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Prepared By: Fritzner Cledo

Approved By: Elizabeth Autry

Report Highlights:

Wheat consumption in Haiti during Marketing Year (MY) 2020/2021 (July 2020/June 2021) is forecast at 420,000 metric tons (MT). During MY 2019/20, Haiti is expected to import 420,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat and wheat products. Rice continues to be a staple food for Haitians. Production of milled rice for MY 2020/21 (July 2020/June 2021) is forecast at 75,000 MT, with imports increasing to 495,000 MT. More than 90 percent of imported rice comes from the United States. Corn remains one of the agricultural products in which Haiti is generally self-sufficient. Production of corn in MY 2020/21 is forecast at 320,000 MT, with imports decreasing to 20,000 metric tons (MT). Sorghum production in Haiti for MY 2020/21 (July 2020/June 2021) is forecast at 75,000 MT, with imports remaining stable at 1,000 MT.

1. WHEAT

1.1. Production

Haiti does not produce wheat. It depends heavily on imports to fulfill domestic demand.

1.2. Consumption

For MY 2019/20 consumption and residual of wheat and wheat products is expected to reach 415,000 MT. This represents an increase of one percent compared to a revised estimate for MY 2018/19, and is attributed to population growth. Consumption per capita remains stable at 37 kilograms per year, despite the political crisis causing civil unrest, roadblocks, and the disruption of economic activities for the last four months of 2019, as stakeholders in the wheat and wheat products markets adopted new strategies to overcome the impacts of Haiti's instability. For instance, some stakeholders imported wheat products because they were unable to process their own wheat, due to roadblocks impeding their workers' ability to get to work. Additionally, they overcame the risk of hijackings by supplying their customers close to the Haiti-Dominican Republic (DR) border with wheat products imported from the DR.

Three milling companies are currently operating in Haiti. The largest milling company, Les Moulins d'Haiti, increased its capacity to 1,642 MT of wheat flour per day. The Caribbean Milling is the second largest milling company and has the only semolina mill in Haiti. It has a capacity to produce 547 MT of wheat products per day. It produces mainly semolina for their pasta plant and wheat bran for animals. The third milling company, Les Cereales d'Haiti, has a capacity to produce 274 MT of wheat flour per day and has plans to double its capacity. It also produces wheat bran for animal feed.

MILLS CURRENTLY OPERATING IN HAITI

Les Moulins d'Haiti S.A.	Haiti Agro Processor
Les Cereales d'Haiti S.A.	Khawly Group
The Caribbean Milling S.A.	HM Group

Wheat and wheat products have been part of the Haitian diet for years. In the past, the most common wheat product was wheat flour. It was used for bread making, dumplings and patties. It had competition from cassava flour, which was used for cassava bread and dumplings. As a result, wheat flour began being used for pastries, cakes and pasta, as the presence of gluten in the wheat flour gives it

an advantage over other sources of flour. Moreover, wheat flour products are well appreciated by Haitian people for its taste.

For MY 2020/21, consumption of wheat and wheat products is forecast to increase to 420,000 MT. This assumes that consumption per capita will remain stable, but population growth will positively impact the total consumption of wheat and wheat products.

1.3. Stocks

The storage capacity of the milling companies is very limited. They generally order wheat for two to three months. However, for wheat flour, they produce just enough to satisfy daily needs, and can store flour for three days maximum.

1.4. Trade

Imports

The local market depends heavily on imports of wheat. Traditionally, importers have purchased Hard Red Winter and Hard Red Spring from the United States, accounting for more than 50 percent of wheat grain market share. Wheat from Russia, and Canada is competing with the U.S. wheat in the Haitian market. For MY 2019/20, wheat grain imports are expected to increase to 270,000 MT as Post is seeing less political turmoil in the second half of MY 2019/20. For MY 2020/21, Post forecasts an additional increase in wheat grain imports to 290,000 MT as the political situation in Haiti continues to stabilize.

Haiti also imports wheat products, including wheat flour, pasta, and uncooked pasta from Turkey, the Dominican Republic and occasionally the European Union and Mexico. Imports of wheat flour for MY 2019/20 are expected to reach 155,000 MT, which is stable compared to a revised estimate of 154,000 MT for MY 2018/19. For the first half of MY 2019/20 – from July to December 2019 – imported Turkish wheat flour reached 29,000 MT, which represents an increase of 51 percent compared to the same period of MY 2018/19. However, Post expects a decrease in Turkish wheat flour imports in the second half of MY 2019/20 due to a reduction in political turmoil. However, imports of Dominican wheat flour for MY 2019/20 and MY 2020/2021 are expected to remain stable. Haitian control of products crossing the Haiti-DR border remains limited even with efforts of the government of Haiti (GoH) and its partners. The situation is expected to worsen during the Covid-19 crisis; consequently, the illegal trade of wheat products across the Haiti-DR border is expected to continue.

