

## Annex [#]. Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.]

### Project Information

<b>Project Information</b>	
1. Project Title	Mainstreaming IAS Prevention, Control and Management
2. Project Number	PIMS 5503
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Mauritius

### Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

**QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?**

*Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach*

The project integrates overarching human rights principles in order to strengthen social and environmental sustainability by including measures to assist the government to realize human rights. UNDP consistently applies the Human Rights Based approach (HRBA) in all programming, taking into account the responsibilities of the duty-bearers and the obligations of the right-holders. The project design includes the identification of the government authorities as the primary duty-bearer in ensuring effective invasive alien species (IAS) management for biodiversity conservation and the optimization of ecosystem services through sovereign ownership and legal frameworks, but recognizes the importance of partnerships across various sectors, and the integral engagement and involvement of the rights-holders themselves in this agenda. These rights-holders include district officials, farmers, fishermen, and other community members participating with the government on IAS management efforts and improving livelihoods. This is articulated in Components 2, 3 and 4.

Equality principles have been applied during the project concept and project design phases and will also be applied during project implementation. This has included extensive cross-sectoral stakeholder engagement, including government agencies, NGOs, resource user and industry associations, and development partners over a period of over one year. The project is built upon the recommendations of the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) conducted with a broad range of stakeholders from July 2014 to October 2015. During project implementation the final design of specific initiatives will continue to include key stakeholders and to ensure their inputs are considered in decision-making. During project implementation there will also be ongoing participation and inclusion of all stakeholders in activities that may impact them, both positively and negatively. Community groups, including those who represent the interests of potentially affected marginalized groups such as pastoralists in Rodrigues (who will in principal be project beneficiaries), will be contacted early in the PPG process to elicit their interest and cooperation. There is a long and successful tradition of community participation in biodiversity conservation activities in Rodrigues. This tradition is not yet as strong in Mauritius. RRA and MWF will help to adapt approaches used in Rodrigues to Mauritius where relevant. Community participation will be maximized by securing of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from community groups. Short-term positive impacts will include capacity building to prevent, control and manage the introduction, establishment and spread of IAS, participation in IAS management activities and other potential livelihoods opportunities such as sustainable tourism. Medium- to long-term positive impacts will include the benefits of improved management on the conservation of upland forest, agricultural, coastal and marine ecosystems and the numerous ecosystem services they provide, including resilience to climate change impacts, agricultural and forestry production, fisheries production, and provision of clean and sufficient water resources for human uses and ecological functioning.

***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment***

Gender and social issues will be fully considered in the project, and gender accountability as a cross-cutting issue that will be tracked as part of the project's M&E system. During the PPG, a gender assessment will be conducted to develop a project specific gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan. The project will pursue a gender-sensitive approach whereby gender equality in participation will be strongly promoted. The success factors behind existing good practice examples of women's inclusion in activities such as community participation in restoration work in Rodrigues will be investigated as a basis for scaling up. Under all components, participation of women on an equal footing will be promoted in terms of both numbers involved and degree of participation in decision-making. Equal participation of men and women in decision-making forums and in capacity building activities will be encouraged. During the design phase of the project, the role played by women in different project components (gender baseline) will be documented and this information will be used in planning and implementing project activities to help ensure that the project promotes gender equality. The project will work closely with women's associations and businesswomen. UNDP will encourage qualified women applicants for positions under the project as per UNDP rules and regulations.

