

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](#) and [Toolkit](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project
2. Project Number	5699
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Tuvalu
4. Project Stage	Implementation

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 will uphold basic human rights by:

- Providing coastal protection and adaptations that will improve the long-term resilience of the three islands to coastal flooding, which without human habitation will ultimately become untenable, thus depriving people of the right to safety and somewhere to live.
- The project has utilised the traditional and legal leadership structures as well as direct community engagement to involve the beneficiaries in the project. The project also has a Grievance Redress Mechanism, ensuring that the right to opinion is maintained and able to be exercised. The GRM contains mechanisms for maintaining the privacy of complainants if requested.
- The project applies the principal of equality and freedom of discrimination to all its activities. A Gender Action Plan has been prepared to help ensure gender equity (refer below).

Through the application of the Environmental and Social Management Plan the impacts of the project will be minimised ensuring that right to a healthy environment is maintained, livelihoods are not adversely impacted, and safety and personal security are enhanced.

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out to assess the effectiveness of the various plans. Where appropriate recommendations for updates or improvements will be made.

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

During the design and subsequent environmental/social assessment of the project, the engagement of women has been specifically targeted to ensure that the project is sensitive to the needs of women in Tuvalu.

The project is expected to bring a range of gender-responsive development impacts:

- Women along with youth will receive targeted training on monitoring of coastal change, basic maintenance of coastal infrastructure, and implantation of ecosystem-based solutions to coastal protection (Output 1).
- The scholarship program that aims to enhance Tuvalu's long-term technical capacity for coastal protection and management will target 50% women participation.
- Output 3 of the project intends to improve women's and other vulnerable groups' participation in island-level development planning and execution. Women and other groups who have not historically been fully involved in island development planning will not only be provided an equal opportunity to do so, but also, they will be given specific tasks to monitor the execution of local-level adaptation actions. Their participation in local development is encouraged through the use of a performance-based payment mechanism in which island Kaupules (councils) are rewarded by the level of achievements of various criteria that aim to improve transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of local development processes.

The project has developed a Gender Action Plan to help mainstream gender equity throughout the project. The implementation and effectiveness of the GSAP will be monitored and evaluated by UNDP.

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

The project design has considered sustainability and resilience as a foundation value. The purpose of the physical interventions is to enhance the long-term sustainability and resilience of the islands. The materials selected for the physical interventions are predominantly locally sourced.

The community has been engaged as part of the project development process to obtain and consider their views and concerns in the project design and then subsequent implementation. The project is undertaking a range of capacity building activities targeting different strata of the community. Armed with greater understanding of climate change, planning processes, construction and environmental management etc, stakeholders will be able to better hold authorities, contractors and each other to account.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) have been undertaken. These assessments identified the potential impacts of the project and recommended mechanisms for minimising those impacts. An Environmental and Social Management Plan has been prepared to provide the implementation team with the mitigation measures that will be required to keep impacts to an acceptable level. The ESIAs and ESMP are public documents. Exposure to best practices will assist the island communities to improve implementation of other projects. Contractors will be required to prepare construction environmental and social management plans (C-ESMPs) in line with and to complement the overall project ESMP.

A detailed monitoring and evaluation tracking tool will help monitor the effective implementation of these plans. Project sites monitoring and validation will be conducted by UNDP to ascertain progress on the ground.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <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></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>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)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Risk 1: Stakeholder expectations may not be met by project. Stakeholders may have concerns about the project that they wish to voice.</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 5</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>There has been ongoing community engagement throughout the project to date. Communities have voiced their wishes and TCAP team has endeavored to address them in designs, however some expectations are beyond scope of project</p>	<p>Implement SEP, GAP and GRM Ensure community aware of above mechanisms. Continue to communicate regularly with community. Develop land use plan for Funafuti reclamation area. Through public disclosure of key documents and reporting on key project activities, accountability to stakeholders is enhanced.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Risk that project does not provide sufficient opportunities for women to get involved or gain employment.</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Women are often not fully engaged in planning and decision making in Tuvalu. Women have expressed a desire to benefit financially from the project by being given opportunities to be employed/provide services.</p>	<p>Project design includes activities that specifically target women and youth. Implement the GAP that has been prepared for the project. Implement the SEP to ensure female stakeholders are engaged. Implement the GRM to provide avenue for complaint</p>
<p>Risk 3: Potential to impact terrestrial and marine habitats during construction of the physical interventions.</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 5</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The key works that have the potential to impact habitats are dredging, reclamation, sand excavation, and</p>	<p>ESIA has been undertaken and potential impacts identified and quantified – no unacceptable impacts identified.</p>

