

**WFP COOKSTOVES SURVEY:
A REVIEW OF WFP'S COOKSTOVE AND SAFE
ACCESS TO FUEL AND ENERGY (SAFE)
INTERVENTIONS**



Survey conducted February – May 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The WFP global cookstoves survey was conducted between February and May 2015 to develop a global understanding of WFP's current cookstove and safe access to fuel and energy (SAFE) interventions. SAFE helps WFP respond to beneficiaries' immediate cooking needs through a multi-faceted approach that focuses on: protection, environmental degradation, health and nutrition, livelihood and education concerns. The survey received responses from 54 country offices.

The key findings demonstrated that one third [27] of WFP's country offices are working on some form of cookstove or energy intervention (or half of the country respondents to the survey). Most country offices have heard or have worked on SAFE, with 15 of these 27 implementing countries doing this through SAFE. Currently, most of the cookstove related activities are conducted in Africa. The primary reasons being given for implementing these projects are to address: environmental degradation concerns; a lack of beneficiary access to cooking fuel; and protection issues.

Many cookstove interventions are already incorporated into existing WFP operations, with 15 countries reporting their activity falls within a country programme, PRRO or EMOP; only five projects are implemented as stand-alone interventions. In most countries, cookstove activities are being implemented through school feeding activities. Partnerships also appear as an essential ingredient in almost all interventions reported, which likely reflects the multi-faceted and technical nature of these cookstove activities. On the other hand, awareness of existing governmental policies regarding cooking energy is limited; where information exists, policy activity seems to be mainly concentrated around the education and environmental sectors.

Country offices also indicated the challenges they faced while implementing cookstove or SAFE activities. Out of 27 responses, the biggest challenges outlined were: funding and resource capacity, technical expertise, and procurement. These are the areas where country offices also seek greater support from headquarters, regional bureaus and partners. These issues provide a foundation for key elements of the SAFE Strategy 2016-2020, as well as WFP's '10x20 campaign' commitment to help 10 million people safely prepare their meals through SAFE interventions by 2020.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO WFP'S WORK ON COOKSTOVES AND SAFE

WFP has been engaged with the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) programme since 2009 in an effort to find a more systematic way to address cooking fuel needs and concerns in its operations. SAFE differs to cookstove activities in that it has a more holistic approach, beyond simply providing cookstoves or alternative fuels to beneficiaries, but to additionally address the key principles of protection, health, environment and livelihood issues through co-dependent sustainable energy-related activities. Not all these principles need to be addressed in each context; these can be identified through assessments prior to the design of the SAFE intervention. The underlying SAFE principles then determine the energy-related interventions that can be implemented. These include:

- 1) Reducing gender-based violence towards women and children through sensitisation programmes and providing alternative fuel sources that minimise people's exposure time when collecting firewood;
- 2) Minimising indoor air pollution through education and the use of fuel-efficient cookstoves and alternative cleaner fuel options;

- 3) Mitigating the negative environmental impacts of deforestation from firewood collection and cookstoves emissions, by promoting fuel-efficient stoves and sustainable natural resource investments such as planting tree seedlings and community forests;
- 4) Creating alternative livelihood opportunities by educating women and vulnerable communities in building fuel-efficient cookstoves, alternative fuels and other income-generating activities.

In 2014, the corporate management of the SAFE portfolio moved to the Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes Unit (OSZIR). This led to a review of WFP's cookstove interventions globally. The goal of this survey has been to help identify challenges and priority areas for SAFE, which should also feed into a five-year SAFE Strategy (2016-2020). The Strategy aims to make sure the energy needs of WFP's beneficiaries can be addressed when needed, and that this is done in an integrated and mainstreamed approach within WFP's overall strategic, programmatic and operational frameworks. This will also incorporate WFP's new commitment under its '10 x 20 campaign' launched in November 2014, to reach 10 million people by 2020. This expands from WFP's commitment in 2009 to reach six million displaced persons through SAFE by 2015.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The WFP Global Cookstoves Survey was conducted between February and May 2015 to help get a global understanding of what countries are working on in relation to cookstove activities and SAFE. The objectives of the survey were to:

- Identify current adoption of cooking energy related activities
- Understand staff knowledge of WFP's SAFE initiative
- Map country office needs and challenges in implementing SAFE
- Recognise where support is most needed for country office implementation
- Feed this information into the SAFE Strategy and improved guidance and tools.

The survey was generated by Survey Monkey and shared with all regional bureaus who then disseminated the questionnaire to their country offices. Questions first focused on cookstove projects as a whole, before introducing questions regarding SAFE, in order to reduce influencing respondents' answers on knowledge/needs in relation to the SAFE initiative. The data was adjusted for entry errors and duplication of responding countries before data analysis was undertaken.

SURVEY RESULTS

GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF COOKSTOVE ACTIVITIES

Out of the total of 79 country offices in WFP, 54 countries completed the questionnaire¹. Of the respondents, half [27 countries] confirmed that they provide cookstoves or cooking fuel support to WFP beneficiaries. This importantly reflects that one third of WFP's country offices have a cookstove initiative, even when excluding the 35 percent of countries that did not respond to the survey. Of the

¹ Countries responding to the survey include: **RB Bangkok (RBB)**: Indonesia, Nepal, Lao PDR, Afghanistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Cambodia; **RB Cairo (RBC)**: Tunisia, Jordan, Iran, Ukraine, Sudan, Armenia, State of Palestine, Tajikistan; **RB Dakar**: Guinea, Togo, The Gambia, Mali, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Benin; **RB Johannesburg**: DRC, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia, Tanzania, Swaziland, RoC, Mozambique, Malawi, Lesotho, Madagascar; **RB Nairobi (RBN)**: Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Burundi, Somalia, South Sudan; **RB Panama (RBP)**: Honduras, Haiti, Guatemala, El Salvador, Perú, Cuba, Bolivia, Nicaragua.

countries reporting cookstove projects, 15 of these countries indicated they were involved in SAFE interventions (see Figure 1).

Another 50 percent [27] of countries indicated they do not have any cookstove activities. Several countries indicated they did have cookstove/SAFE interventions in the past, but not presently.

