



GOLF is a charitable foundation whose ultimate goal is the improvement of governance in countries, with special focus on war-conflict affected countries amongst which African are foremostly put in account by facilitating:

Research into matters constituting constraints to good governance, good living standards and publish results with solving suggested measures;

Enlightenment of communities through campaigns, workshops, support in line with human rights demanding activities;

Empowerment, challenge and inspiration of leadership, through innovative collaboration, at all scope on good governance, the rule of law, corruption eradication, human rights respect at statewide, regional peace building through study, research and international consultation, international conventions, model laws and statements, and the promotion of an awareness and understanding of such activities with instruments by means of meetings, courses, conferences, seminars and publication of books, modules, journals, articles and other publications in the fields of good governance, access to justice, rule of law, peace building, peaceful coexistence and sustainable living standards;

Provision of support to implementation of innovative projects as far as livelihoods, environmental safe-guard, health promotion and education advancement are subject of, to unleash community self-reliance -resilience in war-conflict affected areas and in countries where environment is depravedly damaged;

Formation and support of a wider network of good governance and rule of law of which role is to maintain pressing accountability on execution about good governance

standards across leadership;

Carrying out new diversity approach of multiculturalism living worldwide, sensitization as strategy to eliminate war, political instability, social economy failures and other life hardships.

We enable the communities affected by conflicts to rebuild themselves, regain hope and own integrated socioeconomic resilience.

Good Life Foundation's team comprises team members whom, some personally, are victims, in any way of horrific turmoil communities live into across the continent of Africa; thus, such background is root to commitment engaged by this foundation, when climbing on mountains, walking in deeper dense forests and visiting slippery valleys is case.

This foundation, having been aware about unnumbered matters expressing the unbearable suffering that communities are confronted to, during decades of war and conflict, and having quoted to severity, the rate of harm to the environment, the scope of pauperdom, the shrieking levels of deforestation encompassing wood fuels in the outskirts of the East African communities, Good Life Foundation GOLF went on grounds, through research and the below findings constitute results across surveyed entities:

