



Power for Food
Partnership



Griincom Innovate: Turning urban organic waste into regenerative inputs and local feed

Circularity in regenerative agriculture:
a business case for investment beyond the farm

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Through the Power for Food Partnership (Power for Food), SNV and its partners are testing the two-way relationship between regenerative agriculture and the productive use of renewable energy (PURE). The hypothesis is twofold. First, reliable and affordable renewable energy can support regenerative outcomes and strengthen regenerative business models by powering the enterprises, technologies, and services needed to convert waste, produce bio-inputs, manage water, and reduce post-harvest losses. Second, the transition to regenerative agriculture can create demand for productive use of renewable energy solutions, as farmers and agri-enterprises need energy for processing, crushing, sieving, drying, irrigation, and storage. This is not to suggest that these energy needs are necessarily unique to regenerative agriculture; rather, it tests whether PURE can make regenerative practices and circular business models more viable. The Griincom case explores this relationship through a circular enterprise that converts organic waste into fertiliser and animal feed. Griincom is already using passive solar energy for drying and could create further demand for PURE solutions as it mechanises and expands its processing operations.

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The Power for Food Partnership, coordinated by SNV and supported by the IKEA Foundation, is a EUR 45 million initiative from 2025 to 2029 in Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda. It brings agri-food and energy actors together to advance renewable energy-driven, resilient food systems through the regenerative agriculture-productive use of renewable energy (RA-PURE) nexus. Its mission is to catalyse partnerships and strengthen capacities so farmers and SMEs can adopt regenerative practices and use appropriately designed PURE solutions where energy is a binding constraint. The Partnership generates evidence, connects market actors, improves access to technologies and finance, and embeds nexus approaches in policy and practice. powerforfood.org

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Executive summary

Griincom Innovate Ltd is a woman-founded social enterprise in Nakuru, Kenya, which converts organic waste from markets, food-service businesses, households, and farms into granulated organic fertiliser and Black Soldier Fly Larvae (BSFL) protein feed.¹ It also produces organic foliar feed from plant and other biological materials, as well as plant-based pesticide. Beyond product sales, the enterprise also earns revenue from composting and Black Soldier Fly (BSF) rearing and waste conversion, as well as from starter kits, vertical gardens, and advisory services. Building on Micro Enterprises Support Programme Trust (MESPT) support completed in 2024 and ongoing collaboration with Nakuru County Government, Griincom operates an organic waste management system at Nakuru Free Area Market and processes 10-20 tonnes of organic waste per month at its Greensteds recycling centre, with an estimated capacity of 30-40 tonnes per month.²

By diverting organic waste from uncontrolled disposal, the model also has the potential to reduce waste-related methane emissions (IPCC, 2006).

The business responds to two connected market opportunities. Public authorities and traders need a cost-effective way to manage biodegradable waste, while crop and livestock farmers need affordable, reliable, and proven soil amendments, crop protection products, and protein feed. Griincom currently offers a diversified range of products and services, has established public-sector partnerships, and reports demand for BSFL feed that exceeds current supply. Across its product and service portfolio, Griincom reports serving 500 customers since starting commercial operations. The business handles an average of 200 orders per month and records a repeat purchase rate of approximately 30-40%.

¹ Organic waste refers to biodegradable material such as food scraps, crop residues, and manure.

² Griincom Innovate Ltd information supplied by enterprise founder Mildred Day Gachoka, July-August 2026. Unless otherwise stated, enterprise figures and customer examples are company reported, and have not been independently verified.

Griincom illustrates how an off-farm circular enterprise can advance regenerative agriculture in practice: organic waste is returned to productive use, markets and communities reduce their waste burden, farmers gain access to locally produced inputs and feed, and the enterprise earns revenue from products and services.