Across the regional bureaux, cookstove and SAFE projects are most predominant in Africa, with the South Africa (RBJ), East and Central Africa (RBN) and Western Africa (RBD) regions having the highest number of self-reported projects totalling 17 projects overall. The Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe Region (RBC) reported four projects, while Asia (RBB) and the Latin America and Caribbean Region (RBP) each have three countries with SAFE or cookstove projects. It should be noted that survey respondents themselves have determined whether they have cookstove or SAFE projects in place. Figure 2 and Map 1 provide a regional overview of SAFE and cookstove activities.



Figure 1: SAFE in countries with cookstoves

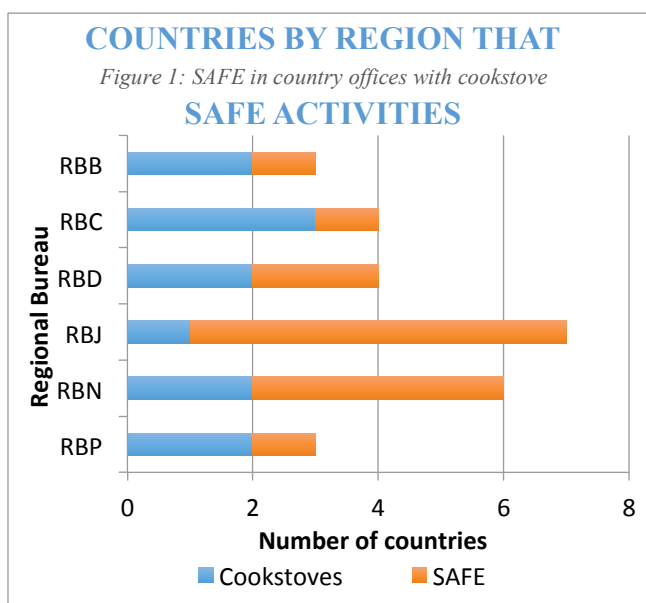
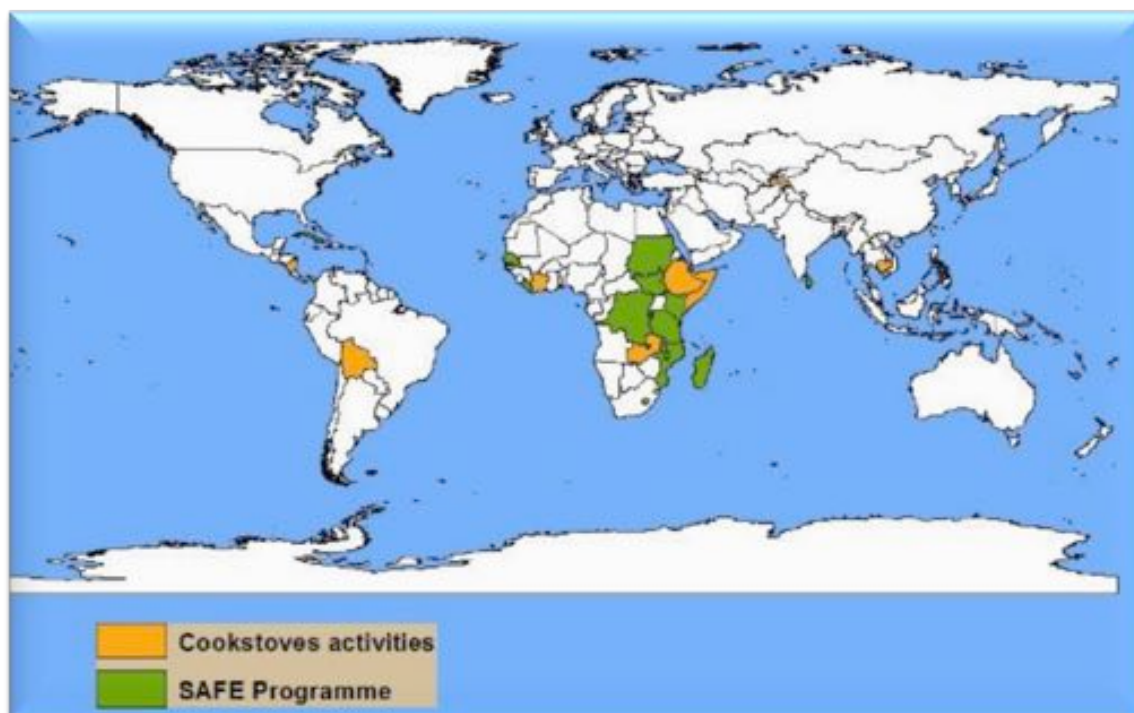


Figure 2: SAFE and cookstove activities per region.



Map 1: Country offices currently with SAFE programme and cookstove activities.

WHY PROVIDE COOKSTOVES

The major issues of concern for why country offices chose to implement cookstove or cooking fuel activities are focused on **environmental degradation, the lack of access to cooking fuel and protection**. Currently 27 country offices are involved in cookstove activities, however 38 country offices listed a number of energy-related issues of concern. Figure 4 highlights the main reasons for cookstove distributions.

