested (000 Hectares)
Burkina Faso	700	652	830	430	600	430
Mali	440	470	820	425	500	500
Cote d'Ivoire	356	337	386	200	200	221
Chad	67	101	77	40	60	77
Senegal	35	50	77	40	50	38
Total	1,598	1,610	2,191	1,135	1,410	1,286

*1 Bale = 480 lbs.

(Source: FAS Dakar estimates and individual country official data)

Table 2: Official Farm Gate Price for First Quality Seed Cotton

Selected Countries	Official 2009/10 Farm Gate Price for First Quality (F CFA)	Official 2010/11 Farm Gate Price for First Quality (F CFA)	Official 2011/12 Farm Gate Price for First Quality (F CFA)
Burkina Faso	168 (\$0.38)	182 (\$0.41)	245 (\$0.55)
Mali	184 (\$0.41)	185 (\$0.42)	255 (\$0.57)
Cote d'Ivoire	175 (\$0.39)	210 (\$0.47)	265 (\$0.59)
Chad	180 (\$0.40)	180 (\$0.40)	215 (\$0.48)
Senegal	185 (\$0.42)	205 (\$0.46)	255 (\$0.57)

(Source: Official sources; \$1= 450 F CFA; F CFA per kg)

Burkina Faso

Previously, the *Government of Burkina Faso* (GoBF) had forecasted MY 2010/11 seed cotton production at 451,300 tons, but reduced this to 337,556 tons, a seven percent decrease from MY 2009/10. Final area harvested is estimated at 363,000 hectares.

MY 2011/12 production target (600,000 tons) set by the *Burkinabe Interprofessionnal Cotton Association* (AICB) reflects a 77 percent increase from MY 2010/11. However, Post estimates MY 2011/12 seed cotton production at 430,000 tons due to farmer protests and late start of the rainy season which delayed planting. In fact, on April 2011, cotton producers boycotted the MY 2011/12 season stemming from dissatisfaction with higher input prices and price received for cotton.

With higher oil prices, input prices increased 25 percent from the previous campaign: \$36.52 (16,436 F CFA) for fertilizer and \$40 (18,000 F CFA) for urea per 50 kg bag). Farmers observed that fertilizer prices in neighboring Mali were comparatively lower as fertilizer there is more highly subsidized, but overall volumes are considerably less than required by Burkina Faso's cotton sector. Farmers demanded a 174 percent increase from last year's 182 F CFA on farm gate seed cotton price amounting \$1.11 (500 F CFA) per kg for MY 2011/12, based on the belief that they deserved a quarter of the highest possible indexed market price (which is said to be unobtainable) for cotton fiber at \$4.44 per kg (2,000 F CFA) FOB during April/May 2011.

In response, GoBF reduced fertilizer and urea prices by \$2.22 (1,000 F CFA) per 50 kg bag which corresponds to a contribution of \$5.7 million (2.6 billion F CFA) supported by the three major cotton companies (SOFITEX, Faso Coton and SOCOMA).

However, GoBF did not agree to readjust the farm gate seed cotton price which follows an official consensual mechanism determined by all actors involved in the cotton sector, including government and donors and ensures a "floor" purchase price. Therefore, MY 2011/12, seed cotton farm gate price will remain at \$0.54 per kg (245 CFA per kg) which is already a 35 percent increase compared to MY 2010/11. An additional rebate could be given to cotton farmers if world prices continue to increase through the campaign.

As a result of the protests, General Director of SOFITEX resigned in June 2011 after 16 years of service and was replaced by Jean Paul Sawadogo, former Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources.

Area planted in Bt cotton is expected to decrease compared to previous year (50 percent in MY 2011/12 compared to 66 percent in MY 2010/11). This was not due to issues having to do with production of Bt cotton (since yields are said to typically run 30 percent higher than conventional cotton) or to farmers' lack of appreciation for the benefits derived from Bt cotton (since they greatly value the derived health and labor saving benefits of shaving pesticide use from six treatments for conventional cotton to two applications for Bt varieties).

Bt and conventional cotton farmers had to replant cotton seeds many times at the beginning of the season. Late rains meant low germination, and too much rain meant excess humidity causing seeds to rot. Bt cotton farmers complained about not having enough seeds on-hand. Their complaints were merited. Farmers had to contact SOFITEX technicians based in their locality who would in turn inform the main office in the town of Bobo-Dioulasso where the number of seeds provided to farmers would be documented. Therefore, farmers were discouraged because of delays and potential for onslaught of rain at any moment. To address these concerns, in late July 2011, seeds were made available on site and freely given what farmer felt they needed. He would no longer be charged by number of seeds, but by area planted.

