Feasibility of Bioethanol Production from Cassava as an Alternative Cooking Fuel in the Bo Region of Sierra Leone

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Background and Situation

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- Post-civil war, post-ebola country, 97% of population use wood to cook their meals
 - Deforestation rate about .7%/yr (USAID 2010)

Sierra Leone **Electricity Profile** 3% Access to electricity Rural access to electricity Bo generation capacity

Introduce stoves to 0.01% of the population, or 1,000 households in Bo and other urban areas where people are otherwise buying firewood.

Introduce high-yield strain of cassava from SLARI that allows 20 tons/ha of production (current strain yields around 8 tons/ha).

Contract farmers to produce cassava on 500 hectares (1000 ha considered for current strain)

Create Organizational Model to determine staffing, budget, and partnership needs



Target Values

0.01% of population

1,000 households in Bo Each family consumes 2-3 liters of ethanol each week

> Ethanol Partners supply 156,000 liters/year

500 hectares of farmland producing cassava

Project Chain Analysis



Desert Water Organizational Plan



Partner Map





SWOT Analysis

Strengths: Necessary partnerships are underway

Weaknesses: potential for failure if market isn't feasible

Opportunities: Existing ag extension infrastructure can be utilized

Threats: poor infrastructure including roads, potential for unforseen expense

Strengths	Weaknesses
 Dynamic organizational leader licensed to operate in California In-line with FAO and IITA mission; probable support from existing ethanol plant Startup stoves and sticks already donated (need to confirm) Existing Connections to farmer cooperatives 	 High start up investment required for building ethanol production facility Each leg of the project relies on the other fuel market is needed for cassava production, but intensive cassava production needs an end point/destination market
Opportunities	Threats
 Women Farmers are already familiar with growing cassava High demand if produced affordably Similar initiatives begun in other countries Existing ag business centers potential base for farmer collaboration and cassava purchase 	 Alcohol/ethanol may be a taboo in some rural areas Minimal infrastructure: roads, electricity, water Seasonal fluxes: droughts (may lower cassava production) and floods (roads may be impassible and harvest will be hard) Other stove fuel sources solar? Non-cooperation of Makeni/Sunbird biofuel plant? Potential for unforseen project costs

Recommendations...



- 1. Partnership model rather than building ethanol and processing plants
- 1. Do a pilot study for stove interest
- 1. Integrate the Desert Water staffing model
- 1. Mapping of feedstock sources, ethanol production and market destination
- 1. Failure Analysis
- 2. Increase accuracy in budget (underway)

THANK YOU!





Increasing likelihood

hazard in

Risk Table: Implications

- 1. Robust Farmer Participation will be necessary for sustainability
- 2. Staff will be comprehensively evaluated before hiring, training will follow
- 3. Backup stove source will be identified, potential local partner producer will be identified
- 4. fire hazard will be evaluated in feasibility study
- 5. Work with Ag business centers, FAO and Ministry of Ag to ensure access to natural/chemical fertilizers if higher production needed

Results: Logframe flow chart for implementation plan

Program: <u>Cassava Ethanol</u> Logic Model (uses text boxes: add/change boxes and arrows as needed) Situation: 95+% wood-burning stove use in Sierra Leone results in pulmonary disease, deforestation and gender equity issues and necessitates a need for fuel alternatives. Cassava-based ethanol burns clean and can be a value-added opportunity for a crop already grown by women in cooperatives.



Our Scope: Sequencing and Timeline

Winter Quarter: D Lab I

- -confirm budget, apply for grants
- -business plan/cleaner timeline
- -determine scaling to more detail
- -identify stove and ethanol plant designs
- -identify supply chain for stoves
- -identify cooperative capacity building needs and training curriculum

Spring Quarter: D Lab II

- -design and build a stove
- -test small scale ethanol production
- -Design research questions for household surveys
- -Design mini pilot-study for stoves



Summer: mini pilot study (test marketability of ethanol+stoves), household surveys and ground research, begin to forge relationships with cooperatives and other associations,

Fall and Beyond: Implement Desert Water Cooperative Structure, contract farmer co-ops, build bioethanol plant(s), set up local manufacturing system for stoves

Action Items For D-Lab 1

Write business and organizational plan for cooperatively-run social business enterprise

Risk table: assess severity and likelihood

Research: Perform a more rigorous meta-analysis of cassava bioethanol projects

Stakeholder Outreach: Stove Producers, UNFAO, Ministry of Trade and IndustryAdax Bioenergy/ Mali/Nigeria initiatives

Designing Mini-Pilot Study in Country

Grants: Find and apply for grant funding



Timeline

Winter Quarter: D-Lab I

Complete Feasibility Study

Business Plan

Continued Research of cassava + ethanol Production

Grant application(s)

Spring Quarter: D-Lab II

Stove and Ethanol Pilot Design In-Country Market Study

Summer

In Country Pilot Study

Fall and Beyond: Implement Desert Water Cooperative Structure, contract farmer co-ops, build bioethanol plant(s), set up local manufacturing system for stoves

