

MUHTASARI USIO WA KITAALAMU

Umeandaliwa kwa ajili ya Mashauriano na Wadau wa Ndani (“LSCs”) kuhusu

SHUGHULI ZA MRADI WA HIARI WA KABONI (“VPAs”) KATIKA JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

kwa ajili ya Mpango wa Shughuli za Gold Standard (“PoA”) uliopendekezwa

“MPANGO WA SULUHISHO MADHUBUTI LA DMRV WA KUPIKA KWA UMEME AFRIKA”

Utangulizi

Effective Climate Solutions 1 FZCO (“ECCS1”) na washirika wake wanayo furaha kutangaza mikutano ya Mashauriano na Wadau wa Ndani (“LSC”) kwa ajili ya Shughuli za Hiari za Mradi wa Kaboni (Gold Standard VPAs) zilizopangwa katika Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania. VPAs hizi zitatekelezwa chini ya Mpango wa Shughuli za Gold Standard (“PoA”) “Mpango wa Suluhisho Madhubuti la dMRV wa Kupika Kwa Umeme Afrika”.

Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania inategemea kwa kiwango kikubwa matumizi ya biomas isiyoweza kurejeshwa (kama kuni na mkaa) kwa mahitaji ya kupikia majumbani. Matumizi haya ya biomas majumbani yana athari mbaya kwa mazingira, ikiwa ni pamoja na ukataji miti na uharibifu wa ardhi, uzalishaji wa gesi joto (“GHG”), na upotevu wa rutuba ya udongo na uwezo wa kuhifadhi maji. Zaidi ya hayo, uchafuzi wa hewa ndani ya nyumba (“IAP”) unaotokana na uchomaji wa kuni na mkaa hutoa vichafuzi vinavyodhuru afya, ambavyo vinaweza kusababisha magonjwa kama vile nimonia, kiharusi, magonjwa ya moyo ya ischemic, magonjwa sugu ya kupumua (COPD), na saratani ya mapafu.

Madhumuni na Muundo wa Shughuli za Mradi wa Hiari (VPA)

ECCS1 na washirika wake wataendesha shughuli za mradi wa kaboni nchini Tanzania kwa ajili ya Mpango wa Shughuli za Gold Standard (PoA) uliopendekezwa, uitwao ‘Mpango wa Suluhisho Madhubuti la dMRV wa Kupika Kwa Umeme Afrika.’

Lengo kuu la Shughuli ya Hiari ya Mradi wa Kaboni (“VPA”) chini ya PoA ‘Mpango wa Suluhisho Madhubuti la dMRV wa Kupika Kwa Umeme Afrika’ ni kusambaza jiko la kupikia la induction lenye ufanisi wa hali ya juu kwa kaya nchini Tanzania. Hii pia itajumuisha kaya zinazotumia majiko haya kwa matumizi madogo ya kibiashara, kama vile mikahawa midogo inayofanya kazi katika mazingira ya nyumbani.

Uchomaji usiokamilika wa biomas isiyoweza kurejeshwa katika majiko ya kiasili husababisha uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi (“GHG”), ikiwa ni pamoja na kaboni dioksidi (CO₂). Teknolojia ya majiko ya induction inayotumiwa katika VPAs inapunguza kiwango cha biomas kisichoweza kurejeshwa kinachotumiwa na kaya ili kutoa kiwango sawa cha nishati kilichokuwa kinahitajika katika hali ya awali. Upunguzaji huu wa matumizi ya biomas ndio msingi wa kupungua kwa uzalishaji wa gesi joto (GHG) na uchafuzi wa hewa ndani ya nyumba (IAP), pamoja na kuboresha hali ya maisha ya kaya kwa kupunguza muda na gharama zinazotumika katika kukusanya au kununua biomas.

Kwa kutumia majiko ya induction, watumiaji watakabidhi na kuhamisha haki zote za mikopo ya kaboni kwa ECCS1 na washirika wake, ambao wamechaguliwa kama Mshirika Mkuu wa Uratibu na Usimamizi wa PoA na Mendekezaji wa Mradi wa VPA.

Majiko ya induction yatasambazwa moja kwa moja kupitia mauzo au usambazaji kwa kaya zilizo ndani ya mipaka ya mradi.

