PROJECT CLIMATE SCREENING ASSESSMENT REPORT		
Project Name: MEGA FOOD & BEVERAGES PROCESSING COMPANY LIMITED **PARTNER: TORRA KFT** **Location: WANNUNE, TARKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT** **Sector: INDUSTRY (FOOD PROCESSING)** **Value: #600,000,000**		
1	Primary purpose of the project	The demand for convenient and healthy food products couple with the increasing waste of agricultural products such as tomatoes, peper and oranges necessitates the establishment of a Mega food and Beverages processing company limited.
2	World Bank Environmental and Social Standards	However the ESSs relevant to this report include: **ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts** ESS1 applies to all projects supported by the Bank and sets out the Project's responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The specific objectives of ESS 1 are: 1. To identify, evaluate and manage the environment and social risks and impacts of the project in a manner consistent with the ESSs. 2. To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to: a) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; b) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; c) Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and d) Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible. 3. To adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the

		disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing developmental benefits and opportunities resulting from the project. 4. To utilize national environmental and social institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate. To promote improve environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance project management capacity. **ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management** This ESS recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life-cycle. The objectives will be to: 1. Promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, and water. 2. To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities. 3. To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants. 4. To avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. 5. To minimize and manage the risks and impacts associated with pesticides use. The applicability of this ESS is established during the environmental and social assessment described in ESS1 above.
3	National Policy Instrument	National Guideline and Standard for Environmental Pollution Control 1991: Provide guidelines for management of pollution control measures.

		FEPA/ FMEnv EIA Procedural Guidelines 1995: The Procedural Guidelines indicate the steps to be followed in the EIA process from project conception to commissioning in order to ensure that the project is implemented with maximum consideration for the environment.
3	Alignment with the country's national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets	The National Environmental Standard and Regulatory Agency and the Benue State Environmental Sanitation Agency are charged with the responsibility to ensure that project aligns with the National climate mitigation strategy. World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS3) Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management is a tool that guides the regulatory bodies. Pollution prevention and management in accordance to the adapted standards and guidelines for Industrial infrastructural construction and maintenance to ensure minimal emissions/ pollution of the atmosphere which contribute to climate change.
4	Contribution to Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) emissions	The factory will bring about increase economic activities within the Wannune settlement of Tarka Local Government area, this will increase the emissions of GHG such carbon dioxides, sulphur dioxides, and however the factory will have a minimal emission of GHGs due to the advance machineries and equipments procured for installation and use.
5	Mitigation features that contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future	The project includes climate change mitigation measures such as • The use of Climate friendly machineries with minimal emissions of GHGs, and • The use of renewable waste material which can improve the waste management system of the Benue State to curtail on site burning of waste by traders of products. • Reduction in the use of chemicals and • A switch to renewable energy sources

		• Boosting performance of boilers can sharply reduce air pollution from the factory
6	Category of the project	The project is classified as Category B as its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmental important areas—including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats—are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A project.

PROJECT CLIMATE SCREENING ASSESSMENT REPORT		
Project Name: KATSINA-ALA YAM FLOOR PROCESSING COMPANY PARTNER: I AM NIGERIA LIMITED **Location: KATSENA-ALA, KATSINA-ALA LOCAL GOVERNMENT** **Sector: INDUSTRY (YAM FLOUR PROCESSING)** **Value: #354,077,393.90**		
1	Primary purpose of the project	54To process the abundant farm produces (yams) of Katsina-ala and its environs, This will enable the state to meet the demand for goodand healthy food products and reduce waste of agricultural products such as such as yam and Cassava. The company is located in Katsina-Ala which is the headquarter of the Sankera axis of the state which is known for their massive yam production.
2	World Bank Environmental and Social Standards	However the ESSs relevant to this report include: **ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts** ESS1 applies to all projects supported by the Bank and sets out the Project's responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The specific objectives of ESS 1 are: To identify, evaluate and manage the environment and social risks and impacts of the project in a manner consistent with the ESSs. To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to: a) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; b) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; c) Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and d) Where significant residual impacts remain,

		compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible. To adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing developmental benefits and opportunities resulting from the project. To utilize national environmental and social institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate. To promote improve environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance project management capacity. **ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management** This ESS recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life-cycle. The objectives will be to: Promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, and water. To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities. To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants. To avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. To minimize and manage the risks and impacts associated with pesticides use. The applicability of this ESS is established during the environmental and social assessment described in ESS1 above.

