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

**Country:** Nigeria

**Post:** Lagos

**Report Category:** Grain and Feed

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**Approved By:** Christopher Bielecki

**Report Highlights:**

Corn, wheat, rice, and sorghum consumption is expected to increase in marketing year (MY) 2025/26 due to the appreciation of the naira, slowing food price inflation, and macroeconomic stabilization. These factors are expected to increase consumer purchasing power and consumption of these grains as food and feed. Rice production is estimated to decrease by 5 percent to 7.9 million metric tons (MMT) and imports are expected to increase by 16 percent to 2.8 MMT in MY 2025/26 due to favorable import pricing compared to domestic paddy. Informal imports from neighboring countries of lower priced parboiled brown and milled rice from India and Thailand are expected to place downward pressure on domestic rice prices.

**MARKET OVERVIEW**

In January 2025, Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics reported the consumer price inflation (CPI) rate stood at approximately 24 percent year-on-year, officially a 10 percent decrease from the prior month, however this decline is attributed to the government's decision to rebase its inflation index. In the same report, the food price inflation rate was 26 percent in January 2025 year-on-year, a more than 10 percent decline from the prior month due to the rebasement. Many expect CPI and food price inflation to decline in 2025 driven by improved macroeconomic stability, a steady naira, lower energy and fuel prices, and higher energy production driving foreign exchange gains. Overall lower CPI may be expected to lead to higher planted area and production in MY 2025/26 due to lower agricultural input prices and additional disposable income. The economic stabilization is also expected to improve consumer purchasing power thereby increasing consumption of rice, corn, and wheat, both as feed and food products, compared to the previous marketing year.

In second half of 2024, the government announced a 150-day import duty waiver for husked brown rice, sorghum, millet, corn, wheat, and beans until December 31, 2024. According to contacts and media reports, importers (including integrated millers and distributors) took only limited advantage of the import duty waiver due to implementation challenges. Agribusinesses reported engaging in strategic survival throughout 2024 due the naira's devaluation, high CPI, and higher fuel and energy costs due to the ending of government subsidies. As a result of a weakened naira, official Nigerian agricultural exports increased by approximately 33 percent from January to September 2024 compared to the same period in 2023. Although Nigeria's corn, rice, sorghum, and wheat exports did not officially record similar increases, contacts reported elevated unofficial trade with neighboring countries in 2024 due to a weakened naira and relaxed border controls.

Insecurity continues to challenge domestic producers, especially in the northern half of the country. However, many contacts noted the higher cost of inputs, driven by a weakened naira and high import prices, and the increased challenges of securing loans in part due to high interest rates, to be a greater challenge to domestic producers than insecurity.

In February 2025, the Nigeria Customs Service (NCS) announced a plan to implement a 4 percent charge on the FOB value of imports, backed by the provisions of the Nigeria Customs Service Act of 2023. However, this plan was quickly suspended due to pushback from stakeholders. On February 6, 2025, a 15 percent hike on specific port operational charges was also announced to address aging infrastructure, outdated equipment, and slow port expansion. Further details on how the charge would be levied and the implementation date are not known.

**WHEAT**

**Tabel 1. Wheat Production, Supply and Distribution**

| Wheat | 2023/2024 | | 2024/2025 | | 2025/2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Year Begins | Jul 2023 | | Jul 2024 | | Jul 2025 | |
| Nigeria | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Harvested** (1000 HA) | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 0 | 115 |
| **Beginning Stocks** (1000 MT) | 360 | 360 | 435 | 435 | 0 | 875 |
| **Production** (1000 MT) | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 0 | 135 |
| **MY Imports** (1000 MT) | 5105 | 5105 | 5800 | 5800 | 0 | 6100 |
| **TY Imports** (1000 MT) | 5105 | 5105 | 5800 | 5800 | 0 | 6100 |
| **TY Imp. from U.S.** (1000 MT) | 299 | 299 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 5585 | 5585 | 6355 | 6355 | 0 | 7105 |
| **MY Exports** (1000 MT) | 350 | 350 | 380 | 380 | 0 | 400 |
| **TY Exports** (1000 MT) | 350 | 350 | 380 | 380 | 0 | 400 |
| **Feed and Residual** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **FSI Consumption** (1000 MT) | 4800 | 4800 | 5100 | 5100 | 0 | 5600 |
| **Total Consumption** (1000 MT) | 4800 | 4800 | 5100 | 5100 | 0 | 5600 |
| **Ending Stocks** (1000 MT) | 435 | 435 | 875 | 875 | 0 | 1110 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 5585 | 5585 | 6355 | 6355 | 0 | 7110 |
| **Yield** (MT/HA) | 1.0909 | 1.0909 | 1.0909 | 1.0909 | 0 | 1.1739 |
| | | | | | | |