Table 1: Case at a glance

Enterprise	Griincom Innovate Ltd, a woman-founded social enterprise established in Nakuru, Kenya in 2020 after community-level work beginning in 2015.
Core model	Source-separated biodegradable waste; processed through composting and Black Soldier Fly (BSF) systems; sale of crop inputs, protein feed, and related services.
Current scale	Processing of 10-20 tonnes of organic waste per month at its Greensteds recycling centre, with estimated site capacity of 30-40 tonnes per month.
Main products	Frass-enriched granulated organic fertiliser, organic foliar feed, plant-based pesticide, and Black Soldier Fly Larvae (BSFL) protein feed; services include composting training, BSF starter kits, vertical gardens, and consulting.
Key partners	<i>Nakuru County Government</i> – licensing, approvals, and access to organic waste (ongoing); <i>Micro Enterprises Support Programme Trust (MESPT)</i> – business development services (completed in 2024); <i>Egerton University</i> – product validation through research (ongoing); <i>Organic Fertilizers and Input Manufacturers Association of Kenya (OFIMAK)</i> – national membership organisation promoting the use of organic inputs, industry policy advocacy, and standards (ongoing); <i>Power for Food Partnership</i> – business development, investment readiness and exposure, input, market and government linkages, BSF training-of-trainers, and farmer demonstration (ongoing).
Evidence status	Operating model and market presence are established. Unit economics and independently verified farmer, soil, waste, and emissions outcomes are not yet available.



Priorities for the next phase are to improve feedstock logistics; mechanise crushing, sieving, and drying; validate suitable renewable energy options; complete product testing and certification; document product performance and farmer outcomes; expand stockist channels; and secure working capital. The Griincom case could offer a replicable county-market service model that creates value for waste generators, farmers, the enterprise, and public authorities, while enabling regenerative agriculture adoption. The enterprise has already attracted investment, but stronger evidence on enterprise and farmer economics, customer retention, waste conversion volumes and efficiency, and verified environmental and social outcomes will help in assessing the case for further investment and replication. The Griincom case tests the Power for Food Partnership hypothesis that regenerative agriculture and productive use of renewable energy reinforce one another. Renewable energy can enable regenerative outcomes by powering waste processing, bio-input production, drying, and storage. In turn, regenerative and circular business models create demand for Productive Use of Renewable Energy (PURE) technologies and services as enterprises expand processing and value addition. For Griincom, the test is whether renewable energy solutions can reduce grid dependence and manual bottlenecks, improve quality and throughput, and convert more organic waste into agricultural inputs. Data on costs, energy use, volumes, and outcomes will help determine whether this relationship is commercially viable and environmentally beneficial.

The business opportunity

Nakuru's markets and growing urban and peri-urban settlements generate large volumes of biodegradable waste. A 2023 county survey estimated that Nakuru's urban areas generate 967 tonnes of municipal waste daily, with only 20% collected and just 1% managed in controlled facilities.³ The survey identified approximately 719 tonnes per day of kitchen, canteen, garden, and park waste with recovery potential. Gioto, which is Nakuru municipality's main 12-hectare dumpsite and receives about 107 tonnes of waste daily, is classified as uncontrolled, and has technically reached the end of its original lifespan. The dumpsite was subsequently reassessed as still viable, although details of that assessment have not been disclosed (UN-Habitat & County Government Nakuru, p. 9 and 15-16). In densely settled areas, crop residues and livestock manure can become a source of odour, conflict, and environmental pollution because households have little space to store or treat them. At market level, unsold vegetables, fruit, and other food waste would otherwise be transported to a disposal site.

At the same time, crop and livestock farmers face high input costs. Crop farmers need affordable soil amendments and crop protection products, while poultry, pig, and fish enterprises need reliable protein feed. Guidance from the Kenyan Government estimates that feed accounts for 60-80% of livestock production costs (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, 2026).

A July 2026 government briefing reported a 60% deficit in the raw materials required by commercial feed manufacturers, while an investment case by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that Kenya imports approximately 500,000 tonnes of animal-feed ingredients annually (FAO, 2024; Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, 2026). Protein ingredients are a particular constraint. Kenya produces very little soybean and sunflower and consequently relies heavily on imported soybean meal and sunflower cake. A 2024 Competition Authority inquiry found that these ingredients accounted for up to 50% of the value of inputs used in broiler starter and finisher feeds (Competition Authority of Kenya, 2024).