3	Policy Instrument	National Guideline and Standard for Environmental Pollution Control 1991: Provide guidelines for management of pollution control measures. FEPA/ FMEnv EIA Procedural Guidelines 1995: The Procedural Guidelines indicate the steps to be followed in the EIA process from project conception to commissioning in order to ensure that the project is implemented with maximum consideration for the environment.
4	Alignment with the country's national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets	The National Environmental Standard and Regulatory Agency and the Benue State Environmental Sanitation Agency are charged with the responsibility to ensure that project aligns with the National climate mitigation strategy to minimize emission of GHGs and dust emanating from the processing of yam or cassava floor production. The World Bank ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management will be triggered. As such various Pollution prevention and management will be adapted in line with the standards and guidelines for Industrial infrastructural construction and maintenance to ensure minimal emissions/ pollution of the atmosphere which contribute to climate change.
5	Contribution to Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) emissions	The factory is located in the heart of Katsina-Ala town with a large population and range of economic activities. There may be increase in population and economic activities when the factory is fully operational however, emissions of GHGs such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxides, particulate matter (PM10 &PM2.5) and other gasses may not increase significantly if the factory adhere to the international best practices of pollution control and waste management.
6	Mitigation	The project includes specific aspect of dust control

	features that contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future	resulting from various activities like grinding. climate change mitigation measures such as: • the use of machineries that are energy efficient with minimal emissions of GHGs, • Renewable waste material to improve the waste management system of the Benue State to curtail on site burning of waste by traders of products. • Reduction in the use of air conditionals • Avoid using plastic bags for packaging of products to waste generation and onsite burning. • A switching from coal, oil to natural gas reduced operating costs and extends plant's life by eliminating corrosion from fuels.
7	Category of the project	Base on the World Bank Classification of project, this project is classified as Category B with less potential adverse environmental impacts on environmental important aspects including atmosphere, wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats. These impacts are mostly site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A project.

PROJECT CLIMATE SCREENING ASSESSMENT REPORT		
Project Name: YUTECO FOOD NIGERIA LTD **PARTNER: ATERIOS CAPITAL** **Location: GBOKO, GBOKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT** **Sector: INDUSTRY (FOOD PROCESSING)** **Value: #229,000,000**		
1	Primary purpose of the project	The demand for convenient and healthy food products couple with the increasing waste of agricultural products such as tomatos, peper and oranges gave rise to the establishment of a Yuteco food Nigeria LTD. This company served as an off taker of agricultural produces (fruits) from farms that were often in search of market for their products.
2	World Bank Environmental and Social Standards	However the ESSs relevant to this report include: **ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts** ESS1 applies to all projects supported by the Bank and sets out the Project's responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The specific objectives of ESS 1 are: To identify, evaluate and manage the environment and social risks and impacts of the project in a manner consistent with the ESSs. To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to: e) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; f) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; g) Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and h) Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where

		technically and financially feasible. To adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing developmental benefits and opportunities resulting from the project. To utilize national environmental and social institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate. To promote improve environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance project management capacity. **ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management** This ESS recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life-cycle. The objectives will be to: Promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, and water. To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities. To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants. To avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. To minimize and manage the risks and impacts associated with pesticides use. The applicability of this ESS is established during the environmental and social assessment described in ESS1 above.
2	Policy Instrument	National Guideline and Standard for Environmental

