

ENGLISH

SUMMARY OF THE LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING IN NIGERIA CONDUCTED BETWEEN 16th FEBRUARY AND 20th FEBRUARY 2026 BY ECOA CLIMATE CAPITAL

INTRODUCTION

ECO Climate Capital is inviting stakeholders to review the outcomes of the Local Stakeholder Consultations that took place from 16th February 2026 to 20th February 2026 in Nasarawa, Benue and Niger States - Nigeria. During the stakeholder meetings, ECOA Climate Capital introduced its clean cookstove Carbon Project Activities which entails dissemination of highly efficient improved LPG cookstoves in Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Project Activities are included under the proposed Carbon Projects Activity ‘**Modern Clean Cooking for households in Nigeria**’.

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS:

Registration:

Participants arrived and were asked to sign the attendance list. Participants attending through Zoom Link for the Meeting registered online to access the meeting.

Welcome Remarks:

Participants in person were welcomed by ECOA Climate Capital team Leads for all the meetings. Introductions of the present participants were done for both the physical Meetings and the those who had joined online. The purpose of the meeting and the agenda were explained to the audience.

Project Presentation:

ECOA Climate Capital staff started the presentation by explaining the project in detail; they presented the overview of ECOA, the main goals of the program and its benefits for the local communities, as well as the ICS technology involved in the project. They also took time to remind the stakeholders about climate change and its causes, and they briefly explained the theory of the carbon credits, carbon markets and the development of carbon projects. ECOA team took some time to explain carefully to the stakeholders that the transfer of rights to the carbon credits generated using the stoves would be transferred to ECOA Climate Capital as the Coordinating Management Entity of the entire project. The carbon waiver was demonstrated to be a formal agreement signed by the end user upon purchasing the stove. By the end user signing this Carbon Waiver Agreement they would be waiving their claims to any Verified Emission reductions generated using that stove. The purpose for this and the way in which

ECOQ would use the revenues from the sale of the carbon credits was explained clearly in the presentation during the LSC meeting.

Questions and answers session:

Stakeholders raised many questions about the price of the ICS and its quality, as well as the expected timeline for the project and the distribution plans. They expressed a lot of interest in the involvement of the communities and more particularly the involvement of women. Stakeholders also highlighted the importance of ensuring the stoves reach the Rural Parts of Nigeria at an affordable price and how to reach to organized Women Groups in the Rural Parts and how they can pay in small amounts on monthly basis. All these questions and comments were fully and satisfactorily answered by the project proponents.

Presentation of the Safeguarding Principles and Sustainability assessment of the project:

ECOQ staff explained the project's Safeguarding Principles and their assessment. The stakeholders were continuously consulted for feedback and comments, as an open discussion. The meeting continued with a presentation of the SDGs, and on the positive impacts of the project on a few specific SDGs. Participants agreed with the assessment and did not have further comments. ECOQ staff presented the grievance mechanism as well as how the sustainable development impacts will be monitored.

Closure of the meeting:

The evaluation forms were then distributed to the participants. The team expressed its appreciation to all participants who attended the meeting and who offered many constructive suggestions. The meeting closed with a demonstration of the ECOQ Gas LPG stove.

COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING THE STAKEHOLDER MEETING

Gender of Stakeholder	Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
M	Does the ECOQ Gas function like a normal LPG stove?	Yes	Yes, the ECOQ Gas Burner functions like other available models of LPG burners in the market, However, ECOQ Gas has specifications to improve on efficiency and thus saves fuel by 23% as compared to other LPG stoves available in the market. The

Gender of Stakeholder	Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
			modification includes thin valve which ensure the gas releases is less and under high pressure and this results to a strong flame thus saving fuel and time.
F	Can the burner be connected to any other LPG cylinder?	YES	Yes, it can.
M	How will the Beneficiaries refill the LPG cylinders?	Yes	We have partnered with Gas360 and Smart Energies will be available to offer refill up to the last mile. We will have stock points in all Town centres for accessibility.
M	What is the cost of the Stove to the end users. Will the stove price be available to beneficiaries in the Rural areas?	Yes	The subsidy of the end-user price will be made possible through carbon finance and will make the stove affordable. Our target Beneficiaries are Urban and Peri-urban Households in all states of Nigeria.
F	What are the Criteria of acquiring the ECOA Gas stove?	Yes	The primary target group of the activity is urban, peri-urban using non-renewable biomass with a conventional system with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation system, i.e. without a grate or a chimney, prior to receipt of an efficient cooking stove. The project will cover urban and peri urban.
F	Does the Induction Cooker stove use Solar?	Yes	ECOA induction Cooker stove purely uses Electricity.

