Developing a Woodfuel Survey Module for Incorporation into Existing Household Surveys and Censuses in Developing Countries

Review of National Surveys and Censuses that Could Incorporate a Woodfuel Supplementary Module

Publication prepared in the framework of the Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics

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Drafted by

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<th>Acronym</th>
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<td>AFWC</td>
<td>African Forestry and Wildlife Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEPAL</td>
<td>Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe</td>
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<td>CFSVA</td>
<td>Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis</td>
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<td>CLS</td>
<td>Child Labour Survey</td>
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<td>Demographic and Health Survey</td>
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<td>MICS</td>
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<td>OECD</td>
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<td>World Food Programme</td>
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<td>WSM</td>
<td>Woodfuel Supplementary Module</td>
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Introduction

1.1. Background

Woodfuel plays a critical role in global economic and social wellbeing: for a third of the world’s households woodfuel is the main fuel for cooking and heating, and in 29 countries it provides more than half of the national energy supply (FAO 2014). Nonetheless, many developing countries lack reliable data on the production and consumption of woodfuel, largely because it is associated with subsistence activities; in fact, woodfuel is abundantly produced and traded at the local level by small-scale producing units, but this major component of production - and the labor associated with it - are not usually taken into account by national statistical systems. As a result, insufficient attention is paid to wood energy in national policies and strategies (Schure et al., 2013). Sound data are generally available for large-scale industrial production of woodfuel, however.

The costs of a stand-alone national survey of woodfuel might be unaffordable for low-income countries, which are the ones that rely more heavily on woodfuel for energy.

Many developing countries implement national surveys and censuses that collect data on a regular basis, but they rarely have sufficient questions or supplementary modules to quantify the amount of woodfuel used or to identify its sources, and they often fail to address the associated socio-economic effects. If such questions were incorporated into household surveys, decision makers would have cost-effective access to accurate evidence of the socio-economic effects of woodfuel production and consumption.

This project is part of the research plan of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics ² (the Global Strategy). The aim is to provide an optional tool to integrate a Woodfuel Supplementary Module (WSM) into

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¹ From the Concept Note of the project “Developing a woodfuel survey module for incorporation into existing household surveys/censuses in developing countries” (Global Strategy, 2015).
² GSARS. The purpose of the Global Strategy is to provide national and international statistical systems with a framework that enables them to produce data to guide decision-making.
national household surveys with a view to enabling developing countries to enhance their statistics on the production and consumption of woodfuel.

The proposed WSM includes standard questions that will enable national statistical systems to collect accurate information about woodfuel, prevent double-counting and make the data internationally comparable. This aim is consistent with the goals of the 23rd Committee on Forestry\(^3\), which invited countries to explore new tools and techniques for analyzing and reporting data on forests and related topics (FAO, 2016).

\(^3\) Rome, Italy, 18-22 July, 2016.
1.2. Purpose and scope of this technical report

The outcomes of a literature review on national woodfuel statistics, survey-based studies and international recommendations – the first step of the project - have been discussed in a previous report\(^4\), whose main conclusions were:

- The available data often cover only the primary type of household cooking fuel, but not the quantities of woodfuel consumed; a woodfuel module is needed to determine the latter.
- The uses of woodfuel for purposes other than cooking contributes significantly to global woodfuel consumption.
- Woodfuel consumption rates should be derived from quantitative measurements carried out during the interview, rather than interviewee's values.
- National socio-economic household surveys should include options for identifying secondary fuels or the mix of fuels used by households.
- The source of woody biomass should be recorded to identify the contributions of forestry, agriculture and industry;
- Information such as labor inputs and health implications should be collected in addition to the quantity of woodfuel consumed.
- Household consumption survey questionnaires should be as simple and brief as possible.

Drawing on these recommendations, this technical report: i) illustrates the quality of current surveys and censuses, indicating those that are more suitable for inclusion of a woodfuel module; and ii) introduces a Woodfuel Supplementary Module that covers the most relevant aspects of woodfuel consumption and production.

The study is limited to household-level woodfuel production and consumption units in the Asia, Africa and Latin America regions, for which little information is available from official statistics.

The rest of this report is structured as follows: Section 2 reviews current national data sources that could potentially incorporate the WSM, and the

\(^4\) “Review of existing literature on national woodfuel statistics in developing countries, survey-based woodfuel studies and international recommendations on woodfuel survey” (Global Strategy, 2016).
questions about woodfuel consumption and production included therein. Section 3 describes the proposed WSM. Section 4 concludes the report.

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5 See also Annex 2.
Surveys and Censuses that could Incorporate a WSM; Review of Questions

The FAO publication “The State of World’s Forests 2014” (FAO, 2014) analyzed the socio-economic benefits derived from the world’s forests, a major element of which is the use of woodfuel for cooking. Data were obtained from national censuses and large-scale surveys implemented by international agencies (see table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Sources of data on the proportion of households using woodfuel for cooking (FAO 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>MICS*</th>
<th>WHO**</th>
<th>DHS***</th>
<th>UNCHS****</th>
<th>Housing Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>11 countries</td>
<td>11 countries</td>
<td>18 countries</td>
<td>6 countries</td>
<td>4 countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>9 countries</td>
<td>6 countries</td>
<td>3 countries</td>
<td>4 countries</td>
<td>9 countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>1 country</td>
<td>10 countries</td>
<td>4 countries</td>
<td>7 countries</td>
<td>3 countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21 countries</td>
<td>27 countries</td>
<td>25 countries</td>
<td>17 countries</td>
<td>16 countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); **: World Health Organization; ***: Demographic and Health Survey by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); ****: United Nations Compendium of Housing Statistics.

Other sources of information on woodfuel production and consumption at the household level are: national censuses of agriculture, the Living Standard Measurement Study surveys, the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire surveys, the Labour Force Surveys, the Child Labour Surveys, the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analyses, and other country-specific national household surveys. Their main features and suitability for inclusion of a WSM are discussed below\(^6\).

\(^6\) For a general description of each source, see Technical Report 1 (Global Strategy, 2016).
2.1. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey - UNICEF

Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS) are the largest source of internationally comparable data on children and women worldwide, focusing mainly on those issues that directly affect the lives of children and women such as education and health\(^7\).

The standard Household Questionnaires of UNICEF’s MICS 3 (2005-2009)\(^8\) included questions on the type of fuel mainly used for cooking, whether food was cooked on an open fire, an open stove or a closed stove, whether the fire or stove had a chimney or hood, and whether cooking was usually done in the house, in a separate building or outdoors (see table 2.2).

The standard Household Questionnaires of MICS 4 (2009-2012) and MICS 5 (2013-2016) included questions on the type of fuel mainly used for cooking, whether cooking is done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors, and whether a separate room in the house was used as a kitchen (see table 2.3). A section on child labour was also included, with questions on the time spent in fetching water or collecting firewood for the household. However, the amount of time spent for the two activities was not recorded separately\(^9\), so the data acquired could not be disaggregated.

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\(^7\) MICS was a major source of data on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators and will be a major data source to measure Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators.

\(^8\) Other survey tools included questionnaires for individual women, individual men and children under 5.

\(^9\) The original question was: “Since last (day of the week), about how many hours did he/she fetch water or collect firewood for household use?”.
### Table 2.2. MICS 3 (2005-2009): questions on woodfuel included in the standard household questionnaire

| HC6. What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? | Electricity  
| Liquid Propane Gas (LPG)  
| Natural gas  
| Biogas  
| Kerosene  
| Coal / Lignite  
| Charcoal  
| Wood  
| Straw/shrubs/grass  
| Animal dung  
| Agricultural crop residue  
| Other (specify) |

| HC7. In this household, is food cooked on an open fire, an open stove or a closed stove? | Open fire  
| Open stove  
| Closed stove  
| Other (specify) |

| HC7A. Does the fire/stove have a chimney or a hood? | Yes  
| No |

| HC8. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? | In the house  
| In a separate building  
| Outdoors  
| Other (specify) |

### Table 2.3. MICS 4 (2009-12) and MICS 5 (2013-16): questions on woodfuel included in the standard household questionnaire

| HC6. What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? | Electricity  
| Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)  
| Natural gas  
| Biogas  
| Kerosene  
| Coal / Lignite  
| Charcoal  
| Wood  
| Straw / Shrubs / Grass  
| Animal dung  
| Agricultural crop residue  
| No food cooked in household  
| Other (specify) |

| HC7. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? | In the house  
| In a separate room used as a kitchen  
| Elsewhere in the house  
| In a separate building  
| Outdoors  
| Other (specify) |

If ‘In the house’, probe: Is it done in a separate room used as a kitchen?
The MICS are carried out on the basis of nationally representative random samples; fieldwork is generally completed in two to four months, depending on the sample size. Funding is in most cases provided by UNICEF and national governments, usually with significant contribution of other international and bilateral agencies.

The MICS are effective in gathering data on children’s labour input\textsuperscript{10} and details such as the place where cooking is done and the type of fuel used, which are among the determinants of the effects of woodfuel burning on health. However, important information is missing about the sources and quantities of woodfuel produced and consumed, its use for purposes other than cooking and the income generated by woodfuel production. Because these topics fall outside the scope of the MICS household questionnaire, it is inadvisable to add a WSM that covers them. A more practical approach is to introduce specific core questions that are closely related to the subject of the survey.

