

Project Update: December 2017

1.0. Preamble

The project is to create awareness of and introduce efficient cook stove in selected rural households in Guinea savannah zone of Nigeria. The project is targeted at women who happen to be the main cook and firewood collector.



The activities carried out in the second phase of the project include identification and selection of the rural communities where the project is to be implemented; meeting of the local leaders; and pre-test of the drafted structured questionnaire.

2.0. Activities for the third Phase of the Project

The third phase of the project was mainly data collection in the selected communities for the study. This was carried out between July and October 2017.

2.1. Data collection: The data collection was carried out in *Bukola* community, which comprises of other communities such as *Oha Meje*, *Budo Are*, and *Akewusola*. Base on the information obtained during the reconnaissance survey, the visits to the communities for data collections were scheduled on days and periods that the women will be available. Most importantly, the visits were not fixed for market days when the women will not be available. The contacts obtained in the communities also assisted in fixing the visit days. On the days of visit to the communities, the *Baale* (Local Chief) in each community was first visited. The *Baale* then assisted in creating awareness of the presence of the research team and assembling of the women for the data collection. In most cases, women were assembled under trees and the research team attends to them one-on-one for questionnaire administration (Figure 1). For women who cannot come out due to reasons such as old age, the research team met them in their respective homes for the data collection (Figure 2). The data obtained through the questionnaire were supplemented through the interview.



Figure 1: Women assembled under tree for questionnaire administration



Figure 2: Meeting of an elderly women at home for questionnaire administration

2.2 Sampling Population: In all, 74 women were sampled from households in the three communities. The sampled women were the one that carried out cooking in the households.

2.3. Proposed mud stove: Based on the lessons learned in the previous cook stove projects, mud stove was adopted for this project. This was due to its ease of construction using available local resources. The mud stove is also effective more than the three stone and easy to maintain. For easy understanding of the proposed mud stove technology the research team plan to introduce, picture of the mud stove (Figure 3) was produced and shown to the women prior to the questionnaire administration.

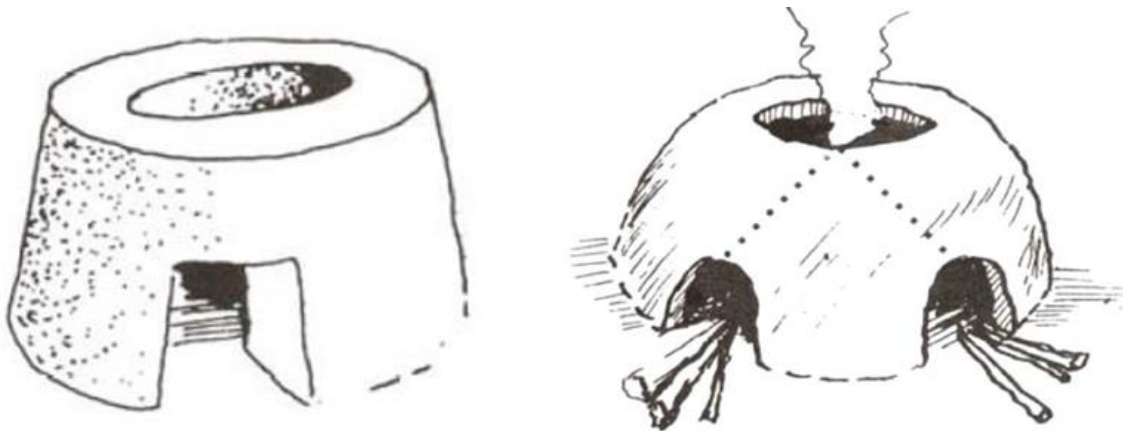


Figure 3: Sample of mud stove proposed by the Research Team (Picture credit: Gitonga, undated)

Review of Field visits and Observations

On return from the field visits for data collection, the research team met to review the data collected, and report observations and outcome of the interview not captured in the questionnaire. The review was necessary for adequate documentation and preparation for practical aspects of mud stove implementation.

Reference

Gitonga, S. (undated). Appropriate mud stoves in East Africa. Practical Action East Africa. 38pp

Video of women we observed on the field cooking with inefficient three stone stove. This shows the challenges the women are facing with the use of three stone.

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/rgtvq3598j9nydy/Women cooking with Three Stone Stove and Firewood.mp4?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/rgtvq3598j9nydy/Women%20cooking%20with%20Three%20Stone%20Stove%20and%20Firewood.mp4?dl=0)