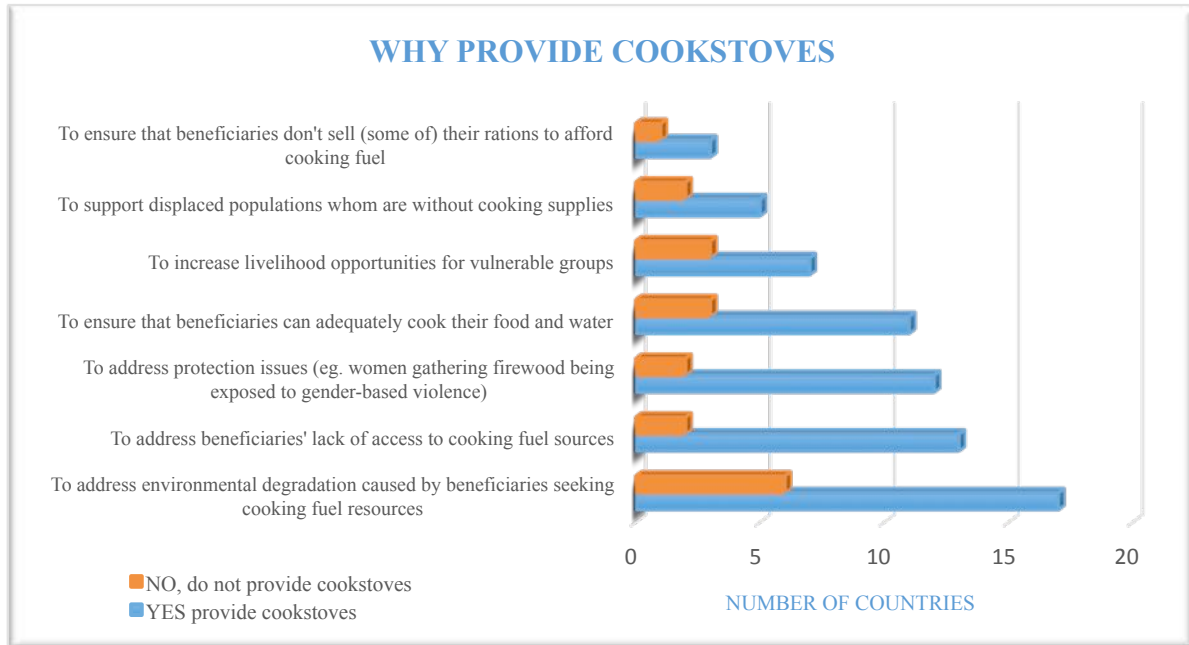


Figure 3: Reasons country offices reported they provide cookstoves

The key issues linked to the lack of cooking fuel differ largely in each of the regions WFP is operating. In both **RBB** and **RBC**, the main rationale country offices gave was to support displaced populations whom are without cooking supplies and to address protection issues. **RBD** and **RBJ** country offices primarily reported environmental degradation caused by beneficiaries seeking cooking fuel resources; **RBJ** also indicated protection issues as a major concern. In the **RBN** region three main issues were identified: the lack of cooking fuel resources; environmental degradation; and protection issues linked to the collection of cooking fuel. In **RBP** most country offices indicated the aim to ensure beneficiaries can adequately cook their food and water.

A collation of other reasons why country offices were engaged in cookstove projects include:

- Bhutan expressed concerns for protecting the health of cooks in school kitchens who are exposed to carbon monoxide and poisonous smoke from firewood combustion during food preparation.
- Haiti indicated that they are looking to start the implementation of institutional cookstoves in school feeding programmes. In Haiti not all school contributions made by parents are spent on cooking fuel but mainly on diversifying the meals. As cooking fuel is expensive in Haiti, some schools don't prepare food when there is not sufficient money to buy the fuel.
- Indonesia expressed similar issues and is working on reducing the negative impact of indoor air pollution in schools, improving kitchen hygiene and reducing the cooking expenditures in school feeding programmes.
- Sao Tome and Principe indicated health concerns for cooks in school kitchens, alongside deforestation and protecting the beneficiaries' environment from high consumption of firewood.

- Tanzania highlighted that the fuel-efficient cookstoves helped reduce the amount of wood children need to carry to school on a daily basis, and which could mean time was better dedicated towards their studies.

The country offices that do not provide cookstove or fuel support showed their interest by outlining issues to be considered for possible future cookstove activities as is demonstrated in Figure 4.

OPERATIONAL PROFILE OF COOKSTOVE PROJECTS

It is interesting to note the high number of cookstove interventions that have been incorporated into existing WFP operations: 15 countries reported they had their intervention included in an emergency operation (EMOP), protracted relief and recovery operation (PRROs), or country programme (CPs); a further four cookstove projects were also incorporated into WFP operations (see Figure 5). Examples include Burundi’s inclusion of SAFE in their country programme by providing institutional stoves to support school feeding; and in Kenya the incorporation into the PRRO over the last three years (with funding directly coming from donors with an interest in cookstove activities). Only five cookstove projects are stand-alone activities, of which three are SAFE: Sri Lanka (initially piloted through a SAFE trust fund financed by Saudi support), Liberia (under an USDA McGovern pole grant) and Rwanda.

This operational profile is a positive sign for mainstreaming intentions of SAFE and cookstove initiatives into WFP’s main programme of work. While this does not overcome all challenges, this incorporation should theoretically help lend these interventions towards better integrated, in particular programmatically and financially.

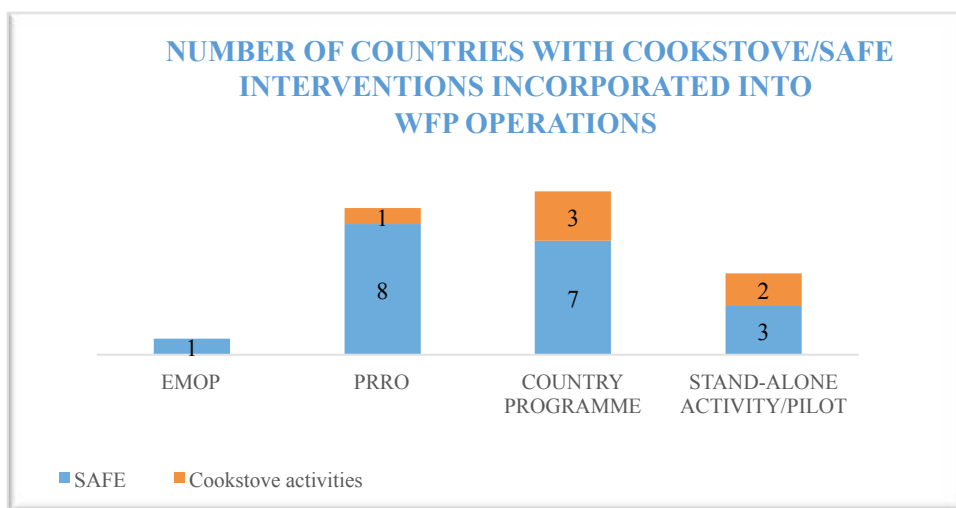


Figure 5: Overview of programmes in which SAFE or cookstove activities are incorporated.