The average time between MICS is five to six years. By the biennium 2016-17, MICS data will be available for 97 countries - 32 in Asia, 47 in Africa, and 18 in Latin America and the Caribbean\textsuperscript{11}. As of 1 October 2016 MICS are in the design phase for Argentina, the Central African Republic, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mongolia (sub-national), Nigeria, Pakistan (sub-national), Paraguay, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Suriname, Togo, and the United Arab Emirates. These countries would hence be good candidates for field-testing the inclusion of selected questions of the WSM in the MICS household questionnaires.

2.2. World Health Survey\textsuperscript{12} - WHO

The World Health Surveys (WHS) of the WHO were national-level surveys implemented between 2002 and 2004 in 69 countries, of which 41 were developing countries in the three regions considered here (see Annex 5). Household-level data included health insurance coverage, health expenditures and indicators of permanent income or wealth, while individual-level data included sociodemographic information, health state descriptions, risk factors, mortality, health care utilization, health systems responsiveness and social capital.

\textsuperscript{10} Even though the short survey period - two to four months - does not allow for the analysis of seasonal patterns.

\textsuperscript{11} See Annex 4.

\textsuperscript{12} See: \url{http://apps.who.int/healthinfo/systems/surveydata/index.php/catalog/whs/about}
Among the determinants of good health, the type of fuel used for cooking, the type of cooking and heating stoves used by the household, and the place where cooking was usually done are very important ones. Inefficient fuel burning, in particular, not only increases woodfuel consumption – causing a waste of wood resources – but also increases smoke emissions. The questions related to woodfuel consumption included in the full WHS individual questionnaire were:

4047. What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?
4048. What type of cooking stove is used in your house?
4049. Where is cooking usually done?
4050. What type of fuel does your household mainly use for heating?
4051. What type of heating stove is used in your house?

Compared to the MICS discussed above, the WHS also covered the effects of interior heating on health. Other topics, however, were still missing, such as the sources and quantities of woodfuel produced and consumed or income generated from production and sales. More importantly, because they were implemented between 2002 and 2004, these surveys cannot be considered for the inclusion of a woodfuel supplementary module.

2.3. Demographic and Health Surveys – USAID

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are national-level surveys carried out with support from USAID that provide data in the areas of population, health, and nutrition. There are two types: i) the Standard DHS, with sample sizes of 5,000-30,000 households and a frequency of implementation of five years; and ii) the interim DHS, which are conducted in the intervals between standard DHS, focusing on key indicators and using shorter questionnaires and smaller samples.\(^\text{13}\)


- What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?
- Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?
- Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?

\(^\text{13}\) See: [http://www.dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/DHS.cfm](http://www.dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/DHS.cfm)

\(^\text{14}\) See: [http://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/DHS-Questionnaires.cfm](http://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/DHS-Questionnaires.cfm)
Other questions cover sources of drinking water, toilet facilities, household assets and exposure to second-hand smoke. In terms of information made available, the results are similar to those obtained with MICS and WHS. Since these three survey types are mostly related with people’s health, particularly with regard to children and women, topics like source and quantity of woodfuel produced and consumed and income obtained from production and sales are outside their remit. Once again, the most practical approach would be to include in the DHS questionnaire a set of core questions covering aspects such as the health effects of household fuel combustion.

DHS that include fuel-related questions have been conducted in 77 countries, 72 of which are developing countries in the three regions discussed here (see Annex 6). In Benin, Ghana and Malawi the DHS to be implemented in the 2017-18 would constitute a good opportunity for field testing the WSM questions.

2.4. Censuses of population and agriculture

National censuses of population and housing in developing countries frequently contain questions on the main fuels or source of energy used by households for cooking, lighting and heating, and on the type of kitchens and stoves; most of them are available through the International Household Survey Network (IHSN) (see Annex 8). The questions about woodfuel already included in population censuses are shown in Table 2.4.

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15 See: [http://dhsprogram.com/where-we-work/country-list.cfm](http://dhsprogram.com/where-we-work/country-list.cfm)
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<th>Survey</th>
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<th>Main source for heating</th>
<th>Main source for lighting</th>
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### Table 2.4.b Woodfuel-related questions in population censuses

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See: unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/censusquest.htm#C

The introduction of a WSM in the questionnaires of population censuses would not be advisable, as many questions would fall outside the scope of the census. The best approach would be to introduce a smaller set of questions about the use of wood energy. Census data could then be used for building sampling frames for following woodfuel surveys. The study *Wood Energy in Suriname* (Matai et al., 2015), for instance, was based on a nationally representative
sample extracted from the population of about 16,000 households who declared the use of fuelwood for cooking in the 2012 census.

In the document *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses – Revision 3* (UNSC 2015), a list of the census topics by unit of enumeration is given in table 2. They include the following topics:

14. Kitchen – availability of
15. Fuel used for cooking
16. Lighting and/or electricity – type of
17. Heating – type and energy used for
18. Hot water – availability of
39. Durable household appliances – availability of\(^\text{17}\)

These topics constitute a good starting point for the collection of data related to wood energy in the next round of censuses, even though they do not cover some important information such as the main types of cooking stoves\(^\text{18}\) and the presence or absence of windows, hoods or chimneys in cooking area. Moreover, while the topics 14 to 16 are “core topics”, items 17, 18 and 39 are not. With a view to collecting and analysing data on woodfuel, it is advisable that these latter topics are included in all national censuses.

Another interesting item is topic 31 “Farm Building”, which are defined as “Building or dwelling located on a farm”. This information, which is not a “core” topic - would be useful for identifying households living in areas where own production of woodfuel is probable, and investigating the presence of woodlots or the use of farming by-products as fuel. It could also be used as a key-variable to match data from a population census with data obtained through a census of agriculture.

With regard to the agricultural censuses, the *World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020* (FAO 2015d, vol. 1) includes the lists of recommended essential items and frame items. The following two topics are included as essential items:

0406. Area of productive and non-productive permanent crops in compact plantations (for each permanent crop type)

\(^{17}\) The list of durable goods depends on national circumstances.

\(^{18}\) E.g.: improved as opposed to unimproved. This information could be added in the list of durable goods.
0407. Number of permanent crop trees in scattered plantings (for each tree crops)

The recommended frame items include:

0108. Other economic activities of the household
0405. Types of permanent crops on the holding and whether in compact plantations

Topic 0108 includes forestry and logging among “other economic activities”. The data gathered may be used to identify the universe of agricultural farm involved in such activities for use in subsequent surveys. The inclusion of this topic in agricultural censuses is therefore highly recommended.

The frame item 0405 investigates the types of permanent crop present on a holding, and which crops are grown in compact plantations. It can be useful for establishing sampling frames in wood energy surveys, to investigate the use of farm by-products for energy purposes and the types of wood available to farms using by-products to generate energy.

Topics 0406 and 0407 are closely related to 0405. The former refers to the area of each permanent crop in compact plantations at a given time; some countries also collect data on the number of permanent crop trees. Topic 0407 refers to the number of permanent crop trees in scattered plantings.

Other frame items related to forestry are:

1301. Presence of woodland on the holding
1302. Area of woodland
1303. Purposes of woodland
1304. Whether agro-forestry is practised.

In particular, item 1303 helps to identify the farms with woodland for energy production.

An interesting “additional item” 20, finally, is Topic 0408 - Area of productive permanent crops in compact plantations according to the end use (for each selected crop type). The possible uses listed include “biofuels”: this

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19 Items that are directly relevant to frame construction for the supplementary modules for countries using the modular approach and for subsequent surveys (FAO 2015d, p. 53).
20 I.e.: not listed as an “Essential” nor as a “frame” item.
information, combined with data from item 0409 - Production of permanent crops for each selected permanent crop type - and item 1509 - Permanent crops: age of plantations – makes it possible to estimate the potential production of woodfuel from trees on a farm.

In conclusion, the censuses of population and agriculture planned for the 2020 round are very good source of data for establishing sampling frames for future surveys, provided all the information mentioned in this paragraph is actually collected in all countries. It should be noted, however, that agricultural censuses do not necessarily cover the entire spectrum of forest holdings because forestry activities are only surveyed if they are implemented on agricultural farms.

2.5. Living Standard Measurement Study surveys – The World Bank

LSMS are multipurpose, nationally representative surveys conducted by the World Bank and national governments aiming to measure the standard of living in a given country, and to inform price indices. Household, community and price questionnaires are generally used, covering the following topics: housing characteristics, education, health, income from labor and other sources, migration, credit, food expenditure and consumption, and anthropometrics. In some countries, a recently developed module on agriculture is also provided, which includes questions on tree crops and woodlots on land owned or cultivated by households. In each partner country this LSMS Integrated Survey on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) supports multiple rounds of a nationally representative panel survey designed to improve the understanding of the links among agriculture, socio-economic status and non-farm income generation.

The questions included in LSMS and LSMS-ISA household questionnaires cover many aspects of wood-based energy, going beyond basic questions on the main fuel used by the household for cooking, lighting and heating. The LSMS-ISA, for instance, also include questions on land parcels and crops, which may

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21 They are also a primary source of data for the FAO indicator Prevalence of Undernourishment.

be useful to identify crops used for fuelwood for own consumption or sale (see Table 2.5)\textsuperscript{23}.

