

Community-Led Total Adoption of Improved Cook Stoves

*Developing methodology in Ethiopia for large
scale adoption of improved cook stoves*

Report II



**Southern Nations, Nationalities
and Peoples Regional State (SNNPR)**

Acronyms

CLTSGF – Community Led Total *Sost Gulicha* Free

CLTS – Community Led Total Sanitation

ODF – Open Defecation Free

SNNPR – Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State

ABC – Attitude Behaviour Change

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1. Executive Summary

This report is second in a series of reports concerning the development of a community-led approach to facilitate large-scale adoption of improved cook stoves in rural Africa. The methodology has its roots in the successful Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach which has been instrumental in enhancing sanitation access for millions of people across the developing world. The development of ‘**Community-Led Total Adoption of Improved Cook Stoves (CLT-Stoves)**’ has been led by Vita and the CLTS Foundation in rural Ethiopia in collaboration with several other partners with a view to build overall institutional capacity to facilitate clean and sustainable cooking methods.

Report I outlines the rationale for developing a community-led approach to improved cook stoves; Ethiopia’s current reliance on biomass as an energy source; the enabling policy context in Ethiopia; the basic principles of CLTS; initial field trials conducted to test the new methodology; and a subsequent Research Validation workshop held in Ethiopia in November 2018. It also contains draft guidelines to the methodology then named as ‘Community-Led Approach to Fuel-Efficient Stoves’

Report II, here, outlines the process and outcomes of a five-day training conducted in Butajira, Ethiopia on how to use the CLT-Stoves approach. Given the focus on eliminating the use of traditional three-stone cook stoves, or *Sost Gulicha* in Amharic, the approach has come to be known as the Community-Led Total *Sost Gulicha* Free (CLTSGF) approach in Ethiopia. The CLT-Stoves approach will be referred to as Community-Led Total *Sost Gulicha* Free (CLTSGF) for the remainder of this report, especially when referring to the training conducted.

1.1. Background

The **five-day Community-Led Total *Sost Gulicha* Free (CLTSGF) Initiative Training Workshop** was convened as an outcome of the assignment undertaken in November 2018 by CLTS Foundation in co-ordination with Vita to explore the possibilities of utilizing the CLTS approach to promote faster uptake of fuel efficient / improved cook stoves by the rural community in selected regions of Ethiopia.

The assignment in November 2018 marked a Research Validation workshop, extensive field visits and introductory and planning / strategy meetings with Vita, Irish Embassy project consortium members, other key NGOs like GiZ, SNV, CARE, World Vision, representatives from the community, and senior SNNPR government officials from the Bureau of Water, Irrigation and Energy, the Bureau of Health, the Bureau of Agriculture and the Bureau of Women and Children’s Affairs.

The assignment had yielded positive results and field trials of the new methodology in two *kebeles* (village clusters), Molle and Delbo *kebeles*, which has seen a great response from

community members who mobilized themselves. As a result, household demand for fuel-efficient cook stoves witnessed a dramatic increase. The assignment was concluded with key institutional actors including the four relevant SNNPR bureaus, the Irish Embassy in Ethiopia, SNV, GiZ among others committing to use the new methodology of community-led approach for faster and wider uptake of fuel-efficient cook stoves.

The Irish Embassy project consortium members (Vita, Farm Africa, Self Help Africa and SOS Sahel) had agreed to test and standardize the newly developed methodology for this approach in 2019. As a follow-up to their commitment, the consortium members had a meeting earlier in January 2019 to plan piloting of the approach. The need for additional training in participatory facilitation skills and triggering techniques emerged at the meeting, especially for personnel from organisations piloting the approach and their partners. It was envisaged that the trained personnel from these organisations would test the draft methodology in village clusters with different variables in SNNPR. The draft methodology would be standardised during and after this stage for dissemination to a larger group, possibly on a national level, for wider roll out.

Prior to the five-day CLTSGF training, CLTS Foundation and Vita came together for a half-day consultation to take stock of the outcomes of the previous assignment in 2018. Presentations from Vita and community members from Molle and Delbo *kebeles* shed light on the transformation that had occurred in these communities, post-triggering in November 2018. Observations and reports confirmed that Molle and Delbo *kebeles* had fully saturated themselves with *Mirt* stoves and the communities were now fully aware of the benefits of using fuel-efficient cook stoves. They realised that not only do these stoves save time and energy; they also have positive health impacts especially on women. Women experienced far lesser respiratory discomfort and fire hazards while cooking on *Mirt* and in some *kebeles* women even came forward to form an association to coordinate the demand and supply for fuel efficient cook stoves. Ms. Worknesh, the supplier with whom the CLTS Foundation team had met in November 2018 also had positive news to share where she claimed to have sold all the *Mirt* stoves in her workshop which were previously lying unsold due to lack of demand and awareness.

However, the community also realised that replacing *Sost Gulicha* with *Mirt* only was not the answer to the problem. The design limitations of *Mirt* was a recurring issue in the discussion wherein the community demanded a solution for their daily boiling needs through other forms of fuel-efficient cook stoves like *Tikikil*. The community had come to a conclusion that both *Mirt* and *Tikikil* models were necessary to achieve a completely *Sost Gulicha* Free *kebele*.

