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# GENDER BASELINE REPORT

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BIRD BEES & BUSINESS Project in BURKINA FASO

**GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso - VPA-14 - Improved Cookstove F3PA project in Nahouri (GS10778)**  
**GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso - VPA-15 - Improved Cookstove F3PA project in Nahouri (GS10779)**  
**GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso - VPA-16 - Improved Cookstove F3PA project in Nahouri (GS10780)**  
**GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso - VPA-17 - Improved Cookstove F3PA project in Nahouri (GS10781)**



FAIR CLIMATE FUND

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## Introduction

The Birds, Bees & Business project combines the restoration of biodiversity, climate and business activities in the shea value chain in Burkina Faso. ICCO/ FairClimateFund and Vogelbescherming (Bird Life Netherlands) work together to create a rich landscape that provides food and a sustainable income to local communities, while nature can restore itself. Economy and ecology are linked in a unique way. FairClimateFund offers local women the opportunity to use improved cookstoves. These so-called F3PA cookstoves are made from local materials and reduce wood consumption by 60% and thus the pressure on trees. The CO<sub>2</sub> reduction is certified as carbon credits.

Using the cookstoves offers even more benefits to the local women. They spend less time collecting firewood and living conditions improve because harmful smoke is reduced. Women are trained in producing and maintaining the cookstoves and in return receive a micro loan that allows them to set up other income generating activities

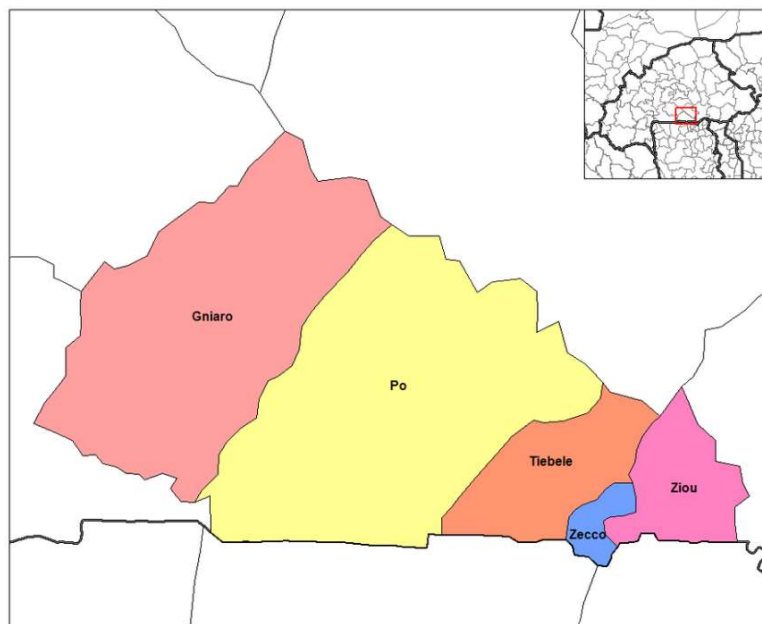
## Background with Gender

Burkina Faso is one of the poorest countries in the world. Precariously situated on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert and north of the humid forests of the coast, with few natural resources, fragile soils and erroneous rainfall it offers no easy living to its population. The large majority of the population is rural and gains its living from farming and livestock. Men and women are involved in a daily struggle against poverty.

Burkina Faso also counts as one of the countries in the World with the highest degree of inequality between women and men. The principal obstacle to gender equality is said to be the 'socio-cultural weight' of tradition which prevents rural women from contributing to development. However this macro-level perspective misses the processes that go on in the villages. It misses local women's contributions to development, their dynamism to adjust to new circumstances and to explore new strategies to gain their living. While they bend the rules and stretch the norms of 'tradition', they change the gender system from within

## Geography

The project boundary of the current micro-scale VPA are 3 out of the 5 municipalities located in the province of Nahouri in the Centre Sud region, which are Gniaro, Po and Tiebele.



*Location of the province of Nahouri with its 5 municipalities*

Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Gniaro	11.376693	-1.378716
Po	11.167318	-1.144338
Tiébébé	11.097657	-0.965403

### Baseline Scenario with Gender

In the south of Burkina Faso, many women depend on the harvest and processing of shea nuts, a raw material for food, but also for many care products. However, the habitat of the shea trees is deteriorating rapidly. Climate change and pressure on the land as a result of the use of pesticides and overgrazing has affected the landscape of the shea trees. But the processing of shea nuts by the local women also has an impact on the environment. Cooking the nuts on a traditional “three stone fire” in particular means that a lot of wood is used. Soils have become less fertile and more susceptible to erosion from disappearing trees.

According to Burkina Faso’s National Poverty Profile 44,5 percent of the Burkinabe live below the line of absolute poverty. Women are in majority among the extremely poor, which is perhaps not unexpected since women are in majority in the total population. It is more problematic that women are in minority among the ‘non-poor’. Men seem to have been more successful in escaping poverty than women have. Like many countries, the unpaid domestic work is a responsibility of women in Burkina Faso as well, which includes domestic chores like take care of children and household clean including arrangement of drinking water for their families among other roles such as cooking and collecting firewood.

### Project Information

FCF along with local implementing partner Tiipaalga Association are implementing the micro-scale VPA project promotes the distribution and utilisation of the mud made 3 stones efficient woodstove “F3PA” in the province of Nahouri in the region Center South in the south of Burkina Faso. Almost 88% of the households in the province of Nahouri uses the traditional stove with woodfuel as energy source<sup>1</sup>. The province of Nahouri includes more than 28,834 households for a total population of 157,017 inhabitants (2006 Census<sup>2</sup>). According to the National Human Development report of Burkina Faso 2012<sup>3</sup> the province of Nahouri has a human development index<sup>4</sup> below the national average: Nahouri (0.329) and Burkina Faso (0.336). National statistics show that more than 66% of the population of the Centre South region (with the province of Nahouri) can be considered as poor<sup>5</sup>.

There are 4 VPAs, which will be implemented together in the province of Nahouri by Tiipaalga along with local communities/federation in an agreement with Fair Climate Fund, a Dutch organization based in Utrecht. The efficient F3PA cookstoves will replace the traditional stove whilst respecting the local three stone cooking culture. This is possible as the efficient F3PA cookstove, seen in the figure below, will integrate the three stones from each household inside its design. These three stones represent the pillar of the household’s marital union. The F3PA is significantly more efficient than the

<sup>1</sup> Monographie de la Région du Centre Sud , Ministère de l’Economie et des Finances, Burkina Faso, Table 12.6, page 133 (See document « Monographie-centre sud.pdf »)

<sup>2</sup> Recensement Général de la Population et de l’habitation de 2006, INSD Burkina Faso, p. 36 (see document « Resultats\_definitifs\_RGPH\_2006 »)

<sup>3</sup> Rapport national sur le développement humain Burkina Faso 2012, UNDP, p.226 (See document « rndh\_bf\_2012.pdf »)

<sup>4</sup> The HDI is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income indices used to rank countries or regions according human development.

<sup>5</sup> La région du Centre-Sud en chiffres, 2011, INSD, p.2 (see document « CentreSud\_2011\_VF.pdf »)

traditional open fire three stone cooking method<sup>6</sup>. The project will thus help reduce wood consumption by more than half in each household and therefore preserve the local forests and their biodiversity. This will also help combat the ever-increasing threat of desertification in the area. The F3PA has further benefits like the reduction of harmful smoke in the local rural village households and the reduction of time spent in collecting wood. The project does not consist a fuel switch as locally available wood is still being used.



*Locally produced efficient F3PA cookstove*

tiipaalga, a local association in Burkina Faso, has been working on reforestation and agriculture since 2003. On the demand of the women and the urgent need to better protect woody resources, tiipaalga introduced a project of efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso. tiipaalga adapted and improved an already existing efficient mud made cookstove model and attached importance to the monitoring system. This innovative distribution system is based on a tight collaboration with the women to ensure the training and monitoring in the villages.

The project's approach involves training of women in the rural zones to build, use and maintain these efficient cookstoves themselves using local material. The training includes as well education on hygienic usage and on the threat of climate change and health hazards related to the old cooking system and inform on the health and environmental benefits of using such efficient cookstoves.

tiipaalga employees train leader woman who are selected of the women in the villages, in construction, using and maintaining mud made 3 stones efficient woodstoves. These leader women (or Monitrice Endogene) conduct the same training sessions with the women in their villages and help them to build and use in proper manner the efficient F3PA cookstoves on a voluntary basis. Each efficient cookstove will be built according to a strict construction protocol. The efficient cookstove construction instructions are published during the training and all levels of the process will be trained to have full knowledge of this construction criterion. The skills they require to build their own personally fabricated standardised efficient F3PA cookstove and how to use and maintain it.

