



**Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda.
IH2Es-U-#1**



Good Life Foundation has given you This Gas Cylinder

1. Concept Notes of Gas Clean Cooking solution.

According to the World Bank Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) of 2020, clean cooking is attributed to efficiency, convenience, fuel availability, safety, affordability and the avoidance of exposing users to toxic and hazardous environments. Additionally, the World Health Organization Guidelines of 2021 state that clean fuel and technologies are assessed based on the levels of fine particulate matter not exceeding 2.5 μm and carbon monoxide emissions. Fuel and technology combinations will be classified as clean if they achieve:

- i. Annual average air quality guideline level (AQG, 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) or the Interim Target-1 level (IT1, 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for Particulate Matter with a size of 2.5 μm (PM2.5); and
- ii. 24-hour average air quality guideline level (AQG, 4 mg/m^3) or the Interim Target-1 level (IT-1, 7 mg/m^3) for carbon monoxide (CO).

Thus, in the context of Clean Cooking solution's accepted standards, clean cooking refers to fuels and appropriate technologies that collectively produce a minimum level of toxic emission when used appropriately. This concept aims to ensure the safety, sustainability, and easy accessibility of cooking energy, saving time, and reducing usage costs, as well as minimizing environmental and health impacts for users. This solution is also a crucial link in implementing national and international commitments aimed at combating climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

1.1. Background

As of 2024-2025, the rate of households in Uganda primarily using clean cooking solutions is low, estimated at between 4% and 15%, depending on the source and specific definition of clean energy. The vast majority, around 88-94%, still rely on traditional biomass fuels being firewood and charcoal.

Referring to statistics of 2024-2025, the overall Adoption rate for clean cooking solutions stands approximately at 4% according to a Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) 2024 figure, while other sources quote an access rate closer to 10-15%.

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

- **Specific Fuels:**

- 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.

Government Targets

Uganda has set ambitious goals in its National Development Plan 3 and other strategies to accelerate this transition:

- Increase the share of clean energy for cooking to 50% by 2025.
- Achieve universal access to modern energy services by 2040.

The Government of Uganda has been striving to promote the increased usage of clean cooking through various initiatives including the introduction of a special electricity tariff framework for cooking approved by the Uganda Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA), this framework was launched in 2021. The framework aimed at contributing to reducing the use of charcoal and firewood for cooking starting from January 2022 by making the cost of cooking tariff in households cheaper than using charcoal. The ERA introduced a Declining Block Tariff Structure that allows for differentiated tariff levels based on the amount of energy consumed. In this system, the electricity price decreases as the usage increases beyond the threshold set by the Authority. This system aims to encourage the use of electricity for cooking by ensuring that users who cook with electricity benefit from lower prices.

The experience taken from Uganda is on how to increase the use of electricity for cooking through prepaid meter payments (LUKU). This Strategy has utilized this experience in preparing strategies to increase electricity usage through a system of paying different electricity tariffs to encourage electricity use in cooking in the country.

➡ Despite these targets and new programs launched in 2024 such as the [Uganda-UK Clean Cooking Programme](#), the actual adoption rate remains significantly below the 2025 goal. Major barriers include the upward trending cost of equipment; unfordable by 45.7 million people (they are disabled, impoverished and lacking electricity people), out of 52 million as Ugandan population; low public awareness, traditional cultural cooking habits,

refugeehood, environment protecting policy's ineffectiveness and electricity unreliability (GOLF 2025)

During times the government is undertaking long course of actions whose implementation happen on delayed expectancy, severe damages affecting the ecosystems and the climate take place; they hinder livelihoods of Ugandans by massive destruction of crops in farms hit by exceedingly burning sun, the forests and biodiversity by shrieking levels of deforestation, the global climate by carbon dioxide and other gasses emissions of which Uganda alone emitted 16 Metric tons in the year 2024 after having lost 32 Kilo hectares of Natural forest(*Data of GFW, Dec 22,2025*).

To the ground current expression of communities, after several assessments, the up-weighting problem solver is Liquefied Petroleum Gas Clean Cooking Energy, of which equipment is unaffordable by low class of Ugandans including disabled, poor, poorest of poor populations, without letting a side refugees and people lacking electricity. Biomass cooking in Uganda severely harms community health, primarily through dangerous Households Air Pollution (HAP) from burning wood and charcoal, causing respiratory illnesses (pneumonia, asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Lung Disease (COPD), cardiovascular diseases (26.4%) of adults, and cancers (especially esophageal/gastric, 50% prevalence out of all malignancies). Women face the highest exposure (177 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ PM 2.5) and young children are most affected, facing chronic coughs, shortness of breath, and other long-term complications, leading to hospitalizations (80% of children under 5 years) and over 13,000 premature deaths annually in Uganda are attributed to Household Air Pollution in poorly ventilated homes, it creates this high risk. It Leads to increased hospitalizations, reduced quality of life, and significant health burdens for communities, while the burdens hit to the ecosystems by deforestation, pouring consequences to the climate and the results are horrifically worrisome. As of now, **164, 376 households are depending on wood fuels cooking in Uganda**. It ultimately highlights an urgent need for cleaner cooking solutions adoption.

Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1 is a Clean Cooking Impact thwarting deforestation; it is designed under community consultation, to fulfill the objective of the National Energy 's LP Gas cooking strategy of 2025, aiming to boost LPG Clean Cooking penetration from 10% to 50% adoption; (which was in achieved). This project addresses [i] inability of disabled and poorest of poor households and people lacking electricity to purchase LP Gas home cooking equipment (cylinders) and [ii] lack of socio-economic assets capable to sustain the

project in refilling phase, it aims to support livelihoods enterprises that are footprinted solutions to scaling-up of resources maintaining providence of gas supplies/refiling in cycled future time episodes, establishing environmental protection by scheduling national wide Clean Cooking community awareness targeting structured ecosystem protection campaigns, media communication and public exhibitions, word of mouth and grassroots leadership workshops.

1.2 Guidelines Considered in the preparation of this project.

This project considers relevant national and international policies, laws, regulations, and guidelines related to clean cooking solutions.

At state level, this project refers to environmental protection law in Uganda which fundamentally bases on the below pillars:

1) Constitution of the Uganda

Article 39 prescribing the following:

. Every Ugandan has right to a clean and healthy environment; Article 245 requires Parliament to enact laws for environmental protection, pollution control, and sustainable development.

. The environment must be protected;

2) Institutions and administrative structure

The parliament is dotted of an environment commission with 4 committees: General environment, Mining environment, Flora and Fauna and environmental control. The aim is to approve laws and policies and environmental perspectives.

3) Ministry of Water and Environment(MWE)) The primary law protecting Uganda's environment is the [National Environment Act, 2019 \(NEA 2019\)](#), which replaced the 1995 Act and provides a comprehensive legal framework for managing pollution, climate change, hazardous substances, and mandates Environmental & Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) through the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). This Act, alongside specific regulations, forms the bedrock for sustainable development and ecological preservation in Uganda.

Regionally, the project considers the Sixth East African Community Development Strategy (2021/22 – 2025/26);

Continentially, the African Union Agenda 2063;

Internationally, United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 (SDGs 2030).

Therefore, the purpose of this project is to sensitively reduce and constrain deforestation in Uganda, by intensification of awareness over Liquefied Petroleum Gas Clean Cooking, rendering available Liquefied Petroleum Gas equipment for clean, safe, affordable, sustainable, and reliable cooking

solution in 100 households of disabled and poorest of poor people. This solution outlines implementation strategies, targets, outcome indicators, and the stakeholders responsible for implementing the project and their roles.

1.3 Outcomes of the Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1

The project has established strategies, targets, and outcome indicators that will serve as tools to ensure the following outcomes:

- i. Increased awareness among citizens and institutions on the importance of using clean cooking solutions and the setbacks associated with deforestation and environment harming.
- ii. Empowerment of disabled and poorest of poor communities by access to clean, affordable, sustainable, and reliable cooking solutions by ensuring availability of LP Gas Clean Cooking starter equipment (Cylinders) and simplifying procurement processes;
- iii. Socio-Economic empowerment by creation of businesses- livelihoods enterprises for the supported beneficiaries.
- iv. Collaboration with financial institutions to broaden adoption of the strategy by non-beneficiaries of this project and graduated sustainable enterprises.
- iv. Adequate trainings on safety measures required to appropriate utilization of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in households and to beneficiaries' enterprises' good management.

1.4 Methodology

This project has been initiated as mitigating response to the ecosystem damages found through research conducted in Uganda; related to Environment Monitoring Data, clean cooking solutions, including policies, laws, regulations, guidelines, and publications from within and outside the country.

Its development involved communities, sectoral stake holders, Independent Departments, Regional Administrations and Local Government Authorities, Government Agencies and Public Organizations. This ensured that they understand their responsibilities well and execute them accordingly. Other stakeholders involved included the Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations, who were engaged through meetings, dialogue and consultation. The project contacted and continues to consult LPG manufacturers to fetch clear understanding on use of cylinders suiting households clean cooking. On ground, it is linked to Total Energies, as reliable supplier of LP Gas cylinders to the households already benefiting support of Good Life Foundation - GOLf. Additionally, development partners, well-wishers animated by planet protection philanthropy are being involved through discussions on areas of collaboration, funding for specific project components or sub-projects, and sectoral guidance.

1.5. Benchmarking

Another method used in designing this project is the analysis of various policies and strategies of countries which have succeeded or are keen to increase the use of clean cooking solutions. Those countries include:

1.1. India

According to the World Bank statistics of the year 2023, 71.1 percent of the Indian population had access to clean cooking energy in 2021. In promoting the use of clean cooking energy in India, the Public Institution managing Natural Gas is responsible for development of natural gas transmission infrastructure. The Regulatory Authority initiates and oversees the bidding process for allocating specific zones for the construction of the infrastructure for natural gas distribution. One of the criteria of the evaluation process is the number of households to be connected to natural gas in proximity to the identified project. The Private Sector develops natural gas distribution networks to customers and pays for transmission tariffs.

Regarding to the promotion of LPG, the Government of India, through the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, has been implementing the “Pradhan Man- tri Ujjwala Yojana Scheme” since 2016. This scheme aims at providing LPG cylinders to low-income households. According to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in India, as of 30th January 2023, a total of 95,870,119 households had benefited from the scheme.

The private sector in India is responsible for production of biogas plants. The feedstocks for the biogas plants are from agricultural, municipal and industrial wastes. The produced biogas provides sustainable energy including cooking energy. The produced gas is also compressed into special cylinders (tanks) for easier transportation.

