

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Prepared for Local Stakeholder Consultations ("LSCs") for

VOLUNTARY CARBON PROJECT ACTIVITIES ("VPAs") IN THE REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

for the proposed gold standard programme of activities ("POA")

" CLEAN COOKING BIOMASS SOLUTIONS PROGRAM FOR AFRICA"

Introduction

BURN Manufacturing Co its affiliates and related entities ('BURN') are pleased to announce Local Stakeholder Consultation ("LSC") meetings for its planned Gold Standard VPAs in the Republic of Nigeria. These VPAs will be housed under the GS PoA **"Clean Cooking Biomass Solutions Program for Africa"**.

The Republic of Nigeria is highly dependent on the consumption of non-renewable biomass (i.e. wood and charcoal) for domestic cooking needs. Household biomass consumption has negative impacts on the environment, including deforestation and land degradation, Green House Gas ("GHG") emissions and the loss of soil fertility water retention capacity. Furthermore, indoor air pollution ("IAP") associated with health-damaging pollutants released while combusting firewood and charcoal can lead to diseases (e.g. Pneumonia, Stroke, Ischemic heart diseases, Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and lung cancer).

Purpose and technology of the voluntary project activity (VPA)

BURN and its affiliates will implement carbon project activities in Nigeria for the proposed Gold Standard Programme of Activities (PoA) 'Clean Cooking Biomass Solutions Program for Africa'.

The purpose of a typical VPA included under the PoA, 'Clean Cooking Biomass Solutions Program for Africa', is the dissemination of highly efficient improved cookstoves ("ICS") to households in Nigeria. This will also include households who use the ICSs for light commercial uses, such as restaurants operated in the domestic setting.

Several Green House Gases (GHGs), including carbon dioxide, are produced because of the incomplete combustion of biomass as used in traditional cook stoves. The ICS technologies designed for the VPAs have improved heat transfer efficiency as compared to the baseline traditional cook stoves, thereby reducing both the amount of non-renewable biomass consumed by the household to provide the same amount of energy required in the baseline scenario. This reduction in biomass consumption is the basis for reduced GHG & IAP emissions and for improved domestic impacts, including less time and money spent collecting and or purchasing biomass.

By using ICS, the consumers assign and transfer all rights on the carbon credits to BURN and its affiliates, who are designated as the Coordinating and Managing Entity of the PoA and the VPA Project Developer.

ICSs will be distributed through direct sale/distribution to households within the project boundary.

Target Group and Location

The target group of the VPA are urban, peri-urban or rural households using non-renewable biomass on traditional cookstoves (i.e., the baseline scenario of the target group) prior to receiving an ICS. The VPA boundary includes urban, peri-urban and/or rural areas across the 37 states of Nigeria.

Technology

A VPA may deploy different ICS models. The ICS models are highly efficient, and the designs take into account the local cooking culture in the project area to ensure that improvements in technology and improved standards of living do not come at the expense of cultural traditions. A VPA may opt to distribute other stove models over time.



ECO A CHAR



ECO A WOOD

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS		
PARAMETER	ECO A WOOD	ECO A CHARCOAL
Thermal Efficiency	53.7%	71.3%
Cooking Power Output (kW)	1.228kW	0.956kW
PM2.5 per useful energy delivered (mg/MJd)	210.2 mg/MJd	38.16 mg/MJd
CO per useful energy delivered (mg/MJd)	5.50 g/MJd	3.78 g/MJd
Safety Score	97.5%	90%

Implementation plan

- Distribution of the improved charcoal stoves started in the second quarter of 2025. It is estimated that 250,000 ICSs will have been distributed by the end of the first crediting period.
- Local Stakeholder Consultations (LSC) are planned for three dates in 3 different locations across Nigeria as follows;
 1. Ibadan town, Oyo state on 7th April 2026
 2. Ilorin town , Kwara State on 9th April 2026
 3. Osogbo town, Osun State on 10th April 2026

Carbon credits

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions achieved through saving of non-renewable biomass will result in carbon credits following certification rules and procedures.

