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**Report Name:** Grain and Feed Annual

**Country:** Haiti

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**Report Category:** Grain and Feed

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**Report Highlights:**

Wheat consumption in Haiti in marketing year (MY) 2023/24 (July 2023/June 2024) is forecast at 405,000 metric tons (MT), stable compared to the previous marketing period. Rice imports are forecast at 435,000 MT, up one percent relative to the same period last year. Corn imports for MY2023/24 are projected virtually flat year-over year at 5,000 MT. Meanwhile, sorghum production in MY 2023/24 (July 2023/June 2024) is forecast down by eight percent at 60,000 MT from the same period last year.

# 1. WHEAT

## 1.1. Production

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

## 1.2. Consumption

In marketing year (MY) 2023/24, consumption of wheat and wheat products is forecast at 405,000 MT, unchanged compared to the previous MY due to net zero population growth and remittances. Despite World Bank 2023 estimates that the population of Haiti will grow 1.2 percent, local news sources have reported that in January 2023 demand for passports have spiked nearly threefold, from 1,600 requests per day to 4,200 in response to the Humanitarian Parole Program, a U.S.-sponsored process that allows Haitians to migrate to the United States due to extraordinary social or political unrest. According to Post sources, Haitians will continue to emigrate from Haiti to other countries, including Brazil and the Dominican Republic, migration patterns that will offset any expected population growth.

Although Haiti's economy is teetering on the edge, consumption of staple foods, including wheat and wheat products, remains stable due to financial support from the Haitian diaspora, largely located in the United States. For fiscal year (FY) 2021/22 (October-September), the Central Bank of Haiti estimated remittances accounted for \$USD 3.6 billion – or roughly 20 percent of Haiti's gross domestic product (GDP). Although more recent data are not available, Post has no reason to believe the pace of remittances will subside in the forecast year.

The MY 2022/23 estimate for total domestic wheat and wheat products consumption is 405,000 MT, one percent up compared to the previous MY due to population growth. According to the World Bank, Haiti's population is expected to grow by one percent to 11.6 million people in 2022. Wheat consumption per capita is not expected to expand as Haitian preferences for wheat products remain unchanged. In Haiti, wheat flour is mainly used for breadmaking, pastries, cakes, and pasta. Bread is popular and one of the most affordable food items, particularly for low-income consumers. According to the United Nations Development Program, more than six million people in Haiti, or slightly more than half the population, live on less than \$USD 2.41 per day.

## 1.3. Imports

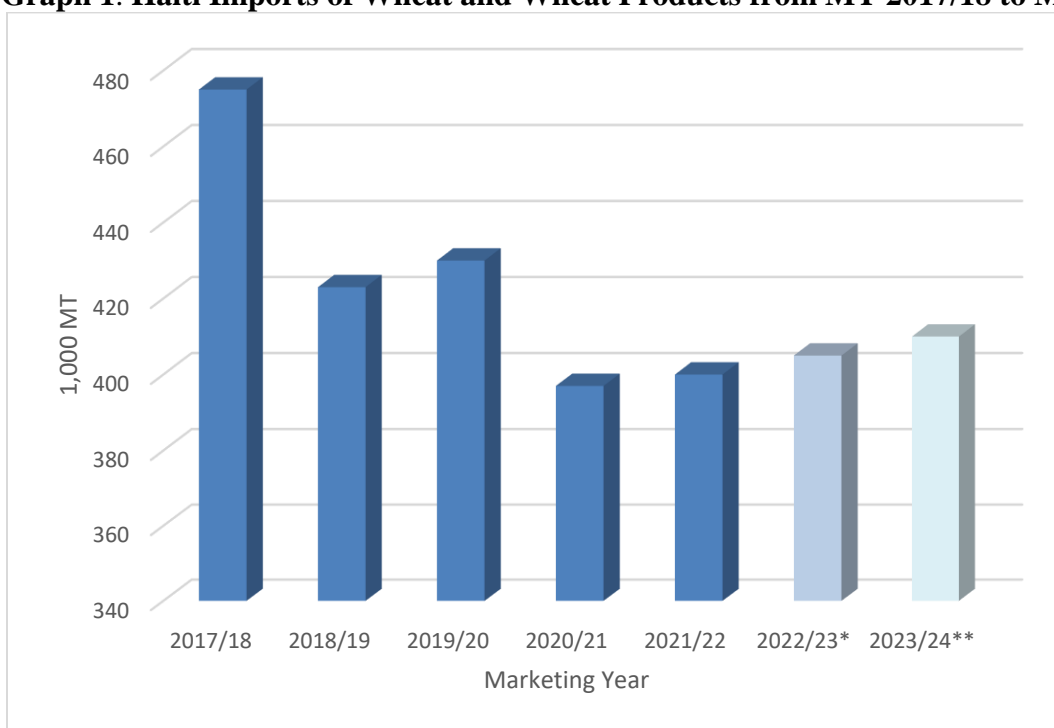
For MY 2023/24, imports of wheat and wheat products are forecast at 410,000 MT, up one percent compared to the same period last year due to rising stock levels and illegal trade. Importers have decided to store more wheat products in order to protect profit margins from high international wheat prices. Importers purchase Hard Red Winter and Hard Red Spring wheat from the United States, and Hard Red Winter and Durum wheat from Canada. In MY 2021/22, wheat imports from Canada fell to 57,356 MT including Hard Red Winter and Durum wheat. Haiti depends mostly on Durum wheat for pasta production. Imports of Durum wheat are not expected to decline as millers consider it good quality.