The experience drawn from India highlights how the Private Sector is involved in the distribution of natural gas, whereby this Strategy has developed specific strategies for allocating specific zones to implement distribution projects. Additionally, subsidy programs for clean cooking solutions targeting low-income households are the notable experience, whereby specific strategies have been developed to implement such programs to promote the use of clean cooking solutions nationwide. Furthermore, the establishment of biogas industries is a viable solution for producing clean cooking energy in the country.

1.5.2 Kenya

According to the World Bank Statistics for the year 2023, 23.9 percent of the population in Kenya had access to clean cooking energy in 2021. In promoting the use of clean cooking energy, financial support is provided through the provision of affordable loans for LPG cylinders. According to the Kenya Market Assessment Final Report of 2013, Micro- finance Institutions collaborate with suppliers to provide affordable and low interest loans. The main objective of this program is to make the initial cost of purchasing cylinders more affordable through a long-term repayment schedule.

Also, in Kenya, the Energy Policy of 2004 aims to develop biogas technology for household use. The

government has made development efforts in collaboration with various development partners, whereby according to the Ministry of Energy report of 2023, it is estimated that Kenya has approximately 20,000 biogas systems. Additionally, the government has policies and strategies aimed at promoting the use of biogas, providing technical and financial support, and building infrastructure networks for distributing biogas in various areas.

The Kenya Ethanol Cooking Fuel Master Plan of 2021 outlines strategies for the development of bioethanol so as to increase its usage for cooking. The proposed strategies for increasing the usage and demand for bioethanol include: removing the Value Added Tax (VAT) on bioethanol for cooking to stimulate demand; creating an enabling environment for Private Sector participation in bioethanol projects; and designating specific areas for growing bioethanol feedstocks. Other strategies were promoting bioethanol markets through affordable loans; establishing strategies to benefit from climate funds; and encouraging results-based financing to support development of the bioethanol industry. Bioethanol is expected to make a significant contribution to the energy mix in Kenya in achieving the goal of 100% clean cooking access by 2028.

The experience drawn from Kenya is on how financial institutions are involved in providing low-interest loans to enable clean cooking entrepreneurs to invest. Additionally, this Strategy has utilized this experience in formulating and enhancing strategies to develop bioethanol so as to increase its usage for cooking in the country.

15.3 Ghana

According to World Bank statistics for the year 2023, 30.3 percent of the population in Ghana were using clean cooking energy in 2021. In promoting the use of clean cooking energy, the Ghanaian Government developed the Clean Cooking Energy Strategy (2020 - 2024) in 2019. Additionally, the government has joined the international Paris Agreement. This agreement aims to address climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including carbon dioxide emissions and other gases contributing to global warming. It also provides opportunities for countries to engage in the ITMOs trade (Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes), where nations can exchange emissions reduction credits.

According to Ghana's Framework on International Carbon Market and Non-market Approaches report of 2022, Ghana utilizes and benefits from Article 6 of the Paris Agreement through approaches that encourage collaboration with various countries. The collaboration focuses on three main areas which are: partnerships with the private sector; technology and knowledge transfer; and the ITMOs trade. These actions support Ghana in implementing its climate change mitigation strategies.

The experience drawn from Ghana illustrates how to reduce the costs of using clean cooking solutions through subsidies that can be derived from carbon trading. This Strategy has utilized this experience in

formulating strategies to leverage funds and international environmental programs to promote the use of clean cooking energy in the country.

2. Project Executive Summary

2.1 Background

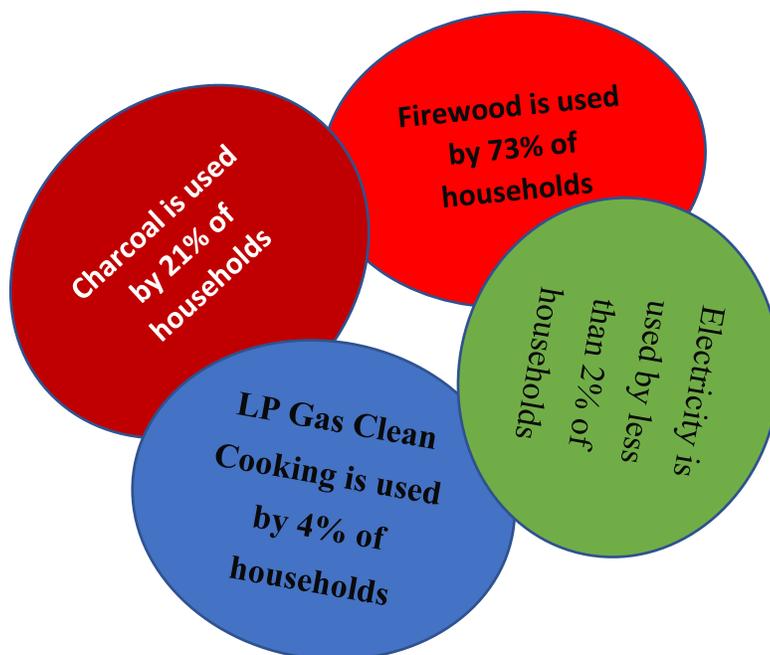
Deforestation in Uganda has scored highly peaked levels, as the natural forest cover is losing 38,000 hectares annually within 2020-2025 timeline due to the shrieking quest of wood fuels (Charcoal and firewood) making 60% loss by logging and Agriculture. The natural forest cover stands at 3.6 million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

In 2020, Uganda had 2,4 Mha of natural forest, extending over 10% of its land area. In 2024, it lost 32 Kha of natural forest, equivalent to 16 Metric tons (MT) of CO2 Carbon dioxide emissions. They were 25, 629 deforestation alerts reported in Uganda just between December 14, 2025 and December 21, 2025(GFW December 22,2025).

The overall Clean Cooking solution adaption's rate is approximately 4% according to Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) 2024 figure, while other sources cite an access rate approaching 10-15%.

Wood fuels dependance is approximately 88% to 94% of Ugandan households still depending on solid biomass (Charcoal and firewood) in cooking; *translating to 164, 376 households are depending on wood fuels as primary cooking resource in Uganda.*

Proportional consumption of Specific Fuels in Uganda:



2.2 Country's efforts against deforestation

1. The government of Uganda designed good strategies to increase 15% access to LPG clean cooking by 2025.
2. A new national strategy for restoration was validated, and new European Union Deforestation Regulations (EUDR) for sustainable trade added pressure for traceability in 2025, highlighting ongoing challenges and conservation efforts. Despite these strategies, wood fuels consumption remains at rise.

Good Life Foundation, conscient and worried about the overriding deforestation and stress on ecosystems, all happening in Uganda, and in the East African Community, went on ground through serial research and assessments, touched below findings:

https://youtu.be/p1aKpaq8S_A?si=bZ-OD70SqZ-YzuhY

(1) In Rwampara District a midst Isingiro and Ntungamo Districts on 16th December 2025, (2) in Buyoyo site in Mbarara District, on 14th December 2025. Charcoal and firewood produced, packaged, loaded and transported by trucks to Mbarara city store

Table: 1

<i>Buyoyo site</i>	<i>Mbarara city</i>
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

Photo 2



2.3 matters accelerating deforestation in Uganda

2.3.1 Paramount rate of Disabled population

Towards the fall of 2025, the National Census announced figures pointing at the 2024 data of around 5.5 million people (13.2% of the population) as people living with disabilities, the figures are doubtfully opted to surpass 6 million estimates, basing on different criteria considered in the region. Out of the total number, female prevalence is 3.08 million females against 2.43 million males, and specific counts for vision, hearing, mobility issues, etc.

2.3.2 Predominant poverty in Uganda

As of 2025, approximately 7 to 7.2 million people in Uganda live below the absolute poverty line. This represents a national poverty rate of 16.1%, a decline from the 20.3% recorded in previous years.

<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099523204222530354>

As per the 2025 Poverty Statistics, Absolute Poverty Population is roughly 7.2 million Ugandans who live on less than US \$1.00 per day, (poorest of poor). Extreme Poverty (International Standard): Projections for 2025 indicate that Uganda accounts for approximately 3% of the global population living in extreme poverty. Multidimensional Poverty: While monetary poverty has decreased, approximately 57.2% of the population remains multidimensionally poor, meaning they face severe deprivations in health, education, and standard of living.

2.3.3 Electricity struggles.

A significant portion of Uganda's population still lacks electricity, with estimates around 2022-2024 suggesting nearly half (around 43-50%) lack access, translating to tens of millions of people, though figures vary slightly; for example, 26 million lacked access in 2020, while a 2024 report mentioned 33 million people without access, primarily in rural areas where grid connection is low, despite efforts to expand off-grid solar and grid connections.

3.Statement-cause of accelerated deforestation in Uganda.

The uppermost cause of failures this country encounters is the combination of the three above announced problematics including 5.5 million of disabled individuals, added to 7.2 million of poorest of poor Ugandans and 33 million Ugandans lacking access to electricity grid countrywide. All summed up, point at approximately 45.7 million, equivalent to 88 % of Ugandans determinedly engaged in overriding quest of wood fuels (Charcoal and fire wood) to power their cooking on daily basis, out of 52 million of Ugandan population (Worldometer, December 2025). Good Life Foundation, through field assessments, discussed with community members, who expressed the following:

- Overweighing planning's attention was attributed to tree planting by investment resources aimed at environment protection, that is why, they were found in considerable millions of trees, in woodlots destroyed by livestock due to poor and hurried up planning, 6 governmental zealous trees planting were identified countrywide; not inclusive, the efforts of local and international organizations.
- The 45.7 million are individuals disconnected to livelihoods opportunities related to jobs, productive activities, either in form of agricultural land, or trade, not even to micro loaning systems, out of 52 million of Ugandan population;
- They showed absence of electricity grid lines at their residences;
- A certain number proved owning awareness about clean cooking equipment but showed too, limitedness to afford an LPG cylinders equipment; they expressed keen eagerness to have and own clean cooking solutions, but tired up hands was the barrier;

Photo3

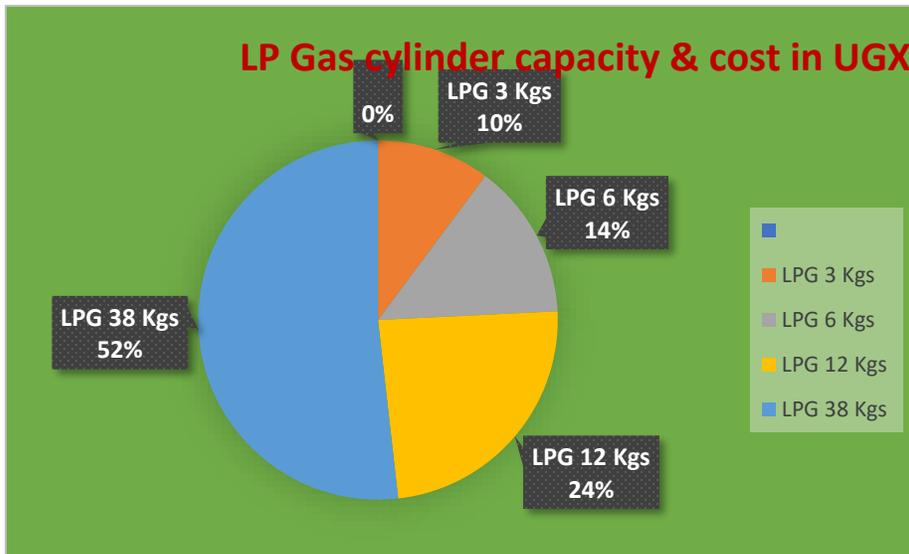


Mrs.Kenema Promise, a resident of Kagara I village, in Rwampara District said *< i am here with my husband and my 2 children who dropped out*

school, we are very poor; the only one activity we have is charcoal making as you can see, we know it harms the environment but if we leave it out, we will all die >.

- Up to 56 % out of 88% depend on casual works or nothing, earning up to 150 UGX, equivalent to US \$ 41.43 monthly, spending US \$ 1.381 daily;
- Increased unaffordable cost of LPG equipment to 45,7 million of Ugandans;

Chart 1



Interpretation:

- 119,000 UGX: US \$ 32.87
- 164,000 UGX: US \$ 45.30
- 280,000 UGX: US \$ 77.35
- 605,000 UGX: US \$ 167.12

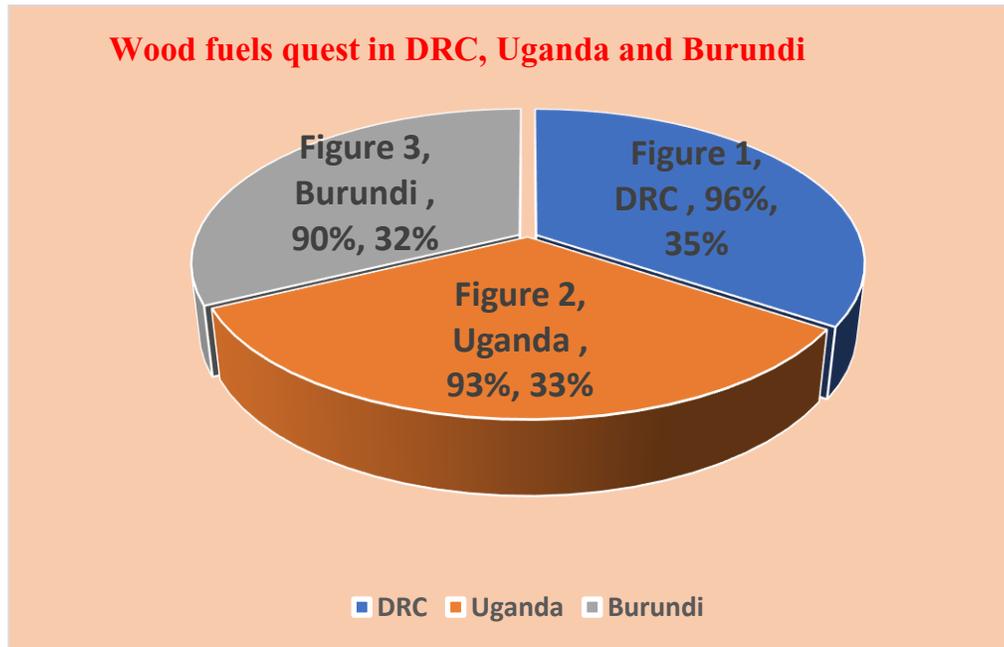
- Out of 88%, 65% are physically fit to undertake productive activities, though resources constitute the permanent pattern associated to the living hardship they live by;
- Identification is crucially required, to determine the ones in acceptable physical and mental conditions, abled to work;
- None receives benefits /allowances from either government of private sector;

According to Good Life Foundation Environment Monitoring Data (GEMD), it is unthinkable, unmakeable, and unachievable, a Uganda without Charcoal and firewood, for the longer otherwise planning ignores to empower 45,7 million out of 52 million of Ugandan population. That is what this project is all about; socio-economic empowerment of vulnerable individuals and render them the environment protection watchdogs, regionally.

4. Environmental disquietedness in Esat African Community.

Good Life Foundation peered, through research, at the quest of wood fuels (Charcoal and Firewood) in this region, three countries hold the planet burning device: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda and Burundi with the below highlights

Chart 2



If nothing is ingeniously implemented, within the next quarter of this century, Africa will be a whole Sahara, three billion of its entire population by then will be choosing another continent to fit into; due to aggravated drought causing food- insecurity, starvation, malnutrition, pauperdom, land sliding, floods, chronic sicknesses and epidemics, premature deaths etc.

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In response to the nefarious impact of intensive deforestation setting charcoal and fire wood as livelihoods bolsters in Uganda, this project proposal is superiorly the premiered solution that curbs out the archaic cooking method using wood fuels (Charcoal and firewood) by supporting the initiatives and efforts of the government of Uganda in line with boosting LP Gas Clean Cooking strategy in 2025 as clean energy, alternative solution to supplement to electric grid which punches below weight, far behind need in same Country. The project addresses [1] lack of access to Liquefied Petroleum Gas clean cooking equipment (Cylinders and Gas supply) as far as rural areas are fore-mostly concerned,[2] community misinformation, [3] impoverishment and vulnerability for Disabled people and poorest of

poor individuals. The implementation of this project will happen, for number [1] in Rwampara District and in Mbarara District, for [2] at nationwide through media broadcasting, and for [3] as in [1].

5. Project General Objective: (PGO) *The Project General Objective is to thwart deforestation by promoting Gas Clean Cooking as a solution through Socio-Economic Empowerment constraining wood fuels cooking and enhance innovation in food production while harnessing environment protection's education.*

The project ensures participative actions of citizens in collaboration with governmental policy implementation enforcers over compliance to regulations, to identification of needs in terms of livelihoods empowerment of beneficiaries; building disabled and poorest of poor community's self-reliance and resilience, social inclusion and the highly ranked desire to social accountability.

5.1 Project Components

The project components include:

5.1.1 Component 1: Liquefied Petroleum Gas Starter Cylinder:(LPGSC): (€ 5,500)

The component will allocate funds to purchase and free delivery of LPG Gas Clean Cooking starter cylinders to 100 households located within the two announced district. Each of the 100 households receive one Cylinder. They are disabled, poorest of poor and electricity lacking populations. The component focuses on [i] Shrewdly road mapped community mobilization about integral use of Gas clean cooking cylinders and use of Gas, [ii] harmonized connectivity of community to private sector supplying LP Gas, [iii] foiling deforestation's setbacks by working jointly with government policy enforcers in vulgarization of the strategy and with financial institutions in mobilization & and awareness of auto-helping community members to acquire Gas clean Cooking equipment, [iv] establishing community institutions for planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and oversight across the implementation.

5.1.2 Component 2: Socio-Economic Empowerment of Innovative Households (Beneficiaries): (€ 55,000)

5.1.2.1 sub-component (i) Households Representatives: The component will expeditiously assess abled individuals from 100 disabled, poorest of poor and electricity lacking households, identify one Household Representative (HR) in each. The

representatives will be principally considered respondents of their households under the project implementation, they will benefit enrollment, financial literacy trainings, LPG gas management safety trainings, bank account opening, business start-up planning, budgeting/enterprise setting up, business mentorship and more project interventions. The project will scale up financial support to their enterprises' accounts for targeting initial households' socio-economic empowerment, that generate income usable for household economic sustainability and progressive means for gas fuel refilling in cycles from the profits made. Each enterprise receives € 550 as business start-up capital for household economic empowerment which is project' sustainability back bone.

The component will swiftly and promptly avail appropriate technical guidance to establishment of the HR businesses by playing the key roles: [1] assessing their business plans, provide guidance where needs rise, [2] support on disbursement to their accounts, guide on fund withdrawal, [3] monitor businesses' implementations while keeping governmental structures and community grassroot leaders involved to bolden intervention's effectiveness and goal achievement.

5.1.2.2 Administration and Operation Cost (ADOC):(€38,000) It covers expenditures involved in project implementation with particular reliance to personnel; partly, logistic, trainings, communication, monitoring and evaluation, under implementation of this project.

5.2 Project Financing: The project budget is summed to € 98,500; sought in terms of grant funding to Good Life foundation.

6. Project Beneficiaries-Innovative Households

Two categories form beneficiaries under this project, they include:

- a. **Direct beneficiaries:** The project will potentially benefit a total of 100 Innovative Households of disabled, poorest of poor and lacking electricity individuals; the uttermost affected by the long-standing pauperdom and disconnection to livelihoods opportunities in a world requiring them to twist traditional cooking culture to modern lives saving culture; which is the adoption of gas clean cooking solution in areas

electricity grid lingers. They are to receive boon twice; under component 1 and 2, the total support is evaluated to € 60,000.

- b. **Indirect beneficiaries:** they include (i) Ugandan national massive population (52million), (ii) auto-helping people able to purchase LP Gas equipment and guaranty gas refilling in future time. They benefit national audience targeting awareness.

Table 2: Beneficiaries description

(1) Beneficiaries	(2) Indirect Beneficiaries	Figures
Component 1		
100 Innovative households, each receiving 1 LP Gas starter Cylinders (€ 55)	Ugandans getting news from Radio	80% of 52 million
	Ugandans watching news on Television	31% out of 52 million.
Component 2	Volunteers, Service providers and trainees, auto helping community members.	2,500
100 households receiving € 550 each	Volunteers, Services providers and training beneficiaries, grassroots leaders.	(10),(250) -

7. Project activities, Impacts and their Mitigation Measures

7.1 Overview of the activities

Due to the overriding deforestation rate, livelihoods pressing needs and electricity shortfall levels, impelling the lowest penetration of clean cooking solution in Uganda, and the severity of climate change effects on farms, and to planetary environment, the proposed project is antithetically directed to traditional wood fuels cooking culture by delivery of support intending to avail 100 Gas Clean Cooking equipment (LPG cylinders) to households of vulnerable community members including disabled, poorest of poor and electricity lacking people under project Component 1, support livelihoods activities by

funding businesses/enterprises initiated by Households Representatives; 100 funded enterprises of disabled households that benefited LPG cylinders and will benefit finance resources (capital); applicable to creation of sustainable enterprises of HR in line with livelihoods traditional and non-traditional activities under project Component 2. The salient physical characteristics is relevant to analysis of social and economic investments which entail profits generating that will partly empower the households and partly cover gas refilling necessities in cycled episodes, that way, the social economic aspect of development is footprinted solution to project sustainability. The project will conduct nationally widespread mobilization & awareness, deforestation constraining campaigns, LPG exhibitions and policy enforcement measures at state-wide. The project will carry-out be monitoring and evaluation, policy enforcement will be implemented by government and other project stake holders to maximize project activities' effectiveness.

Overall positive impacts of Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1 can be summarized as follows:

The present project is a bulwark creating LP Gas clean cooking stronghold, becoming mainstay of sustainable social economy in households of disabled, poorest of poor and people lacking electricity. The project will bulk 100 empowered enterprises that improve living standards by newly ideated approach. The subprojects' income will participle to households feeding processes, education and care of children, maintained clean cooking refilling etc. It is too, resource base for experimental sectoral research aiming to further develop living standards of vulnerable class of people. The success of present endeavour will raise echo, sounding to national and regional dimensions; a lot of attractiveness is expected from sensitized community, willing to adopt the strategy. Other funders will copy our approach portfolio and apply it to widen interventions through other environment protection clusters. The success of this project will graduate into implementation to the full Liquefied Petroleum Gas Clean Cooking Solution in Quintuplet Impact Project nationally, then regionally and continentally.

7.2 Implementation overview

The implementation of this project will be mainstreamed by administrative structures of Good Life Foundation, whose role is to principally oversee smooth running of the planned

activities through the project's components. Good Life Foundation will, with straitened collaboration, involve the stake holders, mainly the government of Uganda at nation and local levels. Accordingly, all levels of governments will have roles in providing oversight and implementation support. Local coordination structures will be responsible for oversight and coordination of the project implementation at province, territory, villages and community sub-project levels. The grassroots community will play key leading role in the identification, activities prioritization and implementation of their prioritized project activities. The Project Implementation Model (PIM) will set forth the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders of the project. In addition, the PIM will also include details of all operational and procedural steps regarding reviews and approvals of specific activities, flow of information, detailed description of project management and implementing bodies, procurement, and financial management arrangements, reporting requirements, and manual amendment procedures.

7.3 Project Key Stakeholders.

Ministry of Water and Environment and NEMA, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of communication, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture – Animal - Fisheries, Ministry of technology; Local administrative Structures (2 districts), and the funder. Their roles are explained in the main text of this framework.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The region coordinator, Community Development officer, Gender and Probation Officers, evaluating and reporting on environmental and social issues will form part of the overall sub-project implementation processes and reporting systems. Communities will keep records of all activities done in their respective community level and submit the same to the local governments for consolidation. The District Environment Officers and Community Development Officer will work with the communities to capture and report on environment and social issues monthly through **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1.**

Information Storing System (ISS). The monitoring reports will then be compiled by the Safeguards team on quarterly basis and share with National Environment Management Authority, line ministries and the Funder.

8.1 Public Consultations

Appropriate consultations were carried out with stakeholders during the preparation of this project. Stakeholders' consultation included relevant Government agencies, Chief Administrative districts, Non-Governmental Organizations, non-state actors and civil society groups.

9. Project Justification

9.1. Economic Vulnerability of Ugandans

The uppermost cause of failures this country encounters is the combination of the three announced problematics including 5.5 million of disabled individuals, added to 7.2 million of poorest of poor Ugandans and 33 million Ugandans lacking access to electricity from national grid countrywide. All summed up, is huger number of approximately 45.7 million, equivalent to 88 %; of Ugandans determinedly engaged in overriding quest of wood fuels (Charcoal and fire wood) to power their cooking on daily basis, out of 52 million of Ugandan population (Worldometer, December 2025). Good Life Foundation, through field assessments, discussed with community members, who expressed the following:

- Overweighing planning attention was attributed to tree planting by investment resources aimed at environment protection, that is why, they were found in considerable millions of trees, in woodlots destroyed by livestock due to poor and hurried up planning;
- They are individuals disconnected to livelihoods opportunities related to jobs, productive activities, either in form of agricultural land, or trade, not even to loaning systems;
- They showed absence of electricity national grid at their residences;
- A certain number proved owning awareness about clean cooking equipment but showed too, limitedness to afford an LPG cylinders equipment; they expressed keen eagerness to have and own clean cooking solutions, but tired up hands was the barrier;

Up to 56 % out of 88% depend on casual works, earning up to 150 UGX, equivalent to US \$ 41.43 monthly, spending US \$ 1.381 daily;

- Out of 88%, 65% are physically fit to undertake productive activities, though resources constitute the permanent pattern associated to the living hardship they live by;
- Identification is crucially required, to determine the ones in acceptable physical and mental conditions, abled to work;
- None receives benefits /allowances from either government or private sector;

According to Good Life Foundation Environment Monitoring Data, it is unthinkable, unmakeable, and unachievable, a Uganda without Charcoal and firewood, for the longer otherwise planning ignores to empower 45,7 million out of 52 million of Ugandan population. The 4% of Clean Cooking solution penetration comprises rich people and individuals linked to livelihoods opportunities.

9.2 Environmental disquietedness in East African Community.

Good Life Foundation peered, through research, at the quest of wood fuels (Charcoal and Firewood) in this region, three countries hold the planet burning device: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda and Burundi with the below highlights:

- Up to 96% of Congolese households are currently using wood fuels in cooking;
- 90% of Burundian households are too, depending on wood fuels. This region is likely and straightly driven to transformation into expansion of Sahara - desert for the longer astuteness will permanently remain at eviction.

9.3 Project General Objective

The Project General Objective is to thwart deforestation by promoting Gas Clean Cooking as a solution through Socio-Economic Empowerment constraining wood fuels cooking and enhance innovation in food production while harnessing environment protection's education.

The project ensures participative actions of citizens in collaboration with governmental policy implementation enforcers towards compliance to rules, to identification of needs in terms of livelihoods opportunities for community resilience, and health benefits while considering high ranked desire to social inclusion and accountability.

The operational approach will be Community Driven Development (CDD) involving:

- a. Building grassroots institutions;

- b. Ensuring the voice of all communities is heard, with accent to voices of women in decision making and implementation owning;
- c. Empowering communities, from marginalized to decision making ranks of the society;
- d. Investing social mobilization to enhance social cohesion among beneficiary communities, to build zealous ecosystem protection bastion.

10. Project Sustainability

The project core goal is mitigation of deforestation with its harm and damages poured to the planet's climate, through innovative clean cooking solution, the implementation of present project's activities, outcomes and impacts engenders groundbreaking transformation. To have this solution working longer to long-term and indefinitely, Good Life Foundation considers the following measures:

- i. **Socially**, the project targets vulnerable beneficiaries; they constitute the major portion of population, they were counted among the figure expected to adopt clean cooking solution, yet lacking means to purchase LP Gas facilities. Empowering them is basically the option to rely up on to reach high levels of clean cooking strategy penetration in Ugandan population. In the Theory involving policy enforcement as prioritized solution against use of Charcoal and firewood in households, security services would have arrested 88% of Ugandans, a figure corresponding to 45.7 million people; the scope experiencing vulnerability impoverishment and electricity shortfall as roadblock to clean cooking solution. This social approach is rated to 30% of project success.
- ii. **Economically**, the project vision anticipates their empowerment to genuinely render them enabled by delivery of an Ecosystem Protecting Asset EPA comprising {1}LP Gas starter equipment(Cylinders) and {2} by enterprises/businesses creation financing; that strategy is key to project success, {3}they will be empowered by environment and health safe-guard, business building, finance literacy trainings to allow them proper management of their initiatives, success of such efforts will generate monthly regular income, out of which a part will be allocated to LP Gas in refilling episodes. Here over, enormous emphasis is to be pointedly put in this area, during trainings and monitoring activities. Each succeeding set up business is an environment safe-guarding hero; it creates a household livelihoods self-reliance evolving in community resilience and their success stories will be captured and

pitched at national audiences and panels to broaden community ownership of clean cooking to save lives nationally, regionally and globally. An approach rated to 50% project sustainability.

- iii. **Effective communication**, the project foresees long reaching community awareness, through radio, television, campaigns, exhibitions, workshops, website of GOLf, and churches; working out stimulating willingness of the entire Ugandan population to protect themselves by protecting the environment. 10% rated strategy. The stimulus output will be motivator of each person will to be not led behind by the modern cooking solution.
- iv. **Official Memorandums enactment**, beyond above prescriptions, Good Life Foundation's agenda is to draw avenues defining memorandums binding it with financial institutions and government structures to ensure clean cooking loaning is specifically affected and accessible to community members intending to apply it in compliance to clean cooking solutions and to supported subprojects in development phase of their set enterprises. 2% rated to project sustainability.
- v. Consultations, meanwhile, the foundation processes diversified consultations with the government in Uganda to ensure gas price cutbacks on importations to maximize percentage of adoption. 8% rated project ideation sustainability.
- vi. **Research**, the foundation is deployed, in continued research to identify a probable more effective and permanent solution to deforestation regionally and continentally. Applicable in upcoming interventions.
- vii. **Convention holding**, on ending wood fuels in cooking across the continent of African, through ratification of our preestablished framework proposal integrating the implementation of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Clean Cooking solutions in Quintuplet Impact Projects continentally.

11 Specific Objectives and Challenges

The specific objectives of this project are to:

- i. Increase public and Institutional awareness by conducting state-wide campaigns on the importance of using Gas Clean Cooking solution;
- ii. Provide start up LP Gas Cylinders to households of Disabled and poorest of poor community members and to those lacking electricity in Mbarara and Rwampara district;

- iii. Harness livelihoods resilience for disabled and poorest of poor community members by businesses creation to sustain project long term durability;
- iv. Build capacity of implementers of this clean cooking solution;
- v. Incorporate gender equality issues in the clean cooking value chain; and
Strengthen good governance in clean cooking.

Table 3: Summary of Challenges and Specific Objectives.