Kundi Lengwa

Kundi lengwa la VPA ni kaya zinazotumia mchanganyiko wa biomas isiyoweza kurejeshwa na nishati ya kisukuku (ikiwa ni pamoja na LPG) kama chanzo chao cha nishati ya kupikia katika hali ya awali kabla ya mradi. Mipaka ya VPA inajumuisha maeneo ya mijini na ya pembezoni mwa miji katika mikoa yote 47 ya Tanzania.

Teknolojia

VPA inaweza kusambaza aina tofauti za majiko ya induction (ICs). Majiko haya yana ufanisi wa hali ya juu, na miundo yake inazingatia utamaduni wa upishi wa jamii katika eneo la mradi ili kuhakikisha kwamba maboresho ya teknolojia na viwango bora vya maisha hayatatokea kwa gharama ya mila na desturi za kitamaduni. VPA inaweza kuchagua kusambaza aina nyingine za majiko kwa nyakati tofauti kadiri mradi unavyoendelea.



Vipimo vya Umeme

Maelezo	Thamani/Jina
Nguvu iliyokadiriwa	200W - 2000W
Volti iliyokadiriwa	220VAC - 250VAC
Kiwango cha sasa kilichokadiriwa	8 Amps

Mpango wa Utekelezaji

- Mradi utaanza katika robo ya kwanza ya mwaka 2025 kwa kusambaza majiko bora ya kupikia ya kwanza. Inakadiriwa kuwa majiko 94,000 yatakuwa yamesambazwa kufikia mwisho wa kipindi cha kwanza cha utoaji wa mikopo ya kaboni.

Mashauriano na Wadau wa Ndani (LSC) yamepangwa kufanyika katika tarehe tatu tofauti katika maeneo matatu mbalimbali nchini Tanzania.

Ilala

Date: 23rd April 2025

Venue: Maranta Hall,

Location: Msimbazi Center, Kigogo Road, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Ubungo:

Date: 24th April 2025

Venue: VICTORIOUS GENESIS HALL

Location: Kimara Temboni, Morogoro Road, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Temeke

Date: 25th April 2025

Venue: RUTA Hall

Location: Kurasini, Dart Bus Stop - JKT, Kilwa Road, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Mikopo ya Kaboni

Kupunguzwa kwa utoaji wa gesi chafu za ukaa (GHG) kilichofikiwa kwa kuokoa biomasi isiyo ya kurejeshwa kutaongeza mikopo ya kaboni kulingana na sheria na taratibu za uthibitisho.

Mapato kutoka kwa mauzo ya mikopo ya kaboni husaidia miongoni mwa mambo mengine:

- a) Kusambaza majiko sanifu ya kupikia kwa bei iliyopunguzwa ambayo ni rahisi kwa watumiaji wa mwisho;
- b) Kupanua na kuongeza ukubwa wa mpango, hivyo kufikia kundi kubwa la watumiaji wa mwisho na kuunda ajira zaidi;
- c) Kuwekeza zaidi katika Utafiti na Maendeleo (R&D), hivyo, kutoa majiko ya ubora wa juu kwa gharama nafuu;
- d) Kutoa huduma bora baada ya mauzo;
- e) Kuhamasisha na kuongeza uelewa kati ya watumiaji wa mwisho kuhusu manufaa na jinsi ya kutumia majiko sanifu ya kupikia.

Mchango kwa Malengo ya Maendeleo Endelevu (SDGs)

 1 NO POVERTY	END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE	 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL
 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES	 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL
 4 QUALITY EDUCATION	ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL	 13 CLIMATE ACTION	TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS
 5 GENDER EQUALITY	ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS	 15 LIFE ON LAND	PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

Mbali na kupunguza uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi (GHG) kwa mujibu wa Lengo Namba 13 la Malengo ya Maendeleo Endelevu ya Umoja wa Mataifa (SDG) 'Hatua dhidi ya Mabadiliko ya Tabianchi', mradi huu pia utalenga kuongeza manufaa mengine ya muda mrefu ya uendelevu kwa familia za wenyeji, biashara ndogo na ndogo kabisa (SMEs), taasisi, pamoja na mazingira ya eneo husika. Shughuli za mradi chini ya VPA zinatarajiwa kuchangia Malengo mbalimbali ya Maendeleo Endelevu (SDGs) kwa njia zifuatazo:

