Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** April 21, 2025

Report Number: HA2025-0003

Report Name: Grain and Feed Annual

Country: Haiti

Post: Port-au-Prince

Report Category: Grain and Feed

Prepared By: Skendy Germeus

Approved By: Eric Baylor

Report Highlights:

Wheat consumption in marketing year (MY) 2025/2026 (July 2025/June 2026) in Haiti is forecast at 435,000 metric tons (MT), 1 percent higher compared to the previous period last year due to expected population growth. Rice imports in MY 2025/2026 are forecast to rise by 2 percent, reaching 515,000 MT compared to last MY, driven by local demand and the strategic expansion of rice inventories. The United States is expected to retain its leading share of the rice import market, despite continued inroads of rice from Pakistan. Meanwhile, corn production for MY 2025/2026 is projected at 310,000 MT, 2 percent higher from the previous MY, due to favorable weather conditions and government initiatives.

1. WHEAT

1.1. Statistics for Production, Supply and Distribution

Wheat	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
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	21	24	0	24
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	432	432	420	430	0	440
TY Imports (1000 MT)	432	432	420	430	0	440
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	103	103	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	451	451	441	454	0	464
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)	430	427	420	430	0	435
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	430	427	420	430	0	435
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	21	24	21	24	0	29
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	451	451	441	454	0	464
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 2025/2026 = July 2025 - June 2026

1.2. Production

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

1.3. Consumption

In marketing year (MY) 2025/2026, Haiti’s wheat and wheat products consumption is forecast at 435,000 metric tons (MT), 1 percent higher compared to the previous MY due to expected population growth.

The Haitian Statistics and Information Institute (IHSI) projects the population to grow by 1.28 percent by the end of 2025, potentially accelerated by large-scale deportation efforts in the United States and the Dominican Republic of Haitian migrants. In 2024, according to the Dominican Republic's Directorate General of Migration (DGM), 480,000 people returned to Haiti. Control measures at the Haitian-Dominican border will continue into 2025.

In February 2025, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced that its Temporary Protected Status—a program allowing Haitian citizens, among others, to obtain

immigration status in the United States —will end in August 2025, six months earlier than the original February 2026 deadline. According to DHS, this decision will expedite the deportation of more than 500,000 Haitians should TPS not be extended. Meanwhile, Port-au-Prince International Airport, the country's main airport, has been closed to commercial flights since November 2024, due to gang violence, virtually stopping the flow of Haitian migrants in Port-au-Prince to other countries.

In MY 2024/2025, total consumption of wheat and wheat products is estimated at 430,000 MT, 2-percent up compared to the previous MY. This uptick in consumption is largely due to demographic and macroeconomic factors. According to estimates from IHSI, the population rose to 11,867,032 in 2024, contributing to higher food consumption. Additionally, remittance inflows –an important driver of household purchasing power in Haiti – rose to USD 4.1 billion, or approximately 20 percent of gross domestic product, in 2024. This represents a 9.5 percent year-on-year increase, according to the Bank of the Republic of Haiti (BRH).

Per capita wheat consumption is expected to remain virtually unchanged, as consumer preferences for wheat products remain stable. In Haiti, wheat flour is primarily utilized for breadmaking, pastries, cakes and pasta. Bread in particular is a popular and affordable food item, especially among low-income consumers.

1.4. Imports

For MY 2025/2026, imports of wheat and wheat products are forecast at 440,000 MT, up 2 percent compared to MY 2024/2025, driven by higher consumption as Haiti’s population continues to expand. Historically, importers have sourced Hard Red Winter and Hard Red Spring wheat from the United States and Canada, and Durum wheat primarily from Canada. For MY 2024/2025 imports of wheat and wheat products are revised to 430,000 MT, 2 percent up, due to the rising demand for wheat-based products like bread, pastries, pasta.

Despite existing demand, domestic mills, such as Caribbean Milling and Les Céréales d’Haiti, with a combined milling capacity of 821 MT of wheat flour per day, and la Reine du Sud are unable to meet the country’s processing needs. Les moulins d’Haiti, remains inoperative due to gang activity in the area. Haiti continues to import wheat products, including wheat flour, pasta, and uncooked pasta from the Dominican Republic (DR). In calendar year (CY) 2024, Haiti's general imports from the Dominican Republic increased by 2.6 percent (USD $896 million) compared to CY 2023, and in January, imports increased by 55 percent compared to the same period last year, according to the Dominican Customs Authority. Wheat products are one of Haiti's top imports from the Dominican Republic.

