**NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

**Prepared for Local Stakeholder Consultation organized in the Republic of Uganda for "ECOA_BURN Multi-Country Clean Cooking Programme"**

## Introduction

In most African countries cooking is done on either 3-stone fires or very inefficient traditional cookstoves, consuming a lot of fuel – mostly non-renewable firewood and charcoal. High 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).

BURN Manufacturing Co, its affiliates and related entities (BURN) recognizes the evolving cooking energy needs and requirements across Uganda. In response, BURN has designed these planned carbon assets to accelerate the adoption of modern, clean cooking stoves thereby reducing the country's dependence on

Inefficient cooking solutions.

BURN Manufacturing Co, its affiliates and related entities (BURN), is pleased to announce Local Stakeholder Consultation ("LSC") meetings for its planned projects in the Republic of Uganda. These projects will be housed under the "**ECOA_BURN Multi-Country Clean Cooking Programme"**

## Purpose of the Project

The purpose of a typical Project included under the ECOA_BURN multi-country Clean Cooking Programme', is the dissemination of highly efficient improved cookstoves ("ICS") to urban, peri-urban and rural households in Uganda. This will also include households who use the ICSs for light commercial uses, such as restaurants operated in the domestic setting.

Several GHGs, including carbon dioxide, are produced as a result of the incomplete combustion of biomass used in cookstoves. Non-renewable biomass produces more GHG emissions. ICS improve heat transfer efficiency compared to the baseline traditional cookstoves, thereby reducing both the amount of woody biomass used and the emission of GHGs. By using the ICS, consumers assign and transfer all rights to the resulting carbon credits to BURN Manufacturing

Co, its affiliates and related entities (BURN), the Coordinating and Managing Entity and implementer of the project.

ICS are distributed through direct sale/distribution and through a variety of retail outlets to end-users across the country.

**Target Group and Location**

The target group of the project is urban, peri-urban or rural households, communities, institutions or SMEs using non-renewable biomass through conventional systems, with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation (i.e. without a grate or a chimney), prior to receipt of an efficient cookstove. The project may cover urban, peri-urban and/or rural areas across the 4 regions in Uganda.

**Technology**

A project may deploy different ICS models designed and developed by BURN. The ICS models are highly efficient, and their design takes into account local cooking culture in the project area to ensure that improvements in technology and living standards do not come at the expense of cultural traditions. A project may opt to distribute other stove models over time.




**ECOA CHAR**



**ECOA WOOD**

| **PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **PARAMETER** | **ECOA WOOD** | **ECOA CHAR** |
| Thermal Efficiency | 53.7% | 71.3% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cooking Power Output (kW) | 1.228kW | 0.956kW |
| PM2.5 per useful energy delivered (mg/MJd) | 210.2 mg/MJd | 38.16 mg/MJd |
| CO per useful energy delivered (mg/MJd) | 5.50 g/MJd | 3.78 g/MJd |
| Safety Score | 97.5% | 90% |

**Implementation plan**

Distribution of improved cookstoves will start in the first quarter of 2027. It is estimated that 160,000 stoves (ICSs) will be distributed from March 2027.

Local Stakeholder Consultations (LSC) are planned for three dates in three different locations across Uganda.

Location 1: Buganda – Kampala (Wakiso)
Venue: Eureka Place Hotel & Suites Limited
Date: 30th November 2026

Location 2: Bunyoro - Hoima City
Venue : Hoima Buffalo Hotel
Date: 2nd December 2026

Location 3: Busoga - Jinja City
Venue: Nile Luxe Hotel Limited
Date: 4th December 2026

**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:

1. The distribution of improved cookstoves at a subsidized price affordable for end-users
2. The scaling up and expansion of the programme, thus reaching a wider range of end-users and generating more jobs.
3. Further investment in R&D, thereby producing high-quality stoves at a lower cost.
4. Provision of reliable after-sales service.

