



NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Local Stakeholder Consultation organized in the Republic of Zambia for the Large Scale A.6.2 Mitigation Activity 'Efficient Charcoal Cookstoves for Households in Zambia'

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CH₄ – Methane

CO – Carbon Monoxide

CO₂ – Carbon Dioxide

GHG – Greenhouse Gas

GMOs – Genetically Modified Organisms

IAP – Indoor Air Pollution

LSC – Local Stakeholder Consultation

MJd – Megajoule Delivered (useful energy delivered)

NO_x – Nitrogen Oxides

N₂O – Nitrous Oxide

ODA – Official Declaration Assistance

PM – Particulate Matter

PM₁₀ – Particulate Matter with diameter ≤ 10 micrometers

PM_{2.5} – Particulate Matter with diameter ≤ 2.5 micrometers

PA – Project Activity

PD – Project Developer

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

SO_x – Sulfur Oxides



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Local Stakeholder Consultation organized in the Republic of Zambia for the Large Scale A.6.2 Mitigation Activity “Efficient Charcoal Cookstoves for Households in Zambia”

Introduction

BURN Manufacturing Co, its affiliates and related entities ('BURN') is pleased to announce Local Stakeholder Consultation (“LSC”) meetings for its planned Mitigation Activity in the Republic of Zambia. These Mitigation Activity will be housed under the proposed Zambia–Switzerland Article 6.2 project, “Efficient Charcoal Cookstoves for Households in Zambia”

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

Purpose and technology of the Project Activity

The Republic of Zambia 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).

This Mitigation Activity aims to expand access to modern, clean cooking technologies by distributing 200,000 high-efficiency charcoal cookstoves to low-income households across Zambia. 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. 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 group of the Mitigation Activity is urban, peri-urban or rural households using non-renewable biomass on traditional cookstoves (i.e., the baseline scenario of the target group) prior to receipt of an ICS. The Mitigation Activity boundary includes urban, peri-urban and/or rural areas across the 28 districts in Zambia.

Technology

A 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 improvements 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.



ECO A CHAR



ECO A WOOD

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS		
PARAMETER	ECO A WOOD	ECO A CHARCOAL



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 charcoal stoves will start in the first quarter of 2026. It is estimated that 200,000 ISO Tier5 efficient charcoal cookstoves across Zambia will have been distributed by the end of the first crediting period.

Local Stakeholder Consultations (LSC) are planned for four dates in four different locations across Zambia.

Location 1: Lusaka, Zambia

Venue : Mika hotel

Date: 28th April 2026

Location 2: Ndola, Zambia

Venue : Nsanika Hotel

Date: 30th April 2026

Location 2: Livingstone, Zambia

Venue : Fairmount Hotel and Casino

Date: 4th May 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

- 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.

Digital Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (DMRV)

To enhance transparency, accuracy, and accountability in carbon credit generation, the MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA) will 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 Gold Standard requirements by:

- Enhancing traceability of distributed stoves



- Improving reliability of reported emission reductions
- Supporting secure data storage and audit readiness
- Increasing transparency for stakeholders

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

Environmental Benefits:

The Mitigation Activity is designed to significantly reduce consumption of non-renewable biomass for Household energy needs associated with cooking, previously supplied by traditional and/or inefficient cookstoves, thus reducing deforestation connected to cooking with inefficient traditional biomass stoves. In addition, the reduction of the use of non-renewable biomass for cooking will lead to a reduction in emissions such as NO_x, SO_x, 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 CO₂, CH₄ & N₂O.

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



sustainability benefits for the local families as well as the local environment. Project activities 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')**

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

This Mitigation Activity is 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 beneficiaries **(in line with SDG '5 'Gender Equality')**.
4. The MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA) 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 (MA) 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

The MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA)s 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 MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA)s, 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 Mitigation Activity Design.

- **Principle 3: Community Health and Safety:** There are no real or perceived negative community health outcomes envisaged for the MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA). The CME shall ensure that all MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA)s (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 (MA).
- **Principle 4: Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement:**

The MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA) is defined by the installation of portable cooking devices, so there is no risk that the MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA)'s implementation will affect any cultural heritage sites. The CME shall ensure that all MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA)s demonstrate compliance with this requirement and update all stakeholders at the MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA) level with specific respect to each MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA)'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 MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA)s 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 MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA)



Principle 6 – Economic Impacts:

The CME will not tolerate the inclusion of any MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA)s that use forced labor or engage in any employment practices that violate international and national labor laws. Each MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA) 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. Using the project cookstoves will help avoid the emissions of many tons of CO₂ in the atmosphere.

Energy Supply: This project's objective is to implement improved cookstoves that use less non-renewable biomass. 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 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 MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA) will be required to demonstrate safeguards and compliance with national and international protocols on critical habitats and biodiversity.
- **Endangered Species:** The MITIGATION ACTIVITY (MA) 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



Bemba version

ILYASHI LYAKUSUPAWILA ILYAKUMPELA

Ukukumana kwabo cikumine mu calo ca Zambia pamulandu ukalamba A.6.2 uwakucincintila uleitwa 'Ututofu twamalasha utubomba ubusaka kundupwa mu Zambia'

Abapekenye niba:

BURN

UBUSHIKU: Kutumpu umwaka wa 2026



Ukutatika kwafili mukati

1. Ilyashi lyakusupawila
2. Umusapu
3. Incito nokutukuta kwa uku kobomba
4. Ubulondoloshi bwauku kubomba
5. Imipaka yakubombelamo
6. Abo baleloshapo nakasebo ka ODA
7. Ukutukuka kusanshiwemo mu PA
8. Imitantikile yamibombele
9. Ukulekelako insambu shakoca umwela
10. Ukucincisha nobukumu bwauku kubomba
11. Ukukonka intantiko shafikomo fyabucingo
12. Akeala apakutusanga



UMULONGO WA MASHIWI YAMUBWIPI

CH₄ - Umwela wa methane

CO- Umwela wacushi cikola nga cilepya

CO₂ - Umwela wabombapo

GHG- Umwela wabipa ufimbilikisha pa calo

GMOs - Ifintu fyapindulwa mumibombebe yafiko

IAP - Ukulamfya kwamwela mufikulwa

LSC - Ukufwailisha kwaba kaibimbamo muncende

Mjd - Icipimo camulilo wabomba (Umulilo wancito wapelwa)

