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Report Name: Grain and Feed Update

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Prepared By: Mohannad AlShahwan

Approved By: Adam Klein

Report Highlights:

Jordan continues to rely heavily on imports for essential staples such as wheat, barley, corn, and rice due to limited domestic production and scarce water resources. In marketing year (MY) 2024/25, domestic wheat production remains low, at 30,000 metric tons (MT), relative to Jordan's domestic consumption. Imports are forecast to rise to 1.2 million metric tons (MMT) to meet growing consumption needs, primarily sourced from Black Sea countries. Barley production is stable at 25,000 MT, with imports forecast to reach 1.2 MMT in MY 2024/25. Corn imports are forecast at 730,000 MT, and rice imports are projected at 225,000 MT. Jordan's food security strategy focuses on building strategic reserves, with government policies ensuring stable supplies and maintaining the bread subsidy program to stabilize prices amid regional challenges.

Disclaimer: Unless stated otherwise, data in this report is based on the views of Foreign Agricultural Service analysts in Jordan and is not official USDA data.

Executive Summary:

Jordan relies heavily on imports to meet its needs for key staples like wheat, barley, corn, and rice due to limited domestic production, which faces challenging agricultural conditions and limited water resources. In MY 2024/25, wheat production remains at 30,000 metric tons (MT), relatively low given Jordan’s annual domestic consumption. Consumption is expected to rise slightly to 1.04 million metric tons (MMT) due to population growth, while wheat imports are forecast to increase 5.5 percent to 1.2 MMT, primarily from Black Sea countries. Strategic wheat stocks are projected to rise to 877,000 MT, covering more than 10 months of consumption.

Barley, crucial for livestock feed, will maintain stable production at 25,000 MT, with imports forecast to reach 1.2 MMT. Barley consumption is expected to decline slightly to 900,000 MT, driven by economic challenges. Strategic barley stocks are projected to grow to 608,000 MT. Meanwhile, corn consumption is expected to reach 710,000 MT, with imports fully managed by the private sector. Strategic corn stocks are forecast to rise to 50,000 MT due to favorable global prices. Rice imports are projected to reach 225,000 MT, with U.S. imports increasing due to lower prices.

Jordan’s food security strategy focuses on building strategic reserves of these key staples, with the government continuing its bread subsidy program and its commitment to stabilize food prices for its population despite external challenges. This strategy aims to mitigate the risks posed by regional geopolitical tensions and supply chain disruptions, ensuring that Jordan maintains a stable supply of essential food items.

Map 1: Red Sea Region



Source: Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Wheat

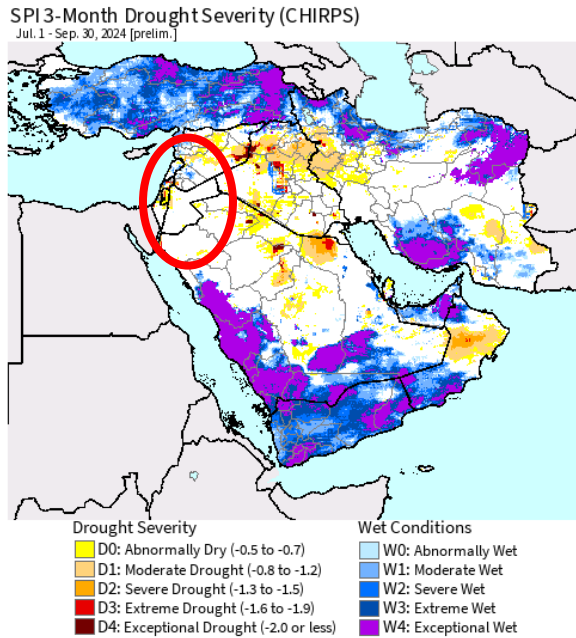
Table 1 - Production, Supply and Distribution

Wheat Market Year Begins Jordan	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	30	30	30	30	30	30
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	629	629	620	620	757	757
Production (1000 MT)	30	30	30	30	32	30
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1062	1062	1138	1138	1100	1200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1062	1062	1138	1138	1100	1200
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1721	1721	1788	1788	1889	1987
MY Exports (1000 MT)	146	146	36	36	75	75
TY Exports (1000 MT)	146	146	36	36	75	75
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	15	15	15	15	15	15
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	940	940	980	980	1020	1020
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	955	955	995	995	1035	1035
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	620	620	757	757	779	877
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1721	1721	1788	1788	1889	1987
Yield (MT/HA)	1	1	1	1	1.0667	1
(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 2024/2025 = July 2024 - June 2025						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Production:

In general, Jordan's wheat production is negligible. FAS Amman forecasts wheat production for marketing year (MY) 2024/25 to remain steady at 30,000 metric tons (MT), which accounts for approximately 3 percent of Jordan's annual consumption, unchanged from MY 2023/24 estimates, due to no change in area and yield forecasts, and continued drought conditions in the country.