5. Sensitization and awareness raising amongst end-users about the benefits of improved cookstoves and how to use them.

**Digital Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (DMRV)**

To enhance transparency, accuracy, and accountability in carbon credit generation, the project may introduce a Digital Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (DMRV) system at a scale.

The DMRV system utilizes digital data collection tools, geotagging, secure cloud-based databases, and structured monitoring protocols to track stove distribution, beneficiary information, and stove usage (where applicable). Field enumerators collect data using mobile devices, minimizing errors associated with paper-based systems, and improving data integrity.

The DMRV framework strengthens compliance with requirements by:

1. Enhancing traceability of distributed stoves
2. Improving reliability of reported emission reductions
3. Supporting secure data storage and audit readiness
4. Increasing transparency for stakeholders

The integration of DMRV improves monitoring efficiency and supports the issuance of high-quality, credible carbon credits under this project.

**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 beneficiaries.

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.

**Environmental Benefits:**

The Project is designed to significantly reduce dependence on non-renewable biomass for household energy needs associated with cooking, previously supplied by traditional and/or inefficient cookstoves, thus reducing deforestation connected to cooking 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 PM2.5, CO, thus improving indoor air quality.

Usage of the devices under this PA will aid in reducing the emission of GHG gases associated with global warming including CO2, CH4, & N2O.

**Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**




Besides reducing GHG emissions in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 13 'Climate Action', the project will also seek to increase other long-term sustainability benefits for the local families as well as the local environment. Projects are expected to contribute to different Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the following ways:

- Reduction in end-user expenses related to the purchase of fuel for cooking (in line with **SDG 1 'No Poverty')**.
- Less harmful carbon monoxide and particulate matter during combustion in households will reduce indoor air pollution and thereby decrease of respiratory diseases, headaches, and itchy eyes, particularly for women and children who spend lot of their time in cooking activities (in line with S**DG 3 'Good health and well-being').**
- The implementation of the project will require the CME to provide specialized training in sales, monitoring and end-user engagement (in line with **SDG 4 'Quality Education')**
- Time savings are associated with fuel purchases and cooking, thus more time is available, for other tasks, like income generating activities or for growing food (in line with **SDG 5 'Gender Equality**').
- Increased penetration of modern, clean and efficient cooking technologies (in line

with **SDG 7 'Affordable and Clean Energy**')

• The improved cookstoves will be sourced from BURN's manufacturing facility located in Kenya, thus generating hundreds of jobs on the African continent. Other jobs are created for sales, marketing, distribution, and monitoring staff in Uganda. (In line with **SDG 8 'Decent Work and Economic Growth**')

• Reduced deforestation and forest degradation in areas where non-renewable biomass is used as a source of fuel. This will contribute to the overall stability of forest ecosystems which support biodiversity, watersheds, and soil conditions (in line with SDG 15 'Life on Land')

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

**Compliance With Safeguarding Principles**

The project will follow the approved 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 projects, has minimal risk of contravening any human rights laws or international Social Principles (version 2.1) of the Gold Standard for Global Goals. The project, as such, is not in violation of Ugandan Constitution, international treaties and conventions ratified by Uganda or any other regional or national laws on the protection and sanctity of human rights.

**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 Mitigation Activity Design.

**Principle 3: Community Health and Safety:**

There are no real or perceived negative community health outcomes envisaged for the project activities. The CME shall ensure that all projects (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 project.

**Principle 4: Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement:** The project is defined by the installation of portable cooking devices, so there is no risk that the project activities implementation will affect any cultural heritage sites. Each LSC will walk stakeholders through project specific safeguards to protect against:

- •Alteration, damage, or removal of any sites, objects, or structures of significant cultural heritage Sites of cultural and historical heritage
- •Forced eviction and displacement
- •Land tenure and other rights
- •The rights of Indigenous people

**Principle 5: Corruption:**

The CME shall ensure that all projects demonstrate and communicate to stakeholders that corruption and corrupt practices of any kind shall not be tolerated in the implementation of project.