With respect to illegally imported wheat products, the pace has spiked due to increased smuggled activities along the Haiti-Dominican binational border. Illegal trade in wheat and wheat products is

estimated between 100,000 and 120,000 MT. Organized gangs have overtaken the surrounding areas of the largest local mill, Les Moulins d’Haiti, which has capacity to produce 1,642 MT of wheat flour per day. As a result, this mill is unable to process wheat. Mills such as Caribbean Milling and Les Cereales d’Haiti, which have a combined milling capacity of 821 MT of wheat flour per day, cannot meet wheat demand. Post expects that in the short and medium-term, illegal trade of wheat products will remain elevated as Haiti’s ability to safeguard the border remains constrained.

In MY 2022/23, wheat and wheat product imports are expected to reach 405,000 MT, an increase of one percent relative to the previous period based on the ongoing efforts of local mills to boost flour production to meet domestic demand and the rise in imports from the Dominican Republic.

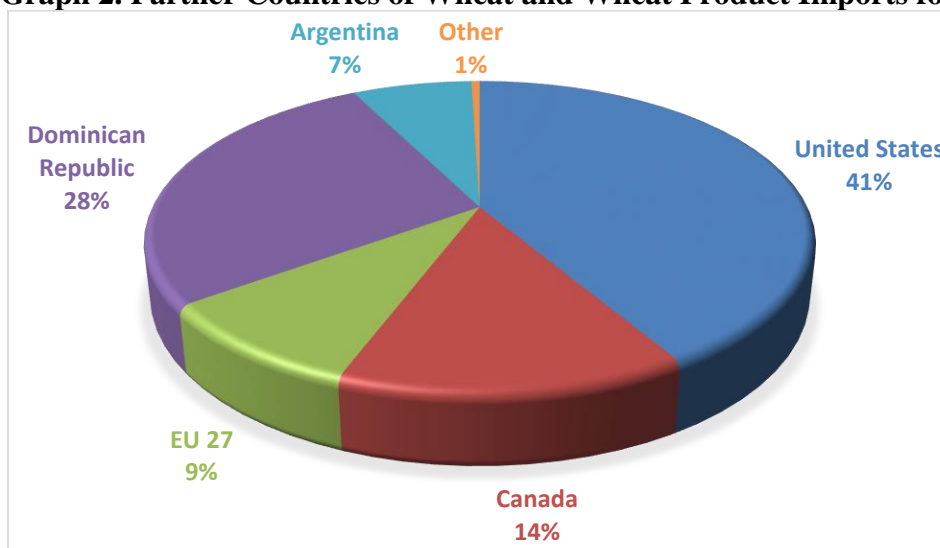
**Graph 1. Haiti Imports of Wheat and Wheat Products from MY 2017/18 to MY 2023/24**



*Source: Estimated by Post with data from Haiti Customs Office, contacts, and Trade Data Monitor Inc. Using a conversion factor of 1.368 for wheat products  
 2022/23\* expected imports of wheat and wheat products  
 2023/24\*\* projected imports of wheat and wheat products*

Haiti imports wheat products, including wheat flour, pasta, and uncooked pasta from the Dominican Republic, and occasionally from other countries in the European Union and China. In MY 2022/23, wheat product imports are expected to reach 120,000 MT, representing a seven percent increase compared to MY 2021/22 due to an upsurge of smuggled wheat products across the border.