Kupunguza gharama kwa mtumiaji wa mwisho zinazohusiana na ununuzi wa nishati ya kupikia

- Kuokoa muda katika upatikanaji wa nishati na kupikia, hivyo muda zaidi unapatikana kwa shughuli nyingine kama vile uzalishaji wa kipato au kilimo cha chakula (sawa na **SDGs 1 ‘Kukomesha Umasikini’, 2 ‘Kutokomeza Njaa’, na 5 ‘Usawa wa Kijinsia’**).
- Kupungua kwa kaboni monoksidi na chembechembe hatari wakati wa uchomaji katika kaya kutapunguza uchafuzi wa hewa ndani ya nyumba na hivyo kupunguza magonjwa ya mfumo wa hewa, maumivu ya kichwa, na kuwasha kwa macho, hasa kwa wanawake na watoto ambao hutumia muda mwingi kwenye shughuli za kupikia (sawa na **SDG 3 ‘Afya Bora na Ustawi’ na 5 ‘Usawa wa Kijinsia’**).
- Stovu bora za kupikia hupika kwa haraka zaidi kuliko stovu za jadi na hutumia nishati kidogo, hivyo kuwawezesha watoto, hasa wasichana, kutumia muda zaidi kwa shughuli nyingine kama vile masomo badala ya kupikia (sawa na **SDG 4 ‘Elimu Bora’**).
- Kuongezeka kwa upatikanaji wa teknolojia safi na za kuaminika za kupikia (sawa na **SDG 7 ‘Nishati Nafuu na Safi’**) na kuongeza uelewa wa faida za kiusalama, kiuchumi, na kimazingira zinazohusiana na teknolojia hizi (sawa na **SDG 4 ‘Elimu Bora’**).
- ECS hupata majiko yake ya Umeme na Kunai na mkaa kutoka kiwanda cha BURN kilichopo Kenya, hivyo kuzalisha mamia ya ajira barani Afrika. Ajira nyingine huundwa kwa ajili ya mauzo, masoko, usambazaji, na wafanyakazi wa ufuatiliaji. Mafunzo endelevu husababisha uhamishaji wa maarifa wa kudumu kwa watu wa ndani (sawa na **SDGs 1 ‘Kukomesha Umasikini’ na 8 ‘Ajira Bora na Ukuaji wa Uchumi’**).
- Kupungua kwa ukataji miti na uharibifu wa misitu katika maeneo ambapo biomasia isiyoweza kurejeshwa hutumiwa kama chanzo cha nishati kutachangia katika uthabiti wa mifumo ya ikolojia ya misitu, ambayo inaunga mkono bioanuwai, vyanzo vya maji, na hali ya udongo (sawa na **SDG 15 ‘Maisha Juu ya Ardhi’**).

Uzingatiaji wa Kanuni za Kulinda

Uchambuzi wa kina wa uzingatiaji wa VPA inayopendekezwa kwa mujibu wa Kanuni za Kulinda za Gold Standard utafanywa, kwa kuzingatia kanuni za udhibiti wa Nchi Mwenyeji na muktadha wa kijamii na kisiasa wa eneo husika.

Muhtasari wa jumla wa uzingatiaji umetolewa hapa chini:

Kanuni za Kijamii

Kanuni ya 1: Haki za Binadamu

Usambazaji wa vifaa vya kupikia vilivyoboreshwa, au shughuli yoyote inayohusiana na utekelezaji wa VPA, hauna hatari kubwa ya kukiuka sheria za haki za binadamu au mikataba ya kimataifa, pamoja na masharti yote yaliyotajwa katika Kanuni za Ulinzi (toleo la 2.1) za Gold Standard for Global Goals. Katika ngazi ya Mashauriano ya Wadau wa Ndani (LSC), CME itafanya na kuwajulisha wadau juu ya mapitio ya kina ya sheria na kanuni zote zinazotumika ili kuhakikisha kuwa mikataba na itifaki zote za haki za binadamu zilizothibitishwa kimataifa, kitaifa na kikanda zinaheshimiwa na kutekelezwa.