Gender of Stakeholder	Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
M	Why Introduce LPG stove while you have charcoal stoves?	Yes	ECOQ designs and manufactures a wide range of improved cookstoves. LPG stoves will not displace the Biomass ones as both are meant to accelerate the adoption of clean cookstoves to all Households at all levels and this move is in line with
M	How can one be a ECOA Gas Distributor?	Yes	ECOQ is working with distributors in many countries and welcomes organization that may work as sales partners across the country.
M	Are there plans for ECOA to collaborate with the Government and other stakeholders to have a total shift from biomass stoves other cleaner stoves	Yes	<p>ECOQ will collaborate with the relevant government sectors and other stakeholders in the market to support transition to more clean fuels.</p> <p>By being part of the clean cooking environment in Nigeria, ECOA will stay up to date with the developments of the cooking sector and will participate in all discussions for transition to more cleaner stoves.</p>
M	Looking at the sustainability of the project why not Emphasize on BioLPG?	Yes	ECOQ is still exploring more ways to make clean cookstoves available to larger community. Even though BioLPG is cleaner and has lower Carbon emission compared to fossil LPG, it is more expensive as compared to LPG due to limited production scale.
M	Are there plans to extend the ECOA Cookstoves to other Regions which are believed to be using	Yes	ECOQ project will cover all regions across Nigeria for both Urban, Peri-Urban and Rural Regions, hence

Gender of Stakeholder	Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
	a lot of Charcoal and Firewood.		extending the stoves to every potential User.
F	How will the subsidy of the end-user price impact the margins for the distributors?	Yes	The margins of the distributors will not be affected by the subsidy of the end-user price as the funding will come directly from the sales of carbon credits. In case of any questions on the distributors' side in the framework of this project, ECOA remains available for adapting the distribution plans to the distributors needs.
M	What are the drawbacks of this Project?	Yes	Some drawbacks of the project like safety concerns about LPG use, cultural cooking preferences, fuel stacking, Fuel price fluctuations, weak distributions networks, ECOA is fully aware of these challenges and will work with well-known Partners to ensure all Household can access the refill stations at a subsidized price and also coming up with discounts when a Household is doing full cylinder refill as well as having strategies like "save to buy". ECOA will actively create awareness to end users to ensure they do not revert to their baseline fuel or reduce the chances of fuel stacking.
M	How do you plan and balance impact and Scale?	Yes	ECOA is continuously working to provide information and awareness on the impacts of climate change. This is done through trainings, awareness and marketing campaigns, local stakeholders' consultations and

Gender of Stakeholder	Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
			<p>other means of reaching its households. The more the household understand the economic, social and environmental benefits the ICS the more then can use the product and thus more Carbon credits are generated to enable the scale up.</p>

SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OF SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES

It was explained during the meeting that the aim of the project is to disseminate highly efficient clean cookstoves that would reduce the amount of charcoal and firewood used by households. By this, the project would have positive social, economic, and environmental impacts. The project will follow all safeguarding principles as described in the table below




Safeguarding Principle	Assessment
<p>Human Rights</p>	<p>The Project respects internationally proclaimed human rights and is not complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The project will not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion.</p>
<p>Gender Equality and Women’s Rights</p>	<p>The project activity does not endorse any form of discrimination based on gender. The project will take into account gender roles and the abilities of women and men to participate in the decision/design of the project activity. It will be ensured that both women/women association and men will be invited to the stakeholder consultation so that a representative number of stakeholders</p>



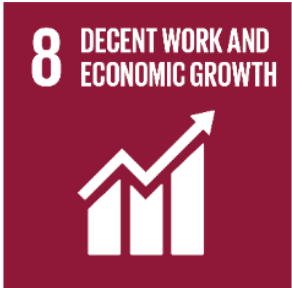
	of both genders will be present at the local stakeholder consultation meeting.
Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	The project will not expose the community to increased health risks and is not adversely affecting the health of the workers and the community.
Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement	The project activity will not have any negative impact on cultural heritage, indigenous people nor will it displace or resettle people.
Corruption	The Project doesn't involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects.
Economic Impacts	The project will respect all labour rights. No negative economic consequences are expected from the project activity. On the contrary, it is expected that the project contributes to sustainable economic growth.
Climate and Energy	The project will reduce GHG emissions as will be monitored and verified in line with the carbon standard requirements
Water	The project will not affect natural water patterns/flows or cause any additional erosion and/or water body instability.
Environment, ecology and land use	The project will not have any negative impact on the environment and ecology and will not involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products. The release of particulate matters and carbon monoxide are significantly reduced by the introduction of improved (more efficient) cookstoves.



The assessment process was interactive and participative. In the, stakeholders fully agreed with the assessment done by ECOA Climate Capital

SUMMARY OF SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

This Project is to contribute to different Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the following way:

SDGs	Targets	Proposed monitoring Indicator
	<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p>	<p>Monetary savings related to the purchase of charcoal</p> <p>Surveys will be carried out to check on the money spent for purchasing charcoal in the project scenario compared to the baseline scenario.</p>
	<p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.</p>	<p>Perceived air quality</p> <p>Surveys will be carried out to check on the pollution-related inconveniences (such as smoke levels, itchy eyes and breathing problems) in the project scenario compared to the baseline scenario.</p>
	<p>4.3 By 2030, substantially increase opportunities to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>Number of people receiving skill development training</p>

SDGs	Targets	Proposed monitoring Indicator
	<p>5.4 By 2030, Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>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 beneficences training, or community engagement.</p>
	<p>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services. 7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p>	<p>Number of sold/distributed ICS in use The total number of ICS sold/distributed is summed up in the database</p>
	<p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p>	<p>Number of jobs created</p>

SDGs	Targets	Proposed monitoring Indicator
	<p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</p>	<p>CO2 emission reductions achieved by the project activity</p>
	<p>15.3 By 2030, Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>	<p>Reduction in firewood and charcoal. Surveys and monitoring of firewood consumption trends in project households compared to baseline households to assess impact on forest resources.</p>

Stakeholders' sustainable development assessment was fully in line with ECOAs' own assessment. In terms of the monitoring of the sustainable development indicators, the stakeholders did not have other comments or suggestions related to the monitoring of the sustainable development indicators. They agreed to proceed with the indicators selected by ECOA.