General findings

Chart 1

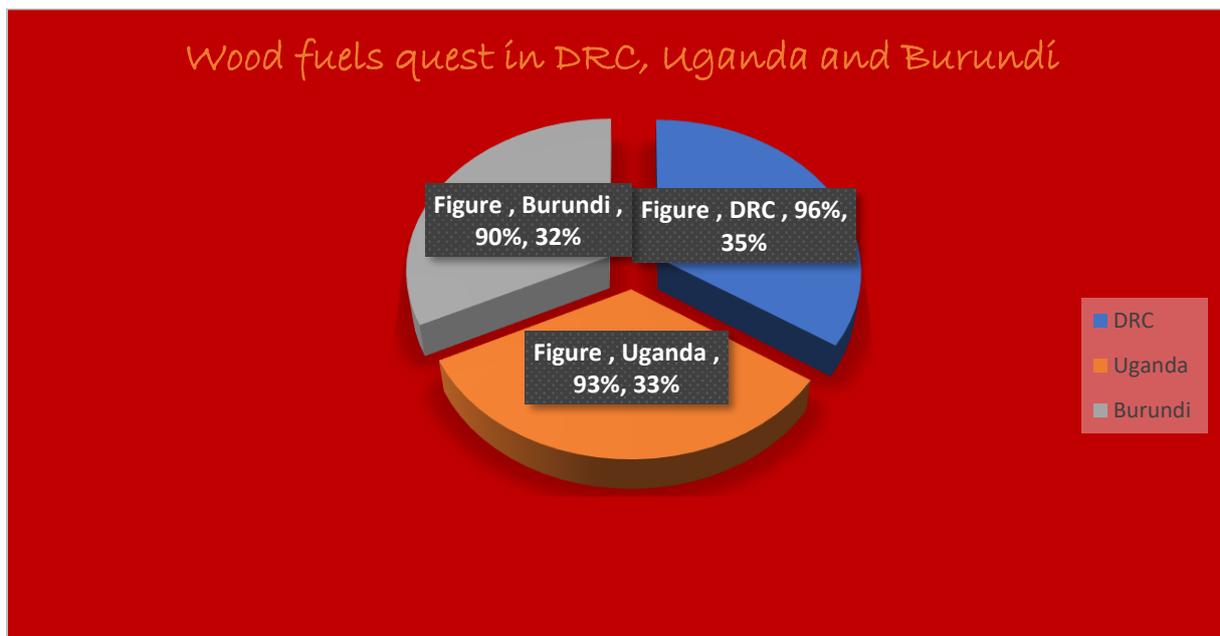


Table 1

No	Country	Forest coverage Area	Forest coverage Loss Area	Charcoal illicit exploitation and trade annually						% of population accessing electricity.
				East Africa Region						
		%	%	Affected resources	Quantity produced /year in tons/sacks	Price/sack in US \$	C02 emissions	Illicit income per year in \$/estimate	Illicit income in 3 decades in US \$	
1	DR Congo	150-160 Mha	6,86 Mha -36%	DR Congo Forest	6,930,000 Sacks	25	554million tons of C02 in 2023-2024			21.50
2	Uganda	2.4Mha	41.6%	National Forest	14,235,000	25	16 million tons	56,940,000	NA	50
3	Burundi	553Kha	4,673 hectares	National Reserve	363,600 Sacks	25	9.9 million tons of C02 in 2024	138,243,750	NA	11-12

Analysis 1: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Research happened in three different areas including, Kinshasa city, North-Kivu and South-Kivu, below come findings:

1.1 BACKGROUND

Deforestation activities in DR Congo are linked to issues surrounding the electricity shortfall; only 21.50 % of its population access electricity up to date, in terms of poverty, 73.5% of Congolese are poor, out of whom 10-15 % are disabled and poorest of poor people; and lived with less than US \$ 2.15 daily; making the DR Congo one the five poorest countries worldwide and 60% of Congolese's workforce is employed by precarious traditional livelihoods resources (agriculture) as source of income which is economically vulnerable about the climate change effects related to droughts and floods, hosting refugees fleeing genocide and persecution from political oppression against the human rights abuses and other issues in their respective countries, war and perennial conflicts created by varying numbers of active armed groups operating mostly in the eastern region of DR Congo, the political instability in the same country. Conflicts and tension in the Great Lakes region, Horn of Africa and in the whole Sub-Saharan region mirror the transnational nature of contemporary conflicts, whose consequences in one country affects another especially neighbouring country through refugee flows and the setbacks of their mismanaged presence.

Contextually, the problem points to over three decades in which DR Congo (Zaire) hosted and granted free Asylum to 2 million Rwandan refugees whom partly were armed while fleeing genocide in Rwanda in 1994; in 1996 war started in Zaire, it was backed by Rwanda and throughout it, the UNHCR refugees camps were attacked by Rwandan army, they were dismantled and the survivors out of the 2 million refugees ran to hide in the Congo ecosystem, remained in up to date. They formed an armed group known as FDLR with 12 sub-divisions so far, they are financing this group by logging activities generating to it US \$100 million monthly from illicit trade of Charcoal made in the Virunga National Parc alone. Besides, DR Congo, hosts 520,000 refugees from neighbouring countries; they are all using wood fuel (charcoal and firewood) in cooking. According to GOLF Environment Monitoring Data, deforestation in DRC stands at between 4 and 5 million tons of Charcoal illicitly exploited from the Congo ecosystem; the second world forest reserve) annually as of from 2022-2024.

1.2 MATTERS ACCELERATING DEFORESTATION IN DR CONGO

1.2.1 Political instability in the DRC

Door to the deforestation problematic. During the successive series of war that have been conducted in DRC; in 1996 Alliance des Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération (AFDL), in 1998. Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie (RCD), 2004 war of (Laurent Nkundabatware and Bosco Ntaganda), in 2013, Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23), January 2025 (M23) up to date, the country lost control over its land in several episodes; larger bushy zones and rural area have been often sieged by over 130 armed groups whose activities include massive logging, illicit charcoal and fire wood making and timbers extractions to generate income they use to purchase weaponry which in return is turned against the citizens. Within such war-timeframe, the government struggled to setup national strategized policing framework to prevent-impose punitive enforcement against operators of illicit logging on a spoliated land. The war pangs' proclivity are National Parcs including; KAHUZI-BIEGA national parc in South-Kivu, VIRUNGA national Parc in North -Kivu, Garamba National Parc in the North-East, Salonga National Park in south of Congo Basin and Maiko National Park in Kisangani. Given the pell-mell administrative management, environment and natural resources are subjected to ravage and landmark crossing abuses leading to the catastrophic climate change whose impact scores hit-down of DRC and world's economy, climate, safety and living expectancy.