The training sessions also involve a supervisory role to ensure the efficient F3PA cookstoves meet the protocol fabrication standard prior to be given an individual project registry code. An agreement will be signed with each individual F3PA cook stove users in which the user agree to transfer the right and legal ownership of the fairtrade carbon credits to the local producer organization (federation) which will be facilitated by tiipaalga. The project will further certify under fairtrade climate standard which would lead in a positive certification statement to the generation of Fairtrade Carbon Credits.

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<sup>6</sup> Rapport sur les tests de performances énégetiques des Foyers trois pierres améliorés (F3PA) de l'association Tiipaalga, Laboratoire Biomasse Energie et Biocarburnat de 2IE, Ouagadougou, July 2015 (see document « tiipaalga\_Rapport de tests de performance énégetiques\_F3PA\_24\_07\_2015\_VF.pdf »)



*Training sessions of the construction of the efficient F3PA cookstoves*

Each efficient cookstove or an equivalent in-service device will be operational over the full life time of the micro-scale VPA project.

The project foresees the implementation a microcredit scheme as an incentive mechanism for the leader women involved in the project. This microcredit scheme will allow developing income generating activities.

## Gender Equality in the Project

The project closely links to gender through cultural and behavioural norms and expectations associated with cooking. In Burkina Faso, the social and cultural context perceived that the cooking responsibility in the house belongs to women only. This responsibility comes up with additional associated activities like arranging fuel for cooking i.e. collecting the firewood, managing the children and feed them. The cooking is directly linked with the family health and wellbeing. Since, all the work related to cooking is come under unpaid category and disproportionately fall upon women in the house. Due to significant time required in fuelwood collection, the overall time available for other activities often impacted which also negatively impacts the social status of women in multiple ways.

The project aligns with the SDG 5 target-‘recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.’ The social and

economic discrimination within the community will be addressed by providing access to clean and efficient cooking technology at household level. The formation of village committee to access the micro loan activities to enhance livelihood and- women will be particularly encouraged to take leadership positions on income generation activities.

## Local Stakeholder Consultation

The local stakeholder consultation was scheduled for Thursday, March 26, 2020 at 9.00 in Ouagadougou in the meeting room of the International Society of Linguistics (SIL), but has been postponed to a later date. The following agenda is foreseen:

- Introduction
- Project Context and Presentation
- Questions and Answers on the project
- Discussion on follow-up/monitoring of sustainable development
- Discussion on continuous grievance mechanism
- Evaluation of the consultation and the project
- Conclusion

## Stakeholder Invitation

The total 66 invitations were sent for participating the local stakeholder consultations which covers all the categories A, B, C, D, E & F.

There was total 15 invitations sent under category A and 100% invitations were focused on bringing the Gender Equality in the program and as the direct stakeholders are women only, so the invitee's under category A comprises of women federation and Monitrices Endogènes of different regions.

## List of Invitees

Category	Organization	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation of Reception Y/N
A	President of the Danyiwè Women's Federation		Letter	16/06/2020 17/06/2020	Y
A	The president for the women's federation Ouézena		Letter	16/06/2020 17/06/2020	Y
A	Monitrices Endogènes of Pô	BAGUENA A Clarisse	Letter	3/06/2020	Y
A	Monitrices Endogènes of Pô	BOULOUGOU BOU Cristine	Letter	3/06/2020	Y
A	Monitrices Endogènes of Pô	KOUGORIBA Kabouga	Letter	3/06/2020	Y
A	Monitrices Endogènes of Pô	WARIBOU Baniamon	Letter	3/06/2020	Y
A	Monitrices Endogènes of Tiébélé	ABAVRI Béatrice	Letter	3/06/2020	Y
A	Monitrices Endogènes of Tiébélé	ABO Arthur	Letter	3/06/2020	Y

A	Monitrices Endogènes of Tiébélé	ANION Ahoussagui	Letter	3/06/2020	Y
A	Monitrices Endogènes of Tiébélé	GNANGA Ananou	Letter	3/06/2020	Y
A	Monitrices Endogènes of Tiébélé	KABADOUA Anoupia	Letter	3/06/2020	Y
A	Monitrices Endogènes of Tiébélé	NASSE K Rosalie	Letter	3/06/2020	Y
A	Monitrices Endogènes of Tiébélé	ZANIDI Liadjiguiba	Letter	3/06/2020	Y
A	Monitrices Endogènes of Guiaro	OULON Alimata	Letter	3/06/2020	Y
A	Monitrices Endogènes of Guiaro	ZIBARE Clarisse	Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Chairman of the Committee on the Environment and Local Development (Guiaro)		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Chairman of the Committee on the Environment and Local Development (Tiébélé)		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Chairman of the Committee on the Environment and Local Development (Pô)		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Tribal chef of Songo village (Pô)		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Head of Department of Agriculture and Hydro-Agricultural Development (AAH) (Guiaro)		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Provincial Director and Head of Department of Agriculture and Hydro-Agricultural Development (DPAAH & AAH) (Pô)		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Head of department of Environment of the Green Economy and Climate Change (EEVCC) (Guiaro)		Letter	3/06/2020	Y

B	Provincial director and head of department of Environment of the Green Economy and Climate Change (DPEEVCC & EEVCC) (Pô)		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Head of department of Environment of the Green Economy and Climate Change (EEVCC) (Tiébélé)		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Head of department of Agriculture and Hydraulic Development of Guiaro		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Provincial Director of Fishery Resources (Pô)		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	High commissioner of the province of Nahouri		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Mayor of Pô		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Mayor of Tiébélé		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Mayor of Guiaro		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Prefect of Ziou		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Prefect of ZECCO		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	Prefect of Tiébélé		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	President of the Regional Council - Manga		Letter	3/06/2020	Y
B	General Directorate of the Green Economy (MEEVC)		Mail	19/06/2020	Y
B	Green Climate Fund	Lamine Ouedraogo Savadogo Victor	Mail	17/06/2020	Y
B	General director for Forestry and Reforestation (DGFR)		Letter	16/06/2020	Y

B	The Great Green Wall for the Sahara initiative (IGMVSS)	Doulikom Adama	Mail	19/06/2020	Y
B	General director of the National institute of Environment and Agricultural research (INERA)		Letter	16/06/2020	Y
B	Responsible of APDER		Letter	16/06/2020	Y
B	General director of ministry of Energy		Letter	9/06/2020	Y
B	General Secretariat of ministry of Environment		Letter	9/06/2020	Y
B	General Directorate of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change of the Centre South (DREEVC) - Manga	Sia K. Moïse	Mail	19/06/2020	Y
B	Permanent secretariat of the national council for sustainable development		Letter	9/06/2020	Y
B	General secretary of the Ministry of Health		Letter	12/06/2020	Y
B	CNLCD		Letter	12/06/2020	Y
B	Director of the 2iE foundation (International Institute of Water and Environment)		Letter	12/06/2020	Y
B	Provincial Directorate and Secretary of Agriculture and Hydraulic Development (AAHA)		Letter	12/06/2020	Y
C	Burkina Faso Climate Change Focal Point -		Letter	09/06/2020	Y
D	Solidagro	Alain T. Traoré	Mail	17/06/2020	Y
D	CIFOR		Mail	17/06/2020	Y

D	UICN		Letter	12/06/2020	Y
D	GIZ		Letter	9/06/2020	Y
D	SNV		Letter	9/06/2020	Y
D	Tree Aid		Letter	9/06/2020	Y
D	Country lead ICCO	Sanou Lassina	Mail	17/06/2020	Y
D	Focal point of Project BBB Nununa		Mail	17/06/2020	Y
D	Chairman of FADEF-SO		Mail	17/06/2020	Y
D	SPONG	Pierre Omer Ouedraogo	Mail	19/06/2020	Y
E	Gold Standard		Mail	19/06/2020	N
F	United Purpose	Lloyd Archer	Mail	19/06/2020	N
F	Global offset research	Siddharth Yadav	Mail	19/09/2020	N
F	Developmental Association for Renewable Energies		Mail	19/06/2020	N
F	Cedesol	David Whitfield	Mail	19/06/2020	N
F	Lean Management Systems Promotion Society	Raave Jain	Mail	19/06/2020	N
F	Concern Health Ghana	Isaac Ampomah	Mail	19/06/2020	N

The invitation was made in French, the English translation is given below.