**Graph 2. Partner Countries of Wheat and Wheat Product Imports for MY 2021/22**



#### 1.4. Stocks

In MY 2023/24, stocks of wheat and wheat products are forecast at 24,000 MT, up 26 percent compared to the last marketing period due to ongoing efforts to import wheat to meet domestic demand and grow stocks. Importers are struggling to process wheat to supply the domestic market, while also attempting to protect gross margins from the economic shocks of high international wheat prices. Current stock levels can meet consumer demand for approximately three months. Stocks are held in private silos and the government does not maintain statistics of stock quantities.

**Table 1. Production, Supply and Distribution**

Wheat	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Jul 2021		Jul 2022		Jul 2023	
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)	19	19	39	19	0	19
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	440	400	460	405	0	410
TY Imports (1000 MT)	440	400	460	405	0	410
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	166	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	459	419	499	424	0	429
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)	420	400	450	405	0	405
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	420	400	450	405	0	405
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	39	19	49	19	0	24
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	459	419	499	424	0	429
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 2023/2024 = July 2023 - June 2024

## **2. Rice**

### **2.1 Production**

In MY 2023/24, rice production is forecast at 65,000 MT, eight percent up compared to the last MY due to increasing yields. Although the area harvested is forecast stable, yields are expected higher due to government financial support to rice producers and expected normal weather conditions. Post sources report that the government is planning to subsidize 4,000 MT of fertilizers; clean irrigation canals; and distribute quality seeds to farmers in the outyear.

In January 2023, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a \$USD105 million loan by way of its Food Shock Window Program, a fund that provides financing to member countries facing acute food shortages. Of the financing, the Government of Haiti allocated \$USD24 million to the Ministry of Agriculture to boost production. Although government officials initially planned to deploy funding in 2023, administrative and security constraints have delayed implementation activities. As of March 2023, implementation has not yet started.

In MY 2022/23, Haiti's rice production is estimated at 60,000 MT (milled equivalent), a 14-percent drop from MY 2021/22 due to both falling yields and declining area harvested in the department of Artibonite, the largest rice production area. The area harvested has shrunk to 55,000 hectares (ha), down eight percent year-over-year due to local producers abandoning rice paddies in L'Esthere, Liancourt, and Petite rivière of Artibonite. Post contacts have said that escalating gang activity has compelled several farmers to temporarily leave the area until local authorities can ensure safety.

Rice yields in MY 2022/23 are expected to reach 1.98 MT per ha, seven percent down compared to the same period last year due to severe drought in Artibonite. According to the Climate Hazard Center (CHC), this northern department received 30 percent less rainfall in November and December 2022, causing winter crop yield loss.

In terms of price, market conditions for locally-produced rice are unfavorable. The price of domestic rice is more than 20 percent higher than imported U.S. rice. This situation is due to both inefficiency of rice production technics and high input cost. The rice producers do not have access to the results of the few research projects on yield and adaptability of rice varieties because of a lack of funds for dissemination of the information. In addition, most farmers cannot afford to buy agricultural equipment or invest in innovative technologies or agricultural infrastructure because of the lack of access to credit for agricultural production. According to the Central Bank of Haiti, food inflation in January 2023 peaked more than 48 percent year-over-year, placing preferred local rice outside the budgets of many Haitians.

### **2.2. Consumption**

In MY 2023/24, rice consumption is forecast stable relative to the same period a year ago due to net zero population growth and remittances. The same forecast for a net outflow of Haitians to Brazil, United States, and Dominican Republic, negatively impacts the consumption of rice as well.

In MY 2022/23, milled rice consumption is expected to fall to 490,000 MT, 11 percent down from MY 2021/22 due to lower economic activity and gang-related food channel disruptions, particularly in September and October 2022. Economic activity in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince during the third and fourth quarters of calendar year 2022 slowed to a crawl as city and community pillars, such as banks, supermarkets, and schools, shutdown as organized gangs commandeered critical roadway arteries across the city. In addition, food prices shot up due to a lack of food availability.