The revenues from the sale of carbon credits help amongst others to

- a) Distribute improved cookstoves to a subsidized price affordable for end-users.
- b) Scale up and expand the Programme, thus reaching a wider range of end-users.
- c) Generating more jobs;
- d) Further invest in R&D, hence, to produce high quality stoves at lower cost;
- e) Provide reliable after-sales service.
- f) Sensitize and raise awareness amongst end-users about the benefits and how to use the improved cookstoves.

Digital Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (DMRV)

To enhance transparency, accuracy, and accountability in carbon credit generation, the VPA will introduce a Digital Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (DMRV) system at a scale.

The DMRV system utilizes digital data collection tools, geotagging, secure cloud-based databases, and structured monitoring protocols to track stove distribution, beneficiary information, and stove usage (where applicable). Field enumerators collect data using mobile devices, minimizing errors associated with paper-based systems and improving data integrity.

The DMRV framework strengthens compliance with Gold Standard requirements by:

- Enhancing traceability of distributed stoves
- Improving reliability of reported emission reductions
- Supporting secure data storage and audit readiness
- Increasing transparency for stakeholders

The integration of DMRV improves monitoring efficiency and supports the issuance of high-quality, credible carbon credits under the PoA.

Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Besides reducing GHG emission in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 13 'Climate Action'¹, this project will also seek to increase other long-term sustainability benefits for the local families as well as the local environment. Project activities under the PoA are expected to contribute to different Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the following way:

1. Reduction in end-user expenses related to the purchase of fuel for cooking. Household expenditure on fuel can account for a substantial contribution to domestic budgets. A reduction in nonrenewable biomass consumption can create significant financial savings, allowing households to employ those savings to other constructive uses, or savings. **(in line with SDGs 1 'No Poverty')**
2. A reduction in carbon monoxide and particulate matter emissions during combustion in households will reduce indoor air pollution and thereby decrease incidences of respiratory diseases, headaches, and itchy eyes, particularly for women and children who spend a lot of their time in cooking activities **(in line with SDG 3 'Good health and well-being')**.
3. The design efficiencies of improved cookstoves allow for shorter mealtimes and reduce the frequency of fuel purchases. This then creates time savings, particularly for women and girls, who provide unrecognized labor associated with fuel collection and meal preparation, creating time that can be used for constructive activities of this group of beneficiaries **(in line with SDG '5 'Gender Equality')**.
4. The VPA will accelerate Increased access to clean, modern, and efficient cooking technologies **(in line with SDG 7 'Affordable and Clean Energy')**

¹ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

5. Sales agents and data collection enumerators will receive specialized training with respect to the use of the improved cookstoves, economic, and environmental benefits **(in line with SDG 4 'Quality Education')**.
6. The implementation of the VPA will create jobs for people employees for the manufacturer, distribution, sales, and customer support for the respective projects **(in line with SDG 8 Decent Work for All)**
7. Fuel savings associated with the use of the improved cookstoves will have a collective benefit of reducing the demand for non-renewable biomass in Africa, which is associated with deforestation **(in line with SDG 15 SDG 15 'Life on Land')**

Compliance With Safeguards Principles

The VPAs will follow the GS Safeguarding Principle and Requirement to ensure that the project does not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations for fuel supply/household cooking.

A high-level summary of compliance is provided below:

Social Principles

- **Principle 1: Human rights:** The distribution of improved cooking stoves or any activities related to the operation of the PoA or its respective VPAs, has minimal risk of contravening any human rights laws or international conventions and all the associated provisions listed in the Safeguarding Principles (version 2.1) of the Gold Standard for Global Goals. At the national Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) level, the CME shall conduct and communicate to stakeholders a comprehensive review of all applicable laws and regulations to ensure that each Host Party's regional, national, and internationally ratified internal conventions and protocols on human rights have been adhered to.
- **Principle 2: Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:** The use of efficient clean cooking stoves in substitution or reduction of traditional

woody biomass will generate specific outcomes that benefit and respect women's rights. Individual benefits, and an assessment of baseline conditions in the pre-project scenario, shall be provided for each LSC as a requirement to SDG 5 claims as intended in the PoA Design.