TYPES OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES USED TO IMPLEMENT COOKSTOVE PROJECTS

The survey set out to understand what types of WFP programme activities have been used to implement cookstove and SAFE projects. An interesting finding is that the majority of interventions across time have principally focused on school feeding (SF). General food distributions (GFDs) and food-for-assets (FFA) activities have also had interventions, but always with school feeding present.

Respondents were also asked whether these interventions had been implemented within host population, refugee and IDP settings. There was more limited responses to these questions, which may more be a reflection of the way this was interpreted by respondents rather than what is taking place on the ground. The survey questions sought to look historically and into the future, by drawing on respondents to indicate if their cookstove projects have been implemented in the past (P), are being implemented now (N), and where there are plans in the future (F). Table 1 summarises the responses to the above set of questions.

Specific SAFE and stove-related interventions reflect the linkage with school feeding activities, with the most common activity [21 countries] being to provide institutional cookstoves to schools. The second, third and fourth most common interventions could be associated with many of WFP programme activities, and include the training of beneficiaries to either produce their own cookstoves [10 countries], training on how to cook WFP food with less fuel [9 countries]; and actual provision of household cookstoves [7 countries]. Food for asset activities could be identified in tree nursery support and community forestry interventions, alongside training beneficiaries to make briquettes. Six countries reported doing protection training and sensitisation. Only limited support was identified in providing firewood or market activities. (See Figure 6.)

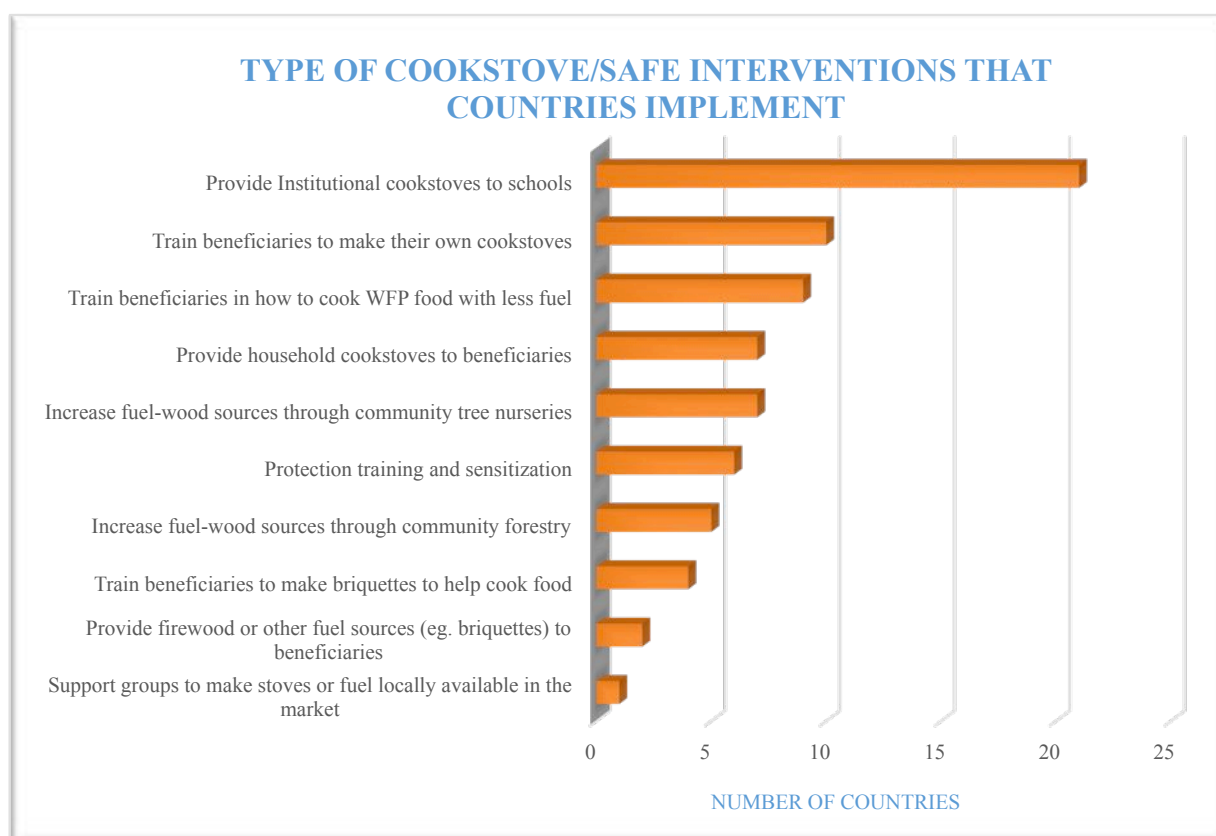


Figure 6: Types of support that country offices provide to beneficiaries.

COUNTRY OFFICE	ACTIVITY					SETTING		
	GFD	School Feeding	Food for Assets	Nutrition	Carbon Credits	Host Population	Refugee Camps	IDP Camps
ARMENIA*		P						
BENIN		P/F						
BHUTAN*		P/N						
BOLIVIA*		P/N/F						
BURKINA FASO		N						
BURUNDI	P	N						P
CAMBODIA*		P/N						
COTE D'IVOIRE*		P/N/F						
CUBA	P/F	P/F						
DRC		P	P			P/N		P
ETHIOPIA*					N			
THE GAMBIA		P						
HAITI		P/F						
HONDURAS	P	P/N	P	P/N				P
INDONESIA		F						
KENYA	P/N	P/N				P/N	P/N	
LAO PDR		F						
LESOTHO		N/F						
LIBERIA		P/N/F						
MADAGASCAR		P/N/F						
MALAWI		P/N/F	P/N/F			P/N/F		
MALI		P/F	P			F		
MOZAMBIQUE		P/N						
NAMIBIA		P						
NICARAGUA*		P/F						
PALESTINE **							P	P
RWANDA		P/N/F						
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE*		P						
SENEGAL		P/N/F						
SIERRA LEONE								
SOMALIA*		N						
SOUTH SUDAN			P			P	P	
SRI LANKA	P	P/F	F			F		P
SUDAN		P/F	P/N		P/N/F	P/N		N/F
TAKIJISTAN*		P/N/F						
TANZANIA	P	P					P	
UGANDA			P					
ZAMBIA*		P						
ZIMBABWE		P						