CONTACT US:

If you wish to get in touch with the project for more information, please contact us at:

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification of Choice (best practice)
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BURN STOVES NIGERIA LIMITED, Lagos Office -5, Etal Avenue, Lanre Laose close, oregun. 2. BURN STOVES NIGERIA Factory - Northwest industrial layout, kunan charo Takai area Dawakin kudu- Kano. 	<p>The stakeholders were pleased to have an input book opened at the office in Kano & Lagos.</p> <p>Complaints or any other concerns can be stated and will be filed directly at the head office.</p>
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org	Mandatory for Gold Standard Projects
Telephone access (optional)	+2347025006000	The phone number of ECOA Climate Capital Nigerian offices will be made known to all project beneficiaries
Internet/email access (optional)	<p>info@burnmfg.com</p> <p>Customercare.ng@burnmfg.com</p>	ECOA Climate Capital email address will be made known to all project beneficiaries

AKOŞO ÀKÓPÒ IPÀDÉ ÀTÈJÁDE PÈLÚ ÀWỌN OLÙFÈRAN-ÒRÒ AGBOGBE NI NÀÌJÍRÌÀ TÌ A ŞE LÁÀRIN OJÓ KEFÀ OŞU KEJÌ (16 FEBRUARY) 2026 SÍ OJÓ KOẸÀNLELÓGÚN OŞU KEJÌ (20 FEBRUARY) 2026 NÍPASÈ ECOA CLIMATE CAPITAL

ÌFÁRÀMỌ (INTRODUCTION)

ECOQ Climate Capital n pe gbogbo awon olufokansin (stakeholders) lati se ayewo abajade awon ipade ijiroro pelu awon olufokansin agbegbe (Local Stakeholder Consultations) ti o waye laarin ojo kerindinlogun Oshu Keji (16 February) 2026 si ojo kokanlelogun Oshu Keji (20 February) 2026 ni awon ipinle Nasarawa, Benue ati Niger ni Najirya.

Nigba awon ipade yi, ECOA Climate Capital safihan ise akanse Carbon Project Activities won to ni itankale awon LPG cookstove ti o munadoko gan-an si awon ile ni Orile-ede Najirya.

Awon ise akanse wonyi wa labbe eto **“Modern Clean Cooking for Households in Nigeria.”**

ÌŞÈJÓPÒ ÀWỌN IPÀDÉ (MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS)

Ìforúkọsilẹ (Registration)

Awon alabaapin de sibi ipade, won si fowo si akoko iforukosile (attendance list).

Awon ti won darapo mo ipade lori Zoom tun forukosile lori ayelujara ki won le darapo mo ipade naa.

Òrò Ìkìni (Welcome Remarks)

Awon olori egbe ECOA Climate Capital ki gbogbo awon alabaapin kaabo si gbogbo awon ipade.

Awon alabaapin ti wa nibi ipade ati awon ti wa lori ayelujara se ifarahàn ara won.

A tun salaye Ète ipade naa at Atòjò ohun ti a maa jiroro (agenda)

Ìfihàn Isé Akanşe (Project Presentation):

Awon oşise ECOA Climate Capital bere ifihan naa nipa salaye ise akanse naa ni kikan. Won safihan akotan nipa ECOA, awon afojusun pataki ti eto naa ati awon anfaani ti yoo mu wa fun awon awujo ibile. Won tun salaye nipa imo ero ICS (Improved Cookstoves) ti a n lo ninu ise akanse naa.

Won tun gba akoko lati ranti fun awon alabaasisese (stakeholders) nipa iyipada oju-ojo (climate change) ati awon idi ti o n fa a. Ni kukuru, won tun salaye itan ati imo nipa carbon credits, oja carbon (carbon markets) ati bi a se n da awon ise akanse carbon silẹ.

Egbe ECOA tun gba akoko lati salaye daadaa fun awon alabaasisese pe gbogbo ase ati eto si carbon credits ti yoo je abajade lilo awon adiro (stoves) wonyi yoo je ti ECOA Climate

Capital, gégé bí Egbé Alábòójútó àti Alákóso işe akanşe náà (Coordinating Management Entity).

Wón tún şàlàyé pé Carbon Waiver jé àdéhùn àşètò tí oníbààrà tí ó ra adirò náà máa fowó sí. Nígba tí oníbààrà bá fowó sí Adehun Carbon Waiver yíí, ó tùmò sí pé wón ti ko ètò wón sí gbogbo idínkù itujade erogba (Verified Emission Reductions) tí adirò náà lè fa.

A tún şàlàyé kedere idí tí a fi şe bẹ̀ẹ̀ àti bí ECOA şe máa lo owó tí yòò wá láti tita carbon credits wònyí nígba ipàdé Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) náà.

Ìpín Ìbèèrè àti Ìdáhùn (Questions and Answers Session):

Àwọn alábààşişe bèèrè òpò ibèèrè nípa owó títa adirò ICS, didara rẹ̀, pèlú àkókò tí a retí kí işe akanşe náà bẹ̀rè àti bí a şe máa pín àwọn adirò náà. Wón tún fi ifẹ̀ púpò hàn sí ikópa àwọn àwùjò, pàápàá jùlò ikópa àwọn obinrin.