Ouagadougou, 17th June 2020

Concern: Invitation for the local stakeholder consultation of the project « Mud made three stones efficient cookstoves in Nahouri (F3PA/NAHOURI) »

Dear Madam, Dear Sir,

The Tiipaalga Association officially recognized since May 2, 2006 contributes to Burkina Faso in the safeguarding of fragile ecosystems through actions to recover degraded land and

construction of the F3PA efficient cookstoves in the provinces of Boulkiemdé, Kadiogo, Kourwéogo, Oubritenga, Lorum and Soum.

After having validated and registered under Gold Standard its Program of Activities (PoA) called "GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso", the association tiipaalga began the implementation of the first 13 micro-projects (VPA) in the provinces of Bam (8 municipalities), Lorum (1 municipality) and Kourwéogo (4 municipalities). The implementation of these first 13 VPAs is going well and in order to extend the large-scale dissemination of efficient cookstoves, tiipaalga wishes to include with financial support of Fair Climate Fund the dissemination of F3PAs in 3 municipalities in the province of Nahouri (F3PA / NAHOURI). It will involve developing 4 new micro projects (VPA) to equip at least 10,000 households in these 3 municipalities.

Therefore, tiipaalga invites you to the local stakeholder consultation of the project, on Thursday June 25, 2020 at 9:00 in the conference room of the municipality of Po in the Province of Nahouri. The local stakeholder consultation replaces the meeting scheduled on March 26, 2020 and which had to be postponed due the Covid-19 crisis.

Agenda:

- Opening of the local stakeholder consultation
- Presentation of the project
- Q&A on project
- Discussion on monitoring sustainable development indicators and safeguarding principles
- Project and workshop evaluation
- Closure of the meeting
- Lunch

If you can't participate to the workshop, we invite you to send your comments on the non-technical summary attached to this email no later than June 24, 2020 by email to the following addresses:

[bakary.diakite@tiipaalga.org](mailto:bakary.diakite@tiipaalga.org) or [herman@co2logic.com](mailto:herman@co2logic.com) or [Singh@fairclimatefund.nl](mailto:Singh@fairclimatefund.nl)

We thank you in advance for your availability

Bakary DIAKITE

Executive Director of Association tiipaalga

## Participation List

<b>Participants list</b>				
Date and time: Thursday 25th June of 2020, 9:30 am				
Location: Town hall meeting room at Tiébélé				
Category Code	Name of participant, job/position in the community	Male/Female	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
A	ADJIGUIBOURA A. Loukyatou Monitrice Endogène	F		+226 54 07 65 13
A	POUASSE Ouedadiba Monitrice Endogène	F		+226 69 74 63 84
A	NASSE Kationga Monitrice Endogène	F		+226 68 20 96 06
A	ZANIDO Liadjiguiba Monitrice Endogène	F		+226 79 04 06 31
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A	BATINAN Koudjiguitina Monitrice Endogène	F		+226 70 33 16 17
A	ANEDAN Aouelaga Monitrice Endogène	F		
A	SEMARA Tidaliban Monitrice Endogène	F		
A	KARFO Haoua Secretary user federation Utilisatrice F3PA/Nahouri	F	Users federation F3PA/Nahouri	+226 68 75 73 98
B	KUDARUO H. Wilfried Water and Forestry inspector	M	DGEVCC (General Directorate of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change)	+226 76 86 91 19

B	TAMBONGOU Kpiani Chef SDEEVCC Tiébélé	M	SDEEVCC (Secretary of the department Environment of the Green Economy and Climate Change)	+226 70 73 71 19
B	ZIDA W. Arnaud	M	INERA	+226 76 75 11 39
B	NIANGAO K.C. Aschlet Focal point BBB	F	Nununa Federation	+226 70 35 61 99
B	KAMBONE Tilado DFR	M	DFR	+226 70 26 18 50
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D	KONATÉ H. Yasmine Stagiaire tiipaalga	F	Tiipaalga	+226 71 37 28 96
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D	SAVADOGO Brahim Program coordinator Bam/Loroum	M	Tiipaalga	+226 10 95 13
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D	BONKOUNGOU Sayouba President APEDR	M	APEDR (The Association for the Protection of the Environment and Rural Development)	+226 76 50 86 42
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Date and time: Thursday 25th June of 2020, 9:30 am				
Location: Town hall meeting room at Pô				
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A	BOGUENA Apaurrauma Clorissa Monitrice Endogène	F		
A	ATIONGA Ananou Monitrice Endogène	F		
A	AUSSIIOUBEU Brignauon Monitrice Endogène	F		
A	NION Katiga Monitrice Endogène	F		
A	ADANA Oudjebou Brigitte Maïmaurg Monitrice Endogène – President federation	F	The women's federation Ouézena	+226 70 29 61 40
A	ZONLOUGAUBOU Aflerikoude Christine Monitrice Endogène	F		+226 57 06 38 32
A	OULON Alimata Monitrice Endogène	F		+226 72 05 75 10
A	NAUEBEU Kobeuga Head of cooperative – Monitrice Endogène	F		+226 58 66 31 70
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A	NASSE Daniel Farmer and end-user Pô	M		+226 70 80 46 67
A	KAUNIANLOUGOU Atiga Chef de Songo II – farmer	M		+226 70 13 50 49
A	AHIBROUBOU Poalougou Farmer Songo II	M		+226 70 13 82 42

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B	TOUBRE Gnonka Vice president	M	Regional council Manga	+226 71 71 71 39
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B	PARE Antoine Préfet	M	Prefecture Guiaro	+226 73 76 47 28
B	SIA téwindé Isaac General secretary	M	HC-Pô	+226 70 52 19 28
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D	JANOOU Lassina Country lead ICCO	M	ICCO	+226 70 53 67 27
D	DOMO Amadou Monitoring & evaluation	M	Afrique Verte	+226 72 64 02 76
D	BOUILIOU Romaïc Animator	M	Afrique Verte BF	+226 78 41 29 26
D	TAMBOURA Aïssetou SC	F	Tiipaalga	+226 79 17 49 54
D	OUEDRAOGO Sidisi CP	M	Tiipaalga	+226 75 33 29 31
D	KINDA Ousmare RCF	M	Tiipaalga	+226 75 13 28 51
D	BOTIGA Bonkissau Animatrice	F	Tiipaalga	+226 57 28 28 84
D	GONGO A. Madina Animatrice	F	Tiipaalga	+226 79 38 23 32
D	ADIEMBOU Safoura Animatrice	F	Tiipaalga	+226 74 08 10 12
D	BAKARY Diakité DE tiipaalga	M	Tiipaalga	+226 76 50 46 87
D	TRAORÉ Daouda Monitoring rand evaluation	M	Tiipaalga	+226 73 11 53 84

**Stakeholder Consultation at Tiébélé – 35 Participants**

Number of Men attended the consultation – 14 (40%)

Number of Women attended the consultation – 21 (60%)

**Stakeholder Consultation at Pô – 40 Participants**

Number of Men attended the consultation – 23 (57.5%)

Number of Women attended the consultation – 17 (42.5%)



### Meeting at Tiébélé

The main points discussed during the local stakeholder consultation held on Thursday, June 25, 2020 at 9.30 at Tiébélé in the town hall meeting room are presented below.

#### *Process of the workshop meeting*

The meeting has been opened by the Prefect of the Department of Zecco, Mrs NOMBRE Assèta. After the opening of the workshop, the workshop was led by the Program Officer of the Centre (CPC) of tiipaalga, Mr. ZOUBGA T. Serge. There has been recalled that the meeting should be held on March 26, 2020, however this meeting was postponed due to Covid-19. In addition, instead of one meeting, two meetings were organized: one in Pô and one in Tiébélé.

#### *Presentation of the project activity*

The workshop started with the presentation of its objectives. For the financing of the project and the management of the carbon finance aspects, tiipaalga is accompanied respectively by Fair Climate Fund and CO2logic.

In this consortium, tiipaalga, whose objective is to contribute to the restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems to improve the living conditions of rural households in Burkina Faso, has agreed to transfer its ownership rights of carbon credits to a cooperative set up on June 22, 2020, which is not yet officially recognized.

FCF is a structure that aims to work with its partners to provide 500,000 people with cleaner cooking solutions and plant 500,000 trees to reduce 1,000,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> before 2025. It provides funding for the F3PA/Nahouri project.

As for CO2logic, it is an engineering office whose specialists support tiipaalga in the process of implementing carbon projects. It carries out credible actions for the climate by facilitating calculations, communication, offsetting and reduction.

A word was said about the Bees Birds Business (BBB) project of which the F3PA/Nahouri project is a part. From the presentation, it was noted that this vast project aims to create a diversified landscape in the shea zone in Burkina Faso, a source of food for birds and populations, offering protection against desertification and

a source of sustainable activities.

