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## **Report Name:** Grain and Feed Annual

**Country:** Ethiopia

**Post:** Addis Ababa

**Report Category:** Grain and Feed

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### **Report Highlights:**

Wheat production in Ethiopia for 2022/23 projected at a record level of 5.7 million MT while corn forecasted to 10.2 million MT. The Government of Ethiopia (GOE) has identified top priorities that can increase production and productivity of cereals through small and large-scale irrigation development, financing agricultural inputs, encouraging cluster farming, and reducing post-harvest loss. The ethnic conflict and security situation which has extended from Tigray down to Amhara and Afar has made farming activities very challenging. Russia's war in Ukraine may also affect wheat supplies in Ethiopia that depend on those two nations for commercial wheat purchase.

## Executive Summary

The Government of Ethiopia (GOE) has identified key priority intervention areas to increase productivity of smallholder farms and expand large-scale commercial farms. Under the current administration, the GOE has renewed its emphasis on developing the agriculture sector and ensuring food security. Among the top priorities identified by the GOE include small and large-scale irrigation development, financing agricultural inputs, encouraging cluster farming, and reducing post-harvest loss at all levels of the food cycle. Market linkages are weak, and the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides remains limited. Despite these challenges, agriculture-led economic growth that is linked to improved livelihoods and nutrition can become a long-lasting solution to Ethiopia's chronic poverty and food insecurity.

Russia's war in Ukraine may affect wheat supplies in Ethiopia that depend on those two nations for commercial wheat purchases due to their low prices and transportation costs compared to other countries including the United States. Ethiopia is one of 30 African countries that have ratified the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), whose impact includes boosting intra-Africa trade and is at the final stages of negotiations to join the World Trade Organization (WTO). Thus, Ethiopia is expected to put in place a clear export and import policy. Ethiopia removed tariff tax and other taxes on imported food grains and flour through a directive issued in September 2021. This helped to increase the legal wheat product and flour imports into the country. Ethiopia is planning to stop importing wheat in 2023. However, it is a very unrealistic and unachievable target within such a short period of time and with limited resources to adopt necessary technologies.

The *Meher* season is the main crop production season in Ethiopia. Rainfall for this season extends from June to September, and the largest share of rainfall in 2021/22 was received within the months of July and August. The Southwest, East and Northeast highland areas receive a high amount of rainfall during this season between 1600-2000 mm. During a normal *Meher* season, the Gambela, West Oromia, SNNP, Benshangul-Gumuz and West Amhara zones receive around 1000-1600 mm of rain, while Tigray, East Amhara, central East Oromia, Dire Dawa, North Somalia receive around 400-1000mm of rainfall. The Afar region receives the lowest rainfall amount which is less than 200mm.

During this reporting period in the northern part of Ethiopia, namely Tigray, and the Western and Northern part of Amhara including Afar farmers have been late with land preparation to grow crops due to the tribal conflict. They have lost many of their assets and fear for their lives due to civil war which was started in Tigray region on November 4, 2020. The security situation which has extended from Tigray down to Amhara and Afar has made farming very challenging as oxen used to plow farmlands have been looted and deliberately killed. In addition, there was hardly any access to farm inputs such as seed and fertilizer, while farm tools have been destroyed. The war zone was in a minimal food insecurity situation before the war. Recently the larger part of the regions has now entered emergency and famine conditions.

Cereal production in the indicated war zone areas in general is very small due to high degradation of topsoil, rainfall irregularities, and primarily grown for home consumption, with only a small part of products that can be marketed. The humanitarian assessments of household food insecurity for the country indicates that there are several million households in need of assistance, and this number changes from time to time and needs to be monitored continuously. There are over 5 million conflict

induced internally displaced people (IDP) in Northern Ethiopia. In Amhara alone, there are about 2.1 million IDPs, while 4 million people have been affected in 49 districts. It is also important to note that the current humanitarian assistance for 2021/22 is getting higher due to the likely combined effects of armed conflict, and extended food insecurity from previous years. The domestic grain markets are also characterized by high and rising prices where the prices of some cereals have increased by more than 100% just over the recent 5-6 months.

