

Input and Output Commercialization among Poor and Non-Poor Lychee Farmers in Luc Ngan District, Bac Giang Province, Vietnam

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Abstract

The study analyzed the extent of input and output commercialization among poor and non-poor lychee farmers in Luc Ngan District, Bac Giang province, Vietnam. Results showed that both poor and non-poor farmers participated in the input and output markets. Poor households have lower degree of input commercialization than non-poor households, with commercialization index of 25.42% and 46.39%, respectively. Farm size has positive influence on the degree of input commercialization whereas family labor has a negative effect. Non-poor farmers were more market-oriented than poor farmers with output commercialization index of 86.70% and 89.2%, respectively. Crop yield and price of lychee have positive influence on output commercialization. Household size and distance to output market have negative effect.

Non-poor farmers have higher crop yield than poor farmers, with 11,205 kg/ha and 9,352 kg/ha, respectively. Their farm profit is also higher than that of poor farmers.

The study recommends that poor farmers should be assisted in terms of credit services, extension services, upgrading road and information system, and crop insurance support.