



## Circular business models for small-scale bio-based technologies in rural Africa: Co-creation and validation with local stakeholders

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# What did we want to achieve

- Analyze the **Bio4Africa value chains** developed by the bio-based solutions introduced in each case
- Co-design inclusive and sustainable **value propositions** as well as bio-based **business models**
- **Improve and fine-tune** the business models based on evidence from testing in real life conditions



# Our methodology

- Market segmentation and analysis conducted by Q-PLAN was our starting point.
- Task 5.1 literature was reviewed and provided rationale for conducting the value proposition workshops across the 4 countries and eventually business model development.
- The stakeholders for value proposition were diverse and at different levels of value chain i.e producers , input suppliers ,traders, customers , farmers.
- A one day workshop was used to codesign a value proposition workshop in the four countries through structured design and participatory process
- The value proposition canvass guided the stakeholders whereby elements of product features, pain creators , pain relievers were discussed.
- The participants developed a profile of the different bio based products specifying the gain creators , pain relievers and products features

# Our approach

## Implementation

### ✓ 4 Market Scenario workshops

Country	BIO4AFRICA representatives	Date	Participants
Cote D' Ivoire	INP-HB	7/3/2022	30
Ghana	iHub & SAVANET	3/3/2022	27
Senegal	UASZ	2/3/2022	30
Uganda	AFAAS & KRC	18/2/2022	25

### ✓ 4 Value Proposition workshops

Country	BIO4AFRICA representatives	Date	Participants
Cote D' Ivoire	INP-HB	09/8/2022	15
Ghana	iHub & SAVANET	30/8/2022	17
Senegal	UASZ	12/8/2022	20
Uganda	KRC & AFFAS	29/9/2022	11

### ✓ 28 Interviews with experts conducted



Value Proposition Workshop: Ghana



Value Proposition Workshop: Senegal



Value Proposition Workshop: Cote d'Ivoire



Value Proposition Workshop: Uganda



# The Value Proposition Canvas



## Step 1: Co-design value proposition

- ↓
- 1) Biochar for Soil Amendment

2) Biochar for Bio-fuel/briquettes

3) Biochar for Water Filtration

4) Animal Feeds &Protein Fish Sup.

5) Fish Feed Pellets

6) Bioplastics & Biocomposites

## Step 2: Co-design business models

		Designed for:		Designed by:		Date:		Version:	
<b>Value Proposition Canvas</b>									
Gain Creators					Gains				
Product					Customer				
<b>Benefits</b> List value proposition(s)/ products & services offered		<b>Experience</b> Describe how products and services create customer gains.			<b>Wants</b> Describe what customers get done in their work and lives			<b>Fears</b> Describe bad outcomes, risks and obstacles related to customer jobs	
<b>Features</b> /Functional attributes		<b>Pain Relievers:</b> Describe how your products & services alleviate customer pains.			<b>Needs</b> What are the social, economic & environment benefits offered			<b>Jobs:</b> list what the customer need to do in order to access & use products	
		<b>Pain Creators</b>			<b>Pains</b>				
<b>Product</b> /Name		<b>Ideal Customer</b> /List			<b>Substitutes</b>				
					List				

# The Triple Layered business model canvas

## Step 2: Co-design business models



1) Biochar for Soil Amendment

2) Biochar for Bio-fuel/briquettes

3) Biochar for Water Filtration

4) Animal Feeds & Protein Fish Sup.


5) Fish Feed Pellets

6) Bioplastics & Biocomposites



A	Partners	Activities	Value Proposition	Customer Relationship	Customer Segments
Economic Business Model Canvas					
		Resources		Channels	
	Costs		Revenues		
B	Supplies and Out-sourcing	Production	Functional Value	End of Life	Use Phase
Environmental Lifecycle Business Model Canvas					
		Materials		Distribution	
	Environmental Impacts		Environmental Benefits		
C	Local Communities	Governance	Social Value	Societal Culture	End User
Social Stakeholder Business Model Canvas					
		Employees		Scale of Outreach	
	Social Impacts		Social Benefits		

6



This project has recieved funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101000762



Sustainable business models

# Results



- ✓ Participatory co-designing process involving key regional stakeholders across value chains.
- ✓ 4 Value Proposition workshops conducted across the testing sites and profiles developed for all bio-based products using Value Proposition Canvas.
- ! **10 Circular & Inclusive Business Models developed using Triple Layered Business Model Canvas (TLBMC) for the bio-based products**

Business Models	
Biochar as a soil amendment product	Press cakes as ruminant feeds
Biochar as a solid biofuel product	Whey as monogastric feeds
Biomass pellets as bio-feeds for livestock	Protein concentrates as feed supplements for livestock, poultry, & fisheries
Biochar as an additive in biogas production	Fish Feed Pellets
Biochar powder as a medium for water filtration	Bioplastics and composites

