



Qualitative Discussion
Reducing SSA Grain PHL
with Mobile Utility Storage

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Postharvest loss wastes:

- Grain quality & Health @500 suffer (IRAC, 2016)
- Not all growers are farmers (Blok, 2017)
- **Growers too small to be able to produce SAFE FOOD, are too small to farm maize or any aflatoxin sensitive grain** (Cardwell, 2015)

Growing quality surplus export:

Inputs

- Micro-finance, seed, mechanization
- Ecosystem services
- **Logistical Platform (Mobile Utility)**

manage moisture at Harvest

stop abiotic/biotic at PHL Control Points

primary processing Safe Food

Warehouse/Silo are Static & Distant:



Without Rights or Control, Limitations

15 to 50 tonnes of
Scalable grain
security

Breathing, easy
access lid and panel

Mobile utility

grain, pulse and oilseed storage

Self cleaning
floor for
bulk

Towing empty
mobility

Aeration
port

Bagging chute

Easy over center jack





Mobile removes limitations:

- Static & Distant
- Opportunistic Traders
- Disrupts Imports

**Proximity helps manage moisture, aggregate,
monitor, process Net Foreign exchange**

(Proctor, 1994).

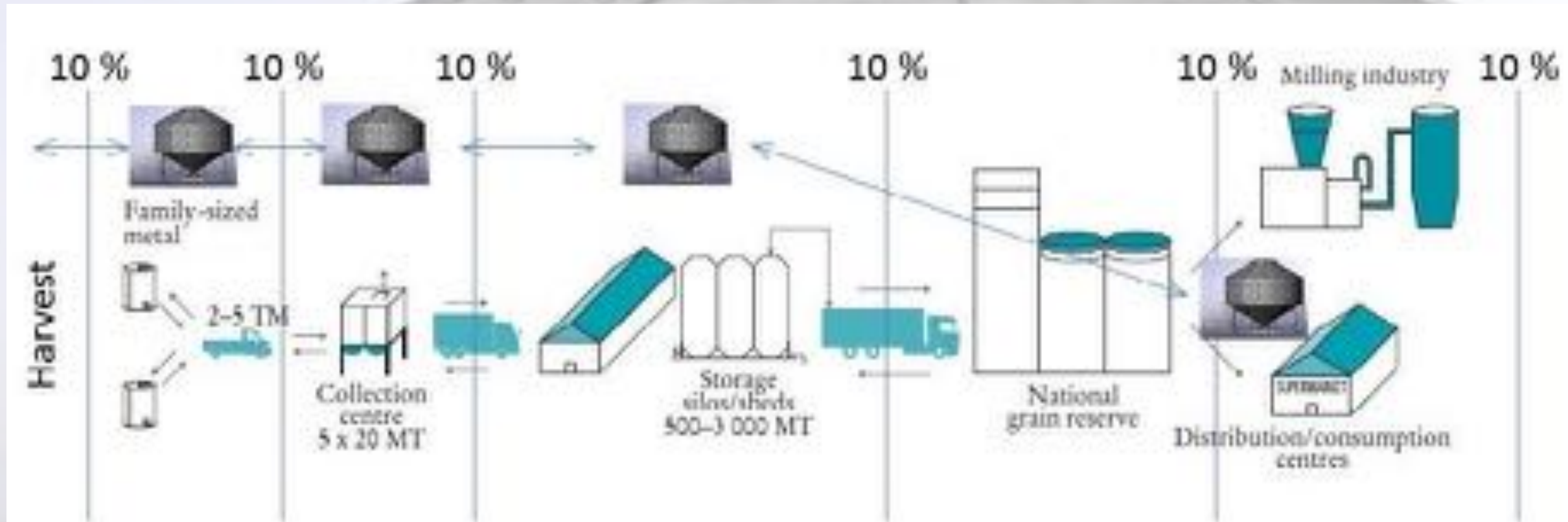
Utility immediate:

- Less labor (handling, processing, cleaning)
- Moisture management
- Always storing.

Utility net:

- Breathes condensation (no add structure)
- Above abiotic & most biotic problems
- **Monitoring to secure financing.**

Less labor + 10% quality * 4 meaningful:



Source: FAO 2015 D. Mejla and modified by author

Lease Net benefit & Foreign exchange

PHL is Expensive, not Assets that Adapt



Thank you.