



Republic of Guinea

INVEST IN AGRICULTURE

The creation of integrated value
chains to promote local processing

The rural world an opportunity of **DEVELOPMENT** for Guinea

Lower Guinea

covers 18% of the area of the country. It includes a marshy coastal area behind which extends a plain rising to the foothills of Foutah Djallon. Annual rainfall varies from 2,000 to 4,000 mm³ and is conducive to growing rice, palm oil trees, coconut, cashew nut and fruits like pineapple, citrus and banana.

Middle Guinea

covers 23% of the territory. Foutah Djallon mountain range occupies most of this. The altitude varies from 600 to 1,500 m, except in the North-West where low plains are found. The rainfall, ranging from 1,250 to 2,000 mm³ per year, is conducive to the cultivation of peanuts, fonio, cassava, mangoes, corn, vegetables and potatoes.

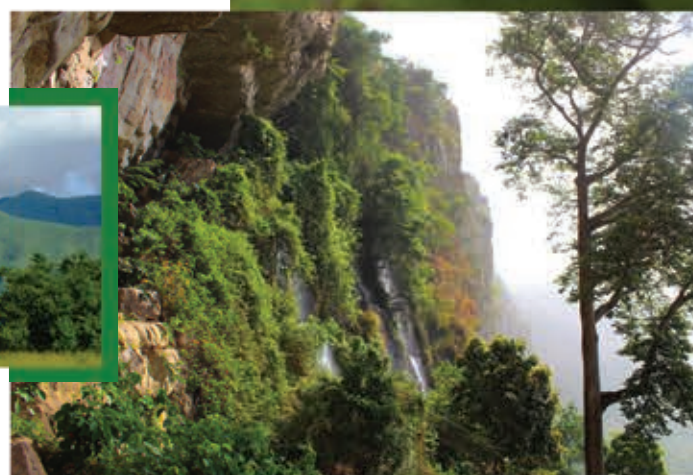
Upper Guinea

which represents 39% of the territory, is a vast low savannah, crossed by the large floodplains of the Niger and its tributaries. The climate is of Sudanese type and is characterized by a long dry season from 6 to 8 months. Rainfall ranging from 1,300 to 1,700 mm³ per year is conducive to the cultivation of onions and other vegetables, fonio, cotton, shea, sesame, mangoes, tubers and rice.