The next item was on the specific presentation of tiipaalga. This presentation focused on the specific objectives, the areas of intervention, before presenting the association's experience in the management of projects for the promotion of improved cookstoves and the management of carbon projects. The experiences of Bam and Kourwéogo among others were cited as examples. Beyond the expected qualitative results (environmental, social and economic in relation to fair trade), the quantitative results targeted by the project were presented as well as the strategy put in place by tiipaalga to achieve these results and the first actions already carried out.

### Exchange between participants

At the end of the presentations and before the questions of the participants which fed the exchanges, Mr. TRAORE T Alain intervened to bring some clarifications. He went back over the context of the project by specifying the main moments of exchanges with the main actors, the essential stages, the implications for the different actors and stakeholders in the process, the expectations vis-à-vis each of these actors, the reality and requirements of a carbon project. In addition, he explained the concept of carbon finance and the project financing mechanism. Comments and questions received from the participants can be found in section "iii. Assessments of all comments".

### *Presentation and discussion of the Gold Standard's Safeguarding Principles and ongoing grievance collection mechanisms*

Following the insights provided by the tiipaalga team and the contributions of other speakers to the exchange-discussions, the principles of safeguarding the Gold Standard and the mechanisms for collecting grievances in the implementation of the F3PA/Nahouri project were presented and discussed by the participants.

For these presentations, the 17 Sustainable Development Objectives (SDOs) were presented and explained before making the link between each of these objectives and the F3PA/Nahouri project. The SDOs related to the project were discussed in order to highlight the principles of human rights, which are dear to the Gold Standard. The participants were thus invited in group work to express their views on the principles of social and economic safeguard with human rights, gender equality and women's rights, community health, safety and working conditions, cultural heritage, indigenous peoples, displacement and resettlement, corruption and economic impacts as a focus. There were also the principles of environmental sustainability and ecology with climate and energy, water and environment, ecology and land use as a focus.

The assessment of these principles focused on their relevance to the project, the justification of the options chosen and the mitigation measures (if necessary). Following the presentation of the group work in plenary and the discussions, the results were consolidated into the overall assessment of the SDOs.

The different methods of the continuous input and grievance mechanism have been explained during the LSC. The different transparent and continuous communication channels that were proposed to the participants, were (i) a physical grievance note book at the offices of tiipaalga Association; (ii) mobile phone numbers of the project coordinators; (iii) email of the project coordinators. The participants didn't find it necessary to appoint a mediator and agreed with the proposed options.

### *Evaluation of the meeting*

The synthesis of the group work in plenary ended the presentations and exchanges between the participants. As an evaluation, each of the participants was invited to comment on three (3) specific aspects of the F3PA/Nahouri stakeholders' meeting in Tiébélé: (i) general impressions of the project, (ii) what is liked in the project and (iii) what is not liked in the F3PA/Nahouri project. A total of twenty-five (25) people took part in the evaluation of the meeting.

### *Closing of the Tiébélé meeting*

The workshop was closed after its evaluation by the participants. Afterwards, Mrs. Prefect of Zecco department and President of the stakeholders meeting of the F3PA/Nahouri project, Mrs. NUMBER Assèta was invited to pronounce her closing speech. She expressed all her satisfaction, particularly in view of the renewed interest of all the participants in the F3PA/Nahouri project. For the Prefect, this interest was noticed throughout the day by the number of speakers in the exchanges, the quality of the questions formulated but also by the mastery of all the subjects discussed by the tiipaalga team. In his opinion, the provided insights on the issues discussed finally convinced all the participants, especially the local people, of the merits of the project and its interest for the local populations.

It is moreover for this reason that some people expressed the wish to see the project's field of action widen in terms of beneficiary villages she concluded before declaring the meeting of stakeholders of the F3PA/Nahouri project closed at 2:05 p.m. while wishing everyone a safe return to their respective families.

### *Meeting at Pô*

#### *Opening of the meeting*

The F3PA/Nahouri Stakeholders' Meeting held in Po was chaired by the Secretary General of the Po High Commissioner, representing the High Commissioner of the South-Central Region.

He thanked the guests for their efforts to participate while congratulating tiipaalga for the choice of the province in view of its importance in reducing desertification. Before declaring the workshop open, he wished all participants a good working session.

Following this intervention, the Executive Director (DE), Mr. DIAKITE Bakary of tiipaalga presented the workshop. In addition, a general rapporteur and a translator have been designated within the facilitation team in each locality for the elaboration of the report of the stakeholder consultation and a translation of the messages conveyed to the participants who feel comfortable with the local language.

#### *Presentations on the Nahouri F3PA project*

The same presentation was used as the one held in Tiébélé.

#### *Exchanges between participants*

Answers were given by the Executive Director, Mr. DIAKITE Bakary with additional information given by Mr. TRAORE Daouda, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager at tiipaalga and Mr. OUEDRAOGO Sidiki, Database Manager of the F3PA/Nahouri

project. The participants said they were satisfied with the answers given and thanked tiipaalga for its transparency and clarity.

*Presentation and discussion of the Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles and ongoing grievance collection mechanisms*

After the exchanges on the questions asked, the participants once again testified to their real participation in the project. Also, the central and local state officials confirmed their total availability to accompany the project in order to better consolidate the achievements.

At the end of this, the communicator addressed the issues of the principles of safeguarding the Gold Standard and the ongoing mechanisms for collecting grievances during the implementation of the F3PA/Nahouri project. These safeguarding principles were presented and discussed by the participants. The assessment of these principles focused on their relevance to the project and the justification. Following the group work in plenary and the discussions, the results were consolidated into the overall assessment of the SDGs and GS Safeguarding Principles.

The different methods of the continuous input and grievance mechanism have been explained during the LSC. The different transparent and continuous communication channels that were proposed to the participants, were (i) a physical grievance note book at the offices of tiipaalga Association; (ii) mobile phone numbers of the project coordinators; (iii) email of the project coordinators. The participants didn't find it necessary to appoint a mediator and agreed with the proposed options.

*Evaluation of the meeting*

This is the same approach adopted in Tiébélé.

*Closing of the Pô meeting*

Closing words were delivered by the Secretary General of the Po High Commissioner. He expressed his satisfaction for the richness of the exchanges. Also, he insisted on the challenge of setting up an F3PA/Nahouri project for the municipalities concerned and invited the "BBB" consortium to extend its actions to all the 5 municipalities of the Nahouri province.

Before closing the meeting, he thanked all the participants for the quality of the debates and fruitful exchanges and wished them a safe return to their respective homes.

*Assessment of Comments relevant with Gender Equality*

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
<i>Comments received by mail</i>		

<p>SAWADOGO Harouna Hugues (Sustainable Agriculture Programme Officer Bam, AFD)</p> <p>The reduction of women's wood collection time has led to perverse effects linked to the use of this time to fall back on the overcutting of green wood, which negates the effects of carbon sequestration;</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The reduction of fuel wood consumption will lead to time saving for women which can be utilized for social and leisure and other economic activities.</p> <p>A proper orientation and awareness raising efforts will be made to communicate desertification issues. Also, the primary objective of the microcredit in addition to motivating the MEs allows to make up for the time saving linked to the use of improved three- stone stoves (F3PA) by the realization of Income Generating Activities</p>
<p>SAWADOGO Harouna Hugues (Sustainable Agriculture Programme Officer Bam, AFD)</p> <p>The non-coverage of microcredit to non-ME women is a source of demobilization and discouragement for some women.</p> <p>Based on these observations, it will be interesting to set up a market garden in each village to not only keep women busy for Income Generating Activities but also help reduce constraints. The promotion of gardens will also have the advantage of improving the food and nutritional situation of the households concerned by the project. Whenever possible, the gardens can be equipped with boreholes, which has the advantage of increasing the availability of water for consumption and F3PA preparation in the villages as some villages may have water problems. With the availability of water, the project will easily enjoy massive support from the populations concerned. In the absence of boreholes, large- diameter wells could be installed at a rate of 4 per ha.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Fair Climate Fund (FCF) within the framework of this carbon project plans with the certification of "Fair Trade" to make available to the Federation of "Wood Savers" of Nahouri which primarily the local women, a fund for the realization of agro-ecological and / or socio- economic activities. The creation of nutritious gardens equipped with boreholes or large-diameter wells could be envisaged at this level.</p> <p>Consultations are also being held with the donor (FCF) for the transfer to tiipaalga of the microcredit capital at the end of the project to support the beneficiary villages in terms of socio- economic equipment and the continuation of the microcredit system in new villages.</p>

