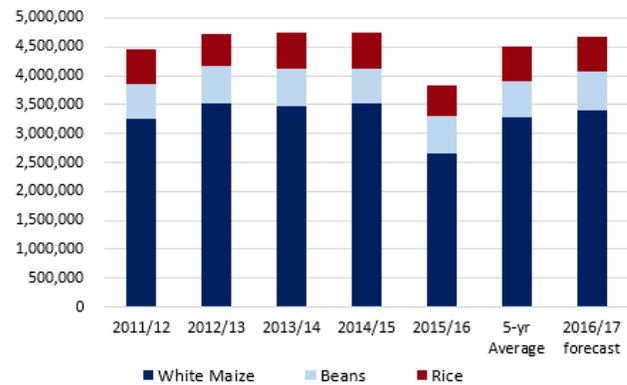


Central America

KEY MESSAGES

- This report summarizes the supply and market outlook for white maize grain, dry beans, and rice in the Central American countries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua for the 2016/17 marketing year. Production and marketing in Mexico, an important source of dry beans and maize, are also discussed. Regional production for the 2016/17 marketing year (through July 2017) is expected to be average (**Figure 1**). Taking projected demand into account, the region is expected to have below-average, but sufficient maize supplies and a slightly above-average bean surplus. The region will maintain deficit in rice (**Figure 2**).
- El Salvador and Mexico are expected to have above-average white maize surpluses, Costa Rica is projected to have typical deficits, and Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua are expected to have sufficient maize supplies to cover domestic needs. Ample supplies and stable prices for maize on international markets will support trade flows. Maize prices are projected to stay below-average in Guatemala and El Salvador, and near average in the other countries.
- Bean surpluses are above-average in Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador for 2016/17, while net bean supplies in Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Mexico will be near average. Reflecting these trends, average prices are expected in Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador, and above-average prices in Guatemala, given a below-average local production in 2016.
- All countries are expected to have typical rice deficits in 2016/17. These supply gaps will likely be filled with imports from typical international sources, including the U.S, at stable and near average prices due to well-supplied international markets. International supplies, trade flows, government policies, and prices of maize and rice will be important to monitor, given the region’s high import dependence for both commodities, as well as regional flows of maize and beans.

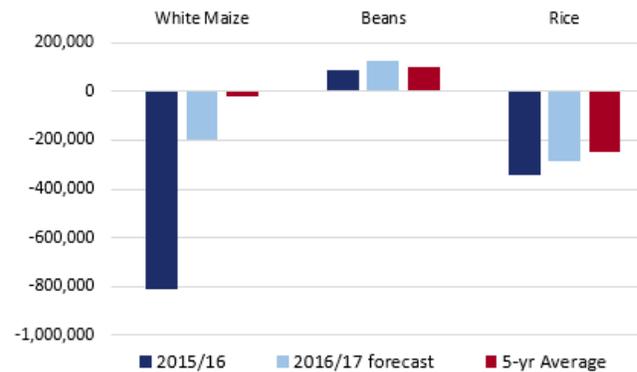
Figure 1. Annual Regional staple food production in Central America (MT)



Source: FEWS NET estimates.

*note: Beans includes red and black beans. Rice refers to milled rice.

Figure 2. Regional commodity balances (MT)



Source: FEWS NET estimates.

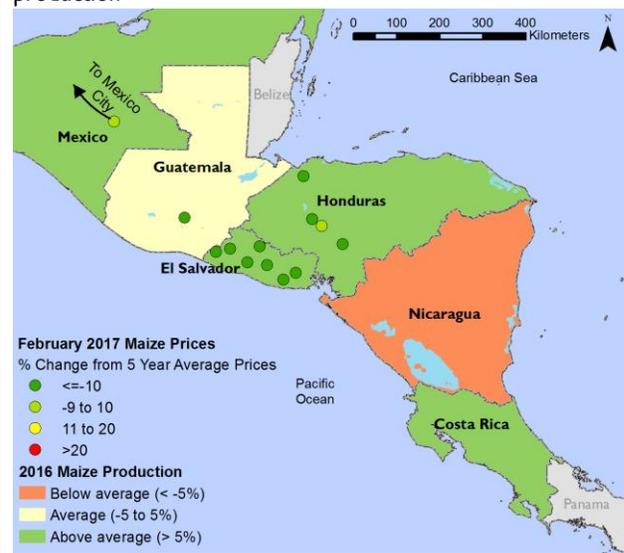
ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) monitors trends in staple food supply and price trends in countries at risk of food insecurity. The Regional Supply and Market Outlook report provides a summary of regional staple food availability, surpluses and deficits during the current marketing year, projected price behavior, implications for local and regional commodity procurement, and essential market monitoring indicators. FEWS NET gratefully acknowledges partner organizations, national ministries of agriculture, national market information systems, regional organizations, and others for their assistance in providing the harvest estimates, commodity balance sheets, as well as trade and price data used in this report.

