COUNTRY SNAPSHOT

Population: 16,955,536
Urban: 6,765,259 (40%)
Rural: 10,190,277 (60%)

Rice Availability\(^2\) (g/c/d): 158
Urban: --
Rural: --

Rice market: White rice; domestically milled rice is 40% broken. Imported rice varies in percent broken.

Production: USDA, 2016 1.650 MMT
FAO, 2011 1.162 MMT

Domestic industrial rice milling: <9% industrially milled by an estimated six large mills

Regional trade: Rice is officially imported by land borders with Senegal, Guinea, and Côte d’Ivoire. It is not clear what quantities could be considered unofficial.

IMPORTS

Number of importers: Three large importers with at least 60% share; unknown number of smaller importers.

Mode of imports: Arrives in Dakar, Conakry, and Abidjan ports and is transported in 25 or 50 kg bags via land borders.

Total imports: USDA, 2016 170,000
(MT)
UNC, 2014 421,554
FAO, 2011 114,000

Type & Origins\(^3\) MT (% of imports)

| Paddy rice | 2 (0%) |
| Brown rice | 4,244 (1%) |
| Broken rice | 131,771 (10%) |
| India | 33,470 (25.4%) |
| Senegal | 24,769 (18.8%) |
| Viet Nam | 24,148 (18.3%) |
| Brazil | 17,029 (12.9%) |
| Pakistan | 12,258 (9.3%) |
| Thailand | 6,949 (5.3%) |
| Côte d’Ivoire | 4,614 (3.5%) |
| Argentina | 3,803 (2.9%) |
| Netherlands | 3,080 (2.3%) |
| Semi/wholly milled rice | 285,537 (67.7%) |
| India | 109,021 (38.2%) |
| Myanmar | 50,543 (17.7%) |
| Pakistan | 46,826 (16.4%) |
| Viet Nam | 26,276 (9.2%) |
| Côte d’Ivoire | 22,924 (8.0%) |
| Thailand | 12,644 (4.4%) |
| Argentina | 8,890 (3.1%) |
| Brazil | 7,762 (2.7%) |

Sources: \(^1\)CIA Factbook 2015; \(^2\)Overall estimate is FAO 2011; Inadequate data for FFI to estimate urban/rural availability; \(^3\)UN Comtrade 2014

Abbreviations: g/c/d = grams per capita per day; MMT = million metric tons; MT = metric ton; kg = kilogram; USDA = United States Department of Agriculture; UNC = UN Comtrade; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Mali is the closest of any country in West Africa to becoming self-sufficient in rice. Domestic production of rice now accounts for over 90% of total national consumption. Rice, millet and maize are equivalently important cereal grains also consumed in Mali.

Approximately 60% of domestic rice is milled in small village mills – medium-sized enterprises and a handful of industrial rice mills with paddy capacity of 80 MT/day mill the remainder. Milling capacity by the industrial rice mills only is unlikely to exceed 9%.

A local start-up, Malo SARL, has plans to produce fortified kernels and sell fortified rice as a high-end product to counter imports. Their extruder has capacity to produce an estimated 1,000 MT of kernels (enough to fortify 100,000 MT of rice at 1% blending).

Fortification of only imported rice would have a negligible public health benefit, as even the urban population only consumes imported rice during the lean season – the period after the last crop has been consumed and the new crop is not ready to harvest. However, fortification of domestically produced rice is not yet feasible on a mandatory scale, as the majority of the rice is still milled at the village-level.

