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Report Highlights:

Wheat consumption in Haiti during Marketing Year (MY) 2021/22 (July 2021/June 2022) is forecast at 425,000 metric tons (MT). During MY 2020/21, Haiti is expected to import 435,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat and wheat products. Rice continues to be a staple food for Haitians. Production of milled rice for MY 2021/22 (July 2021/June 2022) is forecast at 80,000 MT, with imports increasing to 520,000 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 2021/22 is forecast at 335,000 MT, with imports increasing to 40,000 metric tons (MT). Sorghum production for MY 2021/22 (July 2021/June 2022) is forecast at 80,000 MT, with imports remaining stable at 2,000 MT.

1. WHEAT

1.1. Production

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

1.2. Consumption

For MY 2020/21 total consumption wheat and wheat products is expected to reach 420,000 MT. This represents an increase of one percent compared to MY 2019/20 and is attributed to population growth. Consumption per capita remains stable at 37 kilograms per year, despite the Covid-19 pandemic.

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. Caribbean Milling is the second largest milling company and has the only semolina mill in Haiti. It has the capacity to produce 547 MT of wheat products per day. It produces mainly semolina for its own pasta plant and wheat bran for animals. The third milling company, Les Cereales d'Haiti, has the 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 appreciated by Haitian people for their taste.

For MY 2021/22, consumption of wheat and wheat products is forecast to increase to 425,000 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 competes with U.S. wheat in the Haitian market. For MY 2020/21, wheat grain imports are expected to increase to 250,000 MT. For the first half of MY 2020/21 – from July to December 2020 – imported wheat reached 87,000 MT, which represents an increase of seven percent compared to the same period of MY 2019/20.

However, for the second half of MY 2020/21 – from January to June 2021 – imported wheat is expected to increase as locally produced foods are less available. For MY 2021/22, Post forecasts an increase of wheat grain imports to 255,000 MT as weather conditions for locally-produced foods remain normal and Haiti’s political situation may return to normal.

Haiti also imports wheat products, including wheat flour, pasta, and uncooked pasta from Turkey, the Dominican Republic and occasionally from the European Union and Mexico. Imports of wheat flour for MY 2020/21 are expected to reach 175,000 MT, which represents an increase of three percent compared to 170,000 MT for MY 2019/20. For the first half of MY 2020/21 – from July to December 2020 – imported Turkish wheat flour reached 25,000 MT, which represents a decrease of 15 percent compared to the same period of MY 2019/20. However, Post expects an increase in Turkish wheat flour imports in the second half of MY 2020/21 due to Haiti’s political instability. In addition, imports of Dominican wheat flour for MY 2020/21 are expected to reach 115,000 MT. However, for MY 2021/22, Post forecasts a stabilization of imports of Dominican wheat flour as Haiti’s political situation may stabilize. Haitian control of products crossing the Haiti-Dominican border remains limited, even with the efforts of the government of Haiti (GoH) and its partners. The illegal trade of wheat products across the Haiti-DR border is expected to continue.

Table #1 - Haitian Imports of Wheat and Wheat Products in MY 2019/20

Products	Quantity (MT)	Quantity wheat equivalent (MT)*
<u>Wheat</u>		
United States	162,273	162,273
Canada	81,450	81,450
Russia	0	0
Others	0	0
<u>Wheat products</u>		
Dominican Republic	80,409	110,000
Turkey	43,457	59,449
Peru	2,645	3,618
Chile	1,831	2,505
EU 28	227	311
Others	452	618

Source: Estimated by Post with data from Trade Data Monitor, and Dominican sources

**Using a conversion factor of 1.368 for wheat products*

Overall, total imports of wheat and wheat products are expected to increase to 435,000 MT for MY 2020/21 to meet domestic demand, as the Haitian population continues to grow. For MY 2021/22, Post forecasts that imports will increase as the Haitian political situation may stabilize and the Haitian population continues to grow.

