NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Local Stakeholder Consultation organized in the Republic of Kenya for the Large-Scale A.6.2 Mitigation Activity "Clean Cooking for Institutions across Kenya"

Prepared by:
BURN

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CH_4 – Methane

CO – Carbon Monoxide

CO_2 – Carbon Dioxide

GHG – Greenhouse Gas

GMOs – Genetically Modified Organisms

IAP – Indoor Air Pollution

LSC – Local Stakeholder Consultation

MJd – Megajoule Delivered (useful energy delivered)

NOx – Nitrogen Oxides

N_2O – Nitrous Oxide

ODA – Official Declaration Assistance

PM – Particulate Matter

PM10 – Particulate Matter with diameter ≤ 10 micrometers

PM2.5 – Particulate Matter with diameter ≤ 2.5 micrometers

PD – Project Developer

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

SOx – Sulfur Oxides

CLEAR– Comprehensive Lowered Emission Assessment and Reporting (CLEAR) Methodology for Cooking Energy Transitions

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Prepared for Local Stakeholder Consultation meetings organized in the Republic of Kenya for the Large-Scale A.6.2 Mitigation Activity "Clean Cooking for Institutions across Kenya"

Introduction

Burn Manufacturing Co, its affiliates and related entities (BURN) is pleased to announce Local Stakeholder Consultation ("LSC") meeting for the Large-Scale A.6.2 Mitigation Activity "Clean Cooking for Institutions across Kenya" under the Paris agreement.

Burn Manufacturing Co, its affiliates and related entities (BURN) recognize the evolving energy needs of institutions across Kenya, particularly schools and other institutions that rely heavily on biomass for daily meal preparation. In response, Burn Manufacturing Co, its affiliates and related entities (BURN) has designed this Mitigation Activity to accelerate the transition to modern, high-efficiency institutional cooking technologies. The initiative aims to reduce dependence on non-renewable biomass, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and support Kenya's clean energy and sustainable development priorities.

Purpose and technology of the Mitigation Activity

Across most counties in Kenya, institutions such as schools, hospitals, and prisons continue to rely on traditional three-stone fires and inefficient clay cookstoves for daily meal preparation. These technologies consume large amounts of biomass, much of it non-renewable biomass. This high fuel consumption contributes to deforestation, land degradation, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and declining soil quality. In addition, smoke from traditional cooking methods exposes kitchen staff and nearby learners to harmful air pollutants, increasing the risk of respiratory infections, pneumonia, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and other serious health conditions.

This project seeks to address these challenges by accelerating the transition to modern, clean institutional cooking solutions across Kenya. Under the Kenya–Switzerland Article 6.2 bilateral deal, the project will manufacture and distribute **15,600 institutional cookstoves to approximately 5,200 institutions nationwide**, with a strong focus on primary and secondary schools, as well as hospitals, higher learning institutions, and prisons serving low-income communities.

The project is being implemented by Burn Manufacturing Co, its affiliates and related entities (BURN), Africa's leading clean cooking company. Headquartered in Kenya. BURN has distributed over 6.6 million clean cookstoves across the continent and more than 1.5 million in Kenya alone. All institutional stoves under this project will be manufactured at BURN's modern production facility in Ruiru, Kenya, which has the capacity to produce over 250,000 stoves per month and employs over 1,500 people, half of whom are women.

Emission reductions credited under this project will be based on the provisions of the CLEAR methodology 'Comprehensive Lowered Emission Assessment and Reporting (CLEAR) Methodology for Cooking Energy Transitions'.

No public funding or Official Development Assistance (ODA) will be used in the implementation of this project.

Target Groups

The target group of beneficiaries envisaged are institutions which use biomass as their primary source cooking fuel, in the baseline scenario. The project has been designed to leverage climate finance to distribute highly efficient institutional cookstoves at an affordable cost. In so doing, BURN will seek to replace traditional and inefficient biomass stoves thereby reducing or eliminating the use of non-renewable biomass fuels for cooking in the project scenario. These fuel savings serve as the basis of the carbon emissions reductions computed for this project and the varied sustainable development indicators benefits for institutions who participate in the project.

Technology Overview

The Mitigation Activity will distribute ECOA Pro - Natural draft firewood stove and ECOA Pro Air - Forced draft briquettes stove, compatible with firewood and renewable biomass briquettes. These stoves are manufactured in Kenya at a modern cookstove production facility and are specifically engineered for heavy-duty institutional use.