There are a number of ongoing activities in the cotton sector:

- Officials drafted an amendment to the biosafety law that included stricter liability and damages associated with socio-economic/cultural impact from GMO's or derived products to be passed in late June 2011. However, this was postponed to allow cotton stakeholders time to request

clarification and provide comment before parliament convenes October 2011.

- Confined field trials are being conducted on the Monsanto Bt cotton variety, Bollgard II with Roundup Ready Flex, that combines insect control and herbicide tolerance traits.
- In 2007, the *National Union for Cotton Producers in Burkina Faso* (UNPCB) partnered with *Victoria's Secret*, a well known American retailer of lingerie, which is a part of the consortium Limited Brands. The quantity of organic cotton produced by women increased from 600 tons to 2,000 tons - 4,000 tons in four years, and 94 percent of the cotton fiber is ranked good quality (Boby Super) with almost no contamination. The USAID *West African Cotton Improvement program* (WACIP) contributed to strengthening the partnership and training women on postharvest methods to avoid cotton contamination by polypropylene sacks. WACIP funded and distributed post harvest kits (at a cost of \$13.30 (6,000 F CFA) made of six special cotton bags for harvest, collect and transport. Funding for WACIP ended in 2010 but was extended for 2011 at reduced level of funding. Support for organic cotton activities was not included. Victoria's Secret is interested in looking into public-private partnership.
- In 2006, the *French Development Agency* (AFD) and the Burkinabe union of cotton farmers created a funding mechanism (*fonds de lissage*) to manage short-term highly volatile cotton prices through a matching and withdraw system. This was in response to the cotton crisis in the country when cotton acreage and distribution revenue decreased. The fund is used to compensate discrepancies between pre-harvest set prices and observed world prices at time of commercialization. The fund will compensate cotton companies in case, at the end of the commercialization campaign, they would have paid producers higher prices than the market would allow and when the international prices trend is positive, farmers may receive a rebate. This fund was scheduled to function until 2011. AFD loaned to the GOBF \$21.8 million (9.8 billion F CFA) and the UNPCB provided \$4.3 million (1.9 billion F CFA).

Based on a 2010 study of the mechanism, improvements were implemented on the method of calculation for the seed cotton price. Farmers received a rebate of \$0.06 per kg (28 F CFA) at the end of the MY 2010/11 a higher price for MY 2011/12 \$0.55 (245 FCFA per kg).

- Since last year, the World Bank has been funding a feasibility study on producers' income insurance which would mitigate the impact of recurrent weather risks. The study will provide technical advice and capacity building services so that the GOBF can quantify and effectively secure budgetary "insurance" in the case of drought shocks. The project will also set indicators on how to measure drought.
- The *Banque Ouest Africaine de Developpement* (BOAD) and the *Centre for Development of Enterprise* (CDE) funded an identification and promotion study for the establishment of regional cotton industry units within WAEMU countries. The study predicts that a textile industry could process 25 percent of local cotton production and generate 50,000 jobs. This initiative could be challenging for WAEMU countries because of unreliable and unaffordable electricity. In Mali and Burkina Faso, only two to three percent of seed cotton is processed locally.
- WAEMU oversees the cotton sector initiative co-authored by Benin, Burkina, Mali and Chad that is funded by the *African Development Bank* (ADB) to implement a multinational program to

improve the competitiveness of the cotton-textile industry. A budget of \$60 million will support access to inputs, more productive cotton seed, new roads in rural areas, and training young people and women in the craft sector.

The privatization of the cotton sector is still ongoing with three Burkinabe cotton operators - SOFITEX (controlled mainly by GOBF), SOCOMA (primarily controlled by Geocoton (France)), and Faso Coton (established in 2004 by an Ivorian company, Ivoire Coton) sharing cotton production zones. Sofitex sold the Ouagadougou zone to Fasocoton and Fada Ngourma zone to Geocoton. The Koudougou cotton zone has not yet been privatized by Sofitex which will likely organize a tender to find a potential buyer.

Mali

The *Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement des Textiles* (CMDT), a state-owned company involved in cotton production and textiles development, confirmed MY 2010/11 seed cotton production at 243,588 tons, a seven percent increase from MY 2009/10 (229,000 tons). Farmers were motivated to grow more cotton because MY 2009/10 payments were made on time, inputs were subsidized by the government and MY 2010/11 farm gate cotton price increased to [\$0.41(185 F CFA) per kg] with an additional refund of \$0.03per kg. However, lack of rain cut plans. Only 281, 211 hectares were planted compared to the government target of 300,000 hectares.