**Table 2.5.a Woodfuel-related questions included in LSMS and LSMS-ISA**

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<th>Primary fuel for cooking</th>
<th>Primary fuel for lighting</th>
<th>Primary fuel for heating</th>
<th>Fuel for warming water, cooling</th>
<th>Monetary value of woodfuel used</th>
<th>Expenditures on fuelwood and charcoal</th>
<th>Quantity of woodfuel purchased\textsuperscript{25}</th>
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**Table 2.5.b Woodfuel-related questions included in LSMS and LSMS-ISA**

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<th>Time spent collecting fuelwood</th>
<th>Quantity of fuelwood collected</th>
<th>Source of collected fuelwood</th>
<th>Distance in hours from the collecting place</th>
<th>Distance in km from the collecting place</th>
<th>Means of transport</th>
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\textsuperscript{23} In view of the large number of LSMS and other national-level surveys, this section includes only a few, to give the reader the idea of the types of woodfuel-related questions included in them. LSMS surveys available through the IHSN data repository are listed in Annex 8.

\textsuperscript{24} In Ethiopia, Malawi and Nigeria different categories are used for collected fuelwood, purchased fuelwood, charcoal, etc.

\textsuperscript{25} In Malawi and Nigeria relative quantities such as “all” or “half” are surveyed. In Timor-Leste and Uganda actual weights in kg are surveyed.
### Table 2.5.c Woodfuel-related questions included in LSMS and LSMS-ISA

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<th>Survey</th>
<th>Members involved in fuelwood collection</th>
<th>Value of collected fuelwood</th>
<th>Sales of fuelwood and charcoal</th>
<th>Durable goods/type of stove</th>
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<th>Hours of daily use of stoves</th>
<th>Type of kitchen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso 2014</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia 2013</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana 2012-13</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq 2012</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi 2013</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal 2010</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger 2011</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria 2012</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Tanzania 2012-13</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor Leste 2007</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda 2012-13</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2.5.d Woodfuel-related questions included in LSMS and LSMS-ISA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Quantity of woodfuel produced on farm</th>
<th>Wood-related questions in the agricultural questionnaire</th>
<th>Wood-related questions in the community questionnaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana 2012-13</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal 2010</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania 2012-13</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor Leste 2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda 2011-12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda 2012-13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some cases woodfuel used for lighting or cooking is further disaggregated into collected and purchased categories, and expenditures on fuelwood, charcoal and other fuels are surveyed. With regard to stoves, the surveys often cover type - open fireplace or smokeless oven, for example – purchase price, current value and maintenance costs, the presence or absence of a chimney, the

26 An interesting question asked to community leaders relates to the conversion of local units of measurement into standards units of measurement.

27 In the Uganda National Household Survey (NHS) quantities and monetary values of fuels are disaggregated into categories such as purchases, own production, in-kind payments and gifts; unit price of fuels are also sought.
type of kitchen and the availability of electricity\textsuperscript{28}. Other items are: i) the time spent by household members on collecting firewood, which sometimes is further disaggregated into time to go to the source of fuel and time to collect, cut and prepare the fuel; ii) the place\textsuperscript{29} where fuel is collected, iii) the method of transport; and iv) whether the fuel is destined for sale, own consumption or other purposes.

Community questionnaires are administered to community leaders to gather data on the communities in which the surveyed households are located. In some cases they have been used to estimate variations in the availability of fuelwood and charcoal over time. An interesting survey is that of Nepal, where the community questionnaire has been used to determine the conversion factors of local weight units into standard units\textsuperscript{30}.

In comparing the available data with the data needs of the project, a preliminary conclusion is that the entire set of woodfuel-related questions are asked through LSMS surveys. However, not all the required items are surveyed in all countries because the LSMS are multipurpose surveys adapted to the needs of individual countries\textsuperscript{31}. While the main source of fuel for cooking is sought in all the selected LSMS, actual quantities of woodfuel consumed are only measured by a few of them, and although some surveys focus on aspects of fuelwood collection, charcoal production is not covered. The introduction of a WSM with standard questions on woodfuel consumption and production, hence, is strongly recommended because it would help to harmonize data on woodfuel gathered through LSMS in different countries. In view of the current prevalence and frequency\textsuperscript{32} of LSMS surveys, the consequent availability of information about wood energy would be enough to enable comparison among countries and regions.

A list of LSMS surveys in Africa, Asia and Latin America that include information related to woodfuel is given in Annex 7 and Annex 8.

\textsuperscript{28} The Uganda NHS also covered the main use of stoves and the number of hours per day fuel was burned.

\textsuperscript{29} E.g.: forests, market or own plantation.

\textsuperscript{30} Quantities of woodfuel consumed by households were surveyed in Nepal.

\textsuperscript{31} This may also imply that similar questions are asked in different ways in different countries.

\textsuperscript{32} Ranging from annual to intervals of six or seven years, depending on the country.
2.6. Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire

The Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ)\textsuperscript{33} were surveys developed jointly by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNICEF to gather information about social and economic conditions. They generally included questions related to housing conditions, water and sanitation, education, health care access, income and assets.

Woodfuel-related questions were in section G – Household amenities – of the questionnaire\textsuperscript{34}:

\begin{itemize}
  \item G5. What is the main fuel used for cooking?
  \item G6. What is the main fuel used for lighting?
\end{itemize}

Section F – Household assets – also included a question on the possession of a “modern stove”.

Data from 25 CWIQ surveys covering 17 countries in the three regions are available on the Global Health Data Exchange website\textsuperscript{35} and are shown in table 2.6. A number of CWIQ surveys are also listed in the IHSN catalog (see Annex 8).

However, most of the data needs highlighted in section 1.2 are not satisfied by the information available through CWIQ surveys, and the last available survey is for 2011. For these reasons, and because they were mainly regional in scope\textsuperscript{36}, the CWIQ surveys are not good candidates for the inclusion of a WSM.

---

\textsuperscript{33} The acronym in French and Portuguese is QUIBB.

\textsuperscript{34} Available at: http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1536/download/25214

\textsuperscript{35} See: http://ghdx.healthdata.org/series/core-welfare-indicators-questionnaire-survey-cwik

\textsuperscript{36} CWIQ surveys were originally designed to monitor social indicators in Africa on an annual basis.
Table 2.6. Available CWIQ Surveys from the Global Health Data Exchange website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Available Years</th>
<th>Name of Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>2003, 2005, 2007</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>2006, 2007</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo Rep.</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Household Survey for Poverty Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicators Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>Unified Questionnaire on Basic Indicators of Well-Being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Continuous Household Living Conditions Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>2000/01</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>2002 (8 States), 2006</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>2003 (Kagera)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004 (Shinyanga)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2005 (4 districts);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.7. Labour Force Surveys and Child Labour Surveys – ILO

Labour Force Surveys (LFS)\textsuperscript{37} are household surveys that capture information about labour markets and help to build the International Labour Organization (ILO) indicator “unemployment rate”. Some also include questions about the production\textsuperscript{38} and consumption of woodfuel and their effects on health and schooling (see Table 2.7). The LFS in the United Republic of Tanzania, for example, includes questions on the distance between home and of the place of collection, the duration and frequency of collection and the people involved\textsuperscript{39}. The survey also includes an interesting sub-section on household enterprise\textsuperscript{40} in which firewood collection is listed among the household’s economic activities.


\textsuperscript{38} Even though, in some cases, the time spent collecting fuelwood and dung is investigated with the same question; consequently it should be interpreted as the time needed for collecting solid fuels, rather than firewood. A similar problem occurs in MICS, where time spent collecting firewood is sometimes combined with the time spent fetching water.

\textsuperscript{39} Aggregated into men, women, boys or girls.

\textsuperscript{40} In the section “Other Economic Activities”.

26
Child Labour Surveys (CLS)\textsuperscript{41} collect information on child employment that interferes with school attendance and is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful\textsuperscript{42}. The woodfuel-related questions are listed in Table 2.8.

\textsuperscript{41} See: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/clsurvey/lfsurvey/list?p_lang=en
### Table 2.7.a Woodfuel-related questions included in LFS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Main fuel for cooking</th>
<th>Main fuel for lighting/heating</th>
<th>Location of cooking facility</th>
<th>Household members involved in fuelwood collection</th>
<th>Hours spent collecting fuelwood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh 2010</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh 2013</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana 2005-06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Rep. 2014</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR 2010</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia 2006-07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal 2008</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan 2006-07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania 2006</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe 2008</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2.7.b Woodfuel-related questions included in LFS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Frequency of fuelwood collection</th>
<th>Distance of f.wood from home (km, hr)</th>
<th>Effects of fuelwood collection on health</th>
<th>Effects of fuelwood collection on school attendace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana 2005-06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Rep. 2014</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR 2010</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal 2008</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan 2006-07</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania 2006</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe 2008</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.8.a Woodfuel-related questions included in CLS Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Main fuel for cooking</th>
<th>Main fuel for lighting</th>
<th>Main fuel for heating</th>
<th>Children involvement in fuelwood production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chile 2012</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia 2001</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana 2001</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan 2007</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria 2000</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda 2008</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda 2009</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay 2009-10</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.8.b Woodfuel-related questions included in CLS Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Adult involvement in fuelwood production</th>
<th>Time spent collecting fuelwood</th>
<th>Timing of collection</th>
<th>Time spent cooking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chile 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia 2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana 2001</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan 2007</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria 2000</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda 2008</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda 2009</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay 2009-10</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With regard to the effects of fuelwood and charcoal production on children’s health, in the Botswana LFS an interesting question is posed about the activity being carried out when serious injury occurs: the possible answers include the collection of firewood or dung. As to the effects on schooling, missed school days and problems with studying are surveyed in Botswana, South Africa and Uganda. The Uganda 2009 CLS questionnaire also investigates the timing of collections\(^43\).

