NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Local Stakeholder Consultation organized in the Republic of Kenya for the Large-Scale A.6.2 Mitigation Activity "Distribution of 100,000 IoT-enabled electric induction cookstoves across targeted urban and peri-urban areas in Kenya"

Prepared by:
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CO – Carbon Monoxide

CO_2 – Carbon Dioxide

GHG – Greenhouse Gas

GMOs – Genetically Modified Organisms

IAP – Indoor Air Pollution

LSC – Local Stakeholder Consultation

MJd – Megajoule Delivered (useful energy delivered)

NOx – Nitrogen Oxides

N_2O – Nitrous Oxide

ODA – Official Declaration Assistance

PM – Particulate Matter

PM10 – Particulate Matter with diameter ≤ 10 micrometers

PM2.5 – Particulate Matter with diameter ≤ 2.5 micrometers

PD – Project Developer

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

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Introduction

Burn Manufacturing Co, its affiliates and related entities (BURN) is pleased to announce Local Stakeholder Consultation ("LSC") meetings for its planned Mitigation Activities in the Republic of Kenya. These Mitigation Activities will be housed under the proposed Kenya–Switzerland Article 6.2 project, "Distribution of 100,000 IoT-enabled electric induction cookstoves across targeted urban and peri-urban areas in Kenya."

Burn Manufacturing Co, its affiliates and related entities (BURN) recognizes the changing energy landscape and cooking demands across Kenya. In response, BURN has therefore designed these Mitigation Activity (MA) to accelerate Kenya's transition to clean, modern and affordable cooking solutions by deploying high efficiency electric cookstoves.

Purpose and technology of the Mitigation Activity

The Republic of Kenya remains highly dependent on non-renewable biomass, primarily wood and charcoal, to meet domestic cooking needs. This reliance has significant environmental consequences, including deforestation, land degradation, loss of soil fertility, reduced water retention capacity, and increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In addition, the incomplete combustion of biomass in traditional cookstoves generates harmful indoor air pollutants that are associated with serious health conditions such as pneumonia, stroke, ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and lung cancer.

According to the 2022 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 68.5% of Kenyan households—approximately 9.1 million households (1.7 million in urban areas and 7.4 million in rural areas)—rely on traditional fuels as their primary cooking source. Con- ventional biomass stoves are inefficient and emit carbon dioxide and other GHGs due to incomplete combustion. Continued dependence on these fuels places financial pressure on households and con- tributes to environmental degradation.

This Mitigation Activity aims to expand access to modern, clean cooking technologies by distributing 100,000 high-efficiency electric induction cookstoves to electrified, low-income households across Kenya. The induction cookstoves (ICs) eliminate the need for biomass fuel and provide a cleaner, energy-efficient alternative for daily cooking. By displacing non-renewable biomass in the baseline scenario, the project will generate measurable GHG emission reductions and significantly reduce indoor air pollution exposure.

The induction cookstoves are equipped with integrated IoT-based monitoring systems that record real-time usage data. This digital monitoring ensures transparent, accurate, and tamper-resistant quantification of emission reductions in line with carbon accounting requirements.

The mitigation Activity is being implemented by Burn Manufacturing Co, its affiliates and related entities (BURN) Africa's leading clean cooking company. BURN's global manufacturing headquarters are located at the Ruiru factory in Kenya, which also serves as the research and development hub. BURN has distributed over 6.6 million clean cookstoves across the continent, impacting over 33.6 million lives and saving 39.8 million tons of wood. In Kenya, BURN has distributed over 1.5 million stoves, including more than 21,000 electric stoves. The company has the capacity to produce over 250,000 stoves monthly and employs over 1,500 people in Kenya, half of whom are women.

Emission reductions credited under this project will be based on the provisions of the Metered and Measured Energy Cooking Devices (MMECD) Methodology'. Carbon subsidies enable BURN to offer affordable clean cooking solutions to low-income households. Consequently, this project will contribute towards achieving the country's goal of transitioning to clean cooking.