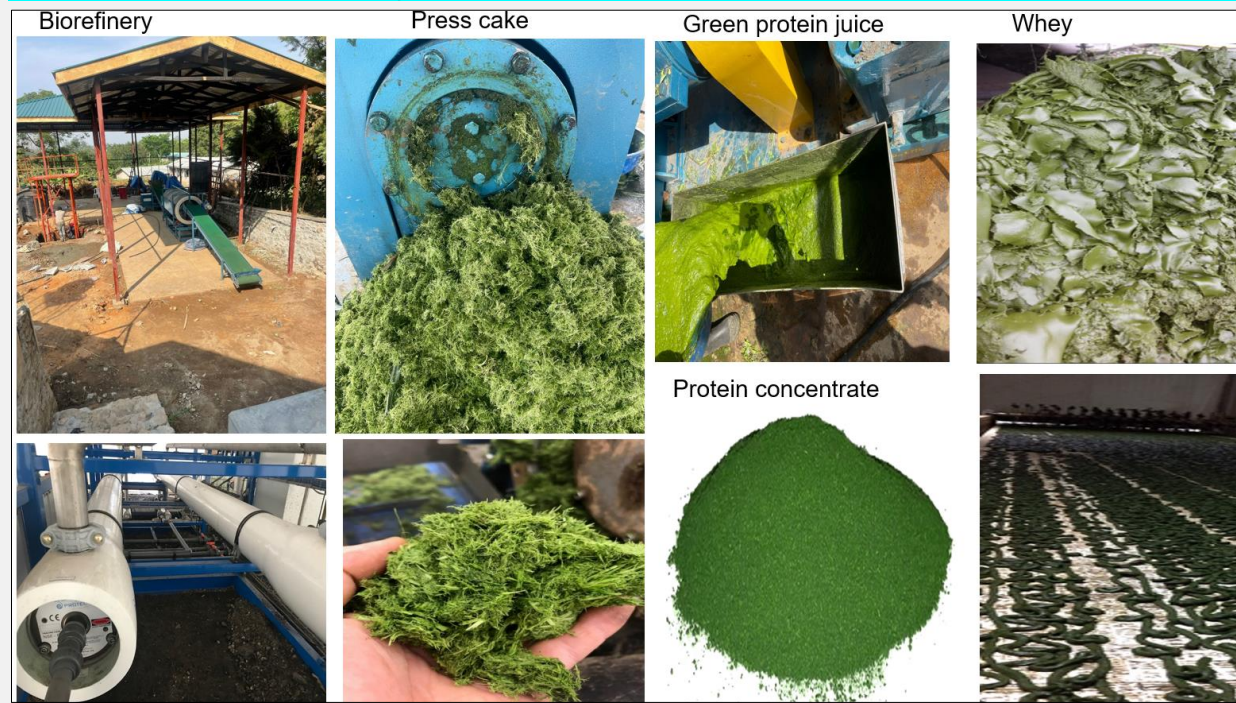


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# Results

## 4) Green Biorefinery - Animal Feeds & Protein Fish Feed Sup



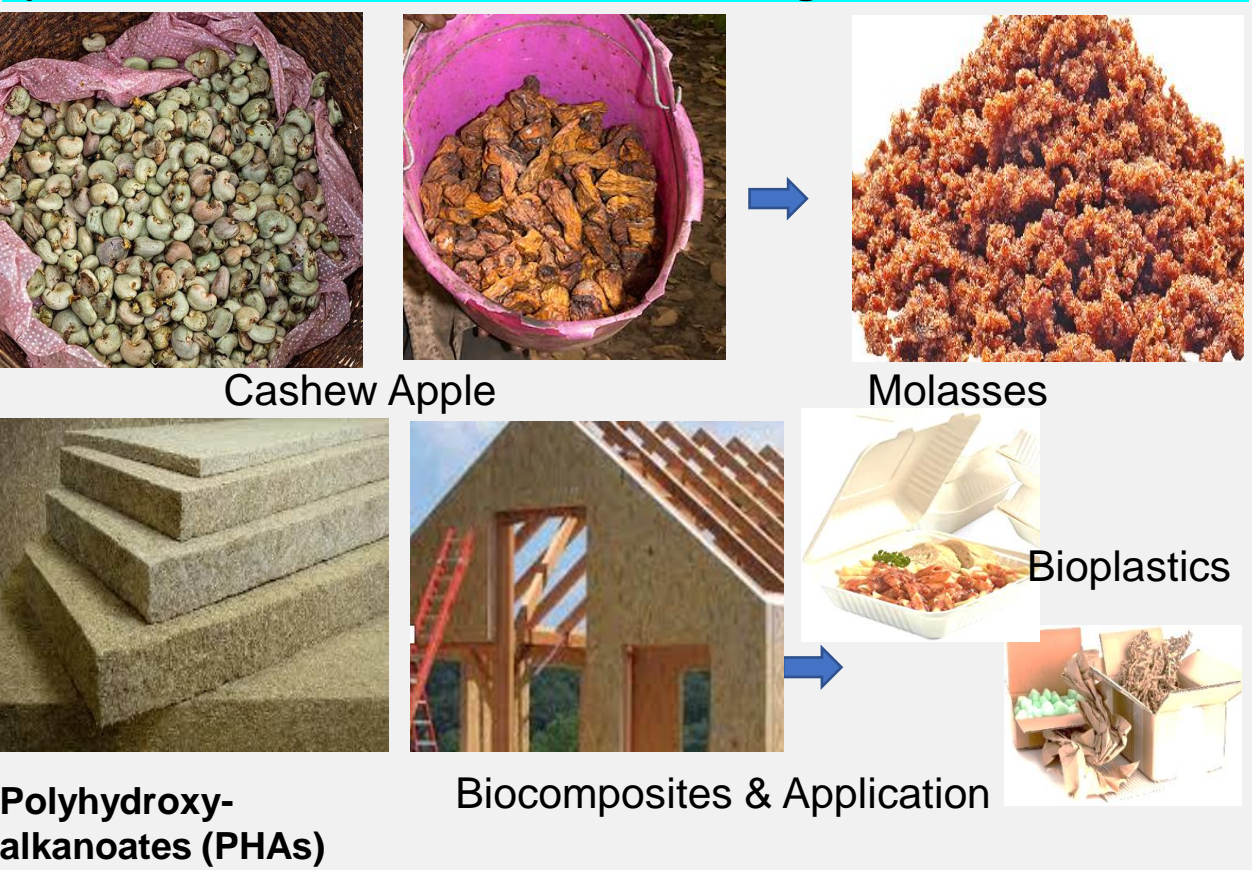
## 5) Densification & Pelletisation Milling for Fish Feed Pellets