Table #1 - Haiti Imports of Wheat and Wheat Products in MY 2018/19

Products	Quantity (MT)	Quantity wheat equivalent (MT)*
Wheat		
United states	125,860	125,860
Canada	72,008	72,008
Russia	54,955	54,955
Others	440	440
Wheat products		
Dominican Republic	81,437	111,406
Turkey	37,257	50,968
Peru	2,968	4,060
Others	1,962	2,683

Source: Estimated by Post with data from Trade Data Monitor, and Dominican sources
**Using a conversion factor of 1.368 for wheat products*

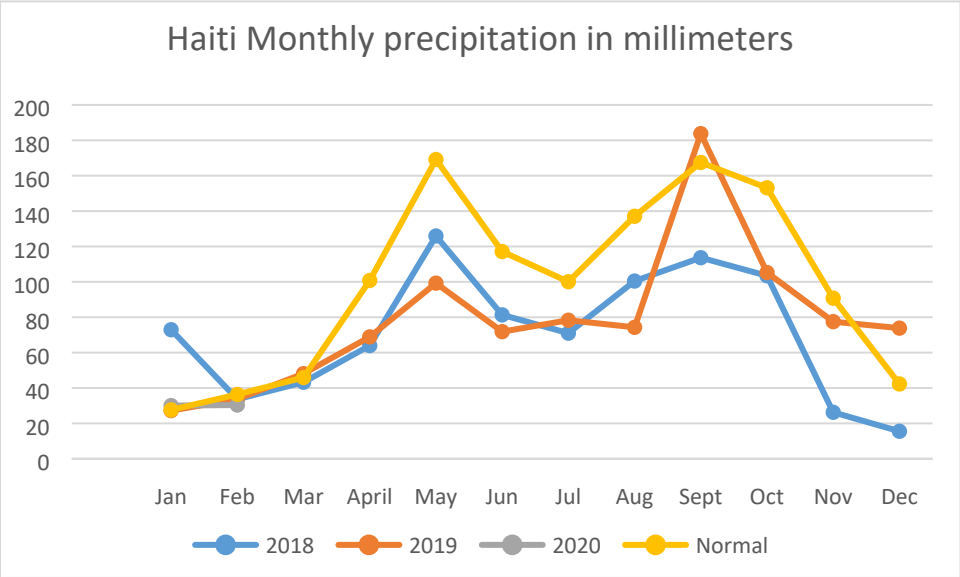
Overall, imports of wheat and wheat products are expected to increase to 430,000 MT for MY 2019/20 as political stakeholders set aside their differences and work to alleviate the impacts of Covid-19 in the second half of MY 2019/20 and onwards. For MY 2020/21, Post forecasts that imports will remain stable.

1.5 Statistics

Wheat	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
Haiti	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	10	10	10	23	0	38
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	435	423	450	430	0	430
TY Imports	435	423	450	430	0	430
TY Imp. from U.S.	126	126	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	445	433	460	453	0	468
MY Exports	1	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	1	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSI Consumption	434	410	450	415	0	420
Total Consumption	434	410	450	415	0	420
Ending Stocks	10	23	10	38	0	48
Total Distribution	445	433	460	453	0	468
Yield	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

2. RICE

2.1. Production



Source: Built by Post with data from USDA-GADAS

Haiti's rice production for MY 2019/20 is expected to reach 75,000 MT (milled equivalent), 15 percent higher than MY 2018/19 as climate conditions return to relatively normal. The "El Niño" that was affecting the climatic conditions of the country ended in August 2019. For MY 2020/21, Post forecasts stable rice production of 75,000 MT (milled equivalent). This assumes the current climate conditions will persist into MY 2020/21, which will stabilize the yield at 2.06 MT per hectare and area harvested at 66,000 hectares (ha).

The area harvested for MY 2019/20 is expected to reach 66,000 ha. Rice is grown in seven departments of Haiti during two seasons: the spring season from May to October and the winter season from December to April. The winter season starting in December received quite normal precipitation with expectations of a good harvest. In December 2019, precipitation registered for Haiti was 74 mm, 78 percent higher than December 2018 and 43 percent above the normal trend. Precipitation in January and February 2020 were in-line with normal trends. For the spring season of 2020, Post expects good precipitation throughout the country. For MY 2020/21, Post forecasts a stable area harvested as neither the GoH nor private stakeholders have introduced or announced any plans to extend the current area planted.