1.2.2 Inadequate use of Arable farmland

While insecurity is knotty issue to agriculture, considering that 60-70 % of arable land in DRC is situated in eastern-region which is a warzone, government expeditiousness in planning, funding, implementing, monitoring and evaluating programs is vitally unsought by officials. With 88 million hectares of arable farmland, agriculture is dependant to women's workforce at 60%. A whole hectare of land yields up to 60kgs of grains seasonally and such down-scaled produce is used for subsistence end. Men's activities are oriented to mining businesses. With shortfall of rain harvest as consequences of climate change in DRC, the rescuing mechanism is forest; besides armed groups activism in logging, the poor population in DRC find gap path in charcoal illicit making and trade. The natural reserves are sabotaged as well as private woodlots; a situation leading to almost 5 million tons of charcoal illegally produced in DRC annually. Rain fall in DRC is currently, lightly covering 1.5 month per season of 6 month against a rain shrieking demand of 3-4 months to raise crops to maturity. Around the second day of September each year, when the rainy season sets in, it was rain start day, but due to climate change the planted seeds are crashed by heat from 10th September – to around midst November, and the impact is hazardous to crops health and yields; beyond imaginable, hunger and poverty documented on ground is

equivalently expression of the bareness about loathsome deployment of rational potentiality of political in-capita outcomes.

Photo1



***Women's
work force
in
livelihoods
tradition
activities in
Mugogo
village-
Walungu
Territory -
South-
Kivu -
DRC in***

December 2024/Photo of Good Life Foundation.

1.2.3 Electricity Shortfall in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Only 21.50 % of supply is consumed at state-wide from the National Grid operator. DRC comprises 10 million households out of which only 1.6 million access electricity. It is third world largest country without electricity. In cities like Goma, the need of electricity is 50 MW yet only 10-11 MW are served from Matempe and 5 MW from National Grid Operator (SNEL). In Goma, the monthly electricity bill goes up to US \$ 50 for a household, rendering electricity unaffordable to a larger number of city's residents.

In South-Kivu, the National Grid operator Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNEL) assumingly supplying 97.4 % in Bukavu City and 56,44% to homes in Goma out of its production, is at close off turmoil driven by environmental degradation in lake Kivu; surrounded by rubbish dumping which are carried by water flows to the Mururu hydro-electric plant, blocks its turbines from normal run. The plant imposes 24-48 hours of electricity interruption to citizens. Such energetic embarrass is majorly the cause of deforestation as the most excessive trees logging country in Africa is DRC.

Photo 2



Lake-Kivu became a dumping site-affecting functionality of Mururu Hydro-electric plant.

Photo of Good Life Foundation/Decembre 2024.

1.2.4 Wood fuel cooking in Democratic Republic of Congo

1.2.4.1 CHARCOAL ILLICIT PRODUCTION AND TRADE

As of now(2025), 90-96 % of Congolese population is still depending on charcoal as source of energy used in cooking for lacking;(1) electricity supply, (2) means and culture of connection to access other sources of energy. The matter benefited favour of political instability and embryonic state of policing board; the let go system governed much longer. In DRC, wood fuel is a state-wide crosscutting hand-tying up issue. The project sampled data from three bigger and resilience influencing provinces of the DRC, they include:

North-Kivu province

Basing on Good Life Foundation's Environment Monitoring Data (GEMD), up to 100 trucks transporting charcoal were counted in a single day at military security checkpoint of **KIBUMBA** village in the Nyiragongo territory, in the **Virunga National Parc on October 13th, 2022**

Photo 2



An FARDC regular Army's Security Check Point where a military is receiving bribe from driver to let go on the illicit trade of Charcoal/ Research of Good Life Foundation/October 2022.

Motorcycles, Mark GLX were seen transporting up to 6 bags of charcoal and 125 were counted in that single day; one bag of charcoal weighs between 75 and 100 kgs. Charcoal illicit trade is linked to corruption in DRC; at the check point, trucks and motorcycles are inflicted stoppage and roadside parking, drivers and riders go to meet the soldier, put money in their right hands, fold on fingers and greet the soldier with that hand to hand out bribe to him; the action simply means buying pass. The final stage is city market for open commercial purposes - to households – to hotels – to restaurants - and to other end user homes including parties, especially wedding feasts, birth celebrations, send-off events etc.

Favor of bribed security services (soldiers) warrant protection to such illicit businesses while some soldiers of regular army FARDC are directly involved into charcoal making; Mr Nsabimana, a member of Banyarutshuru Community and resident of Kibumba explained the way deals get closed; they are charcoal making sites held by them in depth of Virunga National Parkforest, (we go and stay there for up to one or two weeks), then we come with charcoal but it is a risky zone < he said >.