Key:

* = countries reporting cookstove projects rather than SAFE ** acute-emergency intervention not implemented as WFP activity

P = SAFE/cookstove project in the past only

P/N (or N) = SAFE/cookstove project in the past and now (or just now)

P/N/F (or N/F) = past, now and future (or now and future)

F (or P/F) = future (or past/future)

Table 1: The settings and programme activities through which SAFE or cookstoves support is given

An overview of the historical nature of projects includes the following:

Past: In the past, 27 countries implemented cookstoves through their school feeding programmes. For example, in Haiti, SAFE was a pilot project implemented in both public and private schools, Mozambique and Zambia provided institutional cookstoves to WFP assisted schools and Nicaragua implemented cookstove activities from 2009 to 2013 under their school feeding programme.

Present: The present still illustrates the focus on school setting [in 17 countries] and among host populations. Kenya is the only country that reports currently providing cookstoves support in refugee camps. Ethiopia is working on providing stoves which are able to generate carbon credits.

Future: Many country offices highlighted plans to expand or start SAFE in the future; this includes five countries that are not currently implementing cookstoves, with interests to do this through school feeding. The countries with interest include:

- Benin: will continue implementing eco-stoves in schools under school feeding;
- Bolivia: will continue to work with fuel-efficient cookstoves for schools;
- Burkina Faso: will experiment with the school lunch programme using improved stoves, bio gas and briquettes;
- Cuba: will provide stoves and other cooking utensils to guarantee food safety in institutions;
- Cote d'Ivoire: will continue to work with fuel-efficient stove activities under the national school feeding programme;
- Haiti: is planning to serve all schools in the school feeding programme with fuel-efficient institutional stoves (all public and government-subsidized);
- Honduras: will build and rehabilitate school kitchens under the Forestry Development Project;
- Indonesia: is planning to include SAFE in their school feeding programme;
- Lao PDR: aims to include SAFE in their school feeding programme;
- Lesotho is working on a pilot project to incorporate SAFE and cookstove activities in a selection of primary schools with financial support from the Government;
- Liberia: built energy saving stoves in schools in 2014 and will continue the activity in 2015;
- Madagascar: is planning to continue to expand fuel-efficient institutional cookstove distribution under the school feeding programme;
- Malawi: will continue SAFE activities through school feeding and food for assets;
- Mali: previously implemented SAFE activities including training on fuel briquette and cook stoves production, with aims to continue this in host communities and through school feeding;
- Mozambique: the Government, together with WFP support, has implemented a pilot programme and plans to expand to new areas;
- Nicaragua: has no SAFE programme but conducted cookstoves activities in the past and will implement SAFE in the future through school feeding programmes;
- Rwanda: to continue to distribute fuel-efficient stoves and cooking pots under school feeding;
- Tajikistan: is planning to scale up the provision of fuel efficient stoves to schools; due to lack of funding the project has not yet expanded;
- Togo: received a request from the Government to start SAFE/cookstove activities as the needs are high, although no funds are currently available;
- Senegal: to continue to distribute fuel-efficient stoves and cooking pots under school feeding;
- Sri Lanka: is planning to support female-headed households and food insecure families with fuel needs. Currently, displaced people are returning for resettlement, however, continuing fuel restrictions and fuel scarcity in rural areas is putting people in vulnerable situations.

- Sudan: will continue to implement SAFE activities in host communities and IDP camps, including through school feeding;
- Swaziland: has planned to provide/promote the use of fuel efficient stoves at neighbourhood care points where WFP provides food assistance to save on time and labor for cooking - particularly for beneficiaries who are pregnant or affected by HIV/AIDS. Other plans include to promote the use of fuel-efficient stoves for beneficiaries of the food by prescription programme. Both plans are currently not implemented, primarily due to lack of funding.

PARTNERSHIPS

Due to the multifaceted nature of SAFE, it has been recognised that partnerships are usually key to the project's success. The survey illustrates that the majority of country offices are in partnership with a variety of partners in technically supporting, funding and implementing cookstove interventions. Only three countries did not report any partnerships in place (Figure 7).

The respondents shared some in-depth information on the partnerships to implement the cookstove activities. In Madagascar, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania and Zambia most partners provide training and the material to build cookstoves is provided locally. Others provide technical support on the stoves. An overview of the kind of partnerships are presented in Table 2.



Figure 7: Partners of country offices implementing SAFE/cookstove projects.

COUNTRY OFFICES	PARTNERS AND ACTIVITIES
ARMENIA	Industrial and food services institute of Russian foundation
BURKINA FASO	GIZ providing stove support; Bio Neerlandaise cooperation and the Government providing gas support
BHUTAN	Government provides cookstoves for schools through WFP support
CAMBODIA	CEDAC (local NGO): training and constructing stoves
COTE D'IVOIRE	Government provides cookstoves through WFP support
KENYA	FHI, a local NGO, provides training as well as the fuel-efficient stoves
LAO PDR	The World Bank
MALAWI	District Councils
NICARAGUA	Ministry of Education
RWANDA	ADRA International
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	The National Programme for Food and School Health PNASE
SOMALIA	Mercy Corps training and constructing kitchen/fuel efficient stoves
SOUTH SUDAN	Community based organisations
TANZANIA	Local NGO's REDESO and TATEDO
ZAMBIA	German international support; local fabricators; Ministry of Education; and Ministry of Land, Natural Resources, Environment

Table 2: Partners that are implementing and/or providing technical support to cookstove interventions.

KNOWLEDGE OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON COOKSTOVE ISSUES.

The awareness of existing government policies regarding cooking energy is limited in country offices, with half of the 46 responses on this survey question showing there was no knowledge of existing government policies. This does not necessarily represent a lack of awareness of policies, but may reflect the absence of relevant policies on SAFE issues. Figure 8 summarises the results.