During this period, rice imports nearly dried up as two top importers cancelled deliveries of approximately 40,000 MT of rice shipments out of a concern for crew safety at the seaports. In September 2022, gangs had overtaken two international sea terminals – the National Port Authority (NPA) and Varreux. Another difficulty in the market was wholesalers' inability to distribute food throughout the country, including rice, due to gang takeover of the major roadways.

Haitians' preferences for long-grain, unbroken domestic rice remain unchanged. Long-grain rice remains an affordable staple food for low-income households compared to other grain alternatives, such as bulgur wheat and cornmeal. However, diminishing consumer purchasing power has compelled low-income consumers to eat a higher percentage of cheaper, broken rice.

### **2.3. Trade**

#### **Imports**

The local rice market depends heavily on imports. In MY 2023/24, rice imports are forecast at 435,000 MT, a one percent increase compared to MY 2022/23 due to importers growing supplies of stored rice, which are estimated at 52,000 MT or less than two months of rice consumption. Although there are no changes in duties, taxes, or policy for rice imports in Haiti, the precarious security situation, particularly around the major seaports, has threatened local rice marketing, while boosting illegal imports.

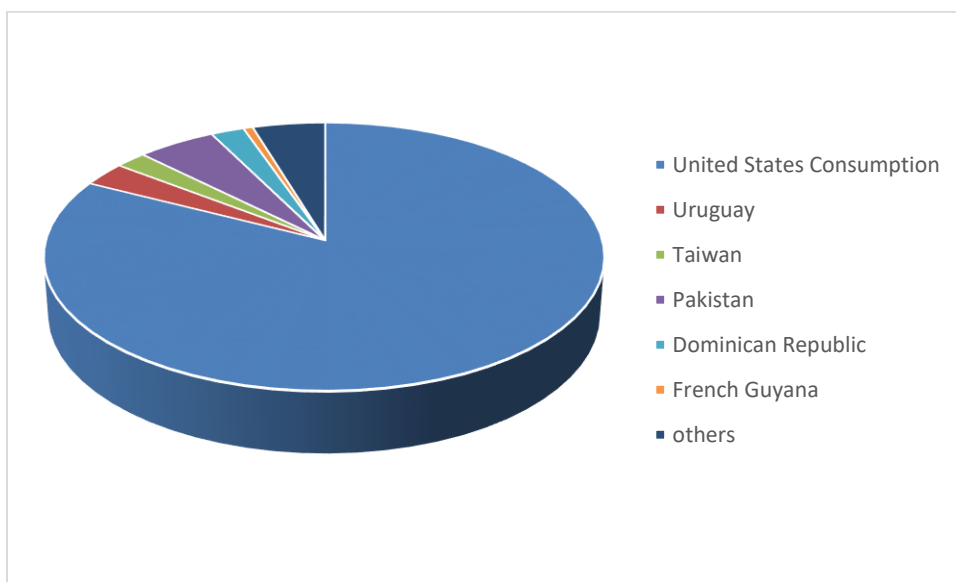
In MY 2022/23, rice imports are expected to fall nine percent to 430,000 MT due to the unavailability of rice shipments in September and October 2022. Three of the top rice importers including Tchako, Cristo, and Riceco cancelled roughly 40,000 MT of rice shipments in September and October 2022 due to customs closures, weak security around the ports, and other disruptions in the food distribution channel. Traditionally, U.S. rice is highly competitive in the Haitian market, generally accounting for more than 90 percent of total imports.

On April 3, 2023, Dominican authorities announced measures to temporarily halt rice exports to all markets, including Haiti, to ensure food security, bolster domestic supplies, and maintain price stability in the rice market due to severe drought conditions. According to Post sources, rice imports (both legal and illegal) will account for 20,000 MT.

In MY 2021/22, U.S. market share reached 97 percent of total imported rice, but since that time has fallen 7.5 percent in the trade year (TY) 2021/22 compared to TY 2020/21 as importers cancelled rice shipments in the last semester of calendar year (CY) 2022. While rice from Pakistan reached ports a few days before gang violence broke out, local rice importers cancelled the delivery of U.S. rice shipments due to gang violence around the major seaports.

Rice imports have increased significantly from Pakistan, Uruguay, and Caribbean countries including Martinique, Saint Martin, Antigua and Barbuda, Guadeloupe, Aruba, and Jamaica due to competitive pricing. However, rice imports from Dominican Republic increased mainly due to the acute food crisis in September through November 2022. Sources have reported that Haitians at the binational border purchased Dominican broken rice at \$US3.70 per kg, roughly threefold above the normal price of locally consumed long-grain rice.