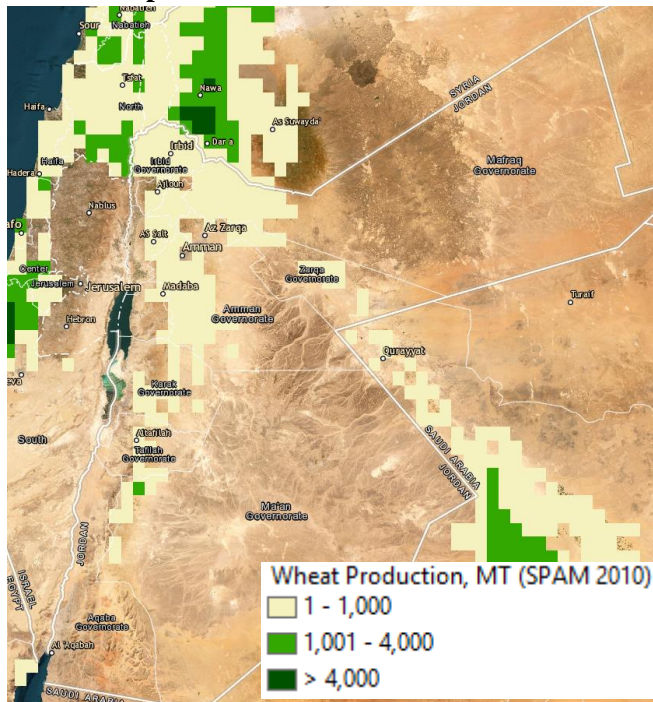
Map 2: Jordan's Drought Severity



Source: USDA Crop Explorer

Locally-produced wheat is sold to the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply (MOITS), the Jordanian authority responsible for regulating and monitoring internal and external trade. The bulk of Jordan's wheat production occurs in the northern and western part of the country, spanning the governorates of Irbid, Amman, Karak, Tafilah, and Ma'an.

Map 3: Jordanian Wheat Production



Source: USDA Crop Explorer

Consumption:

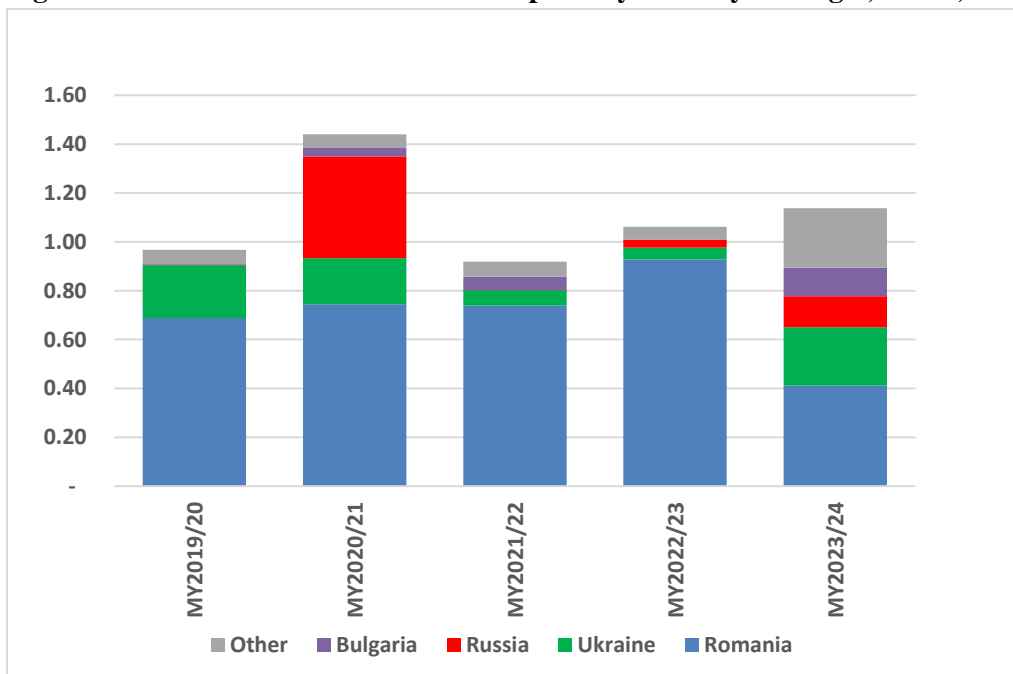
FAS anticipates that Jordan's wheat consumption for MY 2024/25 will rise to 1.04 million metric tons (MMT) of wheat grain equivalent (WGE), marking a 4.0 percent increase from MY 2023/24. This growth is attributed to the current economic conditions, regional uncertainty, and a potential increase in the refugee population due to ongoing regional conflicts. The instability in the region has heightened fears, prompting residents to prioritize additional savings, with bread being a staple in terms of daily food intake, as it holds significant cultural and dietary importance. The Government of Jordan (GoJ) estimates annual per capita bread consumption at 90 kg.¹