Crop farmers face a parallel constraint in fertiliser markets. Kenya imports almost all the fertiliser it uses. Kenya's chemical fertiliser imports increased from approximately 144,000 tonnes in the first quarter of

2024 (Q1 2024) to 235,000 tonnes in Q1 2025, and 407,000 tonnes in Q1 2026. The sharp rise in early 2026 reflected strong demand ahead of the planting season and occurred alongside continued expansion of the National Fertiliser Subsidy Programme. The import bill more than doubled between the first quarters of 2025 and 2026 (from KES 14.5 billion to KES 30.04 billion (EUR 97.7 million to more than EUR 200 million))⁴ (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2026). Reliance on imported fertiliser leaves farmers exposed to global supply disruptions, freight costs, and exchange rate movements. Government intervention therefore remains central to affordability. By 2025, the national subsidy programme had reduced the price of a 50 kg bag from KES 6,500 to KES 2,500 (EUR 44 to EUR 17) and reached 3.15 million farmers, equivalent to approximately 44% of the 7.1 million farmers registered in the national farmer database by October 2025 (National Treasury, 2026; Office of the President of the Republic of Kenya, 2025). Local alternatives remain insufficient to meet demand, with domestic activities consisting largely of blending imported materials rather than producing nutrients locally (GIZ, 2025, pp. 6 and 13-17). The National Agroecology Strategy also identifies limited availability of and access to bio-inputs among smallholder farmers (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, 2024).

Affordability is not the only constraint. Crop farmers also face low yields linked to deteriorating soil health. The *2025 Kenya Soil Atlas* estimates that more than 40% of the country's soils are affected by land degradation, while national policy recognises declining soil fertility as a major constraint for crop yields (Heinrich Böll Stiftung, 2025). These pressures create a potential market for organic fertilisers and other bio-inputs that support soil fertility, crop nutrition, and crop protection. Industry projections estimate that organic fertilisers could account for 6-11% of Kenya's fertiliser market by 2030, representing an annual market of USD 45-75 million (EUR 39-65 million) (Biovision & IBMA Kenya, 2025, pp. 1-2).⁵

The market opportunity. The opportunity is to connect these needs by diverting organic waste from uncontrolled disposal and converting it into useful agricultural inputs. Turning this circular solution into a viable enterprise requires overcoming practical and market constraints. Raw material may be abundant, but the waste is dispersed and costly to collect. Farmers need lower-cost inputs, but demand evidence of performance and value for money. Cleaner markets benefit public authorities, traders, and residents, but are not necessarily income generating. Viability therefore depends on predictable access to waste, waste-management arrangements that reward diversion, and product sales that generate sufficient margins.

³ 'Controlled' refers to a disposal facility that meets basic environmental and operational safeguards, such as managed access, drainage, waste compaction and covering, fire control, and record-keeping. 'Uncontrolled' means that several of these safeguards are absent; it does not necessarily mean the site has no staff or oversight. Source: [Nakuru County Solid Waste Survey Report, pp. 15-16](#).

⁴ All currency conversions in this paper were conducted according to [InforEuro](#) on 19 August 2026.

⁵ The estimate is a forecast based on assumed adoption rates and market prices, rather than an observed market value.

The intervention

Griincom began in 2015, with community awareness built around the message 'Waste is Wealth'. The initiative mobilised women and young people engaged in urban and peri-urban agriculture to consolidate organic waste through groups, provided composting training, and established demonstration plots and own-farm use to build confidence in crop performance. Farmers supplying organic waste can receive cash payments or Griincom inputs in exchange, linking waste recovery with access to circular agricultural inputs. The business was incorporated in 2020.