***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability***

By 2015 Mauritius had achieved most but not all of the MDG targets. The country is, however, still working to achieve its targets on inequality, reducing under-5 mortality, maternal mortality ratio, representation of women in Parliament and reducing bio-diversity loss. This project will help to redress the latter gap by minimizing the negative consequences of growing levels of international and inter-Island movements of people, animals and plants and products on the introduction, establishment and spread of IAS. IAS impacts are a consequence of decisions made in multiple sectors (such as commerce, agriculture, aquaculture and construction) whose activities have land use implications. Because IAS are an externality - where the profit for the activity that poses an IAS risk goes to the those who carry out the activity but impacts are borne by society as a whole - they can be easily ignored by those responsible who do not bear the full cost of their impacts. The major thrust of this project is a mainstreaming approach in which IAS considerations will be incorporated into activities whose primary focus is not IAS thus helping those whose actions have IAS implications to become part of the solution rather than part of the problem. Not only will this help to embed IAS considerations into the actions of mainstream actors, but it will minimize the creation of new structures that may not be sustained after project completion. This approach alone, however, will not be sufficient and it will be complemented by activities that will strengthen the capacity of agencies whose core mandate relates

to IAS management. Specifically, mainstreaming will be achieved by: 1) Strengthening the policy, regulatory and institutional framework for IAS prevention, control and management by developing a cross-sectoral framework to minimize the risk of IAS to the economy, environment and society of Mauritius including Rodrigues, the Outer Islands and their islets; 2) A focus on IAS pathways management and integrated management of a range of key landscapes; 3) X invasive alien species (IAS) Capacity building for individuals, organizations and groups for whom IAS is a core concern, and for those whose action influence IAS risks, and; 4) The provision of timely access to information required for decision-making, and awareness-raising on IAS as a cross-sectional issue to build support for IAS-related work and to encourage participation in IAS-related activities.

## Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b> <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses. ). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	<b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b> <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			<b>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</b>
<b>Risk Description</b>	<b>Impact and Probability (1-5)</b>	<b>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</b>
Risk 1: The Project could potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services	I = 3 P = 3	<b>Moderate</b>	Some invasive species can be valuable resources for certain groups. Project activities could reduce the availability of some of these species.	All invasive species management activities will be subject to transparent and participatory species and pathways risks assessments, the results of which will be used to guide informed, evidence-based decision-making. The risk assessment process will take into account both costs and benefit of a species or pathway. Where a species with some benefit is subject to control, management recommendations will be given that maximize these benefits through species management or the promotion of alternatives avenues for achieving comparable benefits.
Risk 2: The Project could potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services	I = 1 P = 1	<b>Low</b>	Species and ecosystem management activities are likely to involve some selective use of agrochemicals (selective herbicides, insecticides, pheromones, etc.) as part of an	The project will promote an “integrated pest management” (IPM) approach to IAS management. IPM is a systems-based management approach which seeks to optimize overall environmental, social and economic benefits at the ecosystem level. This generally equates with a minimized use of agrochemicals in the long term and at the large scale. However, IPM does not completely exclude agrochemical use

			<p>integrated management approach.</p> <p>Replacement of invasive vegetation with indigenous species or non-invasive alien species may have short term negative consequences such as locally increased erosion and local loss of species.</p>	<p>if the long term benefits are considered to exceed the short terms costs and no comparable non-chemical treatment is available. Chemical use, however, is considered as a last option and should not be undertaken routinely or prophylactically. If undertaken, agrochemical use under the Project would be undertaken according to international best practice in terms of the health and environmental safety precautions taken for transport, storage, usage and disposal of chemicals. The most environmentally benign compounds possible would be used and application would be selective as far as possible. No chemical listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Montreal Protocol, or WHO Class Ia or Ib would be used in Project activities. Herbicides and other pesticides will not be used in sensitive areas such as in close proximity to water courses. These practices will be formalized in all relevant management plans and summarized in an overall management plan for the use of pesticides and agrochemicals, referencing standards and procedures to be followed</p> <p>Clearance of sites and species as part of restoration activities will be undertaken according to management plans developed through a participatory process and informed by good practice restoration guidelines currently being developed in Mauritius. These guidelines have been informed by international experience and nearly 30 years of restoration experience in Mauritius. They will guide practitioners in terms of restoration practices such as which species to clear, how to manage erosion-prone areas, how to minimize non-target impacts, when to replant and which species to use where.</p>
Risk 3: Some Project activities are proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities	I = 1 P = 5	<b>Low</b>	Project restoration activities will be undertaken in legally protected areas.	Good restoration practice guidelines will be followed for all relevant project activities (see Risk 2).
Risk 4: The Project involves some harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation	I = 1 P = 5	<b>Low</b>	Some activities will involve clearance of invasive plants, which can be utilized to recover	The harvesting of invasive plants will be undertaken as per management plans developed through a participatory process and informed by good practice restoration guidelines