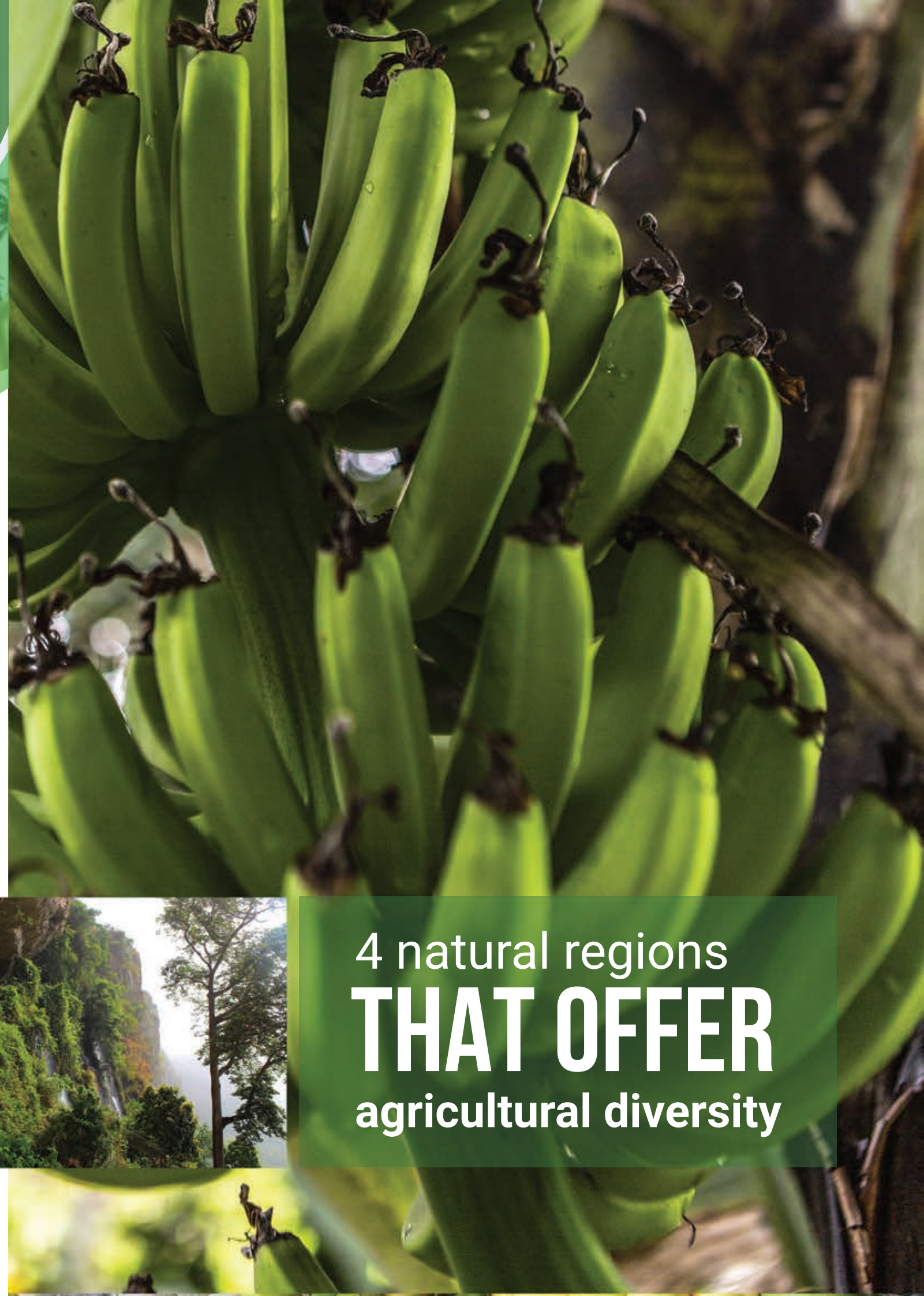


Forest Guinea

covers 18% of the area of the country. It is a very watery, mountainous region in the East and the South where Mount Nimba (1,752 m high) culminates. The climate is subequatorial with a long rainy season from 8 to 10 months. Annual rainfall varies from 1,700 mm³ in the North to 2,500 mm³ in the South. The region is conducive to the cultivation of rice, coffee, bananas, plantains, pepper, chilis, palm oil trees and rubber



4 natural regions
THAT OFFER
agricultural diversity



PRIOR TO 2010 countless AGRICULTURAL ASSETS were very little EXPLOITED



85%
of the
population



16%
of the GDP

Step 1
Curabitur fermentum arcu
elerend massa convallis, id
nisi digna mi laoreet. In vel
vivamus ante massa