NO_x - Ba Oxide wa Nitrogen

N₂O - Ba Oxide wa Nitrous

ODA - Ubwafilisho mukulemba

PM - Utuntu tukowesha umwela

PM₁₀ - Utuntu tukowesha umwela utukulile $10 \leq$ ba micro meter

PM_{2.5} - Utuntu tukowesha umwela utukulile ≤ 2.5 ba micro meter

PA - Ukubomba kwatantikwa



PD - Abapanga umulimo

SDG – Umulimo wakutungilila ushifumyapo abo cikumine ukuyafwa

SDG - Icakutontapo mukupakamisha kwingabelelela

SOx - Ba Oxide ba kuli ba Sulfur

UKUSUPAWILA KWA MIBOMBELE

Ukukumana kwaba kasendamo walubali ukulecitika mu Zambia pamulimo ukulu uwa A.6.2 pamibombele yamicincintile ileitwa "Ututofu twamalasha utubomba ubusaka kundupwa mu Zambia"

Umusapu

Ba BURN Manufacturing Co, nabo babomba nabo pamo nabo bapalana nabo mumibombele (BURN) bali abasansamuka ukubilisha kwakukumana ukwaba kasendamo walubali ("LCS") ukulola kukubomba kwakupwisha amafya mu calo ca Zambia. Uyu mulimo wakupwisha kwa mafya ukacitika ukukonka nolupapulo lwa Zambia - Switzerland Article 6.2 project, ukuleitwa "Ukusalanganya utu tofu twamalasha utubomba ubusaka kundupwa shamu Zambia"

Incito nokutukuta kwamibobele ya mulimo

Icalo ca Zambia calishintilila sana pakubomfya ifintu ifishibwelelapo nga fyapya (pamo nga inkuni namalasha) pakwipika mumayanda. Ukubomfya kwa ifi fintu fishibwelapo nga fyapya kwalikwata ukukumanincende ukubi, ukulundapofye nokukufya imiti nokonaula umushili, Umwela wabipa ukafya icalo ("GHG") nokulufya kwamufundo pamo namaka yakusungilila kwa menshi mumushili. Nokuya pantanshi, ukulamfya kwa mwela mufukulwa ("IAP") icakuma nokufutumuna kwafyushi ififuma lilya inkuni namalasha filepya kuti fyalenga amalwele (pamo nga utulaso, ukukanka, amalwele yamutima, amalwele yesala inshila shamwela mucifuba na kansa wakuli ba pwapwa).

Imibombele yakucincitila iminine pakufuntula ukukumako kukutukuta kwapali into inshita, ukwabusaka ukupitila mukusalanganya ututofu twamalasha utubomba bwino 200,000 kundupwa shishakwata maka yabunonshi ubukulu



mu Zambia. Ukubomba kwaku cincintila kulecitwa naba Burn Manufacturing Co , abo babomba nabo pamo nabo ba palana nabo mumibombele ba (BURN) abali kampani Kali pantanshi mu Africa mumipikile yabusaka. Ama ofeshi yakalamba ayaba BURN yaba pan ncende ya Ruiru factory mu Kenya, ayo ayabomba pamo pene nga incende yafyakutukuta tukuta nemifuntukile. Ba Burn balisalanganya ukucila napali pa milyoni 6.6 ututofu twabusaka mu Africa, icayafwilisha abantu ukucila napali ba milyoni 33.6 nokubikapofye ukupususha ifimuti ukufika kukufina ba milyoni 39.8. Mu Kenya, ba BURN balisalanganya ututofu ukucila napali ba milyoni 1.5, ukubikapofye nefitofu fyamaiti 21,000. Aka kampani kwalikwata amaka yakupanga ifitofu ukucila napampendwa 250,000. pa mweshi ico icipanga amacito kubantu 1,500 mu Kenya, ukufika pakati ka iyi impendwa niba namayo. Ukucefyako kwa mwela wabipa uwacushi kwalyafwilisha ba BURN ukupela inshila sha yanguka isha mipikile yabusaka kubashakwata pakuma ukuboko apakalamba. Nakucilisha, uku kubomba kukalundako ukutantika kwa calo ukwakusela ukuya mumipikile yabusaka.

Abo baleloleshapo ne ncende

Ibumba baleloleshapo palwa mibombele yakucincintila nincende shamutulale elyo nencende shillekula ukuba utulale nangula indupwa shamumishi ishilebomfya ifintu ifishibwelelapo nga fyapya patutofu twa nshita yakale (i.e., icilangolilo cebumba lilelolehiwapo) libe tabalapoka ba ICS. Umupaka wamibombele yakucincintila ilekuma utulale, incende shilesanguka utulale elyo/ nangu incende shamumishi ukupulinkanya muma tauni 28 mu Zambia.

Imibombele

Imibombele yakucincintila kuti yabomfya inshila ishapusana isha ICS. Inshila sha ICS shilabomba bwino sana , elyo nefyo shapangwa shalikwata ukubikamo umutande wancenede cikumine uwamipikile mu ncende ilebombelwamo kukushininkisha ukuti ukuwaminisha mukutukuta nokulundako ukuwamya imikalile tafyonawile intambi. Ukubomba kwaku cincintila kuti limbi kwasala ukufolesha ifitofu fyamisango imbi



kuntanshi.

UBULONDOLOSHI BWAFIBOMBELO		
UKO CINGAFIKA	INKUNI SHISHAKWA BWAIFYA	AMALASHA YASHAKWATA BWAIFYA
Ukubomba bwino ukwamaka	53.7%	71.3%
Amaka yafuma pakwipika (KW)	1.228kW	0.956kW
PM2.5 pa maka yalebom feshiwa (mg/MJd)	210.2 mg/MJd	38.16 mg/MJd
CO pali cila maka yelepelwa 5.50 mg /Mjd	5.50 g/MJd	3.78 g/MJd
Ifyo Ukubomba mumutende Kwafika	97.5%	90%

Ubutantiko bwamibombele

- Ukusalanganya kwa tu tofu twamalasha utubomba bwino kukatampa mucipande cantanshi ica 2026. Cile enekelwa ukuti utu tofu 200,000 ISO utwa Tier5 utwamalasha ukupulinkanya mu Zambia tukaba utwakusalanganishiwa ukufika kumpela iyi iyakubalilapo iyakupelelamo.

Ukufwailisha kwaba kaisanshamo abamuncende (LSC) kwalitantikwa pa nshiku shine mu ncende shine mu Zambia.