Table 1: Demographics and annual rice availability (milled equivalent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population (MMT)</th>
<th>Urban (%)</th>
<th>Availability (MMT)</th>
<th>Imports (MMT)</th>
<th>Exports (MMT)</th>
<th>G/c/d</th>
<th>Production (MMT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.0 million</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0.830</td>
<td>0.170</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2011-2016 trend
+2.98%/yr +5.08% +4.8% +3.0% -- -- +8.0%

G/c/d: grams per capita per day; MMT, million metric tons
1 CIA Factbook  
2 FAO Food Balance Sheets, 2011  
3 USDA, 2016

GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND FORTIFICATION STATUS
Average per daily capita consumption of rice is estimated at 158 grams. In comparison to 2001 FAO estimates, the availability of wheat, maize, and rice has increased only marginally (Table 2). Millet and sorghum are also significant grains in Mali, on par with rice in terms of average availability (161 g/c/d for millet and 137 g/c/d for sorghum)†.

Table 2: Cereal grain consumption/availability and fortification status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grains</th>
<th>FAO 2001† g/c/d</th>
<th>FAO 2011† g/c/d</th>
<th>Mandatory‡</th>
<th>% Industrially milled§</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>&lt;9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G/c/d: grams per capita per day
1 FAO Food Balance Sheets  
2 FFI Database

Urban
Mali’s population is 40% urban. City dwellers mainly consume domestic rice for much of the year until local supplies run low in April or May. Imports then meet some of urban demand until the main harvest begins in August. Thus, it is estimated that for roughly four months every year, the urban population consumes only imported rice\(^2\). Sources reported that urban consumers prefer the taste and freshness of local rice.

Rural
The rural population consumes domestic rice throughout the year. Farmers grow rice for their own needs but mainly as a cash crop. Some farmers will sell most of their crop within a few months of harvest due to their need for cash. They then buy rice back from the market as the next harvest approaches. Some farmers may sell rice at a higher price and buy millet or sorghum from the market.

Rice varieties and quality
Malians consume almost exclusively white rice. There is little parboiling as is done in neighboring Guinea. Domestic rice averages about 40% broken kernels.

Imported rice includes high quality branded rice from Thailand, Vietnam, and India as well as low price 100% broken kernels from South America that have been bagged at the port of Dakar and enter in semi-legal cross border trade.

DOMESTIC RICE PRODUCTION

Table 3: Mali cereals production - 2016\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cereals (MMT)</th>
<th>Maize</th>
<th>Sorghum</th>
<th>Millet</th>
<th>Rice (milled)</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>6.704</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) USDA, 2016 / IndexMundi

Table 4: Mali rice production, 2012-2016 (MMT)\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>1.250</td>
<td>1.438</td>
<td>1.409</td>
<td>1.515</td>
<td>1.650</td>
<td>1.452</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) USDA, 2016 / IndexMundi

Production, area and yields
Rice, millet, and maize harvests have roughly similar annual volumes. However rice production has increased by over 40% in just five years since 2011, while the millet and maize crops have increased only by 9% and 15% respectively.

If current trends continue, Mali will become fully self-sufficient in rice within a few years and could become a net exporter of rice to neighboring countries.

The Niger River winds through Guinea, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria; in Mali the semi-autonomous, Office du Niger zone has been an important production zone for an indigenous species of rice,

\(^2\) At 156 g/c/d average consumption, the 4 month requirement for the urban population is 126,646 tons of rice. This is similar to the 130,000 import quantity reported by USDA.
**Oryza glaberrima** for at least 2,000 years. However, until 1990, production in Niger River never exceeded 190,000 tons.

Total harvested area has more than doubled from 350,000 ha in 2000 to 743,000 in 2015. The Office du Niger zone has rapidly expanded its irrigated areas after beginning development as a major rice production zone just 20 years ago. It accounts for about 40% of all rice production. Most production increases in recent years have resulted from use of improved seed and increased application of fertilizers and agrochemicals without an increase in the planted area. The price of local rice is usually higher than imports, but this is not consistently the case.

*International support*

There is a long history of support from international donors for rice production. Such donors have provided many of the village rice warehouses and husking mills over the last 30 years.

