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Horticultural Crops Development Authority

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Serving the Horticulture Industry

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Vision

A globally competitive horticulture sector in Kenya.

Mission

To develop, promote, facilitate and co-ordinate growth of a commercially-oriented horticulture industry through appropriate policies and technologies to enhance and sustain socio-economic development.

Editorial Board

Avocado ban costs Sh 20m

Kenya is South Africa largest trading partner in East Africa with the economic survey of 2008 showing there was a fast growing trade between the two economic power houses of the region of the Eastern and Southern African regions. Avocado is one of the Kenya's emerging horticultural crops that fetches up to kshs 2.3 billion (usd 31.4 million) annually from exports mainly to the European Union (EU).On an industrial scale, the crop is an important revenue earner for listed agricultural farm, Kakuzi limited based in Thika district Kakuzi exports of the Hase avocado variety accounts for an estimated 7 per cent of Kenya's total avocado export to Europe. However at Kshs 150 million (USD 2.1 million) annually, South Africa market is still considered the single largest export destination for Kenyan avocados outside Europe (The East Africa October 29th 2008). Kenya is favored by an equatorial climate that allows it to produce avocado through out the year unlike South Africa, whose productions is seasonal.

South African like Kenya is also a major producer of avocados with most of its exports going to Europe. However avocado industry in that country is seasonal due to the presence of very cold winters leading to low productions. The production season for the country's avocados is between March and October while Kenya on the other hand enjoys an equatorial climate and avocado trees in the country produce all year around Mt. Kenya and the North rift region (The East Africa October 29th 2008).

The ban

A trade row between Kenya and South Africa is simmering following the failure to resolve an administrative barrier that has seen Kenyan exports to the regional powerhouse shrink drastically over the last years (African press October 31st 2008). The South African government has now officially clamped a total ban on Kenya's avocados exports to its market. At issue is what Kenyan exporters consider a non administrative trade barrier that has blocked avocados from accessing the Sh150 million a year market. South Africa instituted the measure, saying the product posed a fruit fly threat to the country. Since the ban was imposed in April 2008, Kenya has lost 80 per cent of its fresh avocado exports going to South Africa. South Africa's import inspection body raised the phytosanitary issues which Kenya exporters see as a form of protectionism.

Although the partial ban was attributed to a fruit fly threat, the chief executive of the Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya (FPEAK), Dr Stephen Mbithi, said fruit flies affect avocados from all African countries and did not warrant such punitive action. Avocado exports are big business for Kenya, accounting for Sh2.2 billion in direct exports annually. "Fuerte" is the leading export variety followed by "Hass." South Africa alone imports fresh avocados worth Kshs 150 million annually, which are mainly used in the foods and cosmetics industry 80 per cent of exports to South Africa represent Kshs 120 million in earnings which have been lost due to trade barriers. Exports say that the South Africa government has been known to resort to non-tariff trade barriers as a way of protecting the industries from external competition.

However, the South African government may be legally using a provision in international trade laws that allow countries to institute trade barriers in certain circumstances. "International laws allow countries to protect themselves from hazardous imports that threaten their crops and this is what the South Africans government has used," said Mr. Edward Maina of the Horticultural Crop Development Authority.

Reaction to the ban

There have been unsuccessful efforts by Kenya in the past to have the ban lifted, with the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS) pleading for Kenya fruits in vain. This is an internationally recognized body charged with the responsibility of serving as a certifying agency, serving South Africa with documents detailing tests carried out that gave the fruits a clean bill of health. Despite the ban, not all of Kenya's avocado exports to South Africa have been affected, since some exporters have started adding value to their avocado exports by extracting the oil and exporting it. Value addition has been catching on in the export industry for the past years. After the EU, the US is the second most important import market for Kenyan avocadoes.

