World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Energy for Food

2021 Corporate Results Framework

In 2021, WFP conducted energy activities in **18 countries.** WFP met the cooking needs of food insecure populations by distributing **171,433** improved stoves to households and upgrading **330 institutional cookstoves** in **282 schools.** In total **1,647,300** people were reached (households' members and school children) with cooking interventions.

In addition, **50,197 smallholder farmers** could access energy products or services for productive uses such as solar water pumps for irrigation and solar dryers for preserving perishable crops.

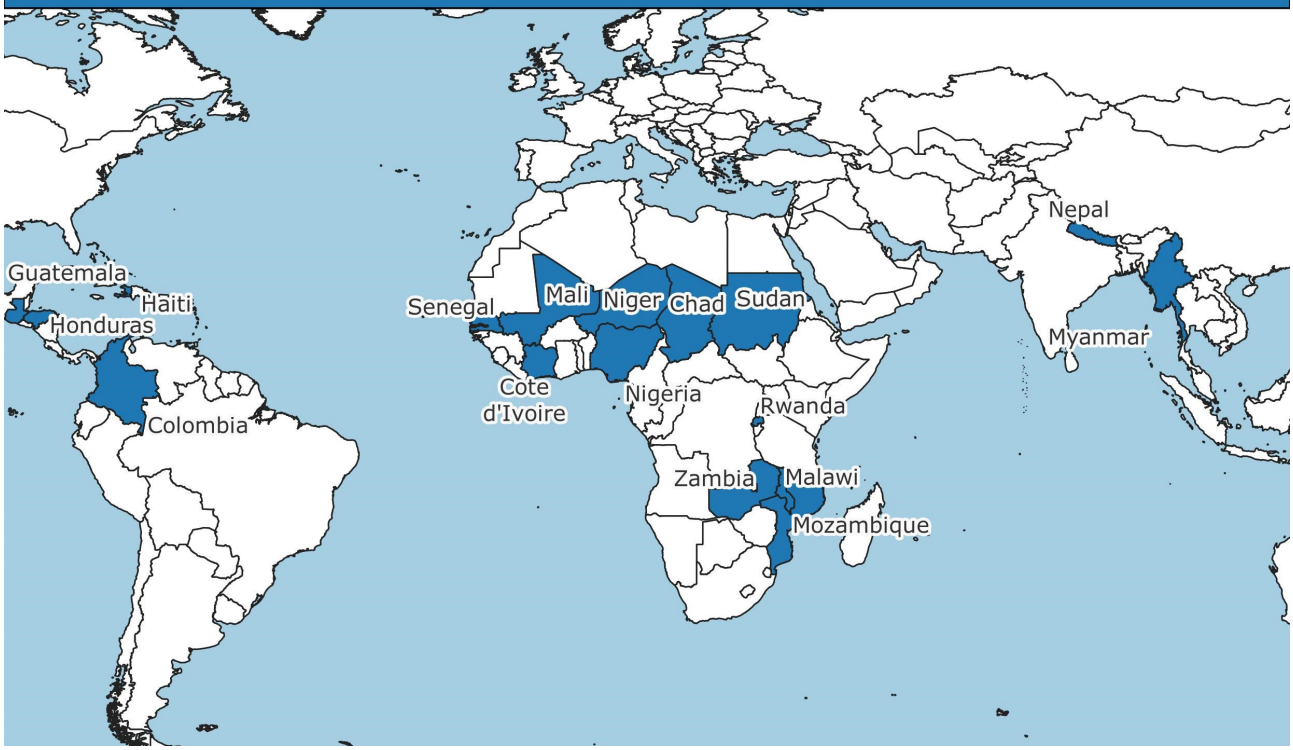
These data were obtained through the Corporate Reports Framework that guides the planning, implementation, and monitoring of WFP's programmes towards the objectives identified in the Strategic Plan.

1.6 M people — Household members and school children reached through cooking interventions

330 stoves / **282 schools** — Institutional improved cookstoves provided to schools

171k stoves — Improved cookstoves provided to households

Energy activities in 18 countries in 2021



Household cooking

The type of household cooking solution varied from case to case. In most countries, such as Chad, Colombia, Honduras, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Sudan, Zimbabwe, **improved household cookstoves** were produced locally. Training of cooks was usually also included in the intervention. Malawi continued piloting modern cooking appliances by introducing **solar electric cookers**.

Institutional stoves in schools

In Haiti, Ivory Coast, Rwanda, Senegal and Sudan **improved institutional cookstoves** for the preparation of school meals were introduced. In some cases, this was part of kitchen renovation works. In Rwanda, the design was developed in collaboration with the government.

Niger provided nearly **100 schools with biodigesters** to produce fertilizer, cooking fuel and electricity at market and school garden level, while reducing deforestation and improving indoor air quality.