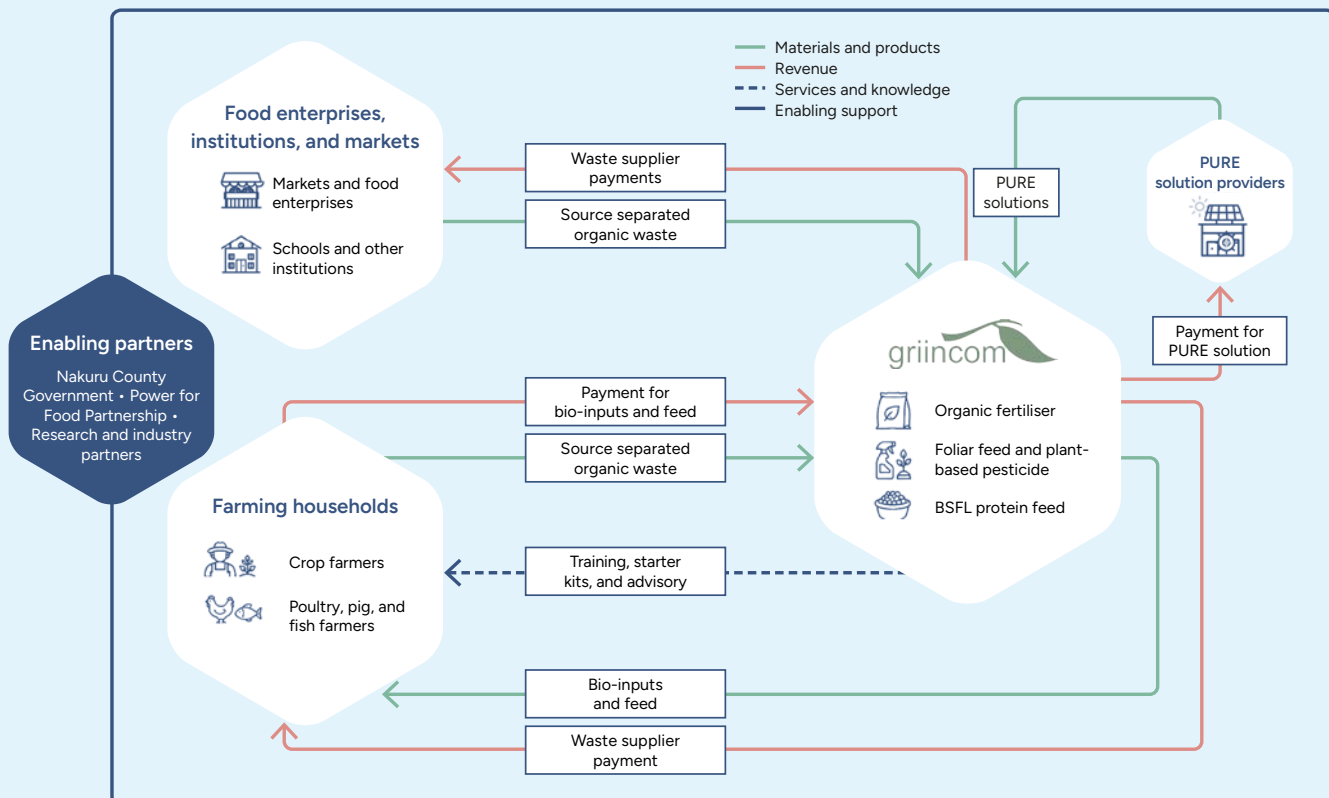
Griincom turns organic waste from markets, food-service businesses, households, and farms into granulated organic fertiliser, organic foliar feed, a plant-based pesticide, and BSFL protein feed. The waste is separated at source, keeping food and other organic waste apart from plastics, packaging, glass, metals, and mixed rubbish. This reduces contamination, manual sorting, and the risk of equipment damage, while supporting more consistent fertiliser and feed.

The model connects waste generators, public authorities, and farmers through four linked functions (as listed below):

- **Feedstock partnerships.**⁶ Griincom works with Nakuru County Government, market traders, urban and peri-urban farmers, and food-service institutions, such as schools, to obtain source-separated food and agricultural waste. Griincom sources feedstock through agreements with 10 suppliers, including one market, five farms, and four food-service institutions. Feedstock is obtained through a combination of purchase, institutional supply arrangements, and in-kind exchange of Griincom products.
- **Waste conversion.** Organic material is sorted and directed either to composting or BSF processing. BSFL convert suitable food waste into protein feed, while the residual frass is incorporated into fertiliser. Residual non-organic material is removed and sent to a licensed waste service provider. Crushing, sieving, and drying are the main entry points where PURE could strengthen the model.

⁶ Feedstock refers to organic waste materials such as unsold fruit and vegetables, food scraps, crop residues, and livestock manure that Griincom uses as raw materials to produce fertiliser and BSFL feed.

Figure 1: How products, services, payments, and value move through Griincom's circular model
(Source: Own elaboration, 2026).