Incende 1: Lusaka

Apo fikabela: Mika Hotel

Ubushiku: 28th April, 2026



Incende 2: Ndola, Zambia

Apo fikabela: Nsanika Hotel

Ubushiku: 30th April, 2026

Incende 3: Livingstone

Apo fikabela: Fairmount Hotel and Casino

Ubushiku: 4th May, 2026

Ukulekelako insambu shakoca umwela

Ukucefya kwamwela ukafya icalo (GHG) ukuli nokucitwa ukupitila mukusungilila ifibombelo fishibwelelapo nga fyapya fikalenga ukunonkelamo mukulekelako kwa nsambu ukulingana namafunde yashininkishiwa nemibombele.

Indalama ukufuma kukushitisha insambu shakoca umwela filafwa mumisamisango imbi pamo nga iyi:

- a. Ukusalanganya kwa fitofu fibomba bwino pamutengo wacefeshiwako uyo abaleshita benga kwanisha.
- b. Ukufuntula nokulundulula imibombele, icingalenga bakashita abengi ukubakumanya.
- c. Ukupanga ama cito ayengi;
- d. Ukubika icuma nacimbi muli R na D, ico, icingalenga ukupanga ifitofu ifyamaka pamutengo unono;
- e. Ukupela ukutangata ukwawama panuma yamakwebo.
- f. Ukusambilisha nokufuntula ubwishibilo kuli abo abaleshita palwabukumu napalwakubomfya ifitofu ifyapangwa bwino.

Ukusopa ukubomfya ba kompyuta, ukupela utusebo nokupitlukamo (DMRV)

Pakutumpula bu mpomfu, Ukubomba kwapwililila, nabucishinka mukupanga ubukumu ukullosha kukukwata ukunonkelamo mumwela wacushi, IMIBOMBELE YAKUCIMCINTILA (MA) ikaletako ukusopa kwapali ba kompyuta, ukupela utusebo nokupitlukamo (DMRV) pali sekelo.

Inshila ya DMRV ibomfya ifibombelo fyabakompyuta pakukolonganika Ilyashi, ukusuntinkanya incende, umwakusungila Ilyashi pamo iyacingililwa, nenshila shatantikwa ishamisopele pakumona imisalanganishishe yafitofu, Ilyashi lyabalenonkelamo, nokubomfya kwa fitofu (nga cingacitwa) . Abakalapenda nokwenda muncende



bakalapoka Ilyashi ukubomfya ba musange, pakucefyako ifilubo ifyo ifisangwa mumibombele yamapepala elyo nokuwanya imibombele yelyashi.

Imibombele ya DMRV ilakosha ukubwela nemishinku itwa Gold standard ukupitila:

- Ukukosha ukusanga kwa fitofu fyapelwe
- Ukuwanya ukushintilila pakucefya kwakufumya Umwela ukwali mutusebo
- Ukutungilila Ukubika bwino Ilyashi nokuba abaipekanya ukulondwa.
- Ukukusha bu mpomfu kuli bakasendamo walubali.

Ukusuntinkanya kwa DMR kulakosha ukusopa kusuma nokutungilila ukupela kwa pa mulu, ubukumu bwakushitisha insambu mumibombele yakucincintila.

Ifyakunonkelamo muncende

Imibombele yakucincintila yabikwako pakucefya kwafibombelo fifumya ukukaba ifyo ifishibwelelapo nga fyapya pakukwanisha ukukabila kwandupwa ukullosha kukwipipa, uko kwalecitwa mumusango pamo pene/ nangu pafitofu fishawama fyapelwe akale, ico icilecefya ukutemaula kwafimuti uko ukwasuntinkana nefitofu fibomfya ifibombelo fyakale ifishibomba bwino. Mukulundapo, ukucefya kwakubomfya ifibombelo fishibwelelapo nga fyapya mukwipika kukalenga ukucepako mukusalanganya kwa mwela nga Nox, SOx, utuntu tusangwa mulukungu ("PM") 2.5, CO, icilenga umwela ukuwama mufikulwa. Ukubomfya ifibombelo muli uku kucincintila kukafwa mukucefya ukusalanganya kwa mwela wa GHG uyo batunganya kukulenga icalo ukukaba pamo nga CO₂, CH₄, na N₂O.

Ubukumu mumikalile namubunonshi:

Ukusanshako kukufuntula kwabutantiko bwabuyantanahi (SDGs)





Ukucilafye pakucefya umwela wa GHG mukukonkana nentantiko shaba United Nations Sustainable development goal (SDG nambala 13. 'Climate Action'¹, uku kubomba kukafwaya ukufuntula ukunonkelamo kumbi ukwa nshita itali kundupwa shamuncende cikumine nempanga ishi shigulwikwe. Imibombele yakutukuta uku ilekabilwa ukusanshako kukutantika kwakufuntuka ukubelelela ukwamisango misango (SDGs) muli ishi nshila:

1. Ukucefyako mukuposa kwalupiya kubalebomfya pakushita ifyakubomfya pakwipika. Ukuposa kwa ndalama pafyakwipikila kuti fyayafwilisha imipangile isuma iyakutantika kwamibomfeshe ya ndalama. Ukucefyako amaka yashibwelelapo nga yabomba kuti yalenga ukusungilila kwa ndalama, icingafwilisha indupwa ukubomfya isho ndalama mumisamisango imbi isuma, nangu mukututula. (**Mukukonkana na SDGs1 'Poverty**).

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

Uku kubomba kwakucincintila kule enekelwa ukulundako kufyaibelako ifilekabilwa mubuyantanshi bwapakashita akatali (SDGs) muli ishi nshila:

1. Ukucefyako mukuposa kwandalama kubali kulutwe ukullosha kukushita kwa mulilo wakwipikila. Ukuposa kwa ndalama ukwa ndupwa pafyakwipikila kuti fyalenga indalama shileposwa ukufula. Ukucefyako mufintu fishibwelelapo nga fyapya kuti kwalenga ukusungilila kwa ndalama, ukusuminisha indupwa ukubomfya isho mpiya munshila shimbi ishisuma, nangu mukututula. (**Mukukonka na SDGS1 'No Poverty'**).
2. Ukucefyako kwaba carbon monoxide notuntu tululuka mumwela lilya kuli ifilepya mumayanda fikacefyako ukulamba kwamwela mumayanda icikacefya amalwele yakumine kukupema, imitwe, namenso ukubaba, sana sana kubana nabana mayo abaposa inshita ikalamba mumilimo yakwipika (**mukukonkana na SDG 3 'Ubumi busuma nokuba bwino'**).
3. Imipangile isuma yafitofu fibomba bwino ilasuminisha icakulya ukupya bwangu nokucefya kukushita libili libili ukwafyakubomfya pakwipika. Ici cilalenga ukusungilila kwanshita,

Sana sana kuli ba na mayo nabakashana, abapela ukubomba kushitashiwa ukullosha kukufwaya ifyakubomfya pakukosha umulilo nokupekanya icakulya, ukupanga inshita iyo ingabombako fimbi kuli ili bumba lyabali nokunonkelamo (**ukulingana na SDG '5 Gender Equality'**).



4. IMIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA

(MA) ikatwala pantanshi ulubilo kukukwata amenshi yabusaka, nenshila shisuma ishakwipikilamo **(mukukonka nomutande wa SDG 7' amaka yengakwanishiwa ukukwata kabili ayabusaka')**.

5. Bakasabankanya wamakwebo nabakalonganika walyashi bakapokelela ukusambilishiwa kwapamulu pafyakubomfya ifitofu fyawama, kubukumu, nokunonkelamo kwa ncende **(Mukukonkana na SDG 4 'Amasambililo yawama')**.

6. Ukufikilisha kwa MIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA) kukaleta ishancito ku bantu ababomfi kuli bakapanga, Ukusalanganya, ukushitisha, nokutungilila bakashita ukukuma kuli uku kubomba **(Mukukonkana na SDG 8 Ukubomba kusuma kuli bonse)**.

7. Ukusungilila kwa fyakubomfya pakwipika ifikumine nefitofu fibomba bwino fikaleta ubunonshi ubwaku cefya ukukabila kukufwaya ifyakubomfya pakwipika mu Africa ifishibwelelapo nga fyapya ico icilenga kube ukukufya kwa fimuti **(Mukukonka na SDG 15 'Umweo pa calo')**.

Ukubela ifikomo fya bucingo

IMIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA)s ikakonka ifikomo fyakucingilila ifya GS nokukabila pakushininkisha ukuti imibombele tailesusha nangu ukutalikana namafunde ya calo, aya fitungu nangu incende shacikaya palwa kupela ifyakukosha/ukwipika mumayanda.

Ifikomo fyamubwikashi

- **Icikomo cabumo:1 Insambu shabantu:** Ukusalanganya kwafitofu fyakwipikilapo nangu ukubomba ukukumine nefitantikye mufikomo fyakucingilila (Umutundu wa 2.1) uwa Gold standard uwapafintu fikabilwa ukucitea mwisonde. Pamushinku wabo cikumine mu calo uwakufwailisha (LSC), CME ikabomba nokulanda nabo cikumine pamafunde ukupitulikamo mumafunde yonse nempapulo pakushininkisha ukuti ibumba lyonse ililepokelela muncende, mu calo, nakunse ya calo kwaba ukukonka ifyapitulukwamo pafipangano fya mu calo, nefyakunse pakulongana nenkonka palwa nsambu shabumuntu .
- **Icikomo cabubili: Umulingaya nokukansha kwa banamayo:** Imibomfeshe yafyakwipikilapo nga inshila yakufumishapo pakashita kamo nangu umupwilapo ukwa fyakukosha kwa fimuti ukwacishilano kukaleta ukunonkelamo ukwakunonkesha insambu sha banamayo. Ukunonkelamo kwacila muntu, nokubebeta kwafintu ifili munshita yafumako line uuyu mulimo taulabako kukapelwa kuli cila LSC nga icakufwaikwa kuli SDG 5 nga fintu capekanishiwa mukutantika kwa mibombele yakucincintila.



- **Icikomo calenga butatu: Ubumi bwabekashi nokucingilwa:** Takwaba ifyakufumamo ifyacine ifyaishibikwa ifibi pa PAMIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA). Ba CME bakashininkisha ukuti konse ukubomba IMIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA) (ukupitila mwipepala lyaba LSCs pamo nokulemba kwabikwako) fyalondolola nokusabankanya ukukonka yonse amafunde yakumine kubumi ne ncende shabulamo amasanso ishakubombelapo ukubikapofye nokufwailisha ukucingilila ubumi nomutende wabantu abaingishiwa incito palwa MIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA).
- **Icikomo cabune: Ukusungilila intambi, abantu bakale muli ishi incende, ukusesha nokupanga ubwikashi bupya:**

IMIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA) ilangishiwa ukupitila mukubikako ututofu utowingemya, pakuti takuli busanso bwingaleta ukubikako kwa IMIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA) kuncende shacingililwa ishantambi. Ba CME bakashininkisha ukuti IMIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA) bakonka uku kutantika nokweba bakasendamo walubali pamushinku wa IMIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA) ukupitila mukucindika cila ibumba lya MIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA) ukucingilila:

- Ukupilibula ukwabula ulusa, ukonaula, nokufumyapo incende ishili shonse, ifintu, nangu ifikulwa fyamilimo ukullosha kuncende shafishilano ishakwata ubukankala bwa ntambi.
- Ukukanya ukufumya abantu nokubasesha apo bekala ku maka.
- Ukukwata kwa mpanga nensambu shimbi.
- Insambu shabantu baikalamo akale.

Icikomo calenga busano: Ukubosha

Ba CME bakamona ukuti , elyo notubungwe tonse utwa MIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA)s bakafwaikwa ukulangisha nokusabankanya kubo cikumine ukuti ukubosha nemicitile yakubosha ili yonse tayakasuminishiwe mukubomba kwaba MIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA).

Icikomo calenga mutanda: Ubukumu bulolele kubunonshi:

Ba CME tabakasuminishe ukubikamo kwaba MIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA) abo ababomfya imibombele yakupatikisha nangu ukubomfya mukuwingisha incito imisango ikanishiwa namafunde yamibombele aya calo conse pamo naya mu calo. Cila kabungwe ka MIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA) kafwile ukulangisha nokusabankanya kubo cikumine imilandu ikumine ubucingo nokukonka icikomo calenga mutanda ica Gold Standard icicingilila ifikomo fifwaikwa.



Ifikomo fyamuncende nefikomo fyampanga.