Designed for large-scale meal preparation, the ECOA Pro stoves are among the highest-performing institutional biomass cookstoves in the region, delivering high thermal efficiency, durability, and reliable performance in demanding institutional kitchen environments.

These stoves use an optimized natural and/or forced-draft combustion system that significantly improves efficiency and reduces fuel consumption, achieving approximately 72% fuel savings.

The stoves incorporate:

- An efficient insulated pot
- A durable modular firebox
- A thick pot base for improved heat retention
- Robust stainless-steel construction for long-term institutional use
- Fan for the air forced draft

These features improve heat transfer, reduce fuel use, speed up cooking cycles, and create a cleaner and safer kitchen environment with significantly lower smoke exposure.

Each stove is also equipped with a heat-based Stove Use Monitor (SUM), which records actual usage data. This system ensures transparent, accurate, and tamper-resistant monitoring of emission reduction calculations.

The Mitigation activity may accommodate different models and pot capacities in accordance with the requirement and provisions of the CLEAR methodology upon express approval of the Project Developer.

Figure 1 BURN Institutional stoves

Stove Features

- **Ecoa Pro Air- Forced draft briquettes stove**

Stove Specifications	Ecoa Pro 80	Ecoa Pro 200	Ecoa Pro 400
Stove Model	Institutional Stove	Institutional Stove	Institutional Stove
Stove Type	Multi-fuel Stove	Multi-fuel Stove	Multi-fuel Stove
Fuel types	Firewood, Briquettes	Firewood, Briquettes	Firewood, Briquettes
Standard Used	ISO 5714:2023	ISO 5714:2023	ISO 5714:2023
Pot Capacity	80L	200L	400L
Stove Lifetime	7- 10 yrs- depending on usage	7- 10 yrs- depending on usage	7- 10 yrs- depending on usage

- **ECOA Pro - Natural draft firewood stove**

Stove Specifications	Ecoa Pro 80	Ecoa Pro 200	Ecoa Pro 400
Stove Model	Institutional Stove	Institutional Stove	Institutional Stove
Stove Type	Single -fuel Stove	Single-fuel Stove	Single-fuel Stove
Fuel types	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood
Standard Used	ISO 5714:2023	ISO 5714:2023	ISO 5714:2023
Pot Capacity	80L	200L	400L

Stove Lifetime	7- 10 yrs- depending on usage	7- 10 yrs- depending on usage	7- 10 yrs- depending on usage

Supporting the Clean Cooking Value Chain

Beyond distributing efficient stoves, the project will also support a transition to sustainable biomass briquettes. Participating institutions will be guaranteed access to these cleaner fuels at a subsidized price for 6–12 months after onboarding. This approach strengthens the broader clean-cooking energy value chain and ensures institutions can sustain the transition to cleaner fuel

Implementation Plan

- Local Stakeholder Consultations **– Q**2 2026
- Baseline Studies – Q2 2026
- Stove distributions–15,600 stoves between June 2026- March 2028.

Carbon credits

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions are achieved through fuel savings of non-renewable biomass to firewood or briquettes. These fuel savings will be calculated as avoidance of carbon credits using the stated CLEAR methodology and applicable certification rules and procedures. The revenues from the sale of carbon credits help amongst others to:

a. Distribute improved cooking devices at a subsidized price affordable for institutions.

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

c. Generating more jobs.

d. Provide a reliable after-sales service.

e. Sensitize and raise end-users' awareness about the benefits and how to use the improved cookstoves.

Motivation and Benefits of the Project

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

diseases, and lung cancer[1].

Environmental Benefits:

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

Social and economic benefits:

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Impact (non-exhaustive)

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

Besides reducing GHG emissions in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG (Sustainable Development Goals)) number 13 'Climate Action', this Project will also seek to increase other long-term sustainability benefits for the local families, sales agents, data enumerators, as well as the local environment. The Mitigation Activity is expected to contribute to different Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the following ways:

1. **SDG 1- No Poverty**: By transitioning institutions from inefficient biomass cooking systems to highly efficient institutional cookstoves, the project will significantly reduce fuel consumption and associated fuel expenditures. The resulting cost savings on biomass can ease financial pressure on schools and other public institutions, allowing limited budgets to be redirected toward essential needs such as educational materials, facility improvements, and student support services. Over time, these savings contribute to greater financial stability for institutions serving low-income communities.

