

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Prepared for Local Stakeholder Consultations organized in the Republic of Kenya
for VPAs under the Gold Standard PoA: “ECC Multi-country Electric Clean
Cooking Programme”

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CO – Carbon Monoxide
CO₂ – Carbon Dioxide
ECC – ECOA Climate Capital
GHG – Greenhouse Gas
GMOs – Genetically Modified Organisms
GS – Gold Standard
IAP – Indoor Air Pollution
LSC – Local Stakeholder Consultation
NO_x – Nitrogen Oxides
SO_x – Sulfur Oxides
N₂O – Nitrous Oxide
PM – Particulate Matter
PoA – Programme of Activities
VPA - Voluntary Project Activity
PD – Project Developer
PA - Project Activity
SDG – Sustainable Development Goal
CME – Coordinating Managing Entity
IoT - Internet of Things
kWh - Kilowatt-hour
MECD - Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices
CP - Crediting Period

Introduction

ECOQ Climate Capital (“ECC”) is pleased to announce Local Stakeholder Consultation (“LSC”) meetings for its planned Gold Standard VPAs in the Republic of Kenya. These VPAs will be housed under the Gold Standard PoA “ECC Multi-country Electric Clean Cooking Programme”.

ECC recognizes the evolving cooking energy needs and requirements across Kenya. In response, ECC has designed these planned carbon assets to accelerate the adoption of modern, electric, and metered cooking appliances, thereby reducing the country's dependence on non-renewable biomass.

Purpose and Project Design of the Voluntary Project Activity (VPA)

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

The project Activity will generate significant emissions reductions and expand access to modern, clean cooking technologies by distributing highly efficient electric induction cookstoves to electrified households which satisfy the baseline scenario description across Kenya. These will contribute to end-user and community co-benefits and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Kenyan VPAs, for which the LSCs are planned will be implemented by the Coordinating Managing Entity (CME) of the proposed PoA, ECOQ Climate Capital (“ECC”). The electric cooking appliances will be sourced from BURN Manufacturing Co., (“BURN”).

BURN is 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 million clean cookstoves across the continent, impacting over 32 million lives and saving 36.5 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.

The VPAs will be certified by the Gold Standard for the Global Goals ("Gold Standard") applying the Gold Standard methodology 'Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices MECD V2. Each VPA shall be bound to a 5-year crediting period (twice renewable). VPAs in Kenya will vary in scale.

ECC has a team of trained sales agents who will be responsible for the sale and end-user education on appliance use. Distribution will focus on peri-urban and urban administrative regions across Kenya.

Target group and Location

The Project Activity targets households in peri-urban and urban areas that rely on biomass and fossil fuels for cooking and use their stoves mainly for domestic cooking or light commercial purposes.

Carbon subsidies enable ECC to offer affordable clean cooking solutions to the households. Accordingly, ECC aims to replace traditional, inefficient biomass stoves with cleaner cooking solutions, reducing or eliminating the use of non-renewable biomass fuels in the project scenario.

Technology

The VPAs in Kenya may accommodate different electric and metered stove types manufactured by BURN or other manufacturers and include within their target end-users.

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

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

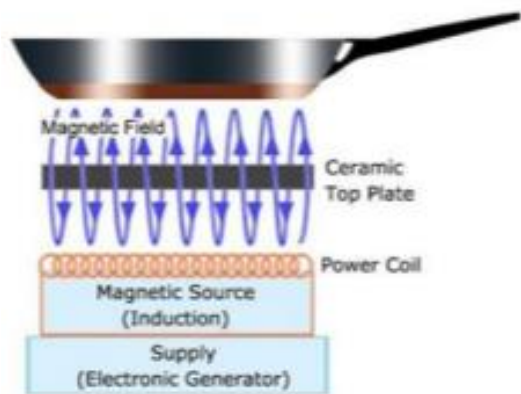


Figure 2: ECOA Induction Cookstove with Stainless Steel Pot



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

Implementation plan

- Local Stakeholder Consultations – September 2026
- Stakeholder Feedback Round- October 2026
- Stove distributions–Q1 2027

Carbon Credits

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

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

- distribute metered cooking devices at a subsidized price affordable for end-users.
- 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 end-user awareness about the benefits and how to use the improved cookstove.