**Table: 1 Area and production estimates of common cereals in Ethiopia  
MY 2021/22**

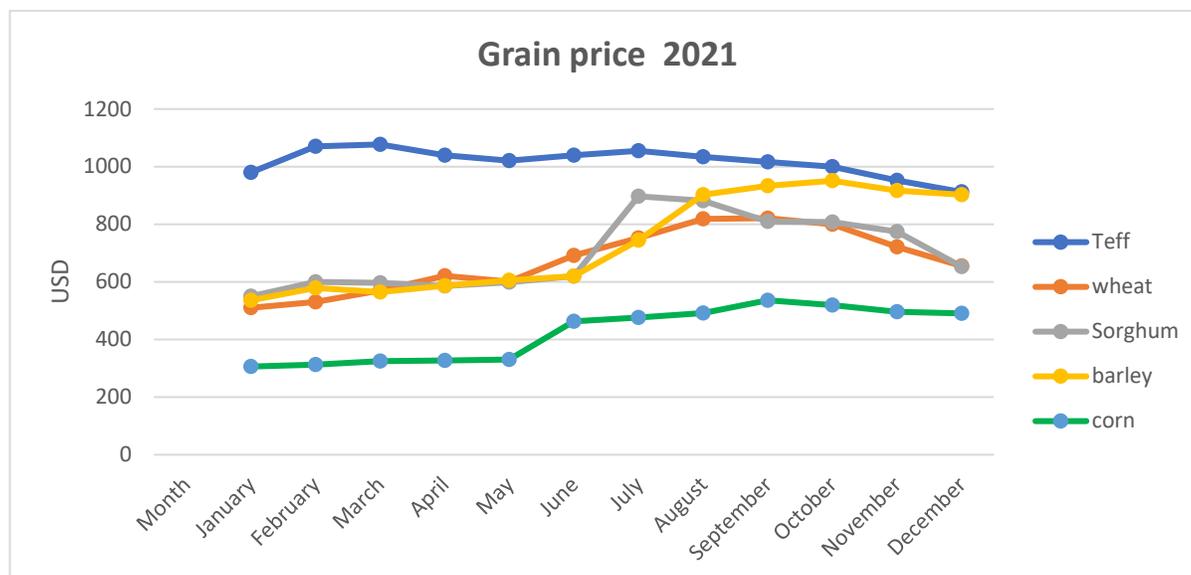
<b>Crop</b>	<b>Area (1000ha)</b>	<b>Production (1000 MT)</b>	<b>Productivity (MT/Ha)</b>
Teff	2,983	5,735	1.9
Corn	2,530	9,400	3.7
Wheat	1,950	5,520	2.83
Sorghum	1,650	4,450	2.7
Barley	960	2,350	2.4
Millet	460	1,173	2.55

Source: FAS- Addis Ababa estimate

**Table: 2 National average wholesale main grain prices for 2021(USD/MT)**

<b>Commodities</b>	<b>Teff</b>	<b>wheat</b>	<b>Sorghum</b>	<b>barley</b>	<b>corn</b>
Month					
January	980	510	550	536	306
February	1070	530	600	579	313
March	1077	570	597	565	325
April	1039	621	585	587	327
May	1021	601	599	605	330
June	1040	692	620	620	463
July	1055	752	897	745	476
August	1034	819	881	902	492
September	1016	821	810	933	536
October	1000	800	807	951	519
November	952	721	774	917	496
December	912	655	653	902	491

Source: Ethiopia Trade Business Corporation (ETBC) & FAS-Addis Ababa



## Teff

Teff is an ancient grain in Ethiopia which is considered a gluten-free cereals with good nutritional qualities. It has seen an increase in its demand and price in recent years and provides more than 10% of the total calories consumed in the country. These trends raise public concerns about the affordability of the grain and the prevalence of food insecurity in Ethiopia. Teff is central to Ethiopian culture as the most preferred cereal that most Ethiopian households particularly in urban and some better off families in rural areas of the country consume. Teff is sourced from domestic production only. There are several recipes for injera (flat tin bread), but the most common use is flour made either purely from teff or wheat or by combining teff, rice and /or corn flour. The estimate from the discussion with domestic injera producers and suppliers in Addis Ababa recently indicates that more than 60 percent of injera is made using a mix of teff, corn and rice. It is believed that the huge import of rice both officially and unofficially into Ethiopia is also associated with injera preparation by mixing teff with rice gives injera a good structure and white color. In general, the rate of mixing teff with rice varies considerable by household and injera supply business. The best mix, according to producers and suppliers is reported to be with 10 to 15 percent rice.