No.	Challenge	Specific Objective
1.	Limited awareness to the public and institutions on the importance of clean cooking	Increase public and Institutional awareness by conducting state-wide campaigns on the importance of using clean cooking solutions.
2.	Lack of LP Gas Clean Cooking equipment in households of Disabled and poorest of poor community members at state-wide level;	Provide start up LP Gas Clean Cooking Cylinders to households of Disabled and poorest of poor community members at statewide level.
3.	Segregationist social and economic opportunities to disabled and to poorest of poor community members in Uganda.	Harness livelihoods resilience by creation of enterprises for disabled households to sustain project long term development.
4.	Limited capacity of implementers of clean cooking projects	Build capacity of implementers of Clean Cooking solution under this project.
5.	Insufficient efforts in integrating gender equality in cooking energy value chain	Incorporate gender equality issues in the Clean Cooking value chain.

11.1 ACITIVITIES, TARGETS, INDICATOR AND OUTCOME

Table 5: Project Indicators.

Analysis indicators for the implementation of specific objectives for the transition of wood fuels cooking to Liquefied Petroleum Gas Clean Cooking, as outlined:

Activity	Targets	Indicator	Outcomes
<p>Increase public and Institutional awareness by conducting state-wide campaigns on use of Gas Clean Cooking Solutions.</p>	<p>-Direct beneficiaries intending awareness;</p>	<p>-6 awareness workshops/ exhibitions held; with 287 attendees.</p>	<p>1) 100 awakened beneficiaries in two districts.</p>
	<p>-Indirect beneficiaries intending awareness;</p>	<p>-5 radio& TVs contracts - broadcasting community awareness nationally. -Physical contacts, word of mouth and motorized campaigns conducted in each of 2 districts; -5 signposts designed for awareness in each of the 2 districts.</p>	<p>2) 80 % of Ugandan population reached by radio-audience and reached by broadcasted awareness and 31% of Television spectacles reached nationally. 10 sign-posts visible in the 2 districts.</p>
	<p>-Awareness to Governmental structures; and to private sector operators</p>	<p>5 sessions organized in the 2 districts, with 50 attendees.</p>	<p>3) 250 attendees in 2 districts.</p>
<p>Provide starter LP Gas Clean Cooking cylinders to Innovative households of Disabled and poorest of poor and people lacking electricity.</p>	<p>Adoption of clean cooking solutions in the Innovative Households.</p>	<p>100 LPG- Gas Cooking cylinders and equipment delivered.</p>	<p>4) 100 Innovative households complying to LP Gas Clean Cooking solution in two districts; stoppage of wood fuels cooking.</p>

<p>Harness livelihoods resilience by creation of enterprises for disabled households to sustain project long-term durability.</p>	<p>. Socio-economic empowerment created by the project.</p>	<p>Creation of businesses/Enterprises of beneficiaries (HR) of LP Gas equipment.</p>	<p>5) 100 enterprises/businesses funded and opened.</p>
<p>Build capacity of implementers of clean cooking solution in this project.</p>	<p>Stakeholders, contractors, services providers, project employees inclusive and volunteers.</p>	<p>5 capacity building benefiting 50 in two districts across the two components.</p>	<p>6) 5 inductions carried-out with a total of 250 attendees in the 2 districts.</p>
<p>Incorporate gender equality issues in the clean cooking value chain. Strengthen good governance in clean cooking.</p>	<p>Equity in project beneficiaries' selection. Social Inclusivity of status, gender and opinion</p>	<p>Women and girls placed at center of clean cooking strategy activities. -60% of beneficiaries of this project are women across the five components.</p>	<p>Women are majorly kitchen managers in Uganda, they inclusively partake presence in project crosscutting activities. -Upskilling trainings are conducted to empower women on leadership, management, environment protection and on livelihoods resilience -Women occupy leadership in activities related to this project; -Clean Cooking is owned by women; -Women are created linkage with other women through stake holders, contractors, researchers etc.</p>

11.4 Beneficiary Screening Tool (BST)

A. Identification

Names.....Gender.....Birth day.../...../.....

Village..... collectivity Sector.....

Territoryprovincein DR Congo.....

Personal Contact.....alternative.....

Civil status: (Officially married): yes [] No [], family size []

Names of village leader..... contacts.....

Names of spouse.....contacts

B. vulnerability Status

Handicap [], weak vision acuity [], weak audition acuity [], chronic diseases [], beyond 70 years old [], congenital related issues[], mental impairment issue [], returnee household [], Households of orphans [], widow or single mother with children, SGBV survivor [].

C. Livelihoods endowment /Properties owned.

Respond by Yes or No according to the situation you fit into

Land ownership: No land [], a small portion of land [], 1 hectare [], 2 hectares [], 3hectares and plus [], land on lease hold [].

Livestock owned: 1- 5 hens [], a small poultry [], a poultry of 100- 500 hens [], 1 goat-sheep- pig [], 1 cow [], 2 – 5 cows [], a dairy farm [].

Job owned: Jobless [], contractual part-time [], contractual full time [], informal job [], earning salary [].

Trading activities undertaken: Existing [], small size [], big size [], does not exist []

Type of housing: traditional house [], descent house [], number of rooms [].

Hygiene: own toilet [], access clean water from tap [], use water from river [].

D. Environment protection by the household

Respond by Yes of No according to the situation you fit into

Do you cook or you are given cooked food? Yes [], No []

How many times do you cook per day?

What source of energy do you use to cook? Charcoal? Yes [], No []

Firewood? Yes [], No []

Electricity? Yes [], No []

Gas solution? Yes [], No []

Solar system? Yes [], No []

E. Exposure to effects of Carbon dioxide due to use of wood fuels in cooking

How many times do you cook per day? **use digits to respond.** []

Who cooks in your household? **tick in corresponding bracket;** Husband [], wife [], Girls [],

Boys [], other household's members [], household helper [], receive community assistance [].

How many hours do you make to complete meal preparation? **Tick into bracket of matching digit** [1h], [2h], [3h], [4h], [5h], [6h].

F. Knowledge in the household about deforestation and climate change in DRC

What do you think about fume to your health while cooking?

Do you know the origin of the charcoal or fire you are using to cook? And what happens to that resource place when trees are cut to make charcoal and firewood?

Are you constantly receiving rain this year like it was before?

Are you experiencing rain shortfall in your area? If yes, explain:

How long does sunny season take in your area now?

Are gardens/ farms producing food like it was before?

**Poorest of poor beneficiary qualification criteria:
Disabled beneficiary qualification Criteria:**

- **Has no land vulnerability criteria** [] **one**
- **Has between 1-5 hens and plus vulnerability criteria** [] **two**
- **Jobless** []
- **Has no trading activities** []

Country

Assessment province:

Rural area:

Date:...../...../.....

Names of Participated team members:

1..... Contact.....

Professional area.....

2.....

Contact.....Professional area.....

3.....

Contact.....Professional.....

10.5 IH2Es-U-#1 IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

The matrix concerns the implementation of specific objectives for transitioning to clean cooking solutions and environmental safeguard as outlined in table No 4

Table 5: Matrix for the execution of specific goals

No	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Target	Outcome Indicator	Time line	Responsible
1	Increase public and Institutional awareness by conducting state-wide campaigns on the importance of using clean cooking solutions.	Communication, awareness and sensitization plan has been prepared on adoption of Gas clean cooking	Start of communication and awareness plan implementation	Institutions, private sector and national community and beneficiaries reached by the Communication Strategy on the use of clean cooking solutions,80% of the population coverage.	Q1,1 st month	Good Life Foundation in collaboration with Ministry of Water and Environment, Energy, Science, of Communication, Information Technology; Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, of Health etc.
2	Provide start up LPG - Gas Cooking Cylinders to households in two districts,	100 beneficiaries identified and distribution plan elaborated	Execution of distribution plan to reduce pressure on environment resources.	100 LPG Gas clean cooking starter cylinders available in the identified Innovative Households and put in use at regionwide.	Q1, Q2	GOLf and stakeholders and stakeholders.

3	Harness livelihoods resilience by creation of enterprises for disabled households to sustain project long term development.	Literacy Training, implementation, funding of plan for Households Representatives Businesses. Creation of enterprises for disabled and poorest of poor to sustain use of Gas clean cooking solutions.	Plan implementation, funds scaled up to accounts of Households Representatives.	100 Livelihood Enterprises created; businesses running/income, generated - income applied in project sustainability for Gas refilling.	Q2, Q3	Good Life Foundation and Funder
4	Build capacity of implementers of clean cooking in this project.	Train plan carried out for workers, beneficiaries, implementing partners, grassroots leaders on use of Gas clean cooking solutions.	Preparedness of trainings plan.	Trainings conducted within the two districts.	Q1	Good Life Foundation, Funder, Solutions supplying contractor, Ministry, Science and Technology.
5	Incorporate gender equality issues in the clean cooking value chain.	Increase number of female beneficiaries to majority.	Verification of percentage scored by female gender promotion.	Number of female and youths is higher than other beneficiaries.	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	GoLf and stake holders in M&E GoLf and Funder, stakeholders

	Strengthen good governance in clean cooking.	Place women on top levels of decision making in Gas clean Cooking Solutions.	Women are integrated in beneficiaries and among implementors	60% of project beneficiaries are women.		in M&E, Reporting.
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12. Responsibilities of LP Gas Clean Cooking Stakeholders

This part of the project describes the responsibilities of various stakeholders in the implementation of this solution, as outlined in table 5.

12.1 Responsibilities

Good Life Foundation in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Policy, Ministry of Water and Environment, Energy, Ministry, Communication, Internal Affairs, Gender and Equality, will actively participate to the implementation of this project; as strategy and ensure that the objectives are achieved. To relevance, Good Life Foundation ensures that Institutions, Agencies and Consultants involved in this Gas Clean Cooking Solutions develop plans in accordance with this project. It will coordinate the functions of the Fund that will implement this project; oversee the improvement of clean cooking equipment; and establish a database containing information and statistics on clean cooking. Furthermore, it will conduct comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation designed plan about Clean Cooking solution in collaboration with key stakeholders.

Good Life Foundation, as implementor and coordinator of this project, will ensure that all stakeholders understand their responsibilities. The following are the responsibilities of the relevant stakeholders:

12.1.1 Ministry Responsible for Energy

This Ministry has the overall responsibility of overseeing supply of Gas Energy resources to the selling private sector and maintain its availability to market in abundant reserve. It will cooperate with Good Life Foundation to support the implementation's success. This

ministry will contribute on community awareness into the National Communication Strategy and the National Awareness and Sensitization Plan on the use of Gas Clean Cooking solutions. In addition, this Ministry will facilitate the review of Policies, Laws, Regulations, and Guidelines related to exploitation, management of Gas and make it more accessible at national-wide.