1.2. Participant Profile

The participant profile consisted majorly of programme managers and field level executives from the Irish Embassy project consortium members – Vita, SOS Sahel, Farm Africa, and Self

Help Africa. Government officials from the Department of Women and Children Affairs, Department of Water, Irrigation and Energy and Department of Agriculture also participated in the workshop, as well as community representatives from Irish Embassy project cluster areas. Finally, community members from Molle and Delbo *kebeles* were also a part of the five-day training to share their experiences of CLTSGF triggering and providing the participants an opportunity for experiential learning.

2. Training Highlights

The highlights of the five-day CLTSGF training workshop are as follows:

- 41 participants from 9 to 10 *woredas* of SNNPR region were trained on Community Led Total *Sost Gulicha* Free approach.
- 4 *kebeles* in the SNNPR were triggered as part of the training exercise.
- Natural leaders of these 4 triggered *kebeles* made a presentation on the immediate outcome of triggering in their village, the *Sost Gulicha* Free plan developed by the community with a resolve and deadline, and strategy for *Sost Gulicha* Free sustainability for their respective villages on the last day of the training.
- Challenges, concerns and issues of stakeholders including field staff were discussed with senior officials from the district and state for immediate action.

3. Five-day CLTSGF Training Workshop: Summary of Proceedings

3.1. Day One – 15th April 2019

The first day of the training began with the inauguration and welcoming of the participants by Ms. Emily Hosford, Programme Officer, Vita, Dublin, Mr. Solomon Kebede, Deputy Country Director, Vita, Ethiopia and Mr. Getachew Eshete, Programme Manager, SOS Sahel, Ethiopia. The welcoming session was an encouraging beginning to the workshop as the participants were already showing interest in the new approach and were looking forward to the training.



Fig 1: Introduction and welcoming of the participants

This was followed by an ‘ice-breaking’ session facilitated by the CLTS Foundation team. This session was conducted through a group activity to help the participants get to know each other better.

Proceeding further, during the next session, the participants were asked to note their expectations from the workshop. The list was grouped under broader themes. Some of the themes which emerged from the expectation setting session were:

- Experiential learning of the new approach
- Knowledge about environment conservation
- Health impacts of using fuel efficient cook stoves
- Issues of production and supply of fuel-efficient cook stoves
- About the approach and methodology

These expectations were then aligned with the objectives of the workshop. Through this exercise, the objectives were refined further to meet the expectations of the participants.



Fig 2: Participants listing out expectations from the trainings

3.1.1. Objectives of the workshop

By the end of the five-day workshop, all participants will have:

- Understood and internalized the need and urgency of ‘rolling-out’ of the CLTSGF approach in their respective operational areas
- Gained appropriate skills of facilitating of local communities towards adoption of fuel-efficient cook stoves through triggering CLTSGF
- Ample opportunities to practice the hands-on triggering of CLTSGF with local communities
- Will have shared their experiences of triggered communities of CLTSGF through presentation of the communities’ plan to achieve *Sost Gulicha* Free as a result of triggering.
- Will have engaged community leaders and stakeholders from zone and *woreda* (district) levels for post-triggering follow-up and subsequent planning.

It was emphasized that the community must not only be involved but should also take the lead in all the behaviour change activities. The attempt was to convey that “**we are not there to make the people learn or understand or to lecture them, but we are there only to facilitate the process of self-analysis of the currently depleted environmental and forest cover situation, and health problems caused by household air pollution.**” The trainers stressed on the fact that everybody in the community has the ability to understand the harmful impact of using traditional cook stoves and nobody wants to continue depleting the forest and bearing the brunt of harmful health impacts, irrespective of their financial ability. “**We are there to trigger, to facilitate and not to teach them.**”

Moving further into the session, the participants were given a brief recap of the context and processes employed to develop the methodology in the previous mission in November, 2018.

The rationale for piggybacking the CLTS approach for increasing the uptake of fuel-efficient cook stoves was explained in detail through reinforcing the basic principles of CLTS - attitude behaviour change. The key elements of CLTS approach that were piggybacked in the new methodology are as follows: -

1. **Enabling Environment:** Proper policies and support from higher government authorities to carry out the CLTSGF approach.
2. **CLTSGF tools and techniques:** Knowledge of proper CLTSGF method and principles, tools and facilitation techniques that are required, e.g. mobility mapping, transect walk, seasonal availability of fuel wood, trend analysis, pie charts, calculation of fuel wood

requirement, matrix scoring etc.

3. Attitude and Behaviour Change (ABC) at Three Levels:

- i. **Institutional:** Often, the institutions/organizations including government organizations involved in the implementation of community-led approaches have norms and practices of traditional bureaucratic systems with very high-status consciousness and top down attitude. It is crucial to undertake efforts to change this to suit the participatory approach and create a sense of transparency, ownership and accountability.
- ii. **Professional:** Self-consciousness of professionals of being the all-knowing experts needs to be changed to a learning attitude so that, when they visit the community, they are inclined to learn from the community and encourage them for self-analysis and solutions for their own problems rather than hastily imposing their own expert opinions on the community.
- iii. **Personal:** We often have an aggressive, assertive, haughty, dominating and imposing attitude towards the community due to our erroneous and superficial perceptions of the rural community as being illiterate, ignorant, etc. A CLTSGF facilitator must change his/her own attitude and behaviour before expecting the community to have collective behaviour change. Such a facilitator must visit a community with an open mind, without any pre-conceived notions and with an attitude of learning and not teaching.

