Environmental reporting indicators

A framework for monitoring environmental performance in mine action

Norwegian People's Aid

Conflict and Environment Observatory

About

This report was produced by Norwegian People's Aid and the Conflict and Environment Observatory.

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) is a politically independent membership-based organisation working in Norway and in more than 30 countries around the world. NPA's international work covers three core areas: Mine action and disarmament, development and humanitarian relief aid. NPA's first demining operations took place in Cambodia in 1992 and today cover the full life-cycle of weapons and ammunitions – with interventions to protect civilians and the environment before, during and after conflict.

The **Conflict and Environment Observatory** (CEOBS) is a UK charity that undertakes research and advocacy on the environmental dimensions of armed conflicts and military activities, and their derived humanitarian consequences. CEOBS' overarching aim is to ensure that the environmental consequences of armed conflicts and military activities are properly documented and addressed and that those affected are assisted.

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Disclaimer

The environmental reporting indicators presented in this report have been development based on a consideration of mine action operations, the International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 07.13 on Environmental Management and Climate Change,[2] and good practice guiding principles. The indicators are not fixed but provide a framework for reporting on an organisational or programme-level. They are not intended to be used for individual task areas, and do not form part of official IMAS guidance.

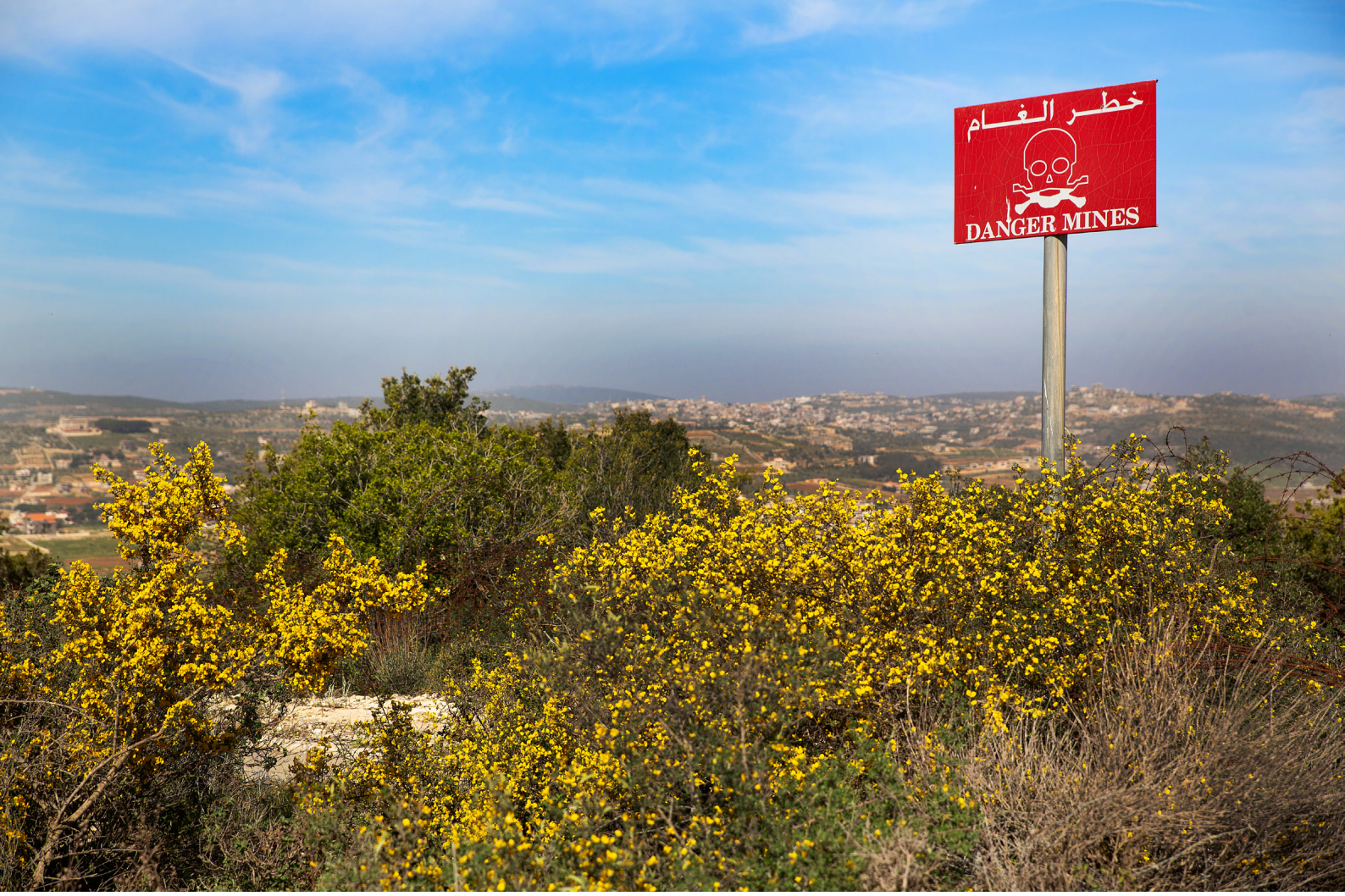
The views and recommendations in this report belong to NPA and CEOBS and do not reflect the position of the donors or those organisations taking part in any stakeholder engagement. The responsibility for the content lies solely with the authors of this report.

