

COMPASS Ethiopia: Applying Efficient Fuel Saving Stove with NRM/Activity: Fuel Saving Stove

ECC-SDCOM

Brief description of the experience/ activities.

The best practice of COMPASS Ethiopia program is applying fuel saving stove for small ruminant female headed household's beneficiaries to reduce fuel wood utilization by replacement of traditional three stone cooking stoves and thereby save time, reduce exposure to smoke, and less danger from fire and burns.

What does this change regarding the situation of the target groups?

Cooking with firewood causes environmental and health problems in Ethiopia. Firewood use leads to deforestation and erosion, while smoke from traditional cooking causes health problems. The primary objective of the project is the replacement of traditional three stone cooking stoves in rural households in SLS/COMPASS project intervention into efficient fuel saving stove. Moreover, the efficient fuel saving stove reduces the use of wood thus reducing deforestation associated with firewood use. By reducing firewood consumption, the project activity reduces greenhouse gas emissions.



What is the “specialty” regarding this experience/activity?

The specialty regarding this experience is that it combines NRM activities with small ruminant to reduce the negative effects on the environment due to distribution of small ruminant by over grazing and reducing firewood consumption. The project activity reduces greenhouse gas emissions stemming from the use of firewood. This means that the female headed beneficiaries with small ruminants (90 households) received one efficient stove per individual and changed the traditional three-stone into efficient fuel saving stoves, for the use for injera baking twice per week. As a result, this will reduce firewood consumption.

How does it work?



In Ethiopia situations where natural resources (such as wood) are scarce, respiratory illness common and living housings confined and highly flammable, these are serious concerns. Efficient fuel saving stoves used for two purposes simultaneously one for "injera" baking (a type of food specifically resembling to bread) and second for preparing a sauce or "wote". As a result of this activity, women are protected from respiratory diseases due to high smoke using traditional stoves, children's and women's save their time and energy which is lost during firewood collection. Moreover, environmentally, one efficient fuel saving stove utilize 154gm of wood per injera while the traditional stove utilizes 338gm of wood per injera. Therefore, with a total of 90 efficient fuel saving stove

11,923.20kg of wood were saved within 3 months. The women utilized the stoves two times per week, summing up to 8 times per month. From one hectare of land 7,500kg of wood is collected per year based on the above analysis and 1.59ha of land were protect from deforestation due to the promotion of efficient fuel saving stoves.

This approach, for whom could it be interesting?

The project activity will contribute considerably to user's economic sustainability through efficient use of firewood. Promoting efficient fuel saving stoves has social benefits including fuel and time savings, reduced exposure to smoke, and less danger from fire and burns. Energy savings at individual house level make vital contributions to their economic competence. Therefore, this approach is very interesting for vulnerable rural households and who initially used three stone traditional stoves.

COMPASS South Sudan: Introductory short course training on animal health and hygiene

Solidarity with South Sudan

Brief description of the experience / activity.

COMPASS South Sudan conducted short course training to its community extension workers (CEWs) and farmers to understand and acquire knowledge in basic animal health and hygiene.

What does this change regarding the situation of the target groups?

This short-course training was identified as a cornerstone of the major problem facing the COMPASS farm animals and the farmer community rearing livestock in all areas within the project locations. In order to increase soil fertility and ensure complete recycling of agricultural products and crop residues this training was a necessary tool to create awareness on the importance and benefit of integrated livestock farming. The aim was to develop the capacities of CEWs and some farmer representatives on animal health and hygiene.



What is the specialty of this activity?

- Farm management is able to improve on health conditions of farm animals using better hygienic practices
- Animal losses due to death is reduced on the farm in particular and in the communities that had participants in the training at large
- COMPASS farm team knows the conditions of its livestock and take appropriate measures to safeguard the health of the animals
- Communities receive technical advisory services from COMPASS CEWs on livestock aspects
- CEWs are able to assess training needs in livestock production issues within their communities and organize technical trainings as per need
- There is proper integration of livestock and crop production activities on the farm improving both soil fertility and animal conditions through proper feeding
- Participants are able to identify future training needs following the introductory workshop
- The COMPASS farm becomes a learning ground in livestock production

How does it work?

- Improve knowledge of participants on the practices which are essential in keeping livestock healthy.
- Enhance the capacity of participants on identifying healthy and unhealthy animals
- Develop capacity of participants to understand factors that contribute to poor health of farm animals
- Enhance knowledge and skills on using basic veterinary drugs and equipment for animal health management
- Identify other constraints and in livestock production which require further trainings

The training was on the following topics: a) Definition to animal health; b) Why keeping farm animals healthy? (production, reproduction, and disease prevention reasons); c) How to keep farm animals healthy? (management practices such as: housing, feeding, watering, hygiene, selection and breeding of farm animals). Discussions, exchange and a farm tour for practical learning were part of the training. Hence, the theory was followed by practical look at housing units (poultry, piggery, cattle, and shoats housings) on the farm and focused on suggestions for improvement from the participants.

This approach, for whom could it be interesting?

For farmers and particularly for those rearing livestock but who have got no / limited knowledge of animal health and hygiene. By strengthening CEWs capacities they are able to help teach other farmer communities who did not participate in the training.

COMPASS Burkina Faso: Locally produces chick houses

OCADES Kaya

Brief description of the experience / activity.