## Densification & Pelletisation Milling

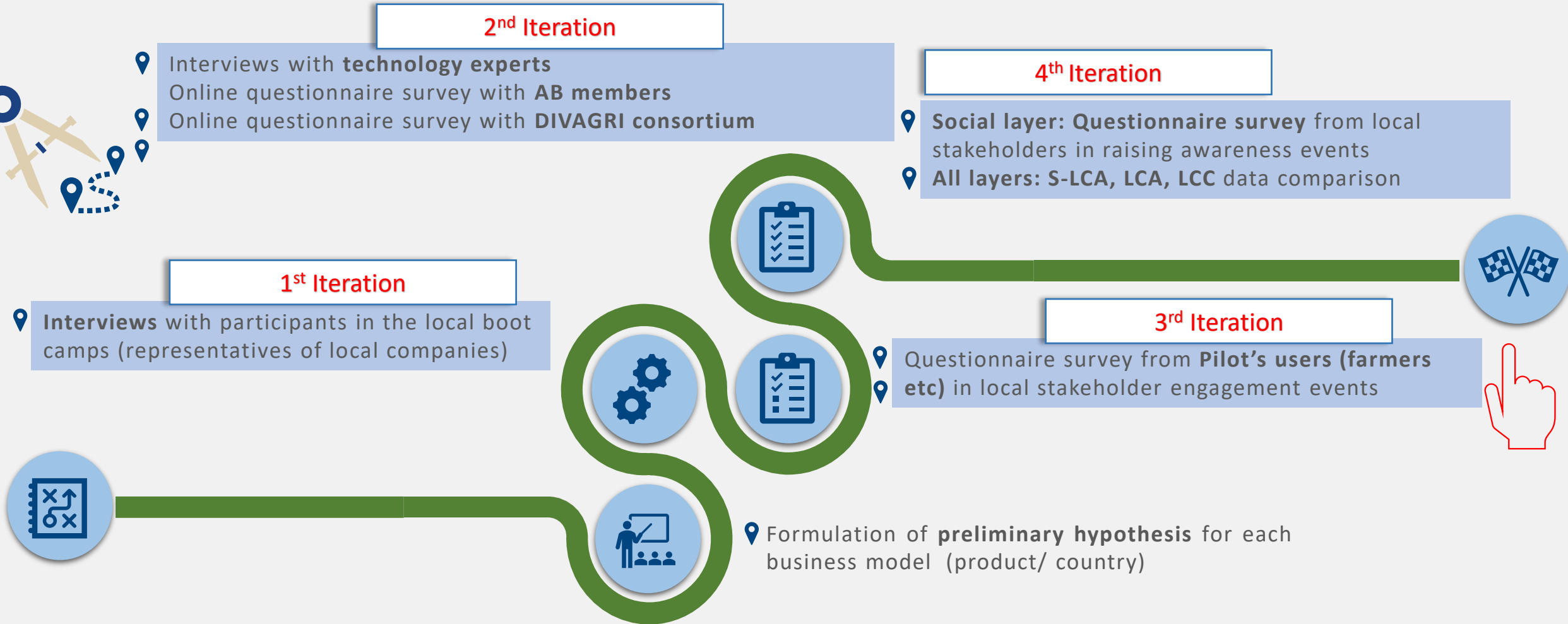


## 6) Densification and Pelletisation Milling for Fish Feed Pellets





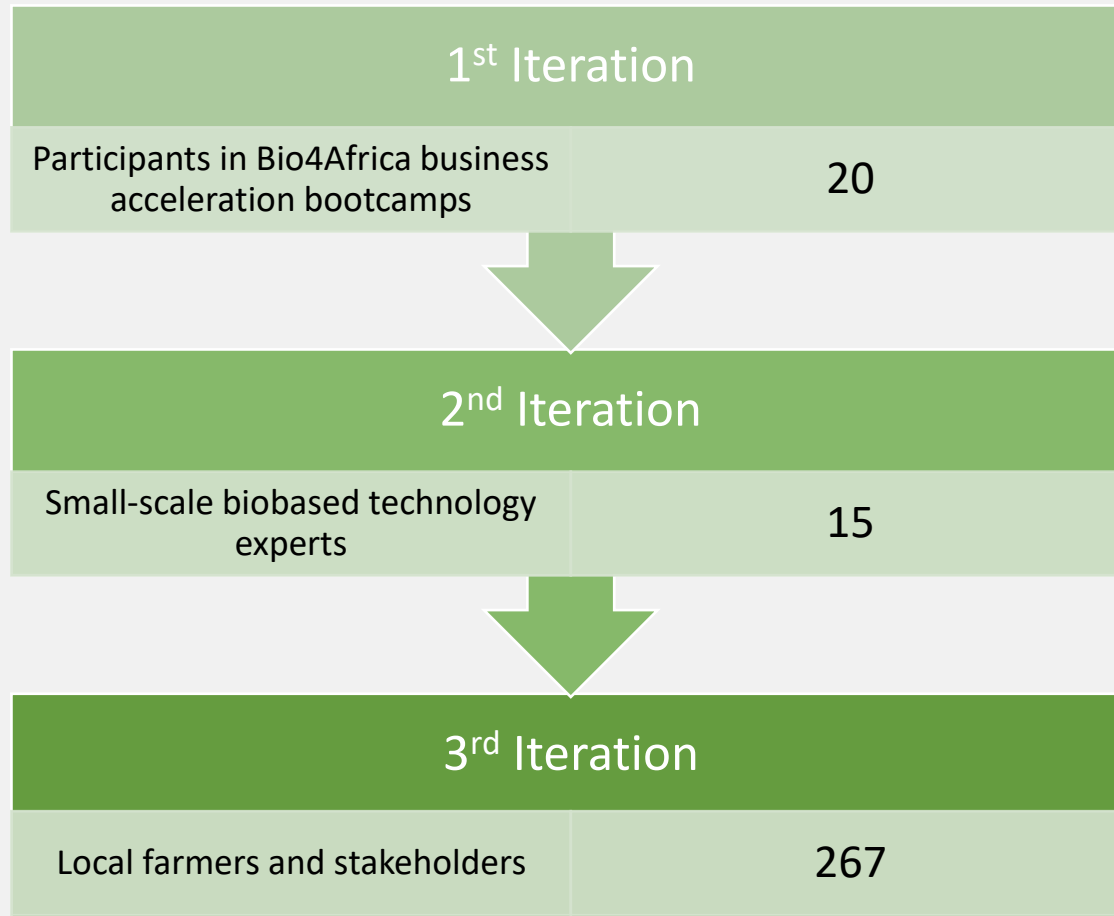
# Our methodology for improving Business models



- BM's and VP's elaboration & assessment for each product & each country
- Basis: a) information available in market and value chain analysis, b) information on sustainable business models archetypes, c) Information on strong points and challenges in circular business models

# Whom did we engage

## Number of participants in validation process



We engage local business stakeholders, receiving business support to engage in bioeconomy ventures to gain their **insights, needs, challenges, and the desirability of implementing our solutions.**

As the pilot and validation activities progress, we engaged with technology experts (within and outside of the consortium) **to validate and improve specific information mainly in the economic layer of our business models.**

To improve our business models based on user feedback, we engage the local farmers and stakeholders who are **familiar with our pilot activities.**

# MVBM approach

## *Minimum Viable Business Model ?*

*“The smallest and simplest version of a business model that can deliver value and meet the basic requirements of a project”*

- ❖ Business models requiring **the minimum number of technologies**
- ❖ Prioritization of **value propositions**
- ❖ Focus on **critical resources and activities**
- ❖ Identification of **essential customer segments**
- ❖ Definition of **the most minor organization** that could implement each business model



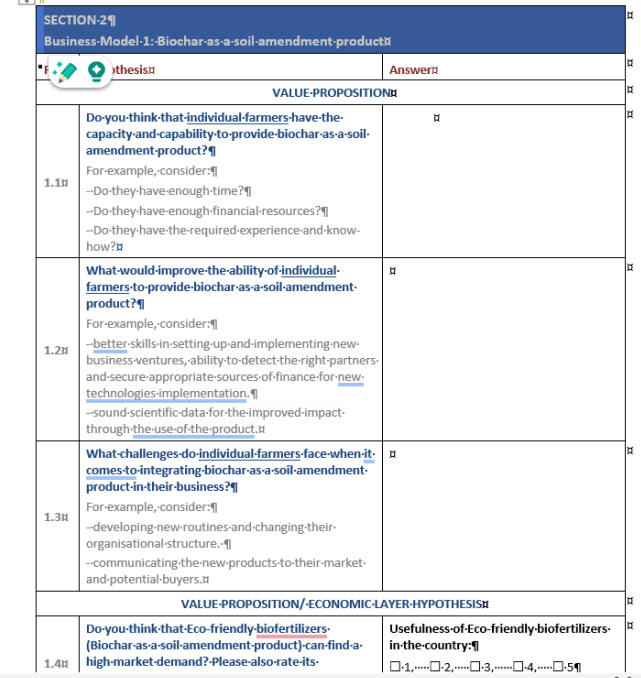
# 1<sup>st</sup> iteration- What did we ask?