In Haiti, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and charcoal stoves were distributed to schools and these schools also received heat retention bags and clean cooking training.

Solar water pumps

Solar water pumps were introduced in:

- Niger - to help school and market gardens.
- Malawi - with movable solar irrigation equipment.
- Chad - to support farmers and to water community woodlots and forests.
- Senegal - to water land and vegetable gardens.
- Mozambique - for drip irrigation systems.

- Mali - 18 boreholes were equipped with solar systems to support vegetable crops, mostly used by women.
- Nigeria - to enable agricultural production throughout the year.
- Cote d'Ivoire - to allow farmers to cultivate horticulture crops;
- Zimbabwe - to serve students and surrounding communities with clean and safe water.

Other productive use of energy solutions

In Mozambique, harvesting technologies such as hermetic bags and solar dryers for fruits and vegetables were promoted.

In Malawi, group solar dryers for perishable crops were provided, as well as innovative cool boxes that do not require electricity for farmers. Furthermore, 61 solar stations were installed, 41 of which in schools.

Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction PROC

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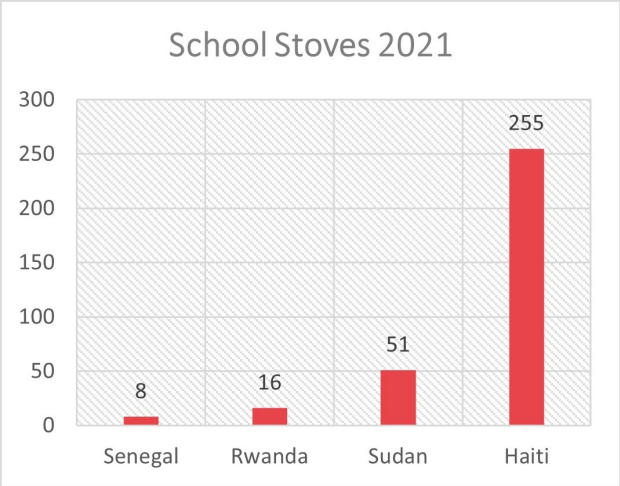
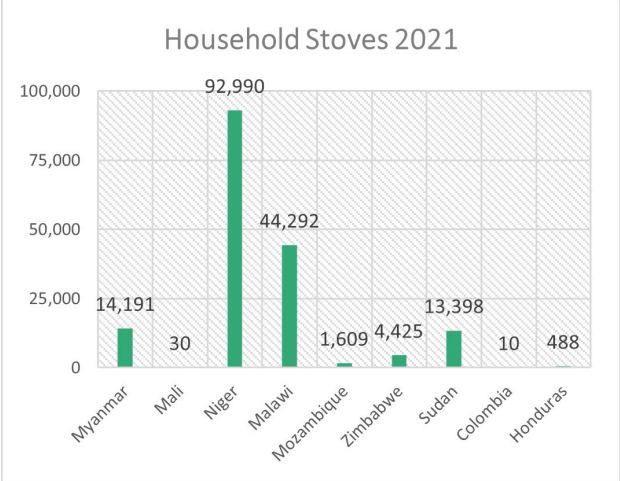
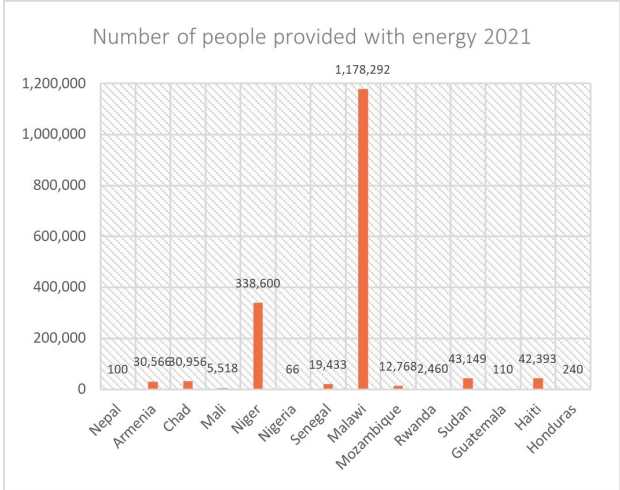
Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70,
00148 Rome, Italy - T +39 06 65131
https://www.wfp.org/energy-for-food-security

The following graphs show the number of institutional and household stoves and number of people reached with energy respectively in 2021.







Photo, page 1, top: WFP/Mehedi Rahman, Bangladesh

Photo page 2, left: WFP/Badre Bahaji, Malawi; right: WFP/ Hussam Al Saleh, Syria

Photo page 3: WFP/Giulio d'Adamo, Chad