N.B. The model shows how organic waste, agricultural inputs, knowledge, and payments move between Griincom and other actors. Markets, food enterprises, institutions, and farming households separate organic waste at source. Griincom obtains this material through purchases, in-kind product exchanges, or institutional supply arrangements. It converts waste into organic fertiliser, foliar feed, plant-based pesticide, and BSFL protein feed for crop and livestock farmers, alongside training, starter kits, and advisory services. PURE solution providers supply technologies and technical support. Enabling partners strengthen the model through access to waste, licensing, business support, research, and market linkages. Together, these flows return organic resources to production while creating commercial and public value.

- **Product sales.** Griincom sells granulated organic fertiliser, foliar feed, a plant-based pesticide, and BSFL protein feed. Fertiliser is sold in packs of 5, 10, 25, and 50 kg, at a price of KES 2,500 (EUR 17) for the 50 kg pack. Its public shop lists 1 kg BSFL feed at KES 300 (EUR 2), and organic foliar feed at KES 800 (EUR 5.50).⁷
- **Services and knowledge.** Paid composting training, BSF starter kits, vertical garden installation, and advisory services diversify revenue and help customers to apply the products. Griincom also trains farmers to recycle their own livestock and food waste, even where this reduces the quantity of fertiliser they need to buy. The enterprise is developing farmer-stockist marketing channels in which practising farmers hold small quantities of products and earn a commission on sales.

Together, these four functions position Griincom as an enabling business in the regenerative agriculture service ecosystem. They contribute at both farm and system levels in five ways:

1. **Circular nutrient management and waste-related emissions:** Biodegradable waste from markets, food service businesses, and farms is converted into soil amendments and animal feed, returning organic material and nutrients to productive use rather than disposal. Diverting this material from uncontrolled disposal also has the potential to reduce methane emissions.⁸
2. **Soil health support:** Frass-enriched fertiliser and compost may improve soil organic matter, nutrient availability, and water retention, although product composition and field performance require independent testing.
3. **Reduced dependence on external inputs:** Locally produced fertiliser, crop protection products, and protein feed diversify farmers' options and can lower input costs.
4. **Urban and peri-urban resilience:** Cleaner markets and decentralised waste management improve sanitation, while vertical gardens support food production and livelihoods where land is scarce.
5. **Women and youth as transition actors:** Women traders play a central role in separating waste at source, while training, local composting, and BSFL services can create technical and enterprise opportunities for women and young people.

⁷ According to the Griincom shop price list, as of July 2026.

⁸ Ibid.



Mildred Day Gachoka

Griincom's founder Mildred Day Gachoka is a social scientist with a background in sustainable agriculture. Her earlier NGO work in waste-awareness and cooperative development inspired her to build a locally rooted enterprise capable of sustaining impact beyond individual project cycles. She established Griincom as a social enterprise, combining community development, environmental and livelihood impact with a revenue-generating enterprise.

Mildred is candid about the continuing challenge of balancing her ambition to maximise impact with the commercial discipline needed to control costs, generate revenue, and grow the enterprise sustainably. In 2026, Mildred was named winner in the innovation category at Kenya's 3rd National Agroecology Symposium for ZeroLoop Living Lab, which combines innovation from Griincom and PondZero.

"We are not just turning waste into products; we are turning environmental challenges into livelihoods and sustainable businesses."

– Mildred Day Gachoka
Founder Griincom Innovate
Vice-Secretary OFIMAK

The model's commercial promise

Four features underpin Griincom's growth potential. Its diversified revenue streams, unmet demand for BSFL feed, a customer-responsive service model, and institutional partnerships that reduce operating and market development costs, indicating an established commercial position and potential for further growth.

Complementary revenue streams

Griincom converts an underused local resource into several products and services. Griincom reports that its current revenue mix comprises 70% organic fertiliser, 10% foliar feed, 5% bio-pesticide, 10% BSFL feed, and 5% other products and services. BSFL feed provides a year-round revenue stream that is less tied to crop planting seasons, while training, starter kits, and advisory services provide complementary income.

Demand exceeding current supply

Demand for BSFL feed is particularly strong among poultry farmers in Nakuru. Griincom reports that customer orders regularly exceed available supply, suggesting that additional production could be absorbed by its existing market. An early customer experience illustrates the potential value behind this demand. One poultry customer reported that, after using Griincom's BSFL feed, the broiler production cycle shortened from 35 days to 30 days, generating savings of USD 230 (EUR 200) per production cycle.