For MY 2011/12, Mali is likely to see a boost of cotton production. By the end of July 2011, farmers planted 498,000 hectares, or 95 percent of Mali's projected plantings. In fact, Mali forecasted producing 500,000 tons of seed cotton in MY 2011/12 compared to 243,588 tons in MY 2010/11. However, Post estimates Mali seed cotton production at 425,000 tons which represents a 74 percent increase from MY 2010/11.

The CMDT and the union of cotton producers motivated cotton producers to grow more cotton this year with the following:

- Settled internal debts within farmer's cooperatives valued at \$6.8 billion (3.1 billion F CFA)
- Distributed cotton inputs and fertilizers on time at the same subsidized price as MY 2010/11 (\$27.78 (12,500 F CFA) per 50 kg bag). The amount of cotton fertilizers subsidies for MY 2010/11 was \$22 million (10 billion F CFA).
- Increased farm gate cotton price by 39 percent to \$0.57 (255 F CFA) per kg in MY 2011/12
- Replaced the system of *caution solidaire* (the whole village takes out a loan) with *cercle de caution* (allows small groups of farmers to borrow jointly).

In addition, CMDT reinforced its extension services by hiring more technicians to work closely with farmers and mechanical engineers. The *National Union of Cooperative Societies of cotton Producers and Food* (UN-SCPCV) and CMDT organized an awareness campaign to mobilize all cotton producers in the country. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the UN-SCPCV and Kafo Jiginew, a microfinance institution was signed on April 28, 2011. The MOU allows \$ 3.3 million (1.5 billion F

CFA) worth of loans to farmers to purchase agricultural equipments.

Since 2008, GOM has taken steps to privatize CMDT, including the following:

- Created a national strategic framework for the cotton sector in 2010
- Established structures of regulation including the Malian inter-professional organization for cotton (IPC), Cotton Producer's Cooperatives, and the Office of Cotton Classification. A law to create a Cotton Regulatory Authority was also adopted in February 2011 and is being reviewed at the Parliament. It would be responsible for ensuring compliance with rules governing the activities of the cotton sector, proposing measures to improve the functioning of the sector, sanctioning improper activities in the sector, and contributing to the settlement of disputes between industry players.
- Implemented a social plan to encourage employees to take the option of early retirement option. Today, there are 1,411 employees remaining at CMDT.
- Mali divided CMDT into four subsidiaries for privatization and will allocate 61 percent to the private company, 20 percent to the producers, 17 percent to the Government and two percent to the CMDT staff. Those four companies are located in the northeast (Koutiala and San regions), south (Sikasso and Bougouni regions); west (Kita region) and center (Fana region).

In 2010, Mali issued an international tender to privatize the four subsidiaries. Of the six private companies prequalified (Yue mei, Louis Dreyfus Commodities, Geocoton, Olam International, Ivoire Coton, FAMAB), only Yue Mei (China) was finally selected. It is suggested that Yue Mei will buy the two subsidiaries in the West and South regions. Both subsidiaries will cover three regions that have a seed cotton production capacity of 326,000 tons. They will also have 7 cotton ginning factories with a total capacity of 325,000 tons in a 150-day campaign. Transfer of assets between CMDT and Yue Mei are expected to conclude by December 2011. GOM is also asking Yue Mei to process at least 20 percent of the cotton domestically.

This leaves the center and northeast regions to be privatized. The President of the UN-SCPCV, Bakary Togola, believes that farmers may be able to buy the CMDT companies, especially since they stand to gain more revenue this year with the high cotton price increase.

Post wonders how long GOM will continue efforts to motivate cotton farmers given intervening presidential elections in 2012 and the fact that new owners of CMDT companies may have differing objectives.

As in Burkina Faso, WACIP is also training cotton farmers in the region of Fana on good agricultural practices and adoption of good harvest, storage and marketing methods. Contaminated seed cotton from polypropylene bags and waste during harvest prevent cotton industries from securing good market prices and shaking the perception of African cotton as low quality.

Cote d'Ivoire

The final figure for seed cotton production during MY 2010/11 is 174,880 tons, 19 percent lower than

Cote d'Ivoire's initial target.

For MY 2011/12, the *Government of Cote d'Ivoire* (GoCI) forecasts production at 200,000 tons, just 50 percent of its production capacity.

MY 2011/12 cotton input prices vary from \$35.56 (16,000 F CFA) for per 50 kg bag of urea; \$38.89 (17,500 F CFA) per 50 kg bag of fertilizers; and \$77.78 (35,000 F CFA) per ha for insecticides.