2. **SDG 3 – Good health and well-being:** A reduction in carbon monoxide and particulate matter emissions during combustion 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.

3. **SDG 7- Affordable and Clean Energy:** Through the distribution of 15,600 institutional cookstoves to 5,200 institutions nationwide, the project will significantly expand access to modern, energy-efficient cooking solutions in schools and other public institutions. By replacing traditional biomass systems with high-efficiency institutional stoves, the Mitigation Activity directly supports Kenya's commitment to achieving universal access to clean cooking by 2028, as outlined in the Kenya National Cooking Transitions Strategy. This intervention contributes to improving energy efficiency, reducing reliance on non-renewable biomass, and promoting a more sustainable and affordable cooking energy pathway for institutions across the country.

4. **SDG - 4 Quality education:** By improving cooking systems in institutional kitchens, the project reinforces the learning environment within schools. Cleaner and more efficient stoves make it easier for schools to prepare meals consistently while creating a safer and healthier workspace. Reduced smoke levels, faster cooking times, and lower fuel expenses contribute

to fewer interruptions in daily school activities and better overall conditions for both learners and kitchen staff.

5. **SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth:** Implementation of the Mitigation Activity will contribute to job creation and economic growth across the clean cooking value chain. BURN Manufacturing currently employs over 1,500 people in Kenya, including sales agents, customer experience staff, field operatives responsible for stove distribution, and managerial teams overseeing national operations. With the support of carbon finance, the company will further expand its manufacturing and operational capacity to deliver this project. This expansion is expected to generate additional employment opportunities for Kenyans in manufacturing, distribution, sales, and after-sales support, thereby strengthening local livelihoods while advancing access to clean cooking solutions.

6. **SDG 15**- Life on Land: Fuel savings associated with the use of the improved cookstoves will have a collective benefit of reducing the demand for non-renewable biomass in Kenya, which is associated with deforestation

Compliance With Safeguards Principles

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, has minimal risk of contravening any human rights laws or international conventions and all the associated provisions listed in the Safeguarding Principles. At the Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) level, the PD shall conduct and communicate to stakeholders a comprehensive review of all applicable laws and regulations to ensure that Kenya'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.
- **Principle 3: Community Health and Safety**: There are no real or perceived negative community health outcomes envisaged for the Mitigation Activity. The PD shall ensure that

activity defines 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.

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

Mitigation Activity is defined by the installation of cooking devices, so there is no risk that the Mitigation Activity implementation will affect any cultural heritage sites. The PD shall ensure that Mitigation Activity demonstrates compliance with this requirement and update all stakeholders with specific respect to project'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 PD shall ensure to demonstrate and communicate to stakeholders that corruption and corrupt practices of any kind shall not be tolerated in the implementation f6or the life of the Mitigation Activity.

- **Principle 6 – Economic Impacts:** The PD will not tolerate the use forced labour or engage in any employment practices that violate international and national labour laws. Mitigation Activity will demonstrate and communicate to stakeholders all safeguards and compliance with the provisions of Principle 6.

Environmental and Ecological Principles

- **Principle 7: Climate and Energy**

  - **Emissions:** The project will decrease GHG emissions from the baseline scenario over a period of up to 20 years (PoA duration). Using the project cookstoves will help avoid the emissions of many tons of CO_2 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 mitigation activities fuelwood consumption is expected to be reduced, and no fossil fuel is expected to be used, there is no risk of releasing pollutants to the environment.
    - **Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste**: In the production phase of the technologies, the project outsources the services of local manufacturers that adhere to strict safety requirements as required by law and as such there is no possibility of generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste during the project. The project will implement a repair and waste management strategy throughout the project's lifetime.
    - **Pesticides and Fertilizers**: The project 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**: Mitigation Activity will

demonstrate safeguards and compliance with national and international protocols on critical habitats and biodiversity.

- **Endangered Species**: The Mitigation Activity 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.