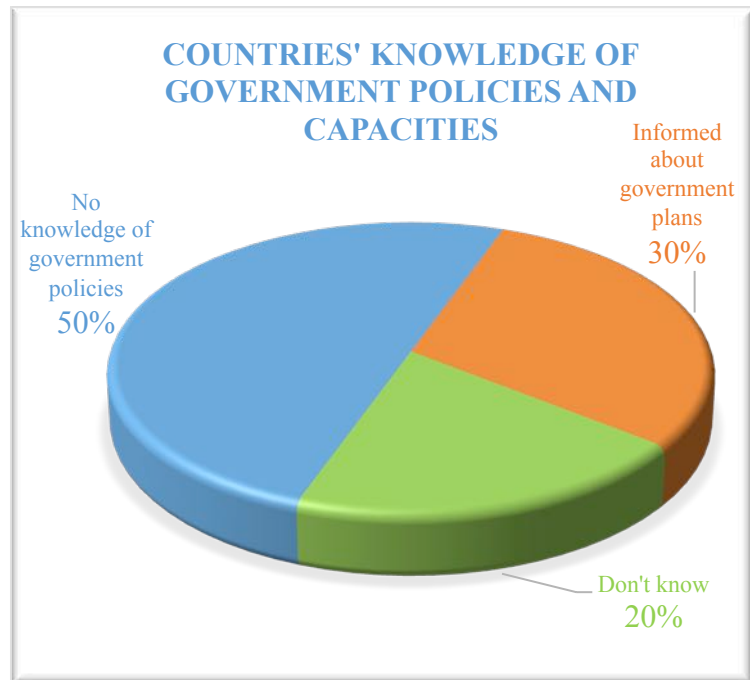


Figure 8: Knowledge of government policies and capacities.

Of the information that is available, policy activity mainly concentrates around the education and environmental sectors. For example: the Namibian Government has a school feeding reference manual; the Government of Lesotho made a commitment to provide one meal per day within its Education policy; the Governments of Cuba and Honduras have plans to support cookstove programmes and distribute related items; Mali, Senegal, Mozambique and Malawi have a government policy on environment.

KNOWLEDGE OF SAFE

One of the questions of the survey was designed to test the familiarity of the country offices with WFP's SAFE programme. Almost half [43%] of the 54 country offices indicated 'yes' in their awareness of SAFE's existence and 30% indicated some knowledge; on the other hand one fifth [20%] of countries had no knowledge, and 7% gave no response.

Survey participants were also asked some basic 'true and false' questions about SAFE to test more knowledge about this initiative, as shown in Figure 9. The answers showed a good understanding of the various principles of SAFE, including those related to the environment, protection from gender-based violence, tensions between host and IDP/refugee populations, and supporting alternative livelihoods for beneficiaries. Interestingly, the nutritional benefits of SAFE were slightly less well-known by respondents. There was nevertheless a good understanding that SAFE can be aligned with WFP goals and projects, and integrated into numerous programme activities including general food distributions, school feeding, food-for-assets and nutrition programmes.