Design by CEOBS

Cover image: NPA deminer Daniel Chiteni working in heavy vegetation in Angola; mine action often takes place in remote and biodiverse areas. Credit: Norwegian People´s Aid/Sean Sutton.

1. Environmental Issues and Mine Action Working Group, https://environmentinmineaction.org

2 IMAS 07.13 Environmental management and climate change in mine action: https://www.mineactionstandards.org/standards/07-13



Tyre, Lebanon. Mine Action can take a role in supporting communities and has a responsibility to ensure that good environmental practice is followed. Credit: Norwegan People's Aid

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1. Introduction

1.1 Mine action and the environment

The global climate and environmental crises are significant threats to people, including the communities where mine action programmes take place. Typically, the impacts of climate change and environmental damage disproportionately affect poor and marginalised communities.[1]

Mine action can take a role in supporting communities, and has a responsibility to ensure that good environmental practice is followed. This includes ensuring that measures are place to avoid or reduce adverse environmental impacts from field operations, and where possible, help to implement initiatives which enhance the environment. Mine action also has to consider climate change and how climate-related issues need to be addressed.

1.2 Purpose of the environmental reporting indicators

Mine action programmes must assess and minimise their environmental footprint. This should be done systematically in line with the data-driven approach applied across mine action, as well as the International Mine Action Standard on environmental management and climate change (IMAS 07.13),[2] and its supporting Technical Note for Mine Action (TNMA/07.13).

Mine action organisations should also monitor, evaluate and report on their environmental performance. To do this, a set of reporting indicators are proposed to provide a standardised approach and framework for environmental reporting in mine action.

Information collected through a mine action organisation's environmental management system will inform these environmental reporting indicators, which should include outputs from task-specific environmental assessments and screening. The Green Field Tool for mine action field activities can be used to undertake such environmental assessments and screening.[3]

These reporting indicators are intended to be used on an organisational or programme-level, as part of annual reporting requirements. They are not intended to be used for individual task areas but the outcome of implementing environmental management practices during field activities does feed into the reporting framework.

1. ODI, 2024. Climate change, conflict and fragility: a recipe for disasters: Insight, 24 October 2024. Available at https://tinyurl.com/mr3mffzp

2. UNMAS, 2024. International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 07.13, Environmental management and climate change in mine action, Second edition, 3 July 2024. Available at https://tinyurl.com/5n8cdrmr

3. For Green Field Tool resources refer to https://environmentinmineaction.org/pages/resources

2. Approach to developing the indicators

2.1 Background

IMAS 07.13 on Environmental Management and Climate Change provides a framework for the implementation of good environmental practice across mine action and requires environmental management performance to be monitored and results evaluated.

From 2023, the two annual reports by Mine Action Review also now incorporate environmental criteria to reflect the need for national mine action authorities and clearance operators to mainstream environmental and climate change considerations in their programmes.[4] There are currently five criteria on 'environmental policies and action' which are given a 10% weighting when determining the overall performance score of affected States (see Box below).

