



Korahey Poultry Farm & Black Soldier Fly

Eight months of building a local, circular protein feed for the Horn of Africa — and proving it works at the farm.

Presented by Dr. Abdirahman Dek — Voice Manager
FAIZA MOHAMED — GENERAL MANAGER



Poultry Feed Costs Are Crippling Smallholder Farmers

Across the Somali Region and the wider Horn of Africa, commercial poultry feed is the single largest cost for any farmer. Imported maize and soy prices have climbed sharply since 2022, while local alternatives remain scarce. As feed eats more of every farmer's budget, flocks shrink, eggs get more expensive, and rural protein security erodes. This is the gap Korahey Poultry Farm was built to close.

68%

of poultry production cost
is spent on feed alone

2.4×

feed price increase
in the region since 2022

40%

of smallholders
scaled back or exited poultry in 12
months

Illustrative figures based on regional agri-market observations; Korahey will verify with primary data in year

OUR SOLUTION

Black Soldier Fly: A Local, Circular Protein Source

Black Soldier Fly (BSF) larvae convert everyday organic waste — food scraps, market waste, brewery residue — into a high-protein, locally-produced feed ingredient in just two weeks. No imports. No synthetic inputs. No expensive infrastructure. Korahey Poultry Farm runs the BSF unit alongside its layer flock, turning the farm's own waste stream into the very protein that feeds its birds.



LOCAL
Produced on-farm,
zero feed imports



CIRCULAR
Waste becomes
feed becomes eggs



AFFORDABLE
Cuts feed cost by
up to a third



What We Set Out to Achieve

When we began this journey with the WFP and iceaddis cohort, we set four concrete, measurable goals — each tied to a metric we could verify at the end of the eight months.



01



Build a Working BSF Production Unit

Establish a climate-resilient BSF rearing unit on Korahey farm, with daily larvae harvest and SOP documentation.

TARGET → 1 WORKING UNIT



02



Substitute Conventional Feed

Replace a meaningful share of imported maize-and-soy feed with BSF larvae meal in the layer ration.

TARGET → 30% SUBSTITUTION



03



Cut Feed Cost per Bird

Reduce the cost of feed per bird per month without sacrificing egg productivity or bird health.

TARGET → 25% COST REDUCTION



04



Train Staff and Document

Train at least two staff on BSF rearing, harvest, and feed blending; write a repeatable SOP for the next cohort.

TARGET → 2 TRAINED, 1 SOP

THE PROCESS

From Waste to Feed in 14 Days

A simple, repeatable four-stage cycle runs every two weeks at Korahey farm. Each cycle converts about 90 kilograms of organic waste into roughly 18 kilograms of dried BSF larvae meal — enough to feed 200 birds for two weeks when blended with conventional ration.

01 ✕

Collect Waste

Food scraps, fruit & vegetable market waste, and brewery residue are gathered daily from the farm and three partner markets.

Day 0 · ~90 kg waste

02 ✨

Feed the Larvae

Five-day-old BSF larvae are introduced to the waste. They consume it rapidly, doubling in mass over a 5-day feeding window.

Day 1-5 · larvae feed

03 ✨

Harvest Larvae

Mature larvae self-separate from the residual compost. They are washed, weighed, and dried in a solar dehydrator.

Day 8 · ~35-40% protein

04 ⊕

Mill into Feed

Dried larvae are milled into meal and blended with maize, bran, and minerals to form the Korahey layer ration.

Day 14 · feed ready



Every two weeks. Every flock. A closed loop.



Our 8-Month Journey

A month-by-month account of how Korahey went from an empty rearing shed to a working BSF-fed poultry operation.

MONTHS 1–2

Site Setup & First Colony

Built a shaded, ventilated rearing shed; sourced starter BSF colony from a regional partner; set up waste-collection agreements with three local markets.

MONTH 3

First Larvae Harvest

First successful harvest of 15 kilograms of fresh larvae. Began informal feeding trials with 20 birds to test palatability.

MONTH 4

Feed Substitution Trials Begin

Started blending BSF meal into the layer ration at 10%, then 20%, monitoring egg production and bird health weekly.

MONTHS 5–6

Scale-Up to 80 kg / Month

Refined temperature and humidity controls; larvae output scaled to a steady 80 kilograms per month. Mortality rates dropped sharply.

MONTH 7

First Full BSF-Fed Flock

200 layer birds brought fully onto a BSF-blended ration at 32% substitution. Egg productivity matched the control flock.

MONTH 8

Data Collection & SOP

Closed the cycle with full cost, output, and health data. Wrote and reviewed the standard operating procedure for replication.

What We Achieved

Every objective set in Month 1 was met or exceeded. The numbers below are end-of-cycle values, verified against our control flock that stayed on conventional feed throughout.

38%

reduction in feed cost per bird
measured across 200 birds over 60 days

VS TARGET 25% · EXCEEDED

32%

BSF meal substitution rate
share of layer ration replaced with larvae
meal

VS TARGET 30% · EXCEEDED

1,440 kg

total BSF larvae produced
cumulative over the 8-month pilot

TARGET MET

200

birds raised successfully
on BSF-blended feed, full cycle

TARGET MET



“

Our birds didn't just survive on BSF feed — they matched the control flock on eggs and weight. We have proof, not promises.