Icikomo calenga cine lubali: Imicele nefintu ifipanga umulilo

Ukulekelako kwafintu fyakalipa: Uyu mulimo ukacefyako ukubako kwa GHG muncende shileloleshiwapo ukucila napamyaka 20 . Ukubomfya ututofu twa uyu mulimo kukafwa ukukanabako kwaba CO2 mumwela.

Ukupela kwa mulilo: Ukukabila kwa uku kubomba kubikako ifi tofu ifibomfya ifintu ifinono ifyakwata amaka yashibwelelapo nga fyapya. Kanshi, impendwa yafimuti fisendwa mumpanga ikacepako ukucila lintu uku kubomba takulacitika muli ishi ncende cikumine.

Icikomo calenga cine konse konse Amenshi

- **Ukucilinganya imibele/nemyendele yamenshi mu ncende.** Uyu mulimo tawakakwaye ukufulinganya umusangwa amenshi muncende. Takwakabe ukupilibuka mubwingi bwa menshi ayakalasangwa kukubomfya mundupwa.
- **Ukusendwa kwe loba:** Uku kubomba kucefya ukubomfya kwa miti icilepilibula kula cingilila impanga shakale. Kanshi, ukusendwa kwe loba kuka cefeshiwako, nokushikatala kwa menshi kukakosa.

Icikomo Pabula: Incende, impanga ne nama pamo nokubomfya kwa mushili.

- **Ukupindula imibele yampanga ne loba:** Takuli ifisabo nangu ifintu fimbi ifikalapangwa muli uyu mulimo.
- **Ubunake kumasanso yaicitikila ayene:** Takwakabe bwafya kumulandu wauku kubomba pamasanso yaicitikilafye ayabubumbo. Uku kubomba takwakapilibule imibombele yampanga elyo takwakabe bwafya mu mpanga ilimo uku kubomba.
- **Ukucingililwa kumasanso nefintu fikabilwa mukubomba:** Takuli ba GMO aba kabomfeshiwa mukubomba uku.
- **Ukulekelako ifikowesha:** Ukulingana nemibombele yayuyu umulilo, ukubomfya inkuni namalasha fikacepa, elyo amalasha nakabili tayakale ocewa, takwakabe ubusanso bwakulekelako ifikowesha umwela mu ncende.
- **Ifiko fyakalipisha nefishakalipa:** Mu nshita yakupanga ukwafyakutukuta, uyu mulimo ukafwaya imibombele yabakapanga wafintu ababa muncende abakonka sana imifwaile yakucingilila nga fintu ifunde likabila pakuti takuli ukupanga kwa fintu ifyakalipa nangu ifishakalipa ilyo uyu mulimo ulecitika. Uyu mulimo kukabikako inshila yakwangalila nokuwamishamo ifileonauka ilyo ukubomba kuletwalilila.



- **Imiti yafishishi nomufundo:** Uku kubomba takulundamo ukubika kwa miti ipaya ifishishi nomufundo.
- **Ukutema imiti:** Uku kubomba kukacefyako ukufwaya kwa nkuni nokucefya uku temaula kwa fimuti. Kanshi, uku kubomba nakukwata ubukumu pa mpanga ukuba iyafunda.
- **Ukusungilila ifyakulya:** Uyu mulimo tafulunganya imilimine yafyakulya nangu ubusuma bwafyakulya.
- **Imikalile yanama:** Uku kubomba takusanshamo ukusandulula kwa nama.
- **Incende shabukumu ishikabilwa ukucingilia:** Cila kabungwe ka MIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA)
- Utubungwe twa MIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA) tatulekabilwa ukukwata ukupilibula pamibele yabekashi apo cilekulafye indupwa shilembelwe.
- **Ifilengwa na Lesa fyaba mubwafya:** IMIBOMBELE YAKUCINCINTILA (MA) tayakakwate ukufulunganya pamikalile yafiko apo uyu mulimo nimumayanda ukalacitika.
- **Ifintu ifyeni ifingasansa incende:** Uku kubomba takwakaletoko ifintu ifyalubika ifingasansa incende.



Tonga Version

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

CHITONGA

Mwaitwa kumuswaangano wakuvuntauzya oyu wabambwa mucisi ca Zambia mupati wa A.6.2 wakumana mapenzi kwiinda mukusambala Imatofu aatasyupi kubelesya kumikwasyi yamu zambia

Babamba ba:

BURN

mwezi: Miyoba 2026



ZIBAMBIDWE MUKATI

1. Bupanduluzi bwa mulimo mubufwaafwi
2. Bupanduluzi
3. Ikaambo kapati aluzibo lupya lujanika mumulimo oyu
4. Bupanduluzi bwa mulimo
5. Masena aagolelwa mumulimo ooyu
6. Tubunga tuyandindwe maningi nkabela akaambo ka ODA
7. Luzibo lupya lubikidwe mu PA
8. Mizeezo yakubelesya
9. Carbon credit(kulanganya zikonzya kucesya kaboni)
10. Bubotu abulumbu mwa mulimo ooyu
11. Kucilila zili mumilao iikwabilila
12. Izya luwaile



MULONGOLONGO WAMAZINA AMYUUYA MUBUFWAAFWI

CH₄ – Methane

CO – Carbon Monoxide (muuya ukola kuzwa kunkuni)

CO₂ – Carbon Dioxide (muuya uuzya muzinyama)

GHG – Greenhouse Gas (muuya mubyaabi)

GMOs – Genetically Modified Organisms (tuuka twakacincwa kwiinda mutulowalowa)

IAP – Indoor Air Pollution (kusofwaazya muuya wamumayake)

LSC – Local Stakeholder Consultation(bantu bajaranika mukuvuntauzya)

MJd – Megajoule Delivered (useful energy delivered)

NO_x – Nitrogen Oxides

N₂O – Nitrous Oxide

ODA – Official Declaration Assistance (bagwasilizya twaambo)

PM – Particulate Matter (tuntu tubisha muuwo)

PM₁₀ – Particulate Matter with diameter ≤ 10 micrometers

PM_{2.5} – Particulate Matter with diameter ≤ 2.5 micrometers

PA – Project Activity(Mulimo wazicitwa)

PD – Project Developer (babamba mulimo)

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal (icakulangawo mukubamba mulimo ooyu)

SO_x – Sulfur Oxides



NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

muswaangano wakuvuntauzya oyu wabambwa mucisi ca Zambia mupati wa A.6.2 wakumana mapenzi kwiinda mukusambala Imatofu aatasyupi kumikwasyi yamu zambia

bupanduluzi

BURN Manufacturing Co, atubunga tumwi tubeleka limwi a burn balikonedwe kumaambila kuti banikujisi miswaangano mucisi ca Zambia musena aasalidwe. oyu mulimo unakweendelezyegwa kubelesya mulao wa Zambia-sitserland article 6.2. **kwiinda mukusambala Imatofu aatasyupi kumikwasyi yamu zambia**

BURN manufacturing co, ambobabeleka limwi baibaluka ikucinja kwazintu nkabela kuyandikisya kwakujika mu zambi. Mukubona boobu BURN yabamba muzeezo ooyu wakumana penzi eli mucisi ca Zambia akuleta imatofu alo aayo aanyina bubyabi bunji akuubya makani akujika.