These days the donor role is smaller but there are still some large projects. *Feere Diyara* is a project focusing on post-harvest activities to improve the sales and marketing of local rice. It has US$11.5 million in funding from 2014 to 2019 from a group of Canadian organizations led by SOCODEVI, an arm of the Quebec provincial government. Together with *CECI (Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale)* and *UPA développement international*, SOCODEVI has formed the *Alliance Agricole Internationale* to fund projects in agricultural development.

A Netherlands-based NGO called ICCO Terrafina Microfinance is working with farmer organizations to train them in managing small loans for their members.

Germany’s GIZ has provided technical support to a number of farmer organizations and gave a grant of $2 million to WFP to enable rice purchases from these organizations for its local feeding programs.

**IMPORTED RICE INDUSTRY**

| **Table 5: Annual rice import volumes, 2012-2016 (MT)**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 USDA, 2016 / IndexMundi

Total rice import volumes in 2016 was 170,000 MT, 5% more than the five-year average of 162,000 MT. Import volumes have been relatively stagnant for the last three years, despite increasing urbanization, as urban consumers eat more domestic rice due to the increased production. Locally produced rice normally runs out in the market in April, so imports are timed to begin then to meet mainly urban demand until rice from the next harvest begins arriving in Bamako and other cities in August.

*Rice origins*

Main origin countries include India (34%), Pakistan (14%), Myanmar (12%), Viet Nam (12%),

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3 *Feere Diyara Project (“Marketing was good”) – Mali. 2016. http://socodevi.org/en/project-sheet/feere-diyara-project/. Assumed funding is CAD (site does not specify) and converted to USD using 1 USD=1.33 CAD (OANDA, October 23, 2016).*
with smaller quantities coming from Cote d’Ivoire, Brazil, Senegal, Thailand, and Argentina\(^4\). Most of the rice is 100\% broken kernels. Import companies say 25\% broken kernels is too expensive for the local market.

**Mode of imports**

Since Mali is land-locked, all imported rice enters Mali through land borders. Most rice from Asia is shipped in bags. Rice coming from South America is in bulk but it is still more expensive after bagging in Dakar, Conakry, or Abidjan prior to onward shipping.

**Rice importers**

*Grand Distributeur Céréalier du Mali* (GDCM) is the food trading and distribution arm of the Keita Group. GDCM claims to be the largest rice importer in Mali and may have at least 50\% market share of imported rice in most years. Its volumes are usually between 60,000 and 100,000 tons per year, peaking in 2012 at over 100,000 tons. It imports mainly from Indian traders in Dakar.

Another importer, So.Dra.F, reported importing 2,000 to 3,000 tons per month, as well as buying up to 10,000 from each local harvest. The company has been importing rice since 1991.

A third company, *Etablissement Madou Diarra*, was also named by one of the rice importers as an importer of rice but further details are unknown. It is unlikely that this company brings in the balance of imports (70,000 MT) since that would put them in competition with GDCM for the top importing position. Several more small importers and traders are likely to contribute to the balance, possibly through porous borders.

**Table 6: Major rice importing companies in Mali**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Parent / HQ</th>
<th>Import volumes*</th>
<th>Local milling</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Distributeur Céréalier du Mali (GDCM-sa)</td>
<td>Keita Group, Bamako</td>
<td>65,000 MT in 2015</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>Plans to develop 20,000 ha farm to grown cereals, potatoes, etc.(^5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So.Dra.F Ste. – Societe Dramera &amp; Freres</td>
<td>Bamako</td>
<td>2,000 to 3,000 MT/month (est. 24,000-36,000 MT annually)</td>
<td>Buys 5,000 to 10,000 tons of local rice each harvest</td>
<td>Planning 50 ha farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etablissement Madou Diarra</td>
<td>Bamako</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Company interviews

**Imported rice storage**

As Mali is landlocked, the ports of Dakar, Conakry, and Abidjan serve Mali. Traditionally Abidjan in Cote d’Ivoire has handled as much as 70\% of Mali’s trade\(^6\). Imported rice is transported in 50kg and 25 kg bags from the ports, usually Dakar but sometimes Abidjan, and

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stored in bags in large warehouses. The main rice importers are involved in the distribution of a wide range of imported and domestically produced foods and other goods. They have large warehouse capacity.