			costs and/or provide local benefits.	currently being developed in Mauritius (see Risk 2). Cost recovery and utilization schemes will only be developed where the benefits of utilization are deemed to outweigh the costs. Costs could include creating an incentive for spreading an invasive species and damage to non-target species.
Risk 5: Potential outcomes of the Project are sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change	I = 4 P = 2	<b>Moderate</b>	It is widely believed that climate change will increase IAS impacts because invasive species are often highly adaptable generalists that are able to take advantage or tolerate change and disturbance. For example, sea level rise may create gaps in low lying coastal and wetland vegetation, which can be occupied by IAS; increased forest fires may leave gaps in native vegetation; sea water temperature rise may cause coral die off and leave gaps in marine ecosystems; and climate change may change tolerance levels for pathogens.	The project cannot significantly impact climate change but by reducing the background risk of IAS introduction, establishment and spread the project will reduce risks posed by one half of the IAS-Climate change equation thus enhancing Mauritius' resilience to climate change. Species and pathways risk assessments will take into account changing climate conditions. General Climate change adaptation measures will be developed and undertaken through other interventions. Some of these interventions pose IAS risks. By embedding IAS considerations into these interventions, the Project will help to ensure that ensure that climate change adaption measures do not increase IAS risks.
Risk 6: The project poses some potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)	I = 2 P = 2	<b>Low</b>	See Risk 2.	See Risk 2.
Risk 7: The project poses some potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning	I = 2 P = 2	<b>Low</b>	See Risk 2.	See Risk 2.
Risk 8: The project proposes utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes	I = 2 P = 2	<b>Low</b>	The Project will promote tourism initiatives in Project sites which if not well regulated could result in negative impacts on cultural heritage such as buildings on Flat Island.	The Project will develop partnerships with tour operators, communities and the private sector to implement a responsible tourism initiative for ecological and financial sustainability. This will be in consultation with the Ministry of Tourism and External Communications (MTEC) under its Tourism Authority as a contribution to its activities to

				promote ecotourism and sustainable tourism in the country. In cases where the Project proposes to utilize cultural heritage, including the knowledge, innovations, or practices of local communities, affected communities will be informed of their rights under Applicable Law, the scope and nature of the proposed development, and the potential consequences of such development. The Project will not proceed without meaningful, effective participation of affected communities and unless (i) good faith negotiations with affected communities result in a documented outcome, and (ii) the Project provides for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from any commercialization of such knowledge, innovation, or practice, consistent with the affected community's customs and traditions.
Risk 9: The project would potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts	I = 2 P = 2	<b>Low</b>	See Risk 2.	See Risk 2.
NOT INCLUDED: Standard 4.2: Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?				See Standard 4, para. 9 on requirements for good faith negotiations and equitable benefit sharing from any commercialization
Risk 10: The project would potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)	I = 2 P = 2	<b>Low</b>	See Risk 2.	See Risk 2.
Risk 11: The project would potentially involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health	I = 2 P = 2	<b>Low</b>	See Risk 2.	See Risk 2.
	<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b>			
	<b>Select one (see <a href="#">SESP</a> for guidance)</b>		<b>Comments</b>	
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply		Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

### Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

## SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		
<b>Principles 1: Human Rights</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? <sup>1</sup>	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	Yes

<sup>1</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.



	<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	Yes
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>2</sup> greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Yes

<sup>2</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? <sup>3</sup>	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No

<sup>3</sup> Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No