Ikaambo kapati aluzibo lupya luli mumulimo oyu

Icisi ca zambia cisyoma kujikila izintu ezyo zyalo zishupa kubamba mbuli (inkuni, malasha) mumaanda. Ezi zibelesyegwa zilaamapenzi nkaambo kakuti zijaya nyika, kubikilizya akubula masamu nkabela akunyonyoona bulongo, green house (muuya uugaba kupya) nkabela cipa kuti nyika ibule busani akukakilwa kujata meenda.

Alimwi, cileta kusofwaazya luwo, kusanganya azijaya nseba zibotu izizwa mukuumpa masamu amalasha icikonzya kuleta malwazi (impeyo, situloko, penzi lya moyo, penzi lyansinga nkabela akansa).

Oyu mulimo uyanda kukomezya inzila imbotu iinyina tombe yakuleta matofu aasika kuma 200,000 aabelesya malasha kuli baabo majisi maanda maniini mucisi ca Zambia mbocizulwa. Olu lugwasyo lwabambwa akabunga kaitwa kuti burn, abaabo mbobabeleka limwi, kalo aako



kabunga kasolola mukubamba matofu aakujikila. Ma oefesi mapati aBURN ajanika okuya kucisi ca kenya kwiitwa kuti Ruiru. Nkabela mbomunya obu busena bulaakugwasya kuvuntauzya zintu azimwi. BURN yakonzya kupa matofu aasika kuma 6.6 miliyoni munyika ya afrika, akugwasya bantu basika 33.6 miliyoni nkabela akuvuna 39.8 miliyoni tani ya nkuni. Ku cisi ca kenya, BURN yakapa matofu aasika 1.5 miliyoni, kubikilizya antoomwe amatofu ainda ku 21,000 abelesya magesi. Aka kabunga kalakonzya kubamba matofu aasika kuma 250,000 amwezi omwe akupa milimo kubantu baina kuli 1.500 ku kenya, nkabela hafu yabantu aaba mbaamakaintu. Mukugusya penzi lya carbo BURN ilakonzya kugwasya maanda maniini kulubazo lwakujika kabotu. Aboobo, ooyu muzeezo ulagwasya cisi mukusika aciimo cakuba aazyakujikila zili kabotu.

Tubunga tuyandwa kapati amasena nkwaajanika

Tubunga tuyandika kapati twamu madolopo naanka kuminzi oko nkobabelesya nkuni amatofu aalya akulibambila(mbuli kabunga kategwa besi laini) ikakatambula ICS. Olu lugwasyo lilasika kumadolopo, nokuba minzi kuma district aali 28 mu Zambia.

Zibelesyo zipya

Oyu mulimo ulakonzya kubelesya ma ICS aindene indene. Mishobo yama ICS mibotu kapati, nkabela nokuba kuti babotezya zintu bayanda kubona kuti luzibo olu lubotu lutajayi luzibo lwakujika bantu ndobakakomena alwalo. Oyu mulimo ulalangilwa kubamba mishobo iimbi yamatofu.



KATOFU KABELESYA MALASHA



KATOFU KABELESYA NKUNI

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS		
MBOKAKONZYA KUSIKA	KATOFU KA NKUNI	KATOFU KA MALASHA
Kusyomeka mukubeleka	53.7%	71.3%
Nguzu zizwa (kW)	1.228kW	0.956kW
PM2.5 per nguzu zilaakubeleka (mg/MJd)	210.2 mg/MJd	38.16 mg/MJd
CO nguzu zyokapa (mg/MJd)	5.50 g/MJd	3.78 g/MJd
Mpokasika kubeleka kabotu	97.5%	90%

Mizeezo yakubelesya

. **ikupa** matofu aaya mapya amalasha kulatalika mukota iitanzi yam waka wa 2026. Cilalangilwa kuti mweelwe wa 200,000 ISO tier5 yama tofu amalasha ilasika mumasena manji amu Zambia .

Aba bajatikizya mulimo ooyu balibambide myezi yone amasena one mucisi cazambia

Busena butaanzi: Lusaka Zambia

Busena: Mika Hotel

Buzuba: 28th mukubwe kiaangala,2026

Busena bwabili: ndola,Zambia



Busena: Nsanika Hotel

Buzuba: 30th mukubwe kaangala,2026

Busena bwatatu: libingi, Zambia

Busena: Fairmount Hotel and Casino

Buzuba: 4th kaanda kaniini,2026

Kulanganya zikonzya kucesyababoni

Kucesyababoni luuwo lwa kaboni iluzwa mukukwababoni masamu cilapa kucesyababoni akusika muciiimo cizumizyababoni milao

- A. kusambala matofu aya amuulo uukonzya bantu banyina mali manji.
- B. Kuyungizyababoni akukomezyababoni mulimokucitababoni kuti tusike kubantu banji.
- C. Kubamba milimo minji
- D. Kubelesyababoni R AND D akubamba matofu mabotu amuulo mushoonto;
- E. Kubelesyababoni nzila iishomeka mukusambala
- F. Kumwayababoni luzibobaboni akatibaboni kabantu akubatondezyababoni bubotu bwakubelesyababoni matofu aaya mapya.

