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Report Name: Grain and Feed Annual

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Report Highlights:

Wheat consumption in Haiti for marketing year (MY) 2026/2027 (July 2026/June 2027) is forecast up at 550,000 metric tons (MT), driven by population growth. Rice imports in MY 2026/2027 are forecast to reach 540,000 MT due to strong local demand and a decline in rice production. Corn production for MY 2026/2027 is projected down to 255,000 MT, spurred by continued land abandonment in key producing areas and irregular precipitation patterns. Corn consumption is also expected to decline in line with lower domestic availability.

1. WHEAT

1.1. Statistics for Production, Supply and Distribution

Wheat	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
Haiti	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)	44	44	69	69	0	69
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	525	525	500	540	0	550
TY Imports (1000 MT)	525	525	500	540	0	550
Total Supply (1000 MT)	569	569	569	609	0	619
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)	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	500	500	525	540	0	550
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	500	500	525	540	0	550
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	69	69	44	69	0	69
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	569	569	569	609	0	619
Yield (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 Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = July 2026 - June 2027

1.2. Production

Haiti does not produce wheat. The country is totally dependent on imports to supply the domestic market.

1.3. Consumption

For Marketing Year (MY) 2026/2027, Haiti's wheat and wheat products consumption is forecast higher at 550,000 metric tons (MY) compared to the previous MY due to expected population growth and the sustained importance of wheat-based foods in the Haitian diet.

The Haitian population continues to expand modestly. The United Nations Population Division estimates that the national population will surpass 12 million by mid-2026, up from 11.9 million in 2025. Large-scale deportation efforts by foreign governments led to the repatriation of more than 270,000 individuals to Haiti in 2025, contributing to a sharp increase in population growth and intensifying demand for staple foods. These operations are ongoing in 2026. According to the Dominican Republic's Directorate of General Migration (DGM), nearly 70,000 Haitians were repatriated during the first two months of 2026.

Despite higher aggregate wheat consumption, per capita wheat consumption is expected to remain virtually unchanged, reflecting stable consumer preferences. Wheat flour remains a key ingredient in breadmaking, pastries, cakes and pastas. White bread, in particular, is a popular, affordable food item, especially among low-income consumers.

In MY 2025/2026, total consumption of wheat and wheat products is estimated at 540,000 MT, spurred by rising remittance inflows that continue to underpin household incomes. According to the Bank of the Republic of Haiti (BRH), remittances totaled nearly $5 billion in 2025 – a 20 percent increase over 2024 – representing approximately 16 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Remittances directly support food expenditures, reinforcing demand for staple commodities such as wheat-based products across Haiti.

1.4. Imports

For MY 2026/2027, imports of wheat and wheat related products are forecast to edge up to 550,000 MT year-on-year, supported by higher local demand as Haiti's population continues to expand. For MY 2025/2026, imports of wheat and wheat products are revised upward to 540,000 MT, driven by stronger-than-previously – expected local demand.

Domestic milling capacity remains constrained despite strong demand. Caribbean Milling and Les Céréales d'Haiti, with a combined milling capacity of 821 MT of wheat flour per day, are unable to meet local demand. Les Moulins d'Haiti, which milled approximately 1,200 MT per day, remains closed citing rampant insecurity around its facilities. As a consequence, Haiti continues to import wheat products, including wheat flour, pasta, and uncooked pasta from the Dominican Republic (DR). Wheat products are one of Haiti's top imports from the Dominican Republic and reached over 63,000 MT in 2025 compared to 60,000 MT in 2024, according to official figures available on Trade Data Monitor. Informal imports, which are sold at the binational market[1] are estimated at several tens of thousands of metric tons.

In MY 2024/2025, Haiti's wheat imports from Canada fell sharply by nearly 50 percent, from 177,357 MT to 85,859 MT. In calendar year 2025, imports from Canada dropped further to just 132 MT, representing less than one percent of total imports. The market is largely dominated by the United States, followed by the Dominican Republic. Lower demand for Canadian wheat reflects several factors, including competitive U.S. pricing, U.S. geographic proximity which enables delivery times of approximately five days – an advantage during the winter season, when weather-related disruptions are more frequent.