CURRENT SUPPLY AND PRICES

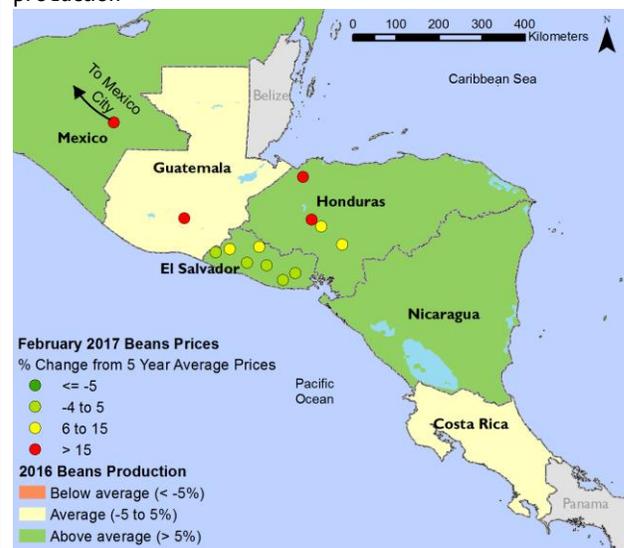
- Following the *Primera* and *Postrera* harvests and ahead of the *Apante* harvest, current regional supplies vary by commodity. The region has an average maize surplus for this time of the year as a result of average regional production during the *Primera* and *Postrera* harvests (August to February), which contributes the majority of annual white maize production. The regional bean surplus is above-average with supplies from above-average bean production during the 2016 *Primera* and *Postrera* harvests, which represents approximately 85-100 percent of annual regional production. Regional net rice supply is also currently above average but is still a deficit.
- In Guatemala, the largest white maize producer in the region after Mexico, *Primera* (main harvest) maize production was average while in El Salvador, the second largest white maize producer in the region, production was above-average, as well as the *Postrera* harvest (**Figure 3**). Prices are below-average in Guatemala and El Salvador, reflecting the current national maize surpluses. Nicaragua, which also recorded a surplus in maize, with a near-average *Primera* harvest in the region.
- White maize prices are average to below-average across the region and generally seasonally stable with the *Primera* and the end of the *Postrera* harvest, except in El Salvador where prices continue to fall, reflecting the country’s above-average supplies, due to the government import strategy to stabilize prices.
- Red bean production was above-average during the *Primera* and *Postrera* harvests in all three-red bean consuming countries, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras. These harvests accounts for 60 to 100 percent of national annual bean production in these countries (**Figure 4**). While, the *Postrera* harvest is the main bean harvest in black bean consuming countries Guatemala and Mexico, which had an average to above-average production.
- Bean prices vary across the region, but generally follow seasonal trends. The exceptions are in Guatemala, where black beans prices that had shown an atypical behavior during 2016/2017, as well in Nicaragua, where prices began to rise atypically during the *Postrera* harvest.
- Rice production was average to above-average in the region, except in Guatemala, where a 15 percent reduction compared to last year is expected, and Nicaragua, with a slightly below-average rice production. As a structurally deficit rice region, imports from the U.S. are at average levels and continue to support market supplies. Rice prices have been stable, driven by stable international prices and ample supplies (**Figure 5**).

Figure 3. February 2017 maize prices (USD/kg) and 2016 production



Source: FEWS NET estimates.

Figure 4. February 2017 bean prices (USD/kg) and 2016 production



Source: FEWS NET estimates.

- The currencies in Honduras (HNL) and Nicaragua (NIO) have depreciated over the past year and official exchange rates are at nearly 15 percent below-average values, in relation to the US Dollar, while the Guatemala Quetzal (GTQ) exchange rate is well below -average. Weaker currency values in Honduras and Nicaragua hinder import capacity, which is important since both countries import heavily from the U.S. (for Honduras) and South America (for Nicaragua).