Picture 1. - Paddy with concrete irrigation channel in Saint-Raphael

The yield for MY 2019/20 is estimated to reach 2 MT/ha, slightly above MY 2018/19, as producers continue to have limited access to irrigation water for the rice paddies. Additionally, the usage of fertilizer continues to be limited. The Government of Haiti is expected to subsidize fertilizer to increase its accessibility to farmers, although the quantity of fertilizer has not been specified nor its supply date. For MY 2020/21, Post does not expect any increase in the yield, as the Haitian economy is not expected to be fully recovered yet from the impact of Covid-19.

Farmers are cultivating several varieties of rice based on the potential of their region and the availability of the seeds. The TCS-10 variety is very popular in the department of Artibonite because of its high yield and its resistance to fungus threat, including sheath rot disease. It is a short grain variety that can be white or yellow in color. Other varieties cultivated in the department of Artibonite include Shella, Shelda, and La Crete. These are long-grain varieties and can be white or yellow. Haitians strongly prefer these long-grain varieties, because their organoleptic properties are similar to U.S. rice. However, the TSC-10 variety is also well appreciated for its organoleptic property. In the north of Haiti, particularly along the Haiti-DR cross border area, Dominican rice varieties are commonly cultivated. The variety Jaragua FL is cultivated for its high yield, its tolerance to threats of fungus disease and its potential to give secondary and third ratoons. However, farmers rarely try for a third ratoon, because the yield is significantly lower than the previous ratoons. Jaragua FL is currently planted on approximately 3,000 hectares.

Haitian rice producers are facing financial, technical and management constraints. Funds are often lacking for research in agriculture. The results of the few research projects on yield and adaptability of rice varieties were inaccessible to farmers due to a lack of funds for dissemination of the information. In addition, producers' access to credit for agricultural production is still limited, even with the recent creation of the National Bank for Agricultural Development. Most farmers cannot afford to buy

agricultural equipment, or invest in innovative technologies or agricultural infrastructure. Therefore, governmental and non-governmental organizations have worked to fill this gap by providing equipment and technical support. For instance, (1) the Government of Haiti expects to receive a donation of new (unspecified) equipment from a Haiti-Japan cooperation project, (2) non-governmental organizations have also built four milling units in the Northeast, North and South Departments, (3) a privately owned company has constructed a larger mill in Artibonite, and (4) the USAID projects WINNER and Feed the Future have tested several rice varieties and disseminated the Intensification Rice System to improve yield. However, farmers are generally unable to apply the techniques learned from the USAID projects due to financial constraints.

Picture 2. – Milling unit built in the department of Northeast by an NGO

2.2. Consumption

Rice has become a significant part of the Haitian diet. Until the 1990s, the Haitian diet was based on cornmeal, sorghum and other starches. The consumption of rice was concentrated in the rice production areas and the cities. Access to rice by low income people was limited, although it was well appreciated for its pleasing taste. Rice was often served on weekends and for special occasions. In 1995, the tariff rate for rice imports was reduced from 50 percent to 21 percent, which had an important impact on access to rice. Consequently, rice gained an advantage over other basic goods.

For MY 2019/20, consumption is anticipated to reach 570,000 MT. This increase is due to the increase in the Haitian population. Contrary to expectations, the political turmoil has not impacted the

consumption per capita, estimated at 51 kilograms per year. However, stakeholders have adopted strategies to overcome the security situation at ports. For instance, some rice importers use other ports of disembarkation that are more secure than those previously used. This increases the transportation fee from the new port of disembarkation to the storage facilities. They can also request escort service from the Haitian National Police or private security companies to prevent hijackings. Consequently, these changes have increased their operational costs. Despite these increased costs, Post forecasts an increase in consumption for MY 2020/21 to 580,000 MT of rice (milled equivalent), assuming a stabilization in the political situation.

2.3. Stocks

The stocks of rice in Haiti are limited. The GOH does not set any policy to regulate stock levels for rice. Farmers typically store their crops for three to four months. Farmers keep some rice for family consumption, and the rest is sold over time at the local markets, which only operate 2 to 3 days per week.