**Economic Principles**

**Principle 6 – Economic Impacts:**

The CME will not tolerate the use of forced labor or engage in any employment practices that violate international and national labor laws. The project must demonstrate and communicate to stakeholders with all safeguards and compliance with the provisions of Principle 6 of the Safeguarding Principles Requirements.

**Principle 7: Climate and Energy**

- **Emissions:** The project will decrease GHG emissions from the baseline scenario over a period of up to 15 years (project duration with 2 CP renewals). Using the project's cookstoves will help avoid the emissions of many tons of CO2 in the

atmosphere.

- **Energy supply:** The objective of this project is to implement improved technologies that use less non-renewable biomass or that do not use non-renewable biomass at all. So intrinsically, the quantity of wood taken from natural resources is reduced compared to the baseline scenario.

**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 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 will be 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**: The project will be required to demonstrate safeguards and compliance with national and international protocols on critical habitats and biodiversity.
- **Endangered Species:** The project 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.

**Contact Information:**

For feedback/suggestions / Partnership Contact:
Evans Sande,
Carbon Project Manager,
Evans.sande@burnmfg.com
(Project Representative)

**LUGANDA TRANSLATION**

# EBIKWATA KU PULOJEKITI MUBUFUNZE

## Ekiwandiiko kitegekeddwa olukiiko lw'abantu abenkizo mu bitundu okutegekeddwa mu nsi ya Uganda kulwa "ECOA_BURN Multi-country Clean Cooking Programme"

### Enyanjula

Munsi ezisinga mu Africa, okufumba kukolebwa ku masiga asatu oba esigiri ezabulijjo, nga zikozesa - amanda mangi oba enku enyingi. Okukozesa ebyokebwa ebingi kukosa obutonde, nga mwotwalidde okutema ebibira n'okwonoona ettaka, okusasanya emikka emibi mu mpewo (GHG), era n'okukaza ettaka. Okweyongerayo, okusasanya omukka mu nyumba (IAP) oguva mu manda n'enku kusobola kukosa obulamu, nga kuleeta endwadde nga (Lubyamira, okugongobala, endwadde z'omutima, endwadde ezikwata amawuggwe era ne kookolo wa mawuggwe).

Burn Manufacturing Co, awamu n'abo bebakola nabo (BURN) bategeera obwetaavu obubeera bukyuuka mu Uganda yonna ku bikwatagana n'okufumba. Era, BURN etadde munkola ebisobola okuyamba abantu okwetanira amasigiri amaloongoosemu, okusobola okukendeeza enkozesa eyebyokufumba ebitakola bulungi mu ggwanga.

Burn Manufacturing Co, awamu n'abo bebakola nabo (BURN), nsanyufu okulanga olukiiko lw'abantu abenkizo mu bitundu ku lwa pulojekiti zaayo mu nsi ya Uganda. Pulojekiti zino zigenda kubeera wansi wa "ECOA_BURN Multi-country Clean Cooking Programme"

### Omulamwa gwa pulojekiti

Omulamwa gwa pulojekiti yonna eri wansi wa 'ECOA_BURN multi-country Clean Cooking Programme', kwekusasanya amasigiri amalongooseemu era ageekika ekyawagulu (ICS) mu maka agali mu bibuga n'ebitundu ebibyetoolodde, awamu nemubyaalo, mu Uganda. Era mubano mwemuli amaka agakozesa ICSs mukufumba okusamusamu, okugeza nga bu wooteri obuli ewaka.

Emikka egyenjawulo (GHGs), nga carbon dioxide, giva mu byokebwa ebitayidde kuggwayo, ebitekebwa mu masigiri. Ebyokebwa ebitasobola kuddibwaamu byebisinga okufulumwa emikka gino (GHGs). Kati amasigiri gano amalongooseemu gongeza omuliro okusinga amasigiri agabulijjo, era negakendeeza obungi bwe byokebwa awamu n'omuka ogubivaamu (GHGs). Nga bakozesa amasigiri gano amaloongooseemu (ICS), abantu baddiza obubonero obwekuusa ku carbon eri Burn Manufacturing Co, awamu n'abo bebakola nabo (BURN), ekitongole ekiwasaganya pulojekiti eno.

