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

Best practices to handle traditional grains from farm to factory - Costs





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Costs elements in sourcing grains

- 1. Provision of inputs/seeds to farmers
- 2. Provision of extension services to farmers
- 3. Training farmers in Good Agricultural Practices and Climate Smart Agriculture
- 4. Post-harvest handling (threshing, drying, bagging)
- 5. Payment of harvested grains (own cash or debt financing)
- 6. Transportation of grains from source to factory

Cost reduction strategies

- 1. Purchase of grains at lower prices during harvest (needs accurate market information, working capital and warehousing)
- 2. Partnering with development actors to fund aggregation, extension services, training of farmers and post-harvest handling services
- 3. Having suppliers deliver grains to processing facilities instead of processor collecting from farms

Structured commodity financing

- 1. Service offered by the East African Grain Council (http://eagc.org)
- 2. Financing Inventory for Processors
- 3. Commodity is received in a certified warehouse then farmers are paid directly
- 4. Processor then pays for the commodity as they require for processing
- 5. A transaction fee is charged

Sources of finance for food processors in East Africa

- Friends and family
- Awards/business plan competitions
- Grant funding
- Government programs e.g. Youth/women fund
- Angel investors
- Venture Capital
- Debt financing

Enablers of grains processors

- **Technical assistance** providers like Partners in Food Solutions
- Accelerator programs such as E4 Impact, Growth Africa
- **Training services** such as universities and NGOs like TechnoServe







Market access

Types of customers/channels:

- Supermarkets
- Distributors and wholesalers
- Institutions (public and private)
- Food service (hotels and restaurants)
- Export
- E-Commerce
- Direct to consumer