In MY 2025/2026, wheat flour imports from the Dominican Republic are forecast to rise due to the challenges Haiti faces, particularly the difficulties in importing goods directly from other countries due to acute insecurity. Sources report that illegal trade of wheat products across the Haiti-DR border will continue, although in limited quantities compared with the previous year due to a recent decision by the Haitian government to restrict all imports of foreign goods crossing the land border with the Dominican Republic starting April 7, 2025, potentially bolstering wheat products from the United States.

In MY 2023/2024, wheat imports from Canada surpassed those from the United States (102,305 MT) to reach 177,357 MT, the highest volume recorded during the last five Marketing Years, including Hard Red Winter and Durum wheat. The main reason is because Canadian wheat (Red Spring Wheat) is preferred for its consistency and milling performance. Haiti depends mostly on Durum wheat for pasta production.

1.5. Stocks

In MY 2025/2026, stocks of wheat and wheat products are forecast at 29,000 MT, a 21-percent increase compared to the last marketing period. This rise is largely driven by efforts to warehouse wheat to meet short-term domestic demand while also anticipating disruptions along the supply chain given the political and security situation, particularly in the capital, Port-au-Prince. Stocks are held in private silos and the government does not maintain statistics of stock quantities.

2. RICE

2.1. Statistics for Production, Supply and Distribution

Rice, Milled	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
Haiti	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	52	52	52	52	0	54
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	31	31	32	23	0	25
Milled Production (1000 MT)	52	52	52	52	0	55
Rough Production (1000 MT)	95	95	95	95	0	100
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	5500	5500	5500	5500	0	5500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	494	494	500	505	0	515
TY Imports (1000 MT)	512	515	500	505	0	515
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	355	355	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	577	577	584	580	0	595
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)	545	554	550	555	0	565
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	32	23	34	25	0	30
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	577	577	584	580	0	595
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	1.8269	1.8269	1.8269	1.8269	0	1.8519

(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 2025/2026 = January 2026 - December 2026

2.2. Production

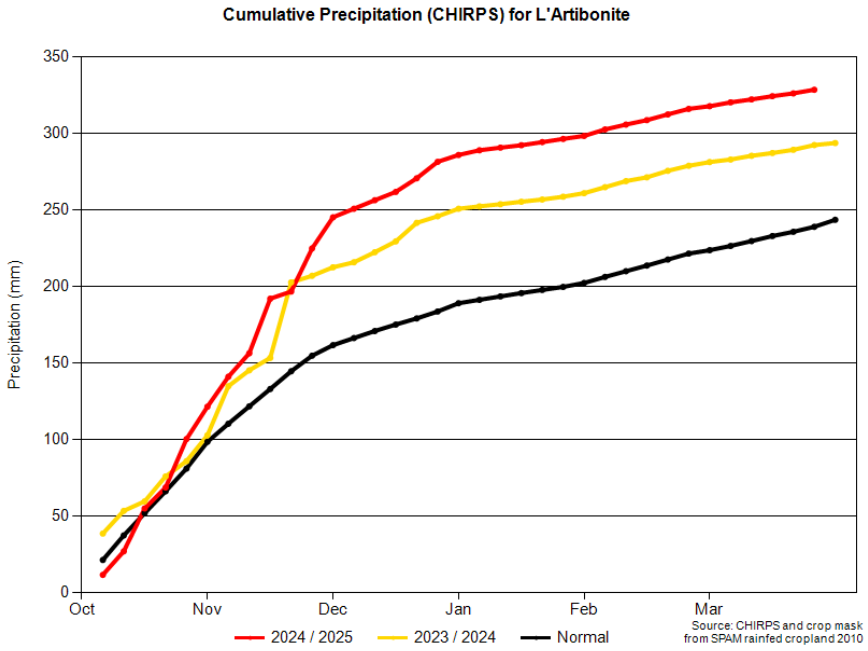
For MY 2025/2026, Haiti's rice production is forecast at 55,000 MT, reflecting a 6-percent increase compared to the previous marketing year (MY2024/2025), due to adequate rainfall patterns and government efforts to boost staple food production and restore abandoned land in the Artibonite region, the main rice production area. For MY 2024/2025, rice production is adjusted down to 52,000 MT due to land abandonment, especially in the Artibonite department.

