





Bioenergies and employment dynamics in food processing SMEs in West Africa

















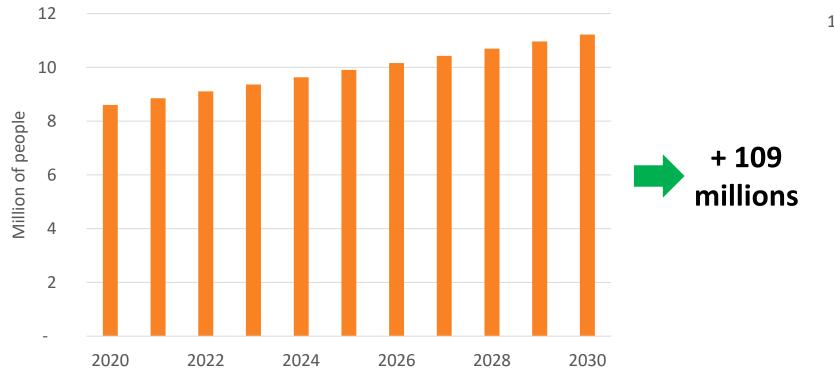


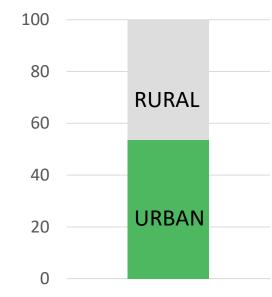


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The employment challenge in West Africa







Youth reaching working age each year between 2020 and 2030 in West African countries

Source: World Population Prospects 2019

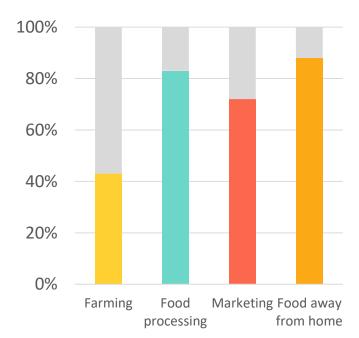
Share or urban/rural population in 2030

Source: World Population

Prospects 2019

The potential of the food economy





Source: Allen et al. 2018

Total employment per sector in West Africa

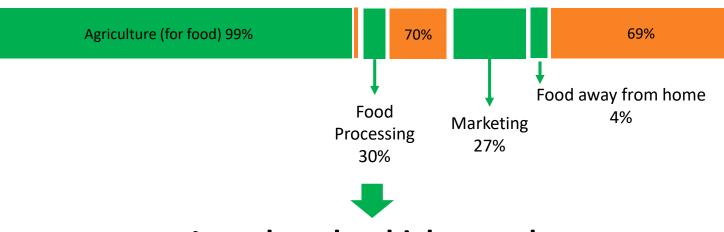
Source: Allen et al. 2018

Primary 51%

Second.
11%

Tertiary 38%

Total employment falling under food economy per sector



Low share but high growth rate



Potential for the generation of local added value and generation of employments in the food processing sector







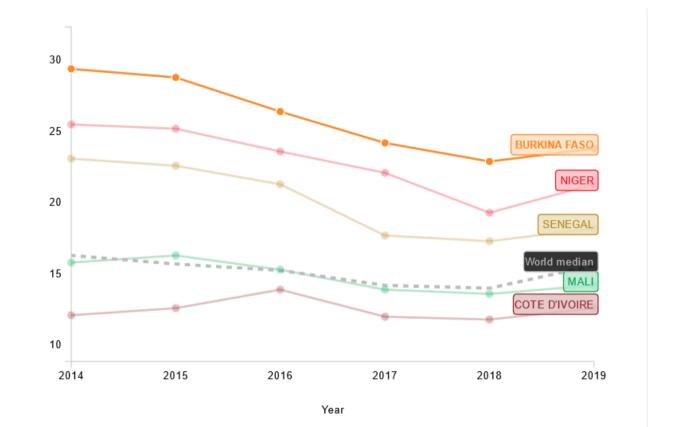
Access and cost of energy for food processing SMEs

- Access to energy is costly and unreliable
 - Autonomous internal combustion engine-based systems, photovoltaic or thermal solar networks: sporadic nature and low power output
 - Connection to a national electric power grid: recurrent power shortages, high price of kWh









Getting electricity in West Africa: Price of electricity, US cents per kWh (DB16-20 methodology)

Source: World Bank

The BioStar project (2020 – 2025)