**Graph 3. Imported Rice from Partner Countries in TY 2021/22**



*Note: HS classification codes included: 100620, 100630, using a conversion factor of 0.875 for brown rice (100620).*

*\* TY for rice in Haiti is January 2022/December 2022*

*Sources: Estimated by Post with reports from the General Administration of Customs (GAC) and Trade Data Monitor LLC*

## **2.4. Prices**

Although the Government of Haiti has not adjusted duties for U.S. rice since 1996 (the current tariff rate for U.S. rice is 22 percent), the exchange rate with the U.S. Dollar is highly volatile. On January 3, 2023, the exchange rate was 145.62 gourdes per \$1 USD; three months later, the rate rose by five percent. In addition, access to U.S. currency has proven difficult for companies who conduct operations by way of formal financial institutions. This type of instability creates a difficult commercial environment for private firms and traders who participate in international markets where U.S. currency is the preferred payment.

The Government of Haiti (GOH) carried out several [monetary measures](#) in 2019 to contain the greater exchange rate pressure and the inflation rate in Haiti. In August 2022, the Haitian Central Bank published an [updated version of those measures](#), which includes an injection of \$USD150 million in the Haiti market. The Haitian Central Bank had set up requirements for companies to benefit from this injection and the sectors that will benefit from the funds, including the food sector. The requirements capped the amount companies can use at no more than \$USD150,000, far too little for rice importers, who require \$USD18 million per month on average. This situation affects the competitiveness of companies between those that have access to U.S. dollars from formal institutions and those who do not. It also increases the delay for some companies to pay international creditors.

## 2.5. Stocks

In MY 2023/24, rice stocks are forecast at 62,000 MT, up 19 percent as importers try to store a month-long supply of rice, particularly if there is difficulty securing food. In MY 2022/23, rice stocks are expected to reach 52,000 MT, stable compared to MY 2021/22. Stock levels can supply consumers for six weeks. Stocks are held only on farm and in private companies as the government does not have any national statistics on stock levels.

## 2.6. Marketing

Haiti has a mixed economy as private-owned businesses and government have interrelated roles. The Government of Haiti does not take an active role in the procurement or sale of locally-produced or imported rice. However, it does negotiate with rice importers to decrease local market prices, including exemption of income taxes on a quantity basis. In other times, the government may request food aid donations from other countries to feed low-income consumers.

Locally produced rice is marketed through a network of sellers. Producers sell milled rice in bags of 50 kilograms to women sellers – called Madam Sara – who transport the commodity to major markets in cities to sell to retailers, supermarkets, and food depots. Small retailers in open-air markets sell rice to 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 50 kg, 25 kg, and 12.5 kg. They sell them to major markets in cities. The food depots sell those bags to retailers and supermarkets.

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

Rice, Milled	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Market Year Begins		Market Year Begins		Market Year Begins	
Haiti	Jul 2021	Jul 2022	Jul 2022	Jul 2023	Jul 2023	Jul 2023
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	60	60	60	55	0	55
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	62	62	51	52	0	52
Milled Production (1000 MT)	70	70	70	60	0	65
Rough Production (1000 MT)	127	127	127	109	0	118
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	5500	5500	5500	5500	0	5500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	469	470	450	430	0	435
TY Imports (1000 MT)	412	465	450	450	0	460
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	384	384	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	601	602	571	542	0	552
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)	550	550	540	490	0	490
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	51	52	31	52	0	62
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	601	602	571	542	0	552
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	2.1167	2.1167	2.1167	1.9818	0	2.1455

(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 2023/2024 = January 2024 - December 2024



### **3. COARSE GRAINS**

#### **3.1. Corn**

##### **3.1.1 Production**

In MY 2023/24 corn production is forecast at 305,000 MT, two percent down from the previous MY due to lower area harvested. Although yields are forecast up six percent year-on-year assuming normal weather conditions, escalating gang violence in the departments of Artibonite and West have driven away producers from harvesting corn crops. As a result, area harvested is forecast six percent lower at 365,000 for the same reason. The departments of Artibonite and West account for more than 40 percent of corn production.