Àwọn alábààşişe tún fi kún un pé ó şe pàtàkì kí a rí i dájú pé àwọn adirò náà dé àwọn agbègbè ilú kékeré (Rural Areas) ní Nàìjíríà ní owó tí ó rorùn láti rà. Wón tún bèèrè bí a şe lè dé àwọn egbé obinrin tí a şètò dáadáa ní agbègbè ilú kékeré, àti bóyá ó şe şe kí wón máa san owó dièdiè lóşoosù.

Gbogbo àwọn ibèèrè àti àlàyé wònyí ni àwọn olùgbékalè işe akanşe dáhùn sí ní kíkún àti ní ònà tí ó yé gbogbo èniyàn.

Ìfihàn Ìlàna Àbò (Safeguarding Principles) àti Àyèwò Ìdàgbàsókè Alágbero ti Isé Akanşe:

Àwọn oşişe ECOA şàlàyé àwọn ilàna àbò (Safeguarding Principles) ti işe akanşe náà àti bí wón şe şe àyèwò rẹ̀. Àwọn alábààşişe sì ní fún ní àbá àti ifòròwànilénuwò wón ní gbogbo igbà gégé bí ijíròrò şíşí.

Ìpàdé náà tèsíwájú pèlú ifihàn Àwọn Àfojúsùn Ìdàgbàsókè Alágbero (SDGs) àti bí işe akanşe náà şe máa ní àwọn ipa rere lóri diè lára àwọn SDGs wònyí. Àwọn olùkópa fara mó àyèwò náà, wón sì kò ní àlàyé mí láti fi kún un.

Àwọn oşişe ECOA tún şàlàyé èrò ifarahàn èdùn (grievance mechanism) àti bí wón şe máa tópa ipa idàgbàsókè alágbero ti işe akanşe náà.

Ìparí Ìpàdé (Closure of the Meeting):

Léyìn náà, wón pín fọ́mu itélórùn/idánilékòò (evaluation forms) fún gbogbo àwọn olùkópa. Egbé işe náà dúpé lówó gbogbo àwọn tí wón wá sí ipàdé náà, pàápàá fún àwọn àbá tó dá lóri imò àti itúnşe tí wón fi kún un.

Ìpàdé náà parí pèlú àfihàn işe (demonstration) ti adirò gaasi LPG ti ECOA.

Àwọn Àlàyé (Comments) tí a Gba Nígbà Ìpádé Pèlú Àwọn Alábàáṣiṣé

Ìbálòpò (Gender) tí Alábàáṣiṣé	Àlàyé Alábàáṣiṣé	Ṣé a gba àlàyé nàà sí ifókànsin? (Beeni/ Beeko)?	Àlàyé (Kí nìdí? Báwo?)
M (Okùnrin)	Ṣé ECOA Gas n ṣiṣé bí adiro LPG tí a mò lójà?	Bèè ni (Yes)	Bèè ni, ECOA Gas Burner n ṣiṣé bí àwọn adiro LPG mí tí a rí lójà. Ṣùgbón, ECOA Gas ní àwọn àtúnṣe imò ẹrọ tí n mú kí ó ṣiṣé dáadàa ju àwọn adiro LPG mí lọ, tí ó sì lè fi epo pamó dé 23% ju àwọn adiro LPG mí lọ tí ó wà lójà. Àwọn àtúnṣe wònyí ní àtòwódá (valve) tinrin tí n jé kí gaasi tí n jáde kere síi ṣùgbón pèlú ifarapa gíga (high pressure). Èyí n fa ina tó lágbára , tí ó sì n jé kí a fi epo pamó àti kí igbà idáná dín kù.
F (Obìnrin)	Ṣé a lè so burner nàà mó silinda LPG mû??	Bèè ni (Yes)	Bèè ni, a lè so burner nàà mó silinda LPG mû..
M (Okùnrin)	Báwo ni àwọn olùlò/àwọn tí yóò jèrè (beneficiaries) ṣe máa tún silinda LPG wọn kún?	Bèè ni (Yes)	A ti ṣe ifowosowopọ̀ pèlú Gas360 , àti Smart Energies yóò wà láti pèsè ìkún gaasi dé agbègbè tó jìná jù (last mile) . A tún máa ní àwọn ibi ipamó (stock points) ní gbogbo ààrín ilú (town centres) kí ó lè rọ̀rùn fún gbogbo ènìyàn láti rí i.
M (Okùnrin)	Kí ni owó adiro nàà fún olùlò ikehin? Ṣé owó adiro nàà yóò rọ̀rùn fún àwọn olùgbé agbègbè ilú kékeré?	Bèè ni (Yes)	Ìdínkù owó (subsidy) fún owó tí olùlò ikehin yóò san ni a ó ṣe nipasè owó carbon (carbon finance) , èyí tí yóò jé kí adiro nàà rọ̀rùn láti rà. Àwọn tí a fojú kókó dojuko gégé bí olùlò iṣe akanṣe ni àwọn idílé tí n gbé ní ilú àti agbègbè tó sun mó ilú (urban àti peri-urban) ní gbogbo àwọn ipínlẹ̀ Nàìjíríà.

