

📍 Uganda

Efficient cookstoves

Reducing deforestation with improved cookstoves



Emission Reductions



750,000 t
CO₂ e p.a.

Project Technology



Energy
Efficiency

Project Standard

Gold Standard[®]

Uganda loses about 2% of its forest cover annually, the use of woodfuel is the second driver after land-clearing. Around 95% of the Ugandan households use wood fuel as a primary energy source for cooking. Wood fuels include both the direct use of firewood and the use of charcoal. Urban dwellers use predominantly metal charcoal stoves while in rural areas, households still burn firewood in traditional three-stone fireplaces. The demand for wood puts Uganda's forests under tremendous pressure. In addition, smoke from indoor cooking also causes respiratory diseases, particularly among women and children. Globally, the WHO attributes approximately 4,3 million premature deaths per year to indoor air pollution.

The project focuses on the dissemination of energy-efficient cookstoves in the Ugandan capital, Kampala, and other urban centers. These cookstoves, which have been specifically manufactured for this project, are durable and efficient even with their relatively simple construction. To date, it has promoted the distribution of more than 600,000 improved cookstoves. It does so by offering technical and financial support to manufacturers. It assists in distributing the stoves and raising demand and awareness among consumers. The improved charcoal cookstoves achieve fuel savings of 35% to 50% compared to conventional metal stoves.



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



The improved cookstoves cut charcoal use by 300 kilograms per year, saving each family an equivalent of about 110 USD. The saving is substantial considering that the per capita income in Uganda is about 600 USD (World Bank).



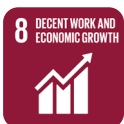
In Uganda, indoor pollution contributes to nearly 20,000 annual deaths, according to WHO. The improved cookstoves reduce harmful emissions, lowering the risk of respiratory infections, cardiovascular diseases, and ocular conditions.



Cooking in Uganda is predominantly done by women. Installing cookstoves reduces the demand for woodfuel. With less time spent on collecting wood, women can allocate their time to more productive tasks.



Energy-efficient cookstoves achieve fuel savings of 35% to 50% compared to conventional metal stoves. Thus, the project contributes to a general increase in the country's energy efficiency.



The project has also generated about 230 positions for local artisans constructing the stoves and more than 900 retail positions selling them, thereby increasing income for the local population.



The project reduces unsustainable wood harvest and charcoal production and contributes to the preservation of wood resources to avoid inter-communal conflicts in the project area.



Compared to conventional cooking methods, the project's stoves operate more efficiently and thus contribute to the avoidance of CO₂ emissions. The reduction is around 750,000t CO₂ per year.



In Uganda, only about 8% of harvested wood comes from renewable sources. Efficient cookstoves reduce wood and charcoal demand, easing pressure on forests and yielding benefits like reducing soil erosion, preserving habitats, and protecting biodiversity.

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