Sources report that the government of Haiti plans to combat food insecurity, which impacts approximately 6 million people – half of the Haitian population –by investing in agricultural specific commodities, including rice, that make up Haiti's basket of essential foods. A segment of the 2024-2025 Ministry of Agriculture's (MoA) budget is allocated to enhancing agricultural infrastructure, building farm traces, rehabilitating and cleaning hydro-agricultural systems to maximize the potential of irrigated plains and wet mountainous regions. Government initiatives also intend to distribute 40 MT of rice seeds and other agricultural inputs. Along the same lines, in August 2024, the MoA entered into a partnership agreement with the government of Taiwan. This partnership, which aims to improve rice production, will provide quality seeds, affordable

fertilizers and farm machinery. The government program targets three rice growing areas: the Maribaroux plain (North-East), Plaine du Nord, the Saint Raphael Valley, and the Cayes and Torbeck plains.

Rice Fields in the Artibonite Valley

Rice is grown in seven departments in Haiti, including Artibonite, which is responsible for about 80 percent of total production. According to data from the Climate Hazards Center (CHC), cumulative precipitation from October 2024 to March 2025 is estimated to be higher across all departments in Haiti compared to the same period last year. In the Artibonite region, total precipitation between October and March of the current MY exceeded 329 millimeters (mm), compared to 293 mm in the previous MY. Post expects an equal chance of above- or near-average precipitation in the Artibonite from April 2025 to June 2025. Additionally, vegetation health exceeds that of last year, which is suggestive of higher yields.



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

the northern region along the Haitian border with the Dominican Republic. In contrast to short-grain rice, there are long-grain varieties that can also be yellow or white. Haitians generally prefer long-grain rice varieties.

Rice yields in Haiti, averaging around 2 MT per hectare[1] (ha) are lower than those in the Dominican Republic, a disparity primarily attributable to financial and technical constraints, as well as ongoing security challenges. The absence of credit or other forms of financing in the agricultural sector prevents Haitian farmers from accessing research and innovation tailored to their specific needs. Additionally, the lack of infrastructure, modern equipment, and innovative technologies continues to hinder productivity, despite government efforts to expand the sector. As a result, locally produced rice remains expensive compared to imported rice, further weakening domestic production.

2.3. Consumption

In MY 2025/2026, rice consumption is forecast at 565,000 MT (milled equivalent), 2 percent higher compared to the previous MY, due to population growth. For MY 2024/2025, consumption was adjusted up to 555,000 MT, driven by a rise in remittances and population growth.

The increase in rice consumption in 2025/2026, attributable to population growth, is expected to be affected by a reduction in the remittances to Haiti in 2025. New immigration policies in the United States, notably the possibly end of the TPS and the Humanitarian parole [2]programs for Haitians, are likely to reduce these transfers. Those are primarily used for consumption of imported goods and basic household support and are the main source of foreign currency inflow for the country. In 2024, private transfers totaled $4.1 billion according to the BRH, a 9.5 percent increase compared to 2023. The United States has continued to be the largest sources of remittances for Haiti.

The economic situation in Haiti remains precarious. Since the beginning of 2024, Gang-related violence has intensified paralyzing economic activity, disrupted supply chains, exacerbating inflation, causing large-scale internal displacement. In 2024, more than half of the population was acutely food insecure, according to the analysis of the Integrated Food Security Classification Framework (IPC), and the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) due to the violence exceeded 700,000, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). During the same year, the gross domestic product (GDP) contracted for the sixth year, by 4.2 percent (IHSI), with an annual inflation rate of approximately 30 percent compared with the previous year. Despite clear population growth, these factors will likely affect rice consumption.

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

---

[1] *One hectare equals approximately 2.47 acres.*

[2] *It allows individuals outside of the United States to enter in the country on a temporary basis due to an urgent humanitarian need.*