In MY 2022/23, Haiti's corn production is projected at 310,000 MT, a six percent drop from MY 2021/22 due to severe drought. The area harvested for corn is expected at 390,000 ha, stable compared to MY 2021/22 as farmers cannot expand area harvested due to limited availability of arable land. In MY 2022/23, the yield is expected to fall to 0.79 MT per ha due to severe drought, particularly in the departments of Artibonite, West, Centre, and Sud-Est during the winter crop season. According to CHC, the rainfall in some departments fell 30 to 40 percent in December compared to their normal levels (.28 mm for Artibonite, 26 mm in West, 27 mm Centre, and 26 mm in Sud-Est). Although the weather conditions in the spring season are expected favorable for crop production, there was a delay in the rainfall in March that will threaten yields.

##### **3.1.2. Consumption**

###### **Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) consumption**

For MY 2023/24, FSI consumption is forecast stable relative to the same period a year ago, due to net zero population growth and remittances. Projections on population movements and international remittances outlined above for wheat and rice consumption apply to the consumption of FSI as well.

Although Haiti's economy is fraught with instability and weakness, consumption of staple foods, including corn and corn products, remains stable due to the financial support from Haitians living abroad.

In MY 2022/23, FSI consumption is expected at 300,000 MT, five percent down from MY 2021/22 due to a corn supply shortage. Corn consumption has dropped in the country because of disruptions in food distribution channels. Gang violence and demonstrations erupted across the country, paralyzing economic activity, and impairing the ability of food to move in and out of the city. Even the street vendors selling cheap grilled sweetcorn had difficulty moving product.

Corn remains a staple food for low-income consumers. Although the price per kilogram is high compared to other grains, people can easily buy grilled sweetcorn on the street, which is more affordable. Selling street corn has no standard size affixed to a set price. Consumers can negotiate prices with street vendors, which could give consumers access to various sizes. However, street vendors do not

apply food quality controls as they can sell grilled sweetcorn for 50 gourdes (roughly \$USD 0.33 cents) on average. Corn is also processed into cornmeal, corn flour, and akasan (a popular Haitian beverage). Cornmeal, specifically fine and medium-sized, is the most popular way to consume corn although grilled sweetcorn has become important to the Haitian diet in the last decade. Cornmeal is consumed daily as a substitute for rice or bulgur wheat.

Corn seeds represent twenty percent of FSI consumption. Corn varieties are produced by specialized companies and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development as well as international partners. However, despite governmental efforts to maintain high-yield seed quality, farmers still manage to degrade the seeds through year-long storage instead of immediate planting. Farmers can store more than twenty percent of the harvest for the next crop season, which is used as seeds.

### **Feed and Residual Consumption**

Corn is also used for animal feed. First, 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 (i.e. the kernels and the corn cob) to produce animal feed. Backyard farmers distribute kernels to feed their poultry.

In MY 2023/24, Post forecasts a 33-percent fall in feed and residual consumption to 10,000 MT compared to MY 2022/23, due to logistical constraints in the poultry sector. Constraints include farmers' inability to grow hatchlings in a safe place and transport the animal products to market as gangs draw battle lines in key agricultural areas. Feed and residual consumption is expected to fall to 15,000 MT for MY 2022/23, a 17-percent drop compared to MY 2021/22, due to continued political unrest blocking strategic roads and trucking routes. Jamaica Broiler Group, a top poultry producer in Haiti, closed its poultry production facility in November 2022 due to inability to bring its products to market.

#### **3.1.3. Stocks**

In MYs 2023/24 and 2022/23, corn stocks are expected to remain virtually zero. All corn production will be used for human consumption and animal feed.

#### **3.1.4. Trade**

##### **Imports**

Haiti imports corn primarily from the United States and Argentina; however, traders report small amounts of Dominican corn flour and cornmeal flow informally into Haiti. In MY 2023/24, Post forecasts imports flat at 5,000 MT as a rebound in the poultry section is not expected. In MY 2022/23 corn imports are expected to reach 5,000 MT, a 67 percent increase compared to 3,000 MT in MY 2021/22 due to lower corn production.

#### **3.1.5. Marketing**

The Haitian market is a mixed economy. The government does not take an active role in procurement or sales of locally produced corn and imported corn.