These questions about woodfuel are included in a small number of surveys, however. It would therefore be advisable to include a core set of questions about the labour and time involved in producing fuelwood and charcoal in more LFS, in order to gather standard information in the countries concerned.

\(^{43}\) E.g.: day or night; before or after school; during week days or week end.
Questions on woodfuel consumption and sales, on the other hand, may exceed the scope of such surveys, hence the inclusion of a limited woodfuel module in LFS should be considered.

As to CLS, because their coverage is limited by their target populations, which include only households with children, the inclusion of the WSM may not be advisable.

Surveys of the LFS type are available for 178 countries on the ILO website, while CLS have been implemented in 112 countries, 98 of which are developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America (see annex 8). The LFS to be implemented in 2016-17 in Guinea, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Tajikistan and the United Republic of Tanzania offer a good opportunity for field testing the incorporation of a reduced form of WSM.

2.8. Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analyses - WFP

The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analyses (CFSVA) of the World Food Programme (WFP) are baseline surveys that provide an assessment of the food security and vulnerability of households in a country with a view to determine initial needs in emergences. They are conducted in normal times in countries subject to natural or other disasters, providing information about political, socio-economic and agro-ecological issues, food supplies, markets, livelihoods, coping strategies, nutrition and household health and education. WFP has completed 80 CFSVA. Annex 8 include those with information about woodfuel that are listed in the IHSN catalogue; woodfuel-related questions in selected surveys are listed in Table 2.9.

---

44 Excluding the basic questions on the main fuel used for cooking, lighting and heating.
46 See: https://www.wfp.org/food-security/assessment-bank?type%5B%5D=1649&tid_1=All&tid_6=All
### Table 2.9.a Woodfuel-related questions included in CFSVAs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Main fuel for cooking</th>
<th>Main fuel for lighting</th>
<th>Expenditures on woodfuel</th>
<th>Woodfuel sales as coping strategy</th>
<th>Food insecurity due to lack of woodfuel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola 2005</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon 2011</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad 2009</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana 2008</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti 2007</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar 2010</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi 2009</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique 2009</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal 2005</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger 2005</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda 2012</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal 2010</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone 2010</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanzania 2009</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timor Leste 2005</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda 2008</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen 2009</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

### Table 2.9.b Woodfuel-related questions included in CFSVAs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Household members involved in woodfuel production</th>
<th>Time needed for collecting fuelwood</th>
<th>Period of the year when production is undertaken</th>
<th>Sales of fuelwood and charcoal</th>
<th>Frequency of sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola 2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chad 2009</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghana 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haiti 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madagascar 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi 2009</td>
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<td>Mozambique 2009</td>
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<td>Nepal 2005</td>
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<td>Niger 2005</td>
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<td>Rwanda 2012</td>
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<td>Senegal 2010</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone 2010</td>
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<td>Tanzania 2009</td>
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<td>Timor Leste 2005</td>
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<td>Uganda 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yemen 2009</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.9.c Woodfuel-related questions included in CFSVAs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Final destination of woodfuel</th>
<th>Value of sales/production</th>
<th>Type of stove</th>
<th>Woodlot in the list of main crops</th>
<th>Community questionnaire with questions on woodfuel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola 2005</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon 2011</td>
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<td>Chad 2009</td>
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<td>Ghana 2008</td>
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<td>Haiti 2007</td>
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<td>Madagascar 2010</td>
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<td>Malawi 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal 2005</td>
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<td>Niger 2005</td>
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<td>Rwanda 2012</td>
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<td>Senegal 2010</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanzania 2009</td>
<td></td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timor Leste 2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda 2008</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yemen 2009</td>
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<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident that CFSVAs and LSMS provide more information about woodfuel consumption and production than the other types of surveys considered so far. The CFSVAs investigate charcoal production, the causes of food insecurity\(^{47}\), coping strategies with implications on woodfuel use, household expenditure on fuels, the presence of a modern stove in the household, and the main activities sustaining households. Among the latter, “selling firewood and charcoal” is listed, with details of frequency, the cash value obtained from sales, its share of total income\(^{48}\) and the identity of people involved. Other questions cover the sale of firewood and charcoal as a coping strategy and the crops cultivated by the household, which include the size of wood lots\(^{49}\). The Yemen CFSVA also investigated the months in which economic activities occurred, in order to capture seasonal patterns.

\(^{47}\) The absence of fuelwood for cooking is mentioned as one of the possible causes.

\(^{48}\) In the Timor Leste CFSVA the final destination of products such as own-consumption or sales is also surveyed. However, only the “main” economic activity is surveyed, which limits the number of observations of fuelwood producers.

\(^{49}\) Even though the list of crops is limited to the three main crops: woodlots may not be the most remunerative agricultural activity in many cases.
A set of questions in the 2008 Uganda questionnaire, finally, was related to woodland or forest land accessible to the household:

- How many parcels of agricultural land including wood or forest land has this household had access to in the last 12 months?
- How did your household acquire access to this parcel?
- In which year did your household first acquire access to this parcel?
- How many minutes does it take to travel from homestead to this parcel?
- What was the primary use of the parcel during the last two cropping seasons? […] woodlot and forest land; […]
- Do you currently have access to this parcel?

Information about woodfuel is also gathered at the community level through questions on households income generating activities - which may include the production and marketing of fuelwood and charcoal - major environmental problems, such as deforestation due to fuelwood and charcoal production, and presence of local markets of woodfuel.

Another interesting feature was the Trader Questionnaire that appeared in the 2009/10 CFSVA in the United Republic of Tanzania. Although it did not include any question on fuelwood and charcoal, it could be used as a basis for the development of questions on woodfuel trading in other countries.

As with the other surveys types considered so far, the main limitation of CFSVAs is the absence of information on the quantity of woodfuel consumed and the fact that not all surveys include all the relevant questions that enable analyses of woodfuel usage and production. But in view of the range of topics covered by CFSVAs in some countries, the introduction of a WSM is strongly recommended because it would produce standard information about the production and consumption of woodfuel.

The frequency of CFSVA surveys varies by country. In some countries the interval between surveys is three to five years, which provides numerous opportunities to field test the introduction of the woodfuel module. The data gathered would also constitute a baseline for projects related with woodfuel access in emergency situations - the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) projects are an example - to compare woodfuel consumption and production levels before and after a crisis.

More information is available at: [http://www.safefuelandenergy.org/](http://www.safefuelandenergy.org/)
2.9. Household energy use surveys, and Survey based woodfuel studies

A comprehensive household energy survey carried out in 2008 in Honduras\textsuperscript{51} - within the frame of the \textit{Consumo Eficiente y Sostenible de Leña en América Central} \textsuperscript{52} project - investigated wood consumption for energy in a sample of more than 700 household and 100 small enterprises such as bakeries and brick factories spread over the national territory. Two questionnaires were developed: one for household interviews and one for enterprise interviews. The former consisted of seven sections:

1. Socio-demographic information
2. Stoves and fuel used for cooking
3. Dwelling characteristics
4. Wood consumption and acquisition
5. Health and safety
6. Management of natural resources
7. Income

The questionnaire for small enterprises also had seven sections:

1. Socio-demographic information
2. Production equipment
3. Fuel used for industrial processing
4. Wood consumption and acquisition
5. Self-evaluation of wood-use
6. Industrial safety
7. Income

The household questionnaire put questions ranging from the weight of wood used to humidity, size and species, and the existence on legal restrictions on wood collection was also investigated. With regard to wood weight, respondents could use local weight units if they wished.

This study is a good example of a stand-alone survey that can be used to analyse the consumption and production of woodfuel in a given country; and

\textsuperscript{51} For other energy surveys and woodfuel studies, see Global Strategy 2016, p. 21-28.
\textsuperscript{52} Efficient and Sustainable Wood Consumption in Central America, implemented by the \textit{Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente} (SERNA) and the \textit{Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Zamorano}. Financial support was provided by the \textit{Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit} (GIZ).
could be a reference point for the selection of more specific questions in a woodfuel supplementary module, especially in Spanish-speaking countries.

2.10. National household surveys implemented by national statistical offices

Many household surveys have been implemented by national statistical offices or are planned for the near future. Many are available through the IHSN website (see Annex 8), but others can only be found on the website of the offices concerned. The advantages of including a WSM in such surveys are national coverage, large sample sizes, high frequency of implementation – annually in some cases – and the possibilities for direct collaboration with national authorities. These surveys are therefore strongly recommended for inclusion of a WSM, and for field testing the methodological approach.

In view of the large number of nationally implemented household surveys, and the national specificities they address, this section describes only a small sample that can be considered for the incorporation of a WSM.