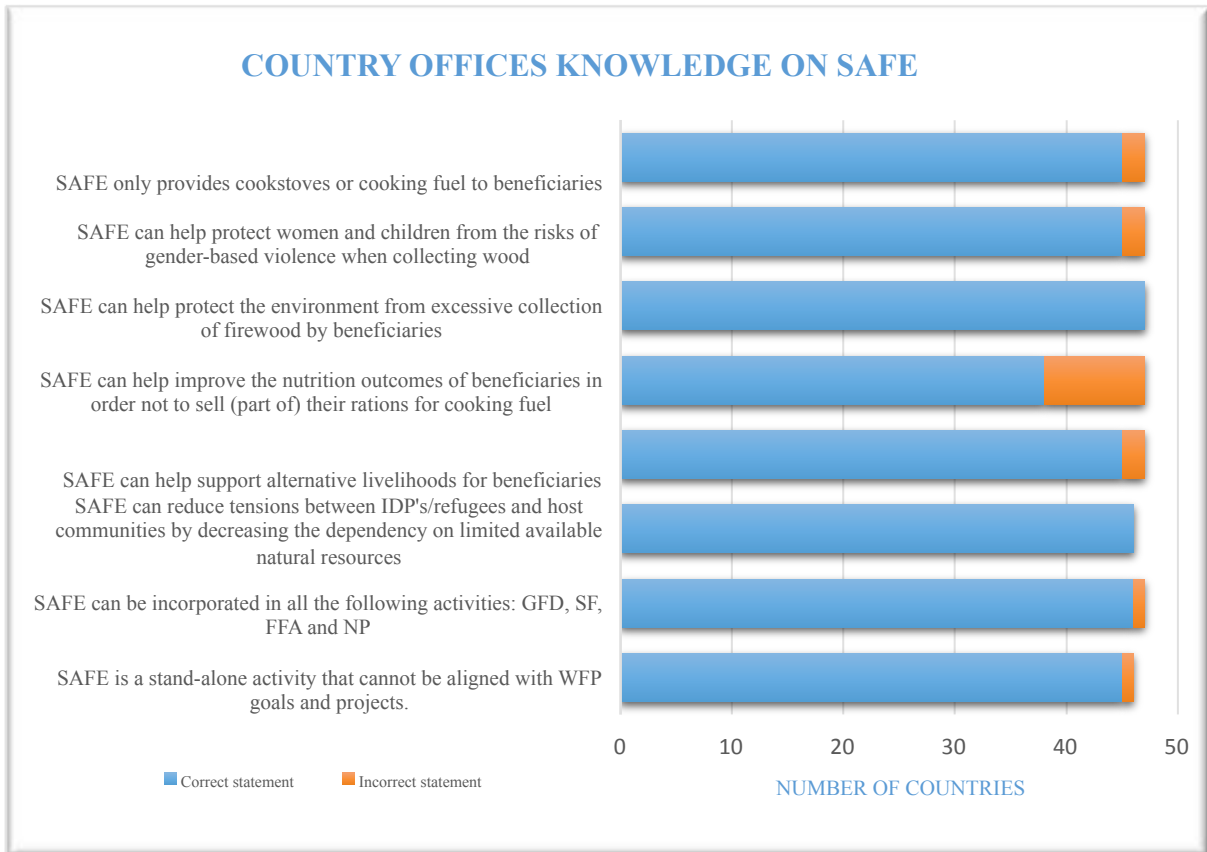


Figure 9: Country offices knowledge on SAFE, based on true and false questions

CHALLENGES FOR COOKSTOVE INTERVENTIONS

To get a broader understanding of the issues country offices face and where areas of support may be needed, survey participants who had indicated they were implementing cookstove or SAFE projects were also questioned on challenges they face in implementing and scaling up SAFE. Out of 27 responses, the biggest challenges outlined were: funding, technical expertise, capacity and procurement. See Figure 10 for the full list of challenges.

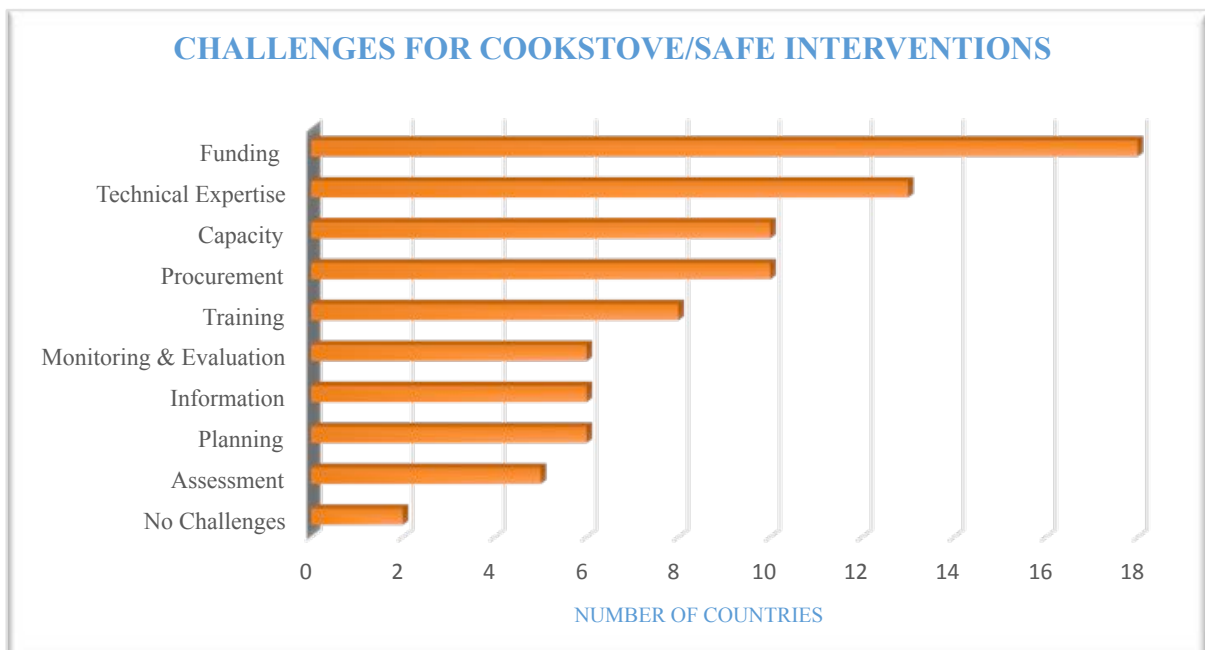


Figure 10: Challenges faced that drive SAFE programmes in WFP country offices.

An example of some the challenges that countries highlighted are included below:

Funding and resource capacity challenges:

- Benin: The eco-stoves that were implemented were very much welcome by the schools and the communities whose capacity has been reinforced. In some villages, families even made the same stoves for their own use. Given the good experience many schools were willing to get the same stoves however this was not possible due to the limited funds available.
- Haiti: The SAFE project was a stand-alone pilot which was not reflected in any of the projects and did not have any funding to continue the activity.
- South Sudan: Consultation meetings and a series of trainings have been organized as well as a strategic document and an action plan on SAFE has been developed and circulated. However no further action has been undertaken as the capacity is lacking.
- Uganda: implemented a successful SAFE pilot programme that could not continue due to a funding shortfall.
- Zambia: a lack of resources meant that the programme could not expand to new areas; further beneficiary schools/communities lacked the capacity to maintain or repair the cookstoves.

Technical challenges:

- Benin: The cookstoves didn't last long. After a year it became apparent that some stoves had fallen and were not able to be repaired.
- Haiti: Fuel-efficient briquettes from the supplier proved to be more costly than charcoal and firewood. This resulted in schools abandoning the briquette-fuel cookstoves and using other fuels.
- Malawi: Is lacking information and technical expertise on cookstoves and carbon credits.

Guidance and training challenges:

- Kenya: Is missing guidance on how to mainstream SAFE as part of WFP's core activities and ensure that it is incorporated in project documents.
- Rwanda: Would need more guidance on SAFE implementation within general food distribution programming in refugee camps.

Procurement:

- Cuba: Is missing guidance on the procurement process and the identification of stove providers.
- Haiti: The high cost of procuring the stoves from India, and unfamiliarity in their use, highlighted the importance of properly selecting locally-sourced stoves.

No challenges:

- Lesotho and Armenia: these countries on the other hand faced no challenges. Lesotho wrote: "The project is technically supervised by WFP with financial support from government and so far no major challenges have been experienced."

ENHANCING SUPPORT AND SOLUTIONS FOR COOKSTOVE INTERVENTIONS

The survey enquired as to whether support was needed from headquarters, regional bureaus or other partners in order implement cookstove or SAFE interventions. Almost half [25] of country offices highlighted they heeded support from headquarters and regional bureaus, and 11 country offices indicated the importance of partner support. Nine offices indicated there was no support needed (Figure 11).