Amasigiri gano amaloongooseemu (ICS) gatundibwa butereevu mu bantu, oba ne kumaduuka agenjawulo mu ggwanga, abagaagala webasobola okugasanga.

**Abantu abagendererwa n'ebitundu**

Abantu abagendererwa bali mu bibuga n'ebitundu ebibyetoolodde, era nemubyaalo, ebifo ebisulibwaamu abantu, ebitongole oba ne bizineesi ezikozesa ebyokebwa ebitadibwamu (nga enku oba Amanda) mu nkola enkadde, etalina weyisiza mukka (nga akatimba oba omulyango gwomukka), nga tebannaba kufuna ssigiri enoongooseemu. Pulojekiti eyinza okutambuzibwa mu bibuga n'ebitundu ebibyetoolodde, era nemubyaalo mu nsonda nnya eza Uganda.

**Tekinologiya**

Pulojekiti eyinza okukozesa amasigiri amaloongooseemu (ICS) agaakolebwa kampuni ya BURN. Amasigiri gano gakola bulungi nya, era nengeri gye gaakolebwaamu, tebuusa maaso mpisa y'ebyokufumba eri mukitundu, okukakasa nti enoongoosa mu tekinologiya tetataaganya mpisa na butonde bwabantu. Pulojekiti eyinza okusalawo okuleeta enkola endala ezamasigiri gano mu biseera eby'omu maaso.

| Ekipimo | **ECOA WOOD** | **ECOA CHAR** |
|---|---|---|
| Amaanyi g'omuliro | 53.7% | 71.3% |
| Omuliro ogufulumizibwa | 1.228kW | 0.956kW |
| PM2.5 ku buli muliro ogufulumizibwa (mg/MJd) | 210.2 mg/MJd | 38.16 mg/MJd |
| Omukka gwa CO ku buli muliro ogufulumizibwa (mg/MJd) | 5.50 g/MJd | 3.78 g/MJd |
| Akabonero ku bukuumi | 97.5% | 90% |

**Pulaani y'okussa munkola**

Okutambuza amasigiri gano amalongooseemu kugenda kutandika mu kitundu ekisooka ekya 2027. Kiteeberezebwa nti amasigiri (ICSs) 160,000 gagenda kusasaanyizibwa okutandika n'omwezi ogw'okusatu 2027.

Enkiiko ez'abantu abenkizo zitegekeddwa ku nnaku ssatu mu bitundu bisatu ebyenjawulo, mu

Uganda.

Ekitundu 1:  Buganda – Kampala (Wakiso)
Ekifo: Eureka Place Hotel & Suites Limited
Olunaku: 30th November 2026

Ekitundu 2: Bunyoro - Hoima City
Ekifo: Hoima Buffalo Hotel
Olunaku: 2nd December 2026

Ekitundu 3:  Busoga - Jinja City -
Ekifo: Nile Luxe Hotel Limited
Olunaku: 4th December 2026

**Obubonera obugabibwa ku kufulumya Kaboni**

Okukeendeza kw'emikka okuva mukukendeeza enkozesa ey'ebyokebwa ebitaddibwamu nga Amanda n'enku, kujja kuvaamu obubonero bw'omukka ogwa kaboni (carbon credits) okusinziira ku mateeka n'emitendera gy'okusunsula. Sente eziva mu kutunda obubonero bwa Kaboni buyamba ku:

1. Kwongera okusasaanya amasigiri amaloongooseemu ku bbeeyi ensaamusaamu eri abantu
2. Okugaziya pulogulaamu, era okusobola okutuuka eri abantu abangi era nga mujja kuvaamu emirimu mingi.
3. Okwongeramu ensimbi mu kunoonyereza n'okuyiiya, okusobola okwongeza omutindo kumasigiri agakolebwa, ku bbeeyi entono.
4. Okugaba empeereza ey'esigika oluvanyuma lw'okutunda.
5. Okwongera okumanyisa abantu ku migaso n'enkozesa y'amasigiri amaloongooseemu