1.5 Statistics

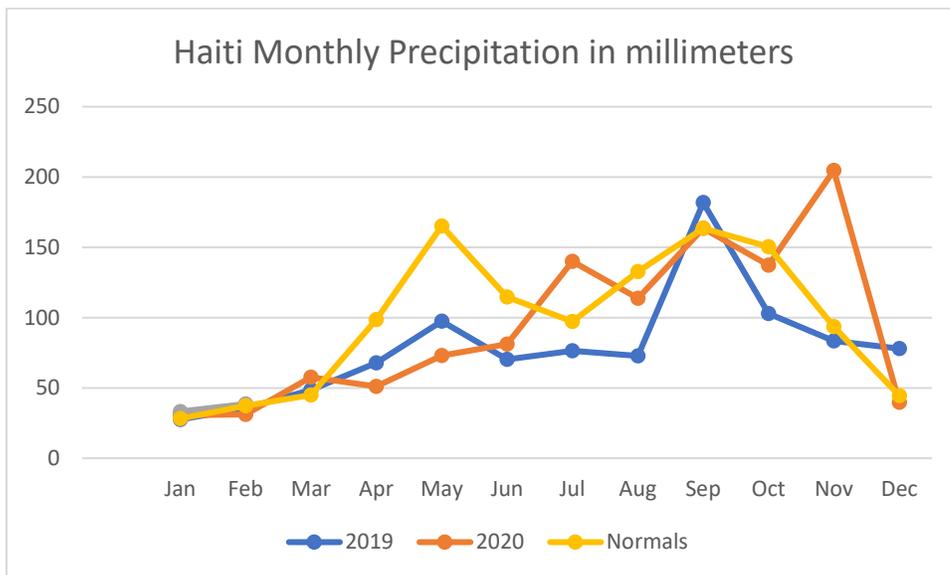
Wheat	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Year Begins						
Haiti						
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	22	22	37	27	0	42
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	430	420	430	435	0	440
TY Imports (1000 MT)	430	420	430	435	0	440
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	162	244	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	452	442	467	462	0	482
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)	415	415	425	420	0	425
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	415	415	425	420	0	425
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	37	27	42	42	0	57
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	452	442	467	462	0	482

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 2021/2022 = July 2021 - June 2022

2. RICE

2.1. Production



Source: Built by Post with data from USDA-GADAS

Haiti’s rice production for MY 2020/21 is expected to reach 75,000 MT (milled equivalent), which is stable compared to MY 2019/20 as climate conditions continue to be relatively normal. The “La Niña” affect during February 2021 is expected to transition to El Niño/Southern Oscillation ENSO-Neutral condition for the spring season of 2021. The forecast consensus of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) predicts that these weather conditions will continue into the summer. For MY 2021/22, Post forecasts an increase of rice production to 80,000 MT (milled equivalent). This assumes the current climate conditions will persist into MY 2021/22, and the Marion Dam in the Northeast is operational.

The area harvested for MY 2020/21 is expected to remain stable at 66,000 ha, as the government of Haiti did not launch any activities to extend the area harvested. Rice is grown in seven departments

(similar to a U.S. state) throughout Haiti during two seasons: the spring season from May to October and the winter season from December to April. For MY 2021/22, 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 in plain Maribaoux, Northeast department

The yield for MY 2020/21 is estimated to reach 2.1 MT/ha, which is stable compared to MY 2019/20, as producers continue to have limited access to irrigation water for rice paddies. The winter season starting in December received quite normal precipitation with expectations of a good harvest. In addition, the precipitation in November 2020 registered for Haiti was 205 mm, 119 percent above the normal trend. Precipitation in January and February 2021 were in-line with normal trends. For the spring season of 2021, Post expects good precipitation throughout the country. In addition, the government of Haiti is planning to inaugurate the Marion dam in the Northeast of the country with a storage capacity of 20 million liters and to launch repairs on the Latannerie dam in the North.

Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) is working to control fertilizer imports into Haiti. Importers should order fertilizers through the MARNDR, as it takes measures to prevent adulterated fertilizer access to the Haitian market. For MY 2021/22, Post expects an increase in yield to 2.2 MT/ha, as a result of government action to operate the Marion dam and conduct repairs on Latannerie dam to irrigate paddies in the North and Northeast, clean irrigation canals in some areas, operate seed facilities in the departments of Artibonite, South and Northeast, and subsidize fertilizers to increase access, as many farmers cannot afford them in sufficient quantities.



Picture 2. Irrigation water from Marion dam in the Northeast department

Farmers are cultivating several varieties of rice based on the potential of their geographic region and the availability of 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 properties are similar to U.S. rice.

However, the TCS-10 variety is also well appreciated for its taste, smell and texture. 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. Access to financing for Haitian farmers is an issue despite governmental initiatives to promote financing inclusion.

The publication of Circular 113 by Haiti Central Bank and the establishment of the administrative bodies of the National Bank of Agricultural Development (BNDA) make it possible to address the problem of agricultural financing at low interest rates. However, they do not address constraints related to the cost and complexity of agricultural financing, the level of risk associated with agricultural activities, the lack of expertise in agricultural finance, and the level of collateral on loans.

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, it gained an advantage over other basic goods.