2.4. Imports

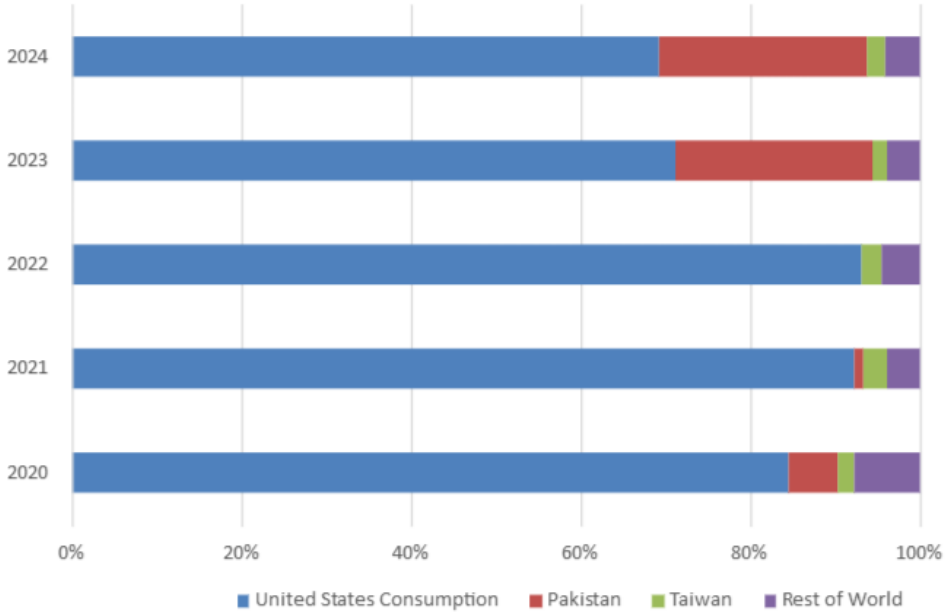
The local rice market depends heavily on commercial imports. For MY 2025/2026 Haiti's rice imports are forecast at 515,000 MT, edging 2 percent higher from the previous year (MY 2024/2025), driven by local demand and the strategic expansion of rice inventories by importers. The United States is expected to retain its dominant market share, despite growing rice imports from Pakistan which is highly competitive due to its price. For MY 2024/2025, rice imports are revised upward to 505,000 MT as importers redirect a significant portion of shipments to the seaport in the north, Cap Haitian, to circumvent security issues at the major seaport in Port-au-Prince.

For MY 2025/2026, local demand for rice in Haiti is set to rise, mainly due to population growth and the country's dependence on rice as a staple food. Haiti generally imports almost 90 percent of rice. However, the escalating violence in the country has posed significant challenges to rice trade. The commercial ports in Port-au-Prince, which historically have handled over 80 percent of the imports, including from the United States, have experienced intermittent operations throughout 2024. In September 2024, the port was shut down for approximately 30 days. As a result, importers have redirected shipments to Cap Haitian – resuming normal rice trade flows. In this regard, to establish a stronger presence in the North, Caribbean Grain Company (a rice importer), is constructing a new warehouse with a capacity of 100,000 bags of 25 kg to store rice imports before distribution.

In 2024, imports of Pakistani rice gained a larger share of the Haitian market due to its lower wholesale price point compared to U.S. rice. For calendar year (CY) 2024, according to UN Comtrade and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, approximately 25 percent of total rice imports came from Pakistan. Although rice from Pakistani is morphologically similar to U.S. rice, in terms of quality, there is a preference for U.S. rice, which consumers describe as softer. Post sources confirmed that the price per metric ton of Pakistani rice is between $150-$200 lower than that of U.S. rice. Additionally, because port-related fees are charged as a percentage of the product's value, the higher unit price of U.S. rice makes these fees approximately 2.5 times more expensive than for other sources, such as Pakistan, thereby making Pakistani rice more competitive in the local retail market.

Post sources revealed that, during the first two months of 2025, Haiti received 46,000 metric tons of rice from Pakistan compared to 20,300 MT during the same period last year. Further, importers plan to increase purchases in 2025 due to its strong demand. In March 2025, Pakistani rice is priced at approximately $26 USD for a 25 kg bag on the local market, while U.S. rice is sold for around $29 USD.

Market Share of Rice Imports by Volume



Sources: Trade Data Monitor LLC and Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

2.5. Stocks

In MY 2025/2026, rice stocks are forecast at 30,000 MT, up 20 percent as importers build new warehouses near the northern seaports in Cap Haitian. By holding larger stocks in Cap Haitian which is more secure than Port-au-Prince, importers can strategically position themselves to navigate price fluctuations, and ensure a stable supply of goods, particularly when disruptions, such as political instability or supply chain constraints could drive prices up or create shortages. In MY 2024/2025, rice stocks are estimated at 25,000 MT. Stocks are held only on farm and in private companies as the government does not manage any national statistics on stock levels.

2.6. Marketing

Locally produced rice is marketed through a distribution network that includes producers who sell milled rice to Madan Saras[3] in bags of 50 kilograms, while 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 25 kg, and 12.5 kg. They sell them to major markets in cities.