- **Principle 3: Community Health and Safety:** There are no real or perceived negative community health outcomes envisaged for the VPA. The CME shall ensure that all VPAs (through the respective LSCs and Design Documentation) define and communicate compliance with all safeguards associated with health and safety working conditions including assessments that protect the health and safety of people employed for the operation of the VPA.

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

The VPA is defined by the installation of portable cooking devices, so there is no risk that the VPA's implementation will affect any cultural heritage sites. The CME shall ensure that all VPAs demonstrate compliance with this requirement and update all stakeholders at the VPA level with specific respect to each VPA's safeguards to protect:

- Against alteration, damage, or removal of any sites, objects, or structures of significant cultural heritage Sites of cultural and historical heritage
 - Against forced eviction and displacement
 - Land tenure and other rights
 - The rights of Indigenous people
- **Principle 5: Corruption:** The CME shall ensure, and all VPAs will be required to demonstrate and communicate to stakeholders that corruption and corrupt practices of any kind shall not be tolerated in the implementation of any VPA for the life of the PoA.
- **Principle 6 – Economic Impacts:** The CME will not tolerate the inclusion of any VPAs that use forced labor or engage in any employment practices

that violate international and national labor laws. Each VPA must demonstrate and communicate to stakeholders all safeguards and compliance with the provisions of Principle 6 of the Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles Requirements.

Environmental and Ecological Principles

Principle 7: Climate and Energy

- **Emissions:** The project will decrease GHG emissions from the baseline scenario over a period of up to 20 years (PoA duration). Using the project cookstoves will help avoid the emissions of many tons of CO₂ in the atmosphere.
- **Energy Supply:** This project's objective is to implement improved cookstoves that use less non-renewable biomass. So intrinsically, the quantity of wood taken from natural resources is reduced compared to the baseline scenario.

Principle 8 Water

- **Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows:** The project will protect and sustain regional water resources, ensuring that households continue to have stable and reliable access to water for their daily needs.
- **Erosion:** The project reduces notably fuelwood consumption and thus protects the natural forest cover. Therefore, the possibility of erosion will indirectly be reduced, and water stability enhanced.

Principle 9: Environment, Ecology and Land Use

- **Landscape Modification and Soil:** No crops or other products will be produced in the project.
- **Vulnerability to Natural Disasters:** The project is designed to operate safely and responsibly, preserving existing land use and the integrity of the land within the project area. It will have no effect on natural disasters and will not contribute to the intensification of natural or human-caused hazards.
- **Biosafety and Genetic Resources:** No GMOs will be used in the project.
- **Consumption pollutants:** Due to the project activities fuelwood

consumption is expected to be reduced, and no fossil fuel is expected to be burned, there is no risk of releasing pollutants to the environment.

- **Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste:** In the production phase of the technologies, the project outsources the services of local manufacturers that adhere to strict safety requirements as required by law and as such there is no possibility of generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste during the project. The project will implement a repair and waste management strategy throughout the project's lifetime.
- **Pesticides and Fertilizers:** The project will be implemented without the use of pesticides or fertilizers, promoting environmentally responsible practices and protecting ecosystem health.
- **Harvesting of Forests:** The project will reduce fuel wood demand and thus also the harvest rate of forests. Therefore, the project has a positive impact on the forest cover.
- **Food security:** The project preserves agricultural conditions, ensuring that both the growth and quality of food remain fully unaffected.
- **Animal welfare:** The project does not involve animal husbandry.
- **High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats:** Each VPA will be required to demonstrate safeguards and compliance with national and international protocols on critical habitats and biodiversity.
- **Endangered Species:** The VPA is designed to operate within existing households, ensuring that local habitats are fully preserved and remain undisturbed.
- **Invasive alien species:** The project protects the local ecosystem by ensuring that only native species are present, with no introduction of non-native or alien species.

Activities” (POA) “CLEAN COOKING BIOMASS SOLUTIONS PROGRAM FOR AFRICA”

Oro Isaaju

BURN Manufacturing Co its affiliates and related entities ('BURN') ati alafaramo jowo lati kede ipade awon ajumosoro agbegbe (LSC) fun ise ero atinu ni orile ede olominira Naijiria.