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 PA 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 NO_x, SO_x, particulate matter PM_{2.5}, 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) Impact (non-exhaustive)



Besides reducing GHG emissions in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 13 ‘Climate Action’, the VPAs 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 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 **SDG 3 ‘Good health and well-being’**).
- The implementation of the VPAs 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’**).
- ECC sources its electric cookstoves 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 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 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 VPAs, 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 Kenya Constitution, international treaties and conventions ratified by Kenya or any other regional (County) 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 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 project activities implementation will affect any cultural heritage sites. Each LSC will walk stakeholders through VPA 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 all VPAs demonstrate and communicate to stakeholders that corruption and corrupt practices of any kind shall not be tolerated in the implementation of VPA project activities.

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 activities 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 15 years (VPA 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/partnerships contact:

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SWAHILI VERSION

Muhtasari usio wa kiufundi umeandaliwa kwa ajili ya Mashauriano ya Wadau wa Kienyeji (Local Stakeholder Consultations) yaliyoandaliwa katika Jamhuri ya Kenya kwa VPA zilizo chini ya Gold Standard PoA: “ECC Multi-country Electric Clean Cooking Programme”

Utangulizi

ECOQ Climate Capital ("ECC") inafurahia kutangaza mikutano ya Mashauriano ya Wadau wa Ndani ("LSC") kwa VPAs zake zilizopangwa chini ya Gold Standard katika Jamhuri ya Kenya. VPAs hizi zitatekelezwa chini ya Gold Standard PoA iitwayo "ECC Multi-country Electric Clean Cooking Programme".

ECC inatambua kuwa mahitaji na matarajio ya nishati ya kupikia yanaendelea kubadilika nchini Kenya. Kutokana na hali hiyo, ECC imebuni mali hizi za kaboni zilizopangwa ili kuharakisha matumizi ya vifaa vya kisasa vya kupikia vinavyotumia umeme na vinavyopima matumizi ya nishati, hivyo kupunguza utegemezi wa nchi kwa biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa.

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

Jamhuri ya Kenya bado inategemea kwa kiwango kikubwa biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa, hususan kuni na mkaa, ili kukidhi mahitaji ya kupikia ya kaya. Utegemezi huu una madhara makubwa kwa mazingira, ikiwa ni pamoja na ukataji wa misitu, uharibifu wa ardhi, kupungua kwa rutuba ya udongo, kupungua kwa uwezo wa ardhi kuhifadhi maji, na kuongezeka kwa uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi (GHG). Aidha, uchomaji usiokamilika wa biomasi katika majiko ya jadi huzalisha vichafuzi hatari vya hewa ya ndani ambavyo vinahusishwa na magonjwa makubwa kama vile nimonia, kiharusi, ugonjwa wa moyo wa iskemia, ugonjwa sugu wa kuziba njia za hewa (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease -COPD), na saratani ya mapafu.

Shughuli hii ya mradi italeti upunguzaji mkubwa wa uzalishaji wa hewa chafu na kupanua upatikanaji wa teknolojia za kisasa za kupikia safi kwa kusambaza majiko ya umeme ya induction yenye ufanisi wa hali ya juu kwa kaya zenye umeme zinazokidhi maelezo ya hali ya msingi (baseline scenario) kote nchini Kenya. Hii itachangia manufaa kwa watumiaji wa mwisho, jamii kwa ujumla, na kufanikisha Malengo ya Maendeleo Endelevu (SDGs).

