

📍 Sub-Saharan Africa

Improved Kitchen Regimes

Providing safe water and cooking technologies to rural communities

Emission Reductions



70.000 t
CO₂e p.a.

Project Technology



Energy Efficiency:
Domestic

Project Standard

Gold Standard[®]

Across Sub-Saharan Africa, the lack of access to clean cooking technologies is a major problem. The International Energy Agency reported in 2018 that as little as 17% of the population has access to clean cooking technologies. Although access is increasing, it is being outpaced by population growth, leaving around 900 million people still without access. This results in an increased reliance on biomass for boiling water and cooking, which drives localised deforestation and poses health risks through household air pollution.

Beyond clean cooking technologies, access to safe water is also limited in this region. Only 12% of rural inhabitants have access to a safely managed water supply. As urbanisation increases in countries, so does the demand for water. The resulting water stress is further impacted by the effects of climate change, which reduces the already limited supply. Unsafe water often has to be boiled to sanitize it which, paired with inefficient cooking methods, is both fuel consuming and harmful.

The project is a programme of activities (PoA) with micro-projects located across Sub-Saharan Africa in Mozambique and Uganda, in particular. In partnership with local communities, the defective boreholes and well are identified and repaired. To ensure the long-term reliability of the wells, end users are given technical training. Thus, they can use and maintain the technologies themselves.



info



about project standards
and technologies:
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Supported Sustainable
Development Goals





Sustainable Development

Beyond removing carbon emissions, all our climate protection projects generate multiple additional benefits for people and the environment. These projects support the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Improved access to clean water reduces the occurrence of water-borne diseases. Additionally, boiling water with traditional cookstoves exposes residents to harmful indoor air pollution that causes respiratory diseases.



The wells are usually located close to the village and provide reliable and safe access to water. Women and girls, in particular, benefit from the repair of wells, as they have to spend less time fetching water and collecting firewood to boil the water. This gives them more time for other productive activities.



As part of the project, basic sanitary facilities, i.e. latrines with tippy-taps for hand disinfection, are installed in the villages. Together with a reliable supply of clean drinking water, this is an efficient measure to prevent infectious diseases.



The project reduces carbon emissions by eliminating the need to boil water and increasing the efficiency of household cooking, which reduces the release of both carbon emissions and other toxic pollutants. The related carbon emission reductions are around 70,000 CO₂e per year,



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