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[1] Binational markets are cross-border marketplaces along the Haiti–Dominican Republic border where formal and informal trade between the two countries takes place.

Canadian wheat (Red Spring Wheat) is generally preferred for its consistency and milling performance. Haiti depends mostly on Durum wheat for pasta production.

1.5. Stocks

In MY 2026/2027, wheat and wheat product stocks are forecast to remain unchanged year-over-year at 69,000 MT. This stability reflects ongoing efforts to warehouse wheat to meet short-term domestic demand, while also anticipating disruptions along the supply chain given the political and insecurity situation. For MY 2025/2026, wheat and wheat products stocks are expected to total 69,000 MT, representing approximately 1.5 months of supply based on monthly average consumption levels. Stocks are held in private silos and the government does not maintain statistics of stock quantities.

2. RICE

1.2. Statistics for Production, Supply and Distribution

Rice, Milled	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027

Market Year Begins	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
Haiti	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	52	52	54	52	0	50
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	32	32	17	25	0	28
Milled Production (1000 MT)	52	52	55	53	0	50
Rough Production (1000 MT)	95	95	100	96	0	91
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	5500	5500	5500	5500	0	5500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	468	468	500	525	0	540
TY Imports (1000 MT)	500	500	510	525	0	540
Total Supply (1000 MT)	552	552	572	603	0	618
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)	535	527	540	575	0	590
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	17	25	32	28	0	28
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	552	552	572	603	0	618
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	1.8269	1.8269	1.8519	1.8462	0	1.82
(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 2026/2027 = January 2027 - December 2027						

1.2. Production

For MY 2026/2027, Haiti's rice production is projected lower at 50,000 MT compared to the previous period due to continued low investment in the sector, escalating costs of agricultural inputs, and persistent insecurity in key production areas. For MY 2025/2026, rice production is adjusted down to 53,000 MT due to land abandonment, especially in the Artibonite Department –the country's breadbasket region – and the impact of hurricane Melissa in October 2025, resulting in the loss of more than 900 hectares (ha)[2] of rice (see FAS voluntary report on Hurricane Melissa, 2025[3]).

In Haiti, rice is grown in seven of the country's ten departments. The Artibonite Department is the country's largest rice-growing region and accounts for more than 80 percent of local production. Its irrigated farmland covers approximately 28,000 to 32,000 ha. Persistent insecurity in the region remains one of the major challenges facing rice farming. It limits farmers' access to land and irrigation infrastructures. As a result, many farmers have had to relocate to safer areas to continue farming, while others have simply abandoned their rice fields. In 2023, an analysis conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP), based on satellite imagery from the European Space Agency, revealed that up to 3,000 ha of farmland in Artibonite had been abandoned compared to 2018. This decline in cultivated land has gradually accelerated in recent years. The National Network for the Defense of

[2] A hectare (ha) is a unit of land area equal to 10,000 square meters (approximately 2.47 acres).
[3] Haiti: Haiti Agricultural Outlook Following Hurricane Melissa | USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

Human Rights (RNDDH in French) reported that during the first nine months of 2025, at least 84 people were killed in 24-armed attacks across several localities in Artibonite, illustrating the extent of insecurity in the region.

In addition, local contacts report the destruction of rice fields by armed groups in parts of the Artibonite Valley. Sources also indicate that some rice plantations have been intentionally damaged or burned in 2025, further discouraging farmers from investing in production during the upcoming marketing year.