(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 2025/2026 = July 2025 - June 2026

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

**PRODUCTION**

FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 wheat production at 135,000 MT, about a 13 percent increase compared to the projection for MY 2024/25 (Table 1). This increase is attributed to expansion of area planted and yield. These increases are further attributed to the actual and anticipated reductions in agricultural input and fuel prices, and continued government and private sector support for increasing wheat production.

According to contacts, the government under the National Agricultural Growth Scheme and Agro-Pocket Project supported wheat farmers with subsidized inputs during the MY2024/25 planting season,

which has reportedly motivated farmers to expand wheat production. The Flour Millers Association of Nigeria (FMAN) continues to support the value chain through their out-grower's program. FMAN provides farmers with inputs and offtakes harvests. In addition, the association collaborates with the government's Presidential Fertilizer Initiative to offer fertilizers at discounted prices. Contacts noted that despite falling global wheat prices which makes wheat imports more lucrative for domestic millers, FMAN still promotes local production due to the government's backward integration policy that directs importing millers to support domestic production.

Jigawa and Kano states account for more than 70 percent of Nigeria's wheat production. Jigawa state was reportedly chosen by the government for the wheat dry season farming initiative because of its reputation of relative safety. Other wheat producing states, such as Borno and Adamawa, are reportedly increasing wheat production after almost a decade of production challenges due to insecurity. Contacts in these states reported planting more hectares during the last marketing year.

Out-growers are providing financial incentives to farmers who can produce three metric tons per hectare using improved seeds. FAS-Lagos anticipates a 7 percent rise in yield in MY2025/26 to about 1.2 metric ton per hectare compared to the MY2024/25 forecast. The Nigerian Meteorological Agency's 2025 seasonal climate prediction anticipated cooler temperatures between 15-20 degrees Celsius during the day and adequate rainfall during the harmattan season. These factors are expected to contribute to wheat yield increases. About 90 percent of wheat produced is soft wheat.

**Consumption**

FAS-Lagos anticipates that wheat consumption in MY 2025/26 will increase about 10 percent to 5.6 MMT compared MY 2024/25 forecast. This increase is attributed to an expected reduction in price, stability of the naira, and lower fuel prices. Domestic wheat prices are projected to moderate, primarily due to a relatively high opening stocks resulting from the wheat import duty waiver in 2024, which cushioned domestic price increases from 2023. In addition, the anticipated minimum wage increases that are being implemented across states may boost purchasing power.

Increased domestic fuel refining and lower fuel import costs is expected to decrease the cost of fuel for millers who rely on generators to power machinery. Food inflation is expected to decline gradually due to decreased fuel costs, lower global commodity prices, and naira stability.

According to millers, about 70 percent of wheat flour produced is used to make bread, with the remaining 30 percent going toward other wheat-based foods like cakes, biscuits, "ball food" (i.e., traditional dough-like foods), and other pastries. According to bakers, bread demand has remained steady followed by noodles, despite price hikes in 2023-2024. In contrast to rice and other staples that are consumed with other ingredients, many consumers consider bread as a complete meal on its own. Consumers have adopted bread consumption as a coping mechanism due to challenging food price inflation.

Nigeria’s flour milling sector is highly consolidated, with about 8 MMT of wheat milling capacity. Flour Mills of Nigeria is the country’s largest flour miller, followed by Olam International, and BUA Group collectively controlling about 75 percent of the industry's capacity. The mills operate across the country with key locations in Lagos.