VPAs za Kenya, ambazo Mashauriano ya Wadau wa Ndani (LSCs) yamepangwa kwa ajili yake, zitatekelezwa na Taasisi ya Kuratibu na Kusimamia (Coordinating Managing Entity – CME) ya PoA iliyopendekezwa, ECOQ Climate Capital ("ECC"). Vifaa vya kupikia vinavyotumia umeme vitanunuliwa kutoka BURN Manufacturing Co. ("BURN").

BURN ni kampuni inayoongoza barani Afrika katika sekta ya suluhisho za kupikia safi. Makao yake makuu ya kimataifa ya uzalishaji yapo katika kiwanda cha Ruiru nchini Kenya, ambacho pia ni kituo chake cha utafiti na maendeleo. BURN imesambaza zaidi ya majiko safi milioni 6 barani

Afrika, na hivyo kuboresha maisha ya zaidi ya watu milioni 32 na kuokoa zaidi ya tani milioni 36.5 za kuni. Nchini Kenya, BURN imesambaza zaidi ya majiko milioni 1.5, yakiwemo zaidi ya majiko ya umeme 21,000. Kampuni ina uwezo wa kuzalisha zaidi ya majiko 250,000 kila mwezi na imeajiri zaidi ya watu 1,500 nchini Kenya, ambapo nusu yao ni wanawake.

VPAs hizi zitathibitishwa chini ya Gold Standard for the Global Goals ("Gold Standard") kwa kutumia mbinu ya Gold Standard ijulikanayo kama 'Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices (MECD) V2'. Kila VPA itakuwa na kipindi cha utoaji wa mikopo ya kaboni cha miaka 5 kinachoweza kuhuishwa mara mbili. VPAs nchini Kenya zitatofautiana kwa ukubwa.

ECC ina timu ya mawakala wa mauzo waliopata mafunzo ambao watakuwa na jukumu la kuuza vifaa hivyo na kutoa elimu kwa watumiaji kuhusu matumizi sahihi ya majiko. Usambazaji utalenga maeneo ya mijini na pembezoni mwa miji kote nchini Kenya.

Kundi Lengwa na Eneo la Mradi

Shughuli ya Mradi inalenga kaya zilizo katika maeneo ya pembezoni mwa miji na mijini ambazo hutegemea biomasi na mafuta ya kisukuku kwa ajili ya kupikia, na hutumia majiko yao hasa kwa shughuli za kupikia nyumbani au kwa shughuli ndogo za kibiashara

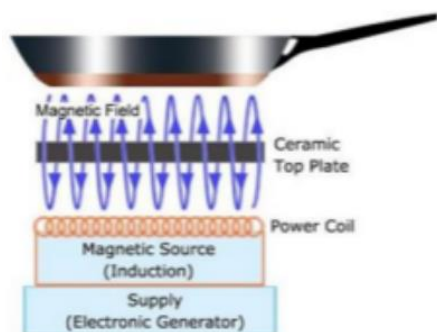
Ruzuku zinazotokana na mikopo ya kaboni zinaiwezesha ECC kutoa suluhisho za kupikia safi kwa gharama nafuu kwa kaya. Kwa hivyo, ECC inalenga kubadilisha majiko ya jadi yasiyo na ufanisi yanayotumia biomasi kwa suluhisho bora zaidi za kupikia safi, hivyo kupunguza au kuondoa matumizi ya biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa katika hali ya mradi.

Teknolojia

VPAs nchini Kenya zinaweza kujumuisha aina mbalimbali za majiko ya umeme yenye uwezo wa kupima matumizi ya nishati, yanayotengenezwa na BURN au watengenezaji wengine.