Unless there are suitable attitude and behaviour change at the three levels, it will be difficult to carry out the CLTSGF approach. It was reiterated that the same non-negotiable principles that are used in CLTS are effective for the CLTSGF approach as well, with modifications in the various tools and techniques to conduct the desired participatory rural appraisal. In this scenario, the tools and techniques would focus on forest depletion, conservation, negative health impacts of traditional cook stoves and so on.

3.1.2. Role play and Do's and Don'ts for the facilitators:

The Do's and Don'ts were discussed through a group exercise. The participants were divided into four groups. After a quick discussion about the possible do's and don'ts, the groups were asked to enact a situation where the community members were meeting the officials with their grievances. Each of the groups was given a particular pattern of behavior to enact. The skits were silent and the team members only had the option of acting out their intentions.



Fig 3: Groups conducting the role-play exercise

After the role play, the participants made the following observations of Do's and Don'ts and these were listed out.

<u>Do's</u>	<u>Don'ts</u>
Participatory attitude	Rough and rude attitude
No distinction between outsiders and the community	Physical intimidation
Two-way communication	Only one-way instruction/ Lecturing
Community as Leaders	No attention to insiders' observation
Active engagement and solution-oriented	Scolding and punishments
Sharing responsibility	Disrespect to the community
Community feels free to express – friendly and smiling expressions	Warnings
	No greetings and farewell

Mutual respect	Angry facial expression
Greetings and farewell in local style	Shaming and blaming the community.
Celebrating joint effort	Ignoring the community chief and elders
Eye contact	Communicating with only a few persons
Appreciation of the community's time and effort	Indifferent attitude and using of mobile phones
Sharing food/drinks with community	Hierarchical communication
Appropriate dressing	Inappropriate dressing (flashy clothes and accessories like sunglasses)
	Wagging fingers
	Having a clear line of distinction from the community

While reiterating the importance of humility and respect, it was figuratively impressed upon the trainees that CLTSGF operates on three key behavioural rules i.e.

Rule I: Be nice to people

Rule II: Be nice to people

Rule III: Repeat rule I and rule II

The session proceeded where the participants were then divided into smaller groups of four and were explained the basic concepts of CLTS in detail through discussions and audio-visual aids. This was followed by presentations from the community members from Molle and Delbo explaining their own experiences of decline in forest cover over the years, participation in the CLTSGF triggering exercise, outcomes of triggering, the committee's plans on increasing the uptake and the progress achieved by them following the triggering.

3.2. Day Two - 16th April 2019

The second day of the training started with the division of groups into four teams for the field visit that was scheduled on the fourth day of the training. The groups were constituted on the basis of familiarity with the area, prior knowledge of CLTS training, balanced male–female ratio and professional positions they held. Four such teams of ten to eleven trainees were formed and they were asked to sit in their respective team/group, henceforth during the workshop. The participants came up with creative names to identify their group.

3.2.1. Roles and Responsibilities of the Facilitation Team Members:

The teams were divided into two groups through an internal discussion with the help of the trainers: the one that will work with adults and the other that will work with children in the community. In order to further understand the differential implications for men and women, the adult group of facilitators were divided into two sub-groups, one conducting the triggering exercise with women while the other would carry out the same with the men of the community. There was a simulation exercise for the demonstration of the triggering stage of CLTSGF.

In each of the teams, the following roles and responsibilities were established:

- 1) *Lead facilitator*– The lead facilitator will carry out the triggering exercise for the day in coordination with his/her team members.
- 2) *Co-facilitator*: He/ She will support the lead facilitator and fill in gaps when required
- 3) *Material Manager* – The Material Manager will take care of all the materials required during the field visit and triggering.
- 4) *Environment Setter* – The environment setter will move among the gathered community during the session and take care of any divisive or untoward activities by some community members (if any), ensure the sincere and attentive participation of the community and prompt the Lead Facilitator about any positive remark/ discussion by community members.
- 5) *Process/Content Recorder*- He/she will record the entire process of the field visit with useful information about the community.

The groups were then asked to allocate the responsibilities to the members after a mutual discussion.

Group activities were then conducted for helping the participants distinguish between open and close ended questions, summarizing and paraphrasing as these are important tools for facilitation of participatory appraisals. They were also shown videos and films on CLTS in Bangladesh and CLTSGF in Ethiopia to further highlight the essential lessons of the basic concepts of such participatory exercises.

3.2.2 CLTSGF Process, Tools and Techniques:

The next session was a discussion on the step by step process of CLTSGF roll out, the tools and techniques of triggering, etc. The triggering process is divided into two parts: Part A and Part B. In part A, the team introduces itself to the community and wins the latter's consent to undertake the triggering exercise. As the meeting moves ahead, the community analyses its own fuel wood consumption behaviour through the process facilitation by triggering team using various tools like natural resources mapping, transect walk, calculation of fuel wood consumption etc.

At the stage when the community realizes that it is depleting the forest resources at a rapid pace and is triggered enough to stop it through collective behaviour change, the triggering team stops using further triggering tools and begins activities of Part B. If the community is not responsive, the team withdraws by politely taking leave from the community. However, it is crucial to make the community aware of other positive triggering outcomes in neighbouring communities and that this would be the first community of its kind to not want to take steps to reduce bio-mass consumption and improve health, socio-economical outcomes. This should be stated in a nuanced manner where the facilitators can request the community for a picture of the assembled group to report the above since this is such a rare outcome. It should be done in a subtly with an objective to gently nudge the community into action without force or coercion at any point.