Domestic rice is kept in village warehouses until sold to traders who hire trucks to bring it to Bamako and other cities where it is stored in depots at wholesale markets.

**GOVERNMENT RICE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS**

For over 30 years government has promoted the development of irrigated rice production along the Niger River, particularly in the Office de Niger zone, about 300 km east of Bamako.

Farmers have been benefiting from a fertilizer subsidy since 2008. The annual cost to the budget is 40 to 50 billion CFA (USD 70 million). The government grants fertilizer import licenses to private traders who supply the agricultural cooperative organizations that sell to their members. The Chamber of Commerce runs the scheme through a company.

The government grain reserve organization called *Office des Produits Agricoles du Mali* (OPAAM) holds about 35,000 MT of millet and sorghum as a strategic reserve. It also buys 15,000 MT of rice annually to support farm prices and for use in market interventions when prices spike. WFP has some cooperation with this agency.

The Malian government has put pressure on organizations involved in food distribution, such as WFP, to buy local rice as much as possible. WFP still brings in imported rice based on international prices that are 5% to 10% lower than local prices, partly because WFP is exempted from paying import duties at ports.

**RICE MILLING**

*Village milling*

There are two tiers of non-industrial milling. Small-scale village mills process about 60% of paddy rice. Much of this is toll milling where small farmers have their paddy rice husked for a fee; they sell or trade the milled rice or consume it themselves.

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s donors gave most village farmer groups small husking mills, many of which no longer operate.

Some small village millers have Chinese husking mills that cost 3 million CFA (USD 5,000). They can process about 80 sacks of 70 kg paddy rice per day (5.6 MT per day). In one season such a “mini-rizérie” usually processes 400 to 900 MT. Many of these are mobile husking mills. However, despite the rapid growth in rice production, there is excess milling capacity and most of these small mills only operate four to six months a year.

*Small enterprises*

One source at the microfinance institute *Caisses Villageoises d'Epargne et de Credit Autogerees*-Office de Niger (CVECA-ON) estimates that 40% of paddy rice is now processed by medium-sized mills that produce better quality. Either 40% is an overestimation or there are more than the 30 reported medium-mills throughout the Office du Niger zone. Most of these private mills have
15 MT to 30 MT daily paddy capacity, capable of milling at maximum 10%-14% (162,000 MT) of the domestic milled rice production. They contract with larger farmers to have a reliable supply in terms of quality and volume. The mills have cleaning sections to remove foreign material and sifters to separate out bran and broken kernels, giving much better quality. Rice from these mills sells for 15% to 20% more than the standard rice from village mills.

Malo SARL is a small start-up that has a processing plant with 10,000 MT annual capacity (est. 2 MT/hr) to polish brown rice purchased from local mills. The company plans to fortify, package and sell this rice to compete with high-end imported rice. It has a “Farberg” blender from India and also a Chinese-made extruder with capacity to fortify 100,000 MT (est. 1,000 MT of kernels) of rice annually. Malo SARL conducted trials using imported fortified kernels and concluded that fortification was commercially feasible.

**Industrial milling**

There is currently a trend towards consolidation as newer, larger commercial mills increasingly process a greater share of rice. There are three known commercial rice-milling enterprises with capacity exceeding 80 MT per day and produce a branded product. Sources indicate there could be an additional two or three mills of similar size in Madagascar.

Maximally\(^7\), the mills listed below and three others of similar average size could produce 101,000 MT of milled rice for another 6%-9% of domestic milled rice production.

There are no government milling enterprises. OPAAM buys up to 15,000 MT of rice per year from local mills.

