

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to evaluate the drivers of agro-food waste typologies generation among urban agro-producer households in Kenya. To accomplish this, an electronically structured questionnaire was administered to 456 agro-producer households to collect disaggregated self-reported data. Descriptive and Fractional Response models were employed for data analysis. The results revealed significant disparities of waste generation profiles among livestock and mixed agro-producers; age of the household head, number of enterprises, inability to sell produce frequency, home ownership and market guarantee. The daily per capita food waste generated was 0.67kg while the daily per capita agricultural waste was 10.75kg. The regression results indicated both socioeconomic (age and number of enterprises) and behavioural attributes (perceived behavioural control and attitude) were among the most important drivers in agro-food waste typologies generation. Number of mature agri-enterprises were consistently the highest contributor of predicted marginal changes in agricultural, food, edible, inedible, crop and animal waste portions generated among urban households. Results implied that agricultural education and behavioural interventions meant to foster enterprise specialization and adoption of effective methodologies in exploitation of benefits associated with agro-food waste meant to support the urban food system are urgently required. Findings could instil micro-level self-awareness in generation and self-regulation in management of agrofood waste for betterment of the urban agroecology.

Keywords: Agro-food waste, Fractional response, marginal changes, short-run, self-awareness, self-regulation