KEPHIS is currently busy sampling the information wanted by South African authorities and is hopeful that the interrupted trade would be restored soon. Dr. Mbithi chief executive of FPEAK said if the ban is not lifted then Kenya must with immediate effect ban imports of fruit pulp and fresh fruits from South Africa in retaliation. The ban has prompted players in the Kenyan horticultural industry to ask the government to immediately take a retaliatory action on non-tariff barrier on South African imports in response to the latter's ban on Kenyan avocados.

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Health Benefits of Avocados

Heart Health

According to health studies, consumption of Avocadoes lower chorestrol level of individuals. This effect is probably due to avocados' high content in oleic acid, a monounsaturated fat.

Consumption of Avocadoes have a positive effect on blood pressure and this is due to their high content in potassium: adequate levels of this mineral have been linked with an improvement in circulatory diseases, high blood pressure and strokes. The health claim has even been authorized by the US FDA, stating that *Diets containing foods that are good sources of potassium and low in sodium may reduce the risk of high blood pressure and stroke.*

Another important nutrient found in avocados is folate: Studies have shown that people with a higher intake of folate had a 55% lower risk of dying from heart disease, and a similarly lower risk of having heart attacks of any kind.

General Health Improvement

Avocados are an important source of monounsaturated fatty acids, like oleic acid, which has been recently shown to protect significantly against breast cancer.

They also contain high levels of antioxidants, such as carotenoids: in particular lutein, zeaxanthin, alpha-carotene and beta-carotene, as well as significant quantities of liposoluble vitamins such as Vitamins E.

A lab study, published in the Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, found that avocado extracts could inhibit the growth of prostate cancer cells, probably due to the extracts' high content in antioxidants.

Effects on digestion

A study, published in the March 2005 issue of the Journal of Nutrition, proved exactly that synergistic effect: since carotenoids are fat-soluble, consuming them with monounsaturated-fat-rich avocado might enhance their bioavailability, meaning they are more easily absorbed into the bloodstream.

Eating avocados is therefore particularly advised when eating carotenoid-rich foods, such as orange and red vegetables (like carrots and tomatoes): adding avocado to salads increased absorption of alpha-carotene, and beta-carotene and lutein by an amount 7.2, 15.3, and 5.1 times higher relative to the same avocado-free salads.

Effects on Oral Cancer

Oral cancer is quite rare, but when it's present, it's usually very deadly, with a mortality rate of about 50%, mostly due to the difficulty in detecting it at early stages (numbers from Great Britain's Mouth Cancer Foundation). Hass avocados (the most common variety), contain several different phytonutrients which have been proven to target multiple signal pathways, leading to an increase of free radicals inside cancerous and pre-cancerous cells in human: this means that only these cells are damaged while normal human cells are not.

Other studies by UCLA scientists had already proven in the past that Hass avocados could inhibit the growth of prostate cancer cells, due to their content in lutein, zeaxanthin, alpha-carotene and beta-carotene.

Nutritional Value

Avocados are high in valuable fats and appear to have a beneficial effect on blood serum levels. For a typical avocado:

- About 75% of an avocado's calories come from fat, most of which is monounsaturated fat.
- Avocados also have 60% more potassium than bananas. They are rich in B vitamins, as well as vitamins E and vitamins K
- Avocados have a high fibre content among fruits – including 75% insoluble and 25% soluble fibre.
- A fatty triol (fatty alcohol) with one double bond, avocadene (16-heptadecene-1,2,4-triol), is found in avocado.

Market Trends European Markets – May 2010

Avocado: prices firmed along the month and market has then remained quite stable. Volumes of Hass observed a delay in arrivals from South Africa, while supply of green from all origins are limited. Prices are expected to be under pressure in the coming weeks when heavy deliveries from Peru and South Africa will enter the market.

Lime: the product remained scarce after the supply break from Mexico (weather conditions) and prices are now almost 100 % over average also because of the traditional demand peak in Summer

Mango: prices are slightly above average with very high prices for air freighted fruits; beginning of season for Senegal and last volumes from Mali on the market.

Papaya: the product is scarce and/or traded at very high prices since the weeks after the volcano eruption (flights disruption).