The Brazilian Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios ⁵³ (PNAD) - implemented annually by the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) - collects demographic and socio-economic information. The only piece of information related to woodfuel is the presence of woodfuel stoves. However, the broad scope and annual frequency of the survey make it suitable for the introduction of the WSM module. The other major survey implemented in Brazil, although with a lower frequency, is the Pesquisa de Orçamentos Familiares ⁵⁴ (POF); the 2008/09 questionnaire ⁵⁵ included questions on fuel used to boil water ⁵⁶ and fuel used in stoves ⁵⁷. Given the broad range of topics covered and the national coverage, this survey is also a good candidate for inclusion of a WSM.

Other surveys in which a WSM could be incorporated and tested are the South Africa General Household Survey (GHS), the Mexican Encuesta Nacional de

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⁵⁵ Data from the 2015/16 survey were not available through the IBGE website on 21 October 2016.
⁵⁶ A água canalizada deste domicilio é aqucida por qual(is) fonte(s)?
⁵⁷ O(s) fogãos(ões) deste domicilio utiliza(m) como combustível : ...
**Table 2.10.a Woodfuel-related questions included in national household surveys**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Fuel used for cooking</th>
<th>Fuel used for lighting/heating</th>
<th>Fuel used to boil water</th>
<th>Type of stove (fuel fed)</th>
<th>Stove (with/without chimney)</th>
<th>Wood collection</th>
<th>Time spent collecting wood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (PNAD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (POF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2.10.b Woodfuel-related questions included in national household surveys**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Expenditure on woodfuel</th>
<th>Environmental problems (tree cutting)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (PNAD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (POF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.11. Comparing available information with data needs: identifying suitable surveys for inclusion of a WSM

As discussed above, many surveys already include questions related to the production and consumption of fuelwood and charcoal; the topics covered, of course, vary by type of survey and by country. Table 2.11 summarizes the advantages and disadvantages of each source of information and indicates whether a WSM - or a group of selected questions - could be incorporated into the respective questionnaires.

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58 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES).
Table 2.11. Final recommendation about the incorporation of the WSM into the different surveys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
<th>Inclusion of WSM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>Nationally representative, Several surveys in the “Survey Design” phase,</td>
<td>Short survey period, Missing quantities and income</td>
<td><strong>Recommended</strong> (Questions on consumption and effects on health)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Questions on the effects on health and time use already included</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHS</td>
<td>Questions on type of fuel, stove, kitchen and heating</td>
<td>Missing most of the relevant information, Undertaken between 2002 and 2004</td>
<td><strong>Not Recommended</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>Nationally representative, Some upcoming surveys</td>
<td>Missing most of the relevant information (quantities, income, source of</td>
<td><strong>Recommended</strong> (Questions on consumption and effects on health)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Questions on the type of fuel and kitchen</td>
<td>woodfuel, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSMS</td>
<td>Nationally representative, Widespread worldwide</td>
<td>Different topics covered across countries, Little attention paid to charcoal</td>
<td><strong>Strongly Recommended</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data needs almost fully covered</td>
<td>production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWIQ</td>
<td>Only few relevant aspects covered, mostly in African countries, Last</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not Recommended</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>available survey implemented in 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFS</td>
<td>Nationally representative, Upcoming surveys</td>
<td>Woodfuel consumption may go beyond their scope</td>
<td><strong>Recommended in LFS</strong> (Questions on production)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLS</td>
<td>Aspects of woodfuel production are covered</td>
<td>Lower coverage of CLS (households with a child)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All data needs are covered, including charcoal production, food security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and coping strategies, High frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFSVA</td>
<td>Nationally representative, High frequency</td>
<td>Missing quantity consumed</td>
<td><strong>Strongly Recommended</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National household surveys</td>
<td>Different topics covered across countries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High frequency, Possibility to work directly with a country’s NSO</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

While the WHS, CWIQs and CLS are not recommended for inclusion of a woodfuel supplementary module, the other types of survey are suitable for this purpose, even though only LSMS, CFSVAs and national household surveys are likely to include the entire module presented in section 3. With regard to MICS, DHS and LFS, a reduced version of the module containing questions related to their “core business” may be advisable.
The introduction of a WSM is not recommended for population censuses but, as discussed in section 2.4, the introduction of a set of questions useful for building sampling frames for subsequent woodfuel surveys would be useful. Most of the necessary key questions are being considered in the planning of the 2020 census round, even though many of them are not considered core topics. It is recommended that all the relevant questions described in this report be included in future population censuses.

Similarly, the introduction of a set of key questions in agricultural censuses is recommended. The World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 already includes a range of questions that may be useful for woodfuel data analyses.

Energy use surveys, finally, provide the most accurate information about the production and consumption of fuelwood and charcoal, but they are not always affordable in low-income countries. In such cases, incorporating a woodfuel module into an existing survey might be a more practical approach.

On the basis of these considerations, a proposal for a Woodfuel Supplementary Module that fills the data gaps discussed so far is described in section 3 and Annex 2.
The Proposed Woodfuel Supplementary Module, Short Form

Based on the data needs identified in section 1.2 and on the analysis of completed surveys performed in chapter 2, this section describes the proposed WSM, its scope and questions. The final goal is to develop a tool that will enable the collection of sound data as a basis for nationally representative and internationally comparable statistics on the production and consumption of woodfuel at the household level, and for monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)\(^\text{59}\).

The target population is the household sector\(^\text{60}\), which “…comprises all resident households\(^\text{61}\) and includes unincorporated enterprises…” \(^\text{62}\) (United Nations, 2000). One important aspect of this definition is that households are consumer units that also engage in economic activities, although it is not possible to disaggregate income and costs related to business transactions and those related to household transactions. The scope of the study is hence limited to: i) small-scale producing units of fuelwood and charcoal, often operating in the informal sector \(^\text{63}\), for which little information is available from official data, and ii)

\(^{59}\) See Annexes 1 and 3 for more details on the SDG targets.

\(^{60}\) One of the five sectors of a national economy in the 1993 *System of National Accounts* (EC, IMF, OECD, UN and WB, 1993).

\(^{61}\) Defined as small groups of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some of their income and assets and consume certain types of goods and services collectively - mainly housing and food.

\(^{62}\) As opposed to “corporations” and “quasi-corporations”, which are legal entities with a commercial accounting system that allows a distinction between their business and household transactions.

\(^{63}\) See the 15\(^{\text{th}}\) International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, January 1993: “Sector consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services…” that “…typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production, and on a small scale. Labour relations, where they exist, are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees. Production units of the informal sector have the characteristic features of household enterprises. The fixed and other assets used do not belong to the production units as such, but to their owners. The owners have to raise the necessary finance at their own risk and are personally liable, without limits, for any debt or obligations incurred in the production
household-level fuelwood and charcoal consumption units located in both urban and rural areas. The questionnaire hence is not intended to capture information about woodfuel production by big logging companies or government-managed operations, for which data are generally available.

Two versions of the WSM have been developed to meet the needs of two different data collection strategies: Paper-and-Pencil Interview (PAPI, see annex 2) and Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI). The following paragraphs describe the main sections of the proposed WSM: Fuelwood consumption, collection and sales (Section 1); Charcoal consumption, production and sales (Section 2); and Household fuel combustion (Section 3).

3.1. WSM section 1: Fuelwood consumption, collection and sales

Section 1 of the WSM is made up of three sub-sections: Consumption, Collection and Sales. Each is opened by a filter question, with a negative answer leading to the next sub-section (see Annex 2).

The first subsection investigates the daily quantity of fuelwood used by the household for cooking and for other domestic, agricultural, commercial, cultural and religious purposes, and daily expenditures for fuelwood over a 12-month period. Unlike most previous surveys, hence, the WSM takes into account all possible uses of fuelwood, not just cooking. A list of uses is in the questionnaire prompts the interviewer.

process. Expenditure for production is often indistinguishable from household expenditure. Similarly, capital goods such as buildings or vehicles may be used indistinguishably for business and household purposes. For statistical purposes, the informal sector is regarded as a group of production units which, according to the definitions and classifications provided in the United Nations System of National Accounts (Rev. 4) form part of the household sector as household enterprises or, equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by households. Within the household sector, the informal sector comprises (i) ‘informal own-account enterprises’ and ‘enterprises of informal employers’. The informal sector is defined irrespective of the kind of workplace where the productive activities are carried out, the extent of fixed capital assets used, the duration of the operation of the enterprise (perennial, seasonal or casual) and its operation as a main or secondary activity of the owner”. (United Nations, 2000)

Excluding sales of wood and wood used for charcoal, to avoid double-accounting.

Domestic uses: Cooking, heating space, lighting, boiling water, laundering, ironing, smoking against insects. Agricultural uses: Roasting coffee, curing tobacco; pasteurizing milk; preparing feed; heating greenhouses, poultry houses, swine houses; drying tea, herbs, or tapioca. Commercial Uses: Baking bread, smoking fish, brewing alcoholic beverages, street food sales, restaurants, lodges, artisanal workshops, micro-industries. Religious and Cultural Uses: cremations, other rituals and cultural traditions.
It should be noted that, at least for a sub-sample of households, quantities of fuelwood will be weighed by the respondent using a scale provided by the enumerator. Methodological issues such as how to weigh wood are beyond the scope of this report, and will be considered in the forthcoming *Technical Report 3*.

The second subsection investigates, for the households involved in fuelwood collection, the source of wood\(^\text{66}\), the time needed to collect wood, the frequency of collection over the preceding 12 months and the average quantity collected each time. It also asks respondents to indicate which household members are involved. The gathered information allows to estimate the total quantity of wood removed by the household, by source of wood, and the amount of time women and children spend in wood collection.

The last subsection, finally, questions about the average monthly income from sales of fuelwood over the last 12 months, allowing for estimating the contribution to household livelihoods made by the collection of fuelwood.

### 3.2. WSM section 2: Charcoal consumption, production and sales

Section 2 of the WSM includes questions on consumption and sales of charcoal similar to those described above. The differences - in the “charcoal production” subsection - are described below:

a. Respondents are asked whether the wood burnt in the charcoal-making process was cut by the household, in order to disaggregate households that cut wood and produce charcoal from those that produce charcoal from wood obtained from third parties. The question on the source of wood is put only to respondents who cut or collect it.

b. The time needed to produce charcoal includes collection of the wood and preparation of the kiln, and is hence expressed in days rather than in hours. Similarly, the quantity of charcoal produced by the household is expressed in terms of “average quantity per month”.

c. A question is asked about the type of kiln used by the household to produce charcoal to provide a proxy for the efficiency of the conversion process.

---

\(^{66}\) Natural forests, plantation forests, other wooded land, farm and other agricultural land, urban areas or other areas.
3.3. WSM section 3: Household Fuel Combustion

Section 3 of the WSM investigates the aspects related with household fuel combustion, such as the two main types of fuel used by the household\(^67\), the type and location\(^68\) of the main stove used for cooking, and any health problems arising from burning fuelwood or charcoal.

These questions allow to estimate the efficiency of fuel burning and any negative health effects of combustion on household members: such health effects will vary for women, elderly people and children and will be analyzed accordingly.

\(^{67}\) Respondents have to select them from a list ranging from crop residues and dung to electricity and piped gas.

\(^{68}\) Outdoor or indoor, in a separate room or in the living room.
Conclusions

*Technical Report 1* (Global Strategy, 2016) identified the data needed to provide reliable and consistent information about global production and consumption of woodfuel at the household level.

Taking this as its starting point, the present report: i) analyzes the questions on woodfuel in existing surveys and censuses; ii) identifies data gaps and the types of surveys into which the proposed WSM could be incorporated; and iii) introduces a new Woodfuel Supplementary Module (see section 3 and Annex 2).

By incorporating the proposed WSM into existing surveys, countries will be able to generate national- and sub-national statistics on household production and consumption of woodfuel, and to generate a number of indicators such as those listed below:

**Fuelwood and charcoal consumption**

- Daily household and per capita fuelwood and charcoal consumption - overall and specifically for cooking; and
- Household and per capita expenditure on fuelwood and charcoal;

**Fuelwood and charcoal production**

- Time spent collecting fuelwood and producing charcoal, by gender and age;
- Quantity of woodfuel produced;
- Source of woodfuel;
- Type of kiln used for charcoal production; and
- Revenues from sales of fuelwood and charcoal;

**Household Fuel Combustion**

- Main fuels used by households;
- Type and location of stove used for cooking; and
- Negative effects on health.
The proposed Woodfuel Supplementary Module will therefore help analysts and policy makers to address the following questions: i) How much woodfuel is produced and consumed at the household level? ii) Where does it come from? iii) Is woodfuel burned efficiently? iv) Is charcoal produced efficiently? v) What are the socio-economic consequences of woodfuel production and consumption?

The improvement in national statistical capacities will ultimately benefit policy makers and forest-dependent people in that more and better data will be available, which will support evidence-based policies and the identification of sustainable practices in the forestry and agricultural sectors.

The proposed new WSM will not necessarily be used in the form it is described here. This is because the core business of DHS, MICS and LFS is such that only some of the proposed questions are likely to be introduced. The full set of questions can, however, be incorporated into LSMS, CFSVA and some country-specific household surveys, provided the module will be adapted to a specific survey and country according to the methodology described in the forthcoming Technical Report 3.

The WSM proposed in this report, moreover, does not include questions on the wood species burned\(^69\), the effects of wood scarcity on household’s food security or seasonal patterns in production and consumption. These issues are addressed in the long version of the module, which will be described in the forthcoming Technical Report 3.

The need for more information about woodfuel use in developing countries is pressing. As highlighted in the conclusions of the 20\(^{th}\) African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC, 2016), FAO has been fostered by the Committee: i) to develop “…tools in support of policy formulation and decision-making processes…”, ii) to address “…sustainability of woodfuel production…” and “…efficiency of charcoal making…”; and iii) to “…make sustainable wood energy one of its priorities in Africa”.

The development of the WSM is an initial step in helping developing countries to gather accurate data on woodfuel production and consumption and related socio-economic and health outcomes. Finally, the information gathered will support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

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\(^{69}\) This information relates to the ecological effects of wood consumption and, because some wood species are toxic, to the effects on human health.
A list of SDG targets related to woodfuel production and consumption is given in Annex 1, while the links between the SDG targets and the questions of the WSM are described in Annex 3.
References


WHO and UNICEF. 2006. *Core Questions on Drinking-Water and Sanitation for Household Surveys.*

Annex 1.

SDGs and the Global Strategy’s Minimum Set of Core Indicators related with woodfuel production and consumption

Sustainable woodfuel production and consumption play an important role in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in that they contribute to the achievement of several SDG targets, as shown below:

Target 1.1: Eradicate extreme poverty, currently measured as people living on less than US $1.25 a day.

“When produced sustainably and used efficiently, woodfuel production and consumption can be a factor of socioeconomic development in terms of livelihoods and rural development” (AFWC 2016).

Target 1.4: Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor (…) have equal rights to economic resources (…) ownership and control over land (…), natural resources (…).

Target 3.9: Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from air, water and soil pollution and contamination

“Inefficient combustion of woodfuel with traditional stoves in households results in indoor air pollution and low efficiency for thermal applications (cooking, water boiling, and room heating). While advanced wood-burning stoves have reached the thermal efficiency of over 70 percent, three-stone fires with a thermal efficiency of less than 20 percent are still widely used” (AFWC 2016).

The introduction of improved cookstoves would contribute substantially to meet this goal.

Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid (…) domestic work.

Target 7.1: Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
Target 7.2: Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

“Woodfuel is a renewable and climate friendly form of energy, when produced sustainably and used efficiently. Shifting from wood to fossil fuels may not be an optimal solution for sustainable development in many regions, if considering resource availability, accessibility and affordability of the types of fuels”. (AFWC 2016).

Target 7.3: Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

“Woodfuel conversion and utilization efficiency has been far below the technical potential in many developing countries, particularly for the wood-to-charcoal conversion. For example, the currently prevailing wood-to-charcoal conversion efficiency is about 15 percent in many African countries. Upgrading the conversion efficiency to 25 percent could save 40 percent of wood for the same amount of charcoal produced, and this upgrading may not require very large upfront investment in addition to improvement of technical skills. Given the large and increasing demand for charcoal, efficiency improvement in charcoal production has significant potential to reduce the demand for wood to be extracted from forests and trees outside forests” (AFWC 2016).

Target 8.4: Improve progressively global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation.

Target 12.2: Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

“Potential interventions to enhance sustainability of woodfuel production include improving forest management, plantation of fuelwood forests or woodlots for energy use, or efficient use of wood wastes from processing industries. Wood production may be increased by providing incentives for improved management of degraded forests, agroforestry, plantations and reforestation of fallow land, as well as improvement of tree harvesting techniques and wood extraction regulations in both managed and unmanaged areas. Another important means to increase woodfuel resources is to make good use of the wastes from wood processing industries (sawdust, wood chips, barks, etc.). If processed into pellets, wood or charcoal briquettes, these wood wastes may partially substitute fuelwood for household cooking and heating or
productive activities and at the same time eliminate the adverse environmental impacts of such woody biomass waste” (AFWC 2016).

Nonetheless, woodfuel production and use are often perceived in a negative way, especially with regard to the burden on women and children. Improvements in this area could contribute to the following SDG targets:

Target 4.1: Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers.

The collection of data on woodfuel production and consumption will also inform two indicators of the Global Strategy Minimum Set of Core Data:

Indicator 18: Change in components of forestry balances.

Indicator 31: Change in farm and rural non-farm household income from all sources.

The data requirements for indicator 18 are “Quantity and value of removals of products from forests, and respective utilization”, while for indicator 31 is “Household income obtained through woodfuel sales”. Both of them are to be collected through the proposed WSM.

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70 See World Bank and FAO, 2011.
Annex 2.
The Paper-And-Pencil-Interview version of the WSM short form

Woodfuel Supplementary Module – Short form

Section 1: Fuelwood Consumption, Collection and Sales

SUB-SECTION: FUELWOOD CONSUMPTION

1. Did you or any member of the household use fuelwood over the last 12 months for domestic, agricultural, commercial, religious or cultural purposes, excluding sales of wood and wood used for charcoal production?

…………………………

Yes ☐ [➔ Q. 2]

No ☐ [➔ Q. 5]

[Domestic uses: Cooking, heating space, lighting, boiling water, laundering, ironing, smoking against insects.
Agricultural uses: Roasting coffee, curing tobacco; pasteurizing milk; preparing feed; heating greenhouses, poultry houses, swine houses; drying tea, herbs, or tapioca.
Commercial Uses: Baking bread, smoking fish, brewing alcoholic beverages, street food sales, restaurants, lodges, artisanal workshops, micro-industries.
Religious and Cultural Uses: cremations, other rituals and cultural traditions].