Box – Mine Action Review 'environmental policies and action' criteria for 2024

1. Does the national mine action programme have an environmental management policy?
2. Does the affected State have a national mine action standard (NMAS) on environmental management in mine action? If yes, is it in line with International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 07.13?
3. Are environmental assessments conducted to support informed decision-making on the planning and delivery of survey and clearance tasks?
4. Where required, are measures implemented to prevent or minimise environmental harm, including to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, during demining operations, at demining camps, at mine action centres and during travel?
5. When planning and prioritising survey and clearance tasks, is the affected State taking into account climate-related or extreme weather risks (such as increased risk of flooding that may cause operations to be stood down or potentially displace landmines or even displace people into contaminated areas)?

Environmental initiatives across mine action and the wider humanitarian sector are relatively new and there is limited consistency around how environmental performance is measured between organisations. A standardised set of environmental reporting indicators for mine action enables a common approach to reporting and comparison between organisations.

4. Mine Action Review's 'Clearing the Mines' and 'Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants' reports, available at https://www.mineactionreview.org/documents-and-report

There are three general categories regarding to environmental reporting in mine action:

Category 1	Reporting that relates to specific task areas, detailing the environmental setting, any measures put in place during field activities, incident reports and the results of any post-clearance impact assessment.
Category 2	Reporting detailing good environmental practice and case study examples for cross-sector learning.
Category 3	Reporting to demonstrate overall environmental performance across a programme or organisation.

This set of environmental reporting indicators have been developed for Category 3, and are intended to:

- be used by mine action operators and implementing partners for reporting to donors.
- provide a standardised approach to communicate and monitor the environmental performance of mine action programmes.
- be used by mine action authorities to monitor compliance.
- be used by donors to compare and monitor performance over time.
- enable sharing of performance to highlight any areas which may require further resources or capacity building to improve climate and environmental outcomes.

For mine action operators and implementing partners, the use of environmental reporting indicators can be beneficial by helping to better understand their own operations, improve their environmental performance and demonstrate levels of attainment to others.

2.2 Guiding principles

An indicator is a characteristic or variable which helps to describe an existing situation and to track changes or trends over a period of time. The following key characteristics have been considered in the development of the indicators:

1. The indicators are practical and relevant and align with SMART criteria;[5]
2. Critical data or information is not overlooked;
3. The indicators are kept to a minimum but sufficient to capture core information;
4. Reporting against the indicators do not impose significant additional work; and
5. The indicators are either qualitative (narrative) or quantitative.

5. Namely that they are: **S**pecific: clear on what is being measured; **M**easurable: it is possible for the data to be collected; **A**chievable: the indicator targets can be achieved over time; **R**elevant: the indicator is a valid measurement of intended the result or outcome; and **T**ime-bound: the timeframe achieving the indicator is defined.

By monitoring environmental performance and compliance, the indicators can also help to:

- Identify where there may be gaps in existing capacity;
- Highlight well performing programmes and potential lessons which can be shared;
- Show what is being implemented that hasn't been used or done before; and
- Indicate what could be done differently to make future improvements.

A range of guidance, frameworks and donor reporting requirements on environmental reporting were reviewed to help select the reporting categories and develop definitions for each indicator. The review was not exhaustive but covered a broad selection of material from the humanitarian, environmental and mine action sectors. Table 1 lists the key material reviewed, together with their relevance for developing indicators for mine action indicators.

Title	Relevance for mine action ● *Relevant;* **O** *Some relevance;* **X** *No or limited relevance*
BREEAM indicators[i]	●
Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations[ii]	●
DG ECHO guidance for voluntary indicators for environmental reporting[iii]	●
UK FCDO Global Mine Action Programme Form of Contract[iv]	O
IASC Climate Crisis Roadmap[v]	●
IASC Guidance 'Environmental Responsibility in Humanitarian operations[vi]	●
IASC Harmonise Reporting Template (Harmonised 8+3)[vii]	●
ITAD Sector-wide Theory of Change for Mine Action – Indicator Bank[viii]	O
SIDA Green Toolbox[ix]	●
GICHD Sustainable Development Goals and mine action[x]	●
UK Home Office Treasury Sustainability Reporting Guidance[xi]	●
Virtual Environmental and Humanitarian Adviser (VEHA)[xii]	X