PROJECTED MARKET TRENDS FOR THE 2016/17 MARKETING YEAR

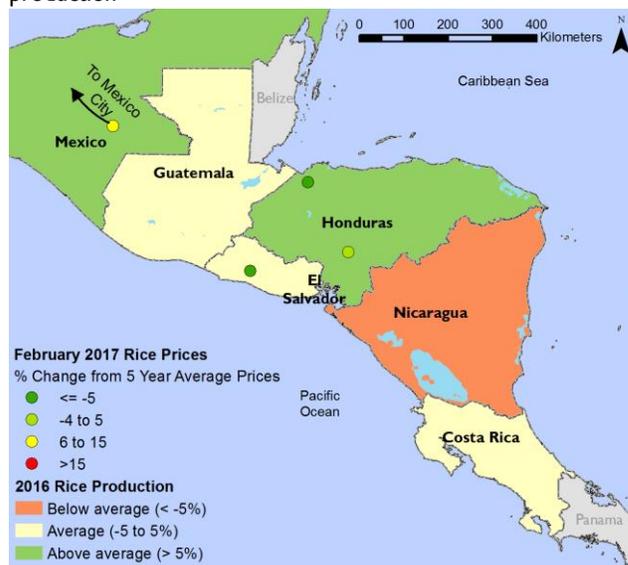
Regional trends

- The ongoing *Apante* harvest, is estimated to be generally average across the region. Total annual maize production for the 2016/17 marketing year (through July 2017) is projected to be above-average in El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Mexico, average in Guatemala, and below-average in Nicaragua. Annual bean production is projected to be above-average in all countries except in Guatemala, where it is expected to be near average, and rice production is expected to be average in most countries, except in Guatemala and Mexico, where rice production is expected to be below-average and above-average, respectively.
- The regional maize balance for the 2016/17 marketing year is expected to be below-average. The production gap will be filled through imports from the United States and Mexico, which are expected to have above-average exportable surpluses.
- The region is expected to have an above-average bean surplus, and a slightly above-average rice deficit. International rice imports will fill the gap, as usual.
- In general, white maize prices are expected to follow seasonal trends and be near average to below-average through July 2017, while beans prices are expected to be near average to above-average. Rice prices are expected to continue to be stable and near average due to international market trends.

Country-specific trends

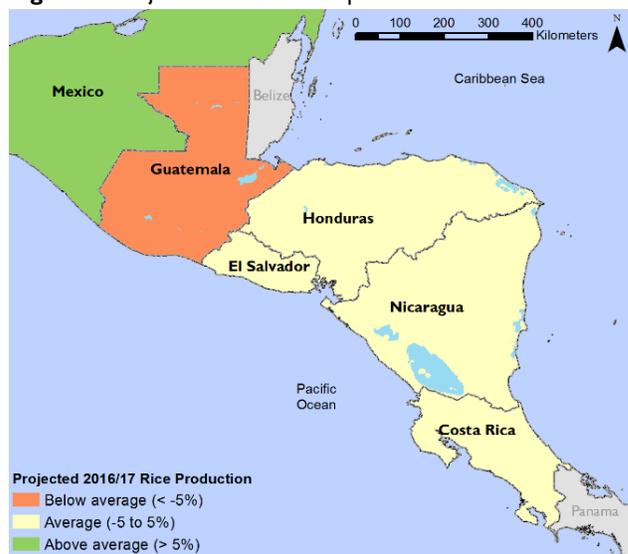
- El Salvador is projected to have an above-average white maize surplus for the 2016/17 marketing year, owing mostly to an above-average *Primera* and *Postrera* harvest. Nicaragua, also surplus in white maize, is expected to have below-average maize net supplies at levels

Figure 5. February 2017 rice prices (USD/kg) and 2016 production



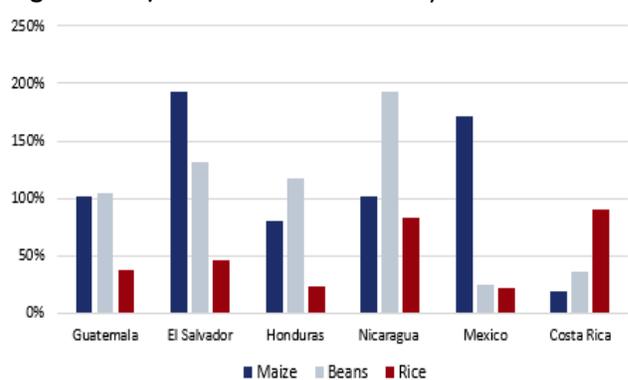
Source: FEWS NET estimates.

Figure 6. Projected 2016/17 Rice production



Source: FEWS NET estimates.

Figure 7. Projected 2016/17 Self-Sufficiency

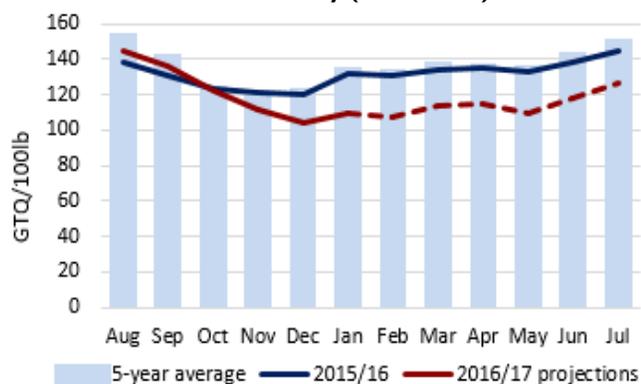


Source: FEWS NET estimates.

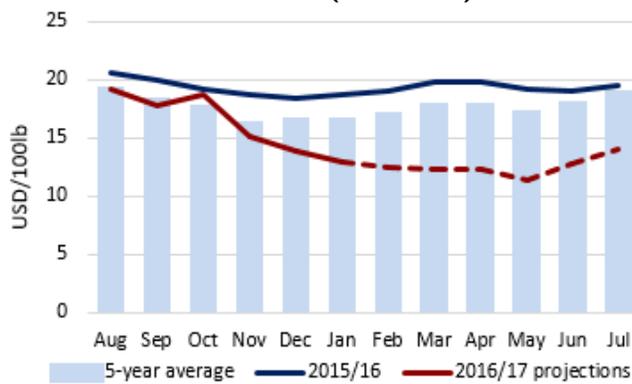
that may not be sufficient to support typical demand levels (**Figure 7**). Guatemala is also expected to have below-average but adequate supplies to cover domestic requirements. Informal maize flows from Mexico and formal flows from the U.S. are likely to continue boosting market supplies.