In Haiti, there are six private companies importing rice. Their storage capacity is also limited. Private companies that are not directly involved in rice importation own most of the storage facilities. The importers have limited financial means and cannot afford to hold a large amount of rice for a long period of time due to the high price charged by the storage companies. Importers purchase limited quantities to satisfy domestic demands for one or two months and have a rapid turn-over.

2.4. Trade

Imports

The local market depends heavily on imports. For MY 2019/20, rice imports are expected to decrease overall to 485,000 MT due to an increase in local production and stable consumption. Rice imports for the first half of MY 2019/20 have reached 240,000 MT, less than one percent decrease compared to the same period of MY 2018/19. Rice imports for the second half of MY 2019/20 are expected to be higher than the first half of MY 2019/20 because of the alleviation of the political turmoil. However, this increase in the second half of MY 2019/20 is not expected to be sufficient to stabilize rice imports for MY 2019/20, resulting in an overall decrease. For MY 2020/21, Post forecasts an increase in imports to 495,000 MT to supply the increase in domestic demand. This increase of domestic demand is due to population growth, estimated at less than two percent. Haiti rice production is not expected to grow sufficiently to fill the increase in domestic demand.

Traditionally, U.S. rice is very competitive in the Haitian market because of two major factors. The first one is the proximity of the United States to Haiti, allowing for better accessibility of American products to the Haitian market. In addition, most consumers prefer the long-grain rice with organoleptic

properties closer to the domestic rice. Currently, U.S. rice represents more than 90 percent of total imported rice. However, some other countries, such as Taiwan, Guyana, Surinam, India, Vietnam and Pakistan, occasionally export rice to Haiti.

The Haitian government has been concerned with the domestic political crisis, the decrease in domestic rice production, the depreciation of the local currency, and the increase in the inflation rate that affected the price of staple commodities. As a result, it decided to take several measures to relieve these issues. First, the GoH signed an agreement with the government of Taiwan for a donation of 20,000 MT of rice for calendar year 2020. Additionally, the Governments of Haiti and Japan signed an agreement for a donation of USD$4 million to buy 6,000 MT of rice, to be resold on the local market. Funds generated from that project will be used to finance development projects.

Table 2. - Origin countries of imported rice in Haiti

	2018/19	
	MY*	**TY****
United States	448,018	451,651
Taiwan	10,400	9,500
Japan	1,781	0
India	1,026	655
Thailand	2,002	0
Canada	13	0
Uruguay	750	0
Paraguay	2,432	0
Sri Lanka	2	0
Vietnam	0	0
Guyana	11,997	999
Surinam	8,367	3,076
French Guayana	3,369	2001

Other	843	467
Total	491,000	465,463

Note: HS classification codes included: 1000620, 100630, using a conversion factor of 0.875 for brown rice (100620).
** MY for rice in Haiti is July/June*
*** TY for rice in Haiti is January/December*

Sources: Estimated by Post with reports from the General Administration of Customs (GAC) and GATS/USDA

2.5 Statistics

Rice, Milled	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
Haiti	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	60	60	66	66	0	66
Beginning Stocks	75	75	61	61	0	51
Milled Production	65	65	75	75	0	75
Rough Production	118	118	136	136	0	136
Milling Rate (.9999)	5500	5500	5500	5500	0	5500
MY Imports	491	491	500	485	0	495
TY Imports	470	465	500	475	0	480
TY Imp. from U.S.	452	452	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	631	631	636	621	0	621
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual	570	570	570	570	0	580
Ending Stocks	61	61	66	51	0	41
Total Distribution	631	631	636	621	0	621
Yield (Rough)	1.9667	1.9667	2.0606	2.0606	0	2.0606
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

3. COARSE GRAIN

3.1. Corn

3.1.1. Production

Haiti's corn production is expected to reach 320,000 MT for MY 2019/20. This represents an increase of two percent, which is due to a return to normal climate conditions. The "El Niño" affecting the precipitation and causing drought in several departments of Haiti was finished as of August 2019. Post expects the continuation of normal climate conditions into MY 2020/21, and consequently, stable corn production for MY 2020/21.

The area harvested for MY 2019/20 is expected to reach 390,000 ha, which represents an increase of one percent compared to 385,000 ha in MY 2018/19. This increase is due to a return to production of the areas affected by the drought during MY 2018/19. Corn is the most cultivated grain in Haiti. It is grown in all departments of Haiti during three seasons: the spring season (the primary growing season), the autumn season and the winter season. It is cultivated in several landforms, including wet and irrigated plains, wet mountains and plateaus up to 2,500 feet of altitude. However, corn production depends heavily on precipitation, as Haiti's irrigated land is estimated at 80,000 hectares. Additionally, other crops, including rice, plantain and vegetables, compete widely with corn for the existing irrigation system. For MY 2020/21, Post forecasts a stable area harvested at 390,000 ha.