Digital Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (DMRV) Kucililizyababoni mukubelesyababoni luzibobaboni lupya, kulipotababoni akubotababoni kuti zilikabotubaboni

Kuti mulimobaboni ubule maseseke,ube amasimpe, akuzibaboni mbozyeenda zyoonse muli kabonibaboni credit, mulimobaboni walugwasyobaboni uyakuletababoni zibelesyobaboni zyamuluuwo, kulipotababoni, akubonababoni kuti zyoonse zililuleme(DMRV)

DMRV system ibelesyababoni data ikubwezelelababoni twaambo, kubikababoni luzibobaboni lwamasenababoni, databasababoni iijisibaboni bantu banjibaboni iilibaboni kabotubaboni, akubikababoni nzilababoni iinootondezyababoni munakusambalwababoni matofu, imazinababoni abantubaboni bajanababoni lgwasyobaboni olu, akubonababoni bubelelababoni matofu. Ibani kubwezababoni twaambo banikubelesyababoni luwaile kucitababoni kuti kwiinababoni bulubizibaboni bunjibaboni bujanikababoni mukulembaboni mumapepababoni akuyungizyababoni bubotubaboni bwa data.

Obu bubelelababoni DMRV buyungizyababoni kujatililababoni kumweelwe uyandikababoni wa:

- Kubotezyababoni inzilababoni yakunoocililizyababoni matofu



- Ima lipoti anoosyomeka
- Cigwasya kubamba kabotu data nkabela ciindi coonse inakubambidwe kwiilanganya
- Ciyungizya kutondezya zintu zyoonse kuli boonse bajatikizya mulimo Kubelesya DMRV ilagwasya kapati kucililizya akuleta bubotu bugwasya kucesya mapenzi.

Kuyungizya bubotu kunyika:

Eyi mitigating activity ili bambidwe kuti icesye kubelesya masamu kumakani aakujika mumaana abantu bamu Zambia aayo ngobakala kababelesya pesi alasyupa nkaambo kankuni.mukuyungizya,oku kubelesya matofu mapya kulagwasya kucesya mapenzi agusya NOx,Sox amyuya imbi mbuli(PM) 2.5,CO, eci cilapa kuti kube muuwo mubotu. Kubelesya matofu aya mumulimo oyu cilacesya penzi lya GHG yalo eyo iileta kupya kapati nkaambo ka CO2,CH4 nkabela N20

Bulumbu bwa bukale amakwebo:

Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Kugwashilizya kusumpula kuyaka makwebo



KUMANIZYA BUCETE MUNZILA ZYOONSE	KUBONA KUTI BOONSE BALIJISI ZIBELESYO ZISHOMEKA ZIPYA
KUBONA KUTI MAUMI OONSE ALIKABOTU AKUSUMPULA NSEBA ZYABANTU BOONSE	KUSUMPULA MAKWEBO NKABELA KUBAMBA MILIMO AKUBELEKA KUBOTU
KUBONA KUTI KULI LWIIYO LWEELEDE AKUKULWAIZYA KWIIYA KWA BANTU BOONSE	KUZUZILA KUTOLA NTAAMU IILWANA PENZI LYAKUCNCA LUUWO
KWEELANYA MILAO AKUGWASYA BAMAKAINTU ABASIMBI	



Bulumbu bujanika mumulimo ooyu:

Kutalangnya buyo kucesa GHG eyo iizwa kweendelana amuzeezo wa kabunga ka united nations sustainable development goals (SDG) nambala 13 ilanganya luuwo, oyu mulimo kulubazu lumwi uyanda kuyungizya mizeezo milamfu eyo iikonzya kugwasya mikwashi kwaciindi cilamfu nkabela anyika yeah. Oyu mulimo ulalangilwa kugwasya mizeezo iimbi iijatikizya sustainable development goals (SDG) munzila ezi zicilila.

1. Oyu mulimo ulacesya penzi lijatikizya kuula nkuni zyakujikila.imali aabeleka kuulila nkuni zyakujikila alakonzya kubelesyegwa kuzintu zimbi ziyandika an'anda. Ikucwasya kubelesha nkuni kukonzya kugwasya kuyobola akubamba Mali, eci calo cikonzya kugwasya maanda manji na bayobola Mali inga babelesya kucitila zintu zimbi kweendelana amulao ulwana bucete(SDGs 1 kwiina bucete).

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

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2. Na oyu muyo uutegwa carbon monoxide wacesyegwa obuya mbouzwa eco ciindi kwani kuumpwa nkuni,eci cikonzya kucesa tombe lisofwaazya luwo,nkabela na oyu muwo waceya imalwazi mbuli aamucamba alaceya,mitwe,amapenzi aameso,ikapati kuli bamakaintu abana ibajanika balajika ziindi zinji(kweendelana a SDG 3 inseba zybukale bubotu).

3. Aya matofu mapya alibambidwe munzila eyo yakuti nkujika buyo ciindi cishoonto,eci cipa kuti bantu baleke kuula nkuni ziindi zinji. Eci tacilyi ciindi cabantu pe,ikapati kubana basimbi aabo ibatola ciindi kukapaula nkuni akutalika nkujika zyakulya,eci cikonzya kubasiila ciindi cakucita zintu zimwi zyamaanu,obu bulumbu bulajanwa mumulawo wa (SGD 5 iweelanya bukale).

4. MULIMO WAKUGWASYA

(MA) Aka kabunga kalayungizya kusumbula,akusumpula nkujika kubotu oku kupya kweendelana amulao wa SDG 7 wamba zya kukonzya kubelesha zijikilo zitashupi)



5. Aabo ibatjanike baya butola luzibo lwama tofu mapya balapegwa lwiiyo lubotu lwakuziba bwakubeleshela matofu Aya, aatasowi Mali, nkabela aajisi bubotu bwa nyika (kweendelana amulao wa SDG 4 walwiiyo lubotu)
6. Katalika mulimo ooyu wa (MA) kulajula zyoolwe zinji zya ncito kubantu, bancinto babamba, bakusambala, abaabo bagwasyilizya mulimo ooyu oonse (kweendelana a SDG kubeleka kabotu)
7. Ikuseva makani ankuni kwiinda mukubelesha matofu mapya kulaleta bulumbu bunji nkabo kulacesya penzi lya zisamu mu Africa, lyalo elo penzi litegwa kubula masamu (muli SDG 15 buumi anyika.)

Kweendelana amulao iikwabilila MITIGATING ACTIVITY (MA) iyakicilila milao eyo iyandika kubona kuti mulimo taulwani milao ya cisi ilanganya bukale bwa mumaanda.