Trade:

MY 2024/25 wheat imports are forecast to reach 1.2 MMT of WGE, a 5.5 percent increase from MY 2023/24, as the GoJ aims to bolster Jordan's food security by securing additional stocks. Jordan remains a significant importer of hard and soft wheat, primarily sourced from Black Sea countries like Romania, Ukraine, and Russia. Jordan primarily imports more hard wheat than soft wheat. Hard wheat's high protein and gluten content make it ideal for producing various types of popular bread. Soft wheat is imported for baked goods, including pastries.

To mitigate supply risks posed by Red Sea shipping challenges—such as delays, longer transit times, and higher freight costs—Jordan is diversifying its supply origins. The GoJ issues a monthly tender for 120,000 MT, open to all traders and participants;² typically, the GoJ places orders when prices are lower. FAS Amman projects no U.S. wheat imports due to price sensitivity and price competition from the Black Sea.

Figure 1: Volume of Jordanian Wheat Imports by Country of Origin, MMT, WGE



Source: Trade Data Monitor

¹ [Roya News - Bread Consumption Estimate](#)

² [Hellenic Shipping News - Jordan issues tender to buy up to 120,000 MT wheat](#)

The Jordanian milling industry relies on its wheat supply from MOITS. The milling industry distributes the flour directly to the end customer.

In August 2024, Jordan's military dispatched 118 trucks carrying aid for Gaza residents, as reported by the state news agency, Petra. These weekly shipments included essentials such as ready-to-eat meals, food and health parcels, clothing, blankets, medical supplies, tents, and bedding. Since the conflict began in October 2023, approximately 3,150 trucks and 53 aircraft have delivered supplies to Gaza, according to the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization.³ Jordan's aid shipments to Gaza are not captured in the official trade data.

Stocks:

With beginning wheat stocks of 757,000 MT in MY 2024/25, MOITS continues to develop a strategic inventory of wheat, and its ending stocks for MY 2024/25 are expected to rise to 877,000 MT, 15.8 percent higher than MY 2023/24. In response to the ongoing geopolitical tensions in the region, the GoJ is intensifying efforts to secure strategic reserves and prevent any market shortages. According to MOITS, Jordan has sufficient stocks to cover more than 10 months of consumption.

Policy:

There has been no change in Jordan's bread subsidy program. The government continues to partially subsidize bread, with selling prices set at JD 0.40 (0.56 USD) per kilogram for small pita bread, JD 0.32 (0.45 USD) for large pita bread, and JD 0.35 (0.45 USD) for Arabic bread (Mashrouh).