i. https://breeam.com/standards
ii. https://www.climate-charter.org
iii. https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/environment/guidance_on_the_operationalisation_of_the_mers_for_eu-funded_humanitarian_aid_operations.pdf
iv. https://tinyurl.com/mr5wc83y
v. https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/2024-06/IASC%20Climate%20Crisis%20Roadmap%2026624.pdf
vi. https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/2023-12/IASC%20Guidance%20on%20Environmental%20Responsibility%20in%20Humanitarian%20Operations.pdf
vii. https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/harmonize-and-simplify-reporting-requirements/harmonized-reporting-template-83-template-final
viii. https://www.itad.com/knowledge-product/mine-action-sector-wide-theory-of-change
ix. https://www.sida.se/en/for-partners/methods-materials/green-toolbox
x. https://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/uploads/gichd/migration/fileadmin/GICHD-resources/rec-documents/Leaving_no_one_behind-Mine_Action_and_SDGs.pdf
xi. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64b955f206f78d000d742645/2023-24_Sustainability_Reporting_Guidance.pdf
xii. https://ehaconnect.org/veha-tool

Table 1 – Summary of guidance, frameworks and donor reporting requirements reviewed

The ITAD Sector-wide Theory of Change for Mine Action Indicator Bank includes some environmental indicators (output and outcome),[6] covering: the number of agreements and effective co-ordination with environment actors; environmental policies and procedures; the number of mine action interventions demonstrating a positive environmental impact; and the perceptions of changes to the environment. The ITAD environmental indicators are limited and some are subjective, which can lead to differing responses based on personal perceptions and attitudes.

Annual reporting submitted through the UN Global Compact was also reviewed to establish how environmental performance has been reported for a range of organisations.[7] UN Global Compact is an initiative to promote corporate sustainability initiative but is open to NGO participation.[8] Participation in UN Global Compact is requirement of some mine action donors, such as the UK's FCDO.[9] The review illustrated the wide variability on how environmental performance is reported across organisations.

6. https://www.itad.com/knowledge-product/mine-action-sector-wide-theory-of-change

7. Reporting by participant organisations to UN Global Compact is available https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants

8. https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission/principles

9. Referenced by UK's FCDO Supply Partner Code of Conduct https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6343fb4fd3bf7f5877e5cca0/Code_of_Conduct.pdf

3. Reporting indicators

3.1 Scope and categories

The reporting indicators are intended to standardise how environmental performance can be reported in a simplified and meaningful format across mine action and cover the following 8 categories:

Policy and implementation	—	*climate and environmental policy and implementation.*
Training and responsibilities	—	*incorporating basic awareness training, through to systems for supporting wider engagement.*
Climate change adaptation and resilience	—	*climate risk awareness for programme planning and understanding of the vulnerabilities of local communities.*
Greenhouse gas emissions	—	*reporting and initiatives to reduce emissions.*
Land release outcomes	—	*environmental management as part of field activities.*
Procurement and supply chain	—	*covering the purchase of equipment and supplies and appointment of contractors or suppliers.*
Local partnerships and community outreach	—	*working partnerships with local NGOs, environmental specialists, schools or community groups. It may include physical improvement in the local environment or infrastructure which has a net environmental benefit or education and raising awareness on environmental and climate issues.*
Resourcing	—	*funding and finance for environmental initiatives.*

Under each category, there are groups of indicators which have **three** self-reported attainment levels - Level 1 (entry), Level 2 (intermediate), and Level 3 (optimal). These levels represent progress towards achieving the integration of environmental and climate considerations across mine action. There is one exception for indicator 5.1, which has a single attainment level only. In alignment within IMAS 07.13, this is because the most effective way of reducing the direct impact of mine action operations on land is through the application of land release principles (as per IMAS 07.11,[10] 08.10,[11] 08.20[12] and 08.30[13]). Compliance with the IMAS land release principles minimises the area of land processed, without compromising the quality of the demining activities.