A customer-responsive service model

Griincom assesses the resources that farmers already have, teaches safe composting, and offers complementary inputs. This builds longer-term customer relationships and can reduce farmers' total input costs. Training and starter kits also generate revenue from Griincom's expertise and enable last-mile service delivery.

Partnerships that reduce operating and market development costs

The Micro Enterprises Support Programme Trust supported the establishment of the waste management arrangement at Nakuru Free Area Market until 2024. Ongoing partners include Nakuru County Government, which supports licensing, approvals, and access to organic waste; Egerton University, which supports product validation through research; and the Organic Fertilizers and Input Manufacturers Association of Kenya (OFIMAK), which advocates for organic inputs, policy reform, and industry standards. Griincom is a founding member of OFIMAK, and founder Mildred Day Gachoka serves on its board. Through Power for Food, Bopinc, a business support organisation that helps enterprises to develop commercially and socially viable models, is providing business coaching and helping Griincom to position its offer as a broader solution to soil degradation. It is also brokering relationships with potential input suppliers and other partners, including discussions with Garden Masters as a potential supplier of organic waste for Griincom's BSF system. Bopinc has nominated Griincom for the Welthungerhilfe (WHH) Deal Room, an investment pitching and matchmaking opportunity for food system enterprises. Seed Savers Network has begun training trainers in BSF technology, with learning sites planned to generate evidence.

Why the model matters, and to whom

Crop and livestock farmers - Griincom offers locally produced crop inputs, protein feed, and practical training that can reduce input dependence and improve productivity.

Markets, waste generators, and Nakuru County - Source separation and local treatment, mainly conducted by women, can reduce the waste burden, improve market cleanliness, and avoid collection, transport, and disposal costs.

Griincom - Access to feedstock, a diversified product and service portfolio, and demand for BSFL feed creates several revenue streams, with environmental and social impact.

Investors and development partners - The model connects regenerative agriculture, urban and institutional waste management, local input markets, and women and youth enterprise opportunities. Scaling will require appropriate finance. Beyond working capital, investment will be needed to expand processing capacity, strengthen logistics, improve operational reliability, and support market development.





Investment priorities

The commercial foundations of the business are in place, but scaling will require investment to strengthen operational efficiency, build market confidence, and expand production capacity. The next stage of growth depends not only on increasing production, but on coordinated investment in four areas. Realising this potential will require a phased approach that combines evidence generation, operational improvements, and market expansion. Each of the priorities listed below identifies the constraint, investment or action required, and the measures that can be used to assess progress.

Logistics and equipment

One of the most immediate constraints is the cost and efficiency of feedstock collection and processing. Organic waste is bulky, has a high moisture content, and is costly to transport. As processing volumes increase, investments in source-site crushing and mechanised handling could reduce transport costs, improve labour productivity, and increase throughput. These investments can be assessed against transport and processing cost per tonne, labour hours per tonne, and monthly processing throughput.

Energy

Energy is already an important input within Griincom's production system. Fertiliser production relies on grid electricity, but frequent interruptions reduce operational efficiency. Sieving remains labour-intensive and is undertaken manually, limiting processing capacity. These constraints illustrate where productive use of renewable energy (PURE) can strengthen an existing regenerative agriculture enterprise. The value of PURE lies not in renewable energy itself, but in its ability to remove operational bottlenecks that limit business performance.

For Griincom, a suitably sized renewable energy system could keep selected crushing, sieving, and processing equipment operating during grid outages, while electrified sieving could reduce labour hours and increase throughput. Griincom already uses plastic-covered passive solar dryers, with the current drying cycle taking approximately 2-3 days. It is assessing the suitability and potential returns of a hybrid solar dryer supplied by BioAfriq, another Power for Food-supported SME, with a supplier-rated capacity of 50 kg per hour, and an indicative capital cost of KES 150,000 (EUR 1,000). The proposed system could shorten drying times and increase processing capacity. Better airflow and moisture control can improve product consistency. These investments should be assessed against equipment uptime, labour hours per tonne, processing throughput, and product consistency.