For Feedback/Suggestions/Partnerships CONTACT

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Swahili Version

MUHTASARI USIO WA KIUFUNDI

Ushauri wa Wadau wa Ndani ulioandaliwa katika Jamhuri ya Kenya kwa ajili ya Shughuli ya Large-Scale A.6.2 Mitigation Activity, “Clean Cooking for Institutions across Kenya”

Imeandaliwa na:
BURN

Tarehe: Machi 2026

MUHTASARI USIO WA KIUFUNDI

Imeandaliwa kwa ajili ya mikutano ya Ushauri wa Wadau wa Ndani iliyoandaliwa katika Jamhuri ya Kenya kwa Shughuli ya Large-Scale A.6.2 Mitigation Activity, "Clean Cooking for Institutions across Kenya"

Utangulizi

Burn Manufacturing Co, its affiliates and related entities (BURN) inayo furaha kutangaza mkutano wa Ushauri wa Wadau wa Ndani ("LSC") kwa Shughuli ya Large-Scale A.6.2 Mitigation Activity, "Clean Cooking for Institutions across Kenya" chini ya Mkataba wa Paris (Paris Agreement).

Burn Manufacturing Co, its affiliates and related entities (BURN) inatambua mahitaji yanayobadilika ya nishati katika taasisi mbalimbali kote nchini Kenya, hasa shule na taasisi nyingine zinazotegemea kwa kiasi kikubwa biomasi kwa ajili ya maandalizi ya chakula cha kila siku. Kwa kujibu hali hii, BURN imebuni Shughuli hii ya Kupunguza Uzalishaji ili kuharakisha mpito kuelekea teknolojia za kisasa za kupikia kwa taasisi zenye ufanisi wa juu. Mpango huu unalenga kupunguza utegemezi wa biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa, kupunguza uzalishaji wa gesi joto (GHG), na kuunga mkono vipaumbele vya Kenya katika nishati safi na maendeleo endelevu.

Madhumuni na teknolojia ya Shughuli ya Mradi

Katika kaunti nyingi nchini Kenya, taasisi kama vile shule, hospitali, na magereza bado zinategemea majiko ya mawe matatu ya jadi (three-stone fires) na majiko ya udongo yasiyo na ufanisi kwa maandalizi ya chakula cha kila siku. Teknolojia hizi hutumia kiasi kikubwa cha biomasi, ambapo sehemu kubwa ni biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa. Matumizi haya makubwa ya nishati huchangia ukataji miti, uharibifu wa ardhi, uzalishaji wa gesi joto (GHG), na kupungua kwa ubora wa udongo. Aidha, moshi unaotokana na mbinu za jadi za kupikia huwaweka wapishi na wanafunzi walio karibu katika hatari ya kuathiriwa na vichafuzi hatari vya hewa, hivyo kuongeza uwezekano wa maambukizi ya njia ya upumuaji, nimonia, kiharusi, ugonjwa sugu wa mapafu (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), na hali nyingine mbaya za kiafya.

Mradi huu unalenga kushughulikia changamoto hizi kwa kuharakisha mpito kuelekea suluhisho za kisasa na safi za kupikia katika taasisi kote nchini Kenya. Chini ya makubaliano ya pande mbili ya Kenya–Switzerland ya Article 6.2, mradi utazalisha na kusambaza majiko ya taasisi 15,600 kwa takriban taasisi 5,200 kote nchini, kwa kipaumbele kikubwa kwa shule za msingi na sekondari, pamoja na hospitali, taasisi za elimu ya juu, na magereza yanayohudumia jamii zenye kipato cha chini.

Mradi huu unatekelezwa na BURN, kampuni inayoongoza barani Afrika katika masuala ya clean cooking, yenye makao makuu yake nchini Kenya. BURN imesambaza zaidi ya majiko safi milioni 6 barani Afrika na zaidi ya milioni 1.5 nchini Kenya pekee. Majiko yote ya taasisi chini ya mradi huu yatatengenezwa katika kiwanda cha kisasa cha uzalishaji cha BURN kilichoko Ruiru, Kenya, ambacho kina uwezo wa kuzalisha zaidi ya majiko 250,000 kwa mwezi na kinaajiri zaidi ya watu 1,500, nusu yao wakiwa wanawake.

Upunguzaji wa uzalishaji wa hewa ukaa utakaokadiriwa na kuidhinishwa chini ya mradi huu utazingatia masharti ya methodology ya CLEAR 'Comprehensive Lowered Emission Assessment and Reporting (CLEAR) Methodology for Cooking Energy Transitions'.

Hakutakuwa na matumizi ya ufadhili wa umma au Official Development Assistance (ODA) katika utekelezaji wa mradi huu.

