



<b>Mitigation</b>	a plan or an action taken to avoid or reduce a negative effect.
<b>Phased Development</b>	In phased development, a Project Proponent periodically seeks adjustments to project activities and timelines at various stages or “phases” over the course of the project lifecycle. Phased development is a way of developing industrial projects (such as mines) in a flexible manner by putting in several check in points (or phases) where the Project Proponent revisits whether these adjustments can be developed in a sustainable and cost-effective manner.
<b>Project</b>	carrying out, including the construction, operation, modification, decommissioning or abandonment, of a physical work or the undertaking or carrying out of a physical activity that involves the use of land, waters or other resources.
<b>Proponent</b>	a person, organization, or government authority that proposes to carry out a project.
<b>Significance</b>	whether a proposed project could have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.
<b>Socio-economic</b>	the human environment, including the local economy, health, demographics, traditional way of life, cultural well-being, social life, archaeological resources, existing services and infrastructure, and local and regional government organizations.
<b>Systems</b>	interacting natural systems that include biological, physical, social, and economic components of the environment (e.g., a river system includes water, soil, air, fish, place for fishing etc.).
<b>Transboundary Effects</b>	environmental impacts that can spread across other territories, provinces, or countries.
<b>Valued Components</b>	aspects of the biological, physical, and human environment that is of vital importance to a particular region or community.