Jiko la umeme la Induction limeunganishwa na kihisi cha Mtandao wa Vifaa (Internet of Things – IoT) kinachoweza ufuatiliaji wa matumizi ya umeme (kWh) kwa njia ya mbali. Hii huimarisha kwa kiwango kikubwa uadilifu wa mikopo ya kaboni kupitia ukokotoaji sahihi wa upunguzaji wa uzalishaji wa hewa chafu. Teknolojia hii pia inawezesha mfumo wa malipo kulingana na matumizi ya kupikia (Pay as you cook), jambo linalofanya jiko hili kuwa nafuu zaidi. Takwimu za matumizi ya jiko na matumizi ya umeme hutumwa kwenye programu maalum ya BURN ijulikanayo kama Nexus, ambayo huiwezesha timu ya huduma kwa wateja (Kituo cha Simu) pamoja na mawakala wa eneo husika kuwasaidia wateja na kutatua changamoto wanazokumbana nazo.

Kielelezo 1: Mchoro unaoonyesha utaratibu wa uhamishaji wa joto lenye manufaa – Majiko ya Umeme ya Induction



Kielelezo 2: Jiko la Umeme la Induction la ECOA lenye Sufuria ya Chuma cha Pua



Vipimo vya Umeme	
Maelezo	Value/Naming
Kiwango cha Nguvu	200W -2000W
Kiwango cha Volti	220VAC- 250VAC
Kiwango cha Mkondo wa Umeme (Nominal)	8 Amps

Mpango wa Utekelezaji

- Mashauriano ya Wadau wa Ndani – Septemba 2026
- Awamu ya Kupokea Maoni ya Wadau – Oktoba 2026
- Usambazaji wa Majiko – Q1 2027.

Mikopo ya Kaboni

Upunguzaji wa uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi (GHG) unaopatikana kupitia kupunguza matumizi ya biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa utazalisha mikopo ya kaboni kwa kuzingatia kanuni na taratibu za

uthibitishaji za Gold Standard (GS).

Mapato yatoakanayo na uuzaji wa mikopo ya kaboni yatasaidia, miongoni mwa mambo mengine:

1. Kusambaza vifaa vya kupikia vinavyopima matumizi ya nishati kwa bei iliyopunguzwa ili viweze kumudu kununuliwa na watumiaji wa mwisho.
2. Kupanua na kuongeza wigo wa utekelezaji wa Programu, hivyo kuwafikia watumiaji wengi zaidi.
3. Kuzalisha ajira zaidi.
4. Kuendelea kuwekeza katika utafiti na maendeleo (R&D), ili kuzalisha majiko yenye ubora wa juu kwa gharama nafuu.
5. Kutoa huduma ya kuaminika baada ya mauzo.
6. Kuelimisha na kuongeza uelewa wa watumiaji wa mwisho kuhusu manufaa ya majiko yaliyoboreshwa na namna ya kuyatumia ipasavyo.

Sababu na Manufaa ya Mradi

Majiko yanayotolewa kupitia mradi huu hupunguza matumizi ya biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa na hivyo kuboresha matokeo muhimu ya kijamii na kiuchumi, ikiwa ni pamoja na kuboresha afya na kuongeza akiba ya kifedha kwa wanufaika.

Uchafuzi wa hewa ya ndani uliopo katika hali ya msingi (baseline), unaotokana na uchomaji wa biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa, unahusishwa na magonjwa mbalimbali kama vile nimonia, kiharusi, ugonjwa wa moyo wa iskemias, ugonjwa sugu wa kuziba njia za hewa (COPD), na saratani ya mapafu.

Manufaa ya Kimazingira:

Shughuli ya Mradi (PA) imeundwa ili kupunguza kwa kiwango kikubwa utegemezi wa biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa kwa mahitaji ya nishati ya kupikia katika kaya, ambayo hapo awali yalitegemea majiko ya jadi na/au yasiyo na ufanisi. Hali hii itasaidia kupunguza ukataji wa misitu unaotokana na matumizi ya biomasi kama nishati ya kupikia. Aidha, kupungua kwa matumizi ya biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa kwa shughuli za kupikia kutasababisha kupungua kwa uzalishaji wa vichafuzi kama vile NO_x, SO_x, chembechembe ndogo za hewani (PM_{2.5}), na monoksidi ya kaboni (CO), hivyo kuboresha ubora wa hewa ya ndani. Matumizi ya vifaa vitakavyosambazwa chini ya PA hii pia yatasaidia kupunguza uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi zinazochangia ongezeko la joto duniani, ikiwa ni pamoja na CO₂, CH₄ na N₂O.