			excavation/construction of BTBs.	Based on findings of ESIA a ESMP has been prepared. ESMP to form part of contract documents and contractors to prepare CESMPs (to be submitted to GoT) prior to construction. ESMP includes requirement for monitoring. Additional plans that will be prepared include Contractor Dredge Management Plan; Sampling and Analysis Plan, Spill Response Plan and Erosion Drainage Sediment Control Plan.
<i>Risk 4: Terrestrial and Marine Noise</i>	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	Terrestrial and marine noise associated with construction machinery and rock dumping. This can impact on local communities and marine and terrestrial fauna using the adjacent area.	ESIAs determined some noise and vibration impacts would occur, however these would be short-term and limited and could be managed sufficiently. ESMP includes noise mitigation measures. CESMPs to be developed by contractors based on specific equipment and sites.
Risk 5: Project area is subject to risks associated with natural hazards such as storm surge and tsunamis, and climate change ie increased sea level rise.	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate	Project and design of interventions is in response to climate change and therefore takes predictions into account	Modelling undertaken to provide inputs to design. Contingency and Emergency response plan O&M plan
Risk 6: Worker and community safety risks associated with construction and UXO	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	All construction work involves some inherent risk e.g., manual labour, use of heavy machinery. Due to role in WWII as US base there is potential for UXO to occur on islands/lagoons	ESMP and CESMPs (and associated sub-plans) SEP to inform community of construction activities. Construction workers to be appropriately trained for jobs. Implement UXO mitigation measures prior to any excavation
Risk 7: Use of vessels, machinery and storage of fuels creates potential for spills.	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate		ESMP includes mitigation measures. CESMPs to be developed by contractors to detail equipment and site-specific risks and mitigation measures. Emergency response plan Spill Response Plan (and provision of appropriate equipment)

<p>Risk 8: The project will require the importation of workers. An influx of workers could place strain on available services (e.g., accommodation, internet, medical facilities etc), increased risk of introduction of disease, or potential social issues.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Number of foreign workers required will be low, however Covid 19 has increased risk associated with health.</p>	<p>SEP to keep stakeholders up to date with information regarding foreign workforce size, timing etc. GRM provides all stakeholders with an avenue to raise concerns. Foreign workers will be required to provide 'clean bill of health' i.e., medical certificates. Workers to undertake a project induction and sign a Code of Conduct. Apply GAP to reduce risks associated with gender COVID mitigations (vaccines, quarantine etc).</p>
<p>Risk 9: Project involves excavation therefore there is the potential for chance cultural heritage finds.</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>		<p>ESMP – chance finds procedure (and application of UXO mitigation measures).</p>
<p>Risk 10: The construction of the BTBs could lead to some economic displacement due to temporary restriction of access during construction and potential loss of some vegetation of economic value (e.g., fruit trees)</p> <p>The reclamation at Funafuti will mean that boat owners who currently pull their boats up onto the beach will need to use Catalina Harbour in future.</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>BTBs are to be built within village boundaries, under the Tuvalu Land Code 2008, village areas are treated as communal lands, this includes produce from the land, therefore individuals should not be unduly impacted. Further, the final designs will seek to minimise the requirement of removing trees by weaving around them where possible – this will further reduce potential impacts.</p> <p>Catalina Harbour is being upgraded to provide improved facilities and accommodate the relocated boats</p>	<p>ESIA assessed potential impacts of vegetation removal and determined that likely impacts not significant and that removal of important tree specimens was largely avoidable. Final alignment to be determined on site taking into consideration important trees. Trees to be retained to be clearly marked and if necessary protected with temporary fencing or sheathing.</p> <p>Land surveys to confirm village boundaries and location of BTB footprint on-ground.</p> <p>Implement SEP and GRM. Specific consultation with boat owners and incorporation of needs into harbour design.</p> <p>Consider inclusion of offshore mooring points to offset loss of beach for boat users.</p>
<p>Risk 11 – The population of Tuvalu are considered indigenous*; therefore, the</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>While almost all Tuvaluans can be considered</p>	<p>ESIAs assessed potential risks to the communities of Tuvalu, this means that the risks to indigenous peoples</p>