		Pollution Control 1991: Provide guidelines for management of pollution control measures. FEPA/ FMEnv EIA Procedural Guidelines 1995: The Procedural Guidelines indicate the steps to be followed in the EIA process from project conception to commissioning in order to ensure that the project is implemented with maximum consideration for the environment.
3	Alignment with the country's national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets	The National Environmental Standard and Regulatory Agency and the Benue State Environmental Sanitation Agency are charged with the responsibility to ensure that project aligns with the National climate mitigation strategy, World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS3) Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management. Pollution prevention and management in accordance to the adapted standards and guidelines for Industrial infrastructural construction and maintenance to ensure minimal emissions/ pollution of the atmosphere which contribute to climate change.
4	Contribution to Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) emissions	The factory will bring about increase economic activities within the Gboko settlement of Gboko Local Government area, this will increase the emissions of GHG, and however the factory will have a minimal emission of GHGs due to the advance machineries and equipments procured for installation and use.
5	Mitigation features that contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future	The project includes climate change mitigation measures such: • Switch to renewable energy sources (green energy) • Buy energy efficient vehicles like electric for distribution of products • Adapt to the use of materials that can be reuse and renewed to improve the waste management system of the Benue State to curtail on site burning of waste by traders of products. • use of Climate friendly machineries with

		minimal emissions of GHGs,
6	Category of the project	The project is classified as Category B as its potential adverse environmental impacts on environmental important areas—including Atmosphere, wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats—are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A project.

PROJECT CLIMATE SCREENING ASSESSMENT REPORT		
Project Name: BENKIMS PLASTIC NIGERIA LIMITED **PARTNER: ORACLE BUSINESS LIMITED** **Location: MAKURDI, MAKURDI LOCAL GOVERNMENT** **Sector: INDUSTRY (PLASTIC INDUCTRY)** **Value: #583,000,000**		
1	Primary purpose of the project	The plastics industry is aimed at manufacturing polymer materials commonly called plastics and offers services from plastics production to a range of industries and business activities, including packaging, building and construction, electronic, aerospace, manufacturing and transportation. The plastic factory is established to cater for the plastic needs of the Benue State and its environs.
2	World Bank Environmental and Social Standards	However the ESSs relevant to this report include: **ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts** ESS1 applies to all projects supported by the Bank and sets out the Project's responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The specific objectives of ESS 1 are: To identify, evaluate and manage the environment and social risks and impacts of the project in a manner consistent with the ESSs. To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to: i) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; j) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; k) Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and l) Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where

		technically and financially feasible. To adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing developmental benefits and opportunities resulting from the project. To utilize national environmental and social institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate. To promote improve environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance project management capacity. **ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management** This ESS recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life-cycle. The objectives will be to: Promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, and water. To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities. To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants. To avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. To minimize and manage the risks and impacts associated with pesticides use. The applicability of this ESS is established during the environmental and social assessment described in ESS1 above.
3	National Policy	National Guideline and Standard for Environmental

	Instrument	Pollution Control 1991: Provide guidelines for management of pollution control measures. FEPA/ FMEnv EIA Procedural Guidelines 1995: The Procedural Guidelines indicate the steps to be followed in the EIA process from project conception to commissioning in order to ensure that the project is implemented with maximum consideration for the environment.
4	Alignment with the country's national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets	The National Environmental Standard and Regulatory Agency and the Benue State Environmental Sanitation Agency are charged with the responsibility to ensure that project aligns with the National climate mitigation strategy, World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS3) Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management. Pollution prevention and management in accordance to the adapted standards and guidelines for Industrial infrastructural construction and maintenance to ensure minimal emissions/ pollution of the atmosphere which contribute to climate change.
5	Contribution to Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) emissions	The factory will bring about increase economic activities in Makurdi Local Government area, this will increase the emissions of GHG, and however the factory have a minimal emission of GHGs (carbons Monoxides, chlorofluorocarbons and other gases due to the advance machineries and equipments procured for installation and use.
6	Mitigation features that contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future	The project includes climate change mitigation measures such as • The inclusion of high-tech materials that optimized performance and precision for better air quality assurance in industrial sitting • Use of machines that are efficient, lowest polluting or if possible zero emission electric machines

		• Go green by limiting the use of paper as it may save some trees as a policy of the factory • Proper maintenance of blowing dust surface, reducing excess air to curtail air pollution from the factory
7	Category of the project	The project is classified as Category B as its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmental important areas—including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats—are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A project.