12.1.2 The Coordination Office

The coordination office by Good Life Foundation plays a significant role in ensuring that the responsibilities outlined in this project are implemented. Ministries responsible for Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, and Coordination; as well as Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities will be involved in facilitating this project at the regional level. Further- more, the roles of these Offices include providing guidance and coordinating the implementation of tasks within their respective areas of operation.

12.1.3 Sectoral Ministries

The sectoral ministries have crucial responsibilities in the implementation of this project. These ministries include: Ministry responsible for Policy, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Gender and Equality, Ministry of Technology, Ministry of Research, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of home affairs etc. These sectoral ministries are responsible for ensuring that their strategies and plans align with the priorities of this project in promoting Gas Clean Cooking innovations.

The responsibilities of sectoral ministries include preparing and improving Policies, Laws, Regulations and Guidelines related to clean cooking; support Good Life Foundation in conducting education and awareness campaigns on the use of LP Gas Clean Cooking solution; and promoting private sector's involvement in Gas Clean Cooking. Other responsibilities include: encouraging investment in clean cooking initiatives; support Good Life Foundation in carrying out capacity building duties for personnel in overseeing clean

cooking projects-businesses; and promoting the use of National and International Funds and Programmes willing to promote and develop the clean cooking initiatives in the country.

Additionally, the Ministry responsible for Environment will coordinate the implementation of the ban on the use of traditional wood fuels (firewood and charcoal). Likewise, the Ministry responsible for research, science, technology, and innovation will promote and foster research, innovation and technology development in energy, appliance on Liquefied Petroleum Gas cylinders, and business models designed by this project under component 1,2.

12.1.4 Government Institutions, Authorities, Agencies and Departments

The Government Institutions, Authorities, Agencies, and Departments have crucial responsibilities in the implementation of this project. These institutions, authorities, Agencies and departments include: (NEMA): National Environment Management Authority, (URA): Uganda Revenues Authorities, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD): This ministry is the primary government entity responsible for the overall energy policy and the development of the oil and gas sector. It issues licenses, oversees the sector's direction, and is driving initiatives to increase LPG use as a cleaner fuel alternative, Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU): The regulatory body tasked with monitoring and regulating the exploration, development, and production of petroleum in the country, Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC): The state-owned enterprise that manages the government's commercial interests in the oil and gas sector. UNOC is involved in projects like the planned Kampala Storage Terminal (KST), which will include an extension for LPG storage to ensure a stable supply.

12.1.5 Financial Institutions

This Foundation is along its persuasive way, envisioned to have Memorandum arranged with Financial institutions, establishing adequate financial systems to enable local entrepreneurs' participation in this Gas Clean Cooking value chain; provide low interest loans to local entrepreneurs distributing LPG Clean Cooking products and services; loaning to households intending to adopt cleaning cooking solutions, encourage women's participation in the clean cooking value chain; finance clean cooking projects; and promote

the use of national and international funds and programmes to support the growth and development of the clean cooking initiatives in this country as well as in the region.

12.1.6 Education and Research Institutions.

Education and Research Institutions have the responsibility to produce experts in clean cooking; conduct research, innovation and technological advancements in energy, appliances, cookstoves and business models related to clean cooking; preserve and disseminate research findings on cooking energy; and build capacity for stakeholders in implementing clean cooking subprojects. Other responsibilities include: participating in sensitization and public awareness on clean cooking; advising Good Life Foundation and stakeholders on science, technology and innovation in clean cooking solutions, including policy and law formulation, research priority setting, resource planning and utilization; and providing technical guidance on all aspects related to cooking solutions. Responsibilities herein after are crosscutting to both two components.

11.1.7 Private Sector

Photo 3



Good Life Foundation's team in LPG researching, at Total energies, RUTI, in Mbarara.

During research, Good Life Foundation found bulky supply capacity of LPG products on ground in Uganda, in Mbarara and Rwampara Districts being implementing watershed of this project, companies including: STABEX, GLOBAL, HARSS, TOTAL ENERGIES were approached. This foundation relied on the capacity of TOTAL ENERGIES. Mr. **Katwesigye Daniel, Tel. contact: + 256707492119** is employee at TOTAL ENERGIES located at Total Energies RUTI trading centre, Mbarara city, Mbarara _Kabare Road, rendering loyal services in attending to beneficiaries of Good Life Foundation and facilitating our researches.

Photo 4



The project identified 6 petrol stations for Total energies in Mbarara.

STABEX products were identified as most extended close to community reach in Rwampara rural area, Rubis too is potential.

Photo 5



Photo 6



Good Life Foundation is research about potential of LP Gas and cylinders supply on ground Ugandan, (Mbarara, December 2025).

This enormous private sector's potential is brought at collaboration with Good Life Foundation to ensure reliable and sustainable access to clean cooking products(Gas and equipment); participate in sensitization and public awareness on clean cooking; support and

develop further the strategy of Good Life Foundation, enable low-income individuals to afford clean cooking solutions(Disabled and poorest of Poor) as well as other community members, not beneficiary herein but optionally willing to adopt the cooking solution after benefiting national-wide awareness; collaborate with the Government to identify Policies, Laws, Regulations and Guidelines that hinder efforts in the distribution of clean cooking solutions; ensure the distribution network of clean cooking energy, support Good Life Foundation in availing Liquefied Petroleum Gas cylinders to reach to all rural and urban places of the country; and in expanding Gas Clean Cooking employment opportunities.

12.1.8 Development Partners

Development Partners will collaborate with the Good Life Foundation to promote clean cooking initiatives by building capacity; providing technical and financial support; facilitate technology transfer from both domestic and foreign sources to local producers; and support the implementation of the Gas Clean Cooking under this **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1**and investments in the two detailed sectors.

12.1.9 Non-Governmental Institutions

Non-Governmental Institutions including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), will collaborate with Good Life Foundation by participating in sensitization and public awareness on Gas Clean Cooking especially in the goal being matter this project is engaged into; expanding this project's duo strategy in Clean Cooking to community members non-beneficiaries herein and by providing mobilization of stakeholders on clean cooking initiatives; advocating for the implementation of Policies and Laws related to cooking solutions; and conducting research while advocating for the interests of vulnerable groups.

13. Monitoring & Evaluation

13.1. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Monitoring and Evaluation framework is a crucial tool/ requirement in ensuring the achievement of the objectives, strategies, and targets of the Gas Clean Cooking in **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1**.

The framework aims at assessing the implementation and effectiveness of project

component performance to facilitate decision making on the progress of clean cooking adoption. Additionally, it provides important measures for monitoring performance indicators for each specific objective of the project. Furthermore, this framework serves as a tool to monitor compliance with the implementation of the **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1** success in environmental protection.

The relevance guaranteed by Good Life Foundation in Gas Clean Cooking for **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1**

has the overall responsibility of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the project. Each stakeholder will be required to establish accurate internal monitoring system to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of the project within their respective organizations.

The monitoring and evaluation framework will include baseline studies, indicators, and sources of information. There will be annual reviews, which will focus on assessing whether the planned activities align with the objectives and targets set out. Furthermore, the reviews will involve conducting studies – surveys and evaluations on the beneficiaries to monitor any changes in the outcomes and impact achieved during the project implementation period.

13.1.1 The Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

The main objective of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is to ensure the effective implementation of the **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1(2026- 2027)** and to achieve its objectives within its components and the intended timeframe. This framework will also oversee and provide guidance on the involvement of stakeholders in implementation and monitoring activities; control and measure resource utilization during the implementation of the Strategy; and assess the accountability of each stakeholder and their role in the implementation.

13.1.2 Areas of Consideration in Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the Implementation of this project will focus on the following.

- i. Capacity Building in Monitoring and Evaluation.
- ii. Alignment with other Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks.

- iii. Adoption of Results-Based Management Approaches; and
- iv. Readiness to use the Monitoring and Evaluation System,

13.1.3 Scope of Monitoring and Evaluation framework

The scope of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework includes:

- [i] Assessment of activities, procedures, and outcomes of the **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1** and its contribution to the society;
- [ii] Databases and reporting schedules to be used in the monitoring and evaluation framework of the **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1**.

.13.1.4 Performance Indicators

Performance indicators are a way to measure the success of the **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1**(2026 – 2027). The main function of a performance indicator is to regularly measure progress towards achieving the intended goals. The success of the Monitoring and Evaluation of this project relies on the accuracy of the performance indicator measurement system. The performance indicators for the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Gas Clean Cooking for (2026 – 2027) are **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1** attached in Appendix No. 1

13.2 Data Collection and Analysis

The main methods of data collection are conducting surveys, reviewing reports and institutional records, as well as visiting projects in various locations. The collected data will be analysed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders for implementation.

12.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Report

7.3.1. Types of Monitoring and Evaluation Report

The following are important Monitoring and Evaluation reports:

- i. Implementation reports.

- ii. Evaluation reports.
- iii. Reports on various studies, research and survey reports conducted on Gas Clean Cooking Solutions; and
- iv. Reviews of the Gas Clean Cooking for Environment in Quintuplet Impact Project.

12.3.1 Submission of Reports

Reports on the progress of the implementation of this project will be prepared by the relevancy of Good Life Foundation on a quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis as specified in Table No. 5. These reports will be submitted to the Funder of this project, they will be reviewed and shared to stakeholders (sectoral ministries) with the aim of providing information and improving the performance of the clean cooking initiatives.

Table 7: Submission of Reports

Type of report	Content of report	Submission timeline
Performance reports	They time to time include reports up on implementation of the planned activities	Quarterly, Semi and annum reports.
	Success of the strategy objectives, challenges and lessons learnt, including relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, outcome - impact and sustainability of interventions.	2026, 2027
Research, Studies, Survey reports	Findings and recommendation on specific issues.	As required
Project review	Overall achievements of the Clean Cooking Impact to Thwart Deforestation in Uganda objectives, challenges and lessons learnt,	After three Years.

Addendum: these reports will be designed to track the implementation progress; therefore, they will be uploaded to the ISS (Information Storing System) dashboard including the objectives, indicators, implementation status and the source of information. The evaluation assessing implementation and project progress will be conducted each year.

APPENDIX

Appendix No:1: Performance Indicators.