<p>proposed project has the potential to adversely impact indigenous peoples (as indicated by all other risks described)</p> <p>*Dec 2020 UN guidance note clarifies treatment of 'whole of population' IPs</p>			<p>indigenous, there are no minority groups in the project area, therefore there are not specific impacts related only to indigenous groups that might otherwise be overlooked.</p>	<p>was also assessed as the communities are all indigenous. ESIA's have assessed impacts as acceptable and manageable. ESMP covers mitigation of impacts associated with the project, including those impacts to population (IPs). As almost all the population of Tuvalu can be considered indigenous, a separate IPPF/P has been determined not to be required as the ESMP can be used to ensure that the requirements of UNDP's Standard 6 are met. The SEP includes mechanisms for obtaining FPIC, if required – the use of land may trigger the need for FPIC.</p>
<p>Risk 12: Changes in land use due to project activities</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The creation of new land and/or the improved mapping (LiDAR) could result in changes in land use</p>	<p>SEP Whole of Island Vulnerability Assessment and Plan</p>
<p>Risk 13: Waste generated by the project could cause pollution if not appropriately managed.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Most waste generated by the project will be non-hazardous, however if construction contractors need to repair construction equipment, then some hazardous waste (oils, hydraulic fluids etc) could be generated.</p> <p>The waste associated with the construction of the coastal protection infrastructure will have a limited impact on the environment is disposed of properly.</p>	<p>ESMP includes waste management measures. Where possible waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, dispose) is to be adopted.</p> <p>Contractors will be responsible for management of any hazardous waste. Management of waste to be included in CESMPs.</p>
<p>[add additional rows as needed]</p>				
<p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</p>				

	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<i>Moderate Risk</i>	X
	<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"/>	No impact on human rights
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X	Risk considered low, none- the-less a GSAP has been prepared and is being implemented
	<i>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</i>	X	Refer below
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	X	Construction works within marine and terrestrial environments will not significantly impact natural habitats due to the selection of resource and construction sites combined with mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	X	Project will reduce impacts of climate change and climate change predictions have been considered in the design.
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	X	Project involves construction works, both land-based and marine. Manual labour and the use of heavy machinery poses potential OHS risk, however these are normal for this type of work and readily managed through application of good industry practices.
	4. Cultural Heritage	X	Although risk is considered low, Chance Finds are possible – ESMP includes mitigation measures.
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	No displacement/resettlement is required.

	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	Majority of population is indigenous, therefore separate IPP is not required. ESMP and SEP to include mechanisms to meet Standard 6.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	The project will utilise an abundant sand resource – no waste material expected to be generated through dredging. Other potential sources of pollution include engine emissions, fuel and oil spills, general construction, and domestic waste (packaging, offcuts, etc).

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
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

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
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? ¹	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
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
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?	Yes
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?	Yes
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
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
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

¹ 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?	No
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)	Yes
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?	No
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)	No
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>	Yes
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ² 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
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	Yes
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

² In regard to CO₂, '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)?	Yes
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g., collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	Yes
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	Yes
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)?	Yes
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
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
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)	Yes
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
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)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	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
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	Yes

³ 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	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
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	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?	Yes
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
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?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes