



FOOD BANKING KENYA

AGRICULTURE RECOVERY





INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the main engine of economic growth in Kenya. About 75 percent of Kenyans earn all or part of their income from the sector. Agriculture accounts for 33 percent of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP). The rural economy relies largely on agriculture through, small-scale farming and large-scale farming which are mainly for exports. Agriculture accounts for 65% of total export earnings. Food insecurity is heightened since large-scale and small-scale holder production run concurrently. Poor established systems in post-harvest handling and agro-processing lead to significant losses.

Agriculture Recovery from Large scale farmers



- ▶ Most large-scale farmers in Kenya are mainly involved in Horticulture, cash crops and livestock farming
- ▶ Horticulture is one area that has a lot of potential to food banking Kenya because of the Post harvest losses that occur in this sector
- ▶ This comprises the production of fruits, vegetables and flowers. The average annual growth rate of 20% in the sub-sector underscores the demand of Kenya's high-quality produce in the world markets. The sub-sector is mainly large-scale and private sector-dominated, with a small percentage of small-scale farmers. It employs about 2 million people, and accounts for up to 21% of all agricultural exports.
- ▶ Eighty percent of Kenya's horticulture exports is exported to the European Union. Figures indicate that there is a 50 percent reduction in export volumes. This is due to the effects of Covid -19 pandemic which has caused reduced demand for fresh farm produce causing massive post harvest losses.



FOOD WASTE

In Kenya, significant losses are recorded by farmers in the first three levels of the food supply chain:

- (i) Production;
- (ii) Post-Harvest Handling; and
- (iii) Agro-Processing.



Cosmetic preferences lead to rejects in exports

Decreased external demand (exports)

Lack of access to markets

WHY DO POST-HARVEST LOSSES OCCUR IN KENYA?

Excess production by farmers which floods the market *e.g.* Bumper harvests

Deflated prices

Poor storage facilities for highly perishable products

WHERE DOES FOOD BANKING KENYA (FBK) COME IN?

Identify where food losses occur and salvage (rescue) fresh food from farms

Rescue export rejects that could have gone to waste or buy at subsidised prices

Redistribute salvaged food to vulnerable communities

HOW DO FARMS BENEFIT?

We clear the product to make room for the next planting season

We save their monetary losses by purchasing the products at subsidised rates

We promote their business and image by acknowledging them in our activities and other publicity channels e.g. Social media Platforms

It enables them to participate in helping the community which forms part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

FUTURE PLANS FOR AGRICULTURE RECOVERY

- ▶ Food banking Kenya is working towards increasing capacity (cold storage facilities, refrigerated vehicles) to recover more surplus fruits and vegetables from rural areas where the most of the large scale farmers are to be able to serve more beneficiaries
- ▶ Lobby for a legal framework that would put in place interventions that would encourage farmers to donate their surplus hence bring significant reductions in PHL.
- ▶ Increasing collaboration with more partners in the agriculture sector
- ▶ Creating more awareness to encourage Farmers, Growers, Food Processers, and other Supply Chain Stakeholders To Partner With FBK And Join our Food Recovery Revolution.

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