<p>SAVADOGO Brahima (F3PA Bam/Loroum Carbon Programme Officer, Livelihoods)</p> <p>To take accompanying measures (providing meals) for certain activities such as mobilization of aggregates, stone cutting, mixing of banco and construction of fireplaces during the training of Endogenous Monitors (EM). These activities mobilize both a lot of women and calorific energy</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The activities listed constitute the main actions of the training of Endogenous Women Monitors on the techniques of constructing F3PAs, which mobilizes a lot of women and requires their full involvement in the projects' actions. The activity is also bringing other aspects within the women group like enhancement of leadership skills, strengthening their technical capacities. To execute these activities in a structure and smooth way measures such as support for the collection of aggregates (banco, rubble, cow or donkey dung, water) and providing meals during the training sessions have been planned and budgeted for the benefit of the MEs in each village. The microcredit system for a global amount of 52'500'000 FCFA or 80,150 € is also set up to support the MEs who are women volunteers involved in the project.</p>
<p>SAVADOGO Brahima (F3PA Bam/Loroum Carbon Programme Officer, Livelihoods)</p> <p>Grant as individual amounts (per beneficiary woman) of micro credit a minimum of 100 Euros (65,000 FCFA) to be able to consequently conduct Income Generating Activities (IGA).</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The Support Fund for Women IGAs (FAME) worth 52'500'000 FCFA (80,150 €), i.e. an individual amount of 85'000 FCFA or 130 € will enable women to conduct their IGAs accordingly. However, this individual amount of 2'000 ME will depend on the actual number of ME who will have adhered to the project.</p>

<p><b>KABORE Nebyida Lamech,</b> (Focal point Green Climate Fond)</p> <p>How was the choice of intervention villages made? What are the criteria for choosing endogenous facilitators?</p> <p>What is the performance to be achieved before getting the microcredit? and after how many years?</p> <p>Will the micro-credit that will be given to the cooperative go to the women or will it be managed how?</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Female Animators are recruited through testing according to national laws. Here the fundamental criterion put forward is language to facilitate communication.</p> <p>For the MEs, they are identified in the villages in GA by their peers (women) and the entire population, based on criteria such as availability, humility, status as women in the village, accepted by all, good morality, etc. The MEs are also identified by their peers (women) and the whole population.</p> <p>Women must work to cover 80% of the households in the village to benefit from the microcredit in the year "n + 1" after construction and registration.</p> <p>The micro credit will be managed by the cooperative but the mechanisms are not yet defined.</p>
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<p><b>KUDAWO Henri Wilfried,</b> DGEVCC</p> <p>Have any women had difficulties in setting up the households with their husbands (marital conflicts between ME and their husbands)?</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>There were no major problems. As the men were involved in the GA, they generally understand the project. In addition, culturally, the attics inside the houses are decorated by the women. It is this tradition that they perpetuate with the F3PAs.</p>
<p><b>VOUÉBOU Katouga</b> (Monitrice Endogène and president of the F3PA users cooperative)</p> <p>Our village has received the F3PA but one of the neighbouring villages has not and this village asks us to help them to get some, can we go and teach them how to build the F3PA? We want an authorization.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Yes, this is why we train you as endogenous instructors. It is your role to ensure that F3PAs are maintained in quality, to enable the dissemination of F3PAs to the greatest number of households and to encourage women to protect and use their F3PAs.</p>

## Outcome of the stakeholder consultation

All the participants acknowledge and welcome the project in the region. The key elements related to Gender Equality which were perceived by the interventions are:

- Skill Building of local women in preparing the F3PA cook stoves
- Enhancing of economic activities through micro loan scheme
- Time saving in fuelwood collection and cooking leads to improve social relation of women
- The better and healthy environment in the households and cooking on efficient technology provides a sense of pride and improve the social status of households especially women.

# GENDER SENSITIVE REQUIREMENTS

## GS4GG Steps 1 to 3

### Step 1

*Question 1: Does the project reflect the key issues and requirements of gender-sensitive design and implementation as outlined in the gender policy? Explain how.*

The Project takes into account gender roles and the abilities of women and men to participate in the decision/designs of the project activities. For example, the stakeholder consultation made in the project design phase will include both women and men participating in the consultation meeting. Moreover, for example, the future public awareness sessions and trainings for the construction of F3PA efficient cookstoves will be planned and organized in the way to avoid any discrimination of women or other marginalized groups. In fact, the women's participation will be essential for guaranteeing the success in the dissemination of the F3PA efficient cookstoves.

In the overwhelming majority of households in Burkina Faso, fuel collection activities are handled by women. In fact, the reduction of fuel wood consumption will significantly reduce women's workload related to collection of fuel. It can be further expected that sexual harassment and violence happening during fuel collection may be reduced. Hence, largely women will benefit from the project activity.

*Question 2: Does the project align with existing country policies, strategies and best practices? Explain how.*

The Constitution of Burkina Faso<sup>7</sup> recognizes that the promotion of gender is a factor in achieving equality between men and women in Burkina Faso. In July 2009, the government adopted a National Gender Policy (PNG). The vision entails the construction of "a society free of all forms of inequality and inequities of gender, and which ensures, for all its citizens, the necessary safeguards for their social, cultural, political and economic development<sup>8</sup>. It will be ensured that the project is committed to equal gender rights following the National Gender Policy of Burkina Faso.

### Step 2

*Question 3: Does the project address the questions raised in the Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles & Requirements document? Explain how.*

All assessment questions related to all relevant safeguarding principles, amongst others principle 2 'Gender Equality and Women's Rights', have been responded in the VPA. The specific section related to gender equality is also provided below for ready reference.

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<sup>7</sup> [http://www.accpuf.org/images/pdf/cm/burkinafaso/031-tf-txt\\_const.pdf](http://www.accpuf.org/images/pdf/cm/burkinafaso/031-tf-txt_const.pdf): page 2

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/90589/104519/F-957349365/BFA-90589.pdf>: page 4

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)	Justification
3.2 <i>Gender Equality and Women's Rights</i> Requirement 1	Is there a possibility that the Project might reduce or put at risk women's access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits?	No	The project has been developed in order to provide important benefits for women, which are the most important stove users.
	Is there a possibility that the Project can adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)?	No	In the contrary, the project is beneficial and accessible for all members of the community.
	Is there a possibility that the Project might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions/designs of the project's activities (such as lack of time, child care duties, low literacy or educational levels, or societal discrimination)?	No	The roles, habits and planning of community members are taken into account during the implementation of project activities. This means that most activities or community meetings are organized after harvesting periods and mainly in dry season (January till May).
	Does the Project take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the project criteria ensure that it includes minority groups or landless peoples)?	No	The design of the project activity considers gender roles and the abilities of women and men to participate and benefit from the project activities. All members of the community can freely participate to the project and have access to the efficient F3PA project cookstove.
	Does the Project design contribute to an increase in women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities?	No	On the contrary, the project reduces women's workload as the efficient F3PA project cookstove consumes less wood and thus women spend less time in search of wood.

	<p>Would the Project potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?</p>	No	<p>The project is beneficial for the role of women in the household and offers opportunities to the women to improve their living conditions.</p>
	<p>Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would expose women and girls to further risks or hazards?</p>	No	<p>It's not either likely that the project activity would expose women or girls to further risks or hazards. The federation and tiipaalga aligning with Fairtrade International gender policy.</p>
Requirement 2	<p>2. The Project shall not directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women. Specifically, this shall include (not exhaustive):</p> <p>Sexual harassment and/or any forms of violence against women - address the multiple risks of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation or human trafficking.</p>	No	<p>The Project will not directly or indirectly lead or contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality or the situation of women.</p>
	<p>Slavery, imprisonment, physical and mental drudgery, punishment or coercion of women and girls.</p>	No	<p>The Project will not directly or indirectly lead or contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality or the situation of women and not to lead to any risk of contributing issues like slavery, imprisonment, drudgery or coercion of women and girls.</p>
	<p>Restriction of women's rights or access to resources (natural or economic).</p>	No	<p>The project will not restrict women's rights or access to natural resources.</p>
	<p>Recognise women's ownership rights regardless of marital status – adopt project measures where possible to support to women's access to inherit and own land,</p>	No	<p>The project will not have any impact on women's ownership rights to inherit and own land, homes and other assets.</p>

	homes, and other assets or natural resources.		
Requirement 3	<p><b>3.</b> Projects shall apply the principles of non discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work, specifically:</p> <p>Where appropriate for the implementation of a Project, paid, volunteer work or community contributions will be organised to provide the conditions for equitable participation of men and women in the identified tasks/activities.</p>	No	The Project applies the principles of non discrimination and equal treatment.
	<p>Introduce conditions that ensure the participation of women or men in Project activities and benefits based on pregnancy, maternity/paternity leave, or marital status.</p>	No	For any other eventual paid or volunteer work the principle of the equal pay for equal work will be applied and organized in way to provide the conditions for equitable participation of men and women.
	<p>Ensure that these conditions do not limit the access of women or men, as the case may be, to Project participation and benefits.</p>	No	Project activities are planned in way that the participation of both women and men is guaranteed. There are no limitations on participation or benefiting from the Project depending on the pregnancy, maternity/paternity leave or marital status.
Requirement 4	<p><b>4.</b> The Project shall refer to the country's national gender strategy or equivalent national commitment to aid in assessing gender risks.</p>	No	<p>The Project will not include any specific gender related risks.</p> <p>Burkina Faso adopted a National Gender Policy in July 2009 <sup>9</sup>. The vision that underpins this policy is the construction of a "society free of all forms of gender inequalities and inequities, and which provides all its</p>

