



# MINOR FRUITS in CAMBODIA



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# Outline

- About Cambodia
- Agricultural Sector
- Minor Fruits in Cambodia
- Constrains
- Opportunities
- Proposed researches

# About Cambodia

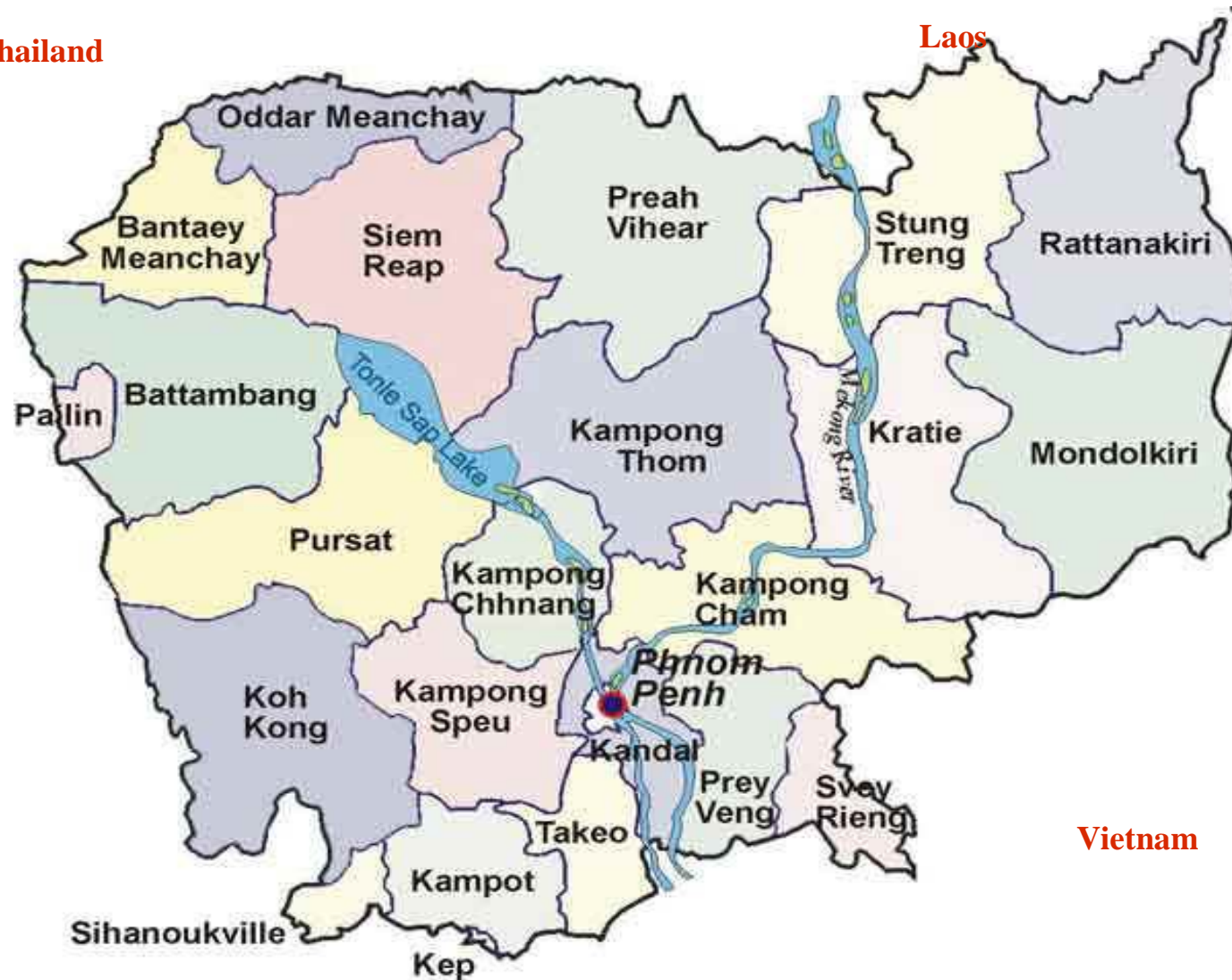
- Total area : 181,035 Km<sup>2</sup>
- Population : 15 million (2009)
- GDP : USD 751/ capita (2009)
- Population density : 83 / Km<sup>2</sup>
- Phnom Penh is Capital and 23 provinces
- Language: Khmer
- Religion : Buddhism (90%)