PROJECT CLIMATE SCREENING ASSESSMENT REPORT		
Project Name: TARAKU MILLS LTD **PARTNER: M/S GROWRICH RESORT NIG LTD** **Location: TARAKU, GWER EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT** **Sector: INDUSTRY (FOOD PROCESSING)** **Value: #3,982,000,000**		
1	Primary purpose of the project	The factory is design to produce the golden penny oil and other food products for human and animal's needs of the state and its environs. The company also serves as a market place for farmers of agricultural products like soya beans, sesame seed and maize as a source of raw materials for production activities. These result to generation of employment for the people of the State and beyond couple with increase sale of agricultural products thereby reducing waste and losses.
2	World Bank	However the ESSs relevant to this report include:

	Environmental and Social Standards	**ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts** ESS1 applies to all projects supported by the Bank and sets out the Project's responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The specific objectives of ESS 1 are: 5. To identify, evaluate and manage the environment and social risks and impacts of the project in a manner consistent with the ESSs. 6. To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to: a) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; b) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; c) Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and d) Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible. 7. To adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing developmental benefits and opportunities resulting from the project. 8. To utilize national environmental and social institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate. To promote improve environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance project management capacity. **ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management** This ESS recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution, and consume

		finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life-cycle. The objectives will be to: 6. Promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, and water. 7. To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities. 8. To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants. 9. To avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. 10. To minimize and manage the risks and impacts associated with pesticides use. The applicability of this ESS is established during the environmental and social assessment described in ESS1 above.
3	National Policy Instrument	National Guideline and Standard for Environmental Pollution Control 1991: Provide guidelines for management of pollution control measures. FEPA/ FMEnv EIA Procedural Guidelines 1995: The Procedural Guidelines indicate the steps to be followed in the EIA process from project conception to commissioning in order to ensure that the project is implemented with maximum consideration for the environment.
3	Alignment with the country's national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets	The company is authorized to employ an environment and occupational health specialist as outlined in the Public Private Partnership agreement with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This officer is charge with the responsibility to ensure compliance to climate change mitigation and adaptation targets. The National Environmental Standard and Regulatory Agency and the Benue State Environmental Sanitation

		Agency are to perform oversight duties to ensure that project aligns with the National climate mitigation strategy. Pollution prevention and management in accordance to the adapted standards and guidelines for Industrial infrastructural construction and maintenance to ensure minimal emissions/ pollution of the atmosphere which contribute to climate change is ensured in with the World Bank ESS3 by the factory and various agencies.
4	Contribution to Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) emissions	The factory has good machineries in place that are climate friendly as no emission is observed from them during production activities. Emissions are generated through generators and vehicles which contribute the Green House Gasses such as Carbon Monixides, Carbon Dioxides etc in the atmosphere. The cleaning processes of raw materials generate dust particles which escape into the atmosphere to contribute to the scattering, reflection and retention of energy thereby increasing temperatures. The presence of the factory in the area result to increase economic activities within the Taraku settlement of Gwer East Local Government area, this will increase the emissions of GHG such carbon dioxides, sulphur dioxides.
5	Mitigation features that contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future	The project includes climate change mitigation measures such as • The use of solar energy in the absence of public power supply to minimal emissions of GHGs, and • Developed an efficient and effective way of cleaning raw materials without generating or emitting dust into the atmosphere. • The use of renewable waste material which can improve the waste management system of the Benue State to curtail on site burning of waste by traders of products.

		• Reduction in the use of chemicals and • Boosting performance of boilers/ grinding machines can sharply reduce air pollution from the factory
6	Category of the project	The factory is classified as Category B as its potential adverse environmental impacts on the atmosphere and climate are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A project.