For MY 2020/21, consumption is anticipated to reach 580,000 MT. This increase is due to the increase of the Haitian population. Contrary to expectations, the Covid-19 pandemic has not impacted the consumption per capita, estimated at 51 kilograms per year. However, Haitian political instability and the security situation remain great concerns for food distribution. Some rice importers use other ports of disembarkation that are more secure than those previously used, which increases the transportation fee from the new port of disembarkation to storage facilities. Importers can also request escort services from the Haitian National Police or private security companies to prevent hijackings. Consequently, these changes have increased their operational costs.

In addition, Haitian purchasing power has been deteriorating since 2018. The year-on-year inflation for food, beverage and tobacco products increased from 13.2 percent in January 2018 to 22.5 percent in January 2021. Some importers have developed new strategies to overcome this issue by importing cheap rice with a high percentage of broken rice. However, Post forecasts an increase in consumption for MY 2021/22 to 590,000 MT of rice (milled equivalent), assuming a stabilization of the political situation and an increase in the Haitian population.

2.3. Stocks

Rice stocks 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. Some rice is kept for family consumption, and the rest is sold over time at 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. 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 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 2020/21, rice imports are expected to increase to 515,000 MT due to the stabilization of local production and an increase in the Haitian population. Rice imports for the first half of MY 2020/21 have reached 259,000 MT, a more than eight percent increase compared to the same period in MY 2019/20, which was negatively affected by political turmoil. Rice

imports for the second half of MY 2020/21 are expected to be stable compared to the first half of MY 2020/21, as Post does not expect changes in the political and economic situation of Haiti.

For MY 2021/22, Post forecasts an increase of imports to 520,000 MT to supply the increase in domestic demand. This increase in domestic demand is due to population growth, estimated at less than two percent. Haitian 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 properties similar to domestic rice. Currently, U.S. rice represents more than 90 percent of total imported rice. However, other countries, such as Uruguay, Brazil, Taiwan, India, Guyana, Surinam, Vietnam and Pakistan, occasionally export rice to Haiti. Imports from Uruguay and Brazil increased significantly for MY 2019/20. However, imports of broken rice reached 4,313 MT for MY 2019/20, which represents an increase of 124 percent compared to MY 2018/19. This increase is due to several importers attempting to overcome the increased rate of inflation, especially for food, beverages and tobacco.

The Haitian government has been concerned with the domestic political crisis, the decrease in domestic rice production, and the increase in the inflation rate that affected the price of staple commodities. As a result, the government decided to take several measures to relieve these issues. First, the GoH took action to limit monetary financing of public expenditures, injecting U.S. dollars into the Haitian market to stabilize the exchange rate, and monitoring end-product prices over the market.

Table 2. - Countries of origin for imported rice into Haiti

	2019/20	
	MY*	TY**
United States	444,464	461,226
Uruguay	17,677	17,677
Brazil	7,000	7,013
Taiwan	9,900	10,300
Japan	0	0
India	1,790	5,654

Thailand	0	0
Canada	10	0
Paraguay	954	954
Sri Lanka	3	2
Other	4,000	4,000
Total	485,798	506,823

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 TDM/USDA

2.5 Statistics

Rice, Milled	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
Haiti	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	66	66	60	66	0	66
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	61	61	82	46	0	56
Milled Production (1000 MT)	75	75	70	75	0	80
Rough Production (1000 MT)	136	136	127	136	0	145
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	5500	5500	5500	5500	0	5500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	521	485	510	515	0	520
TY Imports (1000 MT)	545	505	510	510	0	530
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	461	461	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	657	621	662	636	0	656
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)	575	575	585	580	0	590
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	82	46	77	56	0	66
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	657	621	662	636	0	656
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	2.0606	2.0606	2.1167	2.0606	0	2.197

(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 2021/2022 =

3. COARSE GRAINS

3.1. Corn

3.1.1. Production

Haiti's corn production is expected to reach 335,000 MT for MY 2020/21. This represents an increase of five percent compared to the production for MY 2019/20, which is due to normal climate conditions and governmental actions to expand production areas by supporting soil preparation and supplying corn seeds to farmers. Post expects in MY 2021/22 the Haitian government will continue to support production in these expanded harvest areas.

The area harvested for MY 2020/21 is expected to reach 395,000 ha, which represents an increase of one percent compared to 390,000 ha in MY 2019/20. This increase is due to actions of the GoH to extend agricultural activities in the Northeast and South departments. Corn is the most cultivated grain in Haiti. It is grown in all departments (similar to a U.S. state) 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 2021/22, Post forecasts a stable area harvested at 395,000 ha, as the GoH did not publish plans to extend harvested areas into other regions.



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

Yield for MY 2020/21 is expected to increase to 0.84 MT per hectare. This increase is due to climate conditions and efforts of the government to manage irrigation water. The Haitian government's objective is to install 300 solar-powered irrigation pumps over the country and build hydraulic dams, including Marion and Latannerie dams. 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 rain-fed 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 other areas, fertilization is almost nonexistent.