**Aim:** a) Develop and validate our hypotheses, b) Fine-tune value propositions

Hypothesis	Hypothesis questions
<b>1. Biochar as a soil amendment product</b>	
Eco-friendly biofertilizers (Biochar as a soil amendment product) can find a strong demand in the market	Usefulness of ecological biofertilisers in the country Usefulness of ecological biofertilizers for person
Selling Biochar as a soil amendment product bring enough income to a farmer and/or increase the availability of jobs	Suitable for today's smallholder farmers: Suitable for the farmers association in the future Suitable for increasing jobs in the future:
The use of Biochar as a soil amendment product can promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and/or increase the availability of nutrients in crops	Management of greenhouse gas flows: Nutrient recycling: Soil properties and health: Reduction of seasonal pressure on natural resources
Types of stakeholder that would increase the impact of using biochar as a soil amendment product in Senegal	Producers, traders and suppliers Local agro-industries District Local Governments (DLGs) and Farmer I

Country	Responsible partners	Dates	Answers	Business models validated
Cote d'Ivoire	INP-HB	25-29/5/2023	5	BM1, BM3, BM5, BM10
Ghana	iHub, Savanet	9/5/2023	5	BM1, BM6, BM7, BM8, BM9
Senegal	UASZ	30/3/2023	5	BM1, BM2, BM3, BM4, BM10
Uganda	AFAAS ,KRC	30/3/2023	5	BM1, BM3, BM 6, BM7, BM8

- ☐ Hypothesis accepted when **average rating of agreement > 3**
- ☐ Open questions about **MVBM estimation**



**SECTION-2**  
Business-Model-1: Biochar-as-a-soil-amendment-product

**1.1H**  
Do you think that individual farmers have the capacity and capability to provide biochar as a soil amendment product?  
For example, consider:  
--Do they have enough time?  
--Do they have enough financial resources?  
--Do they have the required experience and know-how?

**1.2H**  
What would improve the ability of individual farmers to provide biochar as a soil amendment product?  
For example, consider:  
--better skills in setting up and implementing new business ventures, ability to detect the right partners and secure appropriate sources of finance for new technologies implementation.  
--sound scientific data for the improved impact through the use of the product.

**1.3H**  
What challenges do individual farmers face when it comes to integrating biochar as a soil amendment product in their business?  
For example, consider:  
--developing new routines and changing their organisational structure.  
--communicating the new products to their market and potential buyers.

**1.4H**  
Do you think that Eco-friendly biofertilizers (Biochar as a soil amendment product) can find a high market demand? Please also rate its usefulness of Eco-friendly biofertilizers in the country:  
□1, □2, □3, □4, □5