Pineapples: very low prices and difficult sales for this product. Volumes are big, demand is sluggish, prices as low as 5,00 - 6,00 Euro/kg. Consistent volumes are distributed only by importers who have with big clients (supermarkets).

Trends and developments in the floriculture supply chains

The most important flower cultivation area in Kenya is centered around Lake Naivasha. Due to the high pressure on available resources and infrastructure in the Naivasha region, the possible expansion of the area under cultivation is probably easier in other parts of Kenya. Floriculture is also found in Nakuru, mount Elgon, Kinangop, Kitale, Eldoret, Kericho, Limuru, Kiambu, Athi River, Thika and in the mount Kenya region. Kenya supplies over 35% of cut flowers and ornamentals to the world largest market – the EU, which is believed to consume 50% of the world flowers. The major destinations are the Netherlands (65%), UK (23%), Germany, France and other EU countries.

With market diversifications, the USA, Japan and the Middle East have come up recently as additional market destinations for Kenyan flowers. The large-scale flower producers in Kenya are vertically integrated and mostly deliver directly to the mass retail chain in Europe (UK, France, Netherlands, Germany) on a contract basis. The larger growers have their own infrastructure and trucks to secure the conditioned post-harvest handling and transportation up to the air freighting. Some of them also have their own breeding and propagation units.

Handling and transport by air is organized by five specialized freight forwarding that aggregate all horticultural produce. After export the large scale producers have their own logistic infrastructure for direct distribution to the supermarkets and other mass retail chains.

The flower farms with less than 20 ha under cultivation have more ad hoc supply chain arrangements and rely more on the Dutch auction system for their marketing and sales. Some of them have diversified to growing summer flowers in addition to diversification to rose cultivation. These are particularly important as fillers used for export of bouguets.

Sometimes middlemen aggregate the flowers for transport to the European market. Although Kenya exports some carnations, chrysanthemums and other cut flowers, the bulk of exports are cut roses. The total export volume of cut flowers from Kenya was more than 93 million kg in 2009 representing more than 33% of the total EU flower imports.

Kenyan exports go mainly to the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, with a small portion being exported directly to Germany and Japan. The export value of Kenyan cupflowers

increased in the period 2002-2006 by an average of 21% per year, wile average export value of other countries increased by only 9% p.a. in the same period. Also in the year 2007 and 2008 the export volumes of Kenyan flowers continued to grow. The impressive growth and development of the Kenyan floricultural export trade has come to a standstill in the past year as a result of a number of reasons. The global economic crisis starting in 2008 has had a negative impact on the consumer demand for flowers, particularly in the new growth markets (Central Europe, USA, Russia) and the UK. In some markets the devaluation of the currency (most notably the British Pound) further reduced the export incomes. Also the lack of rainfall in 2009 has resulted in a drop in export production. In some areas the available groundwater levels have become so low that water for irrigation has become in short supply.

Major trends and developments in the floricultural supply chain

- The current global financial and economic crisis is having a negative impact on the demand and prices of cut flowers. After years of growth in export volumes and income levels the Kenyan floricultural sector show a drop in 2009 exports.
- Particularly smaller export producers are badly affected by this downward trend in demand and prices. It is expected that it will take 2 – 3 years for the market to recover.
- The role of supermarkets and other mass retail chains is becoming more and more important; as such there is a trend towards further chain integration and increasing scale of production.
- Water and energy efficiency in floriculture production systems needs to be improved for various reasons (cost reduction, limited availability of resources); this requires new technologies and equipment, e.g. for the re-use of irrigation water, increased use of solar energy, etc.
- Producers and exporters in Kenya will focus on cost reduction measures.
- Quality control and certification will remain important and will incorporate new standards and principles; e.g. carbon foot printing.
- The conditioned sea freighting of cut flowers is under development and will form a major breakthrough in cost reduction. This will greatly enhance the competitiveness of the Kenyan floriculture sector.