Makundi Lengwa

Makundi lengwa ya wanufaika yanayokusudiwa ni taasisi zinazotumia biomasi kama chanzo chao kikuu cha nishati ya kupikia katika baseline scenario. Mradi umebuniwa kutumia climate finance kusambaza majiko ya taasisi yenye ufanisi wa juu kwa gharama nafuu. Kupitia hatua hii, BURN italenga kubadilisha majiko ya jadi na yasiyo na ufanisi yanayotumia biomasi, hivyo kupunguza au kuondoa kabisa matumizi ya biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa kwa kupikia katika project scenario.

Akiba hizi za nishati ndizo msingi wa mahesabu ya upunguzaji wa uzalishaji wa hewa ukaa kwa mradi huu pamoja na manufaa mbalimbali ya sustainable development indicators kwa taasisi zitakazoshiriki katika mradi.

Muhtasari wa Teknolojia

Shughuli ya Mradi itasambaza ECOA Pro - Natural draft firewood stove na ECOA Pro Air - Forced draft briquettes stove, ambazo zinaendana na kuni na renewable biomass briquettes. Majiko haya yanatengenezwa nchini Kenya katika kiwanda cha kisasa cha uzalishaji wa majiko na yameundwa mahsusi kwa matumizi mazito ya taasisi.

Yakiwa yamebuniwa kwa maandalizi ya chakula kwa kiwango kikubwa, majiko ya ECOA Pro ni miongoni mwa majiko ya biomasi ya taasisi yenye utendaji wa juu zaidi katika ukanda huu, yakitoa ufanisi mkubwa wa joto (thermal efficiency), uimara, na utendaji wa kuaminika katika mazingira ya jikoni za taasisi zenye mahitaji makubwa.

Majiko haya hutumia mfumo ulioboreshwa wa mwako wa natural draft na/au forced draft ambao huongeza ufanisi kwa kiwango kikubwa na kupunguza matumizi ya nishati, yakifikia takriban 72% ya akiba ya nishati.

Majiko haya yanajumuisha:

- Sufuria yenye insulation yenye ufanisi
- Firebox ya kudumu yenye muundo wa modular
- Msingi mnene wa sufuria kwa ajili ya kuhifadhi joto kwa ufanisi zaidi
- Muundo imara wa stainless steel kwa matumizi ya muda mrefu katika taasisi
- Feni kwa ajili ya air forced draft

Vipengele hivi huboresha uhamishaji wa joto, kupunguza matumizi ya nishati, kuharakisha mzunguko wa upishi, na kuunda mazingira ya jikoni yaliyo safi na salama zaidi yenye kiwango kidogo sana cha moshi.

Kila jiko pia lina kifaa cha heat-based Stove Use Monitor (SUM), kinachorekodi data halisi ya matumizi. Mfumo huu unahakikisha ufuatiliaji wa wazi, sahihi, na usioweza kuchezewa katika mahesabu ya upunguzaji wa uzalishaji wa hewa ukaa.

Shughuli ya mradi inaweza kujumuisha modeli tofauti na ukubwa mbalimbali wa sufuria kulingana na mahitaji na masharti ya methodology ya CLEAR, kwa idhini ya moja kwa moja ya Project Developer.

Kielelezo cha 1: BURN Institutional Stoves

☐ **Sifa na Uwezo wa Jiko**

- **Ecoa Pro Air- Forced draft briquettes stove**

Stove Specifications	**Ecoa Pro 80**	**Ecoa Pro 200**	**Ecoa Pro 400**
Mfano wa Jiko	Institutional Stove	Institutional Stove	Institutional Stove
Aina ya Jiko	Multi-fuel Stove	Multi-fuel Stove	Multi-fuel Stove
Aina za Nishati	Kuni, Briquettes	Kuni, Briquettes	Kuni, Briquettes

Kiwango Kilichotumika	ISO 5714:2023	ISO 5714:2023	ISO 5714:2023
Uwezo wa Sufuria	80L	200L	400L
Muda wa Matumizi ya Jiko	Miaka 7–10 kulingana na matumizi	Miaka 7–10 kulingana na matumizi	Miaka 7–10 kulingana na matumizi

Stove Specifications	**Ecoa Pro 80**	**Ecoa Pro 200**	**Ecoa Pro 400**
Mfano wa Jiko	Institutional Stove	Institutional Stove	Institutional Stove
Aina ya Jiko	Single -fuel Stove	Single-fuel Stove	Single-fuel Stove
Aina za Nishati	kuni	kuni	kuni
Kiwango Kilichotumika	ISO 5714:2023	ISO 5714:2023	ISO 5714:2023
Uwezo wa Sufuria	80L	200L	400L
Muda wa Matumizi ya Jiko	Miaka 7–10 kulingana na matumizi	Miaka 7–10 kulingana na matumizi	Miaka 7–10 kulingana na matumizi