Target Group and Location

The target groups of the Mitigation Activity are Electrified, Low-income households with high Charcoal usage. The Mitigation Activity boundary includes urban and peri-urban areas across the 47 counties of Kenya.

Technology

The Mitigation Activity may deploy different ICS models. The ICs models are highly efficient, and the designs take into account the local cooking culture in the project area to ensure that improve- ments in technology and improved standards of living do not come at the expense of cultural traditions. The Mitigation Activity may opt to distribute other stove models over time.

The IC is integrated with an Internet of Things (IOT) sensor which allows remote monitoring of kwh usage, significantly improving carbon credit integrity through accurate calculation of emission reductions. The technology also enables Pay as you cook financing, making the stove more affordable. Usage and power usage data are relayed to BURN's propriety Nexus software, which enables the customer experience team (Call Centre) and local field agents to support customers and solve issues.

Figure 1: Illustration of useful heat delivery mechanism - Induction Cookers

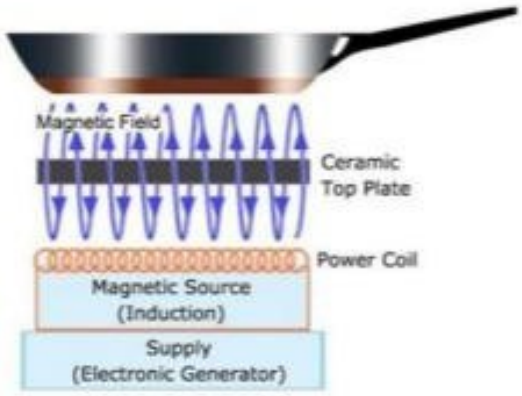

Figure 2: ECOA Induction Cookstove with Stainless Steel Pot

Figure 3: ECOA Induction Cookstove and bundled cookware

Electrical Specifications	
Description	**Value/Naming**
Power rating	200W -2000W
Voltage rating	220VAC- 250VAC
Nominal Current rating	8 Amps

Implementation plan

- Local Stakeholder Consultations – Q2 2026
- Stakeholder Feedback Round- Q2 2026
- Baseline Studies – Q2 2026
- Stove distributions– Approximately 100,000 stoves by end of first Crediting period.

Carbon credits

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions achieved through saving of non-renewable biomass will result in carbon credits following certification rules and procedures.

The revenues from the sale of carbon credits help amongst others to

a) Distribute improved cookstoves to a subsidized price affordable for end-users.

b) Scale up and expand the Programme, thus reaching a wider range of end-users.

c) Generating more jobs.

d) Further invest in R&D, hence, to produce high quality stoves at lower cost.

e) Provide reliable after-sales service.

f) Sensitize and raise awareness amongst end-users about the benefits and how to use the improved cookstoves.

Motivation and Benefits of the Project

The project stoves reduce the consumption of non-renewable biomass, and in so doing, improve critical socio-economic outcomes including health and financial savings for beneficiary institutions. Baseline indoor air pollution associated with combusting non-renewable biomass is related to diseases including pneumonia, stroke, ischemic heart diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, and lung

cancer[1].

Environmental Benefits:

The Mitigation Activity is designed to significantly reduce dependence on non-renewable biomass for institutional energy needs associated with cooking, previously supplied by traditional and/or inefficient cookstoves, thus reducing deforestation connected to cooking with biomass fuel. In addition, the reduction of the use of non-renewable biomass for cooking will lead to a reduction in emissions such as NOx, SOx, particulate matter ("PM") 2.5, CO, thus improving indoor air quality. Usage of the devices under this Mitigation Activity will aid in reducing the emission of GHG gases associated with global warming including CO_2, CH_4 & N_20.