When the community is triggered, the team proceeds to Part B wherein the plan to become *Sost Gulicha* Free, innovative technology of improved cook stoves, community self-monitoring, etc. are discussed. The triggering process with various activities under Part A and Part B were discussed in detail as follows:

Triggering Part A : Situational Analysis	Triggering Part B : Participatory Planning to enhance fuel efficiency & conservation of biomass
<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapport Building and Climate Setting, • Explain Objectives: You are here to learn, not to teach or give • Role Reversal: Explain the roles: you are here to learn and they are the teachers. 	<p>Invite early initiators and let them sort the community into three groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who have fuel-efficient cook stoves and will start using them immediately. • Those who do not have fuel-efficient cook stoves but there is immediate demand from them. • Those who will want fuel-efficient cook stoves only after some time.
<p>Separation of children from adults (men and women) for triggering purposes</p>	<p>Form a committee with representatives from all groups. The natural leaders who emerged from the exercise should be a part of these groups.</p>
<p>Facilitating triggering with suitable tools separately in the adult (men and women) and children's groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Analysis of Space</u> →Natural resources mapping- The community should be encouraged to make a big map on the ground and chart the different resources, household clusters, main road, important 	<p>Ask the community to declare deadlines/ dates with a resolve to achieve <i>Sost Gulicha</i> Free status</p> <p>Ask community members if they want to learn about fuel efficient cook stoves from another community, and urge all to raise their hand if they are willing to learn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a quick sketch of the fuel-efficient stoves or place a model of the stove to

institutions, etc.

→**Transect walk (if necessary):** One-two of the facilitating team should take note of the surrounding forest cover. Following this, the facilitators should urge the community members to walk around and see the forest cover while they are asked questions about how they have noticed a change over the years, if they chop these trees for their use, etc.

→**Fuel Use (pie-charts):** The community members should be provided with different coloured powder to indicate the source and use of different fuel they use through a pie chart. This activity helps to analyse how much of each fuel type is used by the community.

- **Analysis of time -**

→**Mobility mapping:** The community members should be given an opportunity to use saw dust and chart the areas they travel to procure fuel wood currently and indicate the volumes, as well.

→**Trend analysis of fuel wood consumption:** The community members should be given an opportunity to use coloured powder and chart out the distances they would cover to procure fuel wood for their consumption-10 years in the past, present and 10 years in the future.

→**Seasonal availability of fuel wood:** The community members should be given material to map out the seasonal availability and usage of fuel wood using leaves, coloured powder, stones, etc. for each month in a year.

- **Analysis to Evolve Rational Responses→Matrix scoring:**

The community should be allowed to create a matrix with their knowledge of the different cook stove models and qualities of these models like safety, efficiency, price etc. Once the matrix grid is created, the facilitators should help the community score each of the models with respect to

provoke discussion and encourage others to add to it.

- Congratulate and applaud anyone who says they will make the transition to fuel efficient stoves today.
- Start a list on a wall, of people who are going to make the transition today, then tomorrow, etc. Give much applause and encouragement.
- Inform the community that the facilitator will send a cameraman the next day to film their prompt initiatives. Ask what time he should come, take a phone number, etc, for the follow-up.
- Before the facilitator goes, he/she should leave paper and pens and suggest that they copy the map onto paper for a record and they can tick off the houses as they make the transition to fuel efficient cook stoves.
- Ensure that the community sets an exact date in the coming months so that a celebration can be organized for their new *Sost Gulicha* Free status.
- If they suggest that they will not be able to achieve in the coming months, sound shocked that they will continue their practice of depleting the forest cover.
- Encourage them to make the transition at this point in a subtle manner.
- Thank people before leaving.

<p>each of the criterions, thereby bringing forth the negative and positive attributes of each of the models.</p> <p>→Seasonal mapping of workload: The community members should be facilitated to chart the seasonal schedule in the context of the workload using leaves, stone, coloured powder, thereby helping all understand when they are more susceptible to the impacts of the cook stoves and efforts of collective fuel wood. This exercise was carried out during the training to also understand an effective time to conduct the triggering exercise.</p> <p>→Seasonal mapping of income: This exercise was carried out during the training to also understand an effective time to conduct the triggering exercise in the context of the available monetary resources. It is crucial to chart these aspects before triggering is done for better outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Analysis to Evolve Emotional Response:</u> <p>→Negative health impacts, loss of precious resources for the future generations: These aspects should be highlighted in a nuanced manner.</p> <p>The children’s triggering should use some of the above tools and techniques and lead to the children making slogans, posters, charts and songs urging parents to choose to save the forest. It is crucial to bring forth the children’s procession at the ‘ignition point’ to reinforce the purpose of the triggering exercise.</p>	
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The mapping exercise was carried out with role plays to make the participants understand the entire triggering process. Although many tools are mentioned for the triggering exercise, only tools which are relevant should be used. If the village is triggered without using transect walk or even with a mapping tool, the facilitator need not use other tools unnecessarily. The myth that all the

tools must be carried out was debunked by the trainers by reiterating that no particular tool can be considered greater or better than other tools because any of the tools have the potential to trigger the community if used suitably and properly with common sense. At this point, the participants were advised to **use their own best judgement at all times** and analyze the situation carefully before deciding about any tool or technique during the triggering exercise in the community.

3.3. Day Three – 17th April 2019

The third day of the training started with a recap of the lessons learnt in the previous day.