10. IMAS 07.11 Land release: https://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/uploads/imas/Standards/English/IMAS_07.11_Ed.1_Am.5.pdf

11. IMAS 08.10 Non-technical survey: https://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/uploads/imas/Standards/English/IMAS_08.10_Ed.1_Am.4.pdf

12. IMAS 08.20 Technical survey: https://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/uploads/imas/Standards/English/IMAS_08.20_Ed.1_Am.4.pdf

13. IMAS 08.30 Post-clearance documentation: https://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/uploads/imas/Standards/English/IMAS_08.30_Ed.2_Am.5.pdf

3.2 Using the indicators

When using the reporting indicators, first define the **scope for the reporting** – i.e. for multiple country programmes or for a programme based in a single country or region. A narrative and supporting documentation (where relevant) should be provided to justify each score self-awarded. Where no action has yet started – or is not applicable - an indicator blank should be left blank. Organisations are encouraged to report against **all indicators**, wherever possible since this will highlight where gaps remain. A justification should be given where the indicator is considered 'not applicable'.

For some of the reporting indicators, smaller and locally-led organisations may find it easier to attain a higher level than larger organisations. This positive bias is noted and should be recognised when using the indicators or comparing organisations.

3.3 Indicators

The proposed reporting indicators are listed in Table 2, together the definitions for each level of reporting. A glossary of terms is also given on page 11. Note that outputs from the Green Field Tool can be used to inform the following indicators: 1.2, 1.3, 5.2, and 5.3. Refer to the Green Field Tool User Guidance for further information on environmental screening and assessment.[14] Indicators 1.4, 2.3, and 7.2 each include stakeholder engagement and feedback. Ensuring effective engagement is key, so that results are representative, unbiased and relevant and the expectations of participants taken into consideration.

Indicator 5.4 refers to longer-term and post clearance impact assessment for 3 years. However, it is noted this exceeds timeframes given in TNMA 05.10/01 and the Standardizing Beneficiary Definitions,[15,16] citing assessments to be conducted 6 to 12 months after land is released. Assessments carried out 12 months after land release would be unable to determine the longer-term environmental impact or benefits. For example, habitat creation can take up to 30 years to achieve a target condition, depending on objectives. The 3-year timeframe should be extended where possible but it is recognised that this has capacity restrictions.

14. For Green Field Tool resources refer to https://environmentinmineaction.org/pages/resources

15. TNMA 05.10/01 Measurement and reporting of beneficiaries, First Edition, October 2023, available at https://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/uploads/imas/Standards/English/TNMA_05.10.01_Ed.1.pdf

16. Standardizing Beneficiary Definitions in Humanitarian Mine Action, Second Edition, October 2020, available at https://reliefweb.int/report/world/standardizing-beneficiary-definitions-humanitarian-mine-action-second-edition-october-2020-enarbskmloruukvi

Indicator		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1	**Policy and implementation**			
1.1	Climate and environment policy, together with implementation strategy. Covering all material climate environmental management issues and commitments relevant to the organisation.	*In place and aligns with NMAA, national objectives, but no targets set.*	*Targets set but no monitoring and evaluation in place. Guidance on target setting is available at https://www.climate-charter.org/guidance.*	*Monitoring and evaluation in place, with results reported and shared.*
1.2	Process and systems in place to understand, evaluate and manage key climate and environmental risks.	*Process, and roll-out strategy in place.*	*Process implemented for core activities but not yet integrated into all districts or regions where a programme operates.*	*Process implemented across all aspects of operations and is programme-wide.*
1.3	Process and systems in place to understand, evaluate and identify environmental opportunities and benefits.	*Process and roll-out strategy in place.*	*Process implemented for at least 50% of activities but not yet integrated into all districts or regions where a programme operates.*	*Process implemented across all aspects of operations and is programme-wide.*
1.4	Sharing of good practice across the wider mine action sector.	*Locally-led and on a regionally-specific ad hoc basis but not yet routine practice.*	*Embedded into regular regional capacity building meetings/workshops.*	*Embedded into regular regional and international capacity building meetings/ workshop, with stakeholder feedback incorporated into evaluations.*
2	**Training and responsibilities**			
2.1	Environmental awareness and training of mine action staff.	*Roll-out of induction and awareness training, delivered at level appropriate to staff role.*	*Induction and awareness training, delivered to all staff, at level appropriate to role.*	*Induction and awareness training, delivered to all staff, with refresher courses and topic-specific training / accreditation for key relevant staff.*