Social and economic benefits:

Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Besides reducing GHG emission in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 13 'Climate Action'[1], this project will also seek to increase other long-term sustaina- bility benefits for the local families as well as the local environment. Mitigation Activities are ex- pected to contribute to different Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the following way:

1. Reduction in end-user expenses related to the purchase of fuel for cooking. Household expenditure on fuel can account for a substantial contribution to domestic budgets. A reduction in nonrenewable biomass consumption can create significant financial savings, allowing households to employ those savings to other constructive uses, or savings. **(in line with SDGs 1 'No Poverty')**

https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

1 https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/household-air-pollution-and-health

2. A reduction in carbon monoxide and particulate matter emissions during combustion in households will reduce indoor air pollution and thereby decrease incidences of respiratory diseases, headaches, and itchy eyes, particularly for women and children who spend a lot of their time in cooking activities **(in line with SDG 3 'Good health and well- being').**
3. The design efficiencies of improved cookstoves allow for shorter mealtimes and reduce the frequency of fuel purchases. This then creates time savings, particularly for women and girls, who provide unrecognized labor associated with fuel collection and meal preparation, creating time that can be used for constructive activities of this group of beneficences **(in line with SDG '5 'Gender Equality').**
4. The Mitigation Activity will accelerate Increased access to clean, modern, and efficient cooking technologies **(in line with SDG 7'Affordable and Clean Energy')**
5. Sales agents and data collection enumerators will receive specialized training with respect to the use of the improved cookstoves, economic, and environmental benefits **(in line with SDG 4 'Quality Education').**
6. The implementation of the Mitigation Activity will create jobs for people employes for the manufacturer, distribution, sales, and customer support for the respective projects **(in line with SDG 8 Decent Work for All)**
7. Fuel savings associated with the use of the improved cookstoves will have a collective benefit of reducing the demand for non-renewable biomass in Africa, which is associated with deforestation **(in line with SDG 15 SDG 15 'Life on Land')**

Compliance With Safeguards Principles

A high-level summary of compliance is provided below:

Social Principles

- **Principle 1: Human rights**: The distribution of improved cooking solutions or any activities related to the operation of the Mitigation Activity, has minimal risk of contravening any human rights laws or international Social Principle (version 2.1) of the Standard for Global Goals. At the national Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) level, the CME shall conduct and communicate to stakeholders a comprehensive review of all applicable laws and regula- tions to ensure that each Host Party's regional, national, and internationally ratified internal conventions and protocols on human rights have been adhered to.

- **Principle 2: Gender equality and Women's Empowerment**: The use of efficient clean cooking stoves in substitution or reduction of traditional woody biomass will generate specific outcomes that benefit and respect women's rights. Individual benefits, and an assessment of baseline conditions in the pre-project scenario, shall be provided for each LSC as a requirement to SDG 5 claims as intended in the Mitigation Activity Design.

- **Principle 3: Community Health and Safety**: There are no real or perceived negative community health outcomes envisaged for the Mitigation Activity. The CME shall ensure that all Mitigation Activity (through the respective LSCs and Design Documentation) define and communicate compliance with all safeguards associated with health and safety working conditions including assessments that protect the health and safety of people employed for the operation of the Mitigation Activity.

- **Principle 4: Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement:**

  The Mitigation Activity is defined by the installation of portable cooking devices, so there is no risk that the Mitigation Activity implementation will affect any cultural heritage sites. The CME shall ensure that the Mitigation Activity demonstrates compliance with this requirement and updates all stakeholders at the Mitigation Activity level with specific respect to each Mitigation Activity's safeguards to protect:

  - Against alteration, damage, or removal of any sites, objects, or structures of significant cultural heritage Sites of cultural and historical heritage.
  - Against forced eviction and displacement
  - Land tenure and other rights.
  - The rights of Indigenous people

- **Principle 5: Corruption:** The CME shall ensure, and the Mitigation Activity will be re- quired to demonstrate and communicate to stakeholders that corruption and corrupt practices of any kind shall not be tolerated in the implementation of any Mitigation Activity.

- **Principle 6 – Economic Impacts:** The CME is fully committed to upholding fair and ethical labor practices and strictly adheres to all applicable international and national labor laws. The Mitigation Activity will clearly demonstrate and proactively communicate to stakeholders the safeguards in place, ensuring full compliance with Principle 6 of the Safeguarding Principles.