Rising costs of agricultural inputs and labor continue to threaten production. Post sources indicate that the Haitian Government has no active plans to mitigate these costs. The Ministry of Agriculture postponed its initial plans to boost rice production for the 2024/2025 fiscal year due to budgetary constraints and tensions in the Artibonite Valley. For more information, see the GRAIN AND FEED ANNUAL REPORT 2025[4]. The prices of key production inputs, including fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides, and fuel used for land preparation and transportation have risen significantly in recent years due to inflation and disruptions in supply chains. According to industry sources, a 100-lb bag of fertilizer is now priced at 7,500 gourdes[5] up from 4,000 gourdes in 2021, while farmers face higher costs for land preparation. At the same time, many small-scale farmers lack access to affordable credit, making it difficult to purchase the inputs needed to maintain productivity.

Furthermore, rice cultivation in Haiti is closely linked to the amount and distribution of rainfall during the season. Periods of low rainfall affect overall production. Similarly, excessive rainfall, such as during hurricane season, often causes flooding in rice paddies, thereby damaging crops.

Haiti experienced above-average rainfall during the last quarter of 2025 and the first two months of 2026. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) forecasts indicate that rainfall in 2026 will likely remain near average but unevenly distributed, driven by the persistent effects of *La Nina*[6]. Should a transition to *El Nino*[7] occur later in 2026, the country could face drier conditions and more erratic rainfall in MY 2026/2027, potentially affecting crop production and water availability.

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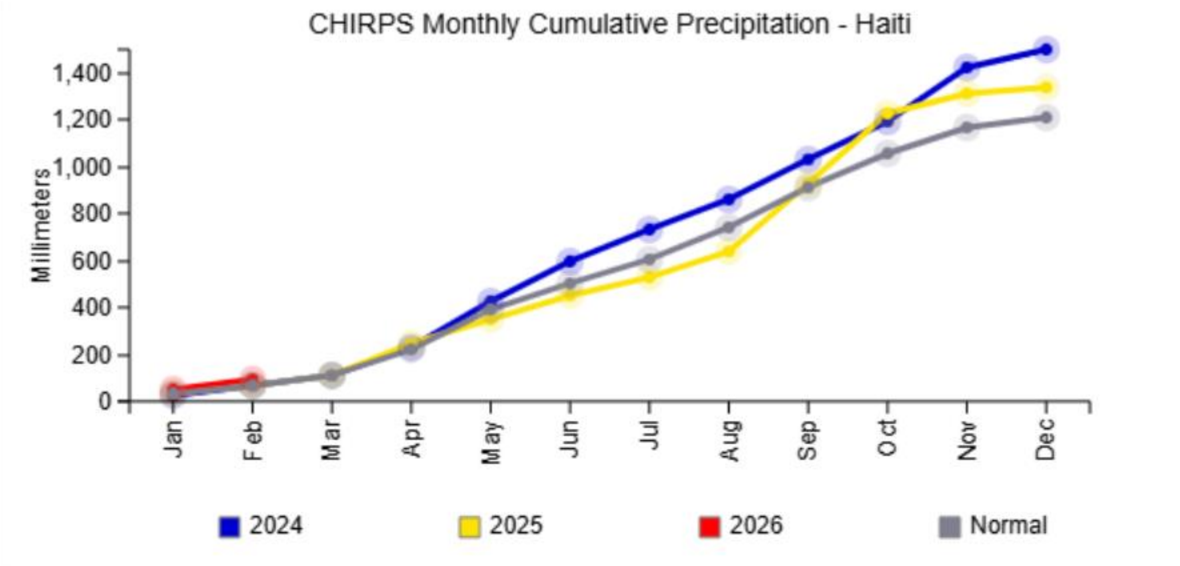
[4] Fighting back against the gangs: What is Haiti's new UN-backed force? | UN News

[5] 1 U.S. dollar = 130,75 Haitians gourdes (HTG) (March 2026).