**Okuloondoola, Okuwa aalipoota n'okwekebejja nga tukozesa enkola ya digito**

Okwongera obwerufu, amazima, n'okuwa embalirira mu ngeri gyetufunamu obubonero bya kaboni, pulojekiti eyinza okuleetawo enkola ya digito ey'Okuloondoola, Okuwa aalipoota n'okwekebejja, mu buunji.

Enkola eno ekozesa ebyuma bya digito okukunganya amawulire oba data, okukwata ensalosalo zebitundu, amaterekero g'ebikwata ku pulojekiti ag'oku mutimbagano, n'enkola ez'omutindo ez'okulondoola engeri amasigiri gye gagabibwamu, ebikwata ku baganyulwamu, n'engeri amasigiri gye gakozesebwamu (bwekiba kisobose). Abakozi ba pulojekiti abakungaanya eby'omu filudi, bawandiika mu masimu, okukendeeza ensobi ezeekuusa ku kuwandiika ku mpapula, era obwesige mu bye ba wandiise ne bweyongera.

Okuloondoola, Okuwa aalipoota n'okwekebejja okw'engeri eno, kunyweeza okutambulira ku

mateeka ga pulojekiti nga:

1. Okwanguya okutegeera ebitundu ebitwaliddwaamu amasigiri
2. Okwongera obwesige mu aalipoota ezokukendeeza emikka egifuluma mu bbanga
3. Okwongera obukuumi ku data aterekebwa n'okubeera abeetegese okunoonyerezebwako (oditi).
4. Okwongera obwerufu eri abantu abenjawulo abeekuusa ku pulojekiti

Okuloondoola, Okuwa aalipoota n'okwekebejja okw'engeri eno, kuloongoosa entaambuza yemirimu era kuwanirira okuweebwa obubonera bwa kaboni obwekika ekyawaggulu, wansi was pulojekiti eno.

**Ebisindikiriza n'emigaso gya pulojekiti**

Amasigiri ga pulojekiti gakendeeza ku nkozesa ey'ebyokebwa ebitaddibwaamu nga amanda n'enku, era mwekyo, newabeerawo okulongoosa mumbeera z'abantu nga mwotadde ebyobulamu n'okutereka sente eri abo abaganyulwaamu.

Okwonoona empewo yo munyumba okuva ku mukka oguva mu bintu nga amanda n'enku kuviibwaako endwadde nga lubyamira, okugongobala, endwadde z'omutima, endwadde ezikwata amawuggwe era ne kookolo wa mawuggwe.

**Emigaso eri obutonde:**

Pulojekiti ya kolebwa okukendeeza enkozesa y'ebintu nga enku n'amanda okufumbisa mu maka, webabadde bakozesa ebyooto n'amasigiri agabulijjo agatakola bulungi, era balyoke bakendeeze okutema ebibira kulwokunoonya ebyokufumbisa. Mukugattako, okukeendeeza enkozesa y'amanda n'enku mukufumba, kugenda kukendeeza omukka omubi ogusindikibwa mu mpewo gyetussa nga NOx, Sox, PM2.5, CO, awo empewo y'omunyumba nayo elongooke. Okukozesa amasigiri gano kugenda kukendeeza emikka emibi egifuluma (GHG) egy'ekuusa ku kubuguma kwensi nga CO2, CH4, & N2O.