Fruits and Vegetables supply chain

Trends and development in the vegetable supply chains

A wide range of vegetables are produced through out Kenya. The main regions are Central, Rift Valley and Eastern. The majority of vegetables produced are consumed locally. Vegetables are mainly produced by smallholders. In Kenya vegetable production for export takes place in four different production systems:

- Backward integration; exporter has its own production
- Product segmentation; products which require full traceability are grown on own farms, products who have less demanding requirements are sourced from contracted smallholders.
- Modified extension; combination of own production and out grower/ smallholder production.
- Higher intensity out grower systems; most of the vegetables are procured from out growers/ smallholders.

The largest part of the export of vegetables goes to the UK. Netherlands and France are the other main importers of Kenyan vegetables.

In addition to a growing export market the demand for indigenous leafy vegetables in Kenya is increasing rapidly, both at urban and rural markets. Nearly all the main chain supermarkets (Uchumi, Nakumatt, Tuskys, Ukwala & Naivas) are currently stocking these greens, alongside the commonly consumed vegetables such as leaf cabbages, known in Kenya as 'sukuma wiki'. While the cabbages are produced in large quantities, the supply of indigenous leafy vegetables is inadequate, especially during the dry season.

The supply chain for vegetables has many links and can be divided in two segments, fresh produce and processed. Smallholder production is purchased by brokers and co-ops, then sold to the exporters, from them to the importers and wholesalers, until finally arriving at the retailers, and sometimes on from them to restaurants and caterers. The local market is diversified, ranging from rural markets to retail markets and supermarkets to restaurants and hotels.

About half the Kenyan exporters are part-time exporters who go in and out of the market according to the market situation, thereby only being present at market peaks for temperate vegetables such as the European winter months.

These exporters have no structures in place in the sense that they do not have farms on their own, nor do they have permanent trading facilities like lorries and cold stores, but rent transport vehicles and space in cold stores when they need them. While the number of these exporters is large, the amount they export is very small, somewhere between 2-10%. About 90% of exports are done by year-round exporters. Most of these have their own farms and supplement the export volume by buying from other farmers either large or small-scale commercial farmers or smallholders. The main traders in the regional markets are the wholesalers, who collect vegetables and sell primarily in the urban wholesale market. The domestic end-markets in Kenyan can be divided in different types, each supplying a different client group:

a) Fresh rural market
b) Fresh urban market
c) Processed produce market
d) Fresh greengrocers or kiosk
e) Supermarkets (aimed at an increasing group of middle and high income urban consumers).

In terms of area under cultivation, volume of output and local value vegetables exceeds the cut flowers by far. In 2009 Kenya exported 92,483 tons of vegetables. In the first half of 2009 Kenya this was 35,687 tons of which the majority were beans and peas.

The most commonly produced and exported vegetables in Kenya are snow peas, sugar snap peas, French green beans, mange touts and baby vegetables (carrot, baby corn, leek, zucchini, eggplant, patty pan squash).

Unlike other neighbouring countries like Tanzania, the vegetable seed market in Kenya is very diverse. Almost 100% of seed and planting material is imported. The majority of the growers make use of local suppliers and importers who are specialized in bulk product and open varieties.
A small section of export vegetable growers, make use of quality seeds. These seeds are imported by local companies or are obtained from local branches of seed companies. Seeds are imported from United States, Great Britain, Japan and South Africa. Most of the planting materials comes from Holland, Israel, USA with a limited supply from South Africa. However, with due regard to IPR requirements, about 10% for the material may be multiplied locally.

