

# EKITI STATE LIBRARY BOARD



## CLIMATE SCREENING ASSESSMENT REPORT

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PROJECT NAME: COMPLETION OF MODERN LIBRARY, IJERO-EKITI  
LOCATION: IJERO-EKITI, EKITI STATE  
SECTOR: EDUCATION  
VALUE: ₦100,000,000.00

TYPE & PHOTOS  
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2023

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## ASSESSMENT DOMAIN

### 1. PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The primary purpose of the project is to boost the chances for the accreditation of courses and enable students and staff of the college of health science and technology to embark on research. It is also provide access to a wide range of information resources, including books, journals, multimedia materials, and digital content and facilitate easy and equitable access to information for diverse communities, promoting knowledge dissemination.

### 2. ALIGNMENT WITH THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL CLIMATE-CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION TARGETS

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment was carried out in respect of the project to ensure its adherence with the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2021. In-situ analyses were conducted for some parameters of surface water, while other parameters and groundwater were obtained from laboratory analysis. Similarly, a total of 80 samples of soil were collected for laboratory analysis in line with the following legal documents Ekiti State Environmental, Health and Sanitation (Re-Enactment) Law 2020 (<https://www.hoa.ekitistate.gov.ng/dashboard/doc/No.%2021%20of%202020%20-%20EKITI%20STATE%20ENVI%20&%20SANITATION%20LAW,%202020.pdf>) and Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Law 2013 (<https://www.slideshare.net/EkitiState/ekiti-state-water-and-sanitation-law-2013-passed-aug-14-2013>)

### 3. CONTRIBUTION TO GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHG) EMISSIONS

The construction of buildings contributes to greenhouse gas emissions through various processes such as the extraction and transportation of raw materials, manufacturing of construction materials, construction activities, and energy use during the building's lifespan. Additionally, the operation of buildings also contributes to GHG emissions through energy consumption for heating, cooling, lighting, and appliances. Although a number of potential negative impacts on climate and environment have been identified

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within construction and operational phases (included impacts on existing land use), these are judged to be of low significance and magnitude and can all be mitigated satisfactorily through the development and adoption of the mitigation features that can contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future.

#### **4. MITIGATION FEATURES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE TRANSITION TOWARDS A NET-ZERO FUTURE**

- (i) Material selection: choose materials with a low carbon footprint, such as recycled or reclaimed materials; use materials sourced locally to reduce transportation-related emissions;
- (ii) Construction Practices - opt for prefabricated construction methods to reduce on-site construction time and waste;
- (iii) Renewable Energy - incorporate on-site renewable energy sources, such as solar panels or wind turbines, to power construction activities and building itself;
- (iv) Design and construct buildings to meet Leadership in Energy and Environment Design (LEED) standards, which promote environmentally responsible and sustainable practices;
- (v) Educate, empower, and engage citizens to take action to take actions to reduce individual and community vulnerability to climate changes through both mitigation and adaptation.

**For further information on the Project contact;**

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