Each group was then provided with a set of guidelines that had been developed after the assignment in November 2018. The participants were asked to read the guidelines carefully and to come up with questions pertinent to the methodology.

Following this, the session proceeded with the four teams practicing the various stages of triggering through simulation exercises. Detailed explanations and group activities were conducted for each triggering tools (as mentioned in the above table).



Fig 4: Groups conducting an exercise

In the next session, the participants were asked to draw up an action plan on how they were planning to trigger the *kebeles* on Day 4, the tools and techniques they would employ and so on. Each group was then provided with a detailed briefing on the village profiles that had been selected for triggering and materials to be used for the field activity were distributed.

3.4. Day Four – 18th April 2019

Following the initial three days of training, the participating trainees conducted triggering exercises in designated villages on day four. The fourth day began with field triggering exercises by the four groups in four separate *kebeles*. The participants gained hands-on experience of triggering CLTSGF through experiential learning. The participants used the tools and techniques from the classroom to trigger the communities and slowly transition to the planning stage. By the end of the exercise, the facilitators also supported the community members to write the names of the individuals who would form the committee to drive this effort to become *Sost Gulicha* Free.

Following this, the trainees invited a few members from the community to present the proceedings of the triggering exercise, outcomes of triggering and their action plan to become *Sost Gulicha* Free. These presentations included aspects of community map, forest cover trend analysis, committee members, date and action plan to end the use of *Sost Gulicha*. The participants also informed the community members that transportation and other support would be provided to help them visit the workshop venue and demonstrate their presentation.

The groups were accompanied by observers from CLTS Foundation and Vita, who were responsible for making notes on the progress of the sessions. Following the field work, a debriefing session was organized for the trainees to present their field experience and new challenges faced in the field.

After the field visit, each trainee team presented their first triggering experience and some video clips were shown of the triggering process that happened in the field, which were captured by the observers. This discussion was conducted followed by presentations.



Fig 5: Groups conducting triggering exercise

Feedback was provided on the basis of these presentations and the trainers suggested ways as to how the participants could improve their facilitation skills for triggering. The trainees identified the issues they faced during the village triggering sessions and how post-triggering follow up

should be conducted. The teams, together with the team from CLTS Foundation, deliberated on the possible solutions to such issues.

The session ended with a discussion about the next day's plan of action, which was dedicated to the community presentations.

3.5. Day Five – 19th April 2019

On the last day of the workshop, the session started with the trainers and participants welcoming the community members who had been invited the previous day. The community members were given encouragement for initiating this effort to make their communities *Sost Gulicha* Free. This was followed by the community presentation.

3.5.1. Community Presentation

Representatives from the triggered villages visited the training venue and shared their experience of the activity. Each village had a wall dedicated to their presentations outside the training hall where each village representative simultaneously presented their situational analysis of fuel wood consumption, plan of action for making their village sustainably *Sost Gulicha* Free to the four groups of participants in a rotating presentation manner.

The groups moved to neighbouring stalls after every 5-7 minutes so that each group could experience a presentation from each of the villages.



Fig 6: Community presentations

The Natural Leaders re-emphasized the fact that they will work towards making their village *Sost Gulicha* Free and they will not wait for a subsidy or any monetary aid. The community members have declared that they were taking up the responsibility upon themselves to make their village fuel efficient and next time when any outsider visits, they will see a completely different picture. The community members made impressive commitments to depart from the use of *Sost Gulicha* between 20 days to 2 months. However, the community members continued to state that while

they are ready, a steady supply of the two models of improved cook stoves needs to be made available for this transition to take place.

This was followed by consultation sessions with the different participants representing various stakeholders including the government, Vita, Self Help Africa, SOS Sahel, Farm Africa, etc. The participants stated that they will do their best to provide post-triggering follow up and support the initiative across villages including through demonstration and provision of the improved cook stoves.

The workshop was concluded with a vote of thanks from the Vita, Ethiopia team.

The main outcomes of the five-day training include:

- CLTSGF methodology was further developed and refined.
- Institutional capacity was built among key government ministries and non-governmental actors and the first group of CLTSGF facilitators was trained.
- SOS Sahel, Self Help Africa, Farm Africa and Vita recommitted to piloting CLTSGF approach as part of Irish Embassy CSA project in 2019 and creating at least 50 *Sost Gulicha* Free villages.

4. Meeting with the Irish Embassy Project Consortium Organizations:

Following the training workshop in Butajira, the CLTS Foundation team and Vita met with senior leadership of the Irish Embassy project consortium organizations including SOS Sahel and Self Help Africa. This meeting included Dr. Kamal Kar, Ms. Megha Sen, Ms. Aparupa Datta from CLTS Foundation; Mr. Solomon Kebede, Mr. Asfaw Yirgu and Ms. Emily Hosford from Vita; Mr. Feyera Abdi and Mr. Getachew Eshete from SOS Sahel and Mr. Fasil Kelemework from Self Help Africa.

This meeting focused on providing a post-training feedback and a detailed discussion about the institutional way forward. Various aspects and outcomes from the training were discussed including the concerns around the need to develop a suitable improved cook stoves payment model, current differing subsidies, and stove design issues among others.

There was also a general consensus to make the pilot project successful and develop a more holistic approach, combining other aspects to address the issues of rapid deforestation and depletion of environment through collaboration, innovative funding, capacity building and advocacy.