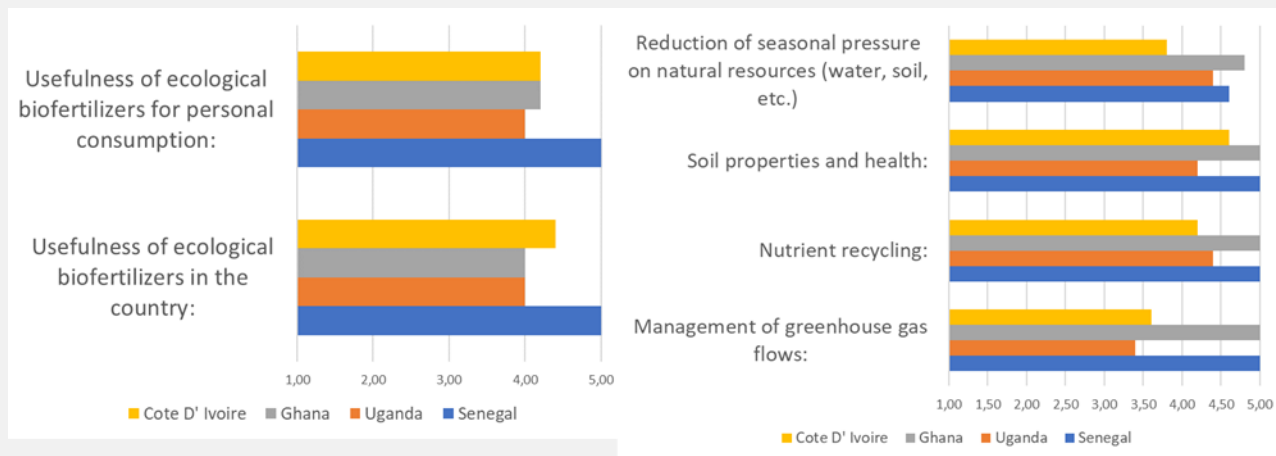


All hypotheses have been accepted

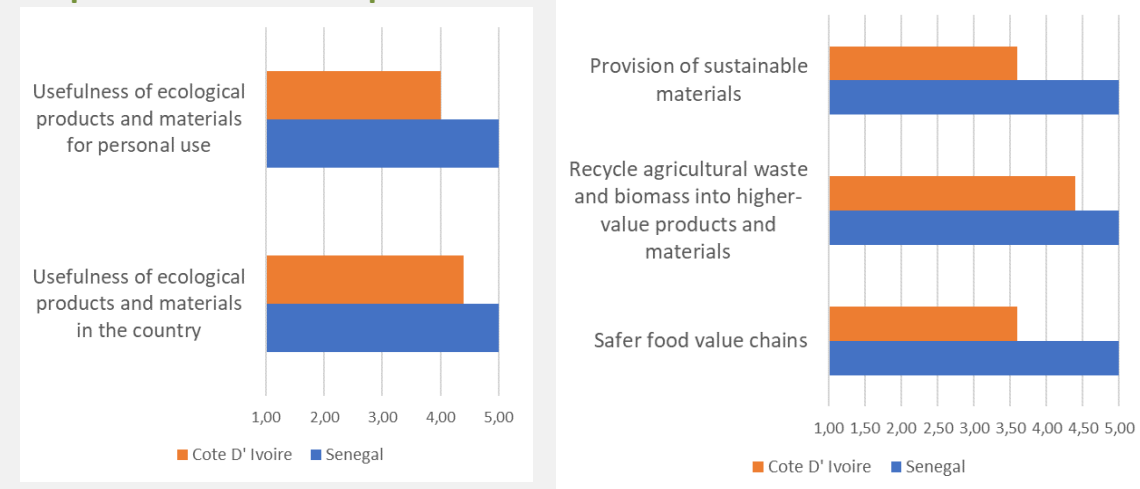
Value propositions have been improved

# 1<sup>st</sup> Iteration- Answers

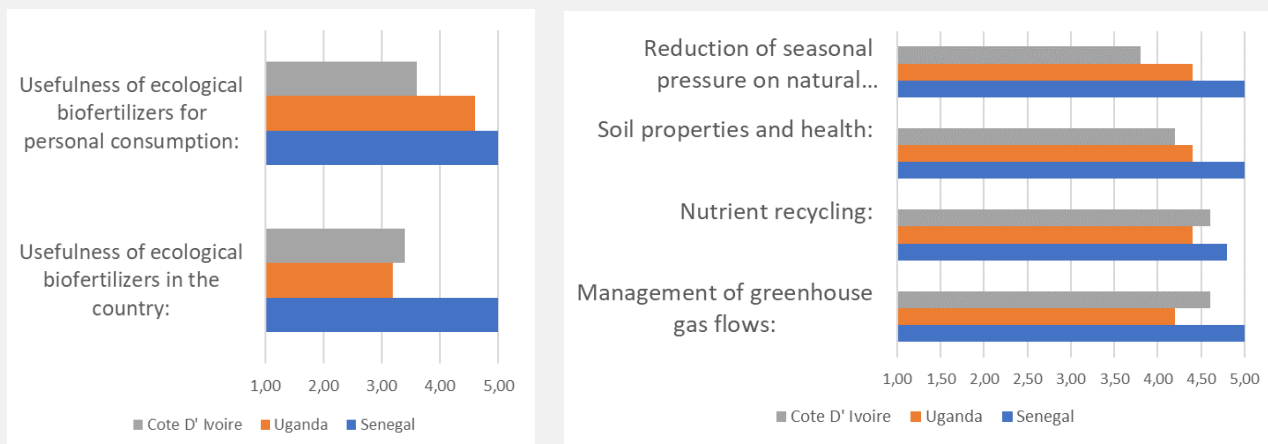
## Accepted hypotheses of Economic and Environmental layer of Biochar as a soil amendment product



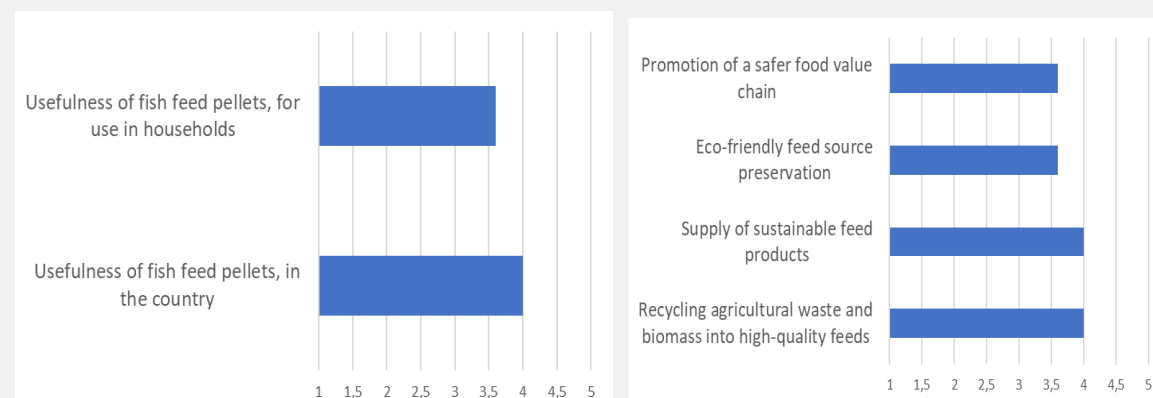
## Accepted hypotheses of Economic and Environmental layer of Bioplastics and composites



## Accepted hypotheses of Economic and Environmental layer of Biomass pellets as bio-feeds for livestock



## Accepted hypotheses of Economic and Environmental layer of Fish Feed pellets



# 2<sup>nd</sup> iteration- What and whom did we ask?

## Aim:

- a) Collect feedback from technical experts on small-scale bio-based solutions.
- b) Refine building blocks of the economic layer and Value propositions and key stakeholders of social and environmental layers

- ✓ Pool of questions per building block
- ✓ Valuable qualitative feedback
- ✓ Directly on BM canvases

A/A	Interviewee	Dates	Business models validated
1	CIRAD	17/7/2023	BM4, BM5, BM9
2	CIRAD	19/9/2023	BM1.A, BM2.A,
3	RAGT	10/10/2023	BM3, BM9
4	INP-HB	2/11/2023	BM1.A, BM3, BM10
5	CIRAD	1/12/2023	BM10
6	SAVANET	4/12/2023	BM6,7,8, BM9, BM1.A
7	MTU	24/12/2023	BM11
8	INP-HB	5/1/2024	BM5
9	UASZ	18/1/2024	BM2.A, BM4
10	GRASSA	15/3/2024	BM6,7, 8
11	KRC	5/4/2024	BM6, 7, 8, BM1.B
12	Expert #1 (technology provider)	19/9/2023	BM1.A, BM2.A, BM4, BM5
13	Expert #2 (AB member)	8/1/2024	BM1.A, BM3, BM6,7,8 , BM5, BM10
14	Expert #3 (DIVAGRI)	6/3/2024	BM1.A, BM3, BM6,7,8 , BM5, BM10
15	Expert #4 (DIVAGRI)	25/4/2024	BM1.A



# 3<sup>rd</sup> iteration- Whom did we ask?

**Aim:** Collect feedback from possible end users of Bio4Africa technology.

✓ The survey encompassed:

Farmers, Farmers' Associations,  
Women's Associations, Agribusiness  
Advisors/Consultants, Technology  
Providers, Commercial Products  
Distributors, and Policymakers/Public  
Institutions.

## a) Contacts with local stakeholders

Country	Responsible partner	Date	Responses	Business models validated
Cote d'Ivoire	INP-HB	April 2024	81	BM1,BM3,BM5
Ghana	SAVANET	March 2024	40	BM1,BM9
Senegal	UASZ	March 2024	51	BM1,BM2,BM4
Uganda	AFAAS & KRC	March 2024	40	BM6,7,8

## b) Raising awareness campaigns

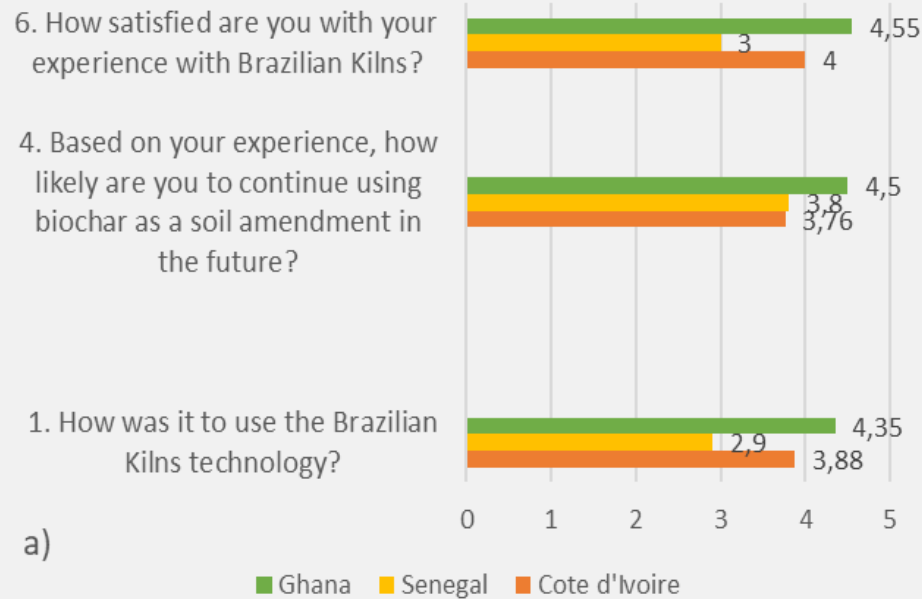
Country	Responsible partner	Date of raising awareness event	Responses	Business models validated
Ghana	SAVANET	January 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2024	32	BM1, BM6,7,8 , BM9
Uganda	AFAAS	January 25 <sup>th</sup> , 2024	23	BM6,7,8

# 3<sup>rd</sup> iteration- What did we ask?

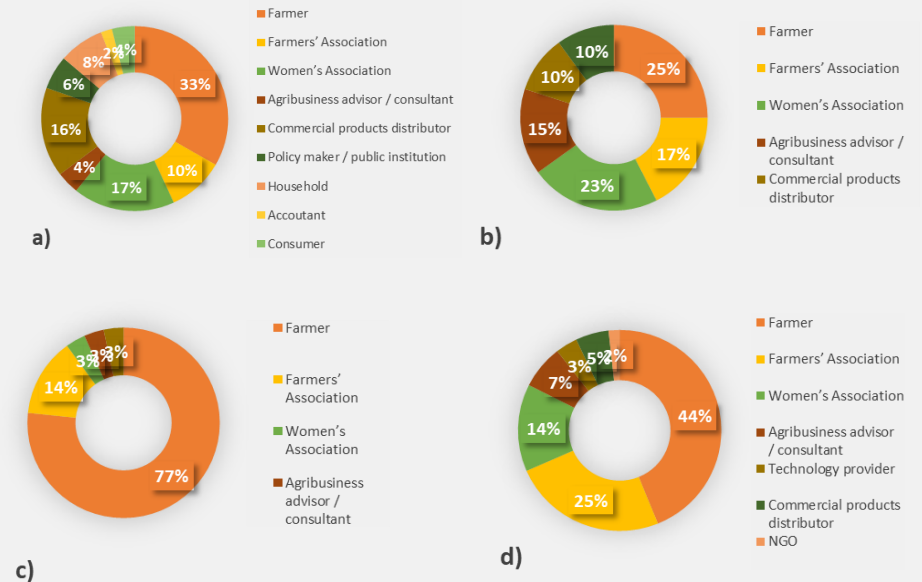
## 3<sup>rd</sup> iteration

Short questionnaires for farmers, pastoralists, value chain actors

### Brazilian kilns utilisation in Ghana, Senegal and Cote D' Ivoire



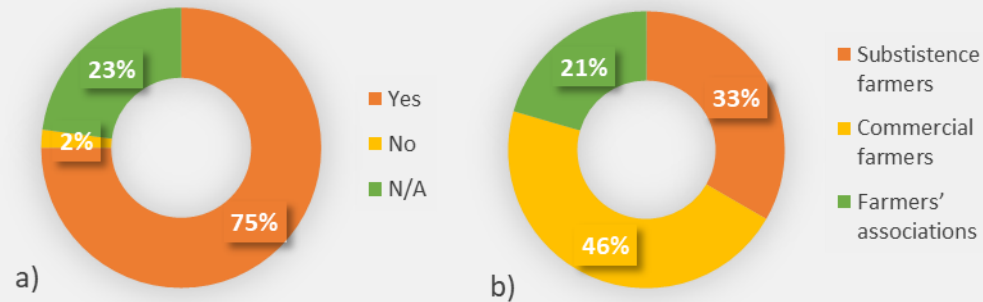
- ✓ User experience
- ✓ Likelihood to use the products
- ✓ Economic impact
- ✓ Potential owners



# 3<sup>rd</sup> iteration: Answers

## 3<sup>rd</sup> iteration

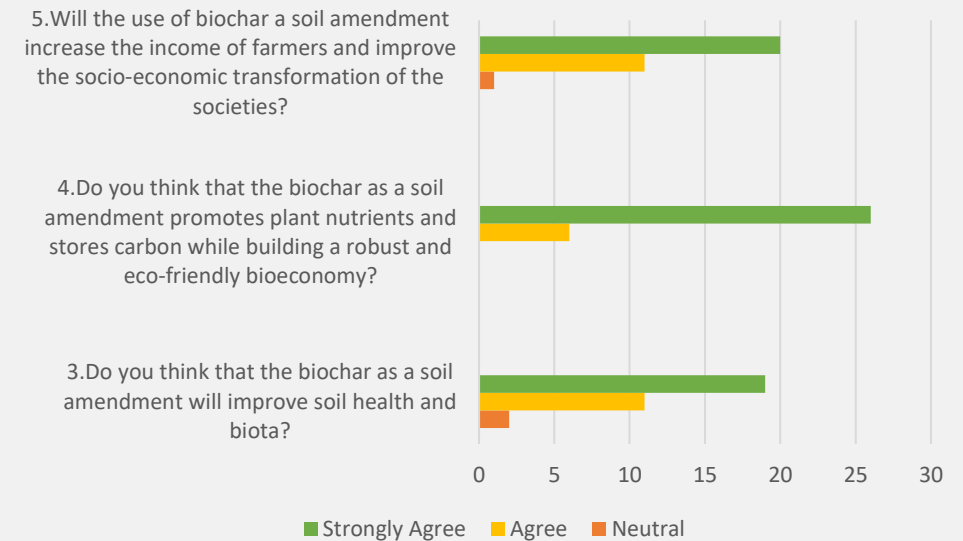
### a) Economic Impact and b) Potential Owners of Densification Technology



### a) Economic Impact and b) Potential Owners of Small-scale biorefinery in Uganda



### Pyrolysis Technology: Perceived benefits





# 3<sup>rd</sup> iteration: Conclusions

- All value propositions have been validated through hypothesis approach and made more specific
- Basic building blocks of the economic layer have been refined according to experience from pilots

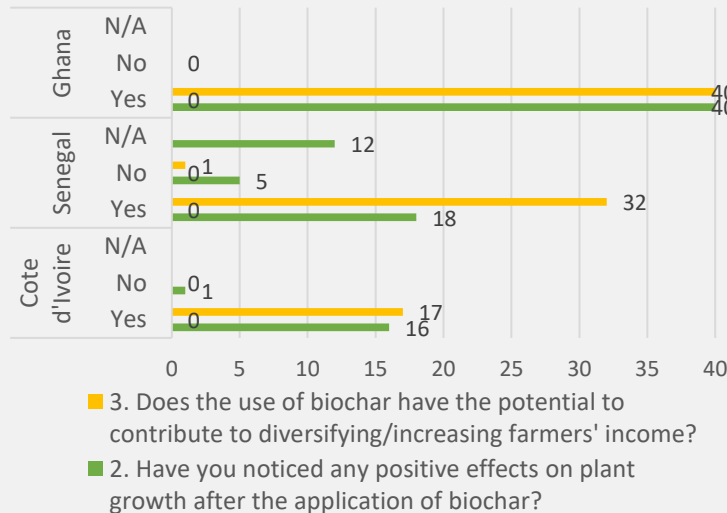
## Value Propositions of Business Models

BM1: Biochar as a soil amendment product	BM2: Biochar as a solid biofuel product	BM3: Biomass pellets as bio-feeds for livestock	BM4: Biochar as an additive in biogas production	BM5: Biochar powder as a medium for water filtration	BM6-7-8: Small-scale Green biorefinery	BM9: Fish Feed Pellets	BM10: Bioplastics and composites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Enhanced soil health and biota, especially for sandy soil</li> <li>•Cheap, using agricultural by-products (no raw materials cost)-farmers</li> <li>•Simple to use for farmers Simple infrastructure necessary (soil-based or platform from concrete a cover for rain)</li> <li>•No qualified personnel required</li> <li>• Scalable operation (1- 4 kilns)</li> <li>•Suitable technology for scale-up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Eco-friendly bio-fuel products (biochar and charcoal)</li> <li>•High-quality (dry and clean) energy products</li> <li>•Recycling wastes from agriculture &amp; forestry</li> <li>•Decarbonization and carbon sequestration for a more resilient bioeconomy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Biomass pellets as bio-feeds for animal feed</li> <li>•Easy to store and use throughout the year with economic and environmental benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Increase productivity of biogas</li> <li>•Provision of clean energy</li> <li>•Reduced costs of energy use</li> <li>•Easy access to energy for citizens</li> <li>•Saves forests against deforestation for biomass fuels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Purified safe water for human and livestock consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Improved silage for ruminants with better digestibility and easier to store and transport</li> <li>•Supply of feeds with essential amino acids (protein concentrate)</li> <li>•Safe feed products adaptable to a wide range of livestock and crops (ruminants, pigs, chicken)</li> <li>•Local alternate product to soy and soybean</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Eco-friendly livestock fish feeds</li> <li>•Sustainable agribusiness solutions for feed production and trade</li> <li>•Recycling of excess agriculture residues or biomass into the valuable feed-quality</li> <li>•Supply of feeds with essential amino acids</li> <li>•Production of organic fertilizers from feed byproducts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Eco-friendly products of biomass origin</li> <li>•Better product performance (durability and flexibility)</li> <li>•Product recycling for re-use</li> <li>•Better product safety without or with minimal plastic pollution</li> <li>•Simple technology</li> </ul>

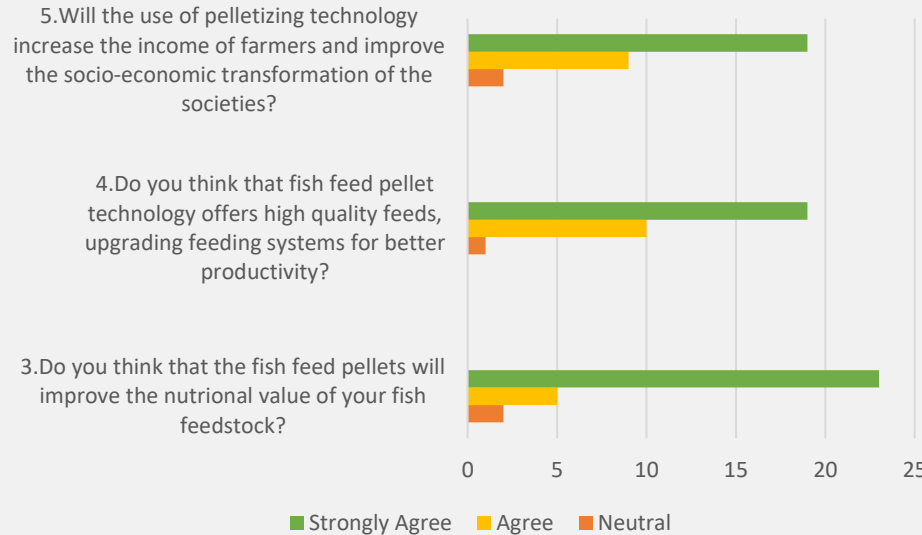
# 3<sup>rd</sup> iteration: Conclusions

Business models such as **biochar soil amendment (BM1)**, **biomass pellets for animal feed (BM3)**, fish feed pellets (BM9), and **small-scale biorefinery (BM6, 7, 8)** have shown promising results, as potential users have expressed favourable views due to their benefits for soil health, animal nutrition, and income generation.

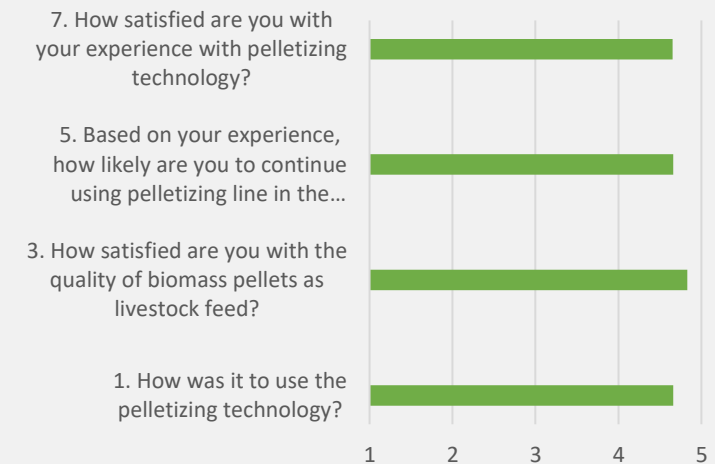
## Brazilian kilns utilisation in Ghana, Senegal and Cote D' Ivoire



## Biorefinery Technology: Impact on Animal Feed & Socio-Economics of Ghana



## User Experience with pelletizing line in Cote d'Ivoire



# 3<sup>rd</sup> iteration: Conclusions

## Conclusions

Challenges that hinder broader adoption were also identified, including **limited knowledge** and **skills among farmers**, **operational costs**, **logistical constraints**, and the **need for initial investment**, especially for more complex technologies such as **small-scale green biorefinery and HTC**.

Recommendations to address the challenges:

- Develop and implement training programs to equip farmers with the necessary skills to operate and maintain the technologies effectively.
- Explore flexible ownership models like rental options or collaborative partnerships with organizations to facilitate access to the technologies without significant upfront investment.
- Provide financial support through grants or micro-loans to assist farmers with the initial costs of adopting these technologies.
- Strengthen communication channels to raise awareness about the benefits of these technologies and promote their adoption among farmers and other stakeholders.
- Investigate the potential of collaboration between farmers, private companies, and local institutions to leverage expertise, resources, and market access.



# Financial plans: Development and structure

## BM1: BIOCHAR AS A SOIL AMENDMENT PRODUCT



### Cost structure Analysis

- **1) Technology Development Costs :**
  - Research & Development Expenses
  - Customisation and tailoring costs
  - Initial set-up and training costs – Initial investment in infrastructure and software
- **2) Implementation Costs**
  - Infrastructure setup costs
  - Testing and adapting technologies
  - Capacity Building and training costs
- **3) Operational costs**
  - Labour costs for collection, transport, production, storage, distribution, and agronomic advice
  - Monitoring costs
  - Managing multi-actor collaboration costs
  - Marketing costs



### Core Cost Identification for Funding Opportunities

#### 1) Identification of investment needed

- Infrastructure and Technology Development
- Technology optimisation and Training programs
- Efficacy trials and Capacity Building

#### 2) Loan & Grant Possibilities



### Revenue Streams for Improved Business Model

- ✓ **Product-Revenue Streams**
  - Direct Sale of biochar
  - Diversification opportunities
  - Sale of carbon credits
- ✓ **Energy revenue Streams**
- ✓ **Intellectual Property and Consulting Streams**

## BM2: BIOCHAR AS A SOIL BIOFUEL PRODUCT



### Cost structure Analysis

- **1) Fixed costs:**
  - Initial investment in infrastructure
  - Costs for equipment and technology (pyrolysis reactor) and maintenance costs
- **2. Variable costs**
  - Raw Material Acquisition and Handling
  - Procurement and Transport of Biomass
  - Raw material storage
  - Biochar storage facilities
  - Operational and distribution costs
  - Labour costs
- **3) Marketing and distribution expenses**
  - Marketing costs
  - After-sales support



### Core Cost Identification for Funding Opportunities

#### 1) Identification of investment needed

- Infrastructure and Technology Development: Pyrolysis equipment / Briquetting line / Technology optimisation
- Raw material acquisition and Handling: Biomass procurement, Raw material storage
- Validation in relevant environment activities
- Capacity Building

#### 2) Loan & Grant Possibilities



### Revenue Streams for Improved Business Model

- ✓ **Product-Revenue Streams**
  - Direct Sale of biochar
  - Higher Value of Bio-based products
  - Sale of carbon credits
- ✓ **Energy revenue Streams**
  - Solid biofuel production
  - Catalyst for Biogas production

- ✓ **Circular business models**
- ✓ **Funding, financial support and subsidies (to enhance the adoption)**

# Funding schemes

## □ Each scheme matched with Business Models (1...10)

- *Saving and Credit Cooperative Organisation / Society (SACCOs)*
- *Government support schemes*
- *Development banks and agencies*
- *European Commission supporting mechanisms*
- *Private financing schemes*
- *Other funding and financing schemes*

Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization/society (SACCOs)		
SACCOs	Description	Business Model(s) targeted
Uganda Cooperative Savings and Credit Union <a href="#">UCSCU</a> (Uganda)	UCSCU was founded on the dual purpose of Cooperatives; i.e;  The Social purpose aims at meeting the members' associative objective (the reason why they formed /joined the Union), and the Commercial purpose ensures that the Union is an economically viable, growing, and sustainable institution doing Business with its members and other stakeholders within the Financial Services sector.	BM6: A green biorefinery for the production of press cakes as ruminant feeds  BM7: A green biorefinery for the production of protein concentrate as aquaculture feed.  BM8: A green biorefinery for the production of whey as monogastric feeds
Ghana Co-operative Credit Unions Association <a href="#">CUA</a> - Ghana	CUA is the umbrella body of all Co-operative Credit Unions in Ghana. It provides an enabling environment for financial and other technical services to its members and also ensures that the Credit Union concept is promoted properly to become a household word.	BM1: Pyrolysis for the production of biochar as a soil amendment product  BM6: A green biorefinery for the production of press cakes as ruminant feeds  BM7: A green biorefinery for the production of protein concentrate as aquaculture feed.  BM8: A green biorefinery for the production of whey as monogastric feeds  BM9: Densification and Pelletisation Mill for the Production of Fish Feed Pellets
Association Nationales Des Crep Et Coopec de Cote d'Ivoire ( <a href="#">ANAC-CI</a> )	COOPEC is a financial community and people with a vocation to lead in the microfinance sector, in its geographical area of intervention. In this context, it aims to be and remain an efficient and innovative institution.	BM1: Pyrolysis for the production of biochar as a soil amendment product  BM3: Pyrolysis for recycling agro-waste in biomass pellets as bio-feeds for livestock  BM5: Pyrolysis for the production of biochar powder as a medium for water filtration  BM10: Production of bio-composite from bioplastic and composites



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