Awon ajumosoro yii yoo w ani abe awon the GS PoA " Clean Cooking Biomass Solutions Program for Africa". Orile ede olominira Naijiria ti gbekele rira oun ti ko se lo nigbamiran (fun apeere igi ati eedu) fun oun elo idanna ninu ile. Oun elo agbegbe inun ile ni ipa buburu fun ayika wa ati ibaje ile, ibaje agbegbe ati dida omi duro. Siwaju si, afefe idoti inu ile (IPA) pelu ati isowopo pelu awon ajo to gbogun ti ibaje ilera eleeri fi yewa pe lilo igi ati eedu papo le fa arun bii (Aisan otutu aya, Aisan Okan, Aisan Eedo abbl).

Ìdí àti imọ-ẹrọ ti voluntary project activity (VPA)

Awon igbimo yii ni yo fi imule ero ise atinuwa ni orile ede Naijiria fun Gold Standard Programme of Africa (POA) ' Clean Cooking Biomass Solutions Program for Africa' Ero awon igbimo Gold Standard Programme of Africa ati ' Clean Cooking Biomass Solutions Program for Africa' ni lati pin "Adiro Idana" fun gbogbo ile ni orile ede Naijiria. Eyi yoo pelu awon ile ti o nlo Adiro idana (ICS) onina fun lilo gbogbo eniyan, bii ile ounje igbalode ni awon ayika wa.

Several Green House (GHGs), pelu erongba oloro, ni a se fun awon aipari agbegbe ti a n lo ni aaro idana aye atijo. Aaro idana yii ni a ti tun mon yato si aaro idana aye atijo. Fun idi eyi, o je ki oye ti idinwo wa ninu elo atijo ti a ko le lo ju eekan lo ninu ile wa, ti o si je pe ise kan n ani won jo n se, ti yo si din wahala ku. Idinwo ni agbegbe yii ti fi kun ipa pataki ni agbegbe wa, bii idinwo ni rira, akoko ti a n lo lati riwon wa ni agbegbe wa. Lilo adiro idana igbalode yii, onibara ni aye lati so ero won nipa lilo awon ti a ti yan lati sakoso ati bojuto eda "POA" ati "VPA". Adiro idana igbalode yii yoo di pinpin lati owo awon ti ati yan fun agbegbe kookan.

Ajo Ifojusun Ati Agbegbe.

Igbimo afojusun "VPA" wa fun awon ile ni ilu nla, ifarape ilu nla tabi igberiko ti won n lo adiro atijo. Awon igbimo yii w ani agbegbe

Mejidinlogun (28) ti o w ani orile ede Naijiria.

Imon Ero

Igbimo VPA le pin orisirisi Adiro Igbalode (ICS) yii. Adiro igbalode yii munadoko, ati pe o je apeere iyato fun adiro atijo lati ri pe idagbasoke imon ero wa ati idagbasoke lilo re ko ju ti ase ibile lo.

Igbimo yii le pinu lati pin adiro igbalode miran to ba tun ya.



PARAMETER	IGI "ECO A"	EEDU "ECO A"
Gbigbona re	53.7%	71.3%
Agbara ina dida	1.228kw	0.956kw
Agbara iwulo lilore	210.2mg/Mjd	3.78g/Mjd
Iwulo agbara to n fun ni	5.50g/Mjd	3.78g/Mjd
Aabo to wole aabo	97.5%	90%

IMUSE ETO

- Itan kaakiri ti adiro eedu ti a ti mu dara sii yoo bere ni idamerin keji ti odun 2025. A se isiro pe awon ICS 250,000 yoo ti pin kaakiri titi di opin akoko kirediti akoko.
- Awon olubasoro onipindoje agbegbe (LSC) ti gbero fun ojo pataki meta ni orisirisi agbegbe kaakiri orile ede Naijiria ni atele
 - Ibadan town, Oyo state on 7th April 2026
 - Ilorin town , Kwara State on 9th April 2026
 - Osogbo town, Osun State on 10th April 2026

EROGBA IGBESE

Ile ise Greenhouse Gas (GHG) ti jere idinku nipa lilo aile tunlo elo ni agbegbe le jasi erogba igbese nipa ti tele ofin ati ilana wonyi.

