

PRE-SHIPMENT FOOD LOSSES OF PERISHABLE EXPORT PRODUCTS IN KENYA AND THE IMPACT OF QUALITY STANDARDS.



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Agriculture is the mainstay of the Kenyan economy by contributing 30 percent of the GDP and accounting for 80 percent of the employment. Horticulture is the third leading subsector after Dairy and Tea in that order.

French Beans.

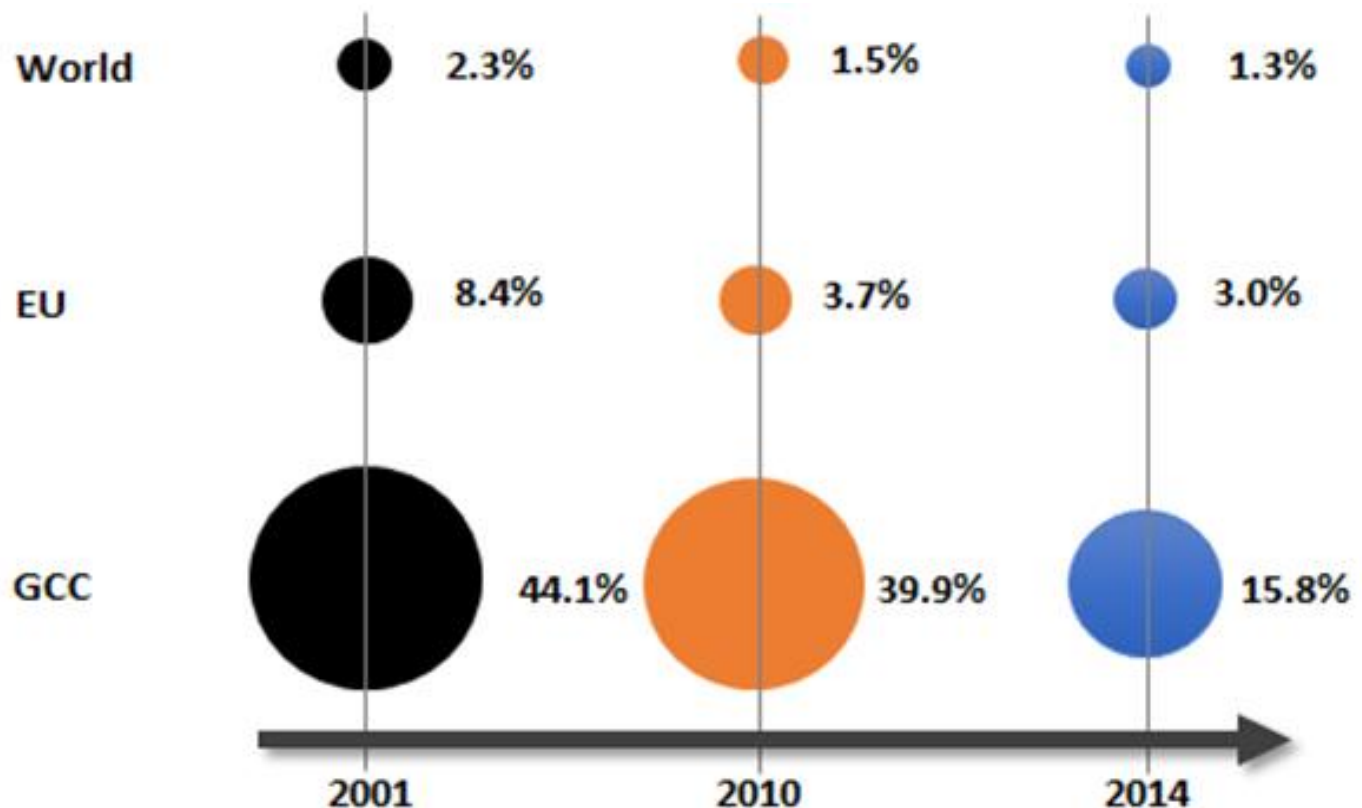
- French beans are among the crops with the most immediate potential for commercialization and income generation in Kenya. French beans exports increased by 10 percent from 112,409 MT in 2013 to 122,666MT in 2014.

Avocados.

- Kenya ranks as one of the largest exporters of the world and has experienced rapid growth in exports over the last decade.
- Despite impressive growth levels, world demand has far outstripped these rates.

Avocados.

- As a result, Kenya's market share in world exports currently stands at 1.3%, nearly half the level it was at the turn of the century.