## TRADE

### Imports

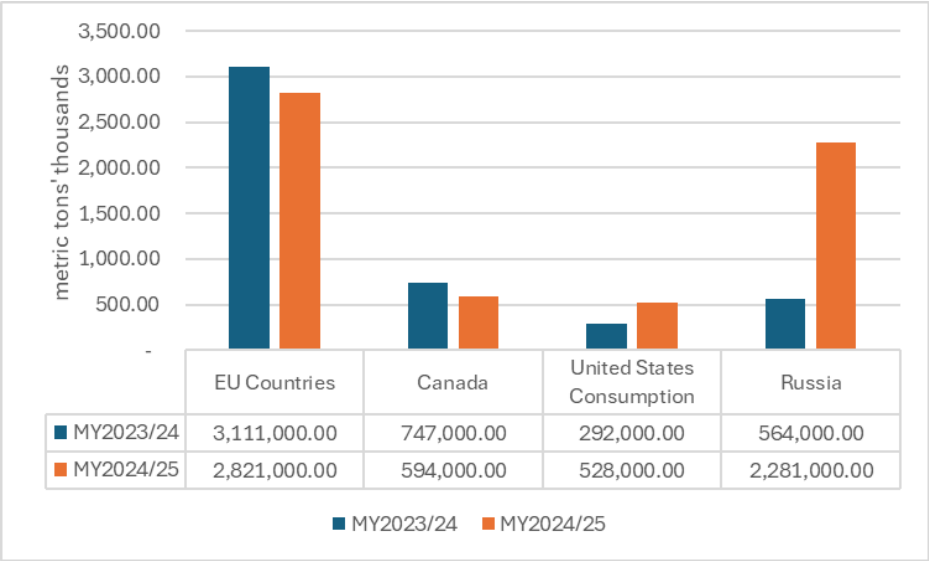
FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 wheat imports at 6.1 MMT, an increase of about 5 percent compared to the estimate for MY 2024/25. This increase is attributed to foreign exchange stability, availability of forex, and the uptick in consumer demand for wheat products.

The European Union (EU) is Nigeria's main wheat supplier with about a 45 percent market share. According to contacts, wheat from here is less expensive; nevertheless, there are techniques that combine lower-quality less expensive wheat with higher-quality U.S. and Canadian hard red winter wheat. In 2024, wheat imports from the United States increased by about 24 percent compared to 2023.

After the EU, Russia is Nigeria's second largest wheat supplier. Contacts indicated that Nigeria is importing Russian wheat, although all these imports have not all appeared in official trade statistics. Since the first eight months of MY 2024/25, Nigeria has imported roughly 6.2 MMT of wheat, with the EU accounting for about 45 percent, and FAS-Lagos estimating that Russian wheat is second with 36 percent. So far in MY 2024/25, Nigerian wheat imports from Russia show about a 300 percent rise over the same period in MY 2023/24 (Figure 1). Industry sources claim that the rise is due to the comparatively low prices of Russian wheat compared to the EU’s. In addition, there are less difficulties reported last marketing year about vessels delivering Russian wheat, and about importers securing letters of credit from Nigerian banks to import Russian wheat.

In 2024, some wheat mills began to operate in free trade zones. Favorable tax treatment may lower the landing costs of imports, which could increase imports in MY 2025/26.

**Figure 1. Nigeria's Wheat Imports, MY 2024/25 vs MY 2025/26 (July-February)**




| | EU Countries | Canada | United States Consumption | Russia |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MY2023/24 | 3,111,000.00 | 747,000.00 | 292,000.00 | 564,000.00 |
| MY2024/25 | 2,821,000.00 | 594,000.00 | 528,000.00 | 2,281,000.00 |

*Sources: Trade Data Monitor, LLC and FAS-Lagos contacts*

**Exports**

Exports in MY 2025/26 are forecasted at 400,000 MT, a 5 percent increase compared to post projections for MY 2024/25. This is attributed to informal trade across Nigeria's northern and western borders and increasing exports of wheat bran for feed. Despite the appreciation of the naira relative to the CFA franc, contacts noted that informal exports in Nigeria's northwest states continue. This corridor borders about seven wheat producing northern states and is a historical informal trade route with the Sahel.