Barley

Table 2 - Production, Supply and Distribution

Barley Market Year Begins Jordan	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	25	25	25	25	25	25
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	252	252	296	296	221	283
Production (1000 MT)	25	25	25	25	26	25
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1119	1119	1000	862	1000	1200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1261	1261	700	700	900	1100
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1396	1396	1321	1183	1247	1508
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)	1100	1100	1100	900	1000	900
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1100	1100	1100	900	1000	900
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	296	296	221	283	247	608
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1396	1396	1321	1183	1247	1508
Yield (MT/HA)	1	1	1	1	1.04	1

(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 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

³ [Arab News - Jordan sends food aid to Gaza residents](#)

Production:

Barley production for MY 2024/25 is estimated to remain unchanged at 25,000 MT, similar to MY 2023/24, with normal rainfall levels expected. Despite Jordan's ongoing drought challenges, the consistent precipitation in barley-producing regions has helped maintain stable production levels, albeit limited. Barley remains a key component in the country's livestock feed sector.

Consumption:

In MY 2024/25, barley consumption in Jordan is anticipated to decline to 900,000 MT. This projected decrease is influenced by economic challenges including a high unemployment rate and elevated inflation levels, which have diminished purchasing power for meat and related livestock feed products. Barley continues to be a crucial component of livestock feed in Jordan, particularly for sheep, goats, and cattle. Post also forecasts a consumption decline to 900,000 MT in MY 2023/24 due to diminished purchasing power, higher shipping costs, and transit time delays.

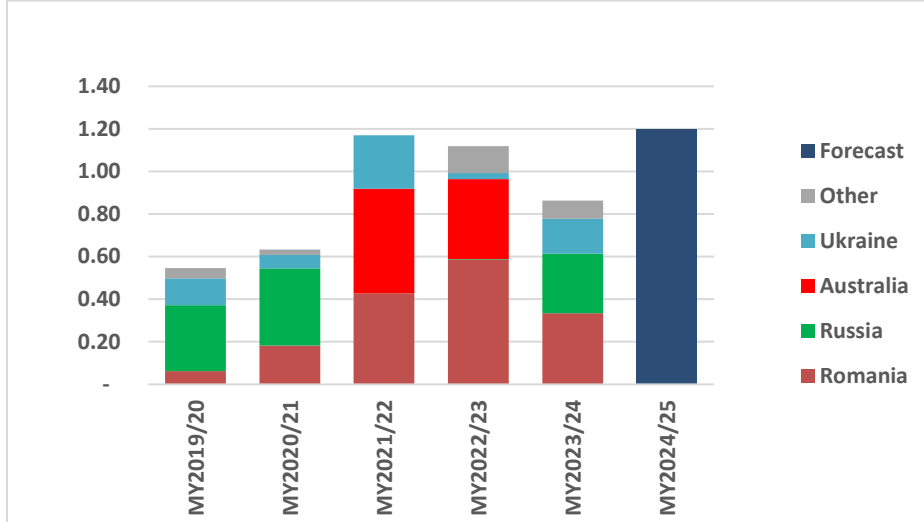
Trade:

Barley imports for MY 2024/25 are expected to reach 1.2 MMT as Jordan seeks to bolster its food security. Jordan continues to rely on imports to meet the shortfall in barley supply, primarily sourcing from Black Sea countries and other global markets to ensure sufficient feed for its livestock industry. The Black Sea region continues to dominate Jordan's barley import market due to its price competitiveness. The GoJ remains the sole importer of barley through monthly tenders, with selling prices to end users tightly controlled by the government (see Policy section below). However, imports in MY 2023/24 decreased due to higher shipping costs and delays in transit times. Given that barley is subsidized, the GoJ is highly price-sensitive, often slowing down imports when prices or freight price rise.

To ensure a stable supply and mitigate risks, the GoJ issues monthly tenders for between 60,000 to 120,000 MT of barley. In August 2024, the government purchased 120,000 MT of barley through these tenders.⁴ Additionally, the GoJ is actively working on building a security stock to avoid any potential shortages in the market, especially in light of the ongoing Red Sea shipping challenges and the current geopolitical tensions in the region. This strategic stock is intended to safeguard the country's feed supply for the livestock sector, ensuring that any disruptions in imports does not impact domestic livestock production.