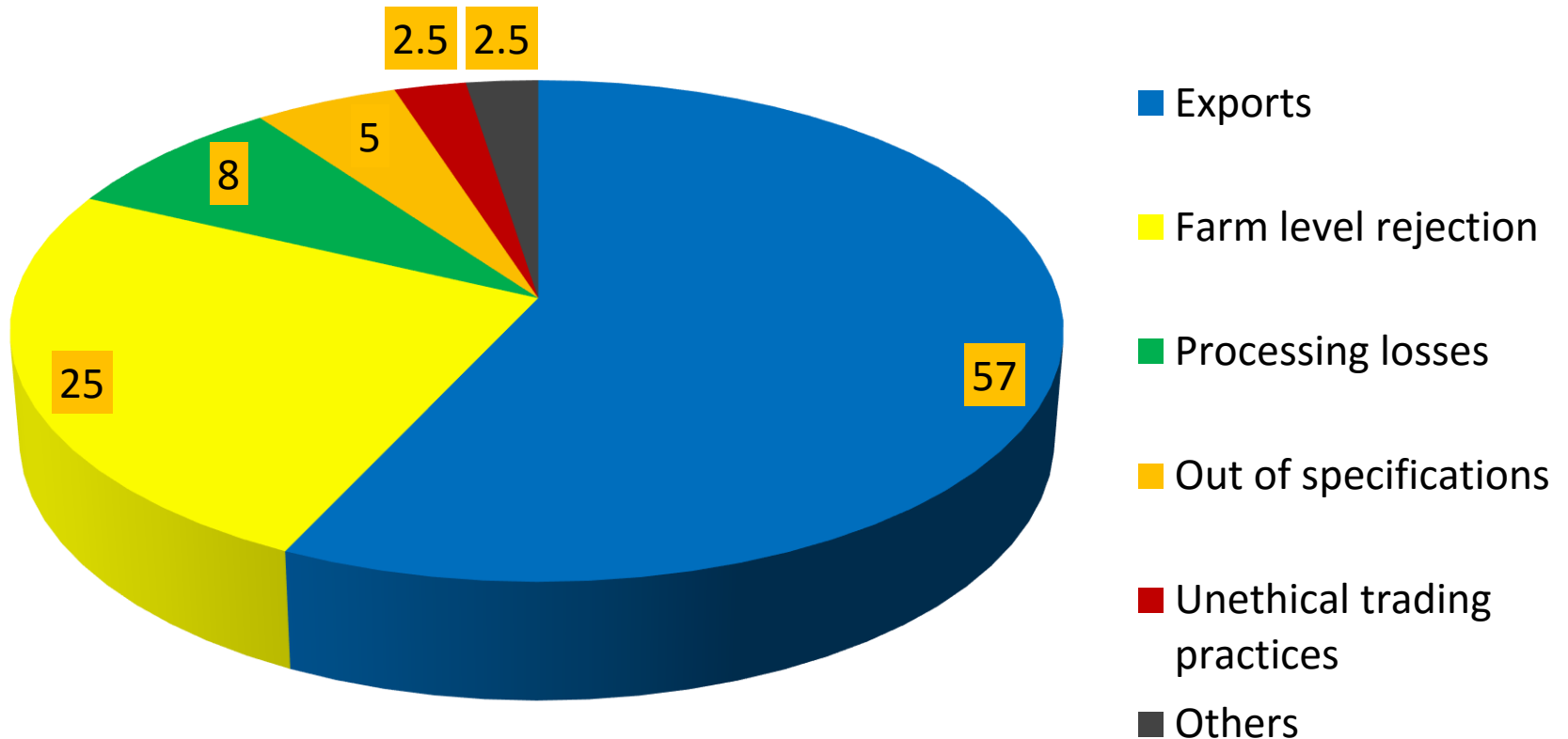


Causes of Food Losses in Beans

- Unethical trading practices- such as last minute alteration or cancellation of orders
- Cosmetic specifications- such as top and tailed pods, shape of pods
- Pesticide residuals- especially products with color
- Appearance surface spots- especially during wet weather.