Picture 3. – Corn field in the South department of Haiti

Yield for MY 2019/20 is expected to remain stable at 0.82 MT per hectare. Haiti's corn yield is difficult to increase due to several parameters, including water management, a lack of varieties adapted to the situation of the farmers, and a lack of adequate tools and equipment. Water management is very difficult in rainfed agriculture. The dependency of Haiti's corn production on precipitation creates uncertainty regarding the availability of water for corn development, especially during fourteen-leaf and blister stages. Additionally, fertilization is heavily neglected in Haiti's corn production. It is applied in a few irrigated areas, but in the others areas, fertilization is almost inexistent. In Haiti, several varieties of corn are cultivated, including La Maquina, Chicken Corn, Comayagua, Hybrid HP, and Hugo Plus. All of these varieties exhibit some benefits and disadvantages. They have interesting yields in experimental plots, but farmers cannot afford to meet the requirements of the variety and obtain a good yield in the field. Therefore, in Haiti, the yield depends on the potential of the soil, the residue of previous crops (for fertilizer), and precipitation. Post does not expect a change in yield in MY 2020/21.

3.1.2. Consumption

3.1.2.1. Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) consumption

Corn is one of the staple foods of the Haitian diet. Corn as human food represents eighty percent of FSI consumption. It is used in four forms: cornmeal, sweet corn, corn flour, and akasan (a popular Haitian beverage). Cornmeal is the most popular way for corn consumption. Cornmeal - specifically fine and medium size - is consumed on a daily basis as a substitute for rice or bulgur wheat, and represents eighty percent of the FSI consumption. For the last decade, grilled sweet corn has been important in the Haitian population. Although limited data is available, grilled sweet corn is sold almost everywhere on the street. Corn seed represents twenty percent of FSI consumption. Corn seed varieties are produced by specialized companies and the Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with international partners. However, farmers are involved in the multiplication and the vulgarization of the seeds. Farmers with storage facilities can store more than twenty percent of the harvest as seed for the next agricultural campaign.

3.1.2.2. 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: the feed producers and the backyard farmers. The feed producers mill the whole fruit (the kernels and the corn cob) to produce animal feed. The backyard farmers distribute kernels to feed their poultry.

3.1.3. Stocks

Corn stocks in Haiti are limited, and the GOH does not set any stock levels. However, a few Haitian farmers store a small quantity to serve as seed for the next campaign.

3.1.4. Trade

Imports

Haiti imports corn mostly from the United Sates and Argentina, but it is reported that small amounts of Dominican corn flour and cornmeal also cross into Haiti informally. Imports of corn for MY 2019/20 is expected to reach 20,000 MT, compared to 35,000 MT for MY 2018/19. This represents a decrease of 43 percent. This decrease in imports is due to the increase in local production. For MY 2020/21, Post forecasts a stabilization of the imports at 20,000 MT as climatic conditions are expected to remain favorable for local production.

3.1.5 - Statistics

Corn	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
Haiti	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	385	385	390	390	0	390
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	5	0	5
Production	315	315	320	320	0	320
MY Imports	32	35	40	20	0	20
TY Imports	46	49	40	30	0	30
TY Imp. from U.S.	49	49	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	347	350	360	345	0	345
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual	62	45	70	35	0	30
FSI Consumption	285	300	290	305	0	310
Total Consumption	347	345	360	340	0	340
Ending Stocks	0	5	0	5	0	5
Total Distribution	347	350	360	345	0	345
Yield	0.8182	0.8182	0.8205	0.8205	0	0.8205
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