Ere nibi tita Erogba Igbese je Iranlowo laarin awon

- a. Pinpin ilosiwaju adiro idana lati fi idinku ba iye owo ti awon ti o n lo le ri ra.
- b. Fifikun iwon ati gbigboro eto, lati tunbo gboro si de odo awon ti o n lo.
- c. Lati pese ise si
- d. Lati se adiro to koju osuwon pelu owo perete,
- e. Lati pese eto to se gbekele leyin tita.
- f. Lati pese imoye laarin awon ti o n lo ati anfani re, ati lilo adiro igbalode naa.

Ìtọpa/Ìtọpinpin Dijitali, Ìròyìn àti Ìmúdájú (DMRV)

Láti mú ìfàradà, ìdánílójú, àti ojúṣe pọ sí i nínú ìmújáde kireḍiti erogba, VPA yóò ṣafihan ètò ṣìṣayẹwo Dijitali, Ìròyìn àti Ìfowọ́sì (DMRV) ní ìwọ̀n nlá.

Ètò DMRV máa ń lo àwọn irinṣẹ gbígba dátà dijitali, geotagging, àwọn àkójopọ dátà cloud tó ní ààbò, àti àwọn ìlànà ṣìṣayẹwo tó ṣètò láti tọpasẹ pínpin adiro, àlàyé olùgbádára, àti lílo adiro (níbì tó bá yẹ). Àwọn olùkópa aágbègbè máa ń gba dátà nípasẹ àwọn ẹrọ alágbèéká, èyí tó dinku àṣìṣe tó ní í ṣe pẹlú àwọn ètò tó dára lórí iwe àti mímu ìdánílójú dátà pọ sí i.

Ìlànà DMRV mú ìbámu pẹlú àwọn ìbéèrè Gold Standard pọ sí i nípa:

- Mímú ìtọpasẹ àwọn adiro tí a pín rán lọ pọ sí i
- Mímú ìgbékẹlẹ àwọn ìdínkù ìtújáde tó jẹ ìròyìn pọ sí i
- Àtìlẹyìn fún ìpamọ dátà tó ní ààbò àti ìmúrasílẹ fún ayẹwo
- Mímú ìfàradà pọ sí i fún àwọn alájoṣepọ

Ìdàpọ DMRV mú ìṣìṣẹ ṣìṣayẹwo dára sí i àti àtìlẹyìn fún ìfúnni àwọn kireḍiti erogba tó ga ní didara àti tó gbékẹlẹ lábẹ PoA.

IKOPA SI IDAGBASOKE ALAGBERO

- 1.Fifi opin si osi ni gbogbo ona.
- 2.Riri pe ilera to pe ye wa ati lati gbe igbaye gbadun fun gbogbo eniyan.
- 3.Sise aseori nipa fifi idogba han ati lati fi agbara fun awon omodebinrin ati agbalobinrin.
- 4.Gbigbi igbese akin lati dekun iyipada oju ojo ari ipa re.

5. Riri pe ekoto dara wa ati lati ri pe eko to ye koro wa fun gbogbo eniyan.
6. Gbé idagbasoke ọrọ-aje to pẹ, ti gbogbo eniyan le jẹ apakan rẹ, ati ti o duro şinşin laruge, şişẹ fun işe işe kikun, işelọpọ, ati işe itẹwọgba fun gbogbo eniyan.
7. Gbe igbesẹ lẹşẹkẹşẹ lati ja lodi si iyipada oju-ojo ati awon ipa rẹ.
8. Dáàbò bo ilẹ, tún igbó şe, lo ilẹ lónà tó tọ, ja lòdì sí ìpètẹ, kí o si da iparun ilẹ ati isonu èdá ayé dúró.

Yato si didikun, pelu ifowosowopo ajo agbaye "United Nation Sustainable Development Goals" ise agbese yii yo tun ri pe oun.

fi kun awon elo to je anfani fun awon idile labele ati awon agbegbe labele.
Aajo POA ri pe awon yo dasi igbega wonyi ni:

1. Idinku ninu inawo awon olumulo ipari ti o jomọ rira idana fun sise ounje. Inawo idile lori idana le je ipin pataki ninu isuna ile. Idinku ninu lilo bio-masi ti kii se atunlo le mu ki awon idile fipamọ owo pupọ, eyiti o le see lo fun awon ohun elo to ni ere tabi fipamọ. (Ni ibamu pelu SDG 1 – 'Ko si Isowo')

2.Dindiku imisinu ati papa ninu ile wa, idinku yo baa won aisan inu afele to le ja si, efori, oju yinyun, paapa fun awon obinrin ati omodebinrin to n lo akoko tom poju lo ni ile idana (Ni ibamu pelu SDG 3 – 'Ilẹra Dára àti Alàáfà').

3.Atunse tuntun adira idana yii fi aye fun idana ni kiakia, o si tun se adinku epo lilo. Eyi fi asiko sile fun awon obinrin ati omodebinrin, lati din asiko ati epo lilo ku, o si fi aye sile fun awon ohun miran ni sise (Ni ibamu pelu SDG 5 – 'Ìdàgbàsókè Àwọn Obìnrin àti Ìwọ̀nṣì Dọ̀gba').

4."VPA" yii yo fikun ninu ilo igbalode ati ina dida ni ilo igbalode (Ni ibamu pelu SDG 7 – 'Agbara Ifarada ati Mímọ').

5.Alabojuto tita ati agba alaye sise yoo gba imon to daju lati fikun adiro idana, eto isuna ati anfani ayika wa (Ni ibamu pelu SDG 4 – 'Eko To Gaju').

6.Ifilole "VPA" yii yo pese ise fun awon alainise lati ma se, pin, ta ati ibasepo awon onibara fun ise agbase yii (Ni ibamu pelu SDG 8 – 'Iṣe to ye fun Gbogbo eniyan').

7.Idinku epo lilo pelu ifowosowopo lilo adiro idana yii yoo mu idinku ba lilo ailetunlo adiro ni agbegbe ile adunlawo, pelu ibasepo awon ipagborun (Ni ibamu pelu SDG 15 – 'Ìgbésí Ayé Lórí Ilẹ').

IBAMU PELU ILANA AWON ALAABO

VPA wonyi yoo tele ilana awon alaabo ati ohun elo lati ri pe a ko fojudi ati kojuja si orile ede, iha orile ede fun elo idana ninu idile.

Agbekale Awujo:

- **Ilana Kinni: Eto Omoniyan:** Pinpin ilosiwaju awon oun elo idana tabi awon oun to ni se pelu POA tabi VPA , ni idinwo ewu pelu ofin to romo eto omoniyan.