Ìbálòpò (Gender) ti Alábàáṣiṣé	Àlàyé Alábàáṣiṣé	Ṣé a gba àlàyé náà sí ìfọkànsin? (Beeni/ Beeko)?	Àlàyé (Kí nídí? Báwo?)
F (Obìnrin)	Kí ni àwọn ànfààní tàbí àdéhùn láti lè gba ECO Gas stove?	Bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni (Yes)	Egbé tí a fọ́jú kọ́kọ́ dojuko ni àwọn idílẹ̀ tí n gbé ní ilú àti agbègbè tó sun mọ́ ilú tí wón n lo biomass tí kí í ṣe tí imúdàgba (non-renewable biomass) pèlú ẹ̀rọ idáná atijọ́ tí kò ní eto tó dára fún itèsì afẹ́fẹ́ iná tàbí itu gaasi, iyẹn ni pé kò ní grate tàbí chimney , kí wón tó gba adìrọ idáná tó munadoko . Iṣẹ́ akanṣe náà yóò dojuko àwọn agbègbè ilú àti peri-urban .
F (Obìnrin)	Ṣé Induction Cooker n ṣiṣe pèlú agbara oorun (solar)?	Bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni (Yes)	Induction Cooker ti ECO n ṣiṣe pèlú ina monamona (electricity) nikan, ki i ṣiṣe pèlú solar.
M (Okùnrin)	Kí nídí tí ẹ́ fí n ṣàfihàn adìrọ LPG , nígbà tí ẹ́ ti ní adìrọ charcoal?	Bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni (Yes)	ECO n ṣe àpẹ̀rẹ̀ àti ṣelọ̀pọ̀ òpọ̀ oríṣiíríṣií adìrọ idáná tí a ti mú dara síi (improved cookstoves) . Adìrọ LPG kì yóò rọ̀pọ̀ àwọn adìrọ biomass , nítorí pé mejeeji ni a pinnu láti mú itẹ̀wògbà adìrọ idáná mímọ̀ (clean cookstoves) pọ̀ síi láàárín gbogbo idílẹ̀ ní gbogbo ìpele.
M (Okùnrin)	Báwo ni èniyàn ṣe lè di olupin (distributor) ECO Gas?	Bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni (Yes)	ECO n ṣiṣe pọ̀ pèlú àwọn olupin (distributors) ní òpọ̀ orílẹ̀-èdè, wón sì n gba àwọn ilé-iṣe tàbí agbari tí wón fẹ́ ṣiṣe gégé bí alábàáṣiṣe tita (sales partners) káàkiri orílẹ̀-èdè.
M (Okùnrin)	Ṣé àtẹ́jádé kan wà fún ECO láti ṣiṣe pọ̀ pèlú ìjọba àti àwọn alábàáṣiṣe mû láti mú kí a yí padà kúrò ní adìrọ	Bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni (Yes)	ECO yóò ṣiṣe pọ̀ pèlú àwọn ẹ̀ka ijọba tó yẹ àti àwọn alábàáṣiṣe mû nínú ojà láti tílẹ̀yìn iyípadà sí lilo epo mímọ̀ . Gégé bí apá kan ti ẹ̀ka idáná mímọ̀ ní Nàìjíríà , ECO yóò máa tẹ̀lẹ̀ gbogbo idàgbàsókè nínú

Ìbálòpò (Gender) ti Alábàáṣiṣé	Àlàyé Alábàáṣiṣé	Ṣé a gba àlàyé náà sí ìfọkànsin? (Beeni/ Beeko)?	Àlàyé (Kí nìdí? Báwo?)
	biomass sí adirọ mímọ mũ?		ẹka yí, wọn sì máa kópa nínú gbogbo ìjíròrò tó ní í ṣe pẹ̀lú iyípadà sí adirọ tí ó mọ síi.
M (Okùnrin)	Nípa ìdàgbàsókè alágbero ti iṣé akanṣe yí, kí nìdí tí ẹ̀ kò fi dojukọ BioLPG?	Bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni (Yes)	ECOQ ṣi n sàwàrí ọ̀nà m̀lú láti jẹ́ kí adirọ idáná mímọ́ dé ọwọ́ àwọn enìyàn púpọ́ síi. Bí ó tilẹ̀ jẹ́ pé BioLPG mọ́ síi, tí ó sì ní ìtujúde carbon kékeré ju LPG fosaili lọ, owó rẹ̀ ga ju LPG lọ nítorí pé ìṣelọpọ̀ rẹ̀ kéré lówólówó.
M (Okùnrin)	Ṣé ètò kan wà láti tàn adirọ ECOA sí àwọn agbègbè m̀lú tí a mọ́ pé wọn n lo charcoal àti igi idáná púpọ́?	Bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni (Yes)	Iṣé akanṣe ECOA yóò bo gbogbo agbègbè ní Nàìjíríà, pẹ̀lú àwọn ilú, peri-urban àti agbègbè ilú kékeré (rural areas), kí gbogbo eni tí ó lè lo adirọ náà lè rí i.
F (Obìnrin)	Báwo ni ìdínkù owó (subsidy) tí a máa fún olùlò ikẹhin yóò ṣe kan èrè àwọn olupin (distributors)?	Bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni (Yes)	Èrè àwọn olupin kí yóò kan nítorí ìdínkù owó tí olùlò ikẹhin máa san, nítorí pé owó ìdínkù náà yóò wá láti tita carbon credits. Bí ibéèrè kankan bá wà láti ọ̀dọ́ àwọn olupin nípa iṣé akanṣe yí, ECOA ṣi sí yíyí eto pínpin padà gégé bí ibéèrè wọn.
M (Okùnrin)	Kí ni àwọn ìṣòro tàbí àìlera tí iṣé akanṣe yí lè ní?	Bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni (Yes)	Àwọn ìṣòro tó lè wà nínú iṣé akanṣe yí ni ànìyàn nípa àbò lílo LPG, àṣà idáná àwọn enìyàn, lílo epo ju ọkan lọ (fuel stacking), iyípadà owó epo, àti nẹ́tíwọ̀kì pínpin tí kò lágbara. ECOA mọ́ gbogbo àwọn ìṣòro wọ̀nyí, wọn sì máa ṣiṣe pò pẹ̀lú àwọn alábàáṣiṣé tí a mọ́ dáadàa láti jẹ́ kí gbogbo idílẹ̀ lè rí ibi ikún gaasi ní owó tí a ti dín kù. Wọn tún máa pèsè ìdínkù owó fún àwọn idílẹ̀ tí