- Strenghten the development of a bioenergy sector that serves the needs of food processing SMEs
 - Testing innovative equipment
 - Promoting innovation networks for the use of renewable energies
 - Organizing a bioenergy sector
- 5 values chains: shea nuts, groundnuts, cashew, mango, rice
- 16 SMEs selected in Senegal and Burkina Faso with the development of specific energy equipments based on waste-generated energy production
- SME: individual enterprise or collective organisation



Shea slurry



Rice stram briquet



Groundnut shell



Amount of cashew nuts



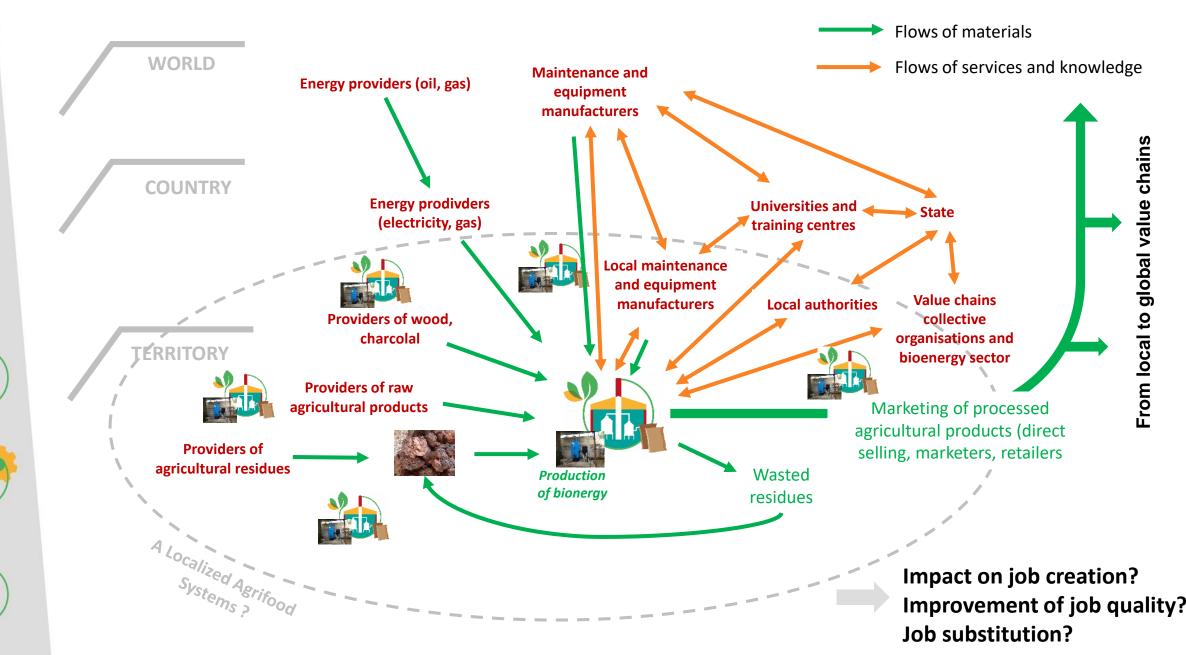
Mango waste







The localized Agrifood Systems approach



Research questions and hypothesis

- What are the effects of the relocalization of energy inputs of SMEs on employment dynamics?
 - Does it generate new activities and destroy others?
 - What social and technical division of labour within these new activities? What type of worker status? Who works (gender and generation)? What skills required? What working conditions?
 - How do the multiple proximities (sectoral, spatial, institutional) between economic actors contribute to explain employment dynamics (job creation, construction of workers' skills, learning effects, remuneration levels, working conditions, etc.)?
- Hypothesis: The multiple proximities between actors of the localized Agrifood system influence
 - (i) the generation of jobs
 - (ii) the social relations and institutions underlying employment creation and employment quality







Methodological approach

- A comparative approach between different value chains and countries
- A counterfactual approach: with and without the project
- First step: a characterization and comparison of localized Agrifood Systems
 - For each SME, mapping of actors of the localized agrifood system for identifying their sectoral, spatial and institutional proximities: what do they exchange (knowledge, product, etc.), distribution of value, dependency relations, power relations, etc.
 - Participative theory of change with stakeholders
- Second step: impact evaluation on the quantity and quality of employments
 - SME scale: qualitative comparison
 - Household scale: quantitative comparison









Thank you for your attention www.biostar-afrique.org



































References

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Muchnik, J., Cañada, J. S., Salcido, G. T., 2008, "Systèmes agroalimentaires localisés: état des recherches et perspectives", *Cahiers Agricultures*, 17 (6): 513-519.