5. Recommendations

The following recommendations are a result of CLTS Foundation team's visit to Ethiopia and a series of activities including consultation with community members; improved cook stove suppliers, local government representatives in the village, *kebele* and district level, and members of the organizations across the sub-national and national levels and senior leadership of the consortium partner organizations.

These recommendations are focussed on:

- Reducing the gap between the **bio-mass production** and **bio-mass consumption** which has been increasing at an alarming rate.
- **Involving the local communities** who are the primary users of the forest, timber, etc. as **active partners**, to understand the need for conservation and sustainable use of forest to protect environment and their future.
- Through triggering the local communities, **facilitating a composite road-map and plan of action** for sustainable management of the forest through various interventions which include the following:
 - ⇒ Saturating the local communities with fuel efficient stove and ensuring full usage by eliminating *Sost Gulicha* (three-stone model of cook stoves).
 - ⇒ Jointly exploring innovative, appropriate models of improved cook stoves which fulfil the traditional cooking and heating needs of the rural Ethiopian communities.
 - ⇒ Ensuring community participation for forest protection and preventing large scale felling/chopping of trees for commercial charcoal making.

All the above have been formulated to enhance initiatives under the Vita Green Impact Fund and increase the social and climate-change mitigation impact of this carbon finance mechanism.

Institutional Way forward

- A significant number of *Sost Gulicha* Free (at least 50) *kebeles* and *woredas* should be created through an inter-institutional coordination mechanism between the Ethiopian Government, the Irish Embassy consortium member organizations, partner organizations, suppliers and communities. These '**learning laboratories**' should be developed in consultation with the local administration at the *kebele* and *woreda* level. The implementation of this initiative should begin in a specially selected area in a short period, with provision of proper bench-marking, progress checking, indicators, etc., to help scale this up to the other areas.
- Champions should be created at the different levels who will be responsible for creating and showcasing *Sost Gulicha* Free areas. The scaling-up strategy will be based on these

successful examples. This needs to be fast tracked and initiated during the bridging period following the completion of the pilot project. This will not only create examples from the region for further scaling up. This will also form the basis of the concept note for a holistic approach towards addressing deforestation and deteriorating environment issues.

- There is also a need to develop a baseline with proper indicators in order to chart the difference between **bio-mass production and bio-mass consumption** over a period through the use of the improved cook stoves. The study must include data and information on fuel wood consumption, sources of fuel wood, time spent in collection of fuel wood, types of stoves prevalent in the community and major roadblocks in adoption of improved cook stoves. This will help understand the impact of the use of cook stoves using both quantitative and qualitative parameters, thereby helping to chart the way forward for this project and future initiatives. The study can also look into possibilities of alternative forms of fuel apart from the conventional fuel sources that can be used in these improved cook stoves.
- The first stage will be initiated by the Irish Embassy project consortium members and subsequently, the government of Ethiopia will be involved by demonstrating the examples. The strategy would be more like that of CLTS scaling up where after the successful emergence of Open Defecation Free (ODF) areas, the government especially the Ministry of Health got involved.
- Institutional Triggering exercise to bring forth strong political support can be explored through the National Improved Cook Stoves Programme (NICSP), Ethiopia which brings together many organizations to address poverty, deforestation, livelihood, sanitation and other issues to create a common platform which will support a holistic approach.
- It is important to have steady supply of the *Mirt* and *Tikikil* stoves to address the issue of *Sost Gulicha*. There needs to be adequate support on training and capacity building aspect in the programme to create a supply chain of these stoves.
- There is also a need to address the differential level of subsidies within the different organizations. There should be coordination to have a standard way for organizations to cover soft costs such as transport of improved cook stoves, while households pay a common percentage for direct costs. Common modalities for implementation of the CLTSGF pilot project should be agreed between Irish Embassy project consortium partners, such as agreeing a common price for the improved cook stoves at the household end and the role of government ministries in the pilot.

- An important part of this approach is an agreement between all organisations to cover a certain amount of cost at the supplier's end, which results in a common price for improved cook stoves at community level. This common price and the required contribution at the household end-user level will help create full community ownership and ensure social solidarity. In other words, if all partner organisations cover a certain amount of costs at the supplier stage, all community end users will have a common price for improved cook stoves and will be purchasing cook stoves completely using their own resources.
- The pilot project should also explore ways to develop a mechanism to help the community identify the poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable in the area, who will be provided with hand-holding support.
- There should also be consultation between the consortium members to discuss and decide on the hand-holding support mechanisms for the villages for post-triggering follow up. It is important to note that triggering is not the final step and proper support must be provided in terms of coordinating with the community action committees, ensuring adequate supply of improved cook stove models, understanding the way to use these models, etc.
- There should be a series of consultations between the government, partner organizations and the suppliers about exploring different payment models for the *Mirt* and *Tikikil* stoves. This can be made as a part of the community action plans, who may choose from the pre-decided models or suggest newer ideas to help the community members pay for the improved cook stoves. This can also be done in a package including the two stoves to eradicate the use of the traditional three-stone cook stoves. It is important to mention here that, only the *Mirt* stove does not take care of the all the cooking needs of the different communities in Ethiopia. Therefore, it is important to explore ways to provide access to both models.
- The consortium partners should explore options of innovative funding from different donor agencies to support this programme which can be scaled to the neighbouring countries in the future, as well.

Learning and Collaboration

- The guidelines and documents pertaining to the training workshop should be translated into Amharic and disseminated across the members of the stakeholder organizations for greater understanding.
- It is important to have a good set of master trainers within each organization with a clear concept of the concern and the approach towards addressing the issue.