Kanuni ya 2: Usawa wa Kijinsia na Uwezeshaji wa Wanawake

Matumizi ya vifaa vya kupikia vyenye ufanisi zaidi badala ya kuni za jadi yataleta matokeo mahsusi yanayohakikisha na kuheshimu haki za wanawake. Faida binafsi na tathmini ya hali ya msingi kabla ya utekelezaji wa mradi zitafanywa kwa kila LSC kama sharti la madai ya SDG 5, kama ilivyokusudiwa katika muundo wa VPA.

Kanuni ya 3: Afya na Usalama wa Jamii

Hakuna athari mbaya za kiafya kwa jamii zinazoonekana au zinazotarajiwa kutokana na VPA. CME itahakikisha kuwa VPA (kupitia LSC husika na Nyaraka za Muundo) inafafanua na kuwasiliana kuhusu ulinganifu wake na kanuni zote za afya na usalama kazini, ikiwa ni pamoja na tathmini zinazolinda afya na usalama wa watu wanaohusika na utekelezaji wa VPA.

Kanuni ya 4: Urithi wa Kitamaduni, Jamii za Asili, Uhamisho na Uhamishwaji

VPA inahusisha usakinishaji wa vifaa vya kupikia vinavyobebeka, kwa hivyo hakuna hatari ya utekelezaji wake kuathiri maeneo yoyote ya urithi wa kitamaduni. CME itahakikisha kuwa VPA inathibitisha ulinganifu wake na mahitaji haya na kuwataarifa kila mara, wadau wote kuendana na hatua za ulinzi wa VPA kwa ajili ya:

- Kuzuia mabadiliko, uharibifu au kuondolewa kwa maeneo, vitu au miundo ya urithi wa kitamaduni yenye umuhimu mkubwa.
- Kuzuia kufukuzwa kwa nguvu na uhamishaji wa watu.
- Haki za ardhi na mali.
- Haki za jamii za asili.

Kanuni ya 5: Rushwa

CME itahakikisha, na VPAs zote zitahitajika kudhibitisha na kuwasiliana na wadau kwamba rushwa na vitendo vyovyote vya ufisadi havitavumiliwa katika utekelezaji wa VPA.

Kanuni ya 6: Athari za Kiuchumi

CME haitaruhusu ushirikishwaji wa VPAs zinazotumia kazi ya kulazimishwa au zinazokiuka sheria za ajira za kimataifa na kitaifa. VPA itahitajika kudhibitisha na kuwajulisha wadau wote kuhusu hatua za ulinzi na ulinganifu wake na masharti ya Kanuni ya 6 ya Mahitaji ya Ulinzi ya Gold Standard.

Kanuni za Mazingira na Ikolojia

Kanuni ya 7: Tabianchi na Nishati

- **Uzalishaji wa hewa chafuzi:** Mradi utapunguza uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi (GHG) kutoka hali ya sasa kwa kipindi cha hadi miaka 15 (muda wa VPA). Matumizi ya teknolojia hizi yatasaidia kuepuka utoaji wa mamilioni ya tani za CO₂ katika angahewa.
- **Upatikanaji wa nishati:** Lengo la mradi huu ni kutekeleza teknolojia zilizoboreshwa zinazotumia kiasi kidogo cha biomasia isiyoweza kurejeshwa au kutotumia kabisa. Kwa hivyo, matumizi ya kuni kutoka kwa vyanzo vya asili yatapungua ikilinganishwa na hali ya sasa.

Kanuni ya 8: Maji

- **Athari kwa mifumo ya maji asilia:** Mradi hautakuwa na athari yoyote mbaya kwa rasilimali za maji katika eneo husika. Hakutakuwa na mabadiliko makubwa katika kiasi cha maji kinachopatikana kwa matumizi ya kaya.
- **Mmomonyoko wa udongo:** Mradi unapunguza matumizi ya kuni kama nishati, hivyo unalinda misitu ya asili. Kwa hivyo, uwezekano wa mmomonyoko wa udongo utapungua kwa njia isiyo ya moja kwa moja, na uthabiti wa vyanzo vya maji utaimarika.