Trends and developments in the fruit supply chains

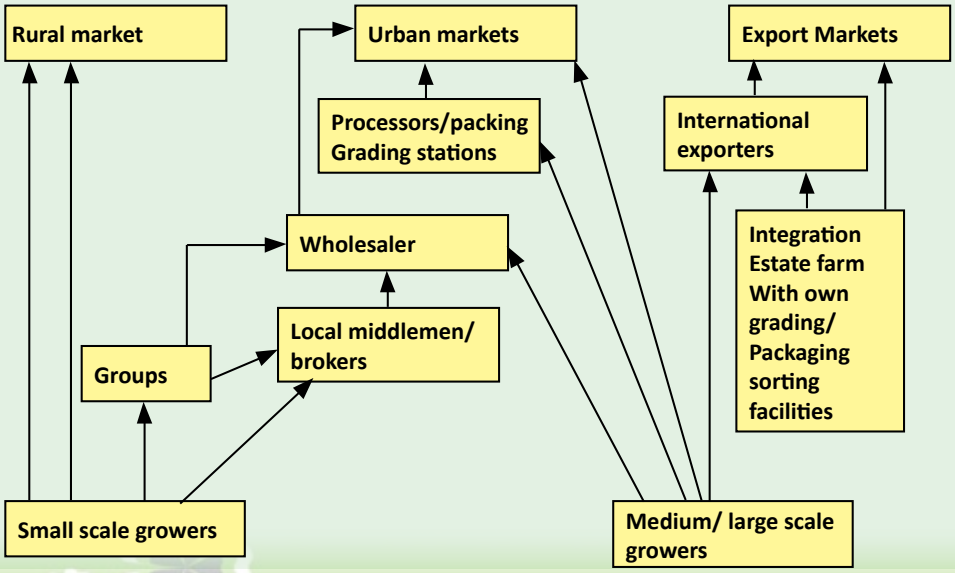
Kenya produces a wide-range of fruits. The countries' tropical and temperate climates make the cultivation of many different fruits possible. In the coastal areas of Kenya, fruits such as mango, bananas and melons are grown. In the middle altitudes avocado, mango, bananas, pineapple, passion fruit, papaya and citrus are cultivated. At higher elevations avocado and the more temperate fruits such as pears, apples and plums are found.

Avocado is the most important fruit exported from Kenya. Kenya can supply high quality avocados to the European supermarkets during the winter period when other producing countries have limited supplies.

The bulk of the fruits is sold either as fresh produce or processed products on the local or regional market. Of the total Kenyan fruit production only 1% is exported; the other 99% of the fruits produced are consumed locally. In 2009 Kenya exported 35,266 tons of fresh fruits, up from 24,053 tones in 2008 mainly sourcing from north rift in Kenya with a value of USD 29,776,307 and 25,052,559 respectively.

Despite the low volume, the fruit exports account for 35% of total value of the Kenya fruit market and as such are of major significance to the Kenya fruit producers and exporters.

Europe is the most important export market followed by the Middle East. Avocado account for more than 50% of the export value in the Kenyan fruit sector. In the European market Kenyan avocado exporters compete with South Africa, Mexico, Israel and the United States. Kenya's competitive niche in Europe is its ability to supply avocados during the winter, when imports from South Africa and other suppliers are not widely available.



In addition, avocados are usually sea freighted to Europe which contributes to Kenya's competitiveness. Furthermore passion fruit and mango are other important fruits exported to Europe and Middle East in significant quantities.

Fruits are mainly produced by small farmers. In Nyanza, Eastern and Central regions are the main fruit producing areas. The fruit supply chain in Kenya include many small scale farmers who depend on local middlemen or brokers to sell their surplus fruits. In rare cases fruit growers are organized in marketing groups. More often fruit growers act as individuals. The predominant supply chain arrangement in the East African fruit sector. In Kenya there is an increasing demand for fresh fruit from the processing industry. For example, in the domestic market in Kenya there is a high demand for passion fruit juice and concentrate production. In the regional market Uganda has significant fruit processing capacity and requires purple passion fruit for juice production. In addition to Kenya also Uganda brokers are therefore active in the passion fruit production areas.