**Ettofaali ku bigendererwa by'enkulakulana ennungamu (SDGs)**

Nga ojeeko okukeendeeza emikka emibi mu birubirirwa by'enkulakulana eyawamu eby'amawanga amagatte (SDG) namba 13, 'okulwanyisa enkyuukakyuuka y'obudde', pulojekiti egenda kufuba okwongera okunoonyereza emigaso eri famile z'abantu awamu n'obutonde obubeetoolodde. Pulojekiti zisuubirwa okuggatako mukutuukiriza ebiruubirirwa by'enkulakulana eyawamu eby'amawanga amagatte (SDGs) mu ngeri zino wammanga:

- Okukendeeza kunsaasanya ya sente mu bantu, mu kugula ebyokufumbisa nga enku n'amanda (mu lunyiriri **SDG 1 "Tewali Bwaavu**)
- Okukendeeza emika gya kaboni monoxide era n'emikka emirala, munyumba kugenda kukendeeza okwonoona empewo gyetussa, era nga kino kigenda kukendeeza ku ndwadde ez'amawuggwe, emitwe egiluma, amaaso agabalagala, naddala mu bakazi n'abaana abamala obudde bwabwe obungi mu mirimu gy'okufumba (mu lunyiriri **SDG 3 "Obulamu obulungi era obweyagazza**)
- Pulojekiti okuteekebwa mu nkola, kijja kwetaaga CME okutendeka bakitunzi, abaloondoola emirimu, n'abo abakozesa amasigiri (mu lunyiriri lwa **SDG 4 'Ensomesa eyomutindo'**
- Okulokola obudde, kwekuusa ku kubikozesebwa okufumba, nolweekyo obudde obukola emirimu emirala kati weebuli, okugeza nga emirimu egireeta sente oba okulima emmere (mu lunyiriri lwa **SDG 5 'Omwenkanonkano mu bantu'**
- Okweyongera ku nkozesa eya tekinologiya eyenfumba eyomutindo, enyonjo era enungi (mu lunyiriri lwa **SDG 7 'Amasanyalaze agasoboka okugulibwa/okufunibwa bulyoomu'**)
- Amasigiri gano amalongooseemu gagenda kujjibwa ku kampuni ya BURN e'Kenya, awo nga kyongera ku bikumi bye mirimu ku ssemazinga wa Africa. Emirimu emirala gigenda kutondebwa mu bantu abagenda okukola ebya kitunzi, okusaasanya, era n'okulondooola emirimu gino mu Uganda. (Mu lunyiriri lwa **SDG 8 'Emirimu emirungi n'enkulakulana mu byensimbi'**)
- Okukendeeza okutema emiti n'okusanyaawo ebibira mu bitundu ebikozesa amanda n'enku okufumba. Kino kigenda kuyambako okutebenkanya obutonde bwebibira omubeera ebisolo ebirala, amazzi, n'okukuuma embera ye ettaka (mu lunyiriri lwa **SDG 15 'Obulamu ku ttaaka'**)

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

**Okugondera enono n'amateeka ag'okwerinda**

Pulojekiti egenda kogoberera enono n'amateeka ag'okwerinda ne byonna ebyetagiisa okukakasa nti pulojekiti tekontana na mateeka amalala ag'ensi, ebitundu awamu n'ebyaalo, ku bikozesebwa okufumba mu maka. Byetugenda okugoberera biwandikiddwa wamanga mu bufunze:

**Enono/amateeka ag'obuntu**

**Enono 1: Eddembe ly'obuntu**

Okusasaanya amasigiri amaloongooseemu awamu nemirimu gya pulojekiti birina obusobozi butono nyo okutaataaganya amateeka g'eddembe ly'obuntu nenono ez'obuntu munsi yonna (Ekiwandiiko 2.1) ku mutindo gwa zaabu mu biruubirirwa eby'ensi yonna. Pulojekiti

tekontana na Ssemateeka wa Uganda, enzikiriziganya wakati mu mawanga era nenzikiriza ya Uganda oba amateeka g'amawanga amalala ku kukuuma n'okwegendereza amateeka g'eddembe ly'obuntu.