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 expect an increase in yield to 0.85 MT per hectare for the MY 2021/22, assuming normal weather conditions and progress in water management plans.

3.1.2. Consumption

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

Corn is one of the staple foods in 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.

For the last decade, grilled sweet corn has been important to 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, Natural Resources and Rural Development, 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 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 their poultry. Feed and Residual

consumption is expected to reach 40,000 MT for MY 2020/21, which is an increase of 14 percent compared to MY 2019/20. This increase is due to investments in the poultry sector to increase egg production. For MY 2021/22, Post forecasts a stable feed and residual consumption of 40,000 MT as poultry activities will take time to recover from Haiti's economic crisis.

3.1.3. Stocks

Corn stocks in Haiti are limited, and the GOH does not set any stock levels. Some corn is kept for family consumption and 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 States 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 2020/21 are expected to reach 30,000 MT, compared to 27,000 MT for MY 2019/20. This represents an increase of 11 percent. The increase is due to growth of the Haitian population. For MY 2021/22, Post forecasts an increase in imports to 40,000 MT again reflecting Haiti's population growth.

3.1.5 - Statistics

Corn	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Year Begins						
Haiti						
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	390	390	390	395	0	395
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	7	0	22
Production (1000 MT)	320	320	320	335	0	335
MY Imports (1000 MT)	26	27	50	30	0	40
TY Imports (1000 MT)	11	10	50	30	0	20
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	10	10	0	0	0	0

Total Supply (1000 MT)	346	347	370	372	0	397
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)	60	35	50	40	0	40
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	286	305	320	310	0	320
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	346	340	370	350	0	360
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	7	0	22	0	37
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	346	347	370	372	0	397
Yield (MT/HA)	0.8205	0.8205	0.8205	0.8481	0	0.8481
(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 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022						

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, Haitian 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 Haitian 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 (development not affected by daylight). 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 Quisqueya University (UniQ) to conduct research on sorghum production in Haiti.

In MY 2017/18, Haitian sorghum production resumed 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 2020/21, Post expects Haitian sorghum production to reach 75,000 MT, which is stable compared to MY 2019/20. For MY 2021/22, Post forecasts production of 80,000 MT of sorghum as investors expect to apply innovative agricultural techniques in sorghum production practices, including optimization of planting density per hectare and usage of adapted mechanization.

The area harvested for MY 2020/21 is expected to remain stable at 85,000 ha, as stakeholders are focusing on increasing yield instead of increasing the area harvested. Sorghum is grown in all departments 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 (development affected by daylight) or non-photoperiodic (development not affected by daylight), 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 2021/22, Post forecasts a stable area harvested at 85,000 ha due to private investors’ decision to focus on improving yield.

Yield for MY 2020/21 is expected to remain stable at 0.88 MT per hectare. Post forecasts an increase in yield to 0.94 MT for MY 2021/22, as private investors intend to apply innovative agricultural techniques, standardizing planting techniques and utilizing efficient fertilization methods.

3.2.2. Consumption

The consumption of sorghum is increasing slowly after the sugarcane aphid outbreak. For MY 2020/21, sorghum consumption reached 77,000 MT. Sorghum is used mainly for food, but a small quantity, estimated at 5,000 MT, is used as raw material in the local food processing 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 2021/22, Post forecasts the consumption of sorghum to reach 82,000 MT. This increase is due to the increase in sorghum production, which is still below the 100,000 MT that was the normal consumption level prior to the sugarcane aphid outbreak in MY 2014/15.

3.2.3. Stocks

Sorghum stocks in Haiti are almost nonexistent. Current sorghum production cannot meet the domestic demand, 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 States. For MY 2020/21, imports are expected to increase to 2,000 MT, which represents an increase of 100 percent compared to 1,000 MT for MY 2019/20. This 100 percent increase is due to the inability of locally-produced sorghum to meet human consumption demands and local industry demands. For MY 2021/22, Post forecasts imports of sorghum to be stable at 2,000 MT, as stakeholders are working to increase sorghum production.

3.2.5. Statistics

Sorghum	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Year Begins						
Haiti						
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	85	85	90	85	0	85
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	70	75	75	75	0	80
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	1	3	2	0	2
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	3	2	0	2
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	70	76	78	77	0	82
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)	70	76	78	77	0	82
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	70	76	78	77	0	82
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	70	76	78	77	0	82
Yield (MT/HA)	0.8235	0.8824	0.8333	0.8824	0	0.9412

(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 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022

Attachments:

No Attachments