Module 2: Best practice on farm to factory handling of grains

Best practices to handle traditional grains from farm to factory - Climate Smart Practices





Eric Muthomi- Founder and CEO Stawi Foods and Fruits Limited Nairobi, Kenya Climate change is turning the lives of farmers upside down. Unpredictable weather patterns, shorter growing seasons, droughts, extreme temperatures, and increased exposure to pests and crop diseases pose daunting problems to smallholder farmers around the world—especially in the tropics, where people tend to be more reliant on natural resources.

Climate-smart agriculture techniques can help farmers adapt to and prepare for impacts in order to preserve—and even improve—their livelihoods.

Source: Rainforest Alliance

Any climate smart intervention aims to:

- Improve farmer productivity, and as a result, livelihoods.
- Make farms more resilient to climate impacts they are facing now, and to those likely to hit in the future.
- Where feasible, curb greenhouse gas emissions associated with growing food.

Why should food processors care about climate smart agriculture and climate change

- To ensure there are sufficient grains available when needed for processing.
- Climate change can increase the cost of inputs for processing.
- Climate change can reduce the quality of food that farmers produce for processing.



How can grains processors tackle climate change?

- 1. Introduce high productive seeds/drought resistant seeds to farmers
- 2. Highly nutritious and high yielding grains e.g. traditional grains and beans
- 3. Use of hermetic bags for Post Harvest Storage
- 4. Use of tarpaulins and solar dryers for Post Harvest Drying
- 5. Mechanized shellers
- 6. Minimum tillage
- 7. Organic farming- bio-pesticides

Read more about Climate Smart Practices here: <u>https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/articles/what-is-climate-smart-agriculture</u>