No	Specific Objectives	Indicator	Baseline	Outcome	Impact	Source
1	Increase public and Institutional awareness by conducting state-wide campaigns on use of Gas Clean cooking Solutions.	-Direct beneficiaries intending awareness.	- 6 awareness workshops held: with 287 attendees at 2 district levels.	100 fully trained beneficiaries in two districts.	80% of population largely and strategically informed about LP Gas clean cooking solutions at national wide	Awareness phase implementation records and media broadcasting.

		<p>-Indirect beneficiaries intending awareness.</p> <p>-Awareness to Governmental structures.</p> <p>-Awareness to private sector operators</p>	<p>-1 massive radio - broadcasted communication for community awareness each month from March 2026 across the 2 districts.</p> <p>-Physical contacts, word of mouth and motorized campaigns conducted in each district.</p> <p>5 signposts designed for awareness in each district.</p>	<p>. 80% of population in Uganda as rate of radio & 31% Television audiences are reached by broadcasted awareness.</p> <p>. 250 participants of institutional awareness accomplished at state-wide.</p> <p>. 80% of Ugandan population can read awareness on 10 signposts in 2 districts.</p>	<p>Progressive adoption of clean cooking national wide.</p> <p>Involvement of stakeholders in project implementation.</p>	<p>Awareness tools, media and finance records.</p>
2	<p>Provide starter LP Gas cylinders to households of Disabled and poorest in 2 districts.</p>	<p>Environment resources protection by empowering Disabled and poorest of poor community members.</p>	<p>100 LP Gas cylinders distributed.</p>	<p>Wood fuels banned in 100 Innovative households.</p>	<p>Improvement of living standards, health promotion and ecosystem protection.</p>	<p>Distribution records and monitoring data.</p>

3	Harness livelihoods resilience by creation of enterprises for disabled households to sustain project long term development.	Converting disability into livelihoods production unit and environment protectors.	100 Enterprises created by this project.	100 Households Representatives of disabled beneficiaries selected, trained in financial literacy and managing sustainably 100 viable businesses.	LP Gas Clean Cooking Strategy adopted promptly in 100 Innovative Households of Disabled. 100 businesses created.	Identification and Funding processes' reports, and enterprises Monitoring.
4	Build capacity of implementers of Gas Clean Cooking Solutions in this project.	Stakeholders, contractors, services providers, project employees inclusive	5 Inductions, component and M & E workshops in each district.	5 inductions conducted with 50	250 compliant to Gas Clean Cooking Solutions. Efficient implementation.	Trainings records and home assessments.

<p>5</p>	<p>Incorporate gender equality issues in the clean cooking value chain. Strengthen good governance in clean cooking.</p>	<p>Equity in project beneficiaries' selection. Social Inclusivity of status, gender and opinion</p>	<p>Women and girls placed at centre of clean cooking strategy activities. -60% of beneficiaries of this project are women across the five components.</p>	<p>Women are majorly kitchen managers in Uganda, they inclusively partake in project crosscutting activities. -Upskilling trainings are conducted to empower women on leadership, management, environment protection and on livelihoods resilience -Women occupy leadership in activities related to present project. -Gas Clean Cooking is owned by women.</p>	<p>Women rendered managers of Gas Clean Cooking Solutions. Women and youth empowerment to dignity Women are created linkage with other women through stake holders, contractors, researchers etc. ration and</p>	<p>Women activities, records and assessment reports, Live women success story.</p>
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14. Precautions on usage of gas in household clean cooking by beneficiaries

Good Life Foundation, highly aware of the hazardous effects which may occur during times LPG is used in households, planned several preventive measures involving the following;

1. Availability of LPG Sector Specialist (LPG SS); the role of the LPG Sector Specialist is to train the project beneficiaries of LPG equipment on Gas clean cooking safety, conduct time to time project assessment and reviews over issues related to use of Gas and equipment from the sourcing timeframe, oversee LPG cylinders and equipment's procurement, conditioning and transportation, distribution, trainings, Gas home use and guidance of Households Representatives (HR) of beneficiaries through purchase/ refilling of Gas in sustaining the project under component 2 Socio-Economic Empowerment of Innovative Households. The training includes safety measures as described in the below table No. 7 and on the leaflets 1,2. The LPG Sector Specialist engages the project in dealing with all Gas technical aspects not only limited to Gas sourcing from private sector, collaboration with project benefiting country's technical resources but also funder-technical support team and stakeholders and ensures that the project sources LPG equipment meeting **ISO Standards:** International standards like ISO 9001 and ISO 4706 are also relevant for LPG cylinder manufacturing and quality assurance and ISO 14245 specifying requirements for self-closing LPG cylinder valves. The LPG Sector Specialist intervened in research conducted in Uganda on Environmental Protection and Monitoring Data, participated to the **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1** and will oversee LPG sector implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation as well as covering sectorial reporting.
2. Community awareness; national wide sensitization and awareness on LPG safety measures will be carried out by broadcasting methods to reach out to population in entirety of the national Radio & Television audience coverage.
3. The private sector constituting the LPG supplying board will participate to the awareness as well when time to time the beneficiaries visit their installation for refilling Gas.
4. The Households Representatives have, amongst their assignments, to expand the safety measures skills to the rest of household's members; it is the way awareness will spread all over the country.
5. The trainings and awareness sessions/workshops are in meantime events to campaign for disruption of wood fuels cooking/logging.

Table No.6: Breakdown of precautions to undertake by trained beneficiaries.

Requirements	Actions to undertake
Ventilation	Always use LPG cylinders in a well-ventilated area, such as a kitchen with open windows and doors.
Cylinder placement	Store the LPG cylinder upright on level, stable surface in a well-ventilated area, away from direct sunlight and heat sources
Leak detection	Regularly check for leaks by applying a soaped water solution to the cylinder valve, regulator, and hose connections. If a leak is detected, the gas supply is immediately turned off and the area is ventilated.
Appliance check	Ensure the LPG stove and appliances are in good operating condition and that the connections are secure.
Certified equipment	The CCIT-D Uganda-#1 will distribute certified LPG equipment sourced from a renowned manufacturer to secure lives of beneficiaries.
During use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Never leave unattended the cooking area, the lit burner is continuously surveyed, ● Keep flammable materials like curtains, paper and plastics away far from flame, ● Wear inflammable clothing when cooking, ● Use the gas regulator to control the flame intensity. Gas is not turned on to maximum burn before igniting it, ● Ensure that pilot lights or main burners produce s blue flame.
After usage	Always turn off the gas supply at the cylinder and the stove when cooking is ended, empty cylinders are stored in ventilated and cool area, ensure the safety cap is properly secured.
Emergency preparedness	Fire extinguisher suitable for gas fires readily available and of known utilization.
Regular inspections	Maintain regular safety checks for gas appliances and cylinder by qualified professionals.
Gas detecting	Installation of gas leak detectors in your kitchen and other areas where to use LPG

Tempering	The safety valves and other fitting on gas appliances are not tempered with
Children	Children and untrained household members are left away of gas appliances and cylinders.

Leaf 1, practical chat explaining safeguards matters in table 7.

LPG (COOKING GAS) SAFETY TIPS

Always keep and transport your cylinders in an upright position

Ensure that the cooker burner is at a higher level than the top of the cylinder

Ensure your cylinders are outdoors

To use the gas, turn on the regulator, light your match and finally turn on the cooker burner while regulating the amount of gas desired

After you finish cooking, turn off both your cooker burner & the regulator

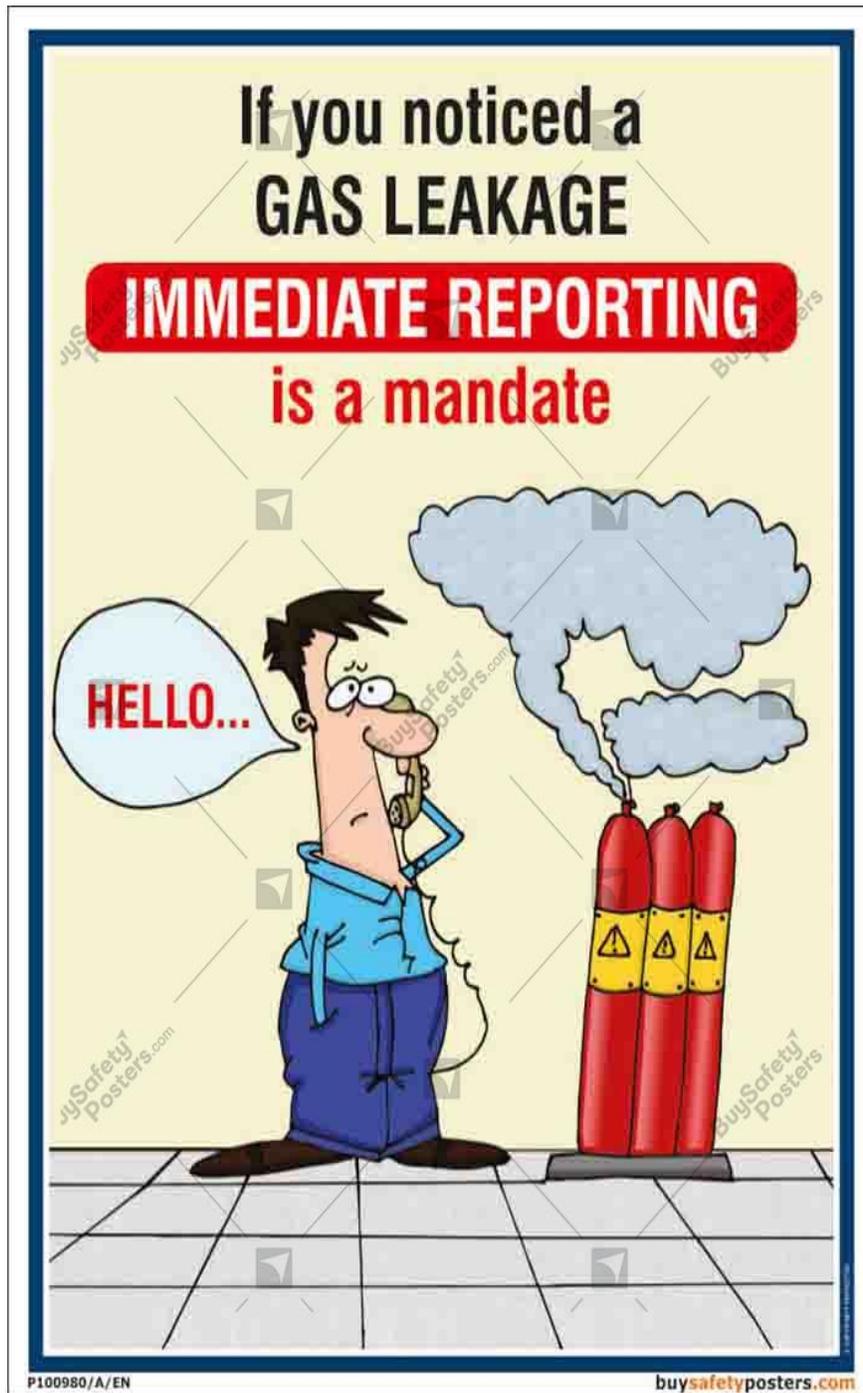
If you suspect an LPG leakage e.g around the cylinder valve, pipe joint or hose connection, pour some soapy water around the area where leakage is suspected. if there is a leakage the soapy water will bubble

NEVER EVER use naked flames such as lit matches to check for LPG leakages

TechnoOil
The Future of Energy

A Safety Awareness Guide by Techno Oil Cooksafe Initiative

Leaf 2, explaining way to handle emergency related LPG equipment damage.