<sup>9</sup> <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bkf146346.pdf>

			citizens with the security essential for their social, cultural, political and economic development. It will be ensured that the project is committed to equal gender rights following article 1 of the constitution <sup>10</sup> .
Requirement 5	5. Based on the Preliminary Review assessment of Requirement 1, above, Gold Standard may require that the Project seek the input of an Expert Stakeholder and to include their recommendations in the Project design.	No	Not applicable

### Step 3

*Question 4: Does the project apply the Gold Standard Stakeholder Consultation & Engagement Procedure, Requirements & Guidelines*

The project has followed the GS Stakeholder Consultation & Engagement Procedure, Requirements & Guidelines when carrying out the local stakeholder consultation. The findings towards baseline conditions on the gender equality is also included during the course of local stakeholder consultations.

## GS4GG Step 4 to 6

### Step 4: Project Gender Analysis and Baseline Determination

4.A Develop an applied gender analysis to gather evidence for the project baseline, design and development

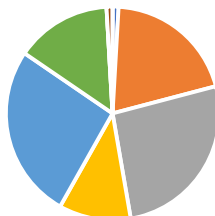
The project has applied the GS Stakeholder Consultation & Engagement Procedure, Requirements & Guidelines along with gender responsive framework in line with gold standard for the global goals gender equality requirements and guidelines. As part of this process, a gender-focused assessment and baseline have been conducted. The project's gender analysis was conducted through the activities described above, namely the Local Stakeholder Consultation.

The project is focusing on time saving through fuelwood collection, for which women is responsible most of the time, the performance monitoring of this indicator towards how much time is saved and the utilization/activity of saved time will also be reported. The information gather will be help is quantifying the positive impacts of SDG 5 through the project and instrumental in designing new projects with similar framework. The Project takes into account gender roles and the abilities of women and men to participate in the decision/designs of the project activities. The decision-making and leadership roles will be available for women as the technical training will be imparted to them. Besides that, access to micro loan scheme also support women in income generation activities which will further enhance their social and

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Burkina\\_Faso\\_2012.pdf](https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Burkina_Faso_2012.pdf)

economic role and capacity to participate in the decision-making process at household and community level.

### How long it take to collect wood in the dry season?



- 30 min to 1 hour
- 1h to 2h
- 2h to 3h
- 3h to 4h
- half a day
- one day
- 2 days
- 3 days
- I don't collect wood in the dry season

Average time spent per wood fuel collection during dry season – 3.8 Hours

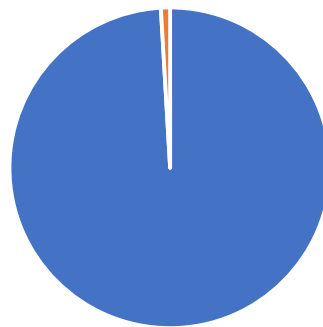
### How long it take to collect wood in the rainy season



- 30 min to 1 hour
- 1h to 2h
- 2h to 3h
- 3h to 4h
- half a day
- one day
- 2 days
- 3 days
- I don't collect wood in the rainy season

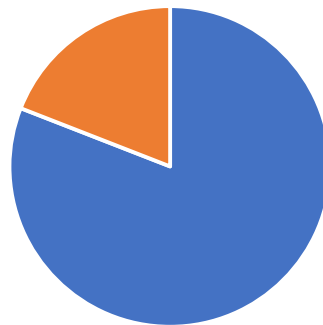
Average time spent per wood fuel collection during rainy season – 3.2 Hour

Do you experience more and more difficulties finding wood for cooking?



■ Yes ■ No

Do you think you put too much time into cooking food?



■ Yes ■ No

The responses to the key questions in this section are as follows:

**Q5. How does the project concept and description actively contribute to climate security and sustainable development in gender-responsive ways?**

The proposed project is focused on providing access to clean cooking to the households those are using traditional and inefficient technology and therefore using more firewood. Provision of energy efficient technology to target communities reduces the CO2 emissions associated with fuelwood consumption. The project is contributing in SDG 13 by reducing in CO2 emissions. Besides SDG 13, the project is also contributing towards SDG1 – No Poverty by giving access to micro loan scheme to women, SDG 3 – Good health and well-being for the family especially women by reducing the indoor air pollution, SDG 5 – Gender Equality by recognising unpaid work of cooking and reduce cooking time, SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy by providing the energy efficient cook stoves to women at free of cost/highly subsidized. The gender-responsiveness framework of the project towards climate security and sustainable development also emphasizes on the primary beneficiary of the project is women and provide opportunity for social and economic development and bringing the women in the

mainstream role and increase their participation in the decision making at household and community level.

*Q6: How does the project gender analysis effectively differentiate how men and women, separately and together, contribute to and benefit from climate security and sustainable development? Towards adaptation and mitigation or both?*

The gender analysis within the project is carried during the local stakeholder consultations together between men and women. The current practice of cooking on traditional stoves are negatively impacting to both men and women in terms of health and consumption of fuelwood. Given the fact that women are primary stakeholder as they are responsible for fuel collection and meal preparation, which is adding more burden towards unpaid work. The project is providing benefits towards climate security and sustainable development to both men and women. The findings of the gender analysis are contributed by men and women as equal opportunities were given to men and women during the stakeholder consultation. The baseline survey then allowed for men and women to be interviewed together as couples in order for them to answer questions jointly, although the cooking, difficulty in fuelwood collection and participation of women in social and economic decision making was directed solely to women to allow them to speak freely. The project design has taken into account the views of both men and women, separately and together and analysing gendered aspects. The other point of analysis towards disproportionately responsible for household fuel collection. It is demonstrated that the project activity will contribute to climate security by mitigating the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions caused by fuelwood consumption. The project likewise brings a great opportunity to instil sustainable development of which improved gender equality is an inherent part.

*Q7: Is there a baseline description which includes both gender equality and women's economic empowerment factors?*

The baseline gender analysis towards gender equality and women's economic empowerment was done during project baseline survey and local stakeholder consultation. The core factors taken into account at baseline level are:

- Time for fuelwood collection and cooking
- Number of women access to micro credit scheme
- Starting/Enhancing of income access to micro credit scheme

#### 4.B. Align the project with SDG targets

*Q8: Can the project address at least one SDG target from category 1 and category 2? Explain how.*

The selected SDG target by the project activity under category 1 and category 2 are explained below:

*Category 1: Requirement: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.*

By ensuring that there is an improved cooking technology available at the household level, the projects have the potential to reduce the time poverty of women, because the time burden of collecting fuelwood, which falls disproportionately on women, will be reduced. As per the baseline survey, the average time spent per week per women on fuel wood collection is 5.8 hours. The improved cooking technology will lead to reduce the fuelwood consumption, reducing the number trips on weekly/monthly basis for collection. The average % decrease

per household in time spent collecting fuelwood will be taken as a proxy contribution towards the SDG target.

- Average time saving (in hours) per woman per week = Average time saving (in hours) on wood fuel collection per woman per week during the monitoring period
- *Baseline*: based on the Baseline Survey report it appears that on average women spend 5.8 hours per week on wood fuel collection.

Besides that, The shared responsibility will be propagated in the project by also engaging men during the regular meetings to be organized for disseminating the various information within the scope of project. The comments and feedback will also be collected from men folk during such interactions. A series of capacity building events are being organized in line with Fairtrade Climate Standard requirements to strengthen the capacity of the community for establishing democratic process, formation of legal producer organization, grievance and communication protocol process. During such events, the concept of shared responsibility will also be propagated simultaneously within the course of implementation.