Ìbálòpò (Gender) ti Alábàáṣiṣé	Àlàyé Alábàáṣiṣé	Ṣé a gba àlàyé náà sí ìfọkànsin? (Beeni/ Beeko)?	Àlàyé (Kí nìdí? Báwo?)
M (Ọkùnrin)	Báwo ni ẹ ṣe pinnu láti dógbadógba ipa (impact) àti ìtèsíwájú (scale)?	Bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni (Yes)	<p>wón bá tún silinda gaasi kún pátápátá, àti àwọn ètò bí “fipamó kí o lè rà” (save-to-buy). ECOA tún máa ṣe ìpolówó ìmò àti ìmúlò fún àwọn olùlò kí wón má bà a padà sí epo ìbílẹ̀ tàbí kí wón dín lílo adirọ tuntun kù.</p> <p>ECOA n ṣiṣe lópòlópò láti pèsè ìmò àti ìtànjí nípa ipa iyípadà oju-ojo (climate change). Èyí máa n ṣelẹ̀ nípasẹ̀ ìkóni (trainings), ìpolówó ìmò, ìpolówó tita (marketing campaigns), ìpadé pèlú àwọn alábàáṣiṣé agbègbè, àti àwọn ọ̀nà míi láti dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn idílẹ̀. Bí àwọn idílẹ̀ ṣe n lóye ànfààní ọ̀rọ̀-aje, awujọ àti ayika ti ICS, bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni wón máa lo adirọ̀ náà síi. Èyí sì máa jẹ́ kí a fa iṣẹ́ akanṣe náà síbi tó gbooro síi.</p>

ÀKÓTÁN ÀYÈWÒ ÀWỌN ÌLÀNÀ ÀBÒ (SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES)

A ṣàlàyé nígbà ipàdẹ pé àfojúsùn iṣẹ akanṣe yìí ni láti pín àwọn adirọ idáná mímọ́ tí ó munadoko gan-an sí àwọn idílẹ̀, kí iye charcoal àti igi idáná tí wọn n ló dín kù. Nípa bẹ̀ẹ̀, iṣẹ akanṣe náà yóò ní ipa rere lórí awujo, orò-aje àti ayika. Iṣẹ akanṣe náà yóò tẹ̀lẹ̀ gbogbo àwọn ilàna àbò gégé bí a ṣe ṣàpẹ̀júwe rẹ̀ nínú tábilì tó wà ní isalẹ̀.

Safeguarding Principle (ÌLÀNÀ ÀBÒ)	Assessment (ÀYÈWÒ)
Ètọ́ Ọmọ́ Èniyàn (Human Rights)	Iṣẹ akanṣe náà bọwọ́ fún gbogbo ètọ́ ọmọ́ èniyàn tí a ti jẹwọ́ ní kariaye, kò sì ní kópa nínú iwà ipá tàbí ifarapa ètọ́ ọmọ́ èniyàn kankan gégé bí a ti ṣàlàyé rẹ̀ nínú Universal Declaration of Human Rights . Iṣẹ akanṣe náà kò ní ṣe iyàtò sí enikeni nípa ikópa tàbí ifarahàn.
Ìdógba Àbò Ọkúnrin àti Obìnrin (Gender Equality and Women’s Rights)	Iṣẹ akanṣe náà kò gba iyàtò kankan tó da lórí akọ́ tàbí abo . A ó gba ipò àti ipa tí ọkúnrin àti obìnrin n kó sínú àkíyèsí, pèlú agbára wọn láti kópa nínú ipinnu àti àpẹrẹ iṣẹ akanṣe náà . A ó tún rí i dájú pé àwọn obìnrin, ẹgbẹ obìnrin àti ọkúnrin ni a pè sí ipàdẹ̀ ìjíròrò pèlú àwọn alábaàṣiṣẹ̀ , kí aṣojú to peye láti ẹgbẹ̀ mejeeji lè wà ní ipàdẹ̀ náà.
Ìlera Awujo, Ààbò àti Àwọn Ipò Iṣẹ (Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions)	Iṣẹ akanṣe náà kò ní fí awujo sínú ewu ilera kankan , kò sì ní ní ipa búburú lórí ilera àwọn oṣiṣẹ̀ tàbí ti awujo .
Àṣà àti Itàn Ìbílẹ̀, Àwọn Ará Ìbílẹ̀, Gbígbe Kúrò Ní Ilú àti Atún-gbígbe (Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement)	Iṣẹ akanṣe náà kò ní ní ipa búburú lórí àṣà àti itàn ìbílẹ̀ , kò sì ní kan àwọn ará ìbílẹ̀ , bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni kò ní fa kí a kó èniyàn kúrò ní ibi tí wọn n gbé tàbí tún gbé wọn sí ibòmù .
Ìbàjẹ̀ àti Ìjẹ̀bàjẹ̀ (Corruption)	Iṣẹ akanṣe náà kò ní kópa nínú ìbàjẹ̀ , kò sì ní ṣe tàbí ṣe àfowósowopọ̀ pèlú àwọn iṣẹ akanṣe tí ó ní ìbàjẹ̀ .
Ìpa Orò-aje (Economic Impacts)	Iṣẹ akanṣe náà yóò bọwọ́ fún gbogbo ètọ́ oṣiṣẹ̀ . A kò retí ipa orò-aje búburú kankan láti inú iṣẹ akanṣe náà. Dípò bẹ̀ẹ̀, a retí pé




	<p>isẹ akanṣe náà yóò kópa nínú idàgbàsókè ọrọ-aje alágbèro.</p>
<p>Ojú-ọjọ àti Agbara (Climate and Energy)</p>	<p>Isẹ akanṣe náà yóò dín itujade gaasi tó n fa iyípadà oju-ọjọ (GHG emissions) kù, èyí tí a ó tópa àti jẹrù rẹ gégé bí ilànà carbon standard ṣe béèrè.</p>
<p>Omi (Water)</p>	<p>Isẹ akanṣe náà kò ní yí iṣàn omi àdánidá padà, kò sì ní fa ìparun ilẹ tàbí idàrú idúróṣinṣin àwọn adágún omi.</p>
<p>Ayika, Èdá Ayé àti Lílò Ilẹ (Environment, Ecology and Land Use)</p>	<p>Isẹ akanṣe náà kò ní ní ipa búburú lórí ayika àti èdá ayé, kò sì ní lo ilẹ tàbí ilẹ ogbin fún iṣelọpọ irugbin tàbí àwọn ohun èlò míí. Pẹ̀lú ifihàn adìrọ idáná tí a ti mú dara síi, itujade eruku kékeré (particulate matter) àti carbon monoxide yóò dín kù gan-an.</p>



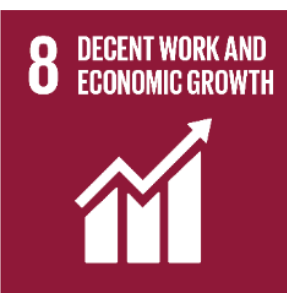

Àkótán:


Ilana àyèwò náà jé ti ifọ̀wánilẹ̀nuwò àti ikópa gbogbo èniyàn. Ní ipari, àwọn alábaàṣiṣẹ́ fara mó àyèwò tí ECOA Climate Capital ṣe, wọn sì fi hàn pé wọn gba a.

ÀKÓTÁN ÀYÈWÒ ÌDÀGBÀSÓKÈ ALÁGBERO (SUMMARY OF SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT)

Ìṣẹ̀ akanṣe yíí ní a ṣe láti kópa nínú àṣeyọ́rí àwọn Àfojúṣùn Ìdàgbàsókè Alágbero (SDGs) ní àwọn ọ̀nà wònyí:

SDGs	Àfojúṣùn	Àwọn Àmì Itọpa tí a Dabaa
	<p>Ní ọ̀dún 2030, a fẹ́ rí i dájú pé gbogbo ọ̀kúnrin àti obinrin, pèlú àwọn talákà àti aláìlera, ní ẹ̀tọ́ dọ́gba sí àwọn orisun ọ̀rọ̀-aje, iraye sí ịṣẹ̀ ìbílẹ̀ pàtàkì, ìní ilẹ̀ àti àwọn ohun-ini mīl, ogún, àwọn orisun ayé àdánidá, ẹ̀rọ tuntun tó yẹ, àti àwọn ịṣẹ̀ ịṣúná pèlú microfinance.</p>	<p>Owó tí a fi pamọ́ nípa rírà charcoal.</p> <p>A ó ṣe iwádíí (surveys) láti fí wé owó tí a ná fún charcoal ní ipò ịṣẹ̀ akanṣe pèlú ipò ̀bèrẹ̀ (baseline).</p>
	<p>3.9 Ní ọ̀dún 2030, dín ikú àti àìsàn tí ó ṣẹ̀lẹ̀ láti kemika tó lewu àti ̀dọ̀tí afẹ́fẹ́, omi àti ilẹ̀ kù gidigidi.</p>	<p>Didara afẹ́fẹ́ tí àwọn ̀nìyàn n rí. A ó ṣe iwádíí láti ṣàyèwò àwọn ̀ṣòro tí ̀dọ̀tí fa (bí eruku, oju tí n yun, ̀ṣòro mímí) ní ipò ịṣẹ̀ akanṣe, kí a fi wé ipò ̀bèrẹ̀.</p>
	<p>4.3 Ní ọ̀dún 2030, pòsi ànfààní fún ̀kọ́ tó d́á, tó dọ́gba, àti ̀kọ́ ̀gbésí ayé gbogbo.</p>	<p>Iye àwọn ̀nìyàn tí wón gba ikóni ìmúlò oḡbón (skill development training).</p>