The deforestation is far more having destructive effects to the Flore alone, yet thinking so, our lantern was lit by palpable research that realized how the entire biodiversity is sacrificed, harmed with no rescue stopping measures. The 1000 types of trees and the 10,000 species of animal including forest elephants, Gorillas, Chimpanzees, Okapi, Leopards, Hippopotamuses, Lions, Monkeys, Rhinoceros are in poaching nets.

Rare Chimpanzee families are targeted by poachers due to illicit wood fuel exploitation in Virunga National Park.

All in tag of poaching of which complementary data is available in GOLf's GEMD in terms of monetary calculated loss. At charcoal market in North-Kivu, preference is accorded to charcoal from Virunga National Parc; reputedly burning longer due to hardness of the Ndobu, Kiwelewele types of trees.

A sac of charcoal reaches at end user's hand costing up to between US \$ 20 and US \$30. The calculation herein used US \$ 25 as minimum rate of purchase for 1 bag of Charcoal across DRC's 11 regions, and same price in neighbor countries such as Rwanda and Uganda.

The project sampled Virunga Parc illicit charcoal production, and counted up to 1750 bags in a day, making 52,500 in a month and 630,000 bags in a year. Virunga National Park has lost 6,620 hectares of Primary Rain Forest Since resurgence of M23 from 2013.

South-Kivu province

On July 26th, 2023, at Mudaka market entry in Kabare Territory (south area), 28 trucks transporting charcoal and timbers from Kahuzi-Biega National Parc were counted within 6 hours.

In Kinshasa province (the capital city of the DRC)

On October 18th 2022, in Kinshasa at **Terminus point**, in Nsele Commune, where Good Life Foundation monitored trucks from Bandundu province; 10 trucks were seen each two hours with charcoal and hardcore timbers. Besides these, 4 trailers with massive tree logs and timbers were seen taking sea direction. Between 85 and 90% of the 17 million of Kinshasa population use charcoal to cook.

In overpopulated urban areas they use both charcoal and firewood to cook, Charcoal is majorly on top of topics about cooking fuels in urban cities as electricity shortfall, poor delivery and waste infrastructure preside over livelihood hardships in DRC.

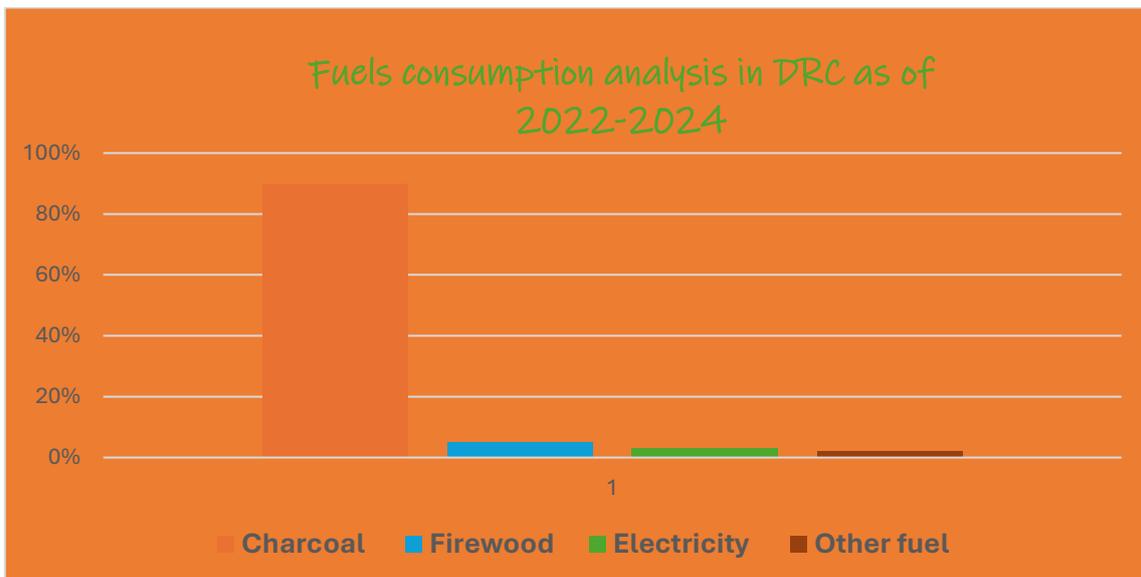
In the neighbor Burundi, only 7,6% of the population access electric power. The project sampled to establish the Balanced Economic Wastes (BEWs) Virunga Parc illicit

charcoal production entails per annum in DRC, it takes in account up to 1750 bags as daily exploitation scope, amounted to 52,500 on monthly basis, and 630,000 sacks and 6,930,000 annually in 11 regions .<< Such a circuit earns US \$ 14, 437,500 in a month and US \$ 173,250,000 yearly in 11 regions and a less estimate of US \$ 5 billion 197 million and five hundred thousand (US\$ 5,197,500,000) that DRC loses across her 11 provinces out of illicit exploitation of charcoal alone within the three war decades starting from 1994 when it hosted 2 million Rwandan refugees up to the year 2025 >>.