2. What was the average daily amount of fuelwood used by the household for cooking at home over the last 12 months, in kg? ……………………………

____________

[The average quantity of wood will be weighed by the respondent during the interview]
3. What was the average daily amount of fuelwood used by the household for all domestic, agricultural, commercial and cultural purposes (excluding sales of fuelwood and wood used for charcoal production) over the last 12 months, in kg? …… __________

[The average quantity of wood will be weighed by the respondent during the interview]

4. What was the average daily expenditure on fuelwood over the last 12 months, in [LOCAL CURRENCY]? …………………………………………………………………………………… __________

______________________________________________________________
SUB-SECTION: FUELWOOD COLLECTION

5. Did you or any member of the household collect fuelwood over the last 12 months?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Yes ☐ [→ Q. 6]

No ☐ [→ Q. 15]

6. Where is fuelwood mainly collected from?

a. Natural forests ☐

b. Forest plantations ☐

c. Other wooded land ☐

d. Own farm, other agricultural land ☐

e. Trees in urban areas or on other land ☐

f. Dumps, construction sites, etc. ☐

7. How long does it take to go from your house to the edge of the main fuelwood collection area and back, and to collect fuelwood, in hours?

………………       ____________

8. How many days per month did your household collect fuelwood, on average, over the last 12 months?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

9. In how many months? ……………………………………………………

__________
10. What was the average quantity collected per trip, in [LOCAL UNIT]? …

11. Which household members were usually involved in fuelwood collection?

   Code and name of the household member
   [Use the code in the household roster]

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<table>
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</table>
SUB-SECTION: FUELWOOD SALES

12. Did you or any member of the household sell fuelwood over the last 12 months?

……………………………………………………………………

Yes ☐ [→ Q. 13]                                             No ☐

[→ Q. 15]

13. What was the average monthly income derived by your household from fuelwood sales over the last 12 months, in [LOCAL CURRENCY]?

……………………      ____________

14. In how many months? .........................................................

____________
Section 2: Charcoal Consumption, Production and Sales

Sub-Section: Charcoal Consumption

15. Did you or any member of the household use charcoal over the last 12 months for domestic, agricultural, commercial, religious or cultural purposes, excluding sales of charcoal?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

Yes ☐ [→ Q. 16] No ☐ [→ Q. 19]

[Domestic uses: Cooking, heating space, lighting, boiling water, laundering, ironing, smoking against insects.
Agricultural uses: Roasting coffee, curing tobacco; pasteurizing milk; preparing feed; heating greenhouses, poultry houses, swine houses; drying tea, herbs, or tapioca.
Commercial Uses: Baking bread, smoking fish, brewing alcoholic beverages, street food sales, restaurants, lodges, artisanal workshops, micro-industries.
Religious and Cultural Uses: cremations, other rituals and cultural traditions].

16. What was the average daily amount of charcoal used by the household for cooking at home over the last 12 months, in kg?

………………………………  ____________

[The average quantity of charcoal will be weighed by the respondent during the interview].

17. What was the average daily amount of charcoal used by the household for all domestic, agricultural, commercial and religious purposes (excluding sales of charcoal) over the last 12 months, in kg?

………………………………………………………………………………………………  ____________

[The average quantity of charcoal will be weighed by the respondent during the interview].
18. What was the average **daily expenditure** on charcoal over the **last 12 months**, in **[LOCAL CURRENCY]**?

.................................................................  ____________

.................................................................
SUB-SECTION: CHARCOAL PRODUCTION

19. Did you or any member of the household produce charcoal over the last 12 months?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Yes ☐ [→ Q. 20]
No ☐ [→ Q. 30]

20. Was the wood used to produce charcoal:

a. Cut by yourself or any other household member ☐ [→ Q. 21]
b. Purchased or otherwise acquired ☐ [→ Q. 22]
c. Both ☐ [→ Q. 21]

21. Where is the wood used to produce charcoal mainly collected from?

a. Natural forests ☐
b. Forest plantations ☐
c. Other wooded land ☐
d. Own farm, other agricultural land ☐
e. Trees in urban areas or on other land ☐

22. How many days per month did your household spend producing charcoal, on average, over the last 12 months?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

60
This includes: going from home to the edge of the main charcoal production area and back; acquiring and transporting wood; preparing the kiln; burning wood and discharging charcoal.

23. In how many months? …………………………………………

____________

24. What was the average quantity of charcoal produced per month by your household over the last 12 months, in [LOCAL UNIT]?

…………………………  ____________

25. What type of kiln was used to produce charcoal?

a. Earth pit ☐

b. Earth mound ☐

c. Casamance ☐

d. Other traditional kiln ☐ Specify:

_____________________

e. Ventilated brick kiln ☐

f. Ventilated steel kiln ☐

g. Portable steel kiln ☐

h. Other improved kiln ☐ Specify:

_____________________
26. **Which** household **members** were usually **involved** in charcoal production?

Code and name of the household member

[Use the code in the household roster]

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</tbody>
</table>
SUB-SECTION: CHARCOAL SALES

27. Did you or any member of the household sell charcoal over the last 12 months?

........................................................................................................

Yes ☐ [→ Q. 28]

No ☐ [→ Q. 30]

28. In how many months? .................................................................

____________

29. What was the average monthly income derived by your household from charcoal sales over the last 12 months, in [LOCAL CURRENCY]?

.................................  ____________

........................................................................................................
Section 3: Household Fuel Combustion

30. What are the two main sources of energy for the household’s domestic, agricultural and commercial activities?

☐ Dung  ☐ Non-wood crop residues  ☐ Wood  ☐ Charcoal  ☐ Kerosene  ☐ Diesel, benzene  ☐ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)  ☐ Electricity  ☐ Biogas  ☐ Piped gas  ☐ Other …… Specify: ________________

31. What type of stove do you use for cooking?

☐ Three-stone fire  ☐ Mud stove ………… [Model: ___________]
☐ Ceramic stove ……… [Model: ___________]
☐ Pre-fabricated stove … [Model: ___________]
☐ No stove, no cooking at home [⇒ Q. 33]

32. Where is the cooking stove located?

☐ Outdoors
33. During the last 12 months, did any household member suffer from ill-health or injury as a result of fuelwood or charcoal burning while carrying out domestic, agricultural, commercial, religious or cultural activities?

[Health problems: Headaches, nausea, skin irritations, eyes irritations, sneezing nose, allergy, asthma, breathing problems, chest problems, cardio-vascular diseases. Injuries: burns, etc.]

Code and Name of the household member
[Use the code in the household roster]
## Annex 3.

Links between the WSM, the SDGs, the Global Strategy Indicators and the SFFSN publication

### S1. Fuelwood Consumption and Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did you or any member of the household use fuelwood over the last 12 months for domestic, agricultural, commercial, religious or cultural purposes, excluding sales of wood and wood used for charcoal production?</td>
<td>1: Yes   2: No</td>
<td>SDG 7.2 Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition (SFFSN; forthcoming): Estimated number of people using woodfuel by region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What was the average daily amount of fuelwood used by the household for cooking at home over the last 12 months, in kg?</td>
<td></td>
<td>SDG 7.2 SFFSN: Estimated population and share of households using woodfuel for cooking by region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What was the average daily amount of fuelwood used by the household for all domestic, agricultural, commercial, religious or cultural purposes (excluding sales of wood and wood used to produce charcoal) over the last 12 months, in kg?</td>
<td></td>
<td>SDG 7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What was the average daily expenditure on fuelwood over the last year, in [LOCAL CURRENCY]?</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum Set of Core Data of the Global Strategy: Indicator 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you or any member of the household collect fuelwood over the last 12 months?</td>
<td>1: Yes 2: No</td>
<td>SFFSN: Contribution of Fuelwood and Charcoal to employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where is fuelwood mainly collected from?</td>
<td>1: Natural forests 2: Forest plantations 3: Other wooded land 4: Own farm, other agricultural land 5: Trees in urban areas or on other land</td>
<td>SDG 1.4 Access to natural resources Minimum Set of Core Data of the Global Strategy: Indicator 18 (The question helps to identify the proportion of fuel from forested areas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>SDG 4.1 Children’s involvement in woodfuel production activities may imply negative effects on education.</td>
<td>SDG 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work.</td>
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<tr>
<td>How long does it take to go from your house to the edge of the main fuelwood collection area and back, and to collect fuelwood, in hours?</td>
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<tr>
<td>How many days per month did your household collect fuelwood, on average, over the last 12 months? In how many months?</td>
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<tr>
<td>What was the average quantity collected per trip, in [LOCAL UNIT]?</td>
<td>SDG 12.2 Minimum Set of Core Data of the Global Strategy: Indicator 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Which household members were usually involved in fuelwood collection?</td>
<td>SDG 4.1 Children’s involvement in woodfuel production activities may imply negative effects on education.</td>
<td>SDG 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you or any member of the household sell fuelwood over the last 12 months? 1: Yes 2: No</td>
<td>SDG 1.1 Minimum Set of Core Data of the Global Strategy: Indicator 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>What was the average monthly income derived by your household from fuelwood sales over the last year, in [LOCAL CURRENCY]? In how many months?</td>
<td>SDG 1.1 Minimum Set of Core Data of the Global Strategy: Indicator 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What was the average daily amount of charcoal used by the household for cooking at home over the last 12 months, in kg?</td>
<td>SDG 7.2 SFFSN: Estimated number of people using woodfuel, by region.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S2. Charcoal Consumption and Production</td>
<td>SDG 7.2 SFFSN: Estimated population and share of households using woodfuel for cooking by region.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Indicator(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>What was the average daily amount of charcoal used by the household for all domestic, agricultural, commercial, cultural and religious purposes (excluding sales of charcoal) over the last 12 months, in kg?</td>
<td>SDG 7.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What was the average daily expenditure on charcoal over the last 12 months, in [LOCAL CURRENCY]?</td>
<td>Minimum Set of Core Data of the Global Strategy: Indicator 18</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Did you or any member of the household produce charcoal over the last 12 months?</td>
<td>SFFSN: Contribution of fuelwood and charcoal to employment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Was the wood used to produce charcoal:</td>
<td>SFFSN: Contribution of fuelwood and charcoal to employment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Where is the wood used to produce charcoal mainly collected from?</td>
<td>SDG 1.4 Access to natural resources.</td>
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<tr>
<td>How many days per month did your household spend producing charcoal, on average, over the last 12 months?</td>
<td>SDG 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work.</td>
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<td>What is the average quantity of charcoal produced per month by your household over the last 12 months, in kg?</td>
<td>SDG 12.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>What type of kiln was used to burn wood?</td>
<td>SDG 7.3, 8.4, 12.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Which household members were usually involved in charcoal production over the last 12 months?</td>
<td>SDG 4.1 Children’s involvement may imply negative effects on education. SDG 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work. SFFSN: Contribution of fuelwood</td>
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and charcoal to employment.