Indicator		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
2.2	Environmental focal point and responsibilities.	*Environmental focal point, with responsibility across the organisation and development of regional focal points and reporting to the Senior Management Team (SMT).*	*Dedicated environmental role, supported by environmental focal points within programmes and reporting to the SMT.*	*Dedicated environmental role within programmes, supported by local 'champions' with field teams, with oversight and guidance by main environmental lead and reporting to the SMT.*
2.3	System in place for mine action staff to share lessons learnt or suggest improvements possible.	*Locally-led and on a regionally-specific ad hoc basis but not yet routine practice.*	*Embedded into regular regional capacity building meetings/workshops and shared between programmes.*	*Embedded into regular regional capacity building meetings/workshop, with feedback incorporated into evaluations.*
3	**Climate change adaptation and resilience**			
3.1	Knowledge of regional issues and nationally-led climate and disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures.	*Issues/risks identified through regional and national engagement.*	*Issues/risks identified, with additional consultation to address data uncertainties where possible.*	*Issues, risks and uncertainties identified and findings provided to inform national and regional capacity building, or DRR.*
3.2	Climate-risks incorporated into programming.	*Identified through community, regional and national engagement and embedded into programme.*	*Issues/risks identified, with additional consultation to address data uncertainties where possible and embedded into programme.*	*Issues, risks and uncertainties identified, and findings provided to inform specific local risks or DRR, as well as embedded into programme.*
3.3	Climate vulnerability of affected communities considered.	*Identified through community, regional and national engagement.*	*Issues/risks identified, with additional consultation to address data uncertainties where possible.*	*Issues, risks and uncertainties identified for communities and findings used to inform local coping strategies or DRR.*

Indicator		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
4	**Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**			
4.1	Annual reporting of GHG emissions, in line with the first year and second year priorities set out by the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator guidance available at https://www.climate-charter.org/humanitarian-carbon-calculator	*In-house quantification and reporting*	*Quantification, baseline and target setting*	*Independent verification and GHG reduction improvements*
4.2	GHG reduction initiatives for mine action programmes in place.	*Locally-led and on a specific ad hoc basis but not yet routine practice.*	*Co-ordinated GHG reduction strategy and roll-out of organisation-wide initiatives.*	*Organisation-wide implementation and targets met or exceeded.*
5	**Land release outcomes**			
5.1*	Implementation of land release principles to minimise the area of land processed. **Single attainment level only for this indicator.*	*All responsible effort is applied to adhere to national mine action standard's land release process.*		
5.2	Management of environmental issues from field activities and knowledge of status on completion of mine action tasks.	*All reasonable effort applied to minimise adverse environmental impacts.*	*All reasonable effort applied to minimise adverse environmental impacts, with additional measures or compensation also in place for the majority of task areas covered by the scope of the reporting.*	*All reasonable effort applied to minimise adverse environmental impacts and enhancement measures with aftercare provision in place for the majority of task areas covered by the scope of the reporting.*
5.3	Opportunities for wider environmental or climate support, which is locally-led and has co-benefits for local communities.	Identified on a specific ad hoc basis but not yet routine practice.	Identified through the co-ordination of climate, environmental and mine action co-benefit strategy and roll-out of organisation-wide initiatives.	Organisation-wide implementation and targets met or exceeded.