If nothing genius is implemented from now, to entirely safeguard the DRC's forest; the world second largest ecosystem will be a Savanna or a desert as so done could probably happen across Africa, and half of the world would be emptied of its population at the end of this century due to severe hunger associated with extreme poverty-to food insecurity-malnutrition inherent to both two factors, elevation of sea temperature causing planet warming, infectious diseases, respiratory acute syndromes, cardiovascular diseases, thirst, floods, tsunامي, home inundations etc.

1.2.5 Analysis of Cooking fuels consumption in DRC as of 2025

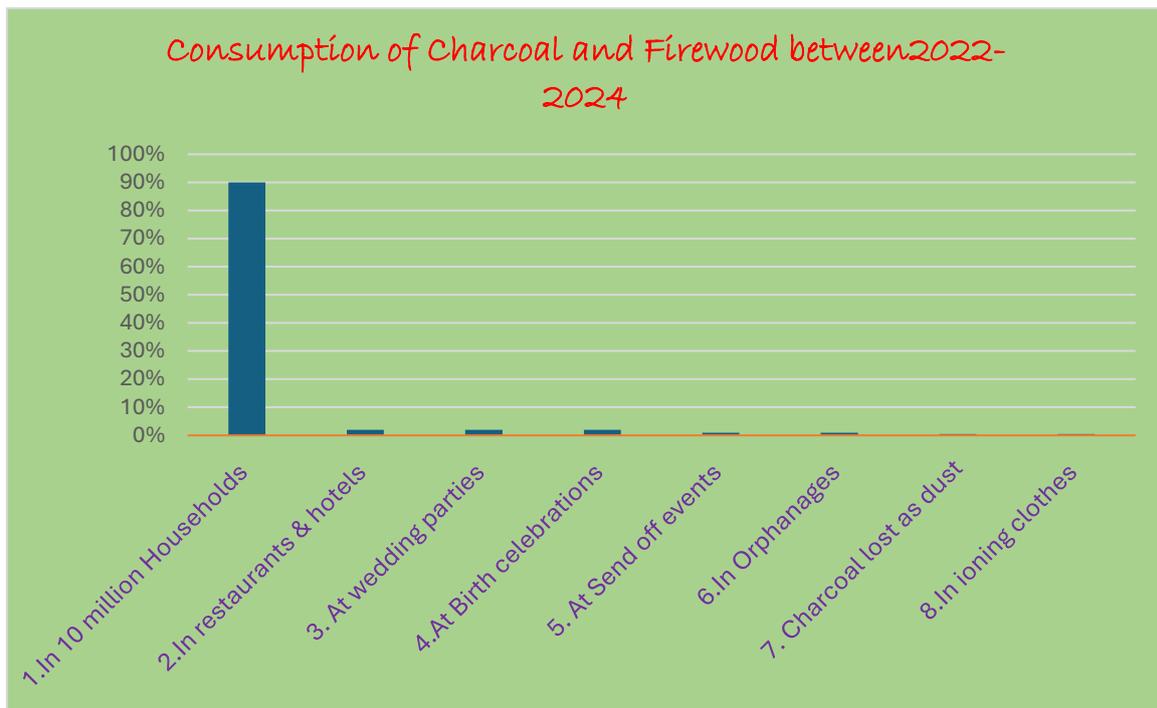
Chart 2



1.2.6 Proportional Consumption rate of combined wood fuel in DRC

The events that consume excessivemnt charcoal and fire wood in DRC match with the respective ranks; [1] Cooking in the10 million households, [2]restaurants and hotels, [3] weddings’s catering services : 1,183 were officially celebrated in 2023 , [4] birth parties: 30, 175 happed in 2022, [5] Send off events : 783 in 2023, [6]Orphanages.