In the smallholder sector where the bulk of the fruits are produced, the growth and development is restricted due to a number of factors

- The poor level of organization
- No direct access to grading, packing and processing capacity
- Bad transport conditions
- Limited access to finance
- Low farm level prices

Furthermore market information and transparency is often lacking. Smallholder fruit producers depend therefore heavily on the local middlemen for their market access. Transaction costs and post-harvest losses in the smallholder supply chain segment are high. Lack of knowledge on post-harvest handling, poor transport facilities and limited (conditioned) storage capacity at wholesale and retail level are the main causes of high post harvest losses. Access to the higher value export markets for smallholder produce is very limited due to the lack of traceability and absence of pesticide residue checks.

Kenya Horticultural export statistics for January to March 2010

JANUARY TO MARCH QUARTER HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS

Overall horticultural exports in the January March quarter dropped by 8.76% in quantity and gained by 3.16% in value. This was attributable to a number of factors that affected different products differently.

Table 1: Quantity in Tonnes and Value in Million Kenya Shillings

Product	Jan-Mar 2009		Jan-Mar 2010		% Change	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Flowers	33,032	10,760	33,129	10,986	0.29	2.10
Fresh Veges	18,827	4,099	16,298	4,024	-13.43	-1.84
Dried Veges	168	14	7,765	496	4,513.88	3,378.41
Nuts	10,116	269	2,225	176	-78.00	-34.42
Fresh Fruits	11,294	798	8,406	687	-25.57	-13.92
Proc. Veges	5,500	735	5,356	734	-2.63	-0.07
Miraa	1,390	1,216	2,011	1,503	44.63	23.58
Proc. Fruits	19,851	1,382	16,212	1,276	-18.33	-7.61
Total	**100,178**	**19,273**	**91,403**	**19,882**	**-8.76**	**3.16**

Flowers

Generally, flowers recorded a slight increase in quantity (0.29%) and value (2.1%). While the quantities of cut flowers (the major flower export category), dropped by 4%, their value dropped by just 0.11%. The major destinations were Netherlands (68%), UK (19%) and Germany (4%). In general, there was low demand in importing countries. Cuttings performed well in the quarter recording a 73% increase in quantity and 13% in value major destinations being Netherlands (70%), Austria (11%) and Germany (9%).

Table 2: Floriculture Exports (Qty in Tonnes, Value in Million Kshs)

Product	Jan-Mar 2009		Jan-Mar 2010		% Change	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Cut Flowers	31,170	8,873.45	29,898	8,864.05	-4.08	-0.11
Cuttings	1,862	1,885.94	3,230	2,122.11	73.48	12.52
Others	0.28	0.80	0.40	0.11	44.77	-86.07
Total	**33,032**	**10,760.20**	**33,129**	**10,986.27**	**0.29**	**2.10**

Fresh Vegetables

These dropped by 23% in quantity and 10% in value. Asian vegetables, which comprised 82% of all fresh vegetable exports in Jan-Mar quarter of 2010 gained marginally both in quantity and value. The major destinations were UK (71%) and Netherlands (13%). Leguminous vegetables i.e. beans, peas and others, dropped in both quantity and value, biggest drop being in quantity. This was mainly attributed to the heavy rains that affected yields in the quarter. The major destinations were UK (47%) and France (40%).

Table 3: Major fresh vegetable exports

Product	Jan-Mar 2009		Jan-Mar 2010		% Change	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Other Vegetables mainly Asian	12,916	3,221	13,316	3,474	3.10	7.87
Fresh Beans	3,539	677	1,665	387	-52.94	-42.91
Carrots and Turnips	809	3	426	3	-47.39	20.95
Other Leguminous vegetables	427	72	251	67	-41.17	-7.35
Fresh Peas	380	40	59	15	-84.37	-63.06
Others	756	86	581	78	-23.18	-9.87
Total	**18,827**	**4,099**	**16,298**	**4,024**	**-13.43**	**-1.84**

Dried Vegetables

These dropped by 4514% in quantity and 3378% in value during the period in 2010. This was as a result of the absence of huge shipments to India and Somali during the period in 2010. 99% of dried vegetables exported during the quarter in 2010 were leguminous vegetables 79% of which were to India and 19% to Somalia.