**Enono 2: Omwenkanonkano n'okuyimusa abakyaala:**

Enkozesa y'amasigiri amaloongooseemu, okujjawo oba okukeendeeza okufumbisa enku oba amanda, kigenda kugasa n'okussaamu ekitiibwa eddembe ly'abakyaala. Emigaso eri buli muntu era n'okwekebejja embeera ebaddewo nga pulojekiti tennaba kutandika, kujja kukolebwa mu buli lukiiko (LSC) nga akawayiro mu SDG 5 bwekagamba mu kuteekerateekera enkola yonna.

**Enono 3: Obulamu n'obukuumi bw'abantu:**

Tewali buzibu obwalabiddwa eri obulamu bw'abantu obwekuusa ku pulojekiti eno. CME ajjakukakasa nti pulojekiti zonna (okuyita mu nkiiko (LSCs) n'ebiwandiiko by'enkola ya pulojekiti) zinyonyola bulungi amateeka agagobererwa mu by'okwerinda ebyobulamu nga mwotadde n'okwekebejja okugenda okukolebwa okukuuma eby'obulamu n'obukuumi bw'abantu abagenda okukola mu pulojekiti.

**Enono 4: Eby'obuwangwa, abantu abasaangiddwaawo, abajjiddwaawo mu bitundu byaabwe era n'abakomezzeddwaawo:**

Pulojekiti enyonyolwa nakuleeta masigiri agasobola okujjibwaawo, n'olweekyo tewali buzibu bwekuusa ku pulojekiti okutaataganya ebitundu n'ebyobuwangwa bwabantu ebisangiddwaawo. Buli lukiiko (LSC) lugenda kulungamya abantu ku ngeri y'okweekuuma:

- Okutaataganya, okwonoona oba okujjawo ebifo byonna, ebintu oba ebizimba ebikiikirira eby'obuwangwa n'ebyafaayo by'abantu
- Okujjawo abantu mu bitundu byaabwe
- Amateeka agakuuma eby'ettaka
- Eddembe ly'abantu ba kaasaangwaawo

**Enono 5: Obuli bw'enguzi:**

CME ajja kukakasa nti pulojekiti zzonna zilaga era zinyonyola abantu nti obuli bw'enguzi obwa buli kika, tebugenda kukirizibwa mu nkola y'emirimu gya pulojekiti zonna.

**Enono ez'Ebyenfuna**

**Enono 6: Ebiretebwa eby'enfuna**:

CME tagenda kukiriza kukaka bantu kukola oba okwetaba mu mirimu gya pulojekiti, mungeri emenya amateeka g'ensi yonna, agalungamya ebyokukozesebwa. Pulojekiti erina okulaga n'okunyonyola abantu nga beekuuma amateeka agawandiikiddwa mu Nnono ey'omukaaga 6, mu mateeka agafuga eby'okwerinda.

**Enono 7: Eby'obudde n'amasanyalaze/ebifumbisa**

- **Emikka:** Pulojekiti egenda kukendeeza ku nsaasaanya y'emikka emibi (GHG) okuva kukinaaba kisangiddwaawo muntandikwa paka ku myaka 15 (ebbanga lya pulojekiti nga mwemuli ebitundu 2 wedizibwa obugya). Okukozesa amasigiri ga pulojekiti kugenda kukeendeeza emikka gya CO2 egifuluma mu mpewo mu ttani enyingi enyo.
- **Okusaasanya ebifumbisa:** Omulamwa gwa pulojekiti eno kwe kuteeka mu nkola tekinologiya ennongooseemu ekozesa amanda oba enku, oba nobutakozesezaako ddala kubino. N'olweekyo, obungi bw'emiti ejijjibwa mu bibira bugenda kukendeera okusinziira ku mbeera mu ntandikwa ya pulojekiti.