Many of the support queries being requested at headquarters and regional bureaus relate to funding and technical challenges highlighted above. Some country offices for example have turned to headquarters for assistance with raising funds, or to identify opportunities for training, guidance on implementation of SAFE, or on monitoring and evaluation.

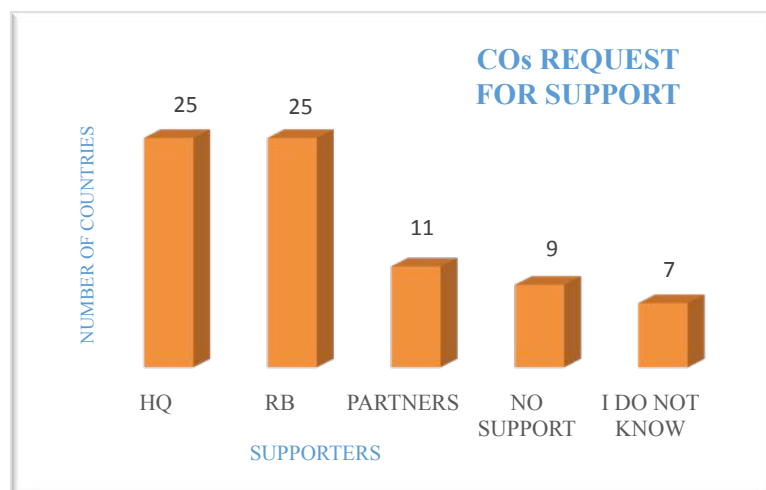


Figure 11: Country offices request for support from HQ, RB and partners.

Similar support has also been expressed at the regional bureau level, for example with guiding on procurement and the identification of cookstove providers. The country offices shared their ideas and solutions to tackle the challenges faced with the implementation of SAFE or cookstoves programmes and the support that is needed from HQ, RB's and other partners as presented in Table 3.

SOLUTIONS PRESENTED & SUPPORT NEEDED					
COUNTRY	SOLUTION	SUPPORT NEEDED			
		HQ	RB	PARTNERS	
Funding & Technical support					
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso is looking for technical support and help with fundraising for SAFE	x	x	x	
Benin	Benin is seeking technical support and help with fundraising.	x	x		
Cambodia	Support in fundraising is needed	x	x		
Ethiopia	Ethiopia is looking for financial and technical support.	x	x		
Haiti	Haiti would need funding to be able to supply all program schools with fuel-efficient stoves during the next school year. As the technical expertise is missing in the country office, support from the RB and HQ would be needed.	x	x	x	
Lesotho	Lesotho is seeking financial and technical support to fully mainstream the SAFE initiative in all country programmes.	x			
Malawi	Malawi is seeking technical training on cookstoves	x	x		
Mali	Mali is seeking HQ assistance with training and fundraising and support or collaboration with/from other partners (UN Agencies involved in protection issues).	x		x	
Nicaragua	Nicaragua is looking for funding for small projects	x	x		
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka would like to receive more technical assistance and fundraising support.	x		x	
Tanzania	Tanzania would like support with fundraising. The expertise is there, but the funding remains a challenge.	x			
Planning					
Indonesia	Indonesia is looking for support in the areas of assessment, planning, and M&E.	x	x	x	
Mainstreaming					
Armenia	Armenia indicates that SAFE or cookstove projects should be integrated with especially development school feeding projects so that SAFE becomes part of the practice/culture when such projects are handed over to governments.	x	x		
Honduras	Honduras suggests this issue to become part of the Resilience Agenda	x	x		
Kenya	Kenya is looking for support to mainstream SAFE as part of WFP's core activities and ensure that it is incorporated in project documents. More	x	x		

	work is required with management to recognize the importance of these projects and mainstream them in operations to address food security, protection and environmental concerns.			
Training				
Mozambique	Mozambique is looking for a SAFE training for the country office and partners.		x	x
South Sudan	The HQ and RB staff are required not for technical training but to reactivate the running and discuss the challenges hindering the move.	x	x	
Procurement				
Cuba	Cuba seeks more guidance on procurement to help identify relevant providers.		x	
Monitoring & Evaluation				
Tanzania	Tanzania suggests an assessment to determine the capacity, the concerns and type of stoves that could be adapted. Resource mobilization in support of vulnerable populations is critical as they may sell part of produce or food aid to buy fuel.	x		
Madagascar	Madagascar is looking for support in M&E, technical expertise and SAFE training.	x	x	x
Knowledge				
Burundi	Burundi is looking for general support in order to meet some of the challenges	x	x	
Nicaragua	Nicaragua wants to help other CO's overcome challenges by sharing best practices	x	x	
Rwanda	Rwanda is seeking guidance on SAFE implementation with GFD in refugee camps	x	x	
Sao Tome and Principe	The Sao Tome and Principe office needs both support from HQ/RB to understand how to explore the relevance of SAFE for their country	x	x	
Tajikistan	Tajikistan emphasises the importance of SAFE/cookstove linkages with food security, nutrition and environmental sustainability outcomes. Support is sought for policies, guidance, funding, best practices, new technologies and other expertise from the Regional Bureau, HQ and the private sector.	x	x	x
Zambia	Zambia is seeking for information and guidance on how to tap into existing carbon credit market opportunities to raise funds for the programme.	x	x	x

Table 3: Country offices solutions and request for support from HQ, RB and partners.

CONCLUSION

This survey highlights that many WFP country offices have already identified that a lack of access to safe cooking fuel creates many protection, environmental, health and livelihood concerns for WFP beneficiaries. Even excluding non-respondents to the survey, one third of country offices are implementing a cookstove or SAFE project to address some if not all of these concerns. This is done primarily through existing operations and programme activities, especially school feeding. A variety of challenges exist, especially in relation to funding, technical and procurement capacities, yet this has not dissuaded country offices to remain interested in implementing these interventions in the future.

The information gleaned from this survey is being used by WFP to corporately understand the importance of cookstoves and SAFE to its work. This information will likewise feed into WFP's SAFE Strategy 2016-2020 and '10 x 20 campaign' to help outline the areas of support that can help country offices more efficiently, effectively and at scale support people through SAFE cooking interventions.