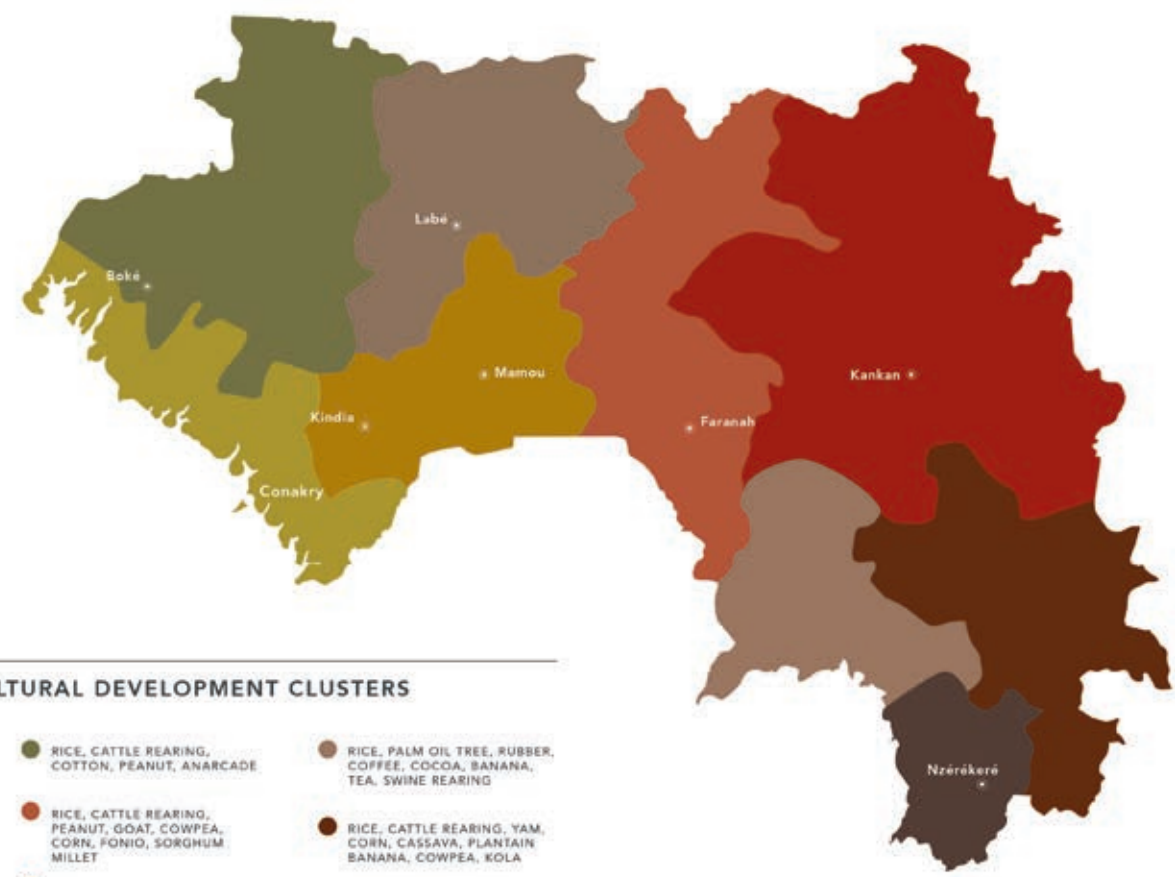
Step 2
Curabitur fermentum arcu
elerend massa convallis
biberendum digna mi
reputate lectus.

Step 3
Curabitur fermentum arcu
elerend massa convallis
biberendum digna mi
reputate lectus.

For decades Guinea failed to take advantage of these competitive advantages. Subsistence type agriculture was most prevalent and characterized by a traditional system of family operations with low productivity.

Prior to the election of Professor Alpha Condé as President of the Republic in 2010, the agricultural sector employed 85% of the population but contributed only 18% of the annual GDP.

- Agriculture was essentially characterized by:
- A traditional cultivation system based on controlled burning;
 - One of the weakest agricultural productions in the subregion;
 - o Rice 1,613,730 tons
 - o Corn 584,141 tons
 - o Fonio 384,467 tons
 - o Peanuts 332,081 tons
 - o Cassava 1,062,233 tons
 - Very low mechanization;
 - Use of natural fallow land varying according to the regions;
 - Very low use of modern agricultural inputs (2,000 tons of fertilizer).



AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CLUSTERS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● RICE, PINEAPPLE, CITRUS, VEGETABLE, PALM OIL, FISHING, LIVESTOCK, TARO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● RICE, CATTLE REARING, COTTON, PEANUT, ANARCADE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● RICE, PALM OIL TREE, RUBBER, COFFEE, COCOA, BANANA, TEA, SWINE REARING
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● RICE, FRUIT CROPS, VEGETABLE FARMING, YAM, SWEET POTATO, CATTLE REARING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● RICE, CATTLE REARING, PEANUT, GOAT, COWPEA, CORN, FONIO, SORGHUM MILLET	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● RICE, CATTLE REARING, YAM, CORN, CASSAVA, PLANTAIN BANANA, COWPEA, KOLA
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● CORN, POTATO, FRUIT CROP, VEGETABLE FARMING, FONIO, PEANUT, LIVESTOCK, TARO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● RICE, CORN, YAM, CASSAVA, COTTON, MANGO, VEGETABLE FARMING, SORGHUM MILLET	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● RICE, CORN, PALM OIL TREE, HEVEA, SWINE REARING, CASSAVA