- Honduras and Costa Rica, the two countries in the region that are structurally deficit in maize and import heavily from international markets, are expected to have average level maize deficits.
- All three-red bean-consuming countries (El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua) are expected to have above-average surpluses through the 2016/17 marketing year, while black bean net supplies in Guatemala will be below-average but sufficient to cover domestic requirements. Costa Rica is expected to have average bean deficit levels and to continue to import from China to meet requirements.
- All countries are expected to have typical rice deficits. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica are expected to continue importing from the U.S., while Nicaragua will likely import rice from Brazil and Guyana.

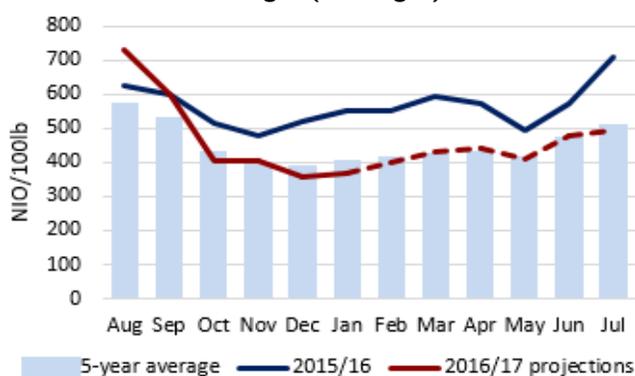
Figure 8. Maize price projections February 2017 - July 2017
Guatemala City (Guatemala)



San Salvador (El Salvador)



Managua (Nicaragua)

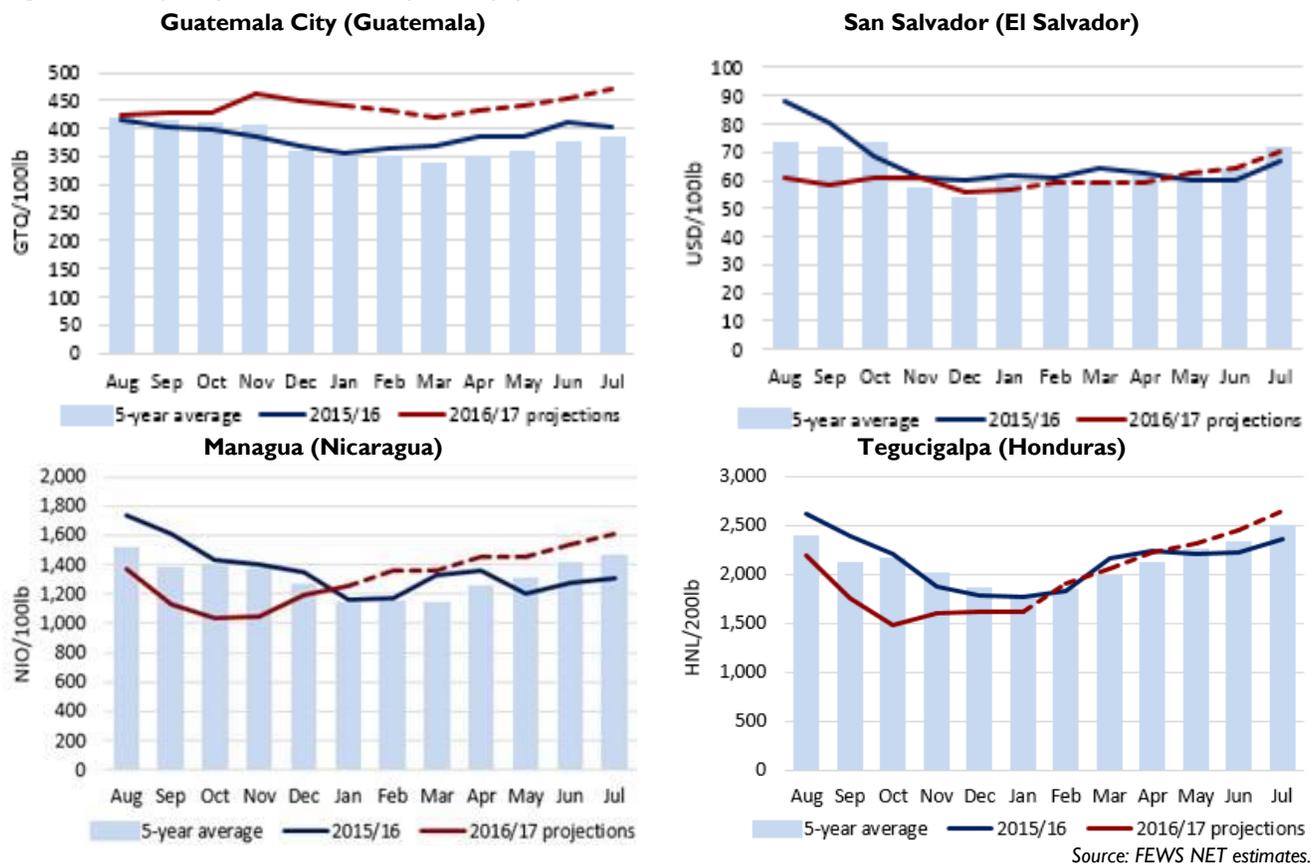


Tegucigalpa (Honduras)



Source: FEWS NET estimates.