Chart 2



1.2.7 Imminent consequences of deforestation in DRC from 1994-2025

The national environment is associated to severity of effects resulting from climate change, whereas the world is overwhelmingly hit by environment pollution and the flow of environment damaging effects of which the sea temperature was globally, concretely evaluated as of September 2024 to 20.87°C; on which DR Congo is nefariously contributing by producing 517 Metric tons of CO₂ (as of February 2024) from deforestation. It is happening in DRC the following:

1. 78.50% of DR Congolese population not accessing electric energy;
2. 60% of women's workforce is engaged in farmland for substantial agriculture in poor households for lacking alternator empowerment;
3. 60-90% as rate of exposure of women's health to risks of CO₂ toxicity out of excessive manipulations of Charcoal indoor and outdoor, through sell-out & buy markets, cooking in kitchens from various places including households and parties; and with high temperature from firewood in homes and at parties as all follows Households Air Pollution in indecent housing. Such a weakness makes a record of 6-7 patients being women out of 10 in medical consultations and admissions.
4. Households of vulnerable disabled and poorest of poor community members can only absolutely rely on charcoal and firewood as cooking source of energy while using fortune lighting means (a torch). They are deprived of possibility to access

news via media, social media and nullified about owning wealth assets, neither businesses, nor enterprises;

5. Charcoal illicit trade is enormously funding war and conflicts in DRC; the armed groups known as FDLR, M23, Mai-Mai are involved on daily basis into logging, illegal agriculture, illegal grazing, fishing and taxing. With such enlisted activities, Virunga National Park alone has lost 14% of its agrarian measurements; the income is applied in acquisition of weaponry which in return is killing Congolese innocents and facilitating rape against all ages of female gender, dominantly and permanently;
6. Between 10 and 12 school infrastructure (schools) were attacked, destroyed and lost all surrounding environment properties in north-Kivu alone in the year 2024 due to fights of M23.
7. The state-wide Good Life Foundation (GEMD) counted up to 1750 bags of charcoal in a single region daily, making 52,500 in a month and 630,000 bags in a year. Such a circuit rakes in US\$ 14, 437,500 in a month and US \$ 173,250,000 yearly in 11 regions and a less estimate of US \$ 5 billion 197 million and five hundred thousand (US\$ 5,197,500,000) that DRC loses across her 11 provinces out of illicit exploitation of charcoal alone within the three war decades starting from 1994 when it hosted 2 million Rwandan refugees up to the year 2025.
8. While indoor, this pollution causes respiratory and cardio-vascular diseases particularly affecting women and children about which the official figures estimate the economic costs of this pollution to US \$ 13,6 billion annually and the ecosystems degradation in DRC is matter accentuating worldwide climate damage.

Analysis 2: BURUNDI

Case 2. 1 General presentation

Located in the Eastern region of Africa, is bordered by the Democratic Republic of Congo on its southern part. Only 11-12 % of Burundians access electricity in 2020-2024 -2025; 11 million of Burundians lack access to electricity. GOLf in GEMD, in Buhumuza province, on 12th December 2025, from Bujumbura to Kabanga border, at a distance of 113.52km, the following were seen:

- Enormous deforestation involving national and private forests;

Photo 4



Good Life Foundation Survey in Muyinga center in Dec. 2025

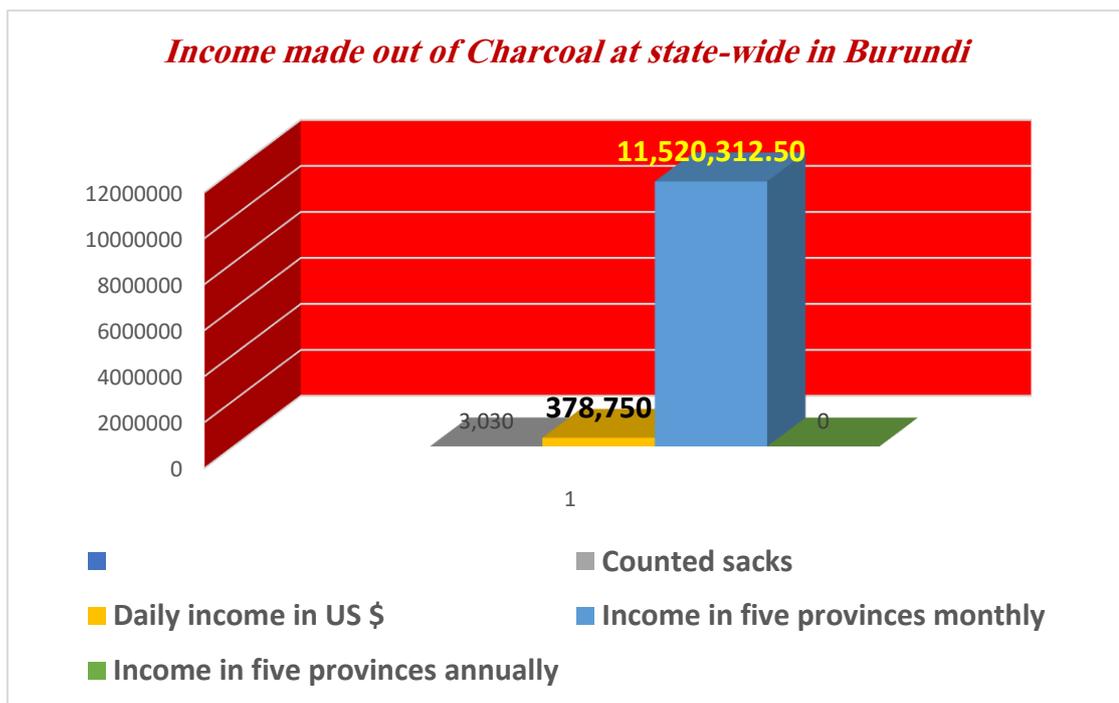
- 67 charcoal selling points;
- They were counted from Bujumbura City to Buhumuza province;
- A small charcoal selling point had 15 sacks;
- A medium had between 15 and 50 sacks;
- A big selling point is a store, bulking up to 200 sacks of Charcoal;
- In Bujumbura city alone, 1200 sacks were counted;
- From Bujumbura to Muyinga, 1830 sacks were counted the same day;
- The price for 1 sack of charcoal is 150,000 Burundian Francs;
- A total of 3, 030 sacks was counted in one day.