# Cambodia Map

Thailand

Laos



Vietnam

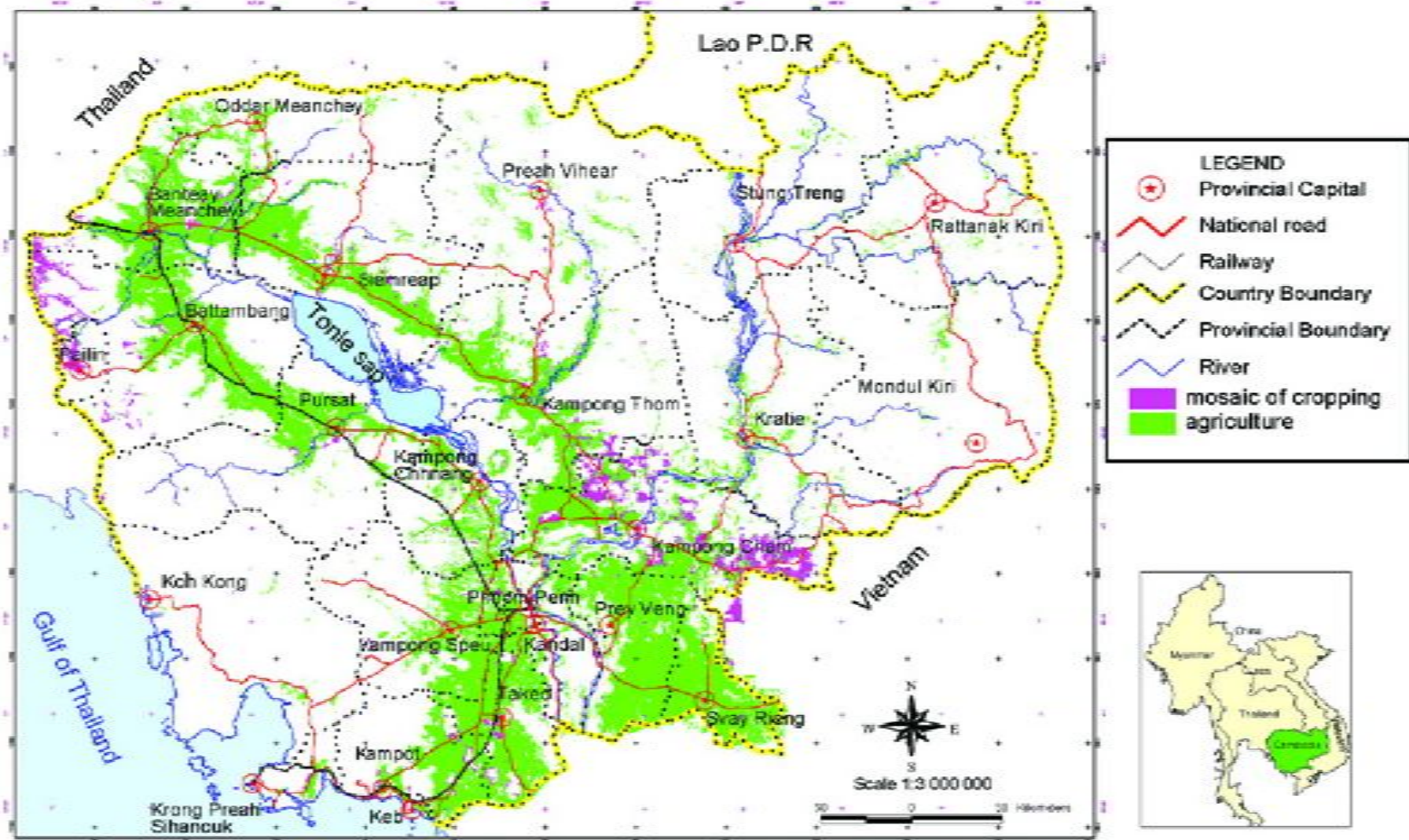


# Agricultural Sector

- Agricultural land is 1/3 of the total country area
- Most of the land belongs to paddy field
- Agriculture employed over 70 % of the population,
- It shares about 31.2 % of GDP,
- 20% of agricultural households grow tropical fruits



# Agriculture Map





# MINOR FRUITS IN CAMBODIA





# Durian Production

- ❖ Seasonal bearing,
- ❖ 4 or 5 varieties existing in different regions.
- ❖ Grown in large and medium scale for commercial purpose,
- ❖ Grown in 4 provinces including Kampong Cham, Kampot, Koh Kong, and Pailin
- ❖ Main productions seen mostly in Kampong Cham and Kampot are of 801 h and 623h respectively,
- ❖ The local durian in Kampot is famous in terms of premium quality and taste. It consists of two varieties named in Cambodian language “O’Gak” and “San Dong Ket”.
- ❖ Local supply only





# Imported & Local durian





# Problems and Opportunities

## Problems

- Limited production, limited supply
- Not enough for local consumption,
- Strong affect from import,
- Use the local name to cover the import product,
- No pallet vectors for storage and transport,
- Production areas in other regions are unavailable,

## Opportunities

- High demand for domestic,
- Increase productivities,



# Guava

- ❖ Seasonal bearing,
- ❖ Two varieties – local and hybrid,
- ❖ Small scale and dispersed,
- ❖ 471 hectares (hybrid variety) grown in three provinces – Kampong Cham, Kandal and Battambang,
- ❖ Consumed fresh,
- ❖ Small supply,
- ❖ Local consumption only,



# Local and Hybrid Guava



# Problems and Opportunities

## Problems

- Small-scale production,
- small volume of supply, and less than demand,
- Seasonality,
- Poor irrigation system,
- Unavailability of production areas in other regions,
- No application of postharvest technology,
- Poor packing and storage,
- Competition with the import,