Figure 9. Bean price projections February 2017 - July 2017



EVENTS THAT COULD CHANGE THE OUTLOOK

Based on the estimated available supplies in the region and expected regional market trends, the region is expected to experience low prices over the remainder of the 2016/17 marketing year. However, there are some events that could potentially change this outlook.

Factor	Justification
Below-average bean production due to a change in climate conditions	If climate conditions deteriorate with below-average and/or erratic rainfall in surplus areas, national bean production estimates for the ongoing <i>Apante</i> bean harvest could be reduced. The limited bean import sources would hinder the region's capacity to regulate prices or increase supply if bean production is also reduced.
Currency exchange fluctuations	Changes in the region's currency exchange rates against the U.S. Dollar may influence import and export parity prices, and displace imports from the United States with an increase of imports from South America, especially for Honduras and Guatemala. Continued weakness of the Mexican Peso compared to the Guatemalan Quetzal will stimulate further informal flows of basic grains (mainly maize, but also black beans) to Guatemala, and from there to the rest of the region, increasing supplies and reducing prices.

MARKET MONITORING INDICATORS FOR 2016/17 MARKETING YEAR

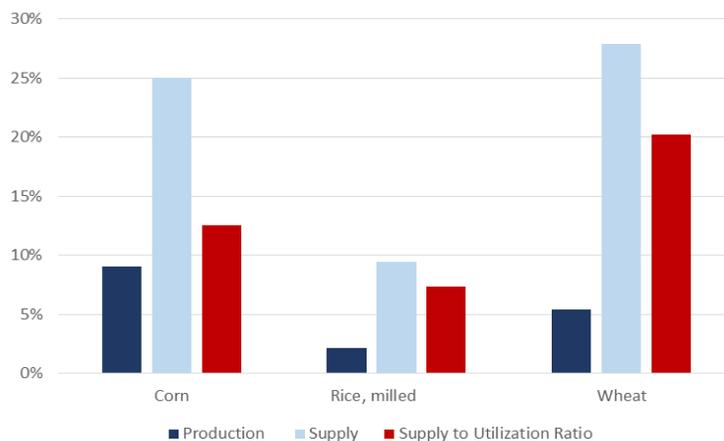
Based on the projected regional maize and bean availability, as well as prices over the 2016/17 marketing year, market conditions are currently generally favorable across Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica for the upcoming consumption period. There are a number of key indicators that are recommended for ongoing monitoring that may affect the evolution of markets.

Indicator	Justification
International grain imports	Imports from international markets will likely play an important role in assuring adequate maize supply over the 2016/17 marketing year. The trends and sources should be monitored to foresee a change in the timing and volumes of the market supply.
Regional grain trade flows	Regional bean and maize import and export volumes (private sector and government; formal and informal) may partially fill local maize and beans deficits within the region and should be monitored closely.
Global Commodity Supplies and Prices	As an import-dependent region, global supply levels and prices have implications for supply availability in the region. Changes in the global supply and price levels, especially for U.S. maize and rice and Mexican maize, could affect supply and price levels in the region. Fuel and fertilizer prices should also be monitored to assess potential impact on the production and transportation prices.
Currency exchange fluctuations	The depreciation of local currencies (especially in Honduras) have the potential of modifying volumes of flows into and from the region. Additionally, unskilled labor income is also affected when international migration is involved (Mexico-Guatemala or Guatemala-Honduras, for example), causing the purchasing power and staple food demand of the households to change.
Government Policies	Government policies, such as supplying agricultural inputs, managing the strategic reserves, setting or regulating prices, and controls in domestic marketing, will have an impact on the supply and final prices.

Annex I. ENSO and Global Market Supplies

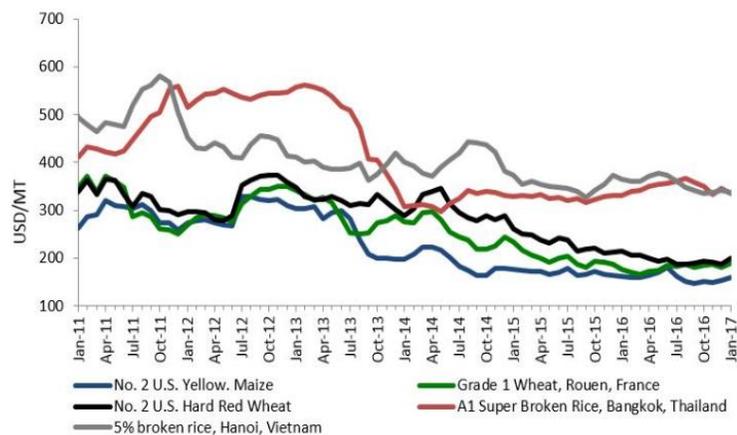
- Global commodity markets are currently well supplied with rice, wheat, and maize (**Figure 10**). Grain prices rose steadily in the first half of 2016 but remain well below their respective five-year average levels (**Figure 11**).
- ENSO outlook forecast calls for irregular rainfall throughout the next rainy season, with insufficient and poor rainfall distribution during June to September, with likelihood of an El Niño for the second half of the year. These conditions will potentially impact the *Primera* harvest and likely delay the start of the *Postrera* season. (**Figure 12**). The effects of La Niña could change the prospects of supply and stabilization of markets.
- Global commodity prices are projected to remain stable at low levels over 2017. More generally, global commodity prices will likely remain below their respective 2015 and five-year average levels, providing favorable import conditions.
- FEWS NET will continue to monitor the global commodity situation in the coming months as global 2017 commodity supply estimates by the USDA, International Grains Council (ICG), the FAO, and AMIS are updated.
- Global fuel prices reached very low levels in 2016, and are currently near their long term, 5-year average ([World Bank](#)). Production and supply among the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) member countries reached record levels ([World Bank](#)). Recent agreements to re-instate production quotas may allow supplies to contract and prices to increase. However, global crude oil export prices are not expected to reach their respective 2014 or early 2015 levels in the near term, limiting export earning opportunities from crude oil for producing countries.