[6] *La Niña is characterized by cooler Pacific Ocean temperatures, often bringing increased rainfall and flooding in some regions, including parts of the Caribbean.*

[7] *El Niño is characterized by warmer Pacific Ocean temperatures, often leading to drier conditions and irregular rainfall in the Caribbean, with potential impacts on agriculture.*



Source: *Built by Post with data from USDA-GADAS*

Rice is grown during two seasons: spring (May to October) and winter (December to April). Farmers cultivate several varieties based on geographic potential and the availability of seeds. The TCS-10, developed through a Haiti-Taiwan collaboration, is the most popular in the Artibonite region for its high yield and resistance to fungus. It is a short-grain rice that can be either yellow or white. Other varieties, such as La Crete, Shela, and Jaragua FL, are also cultivated for their high yield and resistance to diseases, such as fungal infections, particularly in the northern region along the Haitian border with the Dominican Republic. In contrast to short-grain rice, long-grain varieties can also be yellow or white. Haitians generally prefer long-grain rice varieties.

Rice yields in Haiti, averaging around 2 MT/ha, are lower than those in the Dominican Republic, a disparity primarily attributable to financial and technical constraints, as well as ongoing security challenges. The absence of credit and other forms of financing in the agricultural sector prevents Haitian farmers from accessing research and innovation tailored to their specific needs. Additionally, inadequate infrastructure, limited access to modern equipment, and low adoption of innovative technologies continue to constrain productivity, despite government efforts to expand the sector. As a result, locally produced rice remains less cost-competitive than imports, undermining the competitiveness of domestic production.

1.3. Consumption

In MY 2026/2027, rice consumption is projected at 590,000 MT (milled equivalent) relative to the previous marketing year due to population expansion, and modest improvement in security conditions under the new United Nations (UN)-backed security force. For MY 2025/2026, consumption was revised upward to 575,000 MT, driven by a rise in remittances, and a decline in local market prices for rice.

Population growth projected to exceed 12 million in 2026 by the UN Population Division, combined with continued inflows of returning migrants from the Dominican Republic is expected to increase domestic rice demand in MY 2026/2027.These demographic shifts place additional pressure on overall food demand, especially for staple products such as rice, which remains central to the Haitian diet.

Improved movement of goods is expected to support higher aggregate consumption. Gang-related violence has significantly disrupted supply chains – particularly in Port-au-Prince where the main entry point for goods is located. The armed groups control key urban areas and major transport corridors by setting up illegal toll booths, particularly in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. They demand high sums, sometimes amounting to several thousand dollars per container, to allow goods to pass.

However, ongoing law enforcement operations, which have reportedly regained control of some previously gang-controlled areas in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area—especially in the downtown ("Centre-ville")—are expected to improve the circulation of goods. In addition, the UN Security Council's Gang Suppression Force (GSF)[8], launched in April and expected to be fully operational by September 30, 2026, should further improve security conditions and thereby reduce transaction costs along the supply chain.

Growth in projected overall rice consumption faces significant headwinds from Haiti's compounding humanitarian and economic crises. In 2025, more than 5.5 million people – roughly half the population – was acutely food insecure, according to the analysis of the Integrated Food Security Classification Framework (IPC), and the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) due to the violence exceeded 1.4 million. During the same year, the national economy contracted for the seventh consecutive year, and available data from IHSI show that the country recorded a negative growth rate of approximately 2.7 percent. GDP per capita stood at $2,461 in 2025, among the lowest in the region. Also, the increase in fuel prices by the Haitian government in April following rising prices on the international market due to tensions in the Middle East, represent another factor that could dampen overall consumption in 2026. As a cross-cutting input, any increase in fuel prices will be directly passed on to the price of other goods.

Haitians' preference for long-grain, unbroken domestic rice remains unchanged. Long-grain rice remains one of a few relatively affordable staple foods, particularly for low-income households compared to other grain alternatives, such as bulgur wheat and cornmeal.

1.4. Imports

The local market depends heavily on imports. For MY 2026/2027 Haiti's rice imports are forecast higher at 540,000 MT over the previous period due to strong local demand and continued declines in domestic production. The United States is expected to retain its dominant import market share, although Pakistani rice will remain competitive on price. For MY 2025/2026, rice imports are revised upward to

[8] Fighting back against the gangs: What is Haiti's new UN-backed force? | UN News

525,000 MT fueled by an increase in remittances as well as competitively-priced imported rice on the local market.