<table>
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<th>Question</th>
<th>Option 1</th>
<th>Option 2</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<td>Did you or any member of the household sell charcoal in the last 12 months?</td>
<td>1: Yes</td>
<td>2: No</td>
<td>SDG 1.1</td>
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<td>Minimum Set of Core Data of the Global Strategy: Indicator 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What was the average monthly income derived by your household from charcoal sales over the last 12 months, in [LOCAL CURRENCY]?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>SDG 1.1</td>
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<td>Minimum Set of Core Data of the Global Strategy: Indicator 31</td>
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Annex 4.
MICS in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean

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<th>Reports</th>
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Annex 5.
WHS full version in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean

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Annex 6.
DHS with information on cooking fuel\textsuperscript{71} – Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean

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\textsuperscript{71} Standard DHS, phases IV-VII.
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In bold: includes information on time spent collecting fuel

In *italic*: only information on time spent collecting fuel

**Countries with LSMS surveys in 2016:**

**Africa:** Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo DR, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

**South Asia:** Bangladesh

**East Asia:** Myanmar

**Middle East and North Africa:** Jordan, Palestine.
Selected woodfuel-related questions from two LSMS surveys

1. Malawi, 2013 - Third Integrated Household Survey:

TIME USE AND LABOUR.

› How many hours did you spend yesterday collecting firewood (or other fuel materials)?
› What is your main source of lighting/cooking fuel?
   - Collected firewood; Purchased firewood; Crop residue, saw dust, animal waste […]
› Do you ever use firewood for fuel?
› Do you ever collect firewood for fuel?
› Where do you go to collect firewood?
   - Own woodlot; Community woodlot; Forest reserve; Unfarmed areas of community; Other.
› How long does it take you to walk from your dwelling to where you usually go to collect firewood?
› Of the firewood you used in the past week, how much of it did you purchase?
   - all, almost all, more than half, less than half, a little, none
› What is the total value of the firewood you used in the past week, whether gathered or purchased? (Estimate purchased cost of gathered firewood).
› Do you have electricity working in your dwelling?
› In the event of a black out, what source of energy do you use for lighting/cooking?

2. Uganda 2011-12 National Panel Survey

› In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [name] spend collecting firewood for the household, including travel time?
› Which of the following types of stove are used by this household?
› Which is the stove used most often by the household?
› Does this stove have a chimney?
› Approximately how many hours a day is the main stove in use by the household?
Where is the main stove located?

Section 10 – Energy use.

Does your household use [Firewood, Dung; Crop Residue, Kerosene] for: a) Cooking; b) Lighting c) Heating (Yes/No).

Where do you get most of [FUEL]

- Purchase from shop; Purchase from marketplace; Purchase from public utility; Purchase on the black market; Gather/collect – own land; Gather/collect – village

How much did your household pay for the [FUEL] used in the last month?

- Item description (Charcoal; Firewood; kerosene, …)
- Unit of quantity (kg; Liter; Bundle; Other)
- Quantity and Value of Purchases;
- Quantity and value of home produced;
- Quantity and Value of received in-kind-free;
- Unit price.

Timing of and reasons for insufficiency of food (lack of fuelwood; …)
Annex 8.

Surveys and Censuses containing information on woodfuel and available through the IHSN and the ILO\textsuperscript{72} repositories – Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean

The IHSN is a network of international agencies that aims to improve the availability, accessibility and quality of survey data in developing countries, and to encourage decision makers, researchers and other stakeholders to use the available information.

The Central Survey Catalogue\textsuperscript{73} provides a searchable list of surveys and censuses undertaken throughout the world\textsuperscript{74}. It includes more than 700 surveys containing questions with the words ‘firewood,’ ‘fuelwood,’ ‘charcoal’, ‘fuel’, ‘cooking’ or the correspondent words in Spanish, French and Portuguese\textsuperscript{75}, covering 99 developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, as shown in the list below.

\textsuperscript{72} See: http://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/home
\textsuperscript{73} IHSN Central Survey catalogue; http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog
\textsuperscript{74} Comprising Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) surveys, Labour Force Surveys (LFS) and Child Labour Surveys (CLS), Population and housing censuses, Agricultural censuses, Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) surveys, Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES), World Health Surveys (WHS), and other country specific surveys.
\textsuperscript{75} Like: leña, lenha, carvão, bois, charbon, estufa, fogão, etc. The search has been limited to the years 2000 to 2016.
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<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2000</td>
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**Bangladesh**

**2013-14**
*Building Parental Capacity to Help Child Development, Baseline Survey*
Marjorie Chinen and Julia Lane - American Institutes for Research.

**2013**
*Labour Force and Child Labour Survey*
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**2012-13**
*Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013*
UNICEF, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**2011**
*Population and Housing Census 2011*
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**2010**
*Labour Force Survey 2010*
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**2009**
*Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009*
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**2008-09**
*Household Food Security and Nutrition Assessment 2009*
Institute of Public Health Nutrition, WFP

**2006**
*Urban Health Survey 2006*
National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR)
*Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006*
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**2005-06**
*Improving Indoor Air Quality for Poor Families: Controlled Experiments 2005-2006*
Susmita Dasgupta, Mainul Huq, M. Khaliquzzaman and David Wheeler - World Bank

**2003-04**
*Exposure to Indoor Air Pollution 2004*
The World Bank

**2003**
*World Health Survey 2003*
WHO

**2000**
*Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2000*
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
**Belize**
2011
*Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011*
Statistical Institute of Belize; UNICEF

2010
*Population and Housing Census 2010*
Statistical Institute of Belize.

**Benin**
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*Plans Fonciers Ruraux – Impact Evaluation 2011, Baseline Survey*
Markus Goldstein - The World Bank

2010-11
*Health Results-Based Financing Impact Evaluation Survey 2010-2011, Baseline*
Christophe Lemière and Damien de Walque - The World Bank

2003
*Questionnaire Unifié sur les Indicateurs de Base du Bien-être*
Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Économique.

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*Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010*
National Statistical Bureau, UNICEF, UNFPA

2009
*Renewable Natural Resources Census 2009*
Ministry of Agriculture & Forests

2007
*Living Standards Survey 2007*
National Statistics Bureau

2005
*Population and Housing Census 2005*
Office of the Census

2003
*Living Standards Survey 2003*
National Statistics Bureau

2000
*Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2000*
Central Statistical Organization
Bolivia
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Encuesta de Hogares 2009
Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
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Central Statistics Office
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Catherine Gamper - OECD. Jean-Francois Kobiane - Superior Institute
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University of Ouagadougou
2007-08
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Mathematica Policy Research for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
2006
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Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie
2003
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WHO
Enquête sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages 2003, Questionnaire Unifié sue les Indicateurs de Base du Bien-être
Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie.
**Burundi**
2006  
*Questionnaire Unifié sur les Indicateurs de Base du Bien-être*
Institut de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques.

2000  
*Enquête à Indicateurs Multiples 2000, Enquête Nationale d’Evaluation des Conditions de Vie de l’Enfant et de la Femme*
Institut de Statistiques et d’Etudes Economiques.

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2013  
*Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013, Count People and Households*
National Institute of Statistics (NIS)

2012  
*Labor Force and Child Labor Survey 2012*
National Institute of Statistics (NIS)

2010  
*Socio-Economic Survey 2010*
National Institute of Statistics (NIS)

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*Anthropometric Survey 2008*
National Institute of Statistics  
*General Population Census 2008*
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Dr. Wu Fan - Shanghai Municipal Center for Disease Control and Prevention
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