*Category 2*: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

The social landscape of Burkina Faso is marked by inequalities which can be mostly explained by a gendered division of labor. Such social dynamics overload women with daily tasks that are usually executed with little to no advanced technology – which is a form of discrimination addressed by the project. Burkinabe women play immense, if not full roles in the maintenance of the household’s food, water, and energy. The sexual violence incidents during refugee camps is strongly reported<sup>11</sup>, however, the broader discrimination exist and supported between the links of energy access (ICS) and gender equality. In Burkina Faso, 26% of women die from diseases or complications related to sexual or reproductive behavior, versus 7% of men<sup>12</sup>. It is also reported by world bank “Where women and girls are responsible for gathering cooking fuel, they are vulnerable to gender-based violence during fuel collection and transport”<sup>13</sup>. Abortion is legal in Burkina Faso under specific conditions, including saving the mother’s life, pregnancy contracted under rape and incest, and severe fetal malformation. The linkages of sexual violence in terms of non-consensual sexual intercourse, rape, pedophilia, and child molestation are also forms of gender discrimination where women usually bear the brunt of all the negative practices.

The projects actively seek to reduce inequalities along the lines of gender discrimination by identifying and addressing the discrimination of domestic responsibilities towards women such as cooking, fuelwood collection and non-involvement in economic activities. By providing clean cooking technology and access to micro loan scheme to women, the projects address the economic and social discrimination face by the women within the target community. The projects will help to close community and household gender gaps through the provision of clean cooking, regardless of existing social structures of discrimination.

The project seeks to educate and empower participants to align with Fairtrade international standard, the certification under Fairtrade climate standard itself ensure end all forms of discrimination. Moreover, the future public awareness sessions and trainings for the

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.sddirect.org.uk/media/1198/vawg-helpdesk-report-95-links-between-vawg-and-access-to-energy-in-stable-setting.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Politique Nationale Genre du Burkina Faso, 2009

<sup>13</sup>

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/17479/765710ESM0P1230to0Energy0Operations.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

construction of F3PA efficient cookstoves will be planned and organized in the way to avoid any discrimination of women or other marginalized groups. In fact, the women's participation will be essential for guaranteeing the success in the dissemination of the F3PA efficient cookstoves. The reduction of fuel wood consumption will significantly reduce women drudgery which is linked with domestic violence and sexual harassment in some cases.

- *Recognition of the unpaid domestic work like cooking and providing access to efficient technology*
- *Number of women access to micro credit scheme to provide economic empowerment by involve in income generation activities*
- *Baseline: Non-involvement of women in the economic activities and important decision- making process*
- *Baseline: 81% beneficiaries acknowledge that they are putting lot of time in cooking without having any economic benefit<sup>14</sup>*

#### 4.C Raise the bar: gender commitment statement

*Q9: Can the project articulate the statement on gender outcomes? This shall be further reflected in the final project claim detailed in step 6*

The gender analysis conducted has demonstrated that the unpaid domestic work like burden of fuelwood collection and meal preparation falls disproportionately on women in the Burkina Faso. Due to lack of economic empowerment the voice of women is most of the times unheard within the community. The project is trying to bring systematic changes in the system to close the gender equality gap by providing access to following things for women

- Improved technology
- Micro Loan Scheme
- Recognition to unpaid domestic work
- Technical skill and opportunity to take a lead within community

The specific statements on gender outcomes are:

- Quantifiable amount of time saved by women on cooking and fuelwood collection to be directed into income-generation or leisure activities
- Income generation of women by accessing micro credit scheme
- Number of women involve at village level (COGES) in leadership roles or decision-making process

## Step 5 – Establish Goals and Measure Change

The project has explained the relevant economic and social empowerment goals applicable towards the SDG 5 impact.

### Economic Empowerment Goals

Name of Goal	Project Action	Gender Responsive Indicators
Income & Expenditure	<p>The project will provide the micro credit facility to the leader women in the project for implementing income generation activity. The micro credit facility will generate and enhance the income for women and decrease the gender gaps in earnings and income generation opportunities.</p> <p>The increased efficiency of the improved cook stoves also reduces the consumption of fuelwood. As per the baseline survey households are also purchasing fuel wood, so the reduction of fuelwood consumption also be translated into the economic savings and contribute into project goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women benefits from micro credit scheme</li> <li>• Total benefit of income generation activities finances from micro credit scheme</li> <li>• % Amount of saving on fuel cost by women</li> </ul>

### Social Empowerment Goals

Name of Goal	Project Action	Gender Responsive Indicators
Applied skills and training	<p>The project's approach involves training of women in the rural zones to build, use and maintain these efficient cookstoves themselves using local material. The training includes as well education on hygienic usage and on the threat of climate change and health hazards related to the old cooking system and inform on the health and environmental benefits of using such efficient cookstoves. The leader women (Monitrice Endogène) will receive appropriate training for the construction of the F3PA efficient cookstoves in order to guarantee that the construction of the project cookstoves meet the quality standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women receive training for the construction of improved cook stoves and enhanced their skill</li> </ul>
Rest and leisure	<p>In the overwhelming majority of households in Burkina Faso, fuel collection activities are handled by women. The average time spent by women in fuelwood collection will be reduced by improved cooking technology. The time saving by women will be utilized in other activities which includes rest, leisure and other income generation activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of time saved for women from fuelwood collection and utilization into other activities</li> </ul>

### Step 5.B Establish meaningful gender performance indicators for the project

Gender Performance Indicators	Monitoring Parameter
A minimum proportion of time saved on fuelwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Domestic tasks<sub>p</sub></b> = (Number of women using their saved time to do domestic tasks) / (Number of women considering they save time thanks to the F3PA efficient cookstoves)</li> </ul>

<p>collection and cooking to be avoided from unpaid domestic tasks and utilized towards productive activities such as social, leisure or income generation activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Income generating activities<sub>p</sub></b> = (Number of women using their saved time to do income generating activities) / (Number of women considering they save time thanks to the F3PA efficient cookstoves)</li> <li>• <b>Field labour<sub>p</sub></b> = (Number of women using their saved time to do field labour) / (Number of women considering they save time thanks to the F3PA efficient cookstoves)</li> <li>• <b>Gardening<sub>p</sub></b> = (Number of women using their saved time to do gardening) / (Number of women considering they save time thanks to the F3PA efficient cookstoves)</li> <li>• <b>Participation to a literacy program<sub>p</sub></b> = (Number of women using their saved time to participate to a literacy program) / (Number of women considering they save time thanks to the F3PA efficient cookstoves)</li> <li>• <b>Community work<sub>p</sub></b> = (Number of women using their saved time to do community work) / (Number of women considering they save time thanks to the F3PA efficient cookstoves)</li> <li>• <b>Religious activities<sub>p</sub></b> = (Number of women using their saved time to participate to religious activities) / (Number of women considering they save time thanks to the F3PA efficient cookstoves)</li> </ul>
<p>Number of women access to micro credit scheme for generating or enhancing income</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of leader women (Monitrice endogène) who benefit from microcredit during the monitoring period</li> <li>• total amount in FCFA or € of benefit generated by Income Generating Activities which are managed by the leader women (Monitrice endogène) and funded by the microcredit scheme</li> </ul>
<p>Verifiable increase in women's skills and know-how about constructing the improved cook stoves and managing the (F3PA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women receive technical training on the construction of improved cook stoves</li> <li>• Number of leader women (Monitrice endogène) lead or involve in the decision-making process of managing the micro credit schemes at village level (COGES operation)</li> </ul>

## Step 6: Project Claim – Gender Actions

*Question 10: What gender outcomes can this project realistically claim? Describe in one or two succinct and clear paragraphs.*

The gender analysis of the project established that the baseline scenario, whereby people are required to invest significant time in collecting fuelwood and meal preparation for the family, which reflects a major gender inequality as the work load is disproportionately divided. The analysis also reflects those women are most of the time held responsible and accountable of unpaid domestic work and due to lack of economic contribution by women in the households their voices are not heard and neither involved during the decision-making process.