Mchango katika Athari za Malengo ya Maendeleo Endelevu (SDGs) (Orodha hii si ya kina yote)



Mbali na kupunguza uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi (GHG) kulingana na Lengo la 13 la Malengo ya Maendeleo Endelevu (SDG 13): ‘Hatua Dhidi ya Mabadiliko ya Tabianchi’, VPAs pia zinalenga kuongeza manufaa mengine ya muda mrefu ya maendeleo endelevu kwa familia za eneo husika pamoja na mazingira ya eneo hilo. Shughuli za mradi chini ya PoA zinatarajiwa kuchangia Malengo mbalimbali ya Maendeleo Endelevu (SDGs) kwa njia zifuatazo:

- Kupunguza gharama za watumiaji wa mwisho zinazohusiana na ununuzi wa nishati ya kupikia (kulingana na **SDG 1: Kutokomeza Umaskini**).
- Kupunguza kiwango cha monoksidi ya kaboni na chembechembe hatari zinazozalishwa wakati wa mwako katika kaya kutapunguza uchafuzi wa hewa ya ndani na hivyo kupunguza magonjwa ya mfumo wa upumuaji, maumivu ya kichwa, na muwasho wa macho, hasa kwa wanawake na watoto ambao hutumia muda mwingi katika shughuli za kupikia (kulingana na **SDG 3: Afya Njema na Ustawi**).
- Utekelezaji wa VPAs utahitaji CME kutoa mafunzo maalumu kuhusu mauzo, ufuatiliaji na ushirikishwaji wa watumiaji wa mwisho (**kulingana na SDG 4: Elimu Bora**).
- Kuokoa muda unaotumika kununua nishati ya kupikia na katika shughuli za kupika, hivyo kutoa muda zaidi kwa shughuli nyingine kama vile shughuli za kujipatia kipato au uzalishaji wa chakula (kulingana na **SDG 5: Usawa wa Kijinsia**).
- Kuongeza matumizi ya teknolojia za kisasa, safi na zenye ufanisi za kupikia (kulingana na **SDG 7: Nishati mbadala na gharama nafuu**).
- ECC hupata majiko yake ya umeme kutoka kiwanda cha BURN kilichopo nchini Kenya, hivyo kuchangia uundaji wa mamia ya ajira barani Afrika. Aidha, ajira nyingine huundwa katika maeneo ya mauzo, masoko, usambazaji na ufuatiliaji (kulingana na **SDG 8: Kazi zenye Staha na Ukuaji wa Uchumi**).
- Kupunguza ukataji wa misitu na uharibifu wa misitu katika maeneo ambapo biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa hutumika kama chanzo cha nishati. Hii itachangia kuimarisha uthabiti wa mifumo ya ikolojia ya misitu inayosaidia bioanuwai, maeneo ya vyanzo vya maji, na hali ya udongo (kulingana na **SDG 15: Uhai wa Nchi Kavu**).

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

Uzingatiaji wa Kanuni za Ulinzi

VPAs zitazingatia Kanuni na Mahitaji ya Ulinzi ya Gold Standard (GS) ili kuhakikisha kuwa mradi

haukiuki wala haupingani na kanuni zozote za kitaifa, za ngazi ya kaunti au za eneo husika zinazohusu usambazaji wa nishati ya kupikia au shughuli za kupikia katika kaya. Muhtasari wa kiwango cha juu wa uzingatiaji umetolewa hapa chini:

Kanuni za Kijamii

- **Kanuni ya 1: Haki za Binadamu:** Usambazaji wa vifaa vya kupikia vilivyoboreshwa au shughuli zozote zinazohusiana na utekelezaji wa VPAs una hatari ndogo sana ya kukiuka sheria za haki za binadamu au Kanuni za Kijamii za Kimataifa (Toleo la 2.1) za Gold Standard for the Global Goals. Kwa hivyo, mradi haukiuki Katiba ya Kenya, mikataba na makubaliano ya kimataifa yaliyoridhiwa na Kenya, wala sheria zozote za kitaifa au za kaunti zinazolinda haki na hadhi ya binadamu.
- **Kanuni ya 2: Usawa wa Kijinsia na Uwezeshaji wa Wanawake:** Matumizi ya vifaa vyenye ufanisi badala ya, au kwa kupunguza matumizi ya, biomasi ya jadi ya kuni yataleta matokeo mahsusi yanayonufaisha na kuheshimu haki za wanawake. Manufaa kwa kila mshiriki pamoja na tathmini ya hali ya msingi kabla ya mradi yatawasilishwa katika kila Mashauriano ya Wadau wa Ndani (LSC) kama sehemu ya mahitaji ya kuthibitisha mchango kwa SDG 5, kwa mujibu wa Muundo wa Shughuli ya Kupunguza Uzalishaji wa Hewa Chafu.
- **Kanuni ya 3: Afya na Usalama wa Jamii:** Hakuna athari halisi au zinazotarajiwa zenye madhara kwa afya ya jamii kutokana na shughuli za mradi. CME itahakikisha kuwa VPAs zote, kupitia LSC husika na Nyaraka za Muundo wa Mradi, zinafafanua na kuwasilisha uzingatiaji wa hatua zote za ulinzi zinazohusiana na afya na usalama mahali pa kazi, ikiwemo tathmini zinazolinda afya na usalama wa watu wanaohusika katika utekelezaji wa VPA.
- **Kanuni ya 4: Urithi wa Utamaduni, Watu wa Asili, Uhamishaji na Uhamisho wa Makazi:** VPA hii inahusisha usakinishaji wa vifaa vya kupikia vinavyobebeka, hivyo hakuna hatari kwamba utekelezaji wa shughuli za mradi utaathiri maeneo ya urithi wa kitamaduni. Kila LSC itawaelekeza wadau kuhusu hatua mahsusi za ulinzi za VPA zinazolenga:
 - Kuzuia kubadilishwa, kuharibiwa au kuondolewa kwa maeneo, vitu au miundo yenye umuhimu wa urithi wa kitamaduni na kihistoria.
 - Kuzuia kufukuzwa au kuhamishwa kwa lazima.
 - Kulinda haki za umiliki wa ardhi na haki nyingine zinazohusiana.
 - Kulinda haki za watu wa asili.
- **Kanuni ya 5: Ufisadi:** CME itahakikisha kuwa VPAs zote zinaonyesha na kuwasilisha kwa wadau kwamba ufiadini na vitendo vyovyote vya rushwa havitavumiliwa katika utekelezaji wa shughuli za mradi za VPA.

Kanuni za Kiuchumi

- **Kanuni ya 6 – Athari za Kiuchumi:** CME haitavumilia matumizi ya ajira ya kulazimishwa wala kushiriki katika utaratibu wowote wa ajira unaokiuka sheria za kitaifa na kimataifa za kazi. Shughuli za mradi lazima zionyeshe na kuwasilisha kwa wadau hatua zote za ulinzi na uzingatiaji wa masharti ya Kanuni ya 6 ya Mahitaji ya Kanuni za Ulinzi za Gold Standard.

Kanuni za Kimazingira na Kiikolojia

Kanuni ya 7: Hali ya Hewa na Nishati

Uzalishaji wa hewa chafu: Mradi utapunguza uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi (GHG) kutoka hali ya msingi kwa kipindi cha hadi miaka 15 (muda wa VPA ukiwa na upyaishaji wa Vipindi vya Utoaji wa Mikopo (CP) mara mbili). Matumizi ya majiko ya mradi yatasaidia kuzuia utoaji wa tani nyingi za CO₂ kwenye angahewa.