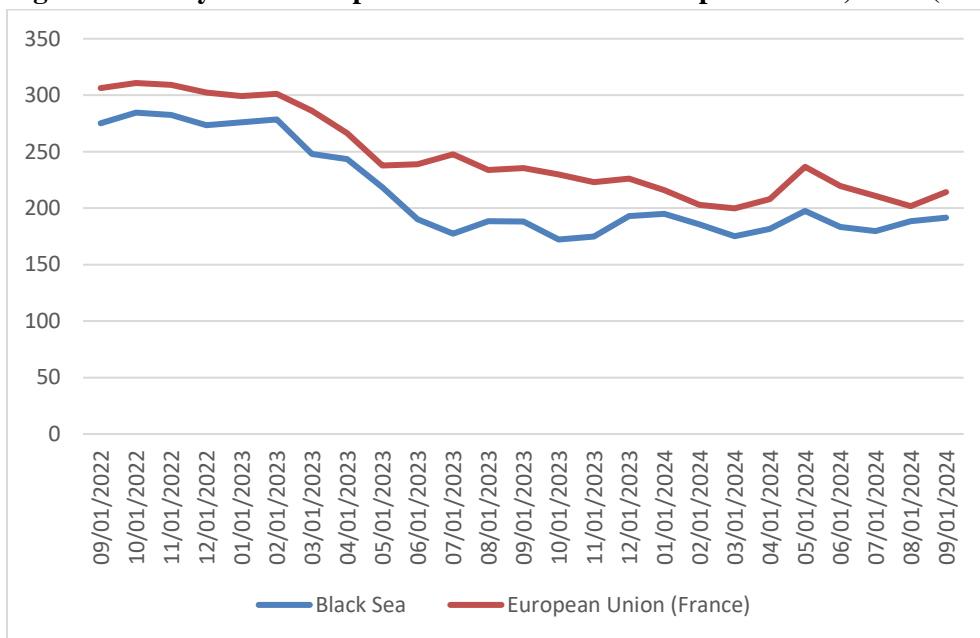
⁴ [Hellenic Shipping News - Jordan tenders to buy up to 120,000 T feed barley](#)

Figure 2: Volume of Jordanian Barley Imports by Country of Origin, MMT



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Figure 3: Barley Price Comparison: Black Sea vs. European Union, Price (USD) Per MT



Source: International Grains Council via UN FAO Price Monitoring Analysis Tool

Stocks:

Barley ending stocks in MY 2024/25 are expected to reach 608,000 MT. The GoJ is actively working to build and maintain strategic security stocks to mitigate the risk of delayed shipments and avoid potential shortages in the market. Barley is a crucial component of animal feed, making it essential for the livestock sector. By securing these reserves, the GoJ aims to ensure a stable and reliable supply of barley, even in the face of logistical challenges and market disruptions. According to GoJ, Jordan has 8 months’ worth of domestic barley consumption.⁵

⁵ almamlakatv.com - Jordan's wheat and barley stocks are enough for 9-10 months

Policy:

In line with the government's ongoing support for farmers and efforts to stabilize the market, MOITS has increased the price of barley for all livestock breeders, including those raising cows, poultry, camels, and horses, setting the new price at JD 220 (310 USD) per ton, inclusive of sales tax.

The Ministry of Agriculture has maintained the subsidized price of barley at JD 175 (246 USD) per ton for sheep breeders. The price of barley for companies importing live livestock has also been raised by JD 1 (1.41 USD), bringing the new price to JD 220 (310 USD) per ton. According to Decision No. 92 of 2024, the ministry will charge JD 1,450 (2,045 USD) for each vehicle exporting live local sheep, in accordance with Article (6) of the Import and Export Law No. 21 of 2001.⁶

Additionally, the ministry has kept the price of subsidized bran for sheep breeders at JD 77 (108 USD) per ton, while setting the price for other livestock breeders, including those raising cows, poultry, camels, and horses, at JD 154 (217 USD) per ton, including sales tax, based on the ministry's issued guidelines.

Corn

Table 3 - Production, Supply and Distribution

Corn Market Year Begins Jordan	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	27	27	29	29	24	24
Production (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	11	11
MY Imports (1000 MT)	602	602	750	750	700	730
TY Imports (1000 MT)	602	602	750	750	700	730
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total Supply (1000 MT)	639	639	789	789	735	765
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	5	5	5	5
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	5	5	5	5
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	600	600	750	750	700	700
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	610	610	760	760	710	710
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	29	29	24	24	20	50
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	639	639	789	789	735	765
Yield (MT/HA)	10	10	10	10	11	11

(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 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Production:

FAS Amman forecasts MY 2024/25 production at 11,000 MT, up 10 percent from the previous marketing year on higher yield.