Environmental and Ecological Principles

- **Principle 7: Climate and Energy**

  Emissions: The project will decrease GHG emissions from the baseline scenario over a period of up to 20 years (Mitigation Activity duration). Using the project's cookstoves will help avoid the emissions of many tons of CO2 in the atmosphere.

- **Principle 8 Water**

  Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows: The project is designed to safeguard water resources and will maintain the integrity and availability of water in the area. Household water consumption levels will remain stable, with no significant changes to the volume of water available for use.

  Erosion: The project reduces notably fuelwood consumption and thus protects the natural forest cover. Therefore, the possibility of erosion will indirectly be reduced, and water stability enhanced.

Principle 9: Environment, Ecology and Land Use

- **Landscape Modification and Soil:** No crops or other products will be produced in the project.
- **Vulnerability to Natural Disasters**: The project is designed to operate without influencing natural disaster patterns or contributing to hazard risks. It will maintain existing land use practices and preserve the integrity of land within the project area. As such, the project will not contribute to the intensification of natural or human-induced hazards.
- **Biosafety and Genetic Resources**: No GMOs will be used in the project.
- **Release of pollutants**: Due to the mitigation activities, fuelwood consumption is expected to be reduced, and no fossil fuel is expected to be used, there is no risk of releasing pollutants to the environment.
- **Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste**: In the production phase of the technologies, the project outsources the services of local manufacturers that adhere to strict safety requirements as required by law and as such there is no possibility of generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste during the project. The project will implement a repair and waste management strategy throughout the project's lifetime.
- **Pesticides and Fertilizers**: The project operates without the use of pesticides or fertilizers,

ensuring environmentally responsible implementation and minimizing potential ecological impact.

- **Harvesting of Forests**: The project will reduce fuel wood demand and thus also the harvest rate of forests. Therefore, the project has a positive impact on the forest cover.
- **Food security**: The project is designed to fully preserve agricultural productivity and maintain the quality of food, ensuring no disruption to food growth or standards.
- **Animal welfare**: The project will be implemented without engaging in animal husbandry activities, ensuring its operations remain focused and aligned with its defined scope.
- **High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats**: The Mitigation Activity will be required to demonstrate safeguards and compliance with national and international protocols on critical habitats and biodiversity.
- **Endangered Species**: The Mitigation Activity is designed to operate within existing households and will preserve surrounding habitats, ensuring no disruption to local ecosystems or natural environments.
- **Invasive alien species**: The project will maintain the integrity of the local ecosystem by ensuring that no non-native or alien species are introduced within the project area.

CONTACT

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SWAHILI VERSION

MUHTASARI USIO WA KIUFUNDI
Mashauriano ya Wadau wa Ndani yaliyoandaliwa katika Jamhuri ya Kenya kwa ajili ya Shughuli ya Large scale A.6.2 Mitigation Activity "Distribution of 100,000 IoT-enabled electric induction cookstoves across targeted urban and peri-urban areas in Kenya"

Utangulizi
Kampuni ya Burn Manufacturing Co pamoja na washirika wake na taasisi zake husika (BURN) inapenda kutangaza mikutano ya Mashauriano ya Wadau wa Ndani ("LSC") kwa ajili ya Shughuli zake za Upunguzaji Uzalishaji zinazopangwa kufanyika katika Jamhuri ya Kenya. Shughuli hizi za Upunguzaji Uzalishaji zitakuwa chini ya mradi uliopendekezwa wa Kifungu cha 6.2 kati ya Kenya na Uswizi, wenye kichwa: "Usambazaji wa majiko 100,000 ya umeme ya indaksheni yenye teknolojia ya IoT katika maeneo lengwa ya mijini na pembezoni mwa miji nchini Kenya."

Kampuni ya Burn Manufacturing Co pamoja na washirika wake na taasisi zake husika (BURN) inatambua mabadiliko yanayoendelea katika sekta ya nishati na mahitaji ya upishi kote nchini Kenya. Kwa kujibu mabadiliko haya, BURN imebuni Shughuli hizi za Upunguzaji Uzalishaji (MA) ili kuharakisha mchakato wa Kenya wa kuelekea matumizi ya suluhisho safi, za kisasa na nafuu za ku- pikia kupitia usambazaji wa majiko ya umeme yenye ufanisi wa juu.