Cotton farm gate prices for MY 2011/12 are fixed at \$0.57 (265 F CFA) per kg after a month of negotiations between producers and ginning companies. This price is a 26 percent increase from MY 2010/11. It is also the highest price given out of all West African countries in our report and should strongly motivate farmers to grow more cotton. Given the high price boost, previous year cotton production and reorganization of the cotton sector to boost cotton production, Post is confident that Cote d'Ivoire will reach its 200,000 ton target.

On March 2011, Seydou Soro, the deputy chief of the Ivorian Minister of Agriculture, during an interview on the *West African News Network* (WANN) explained why the Ivorian cotton sector had not been performing well. He stated that the sector needed to be restructured into cooperatives, as in the past, and government services i.e., *Agence Nationale D'appui Au Developpement Rural* (Anader) should provide more technical assistance to cotton farmers to increase cotton capacity of production in Cote d'Ivoire. Other factors include competition between cotton, rice, corn and, in particular, cashew as the raw nuts grow on a perennial tree that does not need a lot of inputs compared to cotton. Cashew production has increased from 40,000 tons to 400,000 tons in ten years in Cote d'Ivoire. Its farm gate price is also rising and has been fixed in MY 2011/12 at \$0.62 (279 F CFA) per kg. Almost all cashew production is exported to India and Vietnam.

Chad

Chadian cotton producers harvested 52,570 tons on 131,700 hectares in MY 2010/11. For MY 2011/12, *Government of Chad* (GOC) forecast 60,000 tons of seed cotton production representing a 14 percent increase.

To motivate farmers to grow more cotton, GOC raised the farm gate cotton seed price (\$0.48 (215 F CFA)) for the first time in the past three year, and chemical fertilizer were sold at a subsidized price at \$33.34 (15,000 F CFA) per 50 kg bag and \$31.12 (14,000 F CFA) for 50 kg bag of urea.

In addition, Government of Chad (GOC) adopted a draft law on March 2011 that authorizes two loans for a total of \$66 million (29.7 million F CFA) that the consortium of banks will allow to Cotontchad to finance the MY 2010/11 and MY 2011/12 cotton campaign.

Despite these incentives, Post thinks that the GOC's target may not be reached since farmers only received 27 percent of their fertilizer needs (10,000 tons) and estimates MY 2011/12 seed cotton production at 40,000 tons. So far, there has not been any further action to privatize Cotontchad and if the GOC does not seriously implement the reform plan proposed by the *Bank for Central African Countries* (BEAC) and the European Union, Cotontchad would face dire financial straits.

Senegal

Senegal remains the most consistent (albeit small) producer in the region of high quality fiber. MY 2010/11 seed cotton production reached 26,000 tons with 98 percent of first choice sold at \$0.46 (205 F CFA) per kg. Retail price of cotton seed was fixed at \$0.30 (135 F CFA) per kg.

Government of Senegal (GOS) aims to produce 50,000 tons of seed cotton in MY 2011/12 and reach record production since MY2002/03. However, Post, believes that 40,000 tons may be overly ambitious given last year's production of 26,000 tons.

On May 2011, the CEO of the *Societe de Developpement des Fibres Textiles* (SODEFITEX), Ahmed Bachir Diop, announced several measures to motivate farmers to grow more cotton and reach the MY 2011/12 target:

- Increase in seed cotton prices by 24 percent from \$0.46 (205 F CFA) per kg to \$0.57 (255 F CFA) per kg
- Increase in number of assistance centers
- Joint collaboration between SODEFITEX and the *Federation Nationale des Producteurs de Coton* (FNPC) to avoid intermediaries that could increase fertilizers prices.
- Six year moratorium on outstanding credit granted by the *National Agricultural Bank* (Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole du Sénégal - CNCAS)
- Increase in credit to farmers before harvesting season refundable during MY 2011/12 for those who plant earlier and do not have any outstanding debt
- Refund of \$0.02 (9 F CFA) per kg if farmers meet the target of 50,000 tons in MY2011/12

GOS announced total cost of MY 2011/12 cotton program for \$12.6 million (5.7 billion F CFA) in which the state would provide a subsidy for \$3.5 million (1.6 billion F CFA) and SODEFITEX for \$771,000 (347 million F CFA) in order to retain input prices at the same level as the previous campaign and support the revival of cotton production. India, the largest shareholder of the *Senegalese Chemical Industries* (ICS), will apply a 15 percent discount in fertilizer prices. In addition, CNCAS will finance a program for farmers to buy equipment. The program budget is estimated at \$111,000 (50 million F CFA).

MY 2011/12 will be the second year of the approved triennial plan 2011-2013 to boost cotton production in Senegal. This recovery plan has several components including communications activities, literacy, seed stocks renewal, training sessions for farmers, technical relays, rural managers, and cooperatives known as *Groups of Cotton Producers* (GPC).