Indicator		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
5.4	Longer-term and post clearance impact assessment (3 years post clearance).	*Process, and roll-out strategy in place, including evaluation of land use changes from pre-clearance baseline and evaluation of natural capital.*	*Process implemented for at least 50% of activities but not yet integrated into all districts or regions where a programme operates.*	*Process implemented programme-wide.*
6	**Procurement and supply chain**			
6.1	Sustainability and the efficient use of resources embedded in contracts / procurement policy.	*Locally-led and on a specific ad hoc basis but not yet routine practice.*	*Co-ordinated procurement policy and roll-out of organisation-wide initiatives.*	*Organisation-wide implementation and targets met or exceeded.*
6.2	Selection of contractors and suppliers, based on policy and specifications.	*Locally-led, and on a specific ad hoc basis but not yet routine practice.*	*Co-ordinated supplier/contractor policy and roll-out of organisation-wide initiatives.*	*Organisation-wide implementation and targets met or exceeded.*
6.3	Environmental compliance targets for monitoring contractor and supplier performance.	*Locally-led, and on a specific ad hoc basis but not yet routine practice.*	*Co-ordinated supplier/contractor policy and roll-out of organisation-wide initiatives.*	*Organisation-wide implementation and targets met or exceeded.*
7	**Local partnerships and community outreach**			
7.1	Established agreements, links and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place covering climate and environment initiatives.	*Locally-led and on a specific ad hoc basis but not yet routine practice.*	*Co-ordinated engagement and partnership strategy, and roll-out of organisation-wide initiatives.*	*Organisation-wide implementation and targets met or exceeded.*
7.2	Community engagement to provide feedback and identify local enhancement opportunities.	*Locally-led, and on a specific ad hoc basis but not yet routine practice.*	*Co-ordinated community engagement strategy, and roll-out of organisation-wide initiative.*	*Organisation-wide implementation and targets met or exceeded.*

Indicator		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
7.3	Process to disseminate data, share good practice and raise awareness externally.	*Locally-led and on a specific ad hoc basis but not yet routine practice.*	*Co-ordinated dissemination of data and roll-out of organisation-wide initiative.*	*Organisation-wide implementation and targets met or exceeded.*
8	**Resourcing**			
8.1	Funding allocated for environmental initiatives.	*Locally-led and project or programme specific funding.*	*Ring-fenced funding and allocations within programmes and roll-out of organisation-wide funding initiatives.*	*Ring-fenced funding and targets for increased funding allocations met or exceeded.*

Table 2 – Environmental reporting indicators

Glossary

Term	Definition
Carbon footprint	A measure of the greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere by a particular person, organisation, product or activity. A higher carbon footprint means higher greenhouse gas emissions.
Climate change	Long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.
Climate-related risks	Risks arising from a range of hazards caused by climate change and extreme weather events which can impact mine action operations or adversely affect the local community.
Climate vulnerability	Sensitivity to harm from the effects of climate change and the capacity to cope.
Community engagement	Local community engagement is important to plan and support environmental initiatives and can enhance cultural relevance, ownership and its sustainability.
Compensation	Actions where negative impacts cannot be avoided or mitigated and compensatory measures might be appropriate. Compensation should be seen as a last resort, when all other mitigation options have been exhausted.
DRR	Disaster risk reduction - policies and measures to improve disaster preparedness, response, and recovery practices.
Enhancement	Actions which provide net benefits for the environment over and above the requirement to avoid, mitigate or compensate for any adverse environmental effects. The goal of enhancement is to leave the environment in a better condition than before the project or activity began.
Environmental footprint	All the direct and indirect effects on natural resources, including energy consumption, water use, generation of waste, greenhouse gas emissions and pollution.
Environmental management system	Part of an organisation's management system used to develop and implement its environmental policy and manage its environmental aspects.
Environmental risk	A function of the severity of a hazard and the likelihood that the hazard will cause harm to the environment.
Greenhouse gases	Atmospheric gases, responsible for causing global warming and climate change. The major greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_20).
Land release	The process of applying all reasonable effort to identify, define and remove all presence and suspicion of explosive ordnance through non-technical survey, technical survey and/or clearance.
Locally-led	Locally-led initiatives can be more effective because they can be designed and implemented with community needs and inputs in mind. This can foster collaboration, build trust and empower communities.
Mitigation measure	An action to avoid or reduce an adverse impact.
Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions	Scope 1 emissions from sources owned or directly controlled by the organisation, such fuel use in vehicles, equipment or offices or from burning or detonations. Scope 2 emissions come from purchased energy and principally relates to electricity use. Scope 3 are indirect emissions from an organisation's value or supply chain, including the disposal of waste.

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