Nuts

These went down by 78% in quantity and 34% in value. This is attributable to drops in quantities and values of coconuts, shelled and in shell cashew nuts and Macadamia nuts.

Table 4: Major categories of Nut Exports

Product	Jan-Mar 2009		Jan-Mar 2010		% Change	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Coconuts	4,818	8.55	1,485	3.61	-69.19	-57.78
Shelled Cashewnuts	3,006	87.16	146	57.19	-95.16	-34.38
Macadamia	1,337	132.13	417	66.96	-68.83	-49.32
In shell Cashewnuts	937	36.15	0	0.00	-100.00	-100.00
Others	16	4.41	0	0.01	-99.94	-99.83
Groundnuts	2	0.48	178	48.55	8528.64	9918.20
Total	10,116	268.88	2,225	176.32	-78.00	-34.42

Fresh Fruits

These dropped by 26% in quantity and 14% in value. The decline was mainly caused by low season of avocados which affected the quantities more than the value. The major avocado destinations were France, Netherlands and UAE. Mangoes dropped marginally in quantity though the value was up, major destinations being UAE, Saudi Arabia and Tanzania. Passion fruits quantities dropped by 30% in quantity and 7% in value. Major destination (88%) being Uganda.

Table 5: Major categories of Fresh Fruit Exports

Product	Jan-Mar 2009		Jan-Mar 2010		% Change	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Avocados	6,899	511.34	4,814	378.81	-30.23	-25.92
Mangoes	2,202	239.49	2,197	245.90	-0.24	2.68
Passion Fruits	1,428	24.44	1,001	22.77	-29.91	-6.83
Pears and Quices	580	2.35	190	1.46	-67.22	-38.02
Others	184	20.18	205	37.77	11.52	87.20
Total	**11,294**	**797.81**	**8,406**	**686.72**	**-25.57**	**-13.92**

Miraa

These performed quite well in the quarter compared to 2009. The major countries of destination considered in this analysis were Netherlands, UK, Australia and Somali.

Processed Vegetables

Quantity and value of processed vegetables dropped by 2.63% and 0.07% respectively. This was attributable to drop in volume and value of processed beans with quantity dropping at a higher magnitude than value. This was as a result of heavy rains in the quarter that affected yield. As a result, more pre-packs (where beans are one of the ingredients) were shipped out of the country thus the doubling in exports of mixed vegetables.

Table 6: Major categories of Processed Vegetable Exports

Product	Jan-Mar 2009		Jan-Mar 2010		% Change	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Processed beans	3,320	402	2,373	292	-28.51	-27.20
Mixtures of Vegetables	607	50	1,211	95	99.61	90.58
Cloves	410	39	793	119	93.67	206.53
Mixtures of spices	714	122	339	70	-52.52	-42.36
Tomato Sauce	54	4	275	10	411.38	165.89
Vegetable seeds	48	62	74	98	54.92	58.40
Others	349	56	290	48	-16.92	-13.66
Total	**5,500**	**735**	**5,356**	**734**	**-2.63**	**-0.07**

Processed Fruits

Overall, processed fruits dropped by 18.33% and 7.61% in quantity and value respectively. This was attributed to a sharp drop in quantity and value of sliced pineapples in the quarter, major source of production being Delmonte. The major destination for the pineapple slices were Germany, France, Netherlands and Spain.

Table 7: Major categories of Processed Fruits' Exports

Product	Jan-Mar 2009		Jan-Mar 2010		% Change	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Pineapple slices	13,878	924	7,576	613	-45.41	-33.68
Pineapple Juice	3,531	279	4,641	385	31.45	37.73
Mixtures of Juices	1,401	102	2,283	134	63.00	31.93
Grape fruit juice	592	44	767	59	29.48	32.92
Jams	133	15	334	32	152.11	119.31
Others	317	18	611	54	92.91	205.08
Total	**19,851**	**1,382**	**16,212**	**1,276**	**-18.33**	**-7.61**

Source: HCDA export statistics (Jan-March 2010)