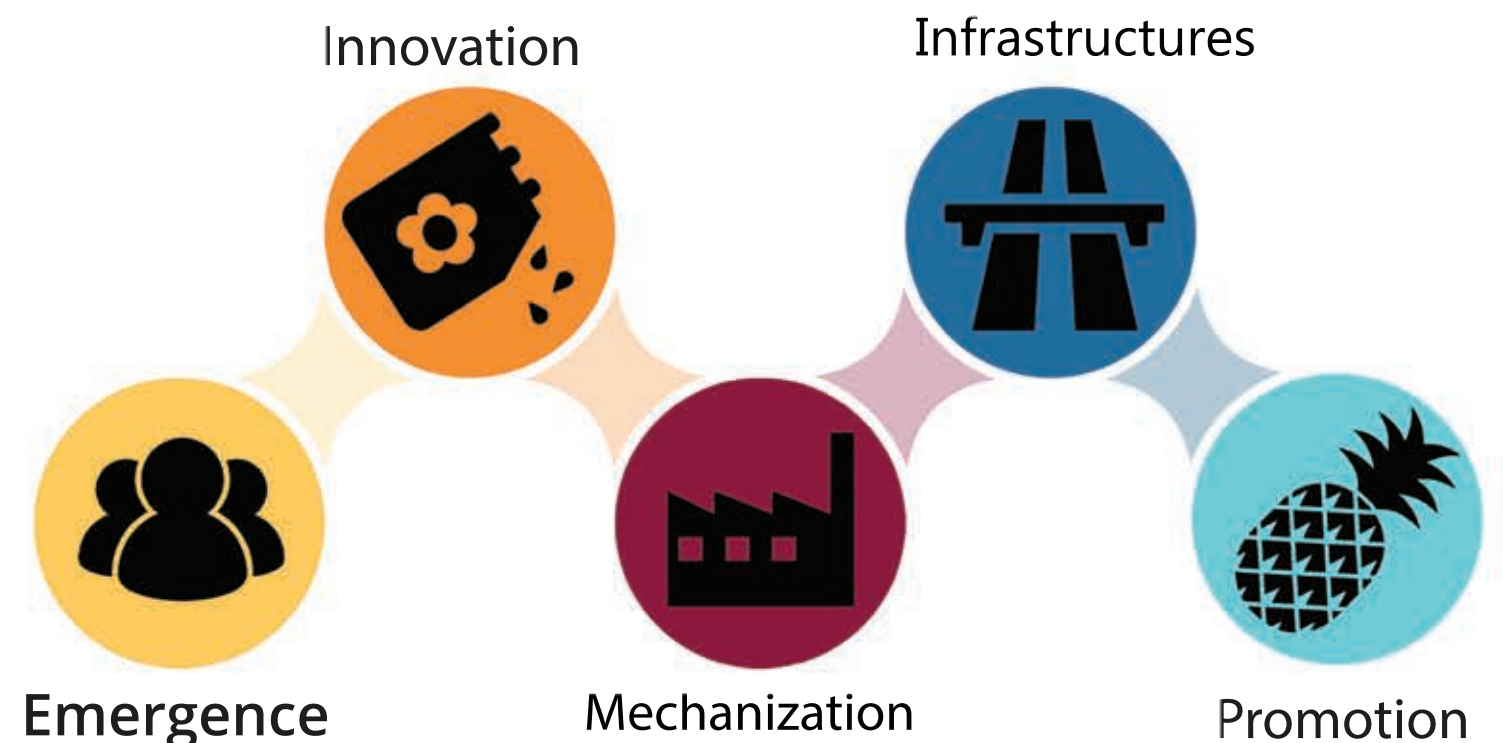
Agricultural development
initiated by many
REFORMS
and strong initiatives