**Enono 8: Amazzi**

- Ebiyinza okutuuka ku mbeera y'amazzi: Pulojekiti tegenda kutaataganya mbeera y'amazzi mu kitundu kyonna. Tewagenda kubeerawo nkyuukakyuuka mu bungi bw'amazzi obubaddewo eri amaka g'abantu.
- Okukulukuta kw'ettaka: Pulojekiti ekendeeza enkozesa y'emiti okufumbisa, n'olwekyo, ekuuma ebibira. N'olwekyo, esuubi ly'okukulukuta kw'ettaka kugenda kukendeera mungeri emu oba endala, era n'amazzi gajja kukuumibwa.

**Enono 9: Obutonde, okukuuma obutonde n'enkozesa y'ettaka:**

- **Okukyuusa ettaka:** Tewali birime oba eby'amaguzi ebirala, ebigenda okukolebwa mu pulojekiti
- **Obunafu eri ebigwa bitalaze eby'obutonde:** Tewajja kubeerawo kukosebwa eri eby'obutonde nga tekulaze, okwekuusa ku pulojekiti. Pulojekiti tegenda kuleetawo nkyuukakyuuka munkozesa ye ttaka era tegenda kukosa ttaka mu kitundu. Tewali biggwa bitalaze bisuubirwa okuleetebwa abantu oba obutonde.
- **Obukuumi bw'obulamu n'ebyobugagga nga mwotadde n'enfuna y'ebisolo n'ebimera:** Tetugenda kukozesa bintu ebikyuusiddwa mu butonde.
- **Okusaasaanya ebyonoona empewo:** Okusinziira kubigenda okukolebwa mu pulojekiti, enkozesa y'amanda n'enku esuubirwa okukendeera, era tewali mafuta g'amayinja agasubirwa okwokebwa, n'olwekyo tewali kabenje kasuubirwa ak'okusaasaanya ebyonoona obutonde awamu n'empewo.
- **Kasasiro ow'obulabe ne kasasiro atali wa bulabe:** Mu kaseera k'okufulumya tekinologiya, pulojekiti ekozesa amakolero agali mu kitundu, agagoberera obukwakkulizo obukakali obw'obukuumi nga etteeka bwerigamba, era n'olwekyo tewali nsubi lyonna lya kuleeta bisasiro eby'obulabe n'ebitari by'obulabe mu kiseera kya pulojekiti. Pulojekiti ejja kussa mu nkola enteekateeka y'okudaabiriza

n’okukwaatamu kasasiro mu kaseera konna ak'obulamu bwa pulojekiti eno.

- **Eddagala ly’ebiwuka n’ebijimusa:** Eno pulojekiti telina wegenda kukozeseza ddagala lya biwuka n’ebijimusa.
- **Okukungula ebibira:** Pulojekiti egenda kukendeeza ku nkozesa y’enku n’amanda, era nga mwekyo, okutema ebibira kukendeera. Nolw’ekyo, pulojekiti eno egenda kugattako kinene ku kubeezaawo ebibira.
- **Obungi bw’mmere:** Pulojekiti telina kyegenda kukola ku byokulima emmere, yadde omutindo gw’emmere.
- **Embeera y’ebisolo:** Pulojekiti teliimu bya bulinzi
- **Ebifo eby'omuwendo omungi ebikuumibwa mu n’obutonde obw'obulabe:** Pulojekiti eno eteekedwa okulaga obukuumi obwekika ekya wagulu nokugondera amateeka n’enkola z’eggwanga n’ez’ensi yonna ezikwata ku bifo ebikuumibwa awamu nbutonde obw’enjawulo
- **Ebisolo ebyolekedde okusaanawo:** Pulojekiti tesuubirwa kubeerako kyeekola ku bifo by’ebisolo bino kubanga egenda kukola n’amaka agasaangiddwaawo
- **Ebiramu ebikoleddwa ebweeru nga tebimanyiddwa ba nnansi**: Pulojekiti tegenda kuleeta bintu bitamanyiddwa ba nnansi

**Singa weetaaze okututuukirira:**

Okutuwa endowoozayo oba ekiteeso kyo, wandikira:

Evans Sande,

Carbon Project Manager,

Evans.sande@burnmfg.com

(Akiikiridde pulojekiti)