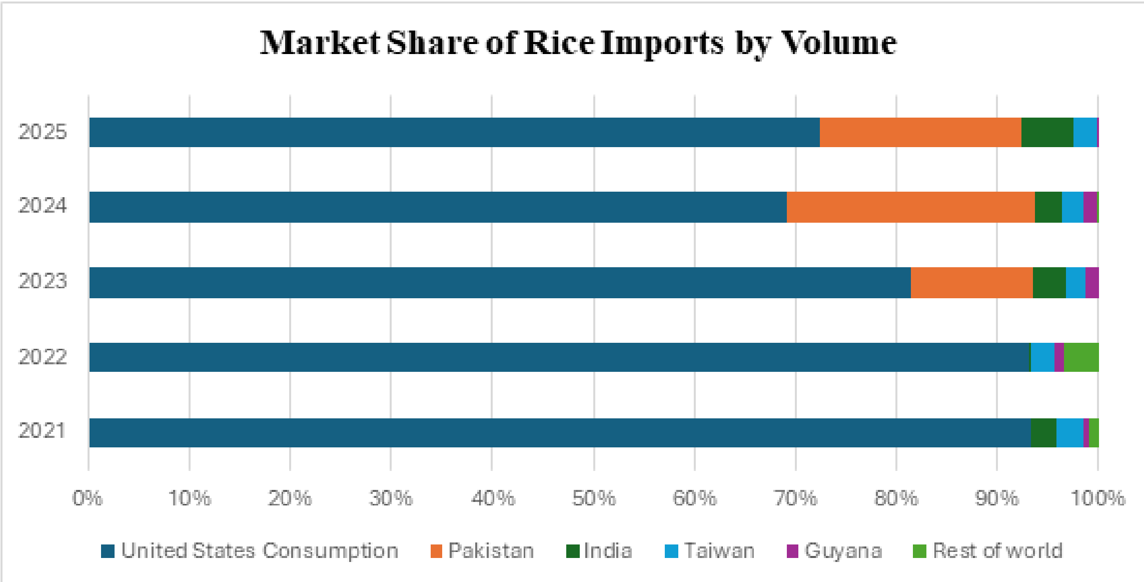
Post projects an increased volume of rice imports for MY 2026/2027 triggered by rising demand from population growth (over 12 million by mid-2026 from 11.9 million in 2025), as the preference for rice remains unchanged. Rice continues as the primary staple food for most Haitian households, especially in urban areas where approximately 67 percent of the population resided in 2024, based on IHSI estimates. The annual urban growth rate is estimated at 2.5 percent according to the same source, suggesting an even greater increase year-over-year in demand for rice.

At the same time, a widening gap between domestic production and consumption is also expected to boost rice imports to Haiti during the outlook year. Local rice cultivation output is in continuous decline because of multiple structural constraints, such as the high cost of agricultural inputs, limited access to financing for small farmers, and a lack of investment in the agricultural sector. In recent years, these challenges have been amplified by worsening insecurity, especially in the Artibonite region, leading to a decline in cultivated agricultural land. IHSI cites that overall agricultural production continues to fall, recording a 4.8 percent drop in 2025 compared to 2024, reducing the possibility of substituting rice with other agricultural products in the Haitian food basket; therefore, imports remain the only alternative for regulating the rice market in Haiti. The country generally imports roughly 90 percent of the rice supply.

Furthermore, significant remittance flows to Haiti are expected to further stimulate imports throughout 2026. These transfers, estimated at approximately $5 billion in 2025, a 20 percent increase on a year-over-year basis, play an essential role in household food expenditures.

International assistance is set to continue supporting imports to Haiti for MY 2026/2027. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced plans to provide Haiti and six other countries with up to $452 million (approximately 211, 000 MT) in U.S. – origin agricultural commodities – including rice and wheat – through the UN World Food Programme (WFP) under the U.S. Government's Food for Peace program.