Figure 10. Global Market Indicators, 2016/17 compared to 2011-2015 average



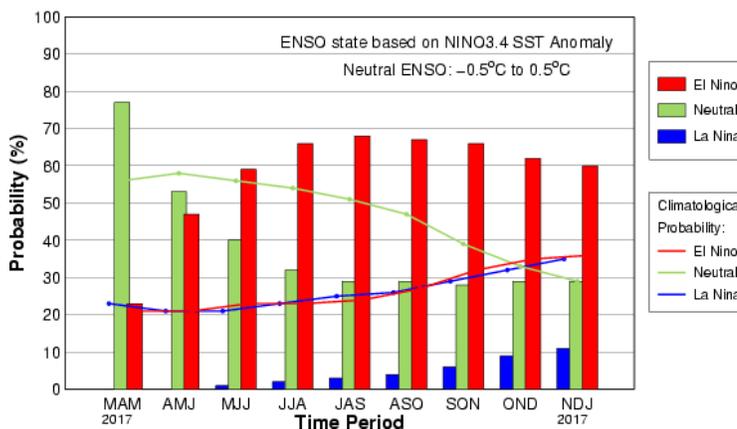
Source: Authors' calculations based on USDA, 2015 and World Bank, 2015.

Figure 11. Global Commodity prices (USD/MT) 2011-2017



Source: Authors' calculations based on USDA, 2015 and World Bank, 2015.

Figure 12. ENSO Forecast, Mid-March 2017



Source: <http://iri.columbia.edu/>.

Annex 2. Central America Maize Supply Projections 2016/17 (MT)

Country	Item	2015/16	5 year Average (2011/12- 2015/16)	2016/17	% change over one year	% change over 5 year average	Change one year	Change 5 year average
Costa Rica	Harvest	4,113	7,403	8,899	116%	20%	▲	▲
Costa Rica	Demand	46,636	45,383	47,129	1%	4%	►	►
Costa Rica	Net supply	-42,523	-37,980	-38,230	-10%	1%	►	►
Costa Rica	Self sufficiency	9%	16%	19%	114%	16%	▲	▲
El Salvador	Harvest	526,316	774,051	862,068	64%	11%	▲	▲
El Salvador	Demand	446,015	442,741	447,393	0%	1%	►	►
El Salvador	Net supply	80,301	331,310	414,675	416%	25%	▲	▲
El Salvador	Self sufficiency	118%	175%	193%	63%	10%	▲	►
Guatemala	Harvest	1,469,408	1,540,498	1,572,278	7%	2%	►	►
Guatemala	Demand	1,511,718	1,436,825	1,542,623	2%	7%	►	►
Guatemala	Net supply	-42,310	103,673	29,655	-170%	-71%	▼	▼
Guatemala	Self sufficiency	97%	107%	102%	5%	-5%	►	►
Honduras	Harvest	376,486	518,444	557,008	48%	7%	▲	►
Honduras	Demand	687,041	636,098	698,616	2%	10%	►	►
Honduras	Net supply	-310,555	-117,654	-141,608	-54%	20%	▼	▲
Honduras	Self sufficiency	55%	82%	80%	45%	-2%	▲	►
Mexico	Harvest	23,500,000	22,073,960	25,600,000	9%	16%	►	▲
Mexico	Demand	14,777,183	14,294,248	14,969,449	1%	5%	►	►
Mexico	Net supply	8,722,817	7,779,712	10,630,551	22%	37%	▲	▲
Mexico	Self sufficiency	159%	154%	171%	8%	11%	►	▲
Nicaragua	Harvest	291,385	457,998	395,990	36%	-14%	▲	▼
Nicaragua	Demand	382,733	365,850	387,706	1%	6%	►	►
Nicaragua	Net supply	-91,348	92,148	8,284	-109%	-91%	▼	▼
Nicaragua	Self sufficiency	76%	125%	102%	34%	-18%	▲	▼
Regional Total	Harvest	26,167,708	25,372,354	28,996,243	11%	14%	▲	▲
Regional Total	Demand	17,851,326	17,221,145	18,092,916	1%	5%	►	►
Regional Total	Net Supply	8,316,382	8,151,209	10,903,327	31%	34%	▲	▲
Regional Total	Self sufficiency	147%	147%	160%	9%	9%	►	►

Source: FEWS NET estimates.