**Table 7: Industrial rice millers in Mali (partial list)\(^1\)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Parent company</th>
<th>Capacity (paddy)</th>
<th>Farm</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grands Moulins du Mali (GMM), Koulikoro (60 km east of Bamako)</td>
<td>Groupe A.M.I. / Ashcar family</td>
<td>80 MT/day</td>
<td>Has large land concession and could grow rice</td>
<td>Partnership with LD Commodities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulin Moderne du Mali –DM s.a. (240 km east of Bamako in Segou)</td>
<td>Groupe Keita / GDCM s.a.</td>
<td>96 MT/day</td>
<td>Has 1,500 ha farm, plans for 20,000 ha farm to produce cereals and other agricultural products(^5)</td>
<td>Financed partly by USAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoma SARL, Kita (200 km from Bamako)</td>
<td>Alcoma Group</td>
<td>100 MT/day</td>
<td></td>
<td>Known as Terral Rice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Industry interviews

**Domestic rice storage**

Milled rice is stored at the mills in bags and in wholesaler depots in Bamako and other areas.

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\(^7\) Assumptions: running 24 hrs/day, 300 days out of the year, with 50% paddy-milled rice conversion
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

**Wholesale**
Domestic rice trading networks are highly developed given the importance of locally produced rice in the urban diet. Dozens of traders buy rice from the farmers group in the villages where they have established long-term supply relationships.

**Retail**
Public markets in low-income districts, small shops, and supermarkets in higher income areas are the most common sales points for rice. The majority of rice sales in urban areas are in 25 kg bags. Vendors in public markets still sell much rice by the scoop to lower income consumers.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
WFP buys some rice from farmer organizations and local importers and millers, but mainly imports the 10,000 MT that are used in its food rations. The food ration is 500 grams per person per day and comprised of 80% cereals: sorghum, millet or rice. About 20% is rice. The advantage of rice is that it is accepted everywhere in the country as a food ration, whereas millet is more regionally consumed. Local rice costs 5% to 10% more than rice imported from Asia.

REGIONAL TRADE
Mali has the potential to greatly expand its production and become a rice supplier to neighboring countries in West Africa, replacing imports by sea. Better quality and lower production costs are a prerequisite for this trend to take place.

There is cross-border trade with Senegal, Guinea, and Abidjan of rice imported from Asia and South America.

REGULATORY MONITORING
Both wheat flour and oil have mandatory legislation. Currently there is little in the way of regulatory monitoring of domestic or imported rice in the market or at the mill level. In 2015, FFI reported that no domestically milled wheat flour in Mali was fortified, despite the mandate.

Control and inspection activities for rice fortification could fall under multiple agencies that have domain over plants, health, and food practices: National Directorate of Agriculture, National Department of Health, National Directorate of Trade and Competition. Food control activities are coordinated at by the National Agency for Food Safety, which was created by Law No. 03-043/PRM in December 2003.

The National Health Laboratory and the Food Technology Laboratory would be relevant domestic laboratories for assessing fortification in Mali.

RICE FORTIFICATION – SWOT ANALYSIS

**Strengths**
- Rice is widely consumed across the country as a staple cereal grain.

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• There is a recent trend toward larger commercial mills but total capacity is still low.
• A local company, Malo SARL, has done commercial trials of local production fortified rice and is importing a small extruder to make fortified kernels.
• There is an existing wheat flour fortification mandate.

Weaknesses
• At least 60% of local rice is husked in small village mills where fortification is not feasible.
• Domestically grown rice is not price competitive with imported rice, so there may be low incentives to private industry to invest in the domestic milling industry to produce import-quality rice.

Opportunities
• Assessment of the wheat flour fortification program would provide insight as to the capacity of the government to monitor and regulate domestic or imported rice fortification.