## Opportunities

- High domestic demand,
- Increasing domesticity for investment and employment



# Jackfruit Production

- Almost year round,
- Widely spread across the country both in family and medium scale,
- Mainly produced in certain provinces including Koh Kong, Kampongsom, Kampot, Kampong Speu, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kandal,
- **679 h** grown in Battambang & Kandal,
- Many varieties,
- Used as vegetable for young Jackfruit and as sweet for ripen one.
- Supply only to local markets





# Issues and Opportunities

## Issues

- Dispersed production,
- Products concentrated in only where they are produced owing to poor market integration and high transportation cost,
- Less processing,
- No pallet vectors for storage and transport
- Fruit quality damaged by bacterial wilt and forces,

## Opportunities

- No competition from the import
- High potential for processing,



# Longan



# Longan Production

- Seasonal bearing,
- Many varieties,
- Household scale in Kandal province with **100 hectares** and medium scale in Battambang province with **375 hectares**.
- Consumed fresh,
- For local consumption only,
- Logans from Takhmao areas in Kandal province is famous in terms of premium quality and taste



## VN and Local Longan



# Problems and Opportunities

## Problems

- Seasonal production,
- Small-scale and dispersed farmers,
- Limited and small Supply,
- Poor storage and packaging,



## Opportunities

- High domestic demand though expensive,
- Enlargement of production areas
- Supply to other local markets through the country
- Not so strong impact from import
- Niche market (Takhmao logan only),

# Mustard Apple



# Mustard Apple Production

- ❖ Seasonal bearing,
- ❖ Small scale and spread throughout the nation,
- ❖ Two varieties – tender and sticky,
- ❖ 513 hectares of sticky variety grown in three provinces ( Kampong Cham , Kandal, & Battambang)
- ❖ Consumed fresh,
- ❖ Locally marketed on the roadside near production areas, and to nearby town-markets,



# Problems and Opportunities

## **Problems**

- Seasonality,
- Small scale and dispersed farming around the country,
- Few production areas are available,
- No application of postharvest technology,
- Poor packing and storage,
- Poor irrigation system,

## **Opportunities**

- High demand for local consumption,
- Increase productivities

# Rambutan



# Rambutan Production

- Seasonal bearing,
- Production is of **620 hectares** (Kampot and K. Cham)
- Mostly in medium scale for commercial purpose,
- Local and imported varieties,
- The local variety exists only in Kampot province, and production is mostly in family scale.
- For local consumption only,



# Issues and Opportunities

## Issues

- ❖ Seasonality,
- ❖ Production is not large enough,
- ❖ Less than demand,
- ❖ Production in other areas is not available,
- ❖ No postharvest technology applied,
- ❖ Poor irrigation system,
- ❖ Strongly affects from imports which are cheaper,

## Opportunities

- ❖ Increase productivities for import replacement,

# Sapodilla

- Seasonal bearing,
- Grown in medium scale for commercial purpose,
- Seen mainly in Kandal and Battambang province with total production of **1511 hectares**,
- Supply to only nearby markets, and Phnom Penh market,
- Commonly consumed fresh,



# Problems and Opportunities

## Problems

- Seasonality,
- Grown in few regions,
- Limited amount supplied,
- Strong competition from import which is cheap,

## Opportunities

Enlarge productions and increase productivities

- To meet local demand esp. tourism industry,
- To replace the import,

# Sour Soap



# Sour Soap Production

- Seasonal bearing,
- Spread throughout the country,
- Traditionally grown in family scale,
- Statistics of total production areas are not available,
- For local supply only with large numbers of small amount,
- Demand is much higher than supply,



# Imported Fruits

- Apples
- Durian
- Grapes
- Guava
- longan
- Lychee
- Mangosteen
- Oranges
- Persimmon
- Pear
- Peach
- Rambutan ,
- Sapodilla, etc.



# Main Importing Countries

- Australia
- China
- USA
- Thailand
- Vietnam





# Constraints

- Mostly in small and fragmented farm land, and depends on nature,
- Supply in large numbers of small amount,
- Mostly seasonal, except Jackfruit
- Poor irrigation system,
- Poor application of post-harvest technologies,
- Poor packaging, storage facilities, and cooling chain,
- Limited agro-processing capacities,



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- Passable roads and high transportation cost,
- Poor distribution channel and marketing skills and trade promotion (poor market connection),
- Lack of knowledge of production plan,
- Competition from other exporters esp. Thailand, VN
- Unavailability of dispersed statistics of imported fruits,
- Lack of possibilities for a certified organic production,
- Poor institutional arrangement and govt. support,
- Unavailability of total production areas,

# Opportunities

- ✚ Growing world demand for tropical fruits,
- ✚ Some fruits here have a reputation of premium quality and taste for niche market,
- ✚ High demand from domestic consumption and tourism sector,
- ✚ More value added products through applying post-harvest tech, cooling chain, packing, etc.
- ✚ Increase in free chemical and organic production for local and international market.

# Proposed Researches

- ❖ Research on Minor Fruits in Cambodia is strongly needed in the aim of identifying these local fruits, finding out the real production scope, and developing plans to promote the cultivation, processing, and conservation.



Thanks