**Table 3: Ethiopia formal rice import in calendar year 2019-2021 in MT**

Description	2019	2020	2021
Milled rice	279,357	1,213,898	1,093,961
Broken rice	234,128	336,661	316,498
Brown rice	120	2811	2829
Rough paddy rice	200	7766	18

Source: Trade Data Monitor

## **Wheat**

### **Production:**

Ethiopia Wheat production for 2022/23 is projected at 5.7 million tons, up by 3.26 percent over the 2021/22 production estimate and harvested area is forecast at nearly 2 million hectares and the wheat yield is estimated at a record 2.85 tons/hectare. This is since the GOE has dedicated more resources to the production of wheat such as intensive extension support, irrigation development, input supply, and using partly mechanized farming systems. The GOE has adopted a Wheat Sector Development Strategy to improve the production and productivity of wheat. The strategy has given high priority for the release of improved high yielding and disease-resistant wheat varieties through building the capacity of the wheat breeding program in the productive areas of the country.

In marketing year 2021/22, wheat production is estimated to be 5.52 million tons. This is due to satisfactory rainfall distribution in surplus producing areas of the country and minimum level of pest and diseases that resulted in very small quantity and quality losses. In 2021/22, harvested area is estimated at nearly 1.95 million hectares with wheat yield estimated at a record 2.83 tons/hectare. The area increase over last year is because of double cropping, rotating irrigated cotton land with wheat, wheat farm irrigation in Somalia regional state along Wabe Shebelle river basin and replanting wheat in the northern and southern lowlands of sugar projects. Wheat is grown on average 1.9 million ha annually, with an estimated 6-6.5 million farming households. It serves as both a food crop and an important source of income for Ethiopian farmers.

The Agricultural Transformation Institute (ATI) which is structured under Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) has developed and tested for the last three years the cluster farming approach on small scale land holding farmers. There are now 1.3 million farmers organized in 30,000 clusters across Ethiopia. Each cluster is planting improved seeds at the same time, using the same agro-ecologically specific fertilizers, benefiting from the same extension support, and harvesting their crops with the machinery to minimize post-harvest loss.

Russia's war in Ukraine may affect wheat supplies in Ethiopia, which depends on those two nations for commercial wheat purchases due to their low prices and transportation costs compared to other countries, including the United States.

Recently GOE has allocated a budget to establish agricultural machinery rental services centers in grain-producing regions of Oromia and Amhara to build capacity and increase the efficiency of wheat farmers and provide job opportunities for the youth. Although wheat shows an increasing trend in production and productivity, Ethiopia wheat yields are still relatively low by global standards.

<b>Table: 4 Wheat and wheat product imports by country-of-origin 2020/21 (MT)</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>Quantity (MT)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>
USA*	394,360	175,884,974
Ukraine	301,043	121,482,150
Egypt	36,241	5,565,558
Russia	24,000	7,396,718
UAE	136	86,338
India	154,852	27,770,241
Turkey	411,226	37,571,296
Italy	1,292	1,029,837
China	2,004	6,757,178
Others (including informal import estimate)	177,846	49,796,880
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,503,000</b>	<b>433,341,170</b>

Source: Trade Data Monitor

- NB:
- Informal imports (contraband) are mainly pasta (spaghetti, macaroni) and wheat flour which is converted into wheat grain equivalent.
  - \* Food Aid from the USA (Around 26 % of total imports)

### **Consumption**

Post forecasts wheat consumption in MY 2022/23 to reach to 7.38 million MT, a near 2.9 percent increase over 2021/22. The demand for wheat has surpassed its production, and the country must import a projected amount of 1.4 million tons of wheat to meet its domestic consumption needs in the 2022/23 marketing year. The projected amount of wheat imports takes into consideration the expansion of irrigated wheat in the low land and semi-low land part of the country. In 2021/22 wheat consumption is estimated to be 7.17 million MT. A range of factors contributing to wheat consumption growth in the country includes population growth, food aid requirements, expansion of agro-processors, urbanization, the increase of the internal displaced population, and increasing household income. In Ethiopia wheat is a major staple crop and is consumed heavily in different forms which can be prepared in an industrial processed way or via cultural processing techniques. Wheat is used in the preparation of a wide range of products such as the traditional fermented thin bread (“*injera*”), regular bread (“*dabo*”), local beer (“*tella*”), and several other local food items. Wheat straw is used as a roof cover material and as a feed for animals in the rural part of the country. Wheat and Teff are major staple food crops for urban and relatively better off rural households. Currently, there are more than 600 small and large flour mills in Ethiopia, with a total production capacity of between 4 to 4.5 million tons of wheat flour per year. However, the mills work below 50 percent of their capacity due to wheat shortages. It is estimated that one third of these mills are in and around the country’s capital Addis Ababa. Mills can obtain wheat through two channels namely subsidized wheat from the Ethiopian Trading Businesses Corporation (ETBC) and from domestic production on the open market, whose price is higher than import price. The ETBC is a government public enterprise controls commercial wheat import. Private importers do have limitation to get FOREX for the import of wheat.

**Trade:**

Ethiopia remains a net importer of wheat, meeting just over 70% of demand with domestic production and is currently importing about 30% of its wheat, about a quarter of that being from food aid, and much of it from the United States. However, there are signs that the wheat sector in Ethiopia is undergoing a significant transformation and that production is increasing. Despite these recent productivity gains, shortfalls remain and in the long run may start narrowing the gap between supply and demand to enhance self-sufficiency in wheat production.

Ethiopia has one of the world's largest internally displaced populations, with displacement risks remaining high in 2021/22, with its armed conflict expanding from Tigray Regional State to neighboring Amhara and Afar regions, resulting in a tense and volatile humanitarian situation. This will have impact on the requirement of food aid especially on the requirement of wheat in the years to come. Ethiopia's National Disaster Risk Management Commission (ENDRMC) stated that more than ten million people require food aid for 2022/23. The domestic wheat markets are characterized by high and rising prices where the prices of wheat have increased by more than \$700/MT just over the recent 2-3 months. It is observed that there is an inadequate supply of wheat in the local markets. The US government is the largest donor of food assistance in Ethiopia, and its food aid program accounts for more than 26 percent of the total wheat import in 2020/21.

Russia's war in Ukraine may also affect wheat supplies in Ethiopia that depend on those two nations for commercial wheat purchases. The effects of the war are likely to be felt on bread prices across the country that depend heavily on wheat import from Ukraine due to its low price and transportation cost. In 2020/21, Ethiopia imported 301,043 MT for \$121,482,150 in wheat from Ukraine which is 20 percent out of Ethiopia's total imports including food aid. The logistical disruptions and high cost of energy and transport of high-priced imported wheat will be an additional burden in addition to the existing foreign currency shortage in the country. The informal import of wheat product along the northern border and eastern part of the country is still happening but with less volume due to the removal of tariff tax and other related taxes on imported wheat product.

**Policy:**

The GOE is still playing an active role in wheat production and marketing, such as making large investments in agricultural extension programs and adopting protectionist policies to ensure government control of all commercial wheat imports and distribution. Despite of these efforts, Ethiopia is expected to face a growing supply deficit due to its low rate of increased domestic productivity and/or changes to government policy. In 2021/22, informal imports of wheat products were reduced due to a change in food grains and wheat product [taxation policy](#). Recently, the country removed its tariff tax and other taxes on imported food grains and flour through a directive issued due to rising inflation and food shortage. This helped wheat product importers to import officially to the country. All wheat imports, except for food aid, are purchased by the GOE. Food security issues and the need to reduce spending of scarce foreign currency reserves on costly wheat imports are both of principal importance and a high national priority of the GOE. The government is expecting summer wheat production through irrigation and clustered farming approach that can bring import substitution of wheat in the year to come.

## Production, Supply, and Distribution

Wheat Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ethiopia						
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1850	1900	1750	1950	0	2000
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1075	1075	775	698	0	498
Production (1000 MT)	5100	5200	4800	5520	0	5700
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1400	1503	1700	1450	0	1400
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1400	1503	1700	1550	0	1400
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	345	394	0	300	0	300
Total Supply (1000 MT)	7575	7778	7275	7668	0	7598
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	1	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	300	305	300	320	0	300
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	6500	6775	6400	6850	0	7080
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	6800	7080	6700	7170	0	7380
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	775	698	574	498	0	218
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	7575	7778	7275	7668	0	7598
Yield (MT/HA)	2.7568	2.7368	2.7429	2.8308	0	2.85

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)  
 MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column  
 TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = July 2022 - June 2023

## Corn

### Production:

FAS- Addis Ababa projected corn production for MY 2022/23 to be 10.2 million metric tons harvested from 2.55 million hectares. Corn is critical to smallholder livelihoods in Ethiopia. In addition, corn is the staple crop with the greatest production and in 2021/22 it is estimated to be at 9.4 million tons harvested from 2.53 million hectares. It is the largest cereal commodity in terms of total production and yield and second in terms of area coverage after teff. The cultivated area has increased due to irrigation scheme development, increased demand for food and feed with the expansion of poultry farms, livestock fattening, dairy development, an increased number of IDPs in the country and better access to markets for producers. In part of the rift valley area, the traditionally sorghum-growing smallholder farmers shifted to corn because of the regular invasion of a bird attack (*Quelea quelea*) that can result in the destruction of sorghum. Corn yields have doubled from around 1.6 t/ha in 1990 to more than 3.7 MT/ha in recent years. This has clearly shown that the increases in corn production in Ethiopia resulted more from increases in productivity rather than area expansion. Corn production can be a model for scaling up agricultural production through improved agricultural innovations to achieve food security in Ethiopia. Over the last two decades, the corn sector in Ethiopia has experienced an unprecedented transformation. Corn is grown in 13 agro-ecological zones covering 90 percent of Ethiopian arable land. Smallholder farmers produce over 95 percent of total corn, and the remaining comes from commercial farms. There is still much room for improved yields if improvements occur, such as alleviating the shortage of improved seeds, fertilizer, use of irrigation, price incentive, and control desert locust infestation in some marginal area of the rift valley.

**Consumption:**

MY 2022/23 corn consumption is projected at 9.9 million metric tons due to growing demand for human food and animal feed. MY 2021/22 consumption is estimated at 9.5 million metric tons. Corn is the most affordable grain for rural communities and poor urban consumers compared to other cereals.

Approximately 85 percent of corn produced in Ethiopia is consumed as food, both as green and dry grain. Food security is a major developmental challenge in Ethiopia and corn is one of the major food sources for most of the Ethiopian population, making it one of the strategic crops in the national agricultural development plan of the country. Despite the crucial role of corn for feeding the people, it is not yet well exploited at industrial levels. Recently, processing industries have emerged to start producing corn oil, snacks, and breakfast cereals. Green corn can serve as a cash crop for farmers before the main harvest.

**Trade**

Ethiopian corn production has the potential to supply affordable and quality white corn to eastern African countries. Possible exports to eastern African countries are being halted by the Ethiopian grain export ban. The Ethiopian government has imposed an export ban on corn since 2008. From a food security perspective, the ban is expected to improve domestic corn consumption. However, the export ban also disincentivizes the producers to grow corn. The previous initiative of the World Food Program (WFP), the Purchase from Africans for Africans (PAA) program, planned to procure corn from Ethiopian farmers for export to the rest of the eastern African countries, has been challenged due to the export ban.

**Policy:**

Improving and strengthening the corn value chain in Ethiopia has the potential to generate significant benefits for small scale producers. The GOE still has a plan to consider corn export initiatives to neighboring countries which are being halted by grain export ban. Corn can be traded mainly through cross-border trade and a better security situation with better access roads between neighboring countries are also important factors and would enable Ethiopia to become a competitive corn exporter to neighboring eastern African countries if the export ban is removed.

## Production, Supply, and Distribution

Corn Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ethiopia						
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2526	2530	2400	2530	0	2550
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	940	940	1100	870	0	770
Production (1000 MT)	10557	9200	9000	9400	0	10200
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3	0	5	0	0	0
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3	0	5	0	0	0
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	11500	10140	10105	10270	0	10970
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	700	1020	700	900	0	1100
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	9700	8250	8500	8600	0	8800
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	10400	9270	9200	9500	0	9900
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1100	870	905	770	0	1070
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	11500	10140	10105	10270	0	10970
Yield (MT/HA)	4.1793	3.6364	3.75	3.7154	0	4
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023						

## Sorghum

### Production:

FAS/Addis Ababa projected sorghum production in MY 2022/23 to be 4.5 million metric tons. This is due to the expectation of an almost similar situation to 2021/22 in the arid and semi-arid sorghum growing belt of the country. Post estimated 2021/22 sorghum production at 4.45 million MT less than 2020/21. The security situation and conflict in Tigray region and bordering zones of Amhara and Afar region have affected the 2021/22 main crop production specially sorghum crop.

The escalation of conflict and war in Tigray, Afar and Amhara is occurring in 2020/21 at the peak of the main agricultural season (*Meher*) harvest period. This is hindering harvesting in some areas and therefore further compromising an already fragile food security situation in the marginal area of northern Ethiopia.

Sorghum is a critical grain especially grown in areas where there is inadequate moisture due to low rainfall. In addition to desert locust, a parasitic and endemic weed called *striga* is still one of the major production constraints for sorghum in Ethiopia. Sorghum is cultivated by nearly 6 million smallholders located in the eastern and northwest parts of the country. The Ethiopia Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR), under the Ministry of Agriculture, released two *striga*-resistant, having less biomass dwarf varieties of sorghum. However, the adoption rate has been still low, as farmers prefer the longer stalked local varieties because they have more biomass to use it for fuel, animal feed, and for farmers cottage construction. In general, farmers use fewer inputs like fertilizer, improved seed, and pesticides for sorghum compared to other cereals.

### Consumption:

Sorghum consumption is estimated at 4.55 million metric tons in MY 2021/22, down by 14 percent from the USDA official estimate. The lower consumption is due to higher prices and less supply of sorghum and less market access in the conflict and war affected area. Almost 75 percent of the country's sorghum production is consumed at the household level.

### Trade:

No official sorghum imports have taken place in the last two years. There is some informal trade with Somalia and in production areas that share a border with Sudan. Farmers in the northern and eastern border regions prefer to export sorghum to Somalia and Sudan to avoid transport costs to the central part of the country as the export price is sometimes higher than the Addis Ababa price.

### Stocks:

Sorghum stock in MY 2021/22 is estimated at 21,000 metric tons, much less than 2020/21. The stock is mainly for seed purposes.

### Production, Supply, and Distribution

Sorghum Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
Ethiopia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1679	1850	1870	1650	0	1660
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	571	571	143	121	0	21
Production (1000 MT)	4517	4500	5200	4450	0	4500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5	0	50	0	0	0
TY Imports (1000 MT)	5	0	50	0	0	0
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	5093	5071	5393	4571	0	4521
MY Exports (1000 MT)	50	0	50	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	50	0	50	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	200	150	200	75	0	100
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	4700	4800	5000	4475	0	4400
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	4900	4950	5200	4550	0	4500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	143	121	143	21	0	21
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	5093	5071	5393	4571	0	4521
Yield (MT/HA)	2.6903	2.4324	2.7807	2.697	0	2.7108

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Sorghum begins in October for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023

## **Barley**

### **Production:**

FAS/Addis Ababa projected barley production in 2022/23 to be 2.4 million MT based on the barley requirement for brewing industries in Ethiopia. In 2021/22, barley production is estimated at 2.35 million MT, equal to the USDA official estimate. Barley is the fifth most important crop in terms of area coverage after teff, corn, wheat, and sorghum. Barley grain is used for human food, animal feed, and malt production. Ethiopia is the second largest barley producer in Africa. The International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and the Ethiopian Institute for Agricultural Research (EIAR) have been working to introduce improved malt barley varieties that can serve as sources of raw material to support Ethiopia's growing market for malt, especially for the beer brewing industry and for food.

### **Consumption:**

FAS/Addis Ababa forecasts barley consumption in MY 2022/23 to reach to 2.4 million MT, a 3.5 percent increase over 2021/22 MY. Demand for malting barley has been growing because of increased urbanization and rising incomes contributing to growth in beer consumption. The main use of malt barley is for commercial beer brewing and a desirable food source, notably as injera (fermented thin bread), porridge or roasted barley. It is also used for making local alcoholic beverages and there is a growing demand for bread made from malt barley. There are competing demands for malt barley in the country.

### **Trade:**

MY 2022/23 barley imports are forecast at 40,000 MT due to low performance of local production to supply the increasing demand of malt barley for the industries. The MY 2021/22 barley import number is increased to 35,000 MT mainly from France and Belgium.

### **Stocks:**

Barley stocks in MY 2021/22 are estimated at 81.000 MT out of which 65 percent are malt barley and the remaining 35 percent of the stocks are for food and seed.

## Production, Supply, and Distribution

Barley Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ethiopia						
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	926	950	1000	960	0	970
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	138	138	106	96	0	81
Production (1000 MT)	2339	2300	2350	2350	0	2400
MY Imports (1000 MT)	4	8	100	35	0	40
TY Imports (1000 MT)	4	8	100	35	0	40
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2481	2446	2556	2481	0	2521
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	125	0	125	30	0	35
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	2250	2350	2300	2370	0	2400
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	2375	2350	2425	2400	0	2435
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	106	96	131	81	0	86
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2481	2446	2556	2481	0	2521
Yield (MT/HA)	2.5259	2.4211	2.35	2.4479	0	2.4742

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)  
 MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column  
 TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023

## Millet

### Production:

FAS/Addis Ababa forecast millet production to be 1.18 million metric tons in 2022/23. This is only 0.06 percent increase from the revised estimate of 2021/22 (1.17 million MT). The low price for millet compared to other cereals disincentivizes farmers not to expand millet farms. Farmers use very low fertilizer and improved seed. In 2021/22, satisfactory rainfall distribution in the millet growing area contributed to a better yield.

### Consumption:

Millet consumption for MY 2022/23 is projected at 1.2 million MT considering the incoming need due to low price and commercial animal feed requirement. Poor families in the rural area prefer millet over teff to make injera due to high price difference between the two.

### Trade:

No formal trade of millet exists outside of the country. Informal transactions may occur along border regions.

### Stocks:

Millet ending stocks are estimated to be 33,000 MT in 2021/22 and nearly all held by farmers and animal feed processors.

## Production, Supply, and Distribution

Millet Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ethiopia						
<b>Area Harvested</b> (1000 HA)	480	450	450	460	0	460
<b>Beginning Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	25	0	33
<b>Production</b> (1000 MT)	1203	1175	1100	1173	0	1180
<b>MY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply</b> (1000 MT)	1203	1175	1100	1198	0	1213
<b>MY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Feed and Residual</b> (1000 MT)	25	0	25	25	0	23
<b>FSI Consumption</b> (1000 MT)	1178	1150	1075	1140	0	1180
<b>Total Consumption</b> (1000 MT)	1203	1150	1100	1165	0	1203
<b>Ending Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	0	25	0	33	0	10
<b>Total Distribution</b> (1000 MT)	1203	1175	1100	1198	0	1213
<b>Yield</b> (MT/HA)	2.5063	2.6111	2.4444	2.55	0	2.5652

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)  
 MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column  
 TY = Trade Year, which for Millet begins in October for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023

### Attachments:

No Attachments