Unprecedented results achieved through the implementation of a new **AGRICULTURAL POLICY**



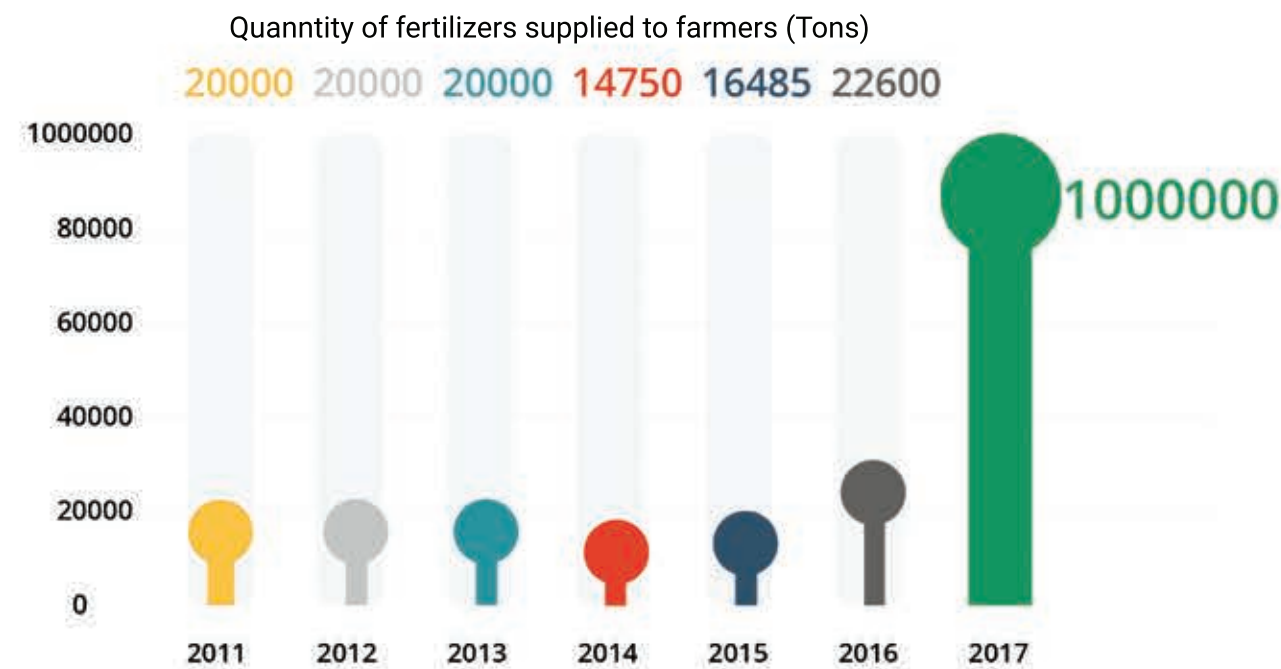
The election of President Alpha Condé in 2010 helped put Guinea back on the path of intensified agriculture for inclusive growth and sustainable development. The Government has launched many reforms and adopted an agricultural policy that is articulated around the following axe

- The emergence and promotion of farmers' organizations;
- Innovation of seasonal and sustainable crops through the use of organic inputs, fertilizers, technological innovations and the use of the support and advice of farmers;
- Mechanization for all with the creation of seven rural development centers;
- The opening up of areas of production with the completion of road infrastructures, crossing infrastructures and irrigation facilities;
- Promotion of cash crops with high export potential: cashews, pineapples, cotton; coffee, cocoa.



INPUT SUPPLY

In terms of input supply, the Government has made fertilizer available to producers for all agricultural sectors through the campaign support fund. Since 2011, 213,835 tons of fertilizer have been distributed to producers at a 59% subsidized price.



IMPROVED FOOD CROP SEED

In terms of improved food crop seed, 19,000 tons of rice, 1,494 tons of corn and 254 tons of soybeans were distributed, whereas prior to 2010 there was no seed supply mechanism despite the existence of seed centers that remained inoperative.