Usambazaji wa nishati: Lengo la mradi huu ni kutekeleza teknolojia zilizoboreshwa zinazotumia biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa kwa kiwango kidogo au kutotumia kabisa biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa. Hivyo, kiasi cha kuni kinachochukuliwa kutoka kwenye rasilimali za asili kitapungua ikilinganishwa na hali ya msingi.

Kanuni ya 8: Rasilimali za Maji na Mifumo ya Maji:

Athari kwa Mifumo ya Asili ya Maji na Mtiririko Wake: Mradi hautakuwa na athari zozote hasi kwa rasilimali za maji katika eneo husika. Hakutakuwa na mabadiliko makubwa katika kiasi cha maji kinachopatikana kwa matumizi ya kaya.

Mmomonyoko wa Udongo: Mradi utapunguza kwa kiasi kikubwa matumizi ya kuni na hivyo kulinda uoto wa asili wa misitu. Kwa hiyo, uwezekano wa mmomonyoko wa udongo utapungua kwa njia isiyo ya moja kwa moja na uthabiti wa rasilimali za maji utaimarika.

Kanuni ya 9: Mazingira, Ikolojia na Matumizi ya Ardhi

Mabadiliko ya Mandhari na Udongo: Hakutakuwa na uzalishaji wa mazao au bidhaa nyingine zozote chini ya mradi huu.

Uwezekano wa Kukumbwa na Majanga ya Asili: Mradi hautakuwa na athari zozote kwa majanga ya asili. Hautasababisha mabadiliko yoyote ya matumizi ya ardhi wala kuathiri ardhi ndani ya eneo la mradi. Hivyo, hautachangia kuongezeka kwa hatari za asili au zinazosababishwa na binadamu.

Usalama wa Kibiolojia na Rasilimali za Kijenetiki: Hakutakuwa na matumizi ya viumbe vilivyobadilishwa kijenetiki (GMOs) katika mradi huu.

Utoaji wa Vichafuzi: Kutokana na shughuli za mradi, matumizi ya kuni yanatarajiwa kupungua na hakuna matumizi ya mafuta ya kisukuku yatakayofanyika. Kwa hiyo, hakuna hatari ya kuachilia vichafuzi kwenye mazingira.

Taka Hatarishi na Zisizo Hatarishi: Katika hatua ya uzalishaji wa teknolojia, mradi unatumia huduma za wazalishaji wa ndani wanaozingatia kikamilifu masharti ya usalama yanayotakiwa na sheria. Kwa hiyo, hakuna uwezekano wa kuzalishwa kwa taka hatarishi au zisizo hatarishi kutokana na shughuli za mradi. Aidha, mradi utatekeleza mkakati wa ukarabati wa vifaa na

usimamizi wa taka katika kipindi chote cha uhai wa mradi.

Viutilifu na Mbolea: Mradi hauhusishi matumizi ya viutilifu wala mbolea.

Uvunaji wa Misit: Mradi utapunguza mahitaji ya kuni na hivyo pia kupunguza kiwango cha uvunaji wa misitu. Kwa hiyo, mradi utakuwa na athari chanya katika uhifadhi wa misitu.

Usalama wa Chakula: Mradi hauathiri 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: Mradi utahitajika kuonyesha uzingatiaji wa hatua za ulinzi pamoja na kufuata taratibu za kitaifa na kimataifa zinazohusu makazi muhimu ya viumbe hai na bioanuwai.

Spishi Zilizo Hatarini Kutoweka: Mradi hautarajiwi kuwa na athari yoyote kwa makazi ya spishi zilizo hatarini kwa kuwa unahusisha kaya zilizopo tayari pekee.

Spishi Vamizi za Kigeni: Mradi hautaingiza spishi zozote vamizi kutoka maeneo mengine.

Taarifa za Mawasiliano

Kwa Maoni, Mapendekezo au Ushirikiano, wasiliana na:

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