- **Ilana Keji: Imudogba abo ati ironilagbara awon obinrin:** Lilo ero igbalode lati fi idinku ba ilo igi ni agbegbe yoo seda ikojade ati ibowo fun eto obinrin.
- **Ilana Keta: Aabo ati ilera agbegbe:** Kosi abuda abajade to din abo ati ilera agbegbe ku nipa VPA.
- **Ilana kerin: Ajogunba Asa, Awon Omonilu, Isinipo ati Atunto:** VPA yii tunmo ifilole gbigbe elo idana kale, fun idi eyi ewu pe VPA yoo ni ipa lori Asa ajogunba ko si. CME yoo rii daju pe gbogbo VPAs maa tele ilana yii, ati pe yoo maa fi imudojuiwon ranse si gbogbo awon to nii se pelu ise naa, nipa idaabobo koṣṣan ti VPA yoo gbe kale lati:
 - (i) Dena ayipada, ibaje, tabi yiyo kuro ti eyikeyi ibi, ohun, tabi eto to ni pataki asa ati itan
 - (ii) Dena yiyo eniyan kuro nipa agbara tabi gbigbe won kuro laifowoyi
 - (iii) Daabo bo eto lilo ile ati awon eto miran
 - (iv) Daabo bo eto awon eniyan abinibi ati asa won
- **Ilana Karun: Ibaje:** Igbimo CME yoo ri wipe ati VPA ni yoo baa won onipindoje pe gbogbo oun to papo mon ibaje ko gbodo sele ati pe ko ni si aye fun oun to faramo ibaje.
- **Ilana Kefa: Ipa Oro Aje:** Igbimo CME ko ni faramon idapo VPA lati fi ipa dasi eto igbanisise ti ko ni ibamu pelu ofin ise sise orile ede.
- **Ilana Keje. Afefe Ati Agbara:**
 - (i) Ijade Lara: Eto yii yoo mu idinku ba ijade lara fun bi ogun odun (Akoko POA) nipa lilo Adiro idana yii yoo mu iranwo lati ko ijade lara opolopo toonu omi ninu afefe.
 - (ii) Ipese Agbara: Eto yi ni yo fi ifilole idagbasoke adiro idana ti o mu idinku ba ailetunlo adiro ni agbegbe wa.
- **Ilana Kejo: Omi:**
 - (i) Ipa Omi ati Sisan: Eto yii ko ni ipa buburu lori elo omi ni agbegbe, ko si ni iyipada pato lori omi ti o wa fun lilo ninu ile.
 - (ii) Agbara: Eto yii yo se idinku ilo epo fun igi, ti yoo si dabobo igbo. Fun idi eyi, agbara yoo dinku, ati pe omi yoo duro dede.
- **Ilana Kesan: Agbegbe ati Lilo Ile:**
 - (i) Iyipada ala ile ati Ogbin: ko si oun ogbin ti yoo di gbingbin ninu eto yii.
 - (ii) Ipalara si Awon arun adayeba: Ko ni si ipa kan nipa eto yii lori awon arun adayeba. Eto yii ko ni se pelu iyipada lilo ile, ko si ni ipa lori ile ni ayida.

(iii) Jiini awon Olusewadi ati Ewu re: Ko si GMO's kan kan ti yo di lilo ninu eto yii.

(iv) Itusile Idoti: Nitori ise yii, a n reti pe lilo igi idana maa din ku; a ko si ni fi erogba faaaro (fossil fuel) jona; nitori naa, ko si ewu kankan fun itusile idoti si ayika.

(v) Eroja Ewu ati Ti Kii Se Ewu: Ninu ipele idase awon imo ero, ise yii maa fi ise gba awon onise ibi ti yoo tele awon ilana aabo ti ofin yan; nitori naa, ko si anfaani fun isejade awon eroja to lewu tabi ti kii se ewu; ise yii maa gbiyanju lati gbe ilana atunse ati imulo idoti kale ni gbogbo igba ti ise naa maa wa.

(vi) Lilo Oogun Awon Kokoro ati Awon Eroja Ibile: Ise yii ko ni lo oogun tabi awon eroja ilolupo eda.

(vii) Gige Igi Ninu Igbo: Ise yii maa din lilo igi idana ku; nitori naa, o tun maa din gigo igi ninu igbo ku; eyi maa ni anfaani rere fun idaabobo igbo.

(viii) Aabo Ounje: Ise yii ko ni ipa lori idagba ounje tabi didara ounje.

(ix) Itoju Awon Eranko: Ise yii ko ni ni ipa lori itoju tabi agbeja awon eranko.

(x) Awon Agbegbe Idaabobo Giga ati Awon Ibi Pataki: Gbogbo VPA yoo ni lati fi han pe o n tele ilana aabo ati ibamu pelu awon ilana orile ede ati agbaye lori ibi ibugbe awon eda ati oniruuru eya ara.

(xi) Awon Eya Ti O Seshina: VPA ko ni ni ipa lori ibi ibugbe awon eranko to seshina; nitori pe ise yii nikan yoo kan awon idile to wa tele.

(xii) Awon Iru Eda Orogun: Ise yii ko ni mu iru eda ajeji wa.