Appendix No. 2: Action Plan of the IH2Es-U-#1 (2026 -2027)

No	Specific objective	Target	Strategy	Activity	Responsible entity	Timeline	Cost in Euro
1	Increase public and Institutional awareness by conducting state-wide campaigns on use of Gas Clean cooking Solutions	Communication, awareness and sensitization plan has been prepared on use of Gas Clean Cooking.	Start of plan implementation	Procurement of a consultant of national communication strategy on use of LPG Clean Cooking Solutions.	GOLF	Q2	10,000
2	Provide starter LP Gas Cylinders to households.	Households of disabled and poorest of poor and distribution plan elaborated	Execution of distribution plan to reduce pressure on environmental resources.	Purchase procurement and distribution of LPG cylinders to beneficiaries.	GOLF	Q3	5,500
3	Harness livelihoods resilience by creation of enterprises for disabled households to sustain project long term	Literacy Training, implementation, funding of plan for Households Representatives	Plan's implementation Reception of funds by Households Representatives	Recruitment of trainers and fund disbursement to accounts Households Representatives	GOLF	Q4	55,000

	development	Businesses . Creation of enterprises for disabled and poorest of poor to sustain use of Gas clean cooking Solutions.					
4	Build capacity of implementers of clean cooking projects.	Train workers, beneficiaries, implementing partners on use of Gas clean cooking solutions.	Preparedness of trainings plan.	Procurement of Gas Clean Cooking solutions Consultant.	GOLF	Q2, Q3	20,000
5	Incorporate gender equality issues in the clean cooking value chain.	Increase number of female beneficiaries to majority.	Verify percent scored by female gender promotion.	Conduct assessments		Q4	20,000

Strengthen good governance in clean cooking	Place women on top levels of decision making in Gas clean Cooking Solutions.	Women are integrated in beneficiaries and among implementors	Verification of indicators by assessments			
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15 Project conclusion

15.1. Project activities

The project's designed activities target to bridge up transformation of disability, impoverishment and electricity shortfall into social-economic empowerment that is rendered environment protector and watchdog in Uganda and in the region at large. That class represent 88 % of Ugandan population, equivalent to 45,7 million out of 52 million people. Major interventions include, (1) identification of project beneficiaries, (2) community awareness, (3) support beneficiaries by delivery of Ecosystem Protecting Asset(a LP Gas clean cooking solution starter equipment (Cylinders) + business capital + skill set) under component 2, activities consist in support of creation of beneficiaries' livelihoods enterprises/ businesses planned to productively bolster the project sustainability by applying profits in gas refilling across the future time and provides several building capacities. As long-term development strategy, the project will link the evolving enterprises analytically suiting the prospect of long-term project sustainability through Gas refilling by beneficiaries to financial institutions to expand Households Representatives strategy. Component 2: Livelihoods Program will support the development and expansion of non-traditional livelihoods of the poorest of poor and disabled people and vulnerable households to build productive assets generating incomes. A thorough mapping of existing productive livelihoods including agricultural, agropastoral and pastoral, will be undertaken based on consultations with target households accompanied by a technical and market analyses to understand the potential for each of the major livelihoods, the opportunities along the value chain and required inputs in terms of the information, finance, technology, tools, and technical assistance, impacts.

The core goal of the project is to address deforestation and its setbacks; they refer to global planet warming, draught, food insecurity- malnutrition and starvation, land sliding, sicknesses etc., and promote clean cooking solution in households while taking in charge social risk management: Through all these components, there will be a strong element of enhancing a systemic approach to the mitigation of social risks with emphasis on GBV and VAC. Given the precarious contexts in which the project beneficiaries live, the project also intends to mitigate social risks with emphasis on GBV and VAC associated with project implementation. Recognizing that GBV is a complex and multifaceted problem that cannot effectively be addressed from a single vantage point, the **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1**

project seeks to support the : 1) integration of activities aimed at reducing exposure to GBV and VAC as a result of the project activities or within the community; 2) promotion of norms that foster long-term social and cultural change toward gender equality (e.g. ensuring leadership and active engagement of women and girls, along with men and boys, in community-based groups related to the project area/sector); and 3) facilitation of assistance for survivors through referrals to safe and ethical care by existing service providers.

15.2 Positive project Impacts of Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-Uganda-# 1 implementation.

Adoption of LPG Clean Cooking solution at nationwide.

This project alone outputs 100 Innovative Households adopting Gas clean cooking solution that pans out deforestation; scoring success. These are community members required to decisively commit efforts to wood fuels cooking disruption, after benefiting from any out of the various opportunities this project will have offered. The project embeds largely sounding voice at nation spectrum, preaching change by creating igniting innovations which empower by transforming poverty-stricken, not only for the poorest of poor but also the vulnerable, disabled people to be positioned to dignified similarly as how other advantaged citizens stand. The project ranks at top level of change -maker project in field on fostering community living standards; it creates ground-breaking solutions giving lesson avenues to the government and other stakeholders in Uganda to purposely initiate or develop further the present ideation to evolved planning covering the total number of disabled and poorest people. The project impact in component 1 intermarries impact in component 2 to scale up complete and sustained solution.

By public awareness smartly delivered at national wide, 80% of Ugandans will be largely informed, that closeness of sensitization will bring in more auto-helping community members adopting the clean cooking solution. We anticipate an inestimable number. The trainees and others indirect beneficiaries will benefit technical guidance throughout the process of adopting the solution.

Food security at household levels.

The project will unleash income generating enterprises, they are source of financial resources to be invested to meet households living cost. These enterprises are generated under component 2 as businesses established to sustain project requirements in project Gas equipment post-funding for Gas refilling episodes. 100 new enterprises will be created.

Improved environmental and eco-system services.

The project entails upheavals culminating into massive adoption of Gas Clean Cooking solution, which likely reduces sensitively pressure that has been being put on environment in situations whereby only wood fuels were looked at to be cooking means by communities. While locally, the project will be addressing wood fuels cooking locally, in Mbarara and in Rwampara Districts, strategized national wide sized community and institutions awareness will be groundbreakingly hitting. The awareness drives change expected from conscience redirection, avails institutions associated to this projected as initial supporters and guides communities about doors to visit to enroll in clean cooking solution. Enrolled community members to this strategy will fetch experience from the project success story; maximum adoption will constitute supplementary procedures for CO₂ sequestration as regional minor strategy alongside to the Congo Basin. The project will contribute to promotion and development of regional tourism. The objective of Component 1,2 is to ensure that environmental and natural resources are carefully and sustainably managed to support current and future needs and livelihoods. Demand side interventions will aim to reduce the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, including mitigation of risks and other challenges faced by nature especially in the region being battlefield for decades. The project will save income, time and energy, health of women and children and of some men who used to spend on wood fuels purchase, walk to long distances to fetch fire hood. It is a tool of complex protective advantages as it even curbs physical, sexual and emotional assaults which longer endangered the women and girls during exercises of collecting wood fuels in non-gazetted or uncontrolled areas. To the maximum summation up on community's

adoption of LP Gas Clean Cooking solution, they are expected 100 households twisting off from wood fuels to LPG Clean Cooking solution.

Economic development.

The project participates to local economy growth; by offering market opportunities, it connects beneficiaries to private sector engaged in developing LP Gas clean cooking.

- Each period of two months, the 100 Innovative Households will be paying about 100 X 53,000 UGX = 5,300,000 UGX, equivalent to Euros 1,265.65 to LP Gas supplier.
- Each Innovative Household, within the refilling day, will pay 3,500 UGX to taxi / motorcycle operating taxi for refiling transportation fee.
- School will register back at least 1 or two children from Innovative households, that way the project will contribute to education and development of Ugandan youths.
- Health of at least an estimate 5,000 people will be evicted CO2 toxicity by Preventing Households Air Pollution.

Skill equipment.

The **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1** design is an innovation for the astuteness delegated in converting vulnerability into strength, from poverty to power and from lack to possession; all happen through new technology inspired by LP Gas sector. The foundation minds to intensify trainings, capacity building; 20 sessions are planned, they will help beneficiaries under that area to innate LP Gas knowledge and spread it all over the living environment in Uganda.

Creation of employment opportunities

The **Innovative Households for Healthier Ecosystems in Uganda - IH2Es-U-#1** is a set of assets set to settle positive opportunities interlinked through the components and whose end is creation of productive value chains generating for communities' temporary employment and business opportunities. However, these employment opportunities are expected to be temporary and benefit the community in the short term.

The project endowment, matched with responsible implementation throughout the two outlined fields of interventions will purposely work out significant positive change for communities, though environmental policing sector in Uganda has not exceeded its

embryonic phase. Thus, it is far, Invictus for breaking poverty patterns characterizing lives of disabled and poorest of poor at nationwide; it discards the weaknesses their households encountered, making them fail to undertake Gas Clean Cooking Solution. The project goes on to voicing by converting vulnerability into strength, business holding, entrepreneurship, food producer, and suppresses pressure to the government of Uganda which, naturally would struggle to take on such liability. The project endeavours to protect world population, the universal planet's climate by protecting environment in a region whereby the World second largest ecosystems which is secondarily CO2 buffer is too, villainously affected by deforestation. The success of this massively complex impacts project in Uganda will induce the model therapy against climate change and environmental degradation in other African countries to better African continent and the earth planet 's safety.

Table 7
16.Project Budget

Fund allocation	Cost in Euros
Component 1 expenses	5,500
Component 2 expenses	55,000
Public awareness	10,000
Trainings funding	7,000
Administrative cost	13,000
Logistic cost	8,000
Total	98,500