



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Energy for Food

2020 Corporate Results Framework

In 2020, WFP conducted energy activities in **20 countries**. WFP met the cooking needs of food insecure populations by distributing **99,087** improved stoves to households and upgrading **905 institutional cookstoves** in **244 schools**. In total **1,210,278** people were reached (households' members and school children). In addition, **27,048 smallholder farmers** could access energy products or services for productive uses such as solar water pumps, dryers etc. Most of the activities were part of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) or School Feeding and Home-grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes.

These data were obtained through the Corporate Reports Framework that guides the planning, implementation, and monitoring of WFP's programmes towards the objectives identified in the Strategic Plan.

1.2 M
people

Household members
and school children
reached through
cooking interventions



905
stoves

244
schools

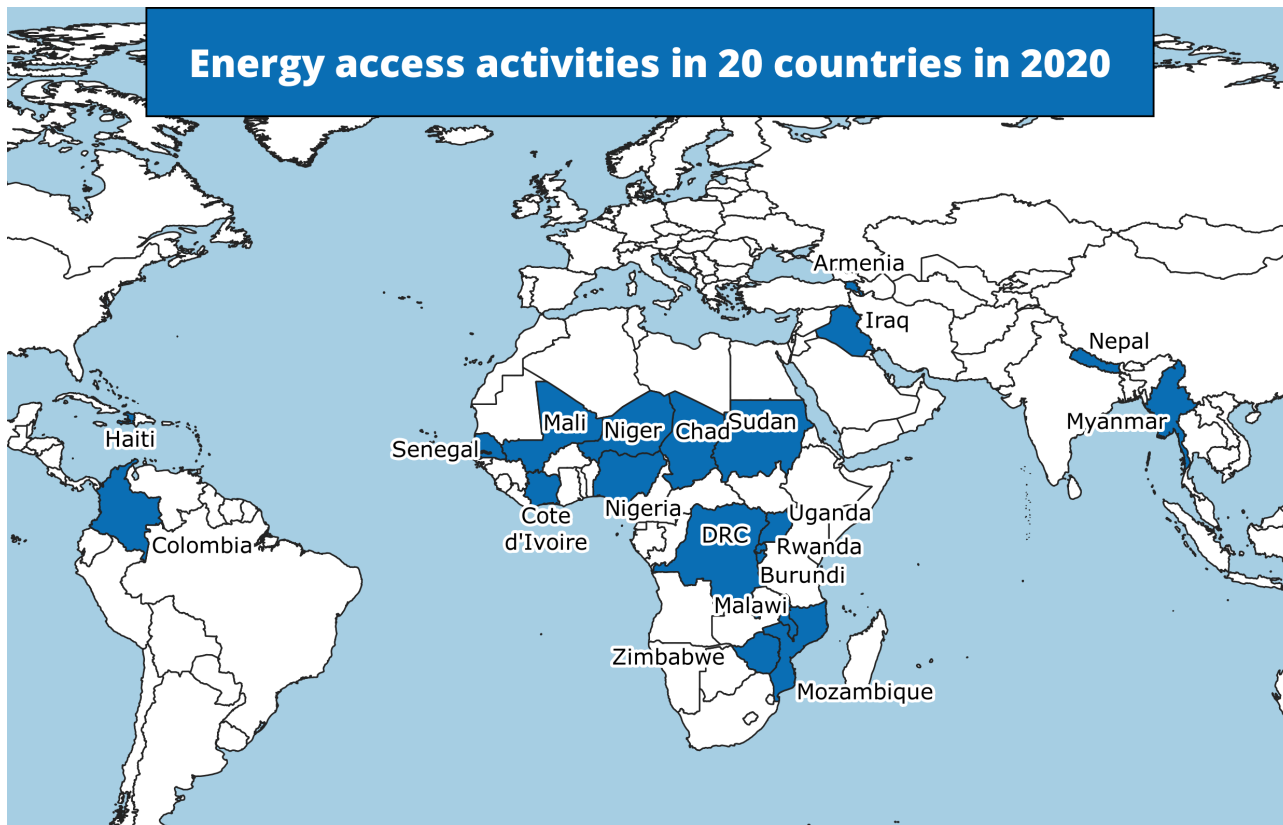
Institutional
improved
cookstoves
provided to
schools

98 k
stoves

Improved
cookstoves
provided to
households



Energy access activities in 20 countries in 2020



The type of stoves technology used to achieve this varied from case to case. In most countries, such as Malawi, Niger, Burundi, Nigeria, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Myanmar, Nepal, Colombia and DRC, **improved household cookstoves** were produced locally or by community members using locally available materials. Malawi however, has also piloted modern cooking appliances by introducing 230 **solar electric cookers**.



In some projects cooking demonstrations or trainings were also provided, for example in Niger there were sessions on how to prepare nutritious meals with locally produced foods to prevent malnutrition and in Myanmar on how to use the stoves. The targeted population was either rural communities under resilience activities or refugees and host communities as for example in Burundi. Nigeria also included **cooking fuel in their cash transfer assistance** programmes.