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Burkina Faso	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11	MY 2011/12
	Market Year Begins Aug	Market Year	Market Year Begins Aug

	2009		Begins Aug 2010		2011	
	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0		0		0	
Area Harvested	420	420	400	400	400	430
Beginning Stocks	248	248	169	169	140	141
Production	700	700	650	652	700	830
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	948	948	819	821	840	971
Exports	775	775	675	675	650	775
Use	4	4	4	5	4	5
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	4	4	4	5	4	5
Ending Stocks	169	169	140	141	186	191
Total Distribution	948	948	819	821	840	971

1,000 HA, 1,000 480 lb. Bales, Percent, Kg/Ha

Mali	MY 2009/10		MY 2010/11		MY 2011/12	
	Market Year Begins Aug 2009		Market Year Begins Aug 2010		Market Year Begins Aug 2011	
	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	250	250	260	281	400	500
Beginning Stocks	117	117	92	92	92	77
Production	440	440	475	470	700	820
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	557	557	567	562	792	897
Exports	440	440	450	460	625	803
Use	25	25	25	25	25	25
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	25	25	25	25	25	25
Ending Stocks	92	92	92	77	142	69
Total Distribution	557	557	567	562	792	897

1,000 Ha, 1,000 480 lb. Bales, Percent, Kg/Ha

Cote d'Ivoire	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11	MY 2011/12
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	Market Year Begins Aug 2009		Market Year Begins Aug 2010		Market Year Begins Aug 2011	
	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0		0		0	
Area Harvested	200	218	210	202	230	221
Beginning Stocks	105	105	85	166	165	153
Production	325	356	350	337	400	386
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	430	461	435	503	565	539
Exports	300	225	225	300	350	350
Use	45	70	45	50	45	50
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	45	70	45	50	45	50
Ending Stocks	85	166	165	153	170	139
Total Distribution	430	461	435	503	565	539
1,000 Ha, 1,000 480 lb. Bales, Percent, Kg/Ha						

Chad	MY 2009/10		MY 2010/11		MY 2011/12	
	Market Year Begins Aug 2009		Market Year Begins Aug 2010		Market Year Begins Aug 2011	
	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0		0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	80	78	100	281	400	500
Beginning Stocks	48	48	23	92	92	77
Production	65	67	100	470	700	820
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	113	115	123	562	792	897
Exports	75	77	90	460	625	803
Use	15	15	15	25	25	25
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	15	15	15	25	25	25
Ending Stocks	23	23	18	77	142	69
Total Distribution	113	115	123	562	792	897
1,000 Ha, 1,000 480 lb. Bales, Percent, Kg/Ha						

Cotton Senegal	MY 2009/10		MY 2010/11		MY 2011/12	
	Market Year Begins Aug 2009		Market Year Begins Aug 2010		Market Year Begins Aug 2011	
	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0		0		0	
Area Harvested	23	23	27	27	30	38
Beginning Stocks	34	34	9	6	14	9
Production	35	35	50	50	60	77
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	69	69	59	56	74	86
Exports	40	45	25	42	35	50
Use	20	18	20	5	20	5
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	20	18	20	5	20	5
Ending Stocks	9	6	14	9	19	31
Total Distribution	69	69	59	56	74	86

1,000 Ha, 1000 480 lb. Bales, Percent, Kg/Ha

List of Acronyms

AFD	<i>French Development Agency</i>
AICB	<i>Burkinabe Interprofessionnal Cotton Association</i>
Anader	<i>Agence Nationale D'appui Au Developpement Rural</i>
BEAC	<i>Bank for Central African Countries</i>
BOAD	<i>Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement</i>
CDE	<i>Centre for Development of Enterprise</i>
CMDT	<i>Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement des Textiles</i>
CNCAS	<i>Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole du Sénégal</i>
GOBF	<i>Government of Burkina Faso</i>
GOC	<i>Government of Chad</i>
GOCI	<i>Government of Cote d'Ivoire</i>
GOM	<i>Government of Mali</i>
GPC	<i>Groups of Cotton Producers</i>
SODEFITEX	<i>Société de Développement des Fibres Textiles</i>
SOFITEX	<i>Société des Fibres Textiles</i>
UNPCB	<i>National Union for Cotton Producers in Burkina Faso</i>
UN-SCPCV	<i>National Union of Cooperative Societies of cotton Producers and Food</i>
WACIP	<i>West African Cotton Improvement program</i>
	<i>WANN</i>
	<i>West African News Network</i>