Kuimarisha Clean Cooking Value Chain

Mbali na kusambaza majiko yenye ufanisi, mradi pia utaunga mkono mpito kuelekea sustainable biomass briquettes. Taasisi zitakazoshiriki zitahakikishiwa upatikanaji wa nishati hizi safi kwa bei ya ruzuku kwa kipindi cha miezi 6–12 baada ya kujiunga. Mbinu hii inaimalisha clean-cooking energy value chain kwa ujumla na kuhakikisha taasisi zinaweza kudumisha mpito kuelekea nishati safi.

Mpango wa Utekelezaji

- Local Stakeholder Consultations – Q2 2026
- Baseline Studies – Q2 2026
- Usambazaji wa majiko – majiko 15,600 kati ya Juni 2026–Machi 2028

Carbon Credits

Upunguzaji wa uzalishaji wa gesi joto (GHG) unapatikana kupitia akiba ya nishati ya biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa inayotumika kama kuni au briquettes. Akiba hizi zitahesabiwa kama avoidance ya carbon

credits kwa kutumia methodology ya CLEAR na kanuni na taratibu za uthibitishaji zinazotumika. Mapato yatokanayo na mauzo ya carbon credits yatasaidia miongoni mwa mambo mengine:

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

Motisha na Manufaa ya Mradi

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

Uchafuzi wa hewa wa ndani katika baseline scenario unaohusiana na uchomaji wa biomasi isiyoweza kurejeshwa unahusishwa na magonjwa kama vile nimonia, kiharusi, ischemic heart diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, na saratani ya mapafu.

Manufaa ya Kimazingira

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

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

Manufaa ya Kijamii na Kiuchumi

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

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

Mradi unatarajiwa kuchangia SDGs kama ifuatavyo:

SDG 1 – No Poverty: Kwa kuhamisha taasisi kutoka mifumo isiyo na ufanisi ya kupikia kwa biomasi kwenda majiko ya taasisi yenye ufanisi wa juu, mradi utapunguza kwa kiasi kikubwa matumizi ya nishati na gharama zinazohusiana nayo. Akiba hizi zitapunguza mzigo wa kifedha kwa shule na taasisi za umma, na kuruhusu bajeti kuelekezwa katika mahitaji muhimu kama vifaa vya elimu na huduma za wanafunzi.

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

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy: Kupitia usambazaji wa majiko 15,600 kwa taasisi 5,200 kote nchini, mradi utaongeza upatikanaji wa suluhisho za kisasa na zenye ufanisi wa nishati katika shule na

taasisi nyingine za umma, na kuunga mkono azma ya Kenya ya kufikia upatikanaji wa clean cooking ifikapo 2028 kama ilivyoainishwa katika Kenya National Cooking Transitions Strategy.

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

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

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

Uzingatiaji wa Safeguards Principles
Social Principles

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

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

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

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

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

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

Environmental and Ecological Principles

Principle 7 – Climate and Energy:
Mradi utapunguza uzalishaji wa GHG kwa kipindi cha hadi miaka 20 (Mitigation Activity duration). Matumizi ya majiko ya mradi yataepusha utoaji wa tani nyingi za CO_2 angani.

Principle 8 – Water:
Hakutakuwa na athari hasi kwa rasilimali za maji. Kupungua kwa matumizi ya kuni kutalinda misitu na kupunguza mmomonyoko wa udongo.

Principle 9 – Environment, Ecology and Land Use:
Hakutakuwa na mabadiliko ya matumizi ya ardhi : Hakuna Mimea wala bidhaa zingine zitakazo undwa kutokana na huu mradi.

Hakuna GMOs zitakazotumika.

Hakutakuwa na utoaji wa vichafuzi hatari. Mkakati wa matengenezo na usimamizi wa taka utatekelezwa katika kipindi chote cha mradi.

Mradi hauhusishi matumizi ya pesticides au fertilizers, hauathiri food security, hauhusishi animal husbandry, na hautaleta invasive alien species.

Mitigation Activity itahakikisha uzingatiaji wa itifaki za kitaifa na kimataifa kuhusu critical habitats, biodiversity, na endangered species.

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