

### **Short description of the objective (including final users of the results)**

#### ***SAVE FOOD, Food Loss Assessments: causes and solutions. Kenya case studies***

PHL research revealed that there is a major knowledge gap: we have quantitative estimations of food losses, we know the causes of food losses, and we know that food loss reduction will be of great benefit to all actors in the food production and supply chains, to food security for poor people, and to the environment. However, we don't know yet which causes of food losses are the most important, what is the impact of solutions and which solutions are viable and cost-effective, in economic, environmental and food security terms. Meaning: the solution to food loss should not be more expensive than the food loss itself, should not place a higher burden on the environment and worsen greenhouse gas emission, should make more food available to the people that need it most, and should be socially and culturally acceptable. The **objective** of this study was the identification and quantification of the main causes of food losses in the selected food supply chains, and the analysis of the measures to reduce food losses on their technical and economic feasibility, social acceptability and environmental impact, leading to concrete proposals to implement a food loss reduction program.

**Final users of the results:** strategy formulators and policy makers

### **Tools**

**SAVE FOOD methodology for case studies.** It is a methodology developed for collecting information at country level or in one geographical area of the country. The case studies need to be uniform for all countries, so that the results are comparable and reasonable extrapolation is possible. The methodology has been developed specifically for this purpose. It is based on four ('S') elements: 1. Preliminary Screening of Food Losses ('Screening'); 2. Survey Food Loss Assessment ('Survey'); 3. Load Tracking and Sampling Assessment ('Sampling'); and, 4. Monitoring and Solution Finding ('Synthesis').

### **(minimum) Budget**

Maize: field USD 14,700; honorarium USD 14,209  
Milk: field USD 11,900; honorarium USD 15,999  
Banana: field USD 14,300; honorarium USD 14,140  
Fish: field USD 10,400; honorarium USD 14,209

### **Timeline**

Selection of countries and sub-sector (2 weeks)  
Identification of all consultants (3 months)  
Selection of food supply chains to be studied (2 weeks)  
The consultant physically follows the product from production site to final retail outlet, makes direct observations and measurements (weights, percentages of losses, etc), and discusses with supply chain actors the causes and solutions for food losses. The consultants draft a proposal for a food loss reduction strategy or plan (4 weeks)  
Stakeholders validation workshop (1 week)

### **Scope**

**Banana** (August-October 2012) in Murang'a, Kirinyaga, Meru, Kisii Counties  
**Maize** (November 2012-January 2013) in Trans-Nzoia-West and Lugari Districts  
**Milk** (November-December 2012) Embu - Meru - Nyeri - Nakuru - Uasin Gishu - Kisumu - Kericho Counties  
**Fish** (September-December 2012) in Migori, Homabay, Siaya Counties

### **Type of results expected/obtained**

Through these case studies primary and empirical data have been generated for the different causes of food losses, and solutions for food losses reduction analyzed according to their feasibility.

### **Link(s) to relevant documentation**

[http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/save-food/PDF/Kenya\\_Food\\_Loss\\_Studies.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/save-food/PDF/Kenya_Food_Loss_Studies.pdf)