Madhumuni na Teknolojia ya Shughuli ya Upunguzaji (Mitigation Activity)

Jamhuri ya Kenya bado inategemea kwa kiwango kikubwa biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa, hasa kuni na mkaa, ili kukidhi mahitaji ya upishi wa nyumbani. Utegemezi huu una madhara makubwa ya kimazingira, ikiwa ni pamoja na ukataji miti, uharibifu wa ardhi, kupungua kwa rutuba ya udongo, kupungua kwa uwezo wa udongo kuhifadhi maji, na kuongezeka kwa uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi (GHG). Aidha, mwako usiokamilika wa biomasi katika majiko ya jadi huzalisha vichafuzi hatari vya hewa ya ndani vinavyohusishwa na magonjwa makubwa kama vile nimonia, kiharusi, ugonjwa wa moyo wa iskemia, ugonjwa sugu wa mapafu unaozuia hewa (COPD), na saratani ya mapafu.

Kulingana na Utafiti wa Idadi ya Watu na Afya wa mwaka 2022 wa Ofisi ya Taifa ya Takwimu ya Kenya (KNBS), asilimia 68.5 ya kaya za Kenya—takribani kaya milioni 9.1 (milioni 1.7 katika maeneo ya mijini na milioni 7.4 katika maeneo ya vijijini)—zinategemea nishati za jadi kama chanzo chao kikuu cha upishi. Majiko ya kawaida yanayotumia biomasi yana ufanisi mdogo na hutoa hewa ya ukaa (carbon dioxide) pamoja na gesi nyingine chafuzi kutokana na mwako usiokamilika. Kuendelea kutegemea nishati hizi huweka shinikizo la kifedha kwa kaya na kuchangia uharibifu wa mazingira.

Shughuli hii ya Upunguzaji (Mitigation Activity) inalenga kupanua upatikanaji wa teknolojia za kisasa na safi za upishi kwa kusambaza majiko ya umeme ya induction 100,000 yenye ufanisi wa juu kwa kaya zenye kipato cha chini zilizounganishwa na umeme kote nchini Kenya. Majiko haya ya induction (ICs) yanaondoa hitaji la kutumia biomasi na kutoa mbadala safi na unaotumia nishati kwa ufanisi kwa ajili ya upishi wa kila siku. Kwa kubadilisha matumizi ya biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa katika hali ya msingi (baseline scenario), mradi utazalisha upunguzaji wa uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi (GHG) unaopimika na kupunguza kwa kiasi kikubwa mfiduo wa uchafuzi wa hewa ya ndani.

Majiko ya induction yamewekewa mifumo jumuishi ya ufuatiliaji inayotumia teknolojia ya IoT inayorekodi takwimu za matumizi kwa wakati halisi. Ufuatiliaji huu wa kidijitali unahakikisha upimaji wa wazi, sahihi na usioweza kuchezewa wa upunguzaji wa uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi kulingana na

mahitaji ya uhasibu wa kaboni.