Pakistan has maintained its position as a key rice supplier to Haiti in recent years, driven by competitive pricing. Pakistani rice costs approximately $380 per MT freight on board (FOB) compared to $525 per MT for U.S rice – a $145 difference. While shipping from Pakistan ($100 per MT) is four times more expensive than from the United States ($25 per MT), Pakistani rice sells for less at retail outlets as customs duties and port handling charges, which scale with shipment value, further favors Pakistan's cost competitiveness. In March 2026, market observations in Croix-des-Bouquets, a city in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, confirmed Pakistani rice selling at $22 per 25 -kg bag versus $25 got U.S. rice.



Sources: Trade Data Monitor LLC

In calendar year (CY) 2025, approximately 20 percent of total rice imports came from Pakistan, compared to 25 percent in 2024. During the first two months of 2026, Shipments to Haiti slowed to 40,000 MT of rice from Pakistan compared to the 46,000 MT during the same period last year.

Rice from Pakistan shares similar grain characteristics to U.S. rice. In terms of quality, there is a preference for U.S. rice, which consumers describe as softer.

1.5. Stocks

In MY 2026/2027, rice stocks are forecast to remain stable at 28,000 MT, as importers continue to adopt a cautious inventory strategy amid heightened insecurity at Port-au-Prince. In addition to the risk of looting, insurance companies are increasingly reluctant to cover stored commodities, offering reduced coverage at significantly higher premiums. This trend further discourages importers from holding large inventories. In MY 2025/2026, rice stocks are estimated at 28,000 MT. Stocks are held only on farms and in private companies as the government does not manage any national statistics on stock levels.

1.6. Marketing

Locally produced rice is marketed through a distribution network that includes producers who sell milled rice to Madan Saras[9] in bags of 50 kilograms, while small retailers in open-air markets sell rice to

[9] A Madan Sara (often called Saras) refers to a group of women who plays a crucial role in the agricultural supply chain. They are itinerant market traders who provide pre-harvest credit to farmers to directly purchase agricultural products and transports them to urban markets for resale.

consumers in either a 2.7-kilogram container called big marmite, or a 0.49-kilogram container called small marmite or godet. Supermarkets and food depots sell rice in bags of 50, 25, and 12.5 kilograms (kg). However, consumers can buy rice in packaging of 2.27-kilogram from supermarkets. Rice importers package imported rice in bags of 25 kg, and 12.5 kg. They sell them to major markets in cities.

The Haitian Government does not play an active role in the purchase or sale of locally produced or imported rice.

3. CORN

3.1. Statistics for Production, Supply and Distribution

Corn	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
Haiti	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	365	365	370	330	0	305
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	3
Production (1000 MT)	305	305	310	275	0	255
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1	1	5	2	0	11
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	5	2	0	11
Total Supply (1000 MT)	306	306	315	277	0	269
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)	11	10	10	8	0	7
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	295	296	305	266	0	260
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	306	306	315	274	0	267
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	3	0	2
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	306	306	315	277	0	269
Yield (MT/HA)	0.8356	0.8356	0.8378	0.8333	0	0.8361

(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 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027

3.2. Production

Haiti's corn production for MY 2026/2027 is forecast to fall to 255,000 MT from the previous marketing year, driven by continued land abandonment in key producing areas and irregular precipitation patterns.

Corn is the most widely cultivated grain in Haiti, grown across all ten departments. The Artibonite, West, and Centre departments account for over 50 percent of total production, according to data by the Ministry of Agriculture. However, these departments continue to be among the areas most affected by escalating violence in the country. The deterioration of security conditions in these regions has disrupted agricultural activities, leading to farmland abandonment and constrained market access, further weighing on national production levels.