**STOCKS**

FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 ending stocks at 1.1 MMT, a 27 percent increase compared to MY 2024/25 estimate. The increase is expected due to relatively high opening stocks resulting from the 150-day import duty waiver for wheat in 2024, and the expected increase in imports in MY 2025/26. Contacts noted that millers imported sufficient wheat for their needs during the duty-free period which ended on December 31, 2024.

**POLICY**

In December 2024, Olam Agri and the Lake Chad Research Institute announced the release of a "novel heat-tolerant and super-early durum wheat variety suitable for local cultivation during the harmattan season."

**CORN**

**Table 2. Corn Production, Supply and Distribution**

| Corn | 2023/2024 | | 2024/2025 | | 2025/2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Year Begins | Oct 2023 | | Oct 2024 | | Oct 2025 | |
| Nigeria | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Harvested** (1000 HA) | 5700 | 5700 | 5500 | 5500 | 0 | 5800 |
| **Beginning Stocks** (1000 MT) | 1561 | 1561 | 464 | 464 | 0 | 314 |
| **Production** (1000 MT) | 11053 | 11053 | 11000 | 11000 | 0 | 12000 |
| **MY Imports** (1000 MT) | 100 | 100 | 125 | 125 | 0 | 150 |
| **TY Imports** (1000 MT) | 100 | 100 | 125 | 125 | 0 | 150 |
| **TY Imp. from U.S.** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 12714 | 12714 | 11589 | 11589 | 0 | 12464 |
| **MY Exports** (1000 MT) | 50 | 50 | 75 | 75 | 0 | 50 |
| **TY Exports** (1000 MT) | 50 | 50 | 75 | 75 | 0 | 50 |
| **Feed and Residual** (1000 MT) | 4900 | 4900 | 4600 | 4600 | 0 | 5600 |
| **FSI Consumption** (1000 MT) | 7300 | 7300 | 6600 | 6600 | 0 | 6600 |
| **Total Consumption** (1000 MT) | 12200 | 12200 | 11200 | 11200 | 0 | 12200 |
| **Ending Stocks** (1000 MT) | 464 | 464 | 314 | 314 | 0 | 214 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 12714 | 12714 | 11589 | 11589 | 0 | 12464 |
| **Yield** (MT/HA) | 1.9391 | 1.9391 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2.069 |
| | | | | | | |

(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 2025/2026 = October 2025 - September 2026

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

**PRODUCTION**

FAS-Lagos forecasts MY 2024/25 production at 12 MMT (Table 2), a 9 percent increase compared prior year. This is attributed to the estimated increase in area harvested, anticipated consumption increases, and expected decrease in the cost of inputs, fuel, and logistics.

According to contacts, the shortage of corn and high prices in the last two years has motivated farmers to expand planted area. In contrast to wheat, which is mostly grown in the north, corn is planted across the country. Farmers in the south who are still deemed to be in more secure areas, are increasing the amount of corn acreage.

According to the Nigerian Meteorological Agency prediction for MY 2025/26, there will be an early onset of rain which can generally have a positive impact on corn production by allowing for earlier planting, which can lead to a longer growing season and potentially higher yields. Post forecasts harvested area in MY 2025/26 at 5.8 million hectares, a 5 percent increase compared to the prior year projection.

**CONSUMPTION**

FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 consumption at 12.2 MMT, a 9 percent increase compared to MY 2024/25 projection of 11.2 MMT. This increase is attributed to the expected moderation in corn prices, primarily due to increase in production and relatively high corn imports in the last marketing year due to the government's implementation of a 150-day duty-free import policy that lasted until December 31, 2024.

The expected increase in domestic corn supplies might lessen the pressure on prices. During the most recent scarce corn period, poultry producers switched to sorghum, millet, and cassava flakes for feed. Consumers who sourced corn substitutes during the shortage may carry on with these practices thereby increasing corn's accessibility and affordability. The decline in feed prices is further expected to reduce the cost of poultry products such as eggs and poultry meat, which could then increase corn demand.

Furthermore, the expected reduction in fuel prices may reduce feed milling costs, which could help keep feed prices low. As a result, FAS-Lagos expects consumption to increase, as some poultry farms that closed due to high feed prices may reopen. Contacts noted day-old chick sales have increased this marketing year, providing evidence that poultry production is rebounding.

Contacts noted that informal poultry exports from the Benin Republic make their way into Nigeria. However, the Benin Republic announced it will prohibit imports in the second half of 2025, which could spur Beninese and Nigerian poultry producers to expand production. Due to increased demand from poultry producers, the consumption of corn could increase due to the import prohibition.

**TRADE**

**Imports**

Post forecasts import for MY 2025/26 at 150,000 MT, a 20 percent increase compared to MY 2024/25. This is attributed to the relative scarcity of imports and stabilizing foreign exchange availability. The value of corn imports in 2024 was $108 million, or over 539,000 MT, the most since MY 2020/21, according to Trade Data Monitor.

Contacts noted that domestic and imported corn can be nonfungible according to their distinct uses and attributes. Local corn is generally used for immediate food consumption. Currently, feed millers reported preferring domestic corn, because of the small difference between local and imported free on

board prices. Domestic corn was also reported to be able to be stored for up to 270 days without losing quality, while imported grain was perceived to be storable for up to 60 days, due to Nigeria's humid climate. However, contacts noted that imported corn was perceived as higher quality, largely free of aflatoxins and other contaminants. Contacts also noted imported corn is preferred by layer operations as the feed produces a yellower egg yolk compared to domestic corn.

**Exports**

FAS-Lagos forecasts MY 2025/26 corn exports at 50,000 MT a 33 percent decrease compared to the prior year. This is attributed to the expected increase in domestic demand.

Informal corn trade from Nigerian border regions to neighboring countries is expected to decrease due to the appreciation of naira relative to the CFA franc. While corn is on the Nigeria Customs Service export prohibition list, informal trade persists in northern states.

**STOCKS**

FAS-Lagos estimates MY2025/26 ending stocks at 214,000 MT. The decrease is attributed to the expected increase in consumption.

**RICE**

**Table 3. Rice Production, Supply and Distribution**

| **Rice, Milled** | **2023/2024** | | **2024/2025** | | **2025/2026** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Market Year Begins** | **Oct 2023** | | **Oct 2024** | | **Oct 2025** | |
| **Nigeria** | **USDA Official** | **New Post** | **USDA Official** | **New Post** | **USDA Official** | **New Post** |
| **Area Harvested** (1000 HA) | 3600 | 3600 | 3500 | 3500 | 0 | 3200 |
| **Beginning Stocks** (1000 MT) | 2228 | 2228 | 2170 | 2170 | 0 | 2199 |
| **Milled Production** (1000 MT) | 5607 | 5607 | 5229 | 5229 | 0 | 5000 |
| **Rough Production** (1000 MT) | 8900 | 8900 | 8300 | 8300 | 0 | 7937 |
| **Milling Rate (.9999)** (1000 MT) | 6300 | 6300 | 6300 | 6300 | 0 | 6300 |
| **MY Imports** (1000 MT) | 1885 | 1885 | 2400 | 2400 | 0 | 2800 |
| **TY Imports** (1000 MT) | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 0 | 2800 |
| **TY Imp. from U.S.** (1000 MT) | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 9720 | 9720 | 9799 | 9799 | 0 | 9999 |
| **MY Exports** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TY Exports** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Consumption and Residual** (1000 MT) | 7550 | 7550 | 7600 | 7600 | 0 | 8300 |
| **Ending Stocks** (1000 MT) | 2170 | 2170 | 2199 | 2199 | 0 | 1699 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 9720 | 9720 | 9799 | 9799 | 0 | 9999 |
| **Yield (Rough)** (MT/HA) | 2.4722 | 2.4722 | 2.3714 | 2.3714 | 0 | 2.4803 |
| | | | | | | |
| (1000 HA), (1000 MT),(MT/HA)<br>MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column<br>TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = January 2026 - December 2026 | | | | | | |
| OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query | | | | | | |

**PRODUCTION**

FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 rice production at 7.9 MMT, a 5 percent decrease compared to the prior year projection (Table 3). This is attributed to the expected decrease in area planted, insecurity in the producing areas, and the elevated cost of inputs. Industry contacts noted that the government has not allocated the same support (e.g., input subsidies) to produce rice than has been allocated to wheat. Rice production is relatively more capital intensive compared to corn and sorghum production.