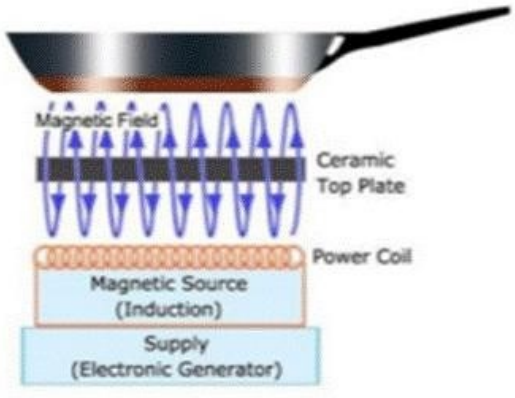
Shughuli hii ya Upunguzaji inatekelezwa na Kampuni ya Burn Manufacturing Co pamoja na washirika wake na taasisi zake husika (BURN), kampuni inayoongoza barani Afrika katika masuala ya upishi safi. Makao makuu ya kimataifa ya utengenezaji ya BURN yako katika kiwanda cha Ruiru nchini Kenya, ambacho pia ni kitovu cha utafiti na maendeleo. BURN imesambaza zaidi ya majiko safi mil- ioni 6 barani Afrika, na kuathiri maisha ya zaidi ya watu milioni 32 pamoja na kuokoa tani milioni 36.5 za kuni. Nchini Kenya, BURN imesambaza zaidi ya majiko milioni 1.5, ikiwa ni pamoja na zaidi ya majiko ya umeme 21,000. Kampuni ina uwezo wa kuzalisha zaidi ya majiko 250,000 kwa mwezi na inaajiri zaidi ya watu 1,500 nchini Kenya, nusu yao wakiwa wanawake.
Upunguzaji wa uzalishaji utakaoidhinishwa chini ya mradi huu utazingatia masharti ya mbinu ya Metered and Measured Energy Cooking Devices (MMECD) *Methodology.*
Ruzuku za kaboni zinawezesha BURN kutoa suluhisho nafuu za upishi safi kwa kaya zenye kipato cha chini. Hivyo basi, mradi huu utachangia kufanikisha lengo la nchi la kuhamia kwenye upishi safi.

Walengwa na Eneo la Utekelezaji
Walengwa wa Shughuli hii ya Upunguzaji ni kaya zenye kipato cha chini zilizounganishwa na umeme na zinazotumia mkaa kwa kiwango kikubwa. Eneo la utekelezaji wa Shughuli hii linajumuisha maeneo ya mijini na pembezoni mwa miji katika kaunti zote 47 za Kenya.

Teknolojia
Shughuli hii ya Upunguzaji inaweza kusambaza mifano tofauti ya majiko ya induction (ICs). Mifano hii ina ufanisi wa juu sana, na miundo yake imezingatia utamaduni wa upishi wa eneo la mradi ili kuhakikisha kuwa maboresho ya teknolojia na viwango bora vya maisha haviathiri mila na desturi za jamii husika. Kadri muda unavyoendelea, Shughuli hii inaweza pia kuchagua kusambaza aina nyingine za majiko.

Jiko la induction limeunganishwa na kihisi cha Mtandao wa Vitu (Internet of Things – IoT) kinachowezesha ufuatiliaji wa matumizi ya umeme (kWh) kwa mbali, na hivyo kuimarisha kwa kiasi kikubwa uadilifu wa mikopo ya kaboni kupitia hesabu sahihi ya upunguzaji wa uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi. Teknolojia hii pia inawezesha mfumo wa ufadhili wa *"Lipa Kadri Unavyopika"* (Pay as you cook), unaofanya jiko kuwa nafuu zaidi kwa watumiaji. Takwimu za matumizi na matumizi ya umeme hutumwa kwenye programu maalum ya BURN iitwayo Nexus, inayowawezesha timu ya huduma kwa wateja (Kituo cha Simu) pamoja na mawakala wa eneo husika kuwasaidia wateja na kutatua changamoto zinazoweza kujitokeza.

Mchoro 1: Uonyeshaji wa utaratibu wa utoaji wa joto linalotumika – Jiko la Indaksheni



Mchoro 2: Jiko la Kupikia la Indaksheni la ECOA pamoja na Sufuria ya Chuma cha Kijeshi (Stainless Steel)

Mchoro 3: Jiko la Kupikia la Indaksheni la ECOA pamoja na vyombo vya kupikia vilivyofunganishwa

Maelezo Ya umeme	
Maelezo	**Thamani**
Ukadiriaji wa Nguvu	200W -2000W
Ukadiriaji wa Voltage	220VAC- 250VAC
Ukadiriaji wa Mkondo wa Kawaida (Nominal Current)	Ampea 8

Mpango wa Utekelezaji

- **Mashauriano na Wadau wa Ndani** – Robo ya 2, 2026
- **Mzunguko wa Kupokea Maoni ya Wadau** – Robo ya 2, 2026
- **Utafiti wa Msingi (Baseline Studies)** – Robo ya 2, 2026
- **Usambazaji wa Majiko** – Takribani majiko 100,000 kufikia mwisho wa kipindi cha kwanza cha Uthibitishaji (Crediting period).