The proposed project is introducing efficient technology for cooking which will reduce the fuelwood consumption. The technical training will be imparted to local women for strengthen their skills towards manufacturing the improved cook stoves (F3PA) at household level. Besides this, a micro credit scheme will be introduced at village level for women for income generation activities. These activities will emphasis on the gender outcome at the level of socio-economic level. The saving of time from cooking and fuel collection will be utilized for social and leisure activities. The acquisition of new technical skills by women for cook stove construction provides the recognition in the society and increase their participation in the community development discussion. The micro credit scheme strengthens the economic capacity of women at household level and involved in the decision-making process. The specific claims by the project are:

- 30 leader women per village will benefit from microcredit within 80 villages. For the grouped 4 VPA's it is estimated that 2,400 women will benefit from the microcredit scheme, ie 600 women per VPA
- Total benefit from Income Generating activities financed through the microcredit scheme = the microcredit scheme foreseen for year 1 is 20,038 €
- Total estimated amount saved by stove users on wood fuel purchase = based on the baseline survey, it appears that 2,500 households in one VPA spend annually in the baseline scenario 21,900 € for the purchase of wood. It is estimated that due to the project the households will spend 30% less money on the purchase of wood, ie savings of 6,570 € per VPA.
- Average time saving (in hours) per woman per week = Average time saving (in hours) on wood fuel collection per woman per week during the monitoring period
- Number of workshops and training carried out for women during the monitoring period
- Number of women trained and increased skill for constructing the improved cook stove

<b>Gender responsive checklist for project claims</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Partially</b>	<b>Not Relevant</b>
1) The gender analysis of the project examines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The different situations of women and men</li> <li>• The impacts the project will have on different groups</li> </ul>	Yes			
2) The project collects and uses sex disaggregated data and qualitative information to analyse and track gender issues	Yes			
3) Project is designed to meet the different needs and priorities of women and men	Yes			

<p>4) The project's monitoring framework includes gender-responsive targets and indicators (refer to page 19 to 22 for a list of sample indicators) to monitor gender equality results against the established baseline</p>	<p>Yes</p>			
<p>5) Women/gender focused groups, associations or gender units in partner organisations are fully engaged and consulted with.</p>	<p>Yes</p>			

## Key Project Information

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### Improved Cookstove F3PA project in Nahouri (F3PA/Nahouri)

#### Introduction

Today, around 2.7 billion people in developing countries rely on the traditional use of biomass, mostly firewood or charcoal, for cooking with severe implications for their well-being (International Energy Agency 2011). Biomass usage for cooking purposes induces respiratory diseases due to smoke emissions and heavy workloads if firewood has to be collected (World Health Organization 2009a), both affect mainly women. Improved cooking stoves (ICS) potentially help to alleviate these negative implications of wood fuel usage since they increase the efficiency of the cooking process thereby reducing the wood fuel consumption per meal. Burkina Faso is no other exception, it is classified as one of the least developed countries and like many other least developed countries they more and more frequently subject to the negative impacts of climate change.

#### Project Description

The tipaalga association, a non-profit organization in Burkina Faso has developed a PoA (Programme of Activities) in 2014 to promote and implement improved cook stoves in the rural areas. Now, Fair Climate Fund (FCF), a Dutch organization based in Utrecht, The Netherlands in an agreement with tipaalga association along with local communities/federation is developing 4 VPAs (Voluntary Project Activities) that will cover the municipalities of Pô, Tiébélé and Gniano in the Province of Nahouri and will seek inclusion under the registered gold standard PoA and later certify under Fairtrade Climate Standard.



The 4 VPAs will be developed to implement clean, safe and energy efficient cooking stoves which will consume less firewood and reduce smoke in the cooking area. The project promotes the implementation improved cook stove which is a mud made 3 stones efficient woodstove "F3PA". The improved cook stoves will replace traditional cooking stoves, which utilize firewood and charcoal. With this approach, the 4 VPAs will reach out to more than 10,000 households in the Province of Nahouri in Burkina Faso.

#### Project Implementation

This project seeks to increase access of rural communities to improved cook stoves by implementing F3PA mud stoves and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Burkina Faso. The improved cook stoves or F3PA mud stoves will be made of a mixture of clay mud, straw, dung of a donkey or cow and

water. The stove will be constructed by locally available, inexpensive materials and its size will be customized as per the size of corresponding family. The project implementation will be done by imparting training to the local women in the rural areas. The technical and operational skill will be developed at local level which provides knowledge at household level on how to use and maintain the improved cook stoves. The implementation also includes component of education on hygienic usage and on the threat of climate change and health hazards related to the old cooking system and inform on the health and environmental benefits of using such efficient cook stoves.



### Emission Reduction Units (Fairtrade Carbon Credits)

The proposed improved cook stove technology will create a positive impact on the environment and eligible for generating Gold Standard certified emission reduction units which will be later certified under Fairtrade Climate Standard. The revenue for the sale of certified credits including the premium for end users will be used for project implementation and climate change interventions among the rural communities.

### Sustainable Development Goals

Besides the emission reductions by the proposed activity, the project will provide numerous socioeconomic, environmental and health benefits to the targeted households and/or communities:

- **Time Saving:** Reduced time spent on collecting firewood and cooking meals. Gathering of firewood and cooking are major tasks undertaken primarily by females. The time saved from gathering firewood and cooking can be spent on productive, educational and income earning activities
- **Health Benefits:** Reduced adverse health effects associated with indoor air particulate matter inhalation from the smoke due to the burning of firewood in traditional inefficient stoves
- **Forest Conservation:** Reduction in deforestation and degradation of surrounding forests, as less firewood and charcoal will be needed for cooking.
- **Empowering Women:** Create decent work for females, as the improved cook stoves trainers in local communities, responsible for implementing stoves, are mainly comprises of women group in the village

### Project Timeline

Time Period	Key Activities
March 2020	Local Stakeholder Consultation

March 2020	Baseline Scenarios Establishment
April to September 2020	Training for Improved Cook Stove Implementation
April 2020	Establishment of Local Federation Body
May to June 2020	Stakeholder Feedback Round
June 2020	Finalization of Project Design Document & Emission Reductions
June 2020	Gold Standard Preliminary Review
September 2020	Certification under Gold Standard PoA

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## Survey Questionnaire

- Identifier
- Display Name
- Device identifier
- Instance
- Submission Date
- Submitted
- Duration
- Form Version
- Location of the Households
- Dummy Village
- Dummy Municipality
- Latitude
- Longitude
- Elevation
- Date of the Survey
- Name of the Households
- Respondent Gender
- Is the respondent Household Head
- Name of the Respondent
- Respondent's relationship with the household head
- Civil status of household head
- Number of wives of the household head
- Identification number household
- Phone number household
- Number of men 16 and older in the household and who share the same meal
- Number of female 16 and older in the household that share the same meal
- Number of boys under the age of 16 in the household who share the same meal
- Number of girls under the age of 16 in the household who share the same meal
- What is the highest education level of the household head?
- What is the household's main source of income?
- What is your status as a residence in this village?
- What fuels do you use per day during the dry season?
- Do you use other fuels in the dry season? Such as?
- How much wood do you use per month in the dry season
- How much (in 100 kg bags) of this fuel do you use per month in the dry season?
- How much harvesting residue do you use per month in the dry season?

- What fuels do you use in the day during the rainy season?
- Do you use other fuels in the rainy season? Such as?
- How much (in a 100 kg bag) of this fuel do you use per month in the rainy season?
- How much wood do you use per month in the rainy season?
- How much harvesting residue do you use per month in the rainy season?
- What type of cookstove do you use to cook domestic meals during the day in the dry season?
- Take a picture of the type of cookstove used
- What type of cookstove do you use to cook domestic meals during the day in the rainy season
- Apart from cooking, do you use fuel for other purposes?
- For what other uses do you use your fuel?
- What kind of food do you cook with your cookstove?
- How many meals do you cook a day in the dry season?
- How many meals do you cook a day in the rainy season?
- How much time (hours) per day do you spend cooking in the dry season?
- How much time (hours) per day do you spend cooking in the rainy season?
- What is your way of collecting wood?
- Where do you get it from?
- How long do you take to collect wood in the dry season?
- Dummy\_Collection time\_dry season (hours)
- How long do you take to collect wood in the rainy season?
- Dummy\_Collection time\_rainy season (hours)
- For how many days can you cook with this wood in the dry season?
- Dummy\_collection time per week\_Dry season (hours)
- For how many days can you cook with this wood in the rainy season?
- Dummy\_collection time per week\_rainy season (hours)
- Dummy\_collection time per week\_Rainy season
- Do you purchase wood to cook your household meals?
- How much do you spend on buying wood in the year (12 months)?
- Dummy\_spent money purchase wood fuel per YEAR
- Do you experience more and more difficulties finding the wood for cooking?
- Do you think you put too much time into cooking food?
- Do you think that the use of firewood causes environmental degradation problems?
- Do you know the improved cookstoves?
- Do you know a village where women use improved cookstoves?
- Have you ever cooked with a improved cookstove?
- If you acquire a new improved cookstove, what criteria should it meet?
- Where is your main cooking cookstove located during the dry season?
- Where is your main cooking cookstove located during the rainy season?
- What is the ventilation system in the area where you cook in the dry season?
- What is the ventilation system in the area where you cook in the rainy season?
- Has any household member experienced one of the following problems in the last 30days?
- Has any household member consulted a health professional in the last 30 days because of any of the conditions mentioned in the previous question?
- Quote 5 species that women use as wood in meal preparation