The price of locally milled rice is uncompetitive in many local markets due to the duty waiver on imports of rice in the last marketing year, which contributed to a lower rate of price inflation compared to other commodities. In addition, informal imports from neighboring countries of lower priced parboiled rice from India and Thailand is expected to continue to temper domestic rice prices. Contacts noted that miller demand for rough rice decreased due to official and informally imported milled and rough rice. FAS-Lagos projects planted area to decrease in MY 2025/26 by about 9 percent compared to the estimate of 3.5 MMT in MY 2024/25.

Large millers are reportedly selling rice at lower price points due to stiff competition, leading to lower profit margins. Farmers who produce rice on a subsistence basis may still produce paddy for cottage millers regardless of these lower profit margins. Paddy is more readily available to cottage millers who are closer to the producers than to integrated mills that run on high capacity in urban areas. Apart from cottage mills that constitute about 50 percent of Nigeria rice mills, none of Nigeria's mills operate at optimal capacity.

**CONSUMPTION**

FAS-Lagos forecasts MY 2025/26 rice consumption at 8.3 MMT, a 9 percent increase compared to the prior year projection of 7.6 MMT. The increase is attributed to the expected decline in the price of domestic rice prices due to informal rice imports. India’s return to the export market and the reduction of export duties on parboiled brown husked rice is expected to exert downward pressure for the Nigeria market.

Per capita consumption of rice is about 25 kilograms in Nigeria. Consumers have varying preferences for rice. Short grained Indian is popular with consumers due to its sweet flavor; yet some consumers avoid it due to its high starch content. Thailand's long grained is costlier than Indian, however it is preferred for its high swelling, non-sticky, and sweet taste. Local rice is medium in size, has less starch content compared to imported rice, and is preferred by about 25 percent of consumers. Nigeria is a price sensitive market, which implies that there is higher demand for the cheapest rice. In some major urban markets, imported rice is about $7 to $10 cheaper than local rice.

According to contacts, locally sorted “reject” and “head” rice are consumed by relatively lower income northern households. These seconds are sometimes sold at half-price compared to standard retail packaged rice. Due to relatively high corn prices, some feed millers have begun to use more rice bran as an alternative to corn in animal feed, particularly in poultry feed due to its high energy content and nutritional value. This is an additional contributing factor to the expected increase in consumption.

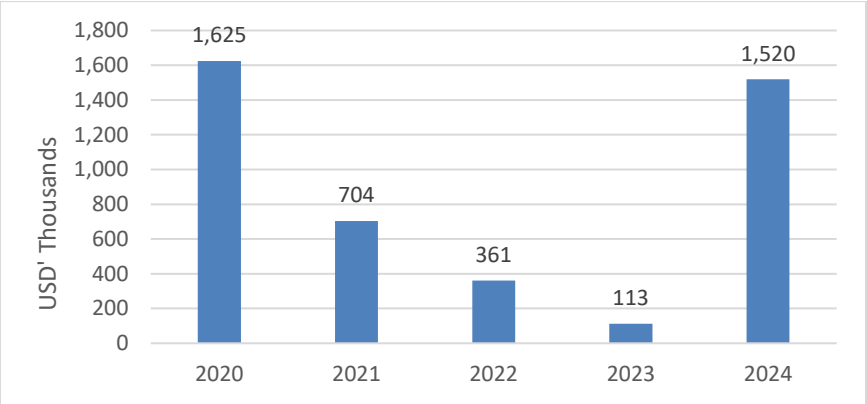
## TRADE

### Imports

Post estimates MY 2025/26 imports at 2.8 MMT, a 16 percent increase compared to the prior year estimate of 2.4 MMT. This is attributed to the further decline in the global rice prices, especially from South Asian exporters. Furthermore, imports may be further encouraged by the anticipated increase in rice consumption and the decline in domestic rice production. In 2024, U.S. rice exports were $1.5 million (Figure 2).

Officially, rice imports through land borders is prohibited while there are high tariffs on sea-freight rice imports. However, low import tariffs in neighboring countries have traditionally funneled imported rice to Nigeria through informal trade networks. India is the major source for parboiled rice. In 2024, parboiled Indian rice exports to Nigeria’s neighbors (who do not traditionally consume parboiled) increased by about 21 percent. FAS-Lagos noted that in Lagos area markets, a 50-kilogram bag of imported rice was on sale for the equivalent of $62, while the same rice can be purchased in Cotonou, Benin Republic for about $32. Furthermore, due to the naira’s appreciation against the CFA franc, Nigerian retailers might purchase more informally imported rice over domestically milled.