Carbon Credits

Upunguzaji wa uzalishaji wa gesi joto (GHG) unapatikana kupitia akiba ya nishati ya biomasi

isiyoweza kurejeshwa inayotumika kama kuni au briquettes. Akiba hizi zitahesabiwa kama avoidance ya carbon credits kwa kutumia methodology ya Metered and Measured Energy Cooking Devices (MMECD) na kanuni na taratibu za uthibitishaji zinazotumika. Mapato yatokanayo na mauzo ya carbon credits yatasaidia miongoni mwa mambo mengine:

- Kusambaza vifaa vya kupikia vilivyoboreshwa kwa bei ya ruzuku inayomudu taasisi
- Kupanua na kuongeza mradi ili kuwafikia watumiaji wengi zaidi
- Kuzalisha ajira zaidi
- Kutoa huduma ya baada ya mauzo iliyo thabiti
- Kuelimisha na kuongeza masomo kwa watumiaji wa mwisho kuhusu manufaa na matumizi sahihi ya majiko yaliyoboreshwa

Motisha na Manufaa ya Mradi

Majiko ya mradi hupunguza matumizi ya biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa na hivyo kuboresha matokeo muhimu ya kijamii na kiuchumi, ikiwa ni pamoja na afya bora na akiba ya kifedha kwa taasisi wanufaika. Uchafuzi wa hewa wa ndani katika baseline scenario unaohusiana na uchomaji wa biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa unahusishwa na magonjwa kama vile nimonia, kiharusi, ischemic heart diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, na saratani ya mapafu.

Manufaa ya Kimazingira

Mitigation Activity imebuniwa kupunguza kwa kiasi kikubwa utegemezi wa biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa kwa mahitaji ya nishati ya kupikia katika taasisi, ambayo hapo awali ilitolewa na majiko ya jadi na/au yasiyo na ufanisi, hivyo kupunguza ukataji miti unaohusiana na nishati ya kupikia.

Aidha, kupungua kwa matumizi ya biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa kwa kupikia kutasababisha kupungua kwa uzalishaji wa hewa chafu kama NOx, SOx, particulate matter ("PM") 2.5, na CO, hivyo kuboresha ubora wa hewa ya ndani. Matumizi ya vifaa chini ya Mitigation Activity yatasaidia kupunguza uzalishaji wa gesi joto zinazohusishwa na ongezeko la joto duniani, zikiwemo CO_2 , CH4 na N2O.

Manufaa ya Kijamii na Kiuchumi

Athari kwa Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (si orodha kamili)

Mbali na kupunguza uzalishaji wa GHG kwa kuendana na United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) namba 13 "Climate Action", mradi huu pia utalenga kuongeza manufaa ya muda mrefu ya uendelevu kwa familia za eneo husika, mawakala wa mauzo, wahesabu data, pamoja na mazingira ya eneo.

Mradi unatarajiwa kuchangia SDGs kama ifuatavyo:

SDG 1 – No Poverty: Kwa kuhamisha taasisi kutoka mifumo isiyo na ufanisi ya kupikia kwa biomasi kwenda majiko ya taasisi yenye ufanisi wa juu, mradi utapunguza kwa kiasi kikubwa matumizi ya nishati na gharama zinazohusiana nayo. Akiba hizi zitapunguza mzigo wa kifedha kwa shule na taasisi

za umma, na kuruhusu bajeti kuelekezwa katika mahitaji muhimu kama vifaa vya elimu na huduma za wanafunzi.

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being: Kupungua kwa uzalishaji wa carbon monoxide na particulate matter kutapunguza uchafuzi wa hewa ya ndani na hivyo kupunguza matukio ya magonjwa ya njia ya upumuaji, maumivu ya kichwa, na muwasho wa macho, hasa kwa wanawake na watoto wanaotumia muda mwingi katika shughuli za kupikia.