Photo 5
A small charcoal selling point, handled by a school drop-out minor, helping parents to earn survival in Kibenga street, Bujumbura city in Burundi, photo of Good Life Foundation, 19 December 2025.

Case 2. 2 Income made from charcoal in Burundi as of 2025

Chart 3



Case 2.3 Matters accelerating deforestation by quest of charcoal and firewood.

2.3.1 Pauperdom

Per capita GDP is US\$255.3, with 74.8 percent of the population living on less than US\$3.00 per day (2021 PPP) in 2024. Social outcomes are weak: fewer than half of children complete primary school, gross secondary enrolment is 46 percent, and 56 percent of children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition. (Report of the World Bank. <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/bae48ff2fefc5a869546775b3f010735-0500062021/related/mpo-bdi.pdf>)

90% of Burundians are employed by Agriculture, limited to subsistence while encountering patterns related to insufficient farmland, growing youth population, quasi-absent irrigation and fertilizing systems. Burundi is cited by the World Bank as one among the five world poorest countries.

With the announced hardships across livelihoods in Burundi, community members we met spotted charcoal businesses as the bolster that imbues survival by [1] generation of income, [2] fuel powering cooking in 11 million households countrywide.



Photo 6
A burning charcoal stove, readily set in a household, in Kibenga street, in Bujumbura. Photo of Good Life Foundation (December 2025).

Each cooking time uses 1-2 kgs of charcoal for short tense cookable foods, it goes to consuming up to 4kgs of charcoal when cooking beans, yams, sweets potatoes etc. Mrs. Nkeshimana said. From urban markets, charcoal selling points were seen, collecting

charcoal brought by trucks and bicycles. Motorcycles are restricted entry to Bujumbura city. In rural area, each person, especially the household responsible owns a bicycle, known as "Akagari" or "Igari" in Kirundi language; it is mean facilitating transportation of goods in 70% of poor and poorest of poor households. Bicycles were seen, transporting from 2-5 sacks of charcoal; pushed by one person, covering 5 km.



Photo7. Transportation of charcoal by Bicycle, photo of Good Life Foundation / December 2025

2.3.2 Electricity Shortfall

Only 11-12% of Burundians households access electricity out of 14.5 million grouped in 2.97 million households of people as current population. 11 million of Burundians use Charcoal and firewood in cooking. The energy crisis is competed by fuel shortages and climate impacts, disrupting the economy and daily life, even as the government seeks investment for expansion. There is heightened gap between production and demand, a struggle looms up to meet rising demand, and the deficit is up to 40-50% at peak times in the past. Accessibility to alternative cooking solutions e.g LP Gas Clean Cooking is merely facing severe challenges due to shortage of fuels at petrol stations.