3.2. Sorghum

3.2.1. Production

Sorghum is one of the important grains in Haiti due to its social and economic impact on the Haitian population. According to national estimates, there are approximately 320,000 sorghum producers and thousands of temporary workers involved in sorghum production. For MY 2014/15, Haiti sorghum production was estimated at 100,000 MT. In late 2015, the outbreak of sugarcane aphid (Melanaphis sacchari) in the departments of Centre, West, and South devastated sorghum production in those areas. Rapidly, this aphid spread throughout the country and decimated Haiti sorghum production. Haitian researchers worked to create a new variety of sorghum resistant to the sugarcane aphid. This locally created variety is called "Papèpichon," and in addition to being resistant to the sugarcane aphid, it is also non-photoperiodic. Those traits provide an advantage to sorghum production that could increase its impact on the Haitian economy; however, Haitian farmers are still reluctant to try the new variety. Efforts are being made by the national brewery of Haiti (La Brasserie Nationale d'Haiti) through the SMASH (Smallholder Alliance for Sorghum in Haiti) programs funded by USAID and the International Development Bank (IDB), and the Capacity Building For The Increase of Haiti Food Security (AKOSAA in creole) project, a partnership between Quisqueya University (UniQ), the CHIBAS (Haitian Center of Innovation in Biotechnology and Sustainable Agriculture) laboratory, Global Affairs Canada, and the Haitian Ministry of Agriculture to develop sorghum production in Haiti.

In MY 2017/18, Haitian sorghum production restarted slowly, with a quantity of approximately 30,000 MT. While production has been increasing in recent years, it is still below the sorghum production of MY 2014/15. By MY 2018/19, sorghum production reached 60,000 MT, which represented an increase of 50 percent compared to MY 2017/18. For MY 2019/20, Post expects Haitian sorghum production to increase to 70,000 MT, which represents 17 percent growth compared to MY 2018/19. This increase is due to the utilization of the new variety in the department of North. However, the rate of increase in sorghum production has slowed due to a lack of funds to support it. For the MY 2020/21, Post forecasts production of 75,000 MT of sorghum as farmers in the department of Centre are expected to begin production.

The area harvested for MY 2019/20 is expected to reach 85,000 ha, which represents an increase of 12 percent compared to 76,000 ha in MY 2018/19. This increase is due mainly to the extension of the area harvested by the establishment of new sorghum fields, particularly in North. Sorghum is grown in all departments of Haiti during two seasons: the spring season (the primary growing season), and the autumn season. Sorghum seeds are sown generally at the beginning of the campaign, but the duration of the cycle (sow and harvest) depends on the variety, which can be photoperiodic or non-photoperiodic, and the sowing date. The new variety "Papèpichon" is non-photoperiodic, and its production cycle is four months. It is cultivated in several landforms, including dry, wet and irrigated plains, and dry and

wet mountains up to 2,500 feet of altitude. Sorghum requires less than 500 millimeters of precipitation, which makes it tolerant to drought. For MY 2020/21, Post forecasts an increase of area harvested to 90,000 ha due to a return to production of farmers in the department of Centre.

Yield for MY 2019/20 is expected to remain stable at 0.8 MT per hectare. Post does not expect a change in yield in MY 2020/21, as funds for technical support and fertilizers for sorghum production are decreasing.

3.2.2. Consumption

The consumption of sorghum is increasing slowly after the sugarcane aphid outbreak. For MY 2019/20, Sorghum consumption reached 71,000 MT, which represented an increase of 15 percent compared to the MY 2018/19. However, this consumption level is still below the 100,000 MT that was the normal consumption level prior to the sugarcane aphid outbreak. Sorghum is used mainly for food, but a small quantity estimated at 5,000 MT is used for raw material in local industry. For the last five years, the national brewery of Haiti (BRANA) has extracted malt from locally-produced sorghum. However, demands from the national brewery are sometimes unsatisfied due to political turmoil, which affects transportation from production areas to processing areas. For MY 2020/21, Post forecasts the consumption of sorghum to reach 76,000 MT. This increase is due to the increase of sorghum production.

3.2.3. Stocks

Sorghum stocks in Haiti are almost nonexistent. Current sorghum production cannot even meet the domestic demands, particularly demands from the local industry. Additionally, the GOH does not set any stock levels.

3.2.4. Trade

Imports

Haiti imports a small amount of sorghum from the United Sates. Imports of sorghum for MY 2019/20 are expected to decrease to 1,000 MT, compared to 2,000 MT for MY 2018/19. This 50 percent decrease is due to the establishment of new sorghum fields in the department of North. For MY 2020/21, Post forecasts imports of sorghum to be stable at 1,000 MT.

3.2.5. Statistics

Sorghum	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
Haiti	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	125	76	115	85	0	90
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	105	60	90	70	0	75
MY Imports	2	2	0	1	0	1
TY Imports	2	2	0	1	0	1
TY Imp. from U.S.	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	107	62	90	71	0	76
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSI Consumption	107	62	90	71	0	76
Total Consumption	107	62	90	71	0	76
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	107	62	90	71	0	76
Yield	0.84	0.7895	0.7826	0.8235	0	0.8333
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Attachments:

No Attachments