Improved Food Seed Crop (Tons)



Rice
19000 T



Corn
1494 T



Soja
254 T



GOVERNMENT SUPPORT to the agricultural sector



PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENT

From 2011 to 2018, the Government support enabled provision of 3,000,000 liters of pesticides and 4,700 phytosanitary treatment devices to the local farmers.

This operation has permitted the establishment of a dynamic private sector in the supply of phytosanitary products and equipment.

It has also contributed to the reduction of labor for weeding and pest control.



MECHANIZATION

Government support for agricultural mechanization has helped to increase the area under development, reduce post-harvest losses and improve the quality of agricultural products.

As such, the following has been made available to producers and processors:

240 combine harvesters

300 motorized mowers,

690 motorized combines,

1,095 hullers,

274 tractors with horsepower varying between 60 and 80.

715 rice steamers.



An innovative platform named KOBIRI



An innovative platform named "KOBIRI" was also made available to farmers. It facilitates and rationalizes the use of agricultural equipment and offers a reliable database for different interventions (soil preparation operations, harvesting operations, and even the purchase of inputs, etc.) free of charge online, thus promoting the modernization of the Guinean agricultural world

The development of infrastructure was also one of the priorities of the Government to facilitate the delivery of agricultural products.

16,324 ha of hydro-agricultural plains have been developed, including the Koundian plain with 1,000 ha of total water control.

With respect to rural roads. 2,364 km have been renovated from 2011 to 2018. 1,453 ml of crossing works have been constructed from 2011 to 2018 versus 1,740 ml up to 2010.

In addition, a potato conservation and selling platform and ten collection depots have been established in Timbi Madina.

The reforms have borne fruit. Since 2010, Guinean agriculture has grown by 4.7 per cent per year on average. This has led to remarkable results. Revenues from export of fruits and vegetables have increased by 60% to Arab countries, 25% to Europe and between 15% and 25% to other regions.

Presidential initiatives to INCREASE CROPS EXPORTATION



Cashews: Between 2016 and 2018, planting of 463,046 ha of cashew nut trees (only 30,000 ha of orchards existed in 2010). Objective of 1,000,000 ha planted in 2020. The exporting of nuts has increased from 20,000 tons in 2015 to 70,000 tons in 2017



Palm oil trees: Pre-nurseries for the development of 3,000 ha were developed in 2016. 378,000 seeds sprouted from palm trees (for 2,643 ha) as well as 20,000 palm oil trees seedlings were delivered and distributed to the farmers through the three centers for the production of plant material from Forested Guinea (Bangueta, Macenta, and Sérédou).



Coffee: Up until 2015, there were 180,000 hectares of robusta coffee plants, 30,000 hectares of new plantings have been planted since in particular in Forest Guinea. In 2017, 1,000 kg of arabica coffee seeds were imported from Rwanda. The following year, 1,400 ha of plants were donated to farmers in Middle Guinea. In 2019, 1,800 additional hectares will be planted in the same region. Also, 2,000 kg of arabica coffee seeds are expected in 2019.



Cocoa: Until 2015, there were only old traditional plantings consisting of hybrids (annual production between ~ 14,400 and 21,600 tons of market cocoa). The presidential initiative made it possible to establish 15,000 ha in farming areas from 2016 to 2017. These plantings consisting of "Mercedes cocoa" will return to the production phase in 2019 and 2020.



Pineapples: Technical and material support to the Friguigbe and Maferinya basins. Thus, the areas went from 250 to 450 hectares and returns from 35 to 40 tons per hectare, while improving quality standards to meet foreign demand.



Fonio: Project of valorization and promotion of fonio for export following the harvest in Upper Guinea and Middle Guinea.



White Sesame: 1 ton of seeds was introduced in 2017 from Ethiopia, 4,498 ha was developed at the Bordo Center in Kankan and at seed producers. This resulted to date in obtaining 3 tons of seeds to be distributed for the development of 1,500 ha for the 2019 agricultural campaign.