Haiti has three main maize growing seasons: spring (March to August), summer (August to November) and winter (December to February). Corn yield largely relies on rainfall during these periods, as the only 80,000 hectares of irrigated land available in Haiti are dedicated to other crops, like rice and vegetables. Although Post contacts mentioned that the Ministry of agriculture has plans to support corn production through the distribution of 385 MT of improved corn seeds, the overall impact of these interventions is expected to remain limited given the broader structural constraints facing the sector and irregular rainfall distribution in 2026.

Corn production for MY 2025/2026 is revised downward to 275,000 MT, reflecting cumulative impacts from land abandonment in 2024 and 2025, the loss of over 7,200 hectares of crops during Hurricane Melissa, and persistent insecurity restricting farmers' field access. Gang violence continues to prevent the Government of Haiti from reclaiming abandoned agricultural land.

Several corn-grown varieties include Maquina, Chicken Corn, Comayagua, Hybrid HP, and Hugo Plus. While these varieties offer a good yield, farmers often cannot fully benefit from it due to a lack of financial resources needed to implement the necessary technical practices effectively.

3.3. Consumption

Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) Consumption

Corn remains a staple for lower-income households, particularly in rural areas. For MY 2026/2027, FSI consumption is forecast down at 260,000 MT compared to the previous marketing year, reflecting reduced domestic availability following a decline in local production. While imports are projected to rise slightly, they will not fully offset the reduction, leading to an overall contraction in corn consumption. For MY 2025/2026, corn FSI consumption is estimated at 266,000 MT due to lower local production.

In Haiti, nearly 90 percent of available corn is consumed as FSI products, making consumption highly sensitive to any changes in production, especially given the decline in poultry production. Corn is prepared in different ways. Cornmeal, specifically fine and medium-sized, is the most popular way to consume corn. It is often cooked with beans or pea purée and served with meat, fish, and vegetables. Other popular corn-based foods include sweet corn, corn flour, *akasan* (a traditional Haitian beverage), and grilled sweet corn. Cornmeal is consumed as a substitute for rice or bulgur wheat, and sorghum

Feed and Residual Consumption

Corn is also used for animal feed. The stem of the corn is used as green fodder to feed animals after the harvest. Second, corn grains are used to feed poultry. This category includes two subcategories: feed producers and backyard farmers. Feed producers mill the whole fruit (the kernels and the corn cob) to produce animal feed. Backyard farmers distribute kernels to feed live poultry. In MY 2026/2027, feed and residual consumption is forecast lower at 7,000 MT compared to the previous year, as the poultry sector remains constrained, mainly due to increasing insecurity in Haiti. Several companies, primarily located in the West Department, have had to either curtail production considerably or suspend operations all together to limit financial losses.

3.4. Imports

Haiti's corn imports for MY 2026/2027 are forecast higher at 11,000 MT compared to the previous marketing year, attributed to a decrease in local supply. Haiti imports corn primarily from the United States and Dominican Republic. Traders bring small amounts of Dominican corn flour and cornmeal informally into Haiti.

In MY 2025/2026 corn imports are expected to reach 2,000 MT, driven by declining domestic production combined with local demand for corn. During the first half of MY 2025/2026, Haiti imported approximately 10,000 MT of corn and corn-derived products, according to the data from Haitian customs authorities.

HAITI CORN AND CORN-DERIVED PRODUCTS IMPORTS BY PARTNER FOR MY 2024/2025

COUNTRY	QUANTITY (MT)	MARKET SHARE
United States	9,074	84%
Turkey	792	7%
Dominican Republic	692	6%
Brazil	141	1%
Rest of World	40	0%

Sources: Statistical unit of the General Directorate of Customs in Haiti

3.5. Stocks

In MY 2026/2027, corn stocks are forecast at 2,000 MT as consumption patterns remain steady amid declining supply, leading to drawdowns of existing stocks. Farmers traditionally store a portion of their harvest to ensure seed availability for the next planting season. This practice allows continuity for future production but limits annual corn yields due to the declining quality of retained seeds.

Attachments:

No Attachments