Threats
• Government may resist any policy that could be perceived to improve market acceptance of imported rice.
• Commercial millers are focusing on improving quality in other areas to gain market share.
Appendix 1. RICE INDUSTRY CONTACTS

MALI RICE CONTACTS

Company
Goupe Keita / GDCM s.a. – Grand Distributeur Cerealier du Mali
Niarela sud complementaire rue 761 Porte 376
BP 6028
Bamako, Mali
Office +223 20 21 02 53 / 20 21 84 74 / 20 21 98 11
Keita Kassim, Directeur General Adjoint - DGA
Mobile +223 66 50 84 03
baba.keita@gdcm-sa.com or kkassim52@yahoo.fr or gdcme@gdcm-sa.com
Mr. Modibo Keita, President Directeur General - PDG
Mobile +223 66 74 74 74

Company
So.Dra.F Ste. – Societe Dramera & Freres
BP 2151
Bamako, Mali
sodraf@sodraf.com or sodraf@afribonemail.net
Date of meeting: Friday, Oct. 9, 2015
Sekou Dramera (dit Labo), PDG
Cell +223 76402619

Company
Etablissement Madou Diarra
Bamako, Mali
Madou Diarra, DG
Mobile +223 66 72 95 93
This company is a rice importer. No meeting.

Company
Groupe A.M.I. / Grands Moulins du Mali (GMM)
B.P. 324 Zone Industrielle
Route de Sotuba
Koulikoro, Mali (milling complex)
Bamako, Mali
Office +223 20 21 3664 or +223 20 21 57 68
Date of meetings: Monday, Oct. 11, 2015
Participating
Ziad Abi Rafeh, Plant manager (first meeting at mill complex)
Mobile +223 7621 1882
zabirafeh@gieami.ml.co
Nafo Samake, General manager
Office +223 65 90 64 24 or
Mobile +223 73 42 28 46
rptf@gieami.ml
Daouda A.K. Berthe, Coordinateur des Achats du Groupe
Mobile +223 76 49 35 10
dberthe@groupeami.net or
doy_27@hotmail.com

Company
Malo SARL
Badalabougou Sema 1
Rue 63 Porte 155
Bamako, Mali
www.malo.ml
malo.ml | Twitter | Facebook
Date of meeting: Monday Oct. 11, 2015
Mohamed Ali Niang, Founder / CEO
Mobile +223 77 15 26 50
mohamedali@malo.ml
skype: ma.niang

Other contact
Salif Romano Niang, Co-founder & Chief Impact Officer
Mobile: +223 77 28 76 62
US Cell: +1 765 586 9544
salif@malo.ml
@salifrniang | Skype: srniang

Organization
Projet Feere Diyara
Sotuba, ACI 360,
Commune 1,
District de Bamako
Date of meeting
Contacts
Normand Jacob, Directeur
n.jacob@socodevi.org
Mobile +223 93 43 28 61
or +223 44 90 37 38
Bakary Traore, Directeur adjoint
b.traore@socodevi.org
+223 66 26 88 88
or +223 76 44 07 34

Organization
CVECA–ON / Segou
Bamako, Mali
Date of meeting: Wednesday, Oct. 13, 2015
Silamakan Tounkara, Financial and
operations officer
Silamakantounkara@yahoo.fr
Ali Cisse Toure, Directeur General de
CVECA-ON, Segou
Mobile +223 7614 52 33
carec@afribone.net.ml

Organization
World Food Programme - WFP
Bamako, Mali
Date of meeting: Thursday, Oct. 8, 2015
Romain Bouveau, Head of procurement
Mobile +223 71 24 00 54
romain.bouveau@wfp.org

Company
So.Dra.F Ste. – Societe Dramera & Freres
BP 2151
Bamako
Mali
twitter.com/sodraf
sodraf@sodraf.com or
sodraf@afribonemail.net (?)

Organization
Union des Producteurs
Federation de Mopti / Federation de
Developpement Rurale de Yucho
Ousmane Cisse, Directeur General