Maximizing the production of local hens. It involves recovering the chicks three days after hatching, placing them in a three-compartment locally made chick house for a period of 60 days and then putting them in a "fattening" cell for 3 to 4 months. The experience is practiced by a young person in the city of Korsimoro, central city of the intervention zones of COMPASS-Burkina.

What does this change regarding the situation of the target groups?



The experience described is Alilo's idea for the purpose, as he explained, to significantly reduce the mortality of chicks at a young age when they usually remain with the broody hen (first three weeks of birth).

Alilo started his poultry activities three years ago. The use of the chick house, which is also locally produced, is based on the simple observation that the mortality rate of chicks was very high when they were maintained by their mother hens.

Since the introduction of the chick house, about 6 months ago, it has reduced the mortality rate by at least 60%. On a ratio of 10 hens for a rooster, and over a period of 6 months with the chick house, Alilo was able to raise on April 06, 2018, 194 who joined the feeder cells. Also, he has already sold 27 chicks at 1750f per unit.

What is the specialty of this activity?

The manufactured chick house is not very expensive and therefore accessible to almost all households with at least 20 heads of poultry. In addition to the low cost of making the chick house, it is mobile and easily movable to keep it in any stress free environment for chicks (which could disrupt their good growth). The technique also allows regular and rigorous monitoring of chicks and monitoring their diet. Also, the poultry food that is served is "home made" (from local products) and therefore accessible.

Farmer Alilo has already registered orders for the delivery of chicks to other producers and he also receives poultry farmers who come to learn from his experience and to duplicate the technique at home. This is also the case of COMPASS-Burkina, who would like to try this experiment with the poultry beneficiaries of the project.

How does it work?

To set up such an activity, you must:

- have at least one core 10 hens and a rooster
- make a wooden chick house with three compartments with mesh vents,
- have small troughs for chicks
- have a place to transfer the chicks after the stay in the chick house
- veterinary follow-up through vaccinations, de-worming, the administration of antibiotics through the village volunteer vaccinators (VAV), recognized by the veterinary service of the zone.



Practically, the activity is to recover the chicks three days after the hatching of their hens and place them in the chick house. They stay there for not more than 60 days. They receive a regular diet but are better taken care of then by the hens in because it's also cleaner than usual. After 60 days, the chicks are introduced into fattening cells where they stay for 4 months before being sold.

This approach, for whom could it be interesting?

Alilo's poultry production process will be tested in the context of the implementation of COMPASS-Burkina by beneficiaries of the poultry component of the project at the level of the 7 new beneficiary villages of the project. Our beneficiaries groups will visit the model producer to exchange and learn from the experience in running their own poultry unit.

COMPASS Senegal: Community alphabetization integrated into the actions of COMPASS

Caritas Tambacounda

Brief description of the experience / activity.

The low level of education of communities can be an obstacle to the sustainability of development actions. Experienced community literacy with the CBOs of Pathiap and Ndogo Beuleup Peul is positioning itself as an innovative initiative to stimulate a community dynamic of sustainable development. Literacy sessions take place in the vegetable gardens and in the local language two (2) times a week and for two (2) hours before the irrigation works.



What does this change regarding the situation of the target groups?

CBOs in collaboration with NGOs or associations have always been at the heart of development initiatives. In a good governance approach to better deal with community issues, the effective participation of OCB members is a priority. However, constraints have been noted regarding the recording and collecting of information relating to their production and their level of involvement in the decision-making processes. Thanks to literacy sessions for three (03) months, women can read, write and calculate in the local language. They maintain their management books, especially the management committee of the garden. In addition, a considerable dynamic of actions at the community level have been observed with the effective participation of women.

What is the specialty of this activity?



The inclusion of literacy classes in the project's actions is also a bias for raising awareness of CBOs and reinforcing the self-empowerment of target groups. Today, some difficulties formerly encountered in the collection of data of garden productions (consumption and sale) are being lifted. For the community and especially the beneficiaries, this creates pride. Thus, the literacy classes constitute an information and education system on all development themes. The project focuses in particular on the implemented activities. The women of the OCB Pathiap and Ndogo Beuleup can quantify their productions and organize

themselves around the actions of the project. In addition, Pathiap's literacy class enabled the members of the group to find a solution to their urgent problem of the drying up of a well.

How does it work ?

The implementation of this action required extensive consultation with the members of the CBOs concerned. It can be noted that the beneficiaries were not the ones who brought up the idea. The literacy proposal is the idea of the Zone Animator who is also doing the monitoring. However, their commitment has been dynamic and complete. The Mayor of Ndogo Babacar commune and the concerned villagers supported the purchase of supplies. The sessions are held two (2) times a week for two (2) hours. The days are chosen by the beneficiaries themselves according to their availability but are fixed. This ownership of the activity has yielded important results for the empowerment of women.

This approach, for whom could it be interesting?

Given the significant results produced by this initiative, it seems worthwhile to extend it to the benefit of all the intervention villages of the project. In addition, it should be noted that this experience can be interesting for all actors involved in the promotion of community development such as Non Governmental Organizations, Associations and all other actors of civil society. It is essential to take literacy actions into account in development projects and programs, especially projects supporting local economic initiatives or behavioral change.