Cotton: Initiated in 2011 and focused on the areas of Upper Guinea and Middle Guinea, the areas developed increased from 4,122 ha in 2011-2012 to 7,951 ha in 2018 for cotton seed production of 6,801 tons.

Rice Mills: To improve the quality of local rice and increase productivity in terms of transformation, 4 rice mills are being installed in the major rice producing areas (Sigui, Mandiana, Sinko and Boké), of which one is already functional. It should be noted that the 4th rice mill is the work of a private operator in the Boké area.

Rural roads: Renovation works of 2,364 km of roads and the construction of 231 meters of bridges in Upper Guinea, Beyla

Supply of 100,000 tons of fertilizer: The result of cooperation between the Guinean Ministry of Agriculture and the Moroccan Office of Phosphates, 61,000 tons were delivered in 2017 and 39,000 tons in 2018. Fertilizers are stored and distributed at the national chambers of agriculture.

Digital platform Kobiri: Permits farmers to have access to a universe of services such as rental of tractors and harvesters, fertilizer supply, the supply of plant protection products, the supply of seeds, the provision of agricultural equipment, the provision of poultry equipment, the provision of breeding materials, subscription to micro insurance and assistance.

30 UNITS INTO PRODUCTION

Agriculture constitutes one of the bases of economic development desired by the Government. The objective is to make Guinea an emerging agricultural power in 2025, where farmers and other partners create, manage and develop their businesses in the various agricultural value chains, in a spirit of sustainable development.

Thirty (30) processing units came into production in recent years, embodying the agro-industrial potential of Guinea:

- Cashew processing plant of Kankan (capacity 10,000 tons/year)
- The palm oil mill, soap factory and rubber factory of Diécké managed by the Guinean Society of Palm Oil . Trees and Rubber Trees (SOGUIPAH) produce 10 tons of palm oil / hour and 50 tons of rubber / day ;
- The Dabola peanut mill (capacity of 50,000 tons/year);
- The Kankan cotton ginning plant (25,000 to 30,000 tons/year) in capacity);
- The "mini-rice mills" of Boké (capacity of 2 tons per hour) and of Monchon;
- Construction of plant for packaging of fonio, corn, steamed rice, semolina and other grains and cereals.

Equipped with 10 machines for a total capacity of 15 tons per hour. Launch projected in March 2019;
· Installation of four potato processing plants for frozen fries in Timbi Madina, Soumbalako (Mamou), Conakry and Siguiri. Launch projected in April 2019;