2.4 Impacts of deforestation / wood fuels dependence in Burundi

Community members through focused groups interviews claimed the following:

- Delayed rainfall, expected in September but happening in November or February to April;
- Flooding, biodiversity disruption, elevated gas emissions, nature pollution, starvation and food insecurity. Changes in land use and deforestation are major contributors, with this sector alone sometimes offsetting or representing up to 50% of emissions;
- Over 90% of household energy is met by burning wood, charcoal, or peat, contributing to residential emissions. Waste management, particularly sewage, is another secondary source;
- Gas emissions as per (below table).

Analysis 3: UGANDA

General findings: The forest tree cover of 24% reduced to 9% from 2018 due to exports of wood fuels to Kenya-East Africa, hosting refugees, population growth(observation1). More than 73,000 hectares of private forest and 7,000 hectares of protected forest resources are destroyed annually for timber and charcoal production (observation 2, of October 2024).

70% of Ugandan households use charcoal in cooking, in Kampala city a sack of charcoal goes to between 160, 000 UGX, equivalent to US \$ 25-43.

Deforestation in Uganda has scored highly peaked levels, as the natural forest cover is losing 38,000 hectares annually within 2020-2025 timeline due to the shrieking quest of wood fuels (Charcoal and firewood) making 60% loss by logging and Agriculture. The natural forest cover stands at 3.6 million hectares by 2025; being 18,4 %, down from 54 % in 1900.

Field findings: 1. BUYONJO SITE in Mbarara District.

Photo 8. Site view- Fild survey- Good Life Foundation, December 2025



Preparation of charcoal furnace after tree logging and site clearcutting

Photo 9



Timber waste, sold for construction of shelter used in livestock husbandry

Photo 10



Set furnace in charcoal production site, burning for 4 days, polluting air, degrading soil and harming lives of community members producing charcoal.

Photo 11



Emission of CO₂ in the Air Pollution from charcoal burning furnace/Dec 2025

Biomass Reliance: Approximately 88% to 94% of Ugandan households still depend on solid biomass (firewood and Charcoal) for their primary cooking needs.

Specific Fuels consumption:

- Firewood is used by about 73% of households.
- Charcoal is used by about 21% of households.
- Electricity as a primary cooking fuel is used by less than 2% of households, even in urban areas with grid access.
- LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas), biogas, and other modern fuels make up the remaining small percentage (Data of UBoS 2024).

Photo 12



Charcoal produced, packaged and loaded to be transported by trucks to Mbarara city stores

Table 3

Buyojo site	Mbarara city
Hectarage cleared	5
Charcoal produced	1836 Sacks
Timbers	9 Trailers
Fire wood	26 Trucks
Timber's waste	9Truckes
Machines used	8
Timeframe	2-3 Months

2. Rugabano in Mwizi, Mbarara District

Photo 12



Exposure to health risks in shelter hosting community members engaged in logging.

Photo 13



Good Life Foundation's team in Environment Monitoring Data, December 2025

Conclusion:

- Good Life Foundation in collaboration with the community, seeks to implement a heavily weighing solution, lining with the vision 2030 of the Democratic Republic of Congo; the development of Liquefied Petroleum Gas, the LP Gas Clean Cooking Energy in Quintuplet Impact Project;
- The LP Gas Clean Cooking Impact to Thwart Deforestation in Uganda, to extend this strategy being vision of the government to households;
- To expand the LP Gas Clean Cooking Energy in Quintuplet Impact Project to Burundi field,
- The LP Gas Clean Cooking Energy in Quintuplet Impact Project must be adopted as continental wood fuels constraining project, applicable in both countries with higher levels of electricity shortfall to save climate across the continent of Africa.

Photo 14



Total Energies potential - LP Gas Clean Cooking Solution's available in huge supply capacity across the East African Community. Total Energies potential - LP Gas Clean Cooking Solution's available in huge supply capacity across the East African Community in Africa. Total Energies, RUTI petroleum Station in Mbarara Uganda/photo of Good Life Foundation -December -2025.

Photo 15



A woman hustling to earn daily livelihoods in Bukavu, South-Kivu, DRC; carrying 2 sacks of charcoal on back and paid US \$ 3 to take them to 15 km, Photo of Good Life Foundation, Dec.2025.

East region of the Democratic Republic of Congo. It explains further the factor of impoverishment being blockade to households' compliance over Clean Cooking solutions.

'Liquefied Petroleum Gas Clean Cooking solution in Quintuplet Impact Project is our Ecosystem safeguarding solution.

Good Life Foundation GOLf's proposed Strategy to eliminate wood fuels in cooking is the Deliver of an Ecosystem Protecting Asset, containing 1 LP Gas Clean Coking Starter Cylinder + Business Capital + Skillset and more Mentorship to the Innovative Households (Beneficiaries).