⁶ [Jordan News Agency - Raising the sale price of barley dinars for livestock breeders](#)

Consumption:

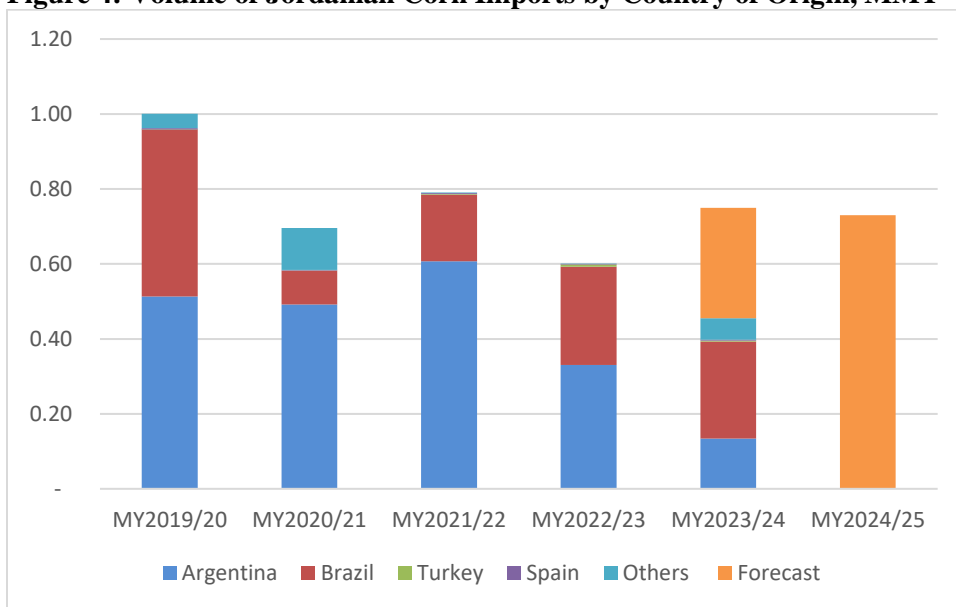
FAS forecasts that Jordan's corn consumption in MY 2024/25 will reach 710,000 MT, in-line with USDA's official figure. The majority of corn is used for poultry and livestock feed, while farmers often use a blend of corn and soybeans, adjusting the mix based on the fluctuating prices of each crop. Locally produced corn is primarily designated for food use.

Five years ago, Jordan established its first corn processing plant in Aqaba, with the capacity to process 88,000 MT of corn annually and on-site storage ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 MT. This facility plays a key role in supporting both the feed and food sectors in the country.

Trade:

In MY 2024/25, FAS Amman forecasts corn imports to reach 730,000 MT, higher than USDA's official figure, driven by the recovery of dairy farmers from extensive foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreaks and increasing demand from the poultry sector. Corn imports are entirely managed by the private sector, which is responsible for importing and securing sufficient stock to meet local consumption needs. The private sector-driven system ensures a stable supply of corn for the growing demands of Jordan's livestock and poultry industries.

Figure 4: Volume of Jordanian Corn Imports by Country of Origin, MMT

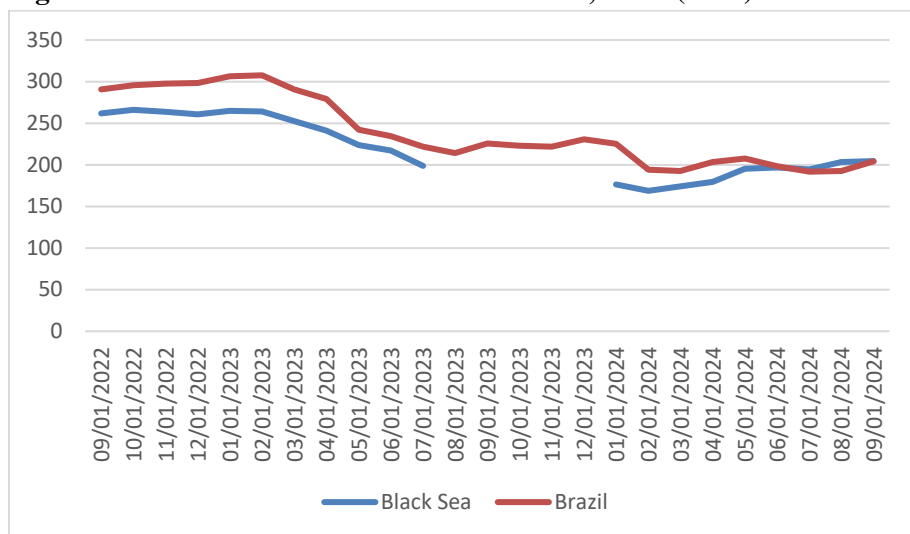


Source: Trade Data Monitor

Stocks:

In MY 2024/25, corn stocks are estimated to reach 50,000 MT, an increase of 26,000 MT from MY 2023/24. This rise is attributed to the ongoing geopolitical conflict and challenges in the Red Sea region, which have led to longer transit times and higher freight costs. Importers are also taking advantage of the current low corn prices to secure additional stock, allowing them to better compete in the market and ensure sufficient supply despite logistical disruptions.

Figure 5: Brazilian and Black Sea Corn Prices, Price (USD) Per MT



Source: UN FAO, Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool; *Note: there was no price index for Black Sea trade from July 2023 to January 2024.

Marketing:

In Jordan, corn is imported and distributed by private sector traders. Once vessels arrive, the corn is typically unloaded directly onto trucks for immediate delivery to dairy and poultry farms. Alternatively, some of the corn may be processed into animal feed or other corn products at local mills, ensuring a steady supply of feed for the livestock and poultry sectors. This efficient distribution process helps maintain a continuous flow of corn to meet the needs of Jordan’s agricultural industry.

Policy:

There was no policy change.

Rice

Table 4 - Production, Supply and Distribution

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Jordan	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jan 2023		Jan 2024		Jan 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	20	20	10	10	10	10
Milled Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rough Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	215	215	200	215	225	225
TY Imports (1000 MT)	215	215	200	215	225	225
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	46	37	0	50	0	70
Total Supply (1000 MT)	235	235	210	225	235	235
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)	225	225	200	215	220	220
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	15	15
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	235	235	210	225	235	235

Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(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 Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = January 2025 - December 2025						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Production:

Due to Jordan's limited water resources, there is no domestic rice production. The country's arid climate and scarce water availability make it unsuitable for growing rice, which is a water-intensive crop. As a result, Jordan relies entirely on imports to meet its rice consumption needs, sourcing the commodity from international markets to ensure a steady supply for its population.

Consumption:

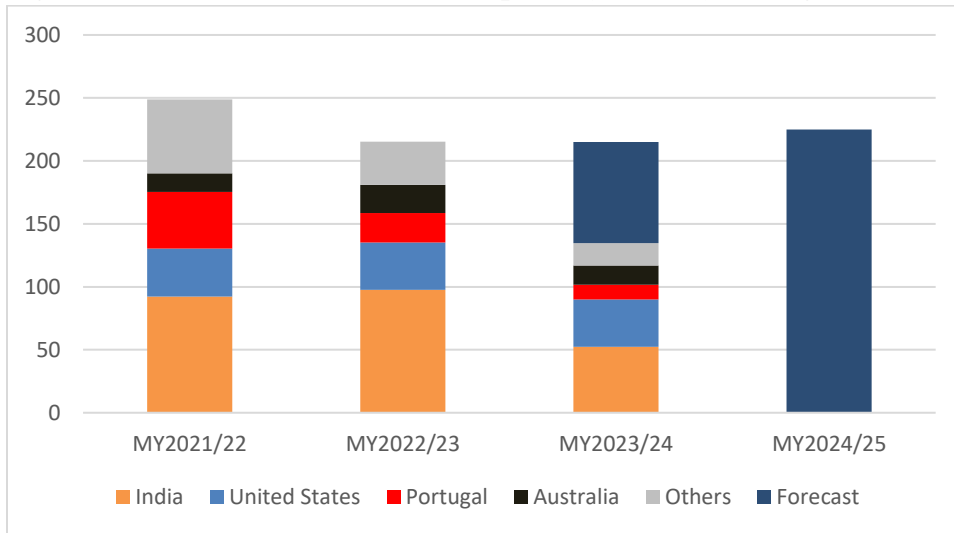
Post MY 2024/25 forecasts are in-line with USDA official figures. Jordan’s rice consumption in MY 2023/24 is forecasted at 215,000 MT, higher than USDA’s official figure. Rice is still considered an affordable commodity and due to the current geopolitical situation and economic uncertainty, Jordanians are preferring to save more money and consume more rice and bread. Rice is a staple food in Jordan, with most households consuming it twice per day, particularly for lunch and dinner, making it a primary source of carbohydrates for the population. Medium-grain rice is traditionally the main component in popular Jordanian dishes, though there is a growing trend to mix medium-grain with long-grain rice.