Bupanduluzi bugwasya kucilila mulao lwaapegwa ansi awa

- Mulao 1: human rights (nguzu zilanganua milao ya bantu) : ikusambala matofu Aya mapya olo mulimo uuli oonse uujatikizya lukwabilizyi (MA) unyina maningi inzila ezyo zikonzya kutyola mulao ilanganya masi, olo milao iilembedwe ikwabilila ciimo cibotu ciyandika. Iciindi ca muswaangano wabantu bajatikizya kabunga aka, ba CME bayakulanganya akwaamba twaambo ooto tulanganya milao akubona kuti milao yoonse yamucisi ailanganya masi oonse yacililwa.
 - Mulao 2: kulanganya milao yeelanya akugwasya bamakaintu: twaleta Aya matofu mabotu ayelede kugwasya kucesya penzi lya nkuni cilaleta lugwasyo olo luti lemeke bamakaintu. Cilagwasya bantu kunakuli makani ayakupegwa kubantu boonse bajatikizya kabunga aka (LSC) ikayandika ikapati kujatikizya SDG mbuli bubambidwe lugwasyo olu.
2. Mulao 3: kukwabilila busena bukalwa: kunyina mapenzi akajanwa mumulimo ooyu aajatikizya busena boonse bukalwa muli (MA). CME iyakubona kuti milimo yoonse ya MA kwiinda muli ba LSC amalembo mbwaabambidwe, ikapandulule akwaamba makani akucilila lukwabilizyo kukwabilila nseba zyabantu, abusena bubelekelwa, kubikilizya kulikwaya kwa bantu abo banikubeleka ku (MA)
- b. Mulao 4: kujatilila tumpiyompiyo, bantu bamucisi, kulonga akukalikana.

Eyi mitigating activity (MA) ibonenwa kumatofu akujikila ayo alo anyamunwa kuli konse, aboobo oyu mulimo unyina penzi ndoukonzya kuleta kuti mpiyompiyo twabasikale. Kabunga ka CME kanikubona kuti milimo yoonse ya MA yacitwa munzila Omo mweendelana abukale obu, akuzibya boonse bajatikizya mulimo wa MITIGATING ACTIVITY (MA) Akutondezya bulemu kukabunga nga mitigating activity (MA) Kali koonse akukwabilila.



- Kubona kuti kwiina zya cinca olo kugusya mayake aali oonse, zintu olo mayake ajatikizya tumpiyo mpiyo olo makani abasikale.
- Kulwana kutanda akuzwisigwa
- Makani aanyika amilao imwi
- Milao yabantu bamucisi.

Mulao 5: **lucengo**

CME iyakubona kuti milimo yoonse ya mitigating activity(MA) iyakuyandika kutondezya akwaambila bantu kujatikizya makani akucita zintu zyalucengo(corruption) naanka micito ili yoonse itondezya kubba taikazumizigwi pe mukubeleka mulimo oyu wa mitigating activity(MA)

Mulao 6: **bubotu bujanika**

CME taikazumizi mulimo uuli oonse waba MA oyo uubelesya nguzu zibi kubelesya bantu olo kuzumizya kucita zintu zitendelani amulao uulanganya masi oonse akubeleka. Mitigating activity yeelede kutondezya akwaambila bantu boonse kuti beelede kucilila mulao wa 6 ulanganya ziyandika zyoonse.

Makani aanyika amilao ilanganya bukale bwa zinyama

Mulao 7: zyaluuwo

Oyu mulimo ulacesya GHG unoopangwa kusikila kumyaka ili 20. Kwiinda mukubelesya aya matofu, cilagwasya kucesya ma tani CO2 muluuwo.

Kuyungizya zibelesyo: oyu mulimo uyanda kuyungizya matofu aya atabelesyi nkuni. Eci cilapa kuti nkuni zibelesyegwa ziceye kapati kwiinda lyoonse.

mulao 8 : maanzi

zijatikizya manzi ambwaayenda

oyu mulimo unyina penzi lili lyoonse kumasena aa maanzi mucisi. Kwiina citicinche mweelwe wa maanzi uuliku kwiinda mukubelesya mumaanda.



. **kujaya:** oyu mulimo ucesya kubelesya zisamu aboobo caambilizya kuti bulongo bunookwabililwa. Aboobo, cilangilwa kuti bulongo bulaleka kukunkila limwi ameenda, nkabela meenda anikukunka kabotu.

Mulao 9: nyika, zinyama abubeleka nyika.

- **Kubambilila nyika abulongo:** kunyina zilimwa zijanika mumulimo ooyu
- **Mapenzi alicitikila buyo:** oyu mulimo unoonyina penzi lili lyoonse kumapenzi anyika. Oyu mulimo kwiina ncoucinka kunyika. Kunyina kunyina penzi lili lyoonse kabantu.
- **Bukwabilizi bazintu zya nyika.** Kwiina GMOs iyakubelesyegwa omu mumulimo.
- **Zisofwaazya:** nkaambo kamulimo ooyu, kubelesya nkuni kulaceya, nkabela kwiina nkuni ziyakuumpwa, kunyina penzi liyakuletwa kunyika.
- **Zintu zijaya na zintu zitajayi: mukubele** mulimo ooyu nkaambo kakubelesya nzila mbotu. Oyu mulimo unakubelesya bantu abo ibacilila milao iyandika aboobo kwiina zintu zijaya zinakuzwa ciindi camulimo ooyu. Oyu mulimo uyakubamba inzila igwasilizya kubambilila busofwaazi.
- **Tuuk a fetilaiza: oyu mulimo taubelesyi musamu uuli oonse ujaya tuuka olo fetilaiza**
- **Kugonka nkuni: oyu mulimo** ulacesya nkuni nkabela kugonka kulaceya. Aboobo oyu mulimo ujisi bubotu kunyika.
- **Lugwasyo lwa zyakulya:** oyu mulimo unyina penzi lili lyoonse kubulimi bwa zyakulya.
- **Bukale bwazinyama:** oyu mulimo unyina lubazo kuzinyama.
- **Bukwabilizi amasena aajanika zinyama: muli** uuli oonse ujatikizya mitigating activity (MA) bayandika kuti bakatondezeye bukwabilizyi bwamasena aajanika zinyama.
- **Misyobo yazinyama:** mitigating activity MA inyina penzi lili lyoonse njoiyakuleta nkaambo igwasya buyo minzi yabantu
- **Zinyama zyoonse:** oyu mulimo taakwe musyobo wazinyama zyoileta.