Kanuni ya 9: Mazingira, Ikolojia na Matumizi ya Ardhi

- **Mabadiliko ya mandhari na udongo:** Hakuna mazao au bidhaa nyingine zitakazozalishwa ndani ya mradi huu.
- **Hatari ya majanga ya asili:** Mradi hautaathiri majanga ya asili. Hakutakuwa na mabadiliko ya matumizi ya ardhi, na hautakuwa na athari yoyote kwa ardhi ndani ya eneo la mradi. Hakuna uwezekano wa kuzidisha majanga ya asili au yale yanayosababishwa na binadamu.
- **Usalama wa viumbe hai na rasilimali za kijenetiki:** Hakuna viumbe vilivyorekebishwa kijenetiki (GMOs) vitakavyotumika katika mradi huu.

- **Utoaji wa vichafuzi:** Kwa kuwa mradi unatarajiwa kupunguza matumizi ya kuni kama nishati na hautatumia nishati zisizorejelewa, hakuna hatari ya utoaji wa vichafuzi katika mazingira.
- **Taka hatarishi na zisizo hatarishi:** Katika awamu ya uzalishaji wa teknolojia, mradi unatumia wazalishaji wa ndani wanaofuata mahitaji madhubuti ya usalama kwa mujibu wa sheria. Kwa hivyo, hakuna uwezekano wa kuzalisha taka hatarishi au zisizo hatarishi wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi. Mradi utaweka mkakati wa matengenezo na usimamizi wa taka kwa muda wote wa utekelezaji wake.
- **Viua wadudu na mbolea:** Mradi hauhusishi matumizi ya viua wadudu au mbolea.
- **Uvunaji wa misitu:** Mradi utapunguza mahitaji ya kuni kama nishati na hivyo pia kiwango cha uvunaji wa misitu. Hivyo, mradi utakuwa na athari chanya kwa misitu.
- **Usalama wa chakula:** Mradi hautaathiri uzalishaji wa chakula wala ubora wa chakula.
- **Ustawi wa wanyama:** Mradi hauhusishi ufugaji wa wanyama.
- **Maeneo yenye thamani kubwa ya uhifadhi na makazi muhimu ya viumbe hai:** VPA italazimika kuonyesha hatua za ulinzi na uzingatiaji wa itifaki za kitaifa na kimataifa kuhusu makazi muhimu ya viumbe hai na bayoanuwai.
- **Spishi zilizo hatarini kutoweka:** VPA haitarajiwi kuwa na athari yoyote kwa makazi ya spishi zilizo hatarini kutoweka, kwani inahusisha kaya na taasisi zilizopo pekee.
- **Spishi vamizi zisizo za asili:** Mradi hautaingiza spishi yoyote vamizi isiyo ya asili.

Kwa Maoni/Maoni/Ushirikiano WASILIANA NASI

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

prepared for Local Stakeholder Consultations (“LSCs”) for

VOLUNTARY CARBON PROJECT ACTIVITIES (“VPAs”) IN THE REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

for the proposed gold standard Programme of activities (“POA”)

“EFFECTIVE ELECTRIC DMRV COOKING SOLUTIONS PROGRAM FOR AFRICA”

Introduction

Effective Climate Solutions 1 FZCO (“ECCS1”) and its affiliates are pleased to announce Local Stakeholder Consultation (“LSC”) meetings for its planned Gold Standard VPAs in the Republic of Tanzania. These VPAs will be housed under the GS PoA “Effective Electric dMRV Cooking Solutions Program for Africa”.

The Republic of Tanzania is highly dependent on the consumption of non-renewable biomass (i.e. wood and charcoal) for domestic cooking needs. Household biomass consumption has negative impacts on the environment, including deforestation and land degradation, Green House Gas (“GHG”) emissions and the loss of soil fertility water retention capacity. Furthermore, indoor air pollution (“IAP”) associated with health-damaging pollutants released while combusting firewood and charcoal can lead to diseases (e.g. pneumonia, stroke, ischemic heart diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and lung cancer).

Purpose and technology of the voluntary project activity (VPA)

ECCS1 and its affiliates will implement carbon project activities in Tanzania for the proposed Gold Standard Programme of Activities (PoA) ‘Effective Electric dMRV Cooking Solutions Program for Africa’.

The purpose of a typical VPA included under the PoA, ‘Effective Electric dMRV Cooking Solutions Program for Africa’, is the dissemination of highly efficient Induction Cookers (ICs) to households in Tanzania. This will also include households who use the ICs for light commercial uses, such as restaurants operated in the domestic setting.