— FAIZA · GENERAL MANAGER

The People Behind Korahey

A two-person leadership team carries the project — one focused on operations and partnerships, one on the science and the voice.



Faiza

GENERAL MANAGER

Korahey Poultry Farm & BSF

Faiza leads strategy, day-to-day operations, and partnerships for Korahey. She built the farm from the ground up, secured the WFP and iceaddis cohort spot, and oversees the BSF unit alongside the layer flock. She is the public face of Korahey with markets, partners, and funders.

STRATEGY OPERATIONS PARTNERSHIPS



Dr. Abdirahman Dek

VOICE MANAGER

Korahey Poultry Farm & BSF

Dr. Dek leads the technical, research, and animal-health workstream — larvae rearing protocols, feed-blend trials, flock health monitoring, and the SOP. He is also the external voice of the project, translating the science for partners, farmers, and demo-day audiences.

RESEARCH ANIMAL HEALTH COMMUNICATIONS

What We Faced, What We Learned

Eight months on a working farm taught us as much about what doesn't work as what does. Below: the four biggest challenges, paired with the change we made in response.

CHALLENGE

1 Larvae Mortality in Heat Spikes

Daytime temperatures in the rearing shed crossed 38°C in months 4–5; larvae survival dropped below 60%.

2 Inconsistent Waste Supply

Two of our three market partners delivered irregularly in the early weeks; output dipped with supply.

3 Team Needed Entomology Skills

Staff had poultry experience but no insect-rearing background; protocols were improvised at first.

4 Customer Perception

Some buyers hesitated at the idea of insect-fed layers; a few requested conventional feed only.

LEARNING

1 Built Shaded, Ventilated Rearing Units

Added a second shade layer, installed cross-ventilation, and added a simple misting routine. Mortality fell to under 10%.

2 Diversified to 3 Market Partners + Farm Waste

Signed weekly delivery commitments and added on-farm waste (cull produce, kitchen scraps) as a buffer.

3 Dr. Dek Led Weekly Skills Sessions

A 90-minute Friday session on BSF biology, harvest, and feed blending, with a written checklist that became our SOP.

4 Customer Education & Taste Tests

Hosted two open-day taste tests; egg taste and yolk color were rated equal or better than conventional. Perception flipped.

5-YEAR PLAN · INVESTMENT REQUEST

SLIDE 10 · ROADMAP & BUDGET

From Pupa Containers to a Regional BSF Feed Facility

A sequenced 5-year build-out — each year's output funds the next year's investment. We are requesting 25M USD in phased capital to acquire defatting machinery, build climate-controlled storage rooms, and replace pupa containers with a permanent concrete facility.

YEAR 1

Stabilize & Document

CAPACITY	BUDGET
~100 kg/mo	1.0M

- ✓ Continue pupa-container rearing
- 📄 Finalize SOP & data system
- 👤 Train 2 satellite farmers

YEAR 2

Defatting Machinery

CAPACITY	BUDGET
~200 kg/mo	6.0M

- ⚙️ Mechanical defatting press
- 🛢️ Separate oil from protein meal
- 📦 Open dual revenue: oil + meal

YEAR 3

Storage & Processing

CAPACITY	BUDGET
~350 kg/mo	5.0M

- 🏠 Climate-controlled storage rooms
- 📦 Drying, weighing, packaging
- 📦 Launch packaged BSF feed

YEAR 4

New Concrete Building

CAPACITY	BUDGET
~500 kg/mo	10.0M

- 🏠 Replace pupa containers with concrete
- 🌟 Climate-controlled rearing hall
- ✳️ Easier cleaning, lower mortality

YEAR 5

Regional Scale

CAPACITY	BUDGET
1,000+ kg/mo	3.0M

- ⚙️ Pellet-feed production line
- 👤 Train 10+ satellite farmers
- 🌐 Supply feed across Somali Region

REQUESTED INVESTMENT

25M USD

5-year phased capital plan



FUNDING SOURCES

WFP | CEADDIS
CO-INVESTORS

From Pilot to Regional Scale

Over the next 12 months, Korahey will scale larvae output fivefold, train ten satellite farmers across the region, and build a small BSF feed-pellet line so neighbouring farms can buy ready-blended feed off

the shelf.



500 kg / month larvae output

5× current pilot capacity



10 satellite farmers trained

On Korahey SOP, with on-site mentorship



BSF feed-pellet line

Packaged feed for sale to neighbouring farms

THE ASK

Partner with WFP and iceaddis on the 25M phased build-out — patient capital for the defatting press, storage rooms, and the new concrete facility. We are ready to begin due diligence today. Contact details on the next slide.

Thank you. — Faiza & Dr. Abdirahman Dek

Korahey Poultry Farm & Black Soldier Fly · WFP × iceaddis Demo Day 2026



CONTACT

Let's Build Together

We are ready to discuss partnership, due diligence, or a site visit to Korahey farm. Reach out to either of us directly — by phone or email.



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Email Us

GENERAL INQUIRIES



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**Korahey Poultry Farm & Black Soldier
Fly**

WFP x Iceaddis Demo Day 2026 - Thank you