



ADAMAWA STATE PP PIPELINE

S/N	SPONSORING MDA	PROJECT	SECTOR	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST	PROJECT STATUS
1.	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade	Rehabilitation of the Adamawa International Hotel	Hospitality	3,000,000,000.00	Final Investment Decision
2.	Ministry of Works	Intracity rail network	Transport	\$1,000,000,000.00	Feasibility

PROJECT CLIMATE SCREENING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Project Name: Construction of Adamawa State International Conference Hall

Sector: Public Infrastructure / Hospitality & Events

Project Cost: Eighteen Billion Naira

Location: Yola North, Adamawa State

S/N	Assessment Domain	Remarks
1	Primary purpose of the project	The project aims to design and construct a modern, world-class International Conference Hall to host high-level conferences, exhibitions, summits, and public events. The facility will enhance Adamawa State's capacity to host national and international events, stimulate economic activity, promote tourism, and strengthen the State's profile as a regional hub for commerce and diplomacy.
2	Alignment with national climate change mitigation and adaptation targets	The project aligns with Nigeria's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP, 2021) and the Climate Change Act (2021), particularly the commitment to climate-resilient infrastructure development and Nigeria's long-term target of achieving net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions between 2050 and 2070. Climate considerations will be embedded in the design, construction, and operational phases of the conference hall to enhance resilience to rising temperatures, extreme rainfall, and energy efficiency requirements.
3	Contribution to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	The construction and operation of the International Conference Hall are expected to contribute to GHG emissions. During construction, emissions will arise from the use of heavy machinery, transportation of materials, diesel-powered equipment, and onsite energy consumption. During operation, the major sources of emissions will include electricity consumption for lighting, cooling, audiovisual systems, elevators, and ICT infrastructure, as well as backup diesel generators and

		increased vehicular movement associated with events, staff, and visitors. Waste generation and water usage will also indirectly contribute to emissions.
4	Mitigation features supporting transition to a net-zero future	<p>Although the project will be a net GHG contributor, several mitigation measures are proposed to minimise its climate impact, including:</p> <p>i. Energy Efficiency Measures: Installation of energy-efficient lighting systems (LED), high-performance insulation, smart building management systems, and energy-efficient HVAC systems to reduce electricity consumption.</p> <p>ii. Renewable Energy Integration: Deployment of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels to power non-critical loads such as lighting, administrative offices, and outdoor facilities, thereby reducing dependence on grid electricity and diesel generators.</p> <p>iii. Climate-Responsive Design: Adoption of passive cooling designs, appropriate building orientation, shaded facades, and reflective roofing materials to reduce heat absorption and cooling demand, especially given Adamawa State's high temperature profile.</p> <p>iv. Water Efficiency: Installation of water-efficient plumbing fixtures such as low-flow taps, dual-flush toilets, and water-efficient appliances to reduce water consumption without compromising service quality.</p> <p>v. Rainwater Harvesting and Stormwater Management: Collection and channeling of rainwater into storage tanks or water pools for reuse in landscaping, cleaning, and non-potable applications, while ensuring proper drainage to prevent flooding during the rainy season.</p> <p>vi. Waste Management Practices: Provision of clearly labelled waste segregation bins to encourage recycling of plastics, paper, and metals. Biodegradable waste will be composted and reused for landscaping, while non-biodegradable waste will be disposed of through licensed recyclers.</p>

		<p>vii. Construction Phase Controls: Dust suppression through water spraying, reduction of material drop heights, and proper storage of construction materials to minimise air pollution. Construction equipment will be maintained to reduce emissions and noise pollution.</p> <p>viii. Traffic and Transport Management: Designated entry and exit points for construction vehicles and event traffic to reduce congestion, idling time, and associated emissions.</p> <p>ix. Green Landscaping: Tree planting and landscaping around the facility to serve as carbon sinks, improve microclimate conditions, and enhance aesthetic and environmental quality.</p> <p>x. Awareness and Capacity Building: Awareness programmes for facility managers, staff, and users on energy conservation, water efficiency, and sustainable facility use.</p>
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CONCLUSION

The proposed Adamawa State International Conference Hall is a strategic public infrastructure project with significant socio-economic benefits. While it will contribute to greenhouse gas emissions during construction and operation, the integration of climate-responsive design, renewable energy solutions, energy-efficient systems, and sustainable water and waste management practices will significantly mitigate its climate impact. The project is therefore considered **climate-screened with manageable risks**, provided the identified mitigation measures are fully implemented and monitored throughout its lifecycle.

Signed

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Adamawa State Investment Promotion Agency