Many Jordanian households, especially housewives, are increasingly favoring long-grain rice due to its forgiving nature during cooking; it delivers consistent results regardless of the amount of water used. In contrast, medium-grain rice is more sensitive to water levels, and improper cooking can easily ruin the dish, posing a challenge for some.

Trade:

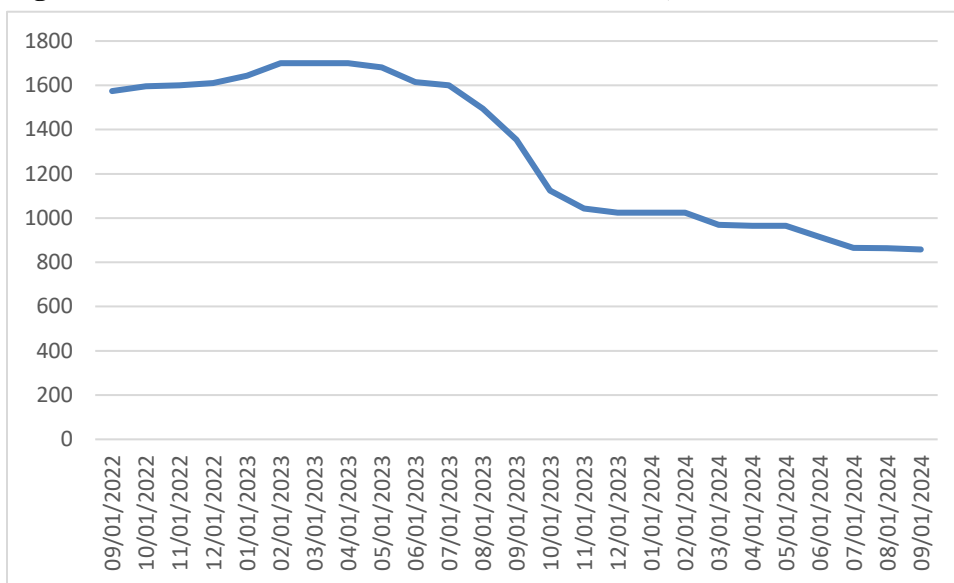
Rice imports in MY 2023/24 are expected to total 215,000 metric tons, due to higher consumption. Through June 2024, Jordan imported 135,000 MT of rice. Jordan’s rice imports primarily rely on the private sector, and with the recent drop in California rice prices and increased availability, imports from the United States are projected to rise to 70,000 MT in MY 2024/25.

Figure 6: Volume of Jordanian Rice Imports by Country of Origin, Thousand MT



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Figure 7: U.S. California Medium-Grain Price Index, Price (USD) Per MT



Source: UN FAO, Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool

Ongoing Jordanian food aid deliveries to Gaza (via the military), which include rice as a staple item, are expected to continue to meet the growing demand for humanitarian assistance. Jordan’s aid shipments to Gaza are not captured as exports in the official trade data.

Stocks:

FAS Amman MY 2023/24 stock estimates are in-line with USDA official figures. Traders are currently focused on selling off older stocks purchased at higher prices, which may affect inventory levels.

Marketing:

In Jordan, rice is imported and distributed primarily by private sector traders, who re-package the product and ensure a steady supply to retailers. These traders play a key role in maintaining the availability of rice in the market. Rice is typically sold in supermarkets and hypermarkets, where it is readily accessible to end consumers. This efficient supply chain helps meet the ongoing demand for rice, a staple in the Jordanian diet.

Policy:

On December 28, 2023, MOITS restricted exports of certain essential foodstuffs, including rice, and intensified market oversight to prevent price gouging, in accordance with recommendations from the Jordan Food Security Council.⁷ Despite this policy, the GoJ is facilitating food aid shipments into Gaza.

Attachments:

No Attachments

⁷ [Ammon - Jordan bans export of rice, sugar, and vegetable oils due to high shipping costs](#)