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

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

3. CORN

3.1. Statistics for Production, Supply and Distribution

Corn	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
Haiti	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	365	365	365	365	0	370
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	305	305	305	305	0	310
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	17	1	11	0	11
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1	20	0	11	0	11
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	1	10	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	305	322	306	316	0	321
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)	10	10	11	10	0	8
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	295	312	295	306	0	310
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	305	322	306	316	0	318
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	305	322	306	316	0	321
Yield (MT/HA)	0.8356	0.8356	0.8356	0.8356	0	0.8378

(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 2025/2026 = October 2025 - September 2026

3.2. Production

Haiti's corn production for MY 2025/2026 is forecast to reach 310,000 MT, 2-percent higher over the same period last year due to favorable weather conditions and government initiatives aimed at enhancing corn production and expanding cultivated areas by reclaiming abandoned farmland.

Haiti has three main maize growing seasons: spring (March to August), summer (August to November) and winter (December to February). Corn yield largely relies on rainfall during these periods, as the only 80,000 hectares of irrigated land available in Haiti are dedicated to other crops, like rice and vegetables. According to CHC, cumulative precipitation from October to March of the MY 2024/2025 was recorded above average across all departments in Haiti, compared to the same period last year. This above-average rainfall, occurring just before the spring season, is anticipated to positively affect corn production during this period. For MY 2025/2026, normal rainfall patterns are expected to support planting and crop growth, particularly in key corn-producing regions. Additionally, the absence of extreme drought or hurricanes in 2024 will help improve yields.

Corn is the most cultivated grain in Haiti, grown across all 10 departments of the country. The Artibonite and West departments account for over 40 percent of total production. However, those departments are among the most affected by the escalating violence leading to farmland abandonment. Government efforts to return security to those areas through the operations carried out jointly by the Multinational Security Support Mission (MSSM), the Haitian army and the National police in 2024 and 2025 may restore the area harvested in those regions for MY 2025/2026. However, military action is still limited due to the under-staffing of the MSSM (around 1,500 of the 2,500 people who should make up this force are still missing) and the lack of adequate equipment to effectively combat gangs. Post sources report that the Ministry of Agriculture plans to increase corn seed distribution to 170 MT during MY2025/2026.

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

3.3. Consumption

Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) consumption

Corn remains a staple food for low-income consumers, especially those located in rural areas, based on its availability. For MY 2025/2026, FSI consumption is forecast at 310,000 MT, 1 percent increase compared to the previous MY, driven by the increase in corn production and population growth.

For MY 2025/2026, corn production is forecast 2 percent higher. According to IHSI projections, the population in Haiti is expected to grow by 1.28 percent by the end of 2025. For more detailed explanation, please see section under wheat consumption.

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

Feed and Residual Consumption

Corn is also used for animal feed. The stem of the corn is used as green fodder to feed animals after the harvest. Second, corn grains are used to feed poultry. This category includes two subcategories: feed producers and backyard farmers. Feed producers mill the whole fruit (the kernels and the corn cob) to produce animal feed. Backyard farmers distribute kernels to feed live poultry.

In MY 2025/2026, feed and residual consumption is forecast at 8,000 MT, a 20 percent reduction compared to the previous year. This contraction is primarily attributable to persistent operational challenges within the poultry sector. Key constraints include insecurity in Port-au-Prince, unfair competition with Dominican production due to disparity in production costs between the two countries, and elevated custom tariffs on imported chicken feed. According to industry sources, several companies, primarily located in the capital, have had to either curtail production considerably or suspend operations all together to limit financial losses.

3.4. Stocks

In MY 2025/2026, corn stocks are forecast at 3,000 MT, as farmers traditionally store a portion of their harvest to ensure seed availability for the next planting season. This practice allows continuity for future production but limits annual corn yields due to the declining quality of retained seeds.

3.5. Imports

In MY 2025/2026, imports of corn are forecast at 11,000 MT, reflecting continued weakness in demand as the poultry sector shows no signs of recovery. Haiti imports corn primarily from the United Sates, Dominican Republic, and Turkey. Traders bring small amounts of Dominican corn flour and cornmeal informally into Haiti.

In MY 2024/2025 corn imports are expected to reach 11,000 MT, 36 percent decrease from the previous marketing year due to rising insecurity in Haiti and a drop in poultry production.

HAITI CORN IMPORTS BY PARTNER FOR MY 2023/2024

COUNTRY	QUANTITY (Kg)	MARKET SHARE
UNITED STATES	12,748	74%
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2,418	14%
TURKEY	1,569	9%
BRAZIL	268	2%
INDIA	212	1%

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

Attachments:

No Attachments