- An institutionally inclusive and comprehensive programme including aspects of fuel-efficient cook stoves, community mobilization, agro-forestry, social forestry, formation of forest protection committee at community level, agro-silvipasture, and household plantation, among others should be formulated. A two-day workshop can be envisaged with the consortium member organizations and donor/funding agencies in order to bring forth a more refined and multifaceted programme.
- There also needs to be adequate demonstration of the two models, especially of the *Tikikil* stove to show how it can be used for the cooking and boiling purpose. It is also important to keep in mind that this cook stove model is the most expensive at this point and additional support is needed to provide the same to all the triggered communities.
- It is crucial to bring forth a movement against deforestation and the loss of vegetation cover. The movement should be focused on poverty alleviation through a programme based on an energy-food-climate change nexus. This ideology needs to be mainstreamed across all the efforts and programmes for a larger impact.
- It is important that key institutional stakeholders are updated so they fully understand the potential of CLT-Stoves for scaling-up improved cook stoves and have the opportunity to be involved in the roll out of this approach. These stakeholders include Irish Aid, the Irish Embassy in Ethiopia, relevant Ethiopian government ministries, and other members of the Ethiopian National Alliance for Clean Cooking.

In preparation for the **CLTSFG pilot project and the roll out** of this approach it is recommended that:

- Key learning questions from the pilot project must be identified and agreed by all four consortium partners.
- A common baseline should be developed for the pilot project, should reflect the key learning questions and should be used by all four consortium partners.
- Common modalities need to be agreed between SOS Sahel, Self Help Africa, Farm Africa and Vita in advance of the pilot project especially in relation to a common household price for improved cook stoves.
- The roles and responsibilities of relevant government ministries in the pre-triggering, triggering and post-triggering should be discussed and agreed upon as part of the planning for the CLTSFG pilot.

- After triggering communities should be saturated with improved cook stoves to close the gap in access to improved stoves and in response to demand that emerges from triggering.
- Consultations between government, partner organizations, cook stove suppliers and triggered communities are needed to agree on an appropriate payment model that makes it as easy as possible for households to access improved cook stoves models that meet their cooking needs (baking and boiling).

ANNEXURE 1:
MISSION SCHEDULE

Date	Activity
13 th April	Arrival in Addis Ababa
14 th April	Travel to Butajira Consultation with the Vita team, community members from Molle and Delbo and Mr. Worknesh
15 th April	Training Workshop-Day 1
16 th April	Training Workshop-Day 2
17 th April	Training Workshop-Day 3
18 th April	Training Workshop-Day 4
19 th April	Training Workshop-Day 5 Travel back to Addis Ababa and meeting with the Irish Aid Consortium Partner Organizations
20 th April	Brief discussion on the workshop, way forward and the upcoming conference on ‘Pathways to Clean Cooking’
21 st April	Departure from Addis Ababa

ANNEXURE 2:
WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

TRAINING WORKSHOP ON COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SOST GULICHA FREE (CLTSGF) APPROACH	
BUTAJIRA, ETHIOPIA	
15th-19th April 2019	
DAY 1	
Session-I: Introduction	
Time	Activity
9:00-9:30	Arrival of participants, registration and informal networking
9:30-9.45	Welcome Remarks, Key Note and Opening Address-Solomon Kebede (Vita) and Getachew (SoS Sahel)
9:45- 10:00	Introduction of Participants /Ice breaking
10:00-10.30	Expectations from the workshop- Kamal Kar and Megha Sen (CLTS Foundation)
10:30-11:00	Setting workshop objectives Solomon Kebede (Vita)
11.00 - 11.30	Tea/Coffee Break
11.30-12.00	Recap of what happened in November 2018 - Introduce research conducted in Gamo Gofa Zone in November- Emily Hosford (Vita) - Why did Vita and CLTS Foundation feel the need for community led approach to improved cook stoves?- Emily Hosford (Vita) - Summary of the problem diagnosis- Adamasu, Alemahyu and Emily (Vita) and Aparupa Datta (CLTS Foundation)
12.00- 13:00	Explanation of the CLTS approach- Aparupa Datta (CLTS Foundation)
13.00-14.00	Lunch Break
Session-II: Technical Session	
14:00- 15:30	Attitude and Behaviour Change (ABC) required for CLTSGF- Role Play Dos and Don'ts- Megha Sen (CLTS Foundation)

15:30- 16:00	Group discussion on CLTS and CLTSGF
16:00-16:30	Tea Break
16:30 – 17:30	Presentation by the community members
DAY 2	
Session-III: Technical Session	
9:00- 9:40	Brief recap of Day-1 activities-Megha Sen (CLTS Foundation)
9:40-10:0	Tea Break
10:00- 13:15	Show videos from Bangladesh (CLTS) and Ethiopia (CLTSGF) and explanation of the stages- Megha Sen (CLTS Foundation)
13:15- 14:15	Lunch Break
14:15-17:00	<p>CLTSGF process, tools and techniques</p> <p>Pre-triggering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Introduction and explanation of purpose of the visit ➔ Identification of the community leaders ➔ Rapport Building <p>Part A-Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Seasonal Mapping of availability of fuel-wood ➔ Seasonal Mapping of workload ➔ Seasonal Mapping of income ➔ Charting of fuel-wood usage (Pie-Chart) ➔ Mapping of the community
DAY 3	
Session-IV: Technical Session	
9:00- 9:40	Brief recap of Day-2 activities
9:40- 10:40	Reading of the CLTSGF guidelines
10:40- 11:00	Tea Break
10:10-13:00	<p>CLTSGF process, tools and techniques</p> <p>Part A-Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Mapping of the community