**Figure 2. U.S. Rice Imports, January to December 2024**




Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

## STOCKS

FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 ending stocks at 1.6 MMT. This decrease is attributed to the expected increase in consumption and decrease in production.

## SORGHUM

**Table 4. Sorghum Production, Supply and Distribution**

| **Sorghum** | **2023/2024** | | **2024/2025** | | **2025/2026** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Market Year Begins** | **Oct 2023** | | **Oct 2024** | | **Oct 2025** | |
| **Nigeria** | **USDA Official** | **New Post** | **USDA Official** | **New Post** | **USDA Official** | **New Post** |
| **Area Harvested** (1000 HA) | 5700 | 5700 | 6100 | 6100 | 0 | 6400 |
| **Beginning Stocks** (1000 MT) | 138 | 138 | 119 | 119 | 0 | 119 |
| **Production** (1000 MT) | 6400 | 6400 | 6900 | 6900 | 0 | 7300 |
| **MY Imports** (1000 MT) | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| **TY Imports** (1000 MT) | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| **TY Imp. from U.S.** (1000 MT) | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 6569 | 6569 | 7019 | 7019 | 0 | 7429 |
| **MY Exports** (1000 MT) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 50 |
| **TY Exports** (1000 MT) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 50 |
| **Feed and Residual** (1000 MT) | 100 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 200 |
| **FSI Consumption** (1000 MT) | 6300 | 6300 | 6700 | 6700 | 0 | 7000 |
| **Total Consumption** (1000 MT) | 6400 | 6400 | 6850 | 6850 | 0 | 7200 |
| **Ending Stocks** (1000 MT) | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 0 | 179 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 6569 | 6569 | 7019 | 7019 | 0 | 7429 |
| **Yield** (MT/HA) | 1.1228 | 1.1228 | 1.1311 | 1.1311 | 0 | 1.1406 |
| | | | | | | |

| |
|---|
| (1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)<br>MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column<br>TY = Trade Year, which for Sorghum begins in October for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = October 2025 - September 2026 |
| OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query |

**PRODUCTION**

FAS-Lagos forecasts sorghum production in MY 2025/26 at 7.3 MMT, a 6 percent increase compared to the estimate for MY 2024/25 (Table 4). Area harvested in MY 2024/25 is forecast at 6.4 million hectares, a 5 percent increase from the MY 2024/25 estimate. This can be attributed to expansion in area planted due to the growing demand of sorghum as an industrial raw material in the domestic brewing and milling industries. This increase is also attributed to the crop's tolerance to adverse weather conditions and comparatively inexpensive production costs.

**CONSUMPTION**

Post estimates total consumption in MY 2025/26 at 7.2 MMT, a 7 percent increase compared to the 6.8 MMT estimate for MY 2024/25. This estimated increase is attributed to the popularity of sorghum utilization as an alternative to corn in animal feed and use by beverage, cereal, and confectionary manufacturers.

Contacts noted that despite the recent decline in domestic corn prices, feed millers are continuing to experiment with blending sorghum into animal feed. Northern consumers utilize sorghum as a cheaper grain alternative. Sorghum is consumed in various forms, either as porridge, in a dough eaten with soup, fermented pancakes, flour paste, or roasted grain. Traditionally, Nigerians use fermented sorghum grain for malting and producing local brewing products. It is also used as a seasoning and sweetener.

**TRADE**

**Imports**

Post estimates MY 2025/26 exports at 10,000 MT. The increase is attributed to the expected increase in the consumption of sorghum. According to TDM, the value of sorghum imports from the United States was over $10 million in 2023, with the U.S. holding a 98 percent market share. By 2024, sorghum imports from the U.S. had decreased to approximately $1 million, with the United States still holding the largest market share. However, compared to the previous five years, sorghum imports are growing in popularity, with a strong preference for U.S. sorghum.

**Attachments:**

No Attachments