PURE as an enabler of regenerative outcomes. Reliable and affordable renewable energy can enable regenerative outcomes by powering the enterprises, technologies, and services that recycle nutrients, produce bio-inputs, manage water, and reduce post-harvest losses. Its contribution is context-specific: PURE is most valuable when it removes a binding constraint and strengthens the viability, reliability or reach of an existing regenerative business model. For Griincom, PURE is particularly relevant where unreliable grid electricity and labour-intensive processes constrain the efficient conversion of organic waste into agricultural inputs. PURE solutions should be selected for the operational value they create. Griincom first needs an energy and process baseline covering labour constraints, equipment loads, drying requirements, outages, and energy costs. Options, including solar-powered equipment, energy-efficient machinery, and biogas, can then be assessed against their cash-flow implications, maintenance needs, reliability, and effects on throughput and product quality. The most promising entry points appear to be source-site crushing, mechanised sieving, drying, and selected processing loads.



Farmer evidence, trust, and quality assurance

Limited independently verified evidence of farmer value and product consistency constrains wider adoption and access to larger markets. While early customer experiences and market demand are highly encouraging, wider adoption will require robust evidence demonstrating improvements in crop performance, livestock productivity, input costs, and farm profitability. Through Power for Food, planned investment in reference farms, structured field trials, and customer monitoring will generate evidence on crop performance, livestock productivity, and farmer economic and soil health under real farming conditions. This evidence will reduce uncertainty for farmers and investors, strengthen market confidence, and support wider adoption.

As production expands, investments in laboratory testing, certification, quality assurance, and batch traceability will help to maintain product consistency, support regulatory compliance, and enable access to larger institutional and commercial markets. Continued collaboration with research institutions such as Egerton University will further enhance the credibility of these findings. Monitoring should cover crop and livestock performance, soil health indicators, farmer input costs and profitability, repeat purchase rates, product consistency, and regulatory compliance.

Policy and market development

Subsidised mineral fertilisers and limited recognition of the public value created through waste diversion can weaken the competitiveness of locally produced organic inputs. Griincom's founder reports that locally produced organic fertiliser is difficult to market when mineral fertiliser is available at a government-subsidised price. Small enterprises also bear the cost of demonstrating unfamiliar products and building farmer trust. Building relationships with stockists and institutional buyers can expand distribution, increase product visibility, and reduce customer acquisition costs. Targeted engagement should support product registration, recognition of waste management services, evidence-based comparison of input options, and access to public and institutional procurement. Progress can be assessed through registrations completed, formal waste-service arrangements, and new institutional buyers.

Together, these investments address the principal risks facing the enterprise: strengthening the evidence needed to build customer confidence, improving operational efficiency and reliability, maintaining product quality as production scales, and creating a more supportive commercial environment. Progress should be assessed through commercial, operational, farmer and environmental indicators, including unit costs, processing throughput, energy reliability, product consistency, customer retention, farmer returns, and soil health results. Environmental monitoring should quantify tonnes of waste diverted from uncontrolled disposal and estimate the net greenhouse gas effects against the current disposal baseline, accounting for emissions from collection and processing, as well as avoided waste decomposition.

Early evidence and learning

Griincom has established an operating circular enterprise that has already attracted investment. Its partnerships, diversified product and service offer, and reported customer demand show that the model is functioning. The remaining question is whether its enterprise and farmer economics, operational performance, customer traction, and wider outcomes provide a sufficiently robust basis for further investment, scale, and replication. The evidence agenda with Power for Food aims to test enterprise economics, farmer outcomes, environmental and social performance, and to clarify the conditions under which the model can be scaled and replicated.

The Griincom case provides early insights into the hypothesis that regenerative agriculture and PURE reinforce one another, without yet establishing the strength of this relationship. Griincom's circular model already creates demand for energy to process organic waste, improve product consistency, and increase throughput, presenting a practical use case for PURE solutions. In the other direction, more reliable renewable energy could help to overcome grid and manual processing constraints, potentially enabling the business to divert more waste, and supply more regenerative inputs. The case therefore suggests mutual reinforcement, but evidence on energy costs, processing volumes, product quality, and regenerative outcomes is yet to be generated to assess its commercial significance and scalability.

The opportunity is not simply to replicate a technology, but to replicate an integrated circular enterprise that combines waste recovery, regenerative input production, advisory services, and strategic partnerships. Adapted to local conditions, this model could become an important part of the service ecosystem that enables regenerative agriculture at scale.

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