

Sorghum culture in Africa, some little facts and figures about western & Sahel countries







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Widely small scale (1 -10ha), mainly manual, subsistance food oriented & completly out of any value chain; Sorghum made up to 40% of world consumption in 2016; while it was producing up to 32% of world sorghum through sorghum producing countries like : **Nigeria : 6.50** Sudan : 5.50 Ethiopia : 3.70 Burkina Faso : 1.90 Mali : 1.30 **Niger : 1.30** Cameroun 1.15 Tanzania : 0.80 Egypte : 0.75 Ouganda : 0.32 Ghana : 0.30 Mozambique : 0.20 South Africa: 0.18









West African countries are heading the continent major sorghum producing countries with 11.3 Mt/year But no matter what the performance of their Ag Research in finding new sorghum varieties ; For instance, by 2018, the ECOWAS (Ecowas, cilss, UEMOA) seeds (Ecowas, cilss, UEMOA) seeds catalog alone was cumulating up to 192 new sorghum varieties (23 hybrids seeds & 169 non hybrids seeds).











Their new sorghum seeds' contribution to the region sorghum production records is still low : Less than 30% adoption rate by 2017.

In fact, the west african and sahel countries sorghum production records are,still very much leaning upon traditionnal seeds !









But letting aside this variety issues and going beyond the annual production figures to consider Sorghum production on the long run in the region; It seems to be lowering : -For instance, from 65% in the 1960's; it's production levels fell down to 41% of all cultivated lands in west African & sahel regions by the 2010's(in combination with millet please!)









And this level is predicted to be falling up to 17% of all cultivated lands in the west african and sahel countries by 2027.

In comparison with other competitors crops like maize (35.3%), rice (36.5%), peanuts, soyabean, sesame and specially cotton.









Except security issues facing that west african and sahel region's sorghum production clusters since the 2010's ...; That general downscaling of sorghum production levels over the years has more to do with changes in diet & consumption pratices.









By 2016, sorghum consumption figures in the African western and Sahel countries were estimated around 35.4 kg/y/individual Versus 40.6kg/y/ individual in the 1960's.

In fact, the legendary sorghum – millet – maize based diet of the 1960's underwent so many changes, it now completedly turned up into a Rice – Maize – Millet-Sorghum based diet.











Beyond diet change factors, Sorghum production fall has also to do with : -New seeds varieties lack of dissemination : (For instance, by 2017, out of 53 new sorghum varieties developped in Mali; 11 were already abandonned; 30 were left unexploited, Only 12 were on sale.

- These contributed to the sale of 364 tons sorghum seeds (3 tons from Vietnam), less than 25% of which were sold in small packages under 5 kg.)











Unavailaibility of sorghum based new foods & beverages as well as lack of infos about their nutritional benefits; Local transformation industries offers are still very much limited to sorghum powder. They are not yet adopting existing sorghum based new smart foods.









Even if it's a very traditional crop in AFRICA, particularly in it's western and sahel countries ;

Sorghum is no

longer the leading crop nor the staple food it used to be ! Many changes happened to local ancient diet patterns since the 1960's









As many weaknesses, Advocating for the : -Rebuilding in African western & sahel regions of a new Sorghum production culture through new high yield varieties; -Renewal of the Sorghum consumption culture through existing new sorghum based smart foods & beverages

All of which may lead to the Building of a whole Sorghum value chain . And value chain is what exactly lacks the current sorghum production activities in these major African top sorghum producing countries.









This could be a huge opportunity in these climate change and booming population era. According to latest studies related to the matter... Future of cereals' culture is, in great part, for Sorghum in Africa ; specially in it's western & sahel regions due to sorghum:

-High adaptability potential to climate change effects,

- Nutritional benefits as well as

- New varieties high yields potential