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy: Kupitia usambazaji wa majiko 15,600 kwa taasisi 5,200 kote nchini, mradi utaongeza upatikanaji wa suluhisho za kisasa na zenye ufanisi wa nishati katika shule na taasisi nyingine za umma, na kuunga mkono azma ya Kenya ya kufikia upatikanaji wa clean cooking ifikapo 2028 kama ilivyoainishwa katika Kenya National Cooking Transitions Strategy.

SDG 4 – Quality Education: Kuboresha mifumo ya kupikia katika jikoni za taasisi kunaimarisha mazingira ya kujifunzia kwa kuhakikisha maandalizi ya chakula yanafanyika kwa uthabiti katika mazingira salama na yenye afya bora.

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth: Utekelezaji wa Mitigation Activity utachangia uundaji wa ajira katika clean cooking value chain. Kwa msaada wa carbon finance, BURN itapanua uwezo wake wa uzalishaji na shughuli, hivyo kuzalisha fursa zaidi za ajira katika utengenezaji, usambazaji, mauzo na huduma za baada ya mauzo.

SDG 15 – Life on Land: Akiba ya nishati itapunguza mahitaji ya biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa nchini Kenya, ambayo yanahusishwa na ukataji miti.

Uzingatiaji wa Safeguards Principles

Social Principles

Principle 1 – Human Rights: Usambazaji wa vifaa vya kupikia vilivyoboreshwa una hatari ndogo ya kukiuka sheria za haki za binadamu au mikataba ya kimataifa. PD atafanya mapitio ya sheria na kanuni zote husika na kuwasiliana na wadau katika LSC ili kuhakikisha uzingatiaji wa masharti ya Safeguarding Principles .

Principle 2 – Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Matumizi ya vifaa vyenye ufanisi yatatoa matokeo yanayowanufaisha wanawake na kuheshimu haki zao. Tathmini ya hali ya baseline itawasilishwa kwa kila LSC kwa madai ya SDG 5.

Principle 3 – Community Health and Safety: Hakuna madhara yanayotarajiwa kwa afya ya jamii. PD atahakikisha uzingatiaji wa masharti ya afya na usalama kazini.

Principle 4 – Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement: Utekelezaji wa Mitigation Activity hauathiri urithi wa kitamaduni. PD atahakikisha hakuna uharibifu wa maeneo ya urithi, kufukuzwa kwa lazima, au ukiukaji wa haki za ardhi na za Indigenous people.

Principle 5 – Corruption: PD atahakikisha vitendo vya rushwa havitavumiliwa katika utekelezaji wa MA.

Principle 6 – Economic Impacts: Hakutakuwa na ajira ya kulazimishwa wala ukiukaji wa sheria za ajira za kitaifa na kimataifa.

Environmental and Ecological Principles
Principle 7 – Climate and Energy:
Mradi utapunguza uzalishaji wa GHG kwa kipindi cha hadi miaka 20 (Mitigation Activity duration). Matumizi ya majiko ya mradi yataepusha utoaji wa tani nyingi za CO_2 angani.
Principle 8 – Water:
Hakutakuwa na athari hasi kwa rasilimali za maji. Kupungua kwa matumizi ya kuni kutalinda misitu na kupunguza mmomonyoko wa udongo.

Principle 9 – Environment, Ecology and Land Use:

- Hakutakuwa na mabadiliko ya matumizi ya ardhi.
- Hakuna Mimea wala bidhaa zingine zitakazo undwa kutokana na huu mradi.
- Hakuna GMOs zitakazotumika.
- Hakutakuwa na utoaji wa vichafuzi hatari. Mkakati wa matengenezo na usimamizi wa taka utatekelezwa katika kipindi chote cha mradi.
- Mradi hauhusishi matumizi ya pesticides au fertilizers, hauathiri food security, hauhusishi animal husbandry, na hautaleta invasive alien species.
- Mitigation Activity itahakikisha uzingatiaji wa itifaki za kitaifa na kimataifa kuhusu critical habitats, biodiversity, na endangered species.

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