SDGs	Àfojúsùn	Àwọn Àmì Itọpa tí a Dabaa
	<p>5.4 Ní ọdún 2030, sàṣeyọrí ìdógba akọ àti abo àti fí agbára fún gbogbo obìnrin àti ọmọbìnrin.</p>	<p>Àwọn adirọ idáná tí a ti mú dara síi n jé kí àkókò idáná dín kù àti dín igbà tí a fi n ra epo idáná kù. Èyí n fi àkókò pamọ, pàápàá fún àwọn obìnrin àti ọmọbìnrin tí wón sàbà maa n kópa púpò nínú kíkó igi idáná àti sise oúnjẹ. Àkókò tí a fi pamọ yíi lè jé kí wón kópa nínú ẹkọ, ikóni, tàbí işẹ awujọ m̀. training, or community engagement.</p>
	<p>7.1 Ní ọdún 2030, jé kí gbogbo èniyàn ní iraye sí agbara mímọ tí ó rọrùn àti tí a lè gbékèlè.</p> <p>7.B Fa amáyédèrùn àti imúlò ẹrọ tuntun síi fún pípèsè agbara mímọ alágbero ní gbogbo orilẹ̀-èdè tó n dàgbà.</p>	<p>Iye àwọn adirọ ICS tí a tà tàbí pín tí a sì n lò. A ó kó gbogbo iye wònyí jọ nínú database işẹ akanşẹ.</p>
	<p>8.5 Ní ọdún 2030, sàṣeyọrí işẹ pipe àti işẹ tó dáa fún gbogbo èniyàn, pèlú àwọn ọdọ àti àwọn aláìlera, pèlú owó oşù dógba fún işẹ dógba.</p>	<p>Iye işẹ tuntun tí işẹ akanşẹ nàà dá silẹ.</p>
	<p>13.3 Mu ẹkọ, imò àti agbára àwọn èniyàn àti ilé-ışẹ pò síi nípa idínkù ipa iyípadà oju-ojo àti bí a şe lè fara da a.</p>	<p>Iye idínkù itujade CO₂ tí işẹ akanşẹ nàà sàṣeyọrí.</p>

SDGs	Àfojúsùn	Àwọn Àmì Itópa tí a Dabaa
	<p>15.3 Ní ọdún 2030, dáàbò bo àti tún àwọn eto ayé ilẹ̀ ẹ̀, ẹ̀sakoso àwọn igbó dáadàa, dojuko ìtànkáḽẹ̀ àgbẹ̀ (desertification), àti dín iparun ilẹ̀ àti onírúurú ẹ̀dá ayé kù.</p>	<p>Ìdínkù lílo igi idáná àti charcoal.</p> <p>A ó ẹ̀ iwádíí àti itópa lílo igi idáná nínú àwọn idílẹ̀ isẹ̀ akanṣe kí a fi wé àwọn idílẹ̀ baseline, láti mọ ipa tí ó ní lóri àwọn orísun igbó.</p>

Àkótán

Àyèwò idàgbàsókè alágbèro tí àwọn alábaàṣiṣe ẹ̀ ba ti ECOA mu patapata. Nípa itópa àwọn àmì idàgbàsókè alágbèro, àwọn alábaàṣiṣe kò ní àlàyé tàbí àbá mún. Wọn fara mó àwọn àmì itópa tí ECOA yàn.

BÁ A Ẹ̀ LÈ KÁNSÍ WÁ (CONTACT US)

Tí ẹ̀ bá fẹ̀ mọ̀ sí nípa isẹ̀ akanṣe yíí, ẹ̀ lè kan sí wa nípasẹ̀ àwọn ọ̀nà wònyí:

	Ọ̀nà tí a Yàn (fi gbogbo àlàyé tí a mọ̀ kún un, bí àpẹ̀rẹ̀: ibi tí iwé wà, nọmbà fòònù, àti idánimọ̀ alárinàkò/olùdarí ibánisọ̀rọ̀).	Ìdí tí a fi Yàn Ọ̀nà Yíí (Ìlànà Tó Dáa Jùlọ̀ / Best Practice).
<p>Ìwé Ifarahàn Ẹ̀dùn Títèsiwájú (Continuous Input / Grievance Book) – Dandan</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> BURN STOVES NIGERIA LIMITED, Lagos Office -5, Etal Avenue, Lanre Laose close, oregun. BURN STOVES NIGERIA Factory - Northwest industrial layout, kunan charo Takai area Dawakin 	<p>Àwọn alábaàṣiṣe yò gidigidi pé a sí iwé ifarahàn ẹ̀dùn sí ọ̀fíṣì Kano àti Lagos. Gbogbo ẹ̀dùn tàbí ibánújẹ̀ lè jẹ̀ kó síbẹ̀, tí a sì máa fi ránṣẹ̀ sí ọ̀fíṣì àgbà.</p>

	kudu- Kano.	
Ìbáńisòrò Pèlú Gold Standard (Dandan)	help@goldstandard.org	Dandan fún Àwọn Iṣẹ Akanṣe Gold Standard.
Fóònù (Àṣàyàn)	+2347025006000	Nọmbà fóònù ófíṣì ECOA Climate Capital ní Nàìjíríà yóò jẹ kí gbogbo àwọn olùlò iṣẹ akanṣe mò.
Intanẹ̀ṣẹ̀ti / Email (Àṣàyàn)	info@burnmfg.com Customercare.ng@burnmfg.com	Àdírẹ̀sì email ECOA Climate Capital yóò tún jẹ kí gbogbo àwọn olùlò iṣẹ akanṣe mò.



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