Locally produced corn is marketed through a network of sellers. The producers sell sweetcorn, corn grains, and cornmeal in bags of 50 kilograms to women sellers – called Madam Sara – who transport the corn to markets in major cities to sell to retailers. Retailers in open-air markets sell sweetcorn per dozen to sweetcorn street vendors. They also sell cornmeal to consumers in a 2.7-kilogram container called big marmite, 0.49-kilogram container called small marmite or a godet. Supermarkets and food depots sell corn in bags of 25, and 12.5 kilograms. However, consumers can buy corn in packages of 2.27-kilogram in supermarkets.

Cornmeal importers receive bags of 50 kg, 25 kg, and 12.5 kg. They sell them to food depots to in major cities. The food depots sell those bags to retailers and supermarkets. Small retailers in open-air markets sell the imported cornmeal to consumers in different sized bags and in 2.7-kilogram containers called big marmite, 0.49-kilogram container called small marmite or godet. Supermarkets sell corn in bags of 50 and 25 kilograms, and packages of 2.27-kilogram.

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

Corn	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2021		Jul 2022		Jul 2023	
Haiti	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	390	390	390	390	0	365
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	330	330	330	310	0	305
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	20	5	0	5
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	20	5	0	5
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	333	333	350	315	0	310
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)	33	18	35	15	0	10
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	300	315	315	300	0	300
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	333	333	350	315	0	310
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	333	333	350	315	0	310
Yield (MT/HA)	0.8462	0.8462	0.8462	0.7949	0	0.8356

(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 2023/2024 = October 2023 - September 2024

## 3.2. Sorghum

### 3.2.1. Production

In MY 2023/24, sorghum production is forecast down eight percent from the previous MY to 60,000 MT as farmers abandon areas due to gang violence. Although crop yields are not expected to decline and weather conditions are expected favorable, area harvested is forecast seven percent lower year-on-year at 70,000 ha due to farmers abandoning their land parcels in fear of gang activity.

In MY 2022/23, Haiti's sorghum production is projected at 65,000 MT, a seven percent decrease compared to MY 2021/22 due to smaller-than-expected area harvested. Some farmers in the department of West, including Cabaret, Croix-des-Bouquets and Titanyen have fled their farms as gangs seize more control of the area. The area harvested for sorghum fell to 75,000 ha, six percent down compared to the MY 2021/22. Despite severe drought in the last two months of 2022, the yield is expected to remain stable compared to the previous MY as the sorghum variety *Pa Pè Pichon* is drought tolerant.

### **3.2.2. Consumption**

#### **Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) consumption**

In MY 2023/24, Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) consumption is forecast at 65,000 MT, seven percent lower compared to the previous MY due to lower production. The production of sorghum is not expected to rebound in MY2023/24, as insecurity continues to disrupt the agricultural community.

In MY 2022/23, FSI consumption is expected to fall to 70,000 MT, four percent down from MY 2021/22 lower-than-expected production. Farmers have fled some areas in the West department, which created a sorghum supply gap in the market.

Sorghum is used mainly for food, but a small quantity, estimated at 5,000 MT, is used for raw material in local food processing. Over the last decade, the [national brewery of Haiti \(BRANA\)](#) has extracted malt from locally produced sorghum.

### **3.2.3. Stocks**

In MYs 2023/24 and 2022/23, sorghum stocks are projected at virtually zero. Current sorghum production cannot meet domestic demand, particularly from local industry due to the aphid outbreak in 2015.

### **3.2.4. Trade**

#### **Imports**

Haiti imports a small amount of sorghum from the United States. In MY 2023/24, Post forecasts imports at 5,000 MT, stable compared to the previous MY, assuming that industry will continue importing to fill the gap left by lower domestic production. In MY 2022/23, imports are expected to reach 5,000 MT, 67 percent up compared to MY 2021/22 due to lower local production and continued disruptions in the food distribution channel.

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

Sorghum	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Jul 2021		Jul 2022		Jul 2023	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2021		Jul 2022		Jul 2023	
Haiti	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	80	80	80	75	0	70
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	70	70	75	65	0	60
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	3	5	0	5
TY Imports (1000 MT)	4	4	3	5	0	5
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	4	4	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	73	73	78	70	0	65
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)	73	73	78	70	0	65
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	73	73	78	70	0	65
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	73	73	78	70	0	65
Yield (MT/HA)	0.875	0.875	0.9375	0.8667	0	0.8571

(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 2023/2024 = October 2023 - September 2024

**Attachments:**

No Attachments