Causes of Food Losses in Beans

Percentage of gross production

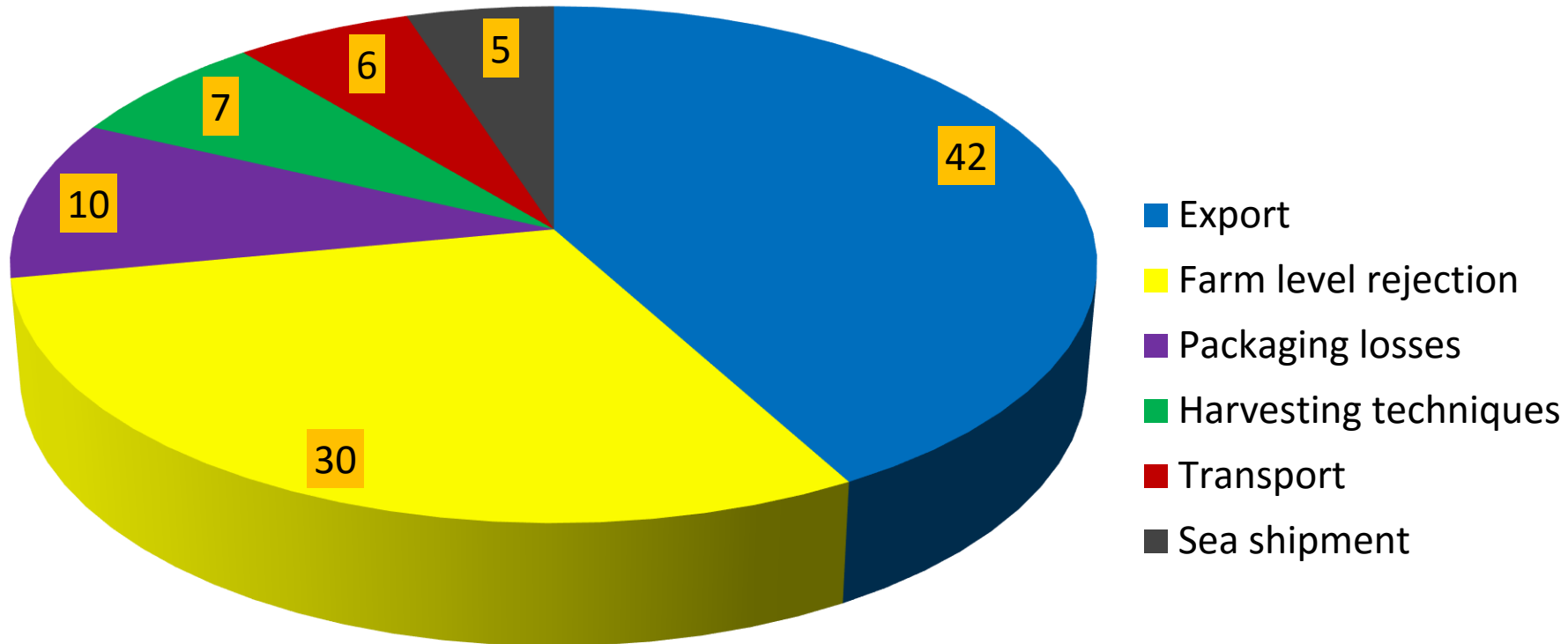


Causes of Food Losses in Avocados

- Fruit size- farm level rejection.
- Harvesting techniques- causing bruising
- Transport- open pick up trucks used causing mechanical damage
- Packaging – at factory, damaged fruits and wrong sizes
- Sea shipment- delays causes excess ripening

Causes of Food Losses in Avocados

Percentage of gross production.



SUMMARY CAUSES AND COSTS OF LOSSES- Beans

CAUSE	PROPORTIO N(%)	QUANTITY (X1000MT)	GROSS VALUE (X1000USD)
Farm level rejection	25	53.8	26,900
Processing losses – top&tailing	8	17.2	8,608
Out of Specifications	5	10.7	5,380
Unethical trading practices	2.5	5.4	2,690
Others	2.5	5.4	2,690
Total	43	92.5	46,268

SUMMARY CAUSES AND COSTS OF LOSSES- Avocados

CAUSE	PRPORTION (%)	QUANTITY (X1000MT)	GROSS VALUE (X1000USD)
Size at farm level	30	161.3	24,194
Packaging	10	53.8	8,065
Poor harvesting techniques	7	37.6	5,645
Transport losses	6	32.2	4,839
Sea shipment	5	26.9	4,032
Total	58	311.8	46,775

PREVENTING FOOD LOSSES- Beans

CAUSE	PREVENTION
Farm level rejection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Training field technical teams and farmers towards the required specifications; building capacity for the HCD to have field teams.•Development of local market- create awareness and invest in sensitization of local populations.•Redistribution- facilitate transport of “waste” food to needy populations.
Processing losses	Change in Consumer requirements where these are the cause such as top and tailing requirements.

PREVENTING FOOD LOSSES- Beans

CAUSE	PREVENTION
Specifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Training farmers to choose varieties that suit the customer requirements; Consumer awareness to change opinion on some specifications such as length and diameter.•Development of local market- create awareness and invest in sensitization of local populations.•Redistribution- facilitate transport of “waste” food to needy populations.
Unethical trading practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Establishment and enforcement of legal framework to protect growers against unethical practices.•Improvement in forecasting accuracy by training the stakeholders.

PREVENTING FOOD LOSSES-Avocados

CAUSE OF LOSS	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
Out of size fruits	Alternate use such as oil extraction. Farmers need training
Harvesting and packaging losses	Training of stakeholders- farmers, harvesting team and middle men involved.
Transport	Facilitate transporters to improve on the transport facilities- such as packing into crates during transport.
Sea shipment	Insurance

CONCLUSIONS.

Specific trainings for the actors in the value chain for the following;

1. Farmers on GAP- Good Agricultural Practices
2. Transporters on good practices to prevent and reduce mechanical damages

CONCLUSIONS.

3. Export Companies Technical teams on Good Agricultural Practices to ensure quality and safe products grown and exported.
4. Financial support on SME- Small and Medium Enterprise companies exporting Avocadoes to afford Cooling and Packing Facilities.

THANK YOU FOR
LISTENING.