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Mobility mapping → Calculation of fuel wood → Trend Analysis and Timeline → Gap between Bio-Mass Production and Bio-Mass Consumption → Gap in Bio-Mass Mitigation Strategy
13:00- 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00- 15:30	Part B Participatory Planning to enhance fuel efficiency and conservation of Bio-Mass
15:30-16:00	Presentation on community profiles
16:00-16:20	Tea Break
16:20-17:30	Discussion and presentation of strategy on the field including roles and responsibilities
DAY 4	
Session-V: Technical Session	
8:00- 13:00	Field triggering exercise
13:00- 15:30	Lunch Break
DAY 5	
Session-VI: Technical Session	
9:00- 10:30	Helping the community members set up the respective presentation areas and charts
10:30- 10:45	Tea Break
10:45-11:30	Presentation by community members on a rotational basis
11:30- 13:30	Community commitment and discussion on support to fulfill this commitment from Government, NGOs and other partners
13:30- 14:00	Baseline study briefing and closing remarks-Solomon Kebede and Emily Hosford (Vita)

ANNEXURE 3:
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl.No.	Name of the Participant	Organisation	Designation	Area
1	Tirfe Taye	Farm Africa	CDF	Bombe
2	Admasu Abera	Vita/RTI Ethiopia	Project Manager	Mirab Abaya
3	Ermias Guta	Vita/RTI Ethiopia	Prog. Quality Manager	A/Ababa
4	Getachew Eshete	SOS-Sahel Ethiopia	Prog. Manager	A/Ababa
5	Anteneh Arega	SOS-Sahel Ethiopia	NRM Officer	Butajira
6	Hinsene Assefa	SOS-Sahel Ethiopia	Livelihood Expert	Hawasa
7	Hana Ayalew	SOS-Sahel Ethiopia	Woreda Coordinator	Wondo
8	Birhanu Doga	Self Help Africa	CDF	Gumer
9	Tariku Bekele	Farm Africa	CDF	Hadero
10	Tigist G/Hiywot	Women & Children Affairs		Halaba Zone
11	Abeba Emanba	Community from Farm Africa	Community	Halaba / Kulfo
12	Tsegaye Markos	Farm Africa	Team Leader	Halaba
13	Muhib Ansani	Self Help Africa	C.OMDOL	Welkite
14	Simegn Lema	Community from Vita	Community	M/Abaya
15	Alemitu Yalew	Community from Vita	Community	M/Abaya
16	Meskerem A/Wold	Women & Children Affairs	Head	Bombe
17	Azalech Asfaw	Community Coop.	Community Coop.Leader	Bombe
18	Lema Efrem	SOS Sahel	Officer	Hawasa
19	Zenebework Gezahegn	Women & Children Affairs	SOS Focal	Wondo Genet
20	Destaw Mamo	Self Help Africa	CDF	Wolkite

21	Abreham Gembero	Community from Farm Africa	Community	HaderoTunto
22	Kedir Mohamed	Farm Africa	CDF	Halaba
23	Zinaye Darge	Agri Office ButajiraWoreda	Water Office	Butajira
24	Negash Belete	Water and Energy Office	A/ Energy Coordinator	Arba Minch Zuaria
25	Biritu Girma	Women & Children Affairs	Head	Arba Minch Zuaria
26	Workinesh Dandu	Community from Vita	Community	Arba Minch Zuaria
27	Aliye Abdela	Self Help Africa	Field Coordinator	Butajira
28	Sifia Mohamed	Women & Children Affairs	Officer	Butajira
29	Takele Giniye	Agri Office	K/Agri Head	Bombe
30	Alemayehu Matewos	Vita/RTI Ethiopia	Project Officer	Arba Minch
31	Abiy Kebede	SOS Sahel Ethiopia	NRM Officer	Hawasa
32	Berhane Getachew	SOS Sahel Ethiopia	Project Team Leader	Butajira
33	Netsebrak Tamiru	SOS Sahel Ethiopia	Field Officer	Hawasa
34	Tigist Abreham	Community from Farm Africa	Community	AderoTunta
35	Alehegn Abay	Self Help Africa	Project Officer	Butajira
36	Wondmu Endale	SOS Sahel Ethiopia	Field office Coord.	Butajira
37	Felekech Zeleke	Women & Children Affairs	Officer	Adero
38	WubanteTsfaye	SOS Sahel Ethiopia	Field Officer	H/Zuria
39	MekonnenShirko	SOS Sahel Ethiopia	Field Officer	Wondo Genet
40	Dr Kamal Kar	CLTS Foundation	Consultant	India
41	Aparupa Datta	CLTS Foundation	Consultant	India
42	Megha Sen	CLTS Foundation	Consultant	India

43	Emily Hosford	Vita/RTI Dublin	Programme Officer	Ireland Dublin
44	Solomon Kebede	Vita/RTI Ethiopia	Deputy Country Director	A/Ababa
45	Nebiyu Negash	Vita/RTI Ethiopia	Head of Finance	A/Ababa
46	Yirgalem Eshetu	Vita/RTI Ethiopia	Driver Purchaser	A/Ababa