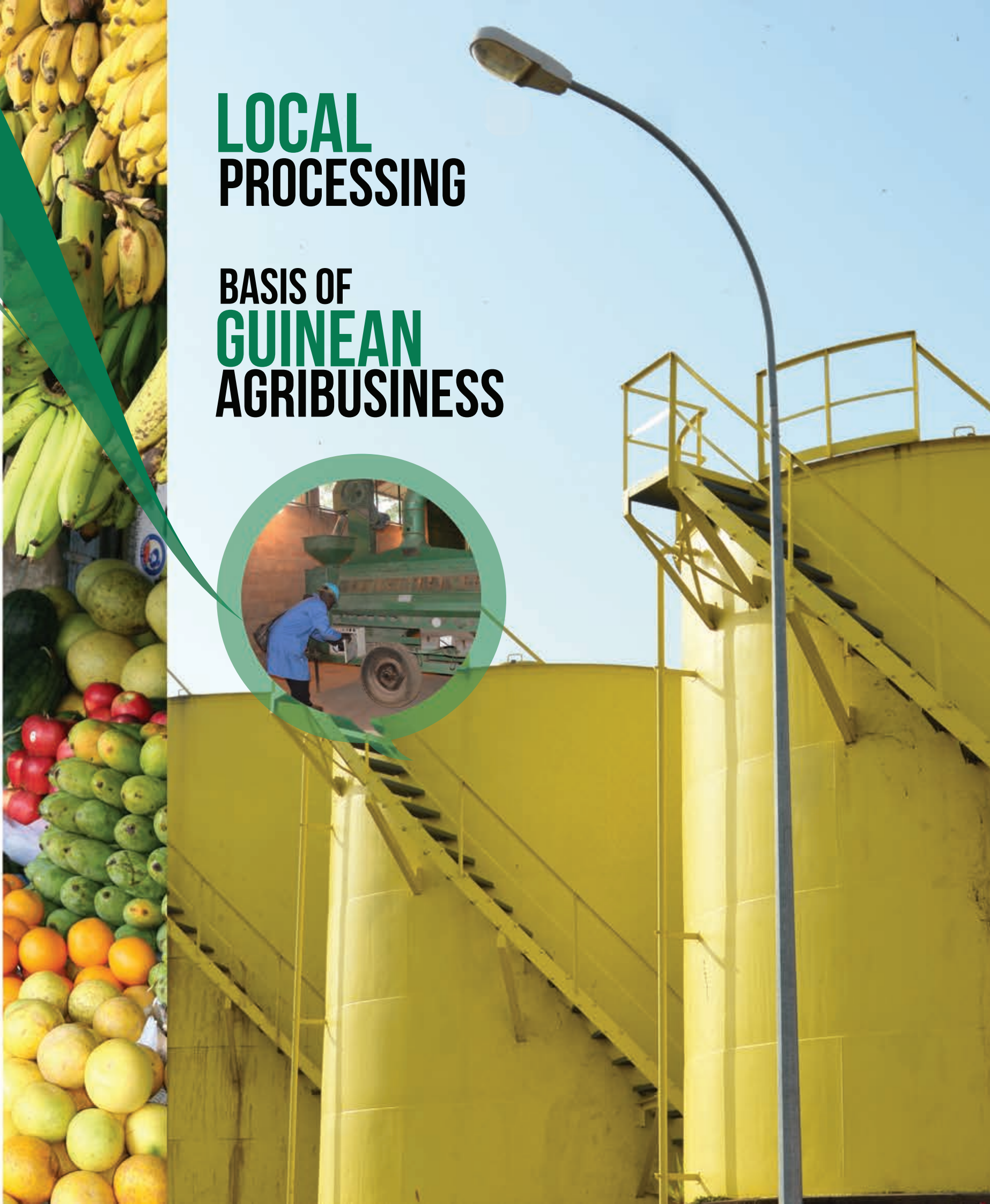
- Palm oil mill in Conakry under construction (capacity of 62,400 tons/year) possibility of transformation into soap, mayonnaise and margarine;
- Construction of a cashew, mango and pineapple processing units (launch scheduled in April 2019).

List of agri-food units in operation in 2018		
Number	Activities	Factories
1	Palm oil mills	TAHIGUI, HUILERIE DE GUINEE, MOSMART
2	Beverage production (fruit juices, milk, water and alcoholic beverages, etc.)	BONAGUI-SA, Guinéenne d'industrie de boissons (GIB), SOBRAGUI-SA, CAPRISONE-SA, WOFA, Usine de jus de fruit de KANKAN (UIFK), RITCO, DISTILLERIE SR, U-FRESH COLTD COMPANY LTD SARL, JIDG, SOGECIL CONAKRY, CIMPEX, Nouvelle Brasserie de Guinée (NBG), Tropical Juices
3	Production of wheat flour	GRAND MOULIN DE CONAKRY (GMC), MOULIN D'AFRIQUE, TAFAGUI-SA
4	Processing and packaging of cashew nuts	ETABLISSEMENT DIANE (Cashews factory), ICC International, SOPELGUI-Agro-Industrie-SA
5	Production of poultry feed	NUTRIMEX INDUSTRIE SARL
6	Confectionery production	EMACIF, AMACIF, KKT Royal

These achievements demonstrate Guinea's ability to ensure food self-sufficiency for its population, to generate significant export revenues, notably through cash crops, and to pave the way for profitable investments and at a high added value.

LOCAL PROCESSING

BASIS OF GUINEAN AGRIBUSINESS





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