Notes: Data for the 2016/17 marketing year are FEWS NET estimates as of March 21, 2017; ► denotes less than or equal to 10 percent change; ▲ denotes greater than 10 percent increase; ▼ denotes greater than 10 percent decrease. Import / export data include the calendar year (January to December). Central America includes: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mexico is also included in this report due to the importance in the regional commerce. "Beans (all types)" include red beans and black beans. "Maize" includes only white maize in this report. "Average" includes data from 2011/12 to 2015/16. All trade data discussed in this report refer only to formal trade. All FEWS NET price estimates are based on price data from the National Coordination of Food Security (CNSA) and FEWS NET, MAL, General Directorate of Agricultural Economics (DGECA), Market Information System Honduras Agricultural Products (SIMPAN), Ministry of Economy of Mexico and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food of Guatemala (MAGA). FEWS NET consumption, production and trade estimates are based on data from the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration SIECA, Statistics Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization FAOSTAT, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ECLAC, Balance Sheet, Ministry of Agriculture of Guatemala (MAGA), National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala INE, Directorate of Agricultural Science and Technology of Honduras (DICTA), National Rice Corporation of Costa Rica, CONARROZ, Agri-Food Service and (SIAP), Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food of Mexico, SAGARPA, CNP National Production Council, Marketing and Agroindustry, Market Information Service, Costa Rica, Division of Agricultural Statistics, General Directorate of Agricultural Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) El Salvador.

Annex 3. Central America Bean Supply Projections 2016/17 (MT)

Country	Item	2015/16	5 year Average (2011/12- 2015/16)	2016/17	% change over one year	% change over 5 year average	Change one year	Change 5 year average
Costa Rica	Harvest	16,481	15,476	16,399	0%	6%	►	►
Costa Rica	Demand	44,713	43,511	45,185	1%	4%	►	►
Costa Rica	Net supply	-28,232	-28,035	-28,786	2%	3%	►	►
Costa Rica	Self sufficiency	37%	36%	36%	-2%	2%	►	►
El Salvador	Harvest	131,579	101,947	127,040	-3%	25%	►	▲
El Salvador	Demand	95,881	95,177	96,177	0%	1%	►	►
El Salvador	Net supply	35,698	6,770	30,863	-14%	356%	▼	▲
El Salvador	Self sufficiency	137%	113%	132%	-4%	17%	►	▲
Guatemala	Harvest	241,221	227,404	233,438	-3%	3%	►	►
Guatemala	Demand	219,975	209,078	224,472	2%	7%	►	►
Guatemala	Net supply	21,245	18,327	8,965	-58%	-51%	▼	▼
Guatemala	Self sufficiency	110%	109%	104%	-5%	-5%	►	►
Honduras	Harvest	104,327	84,468	103,746	-1%	23%	►	▲
Honduras	Demand	87,210	80,744	88,679	2%	10%	►	►
Honduras	Net supply	17,117	3,724	15,067	-12%	305%	▼	▲
Honduras	Self sufficiency	120%	108%	117%	-2%	8%	►	►
Mexico	Harvest	239,415	267,380	328,763	37%	23%	▲	▲
Mexico	Demand	1,308,277	1,265,521	1,325,299	1%	5%	►	►
Mexico	Net supply	-1,068,862	-998,141	-996,536	-7%	0%	►	►
Mexico	Self sufficiency	18%	21%	25%	36%	21%	▲	▲
Nicaragua	Harvest	145,151	176,374	203,385	40%	15%	▲	▲
Nicaragua	Demand	104,353	99,750	105,709	1%	6%	►	►
Nicaragua	Net supply	40,798	76,624	97,676	139%	27%	▲	▲
Nicaragua	Self sufficiency	139%	183%	192%	38%	5%	▲	►
Regional Total	Harvest	878,174	873,049	1,012,771	15%	16%	▲	▲
Regional Total	Demand	1,860,410	1,793,781	1,885,522	1%	5%	►	►
Regional Total	Net Supply	-982,237	-920,732	-872,751	-11%	-5%	▼	►
Regional Total	Self sufficiency	47%	49%	54%	14%	10%	▲	▲

Source: FEWS NET estimates.