As part of School Based Programmes, Ivory Coast, Burundi, Uganda, Mali and Rwanda have introduced **improved institutional cookstoves** for the preparation of school meals. In some cases, this was part of kitchen renovation works. In Rwanda, the design was developed in collaboration with the government. Senegal and Niger installed 26 biodigesters in schools to prepare school meals which in Niger also served for cooking demonstrations to local farmers who could as well be interested in the fertile sludge by-product.

Other interventions at the school level include the installation of **solar PV systems** in Chad for lighting and charging solar lamps, batteries and cell phones. As well as 21 schools in Armenia, while Zimbabwe installed 27 **solar-powered boreholes**. In Haiti, WFP contributed to the purchase of **cooking fuel** and water, remuneration of cooks, and to add fresh foods such as fish, tomato, and garlic to meals.



In terms of productive uses, Malawi distributed 23 radio sets to smallholder farmers to enable climate services smart agriculture. **Solar water irrigation** was introduced in several countries: Niger to help eco-farms, practicing drip irrigation, to obtain water from boreholes; Senegal to help women grow vegetables; Chad for small-scale vegetable gardening and reforestation projects; Nigeria to power boreholes. Chad also promoted less expensive treadle pumps.



In Mozambique 650 **solar dryers** were purchased and distributed to the targeted communities and nine local artisans were trained to be able to produce these dryers. Similarly, Zimbabwe trained farmers to make **solar dryers**.

Finally, Armenia mechanized food production and food processing using **solar energy** in a processing centre for farmers, three local dairy farms and one local poultry farm.

Nigeria distributed various equipments such as a milling machine, tailoring machine, oil processing machine, knitting machine to support income generating activities.

Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction PROC

World Food Programme

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<https://www.wfp.org/energy-for-food-security>

The following graphs show the number of institutional and household stoves and number of people reached with energy respectively in 2020.

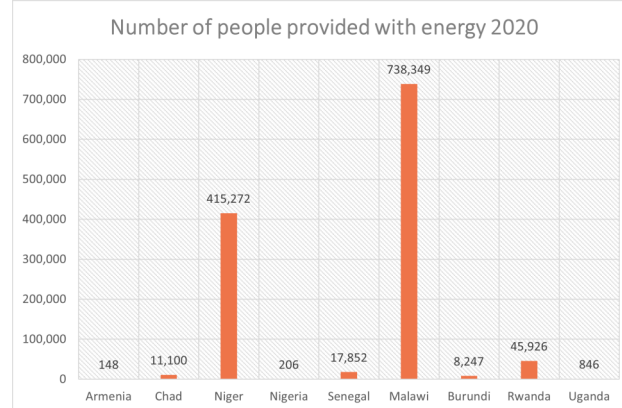
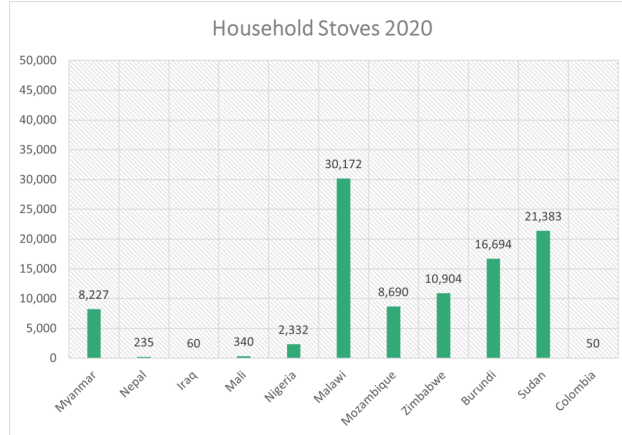
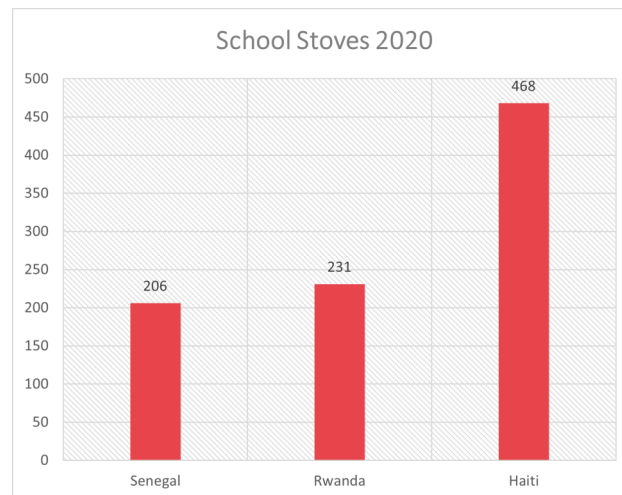


Photo page 1, top: WFP/Arete/Fredrik Lerneryd Institutional cooking in Rwanda

Photo page 2, left: WFP/Malawi CO Solar Electric Cookers in Malawi

Photo page 2, right: WFP/Suzanna Huber School stoves in Burundi

Photo page 3: WFP/Ivory Hackett-Evans Solar powered packaging line in Armenia