Several Green House Gases (GHGs), including carbon dioxide, are produced because of the incomplete combustion of biomass used in traditional cook stoves. The ICs technologies designed for the VPAs reduce the amount of non-renewable biomass consumed by the household to provide the same amount of energy required in the baseline scenario. This reduction in biomass consumption is the basis for reduced GHG & IPA

emissions and for improved domestic impacts, including less time and money spent collecting and or purchasing biomass.

By using the ICs, the consumers assign and transfer all rights on the carbon credits to ECCS1 and its affiliates, who are designated as the Coordinating and Managing Entity of the PoA and the VPA Project Developer.

ICs will be distributed through direct sale/distribution to households within the project boundary.

Target Group and Location

The target group of the VPA are households who use a combination of non-renewable biomass & fossil fuels (including LPG) as their source of cooking fuel in the pre-project scenario. The VPA boundary includes urban and peri-urban areas across the 47 counties of Tanzania.

Technology

A VPA 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 improvements in technology and improved standards of living do not come at the expense of cultural traditions. A VPA may opt to distribute other stove models over time.



Electrical Specifications	
Description	Value/Naming
Power rating	200W -2000W
Voltage rating	220VAC- 250VAC

Nominal Current rating	8 Amps
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Implementation plan

- The project will start in the 1st quarter of 2025 with the distribution of the first improved cookstoves. It is estimated that 94,000 will be distributed by the end of the first crediting period.
- Local Stakeholder Consultations (LSC) are planned for three dates in 3 different locations across Tanzania as follows.

Ilala

Date: 23rd April 2025

Venue: Maranta Hall,

Location: Msimbazi Center, Kigogo Road, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

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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 a reliable after-sales service.
- f) sensitize and raise awareness amongst end-users about the benefits and how to use the improved cookstoves.

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 sustainability benefits for the local families as well as the local environment. Project activities under the PoA are expected 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’)**
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 VPA 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 VPA 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)**

¹ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

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

The VPAs will follow the GS Safeguarding Principle and Requirement to ensure that the project does not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations for fuel supply/household cooking.

A high-level summary of compliance is provided below:

Social Principles

- **Principle 1: Human rights:** The distribution of improved cooking devices or any activities related to the operation of the PoA or its respective VPAs, has minimal risk of contravening any human rights laws or international conventions and all the associated provisions listed in the Safeguarding Principles (version 2.1) of the Gold 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 regulations 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 devices 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 PoA Design.
- **Principle 3: Community Health and Safety:** There are no real or perceived negative community health outcomes envisaged for the VPA. The CME shall ensure that all VPAs (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 VPA.
- **Principle 4: Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement:**

The VPA is defined by the installation of portable cooking devices, so there is no risk that the VPA's implementation will affect any cultural heritage sites. The CME shall ensure that all VPAs demonstrate

compliance with this requirement and update all stakeholders at the VPA level with specific respect to each VPA'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 all VPAs will be required to demonstrate and communicate to stakeholders that corruption and corrupt practices of any kind shall not be tolerated in the implementation of any VPA for the life of the PoA.
 - **Principle 6 – Economic Impacts:** The CME will not tolerate the inclusion of any VPAs that use forced labor or engage in any employment practices that violate international and national labor laws. Each VPA must demonstrate and communicate to stakeholders all safeguards and compliance with the provisions of Principle 6 of the Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles Requirements.

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 (PoA duration). Using the project 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 will not have any negative impact on the water resources in the region. There will be no meaningful change in the volume of water available for consumption by the households.
- **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:** There will be no impact by the project on natural disasters. The

project will not lead to any land use changes and will have no impact on the land within the project area. No exacerbation of natural or human-caused hazards can therefore be expected.

- **Biosafety and Genetic Resources:** No GMOs will be used in the project.
- **Release of pollutants:** Due to the project activities fuelwood consumption is expected to be reduced, and no fossil fuel is expected to be burned, 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 does not involve the application of pesticides and fertilizers.
- **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 does not impact on the growth of food nor the quality of the food.
- **Animal welfare:** The project does not involve animal husbandry.
- **High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats:** Each VPA will be required to demonstrate safeguards and compliance with national and international protocols on critical habitats and biodiversity.
- **Endangered Species:** The VPA is not envisaged to have any impact on their habitat as it only affects existing households.
- **Invasive alien species:** The project will not introduce any alien species.