Notes: Data for the 2016/17 marketing year are FEWS NET estimates as of March 21, 2017; ► denotes less than or equal to 10 percent change; ▲ denotes greater than 10 percent increase; ▼ denotes greater than 10 percent decrease. Import / export data include the calendar year (January to December). Central America includes: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mexico is also included in this report due to the importance in the regional commerce. "Beans (all types)" include red beans and black beans. "Maize" includes only white maize in this report. "Average" includes data from 2011/12 to 2015/16. All trade data discussed in this report refer only to formal trade. All FEWS NET price estimates are based on price data from the National Coordination of Food Security (CNSA) and FEWS NET, MAL, General Directorate of Agricultural Economics (DGECA), Market Information System Honduras Agricultural Products (SIMPAN), Ministry of Economy of Mexico and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food of Guatemala (MAGA). FEWS NET consumption, production and trade estimates are based on data from the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration SIECA, Statistics Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization FAOSTAT, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ECLAC, Balance Sheet, Ministry of Agriculture of Guatemala (MAGA), National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala INE, Directorate of Agricultural Science and Technology of Honduras (DICTA), National Rice Corporation of Costa Rica, CONARROZ, Agri-Food Service and (SIAP), Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food of Mexico, SAGARPA, CNP National Production Council, Marketing and Agroindustry, Market Information Service, Costa Rica, Division of Agricultural Statistics, General Directorate of Agricultural Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) El Salvador.

Annex 4. Central America Rice Supply Projections 2016/17 (MT)

Country	Item	2015/16	5 year Average (2011/12- 2015/16)	2016/17	% change over one year	% change over 5 year average	Change one year	Change 5 year average
Costa Rica	Harvest	187,577	232,817	232,817	24%	0%	▲	▶
Costa Rica	Demand	254,816	247,968	257,507	1%	4%	▶	▶
Costa Rica	Net supply	-67,239	-15,150	-24,690	-63%	63%	▼	▲
Costa Rica	Self sufficiency	74%	89%	90%	23%	2%	▲	▶
El Salvador	Harvest	36,524	33,694	33,694	-8%	0%	▶	▶
El Salvador	Demand	73,274	72,736	73,500	0%	1%	▶	▶
El Salvador	Net supply	-36,750	-39,042	-39,806	8%	2%	▶	▶
El Salvador	Self sufficiency	50%	46%	46%	-8%	0%	▶	▶
Guatemala	Harvest	34,487	31,510	29,314	-15%	-7%	▼	▶
Guatemala	Demand	78,446	74,560	80,050	2%	7%	▶	▶
Guatemala	Net supply	-43,959	-43,050	-50,735	15%	18%	▲	▲
Guatemala	Self sufficiency	44%	42%	37%	-17%	-14%	▼	▼
Honduras	Harvest	68,040	36,978	36,978	-46%	0%	▼	▶
Honduras	Demand	155,234	143,724	157,849	2%	10%	▶	▶
Honduras	Net supply	-87,194	-106,745	-120,871	39%	13%	▲	▲
Honduras	Self sufficiency	44%	26%	23%	-47%	-11%	▼	▼
Mexico	Harvest	217,000	152,833	236,000	9%	54%	▶	▲
Mexico	Demand	1,105,050	1,068,936	1,119,428	1%	5%	▶	▶
Mexico	Net supply	-888,050	-916,102	-883,428	-1%	-4%	▶	▶
Mexico	Self sufficiency	20%	14%	21%	7%	48%	▶	▲
Nicaragua	Harvest	201,631	258,105	258,105	28%	0%	▲	▶
Nicaragua	Demand	306,174	292,668	310,152	1%	6%	▶	▶
Nicaragua	Net supply	-104,543	-34,563	-52,047	-50%	51%	▼	▲
Nicaragua	Self sufficiency	66%	88%	83%	26%	-6%	▲	▶
Regional Total	Harvest	745,259	745,938	826,909	11%	11%	▲	▲
Regional Total	Demand	1,972,994	1,900,590	1,998,485	1%	5%	▶	▶
Regional Total	Net Supply	-1,227,734	-1,154,652	-1,171,577	-5%	1%	▶	▶
Regional Total	Self sufficiency	38%	39%	41%	10%	5%	▶	▶

Source: FEWS NET estimates.

Notes: Data for the 2016/17 marketing year are FEWS NET estimates as of March 21, 2017; ▶ denotes less than or equal to 10 percent change; ▲ denotes greater than 10 percent increase; ▼ denotes greater than 10 percent decrease. Import / export data include the calendar year (January to December). Central America includes: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mexico is also included in this report due to the importance in the regional commerce. "Beans (all types)" include red beans and black beans. "Maize" includes only white maize in this report. "Average" includes data from 2011/12 to 2015/16. All trade data discussed in this report refer only to formal trade. All FEWS NET price estimates are based on price data from the National Coordination of Food Security (CNSA) and FEWS NET, MAL, General Directorate of Agricultural Economics (DGECA), Market Information System Honduras Agricultural Products (SIMPAN), Ministry of Economy of Mexico and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food of Guatemala (MAGA). FEWS NET consumption, production and trade estimates are based on data from the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration SIECA, Statistics Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization FAOSTAT, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ECLAC, Balance Sheet, Ministry of Agriculture of Guatemala (MAGA), National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala INE, Directorate of Agricultural Science and Technology of Honduras (DICTA), National Rice Corporation of Costa Rica, CONARROZ, Agri-Food Service and (SIAP), Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food of Mexico, SAGARPA, CNP National Production Council, Marketing and Agroindustry, Market Information Service, Costa Rica, Division of Agricultural Statistics, General Directorate of Agricultural Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) El Salvador.