

GLOSSARY

Accessibility refers to the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to provide access to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications and to other facilities and services.

Assimilative capacity refers to the capacity of the environment for absorbing an incremental load of pollutants while remaining below a threshold of unacceptable risk to human health and the environment.

Associated facilities means facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and, in the judgment of the Bank, are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist. For facilities or activities to be Associated Facilities, they must meet all three criteria.

Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.

Biodiversity offsets. Measurable conservation outcomes resulting from actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development and persisting after appropriate avoidance, minimization, and restoration measures have been taken.

Chance finds (procedure). A chance find is archaeological material encountered unexpectedly during project construction or operation. A chance find procedure is a project-specific procedure which will be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. The chance finds procedure will set out how chance finds associated with the project will be managed. The procedure will include a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to fence off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of ESS8 and national law; and to train project personnel and project workers on chance find procedures.

Circular economy approach. A programmatic systems approach to support economic development that decouples economic activity from the consumption of finite resources, eliminates waste and pollution, circulates products and materials, and regenerates nature.

Civil society organizations. Organizations (i) not based in a government, (ii) not created to earn a profit, and (iii) operate around common interests. They vary in size, interests, and function, and include nongovernment organizations, youth groups, community-based organizations, independent academic and research institutes, professional associations, foundations, faith-based organizations, people's organizations, and labour unions.

Collective attachment means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to land and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites.

Core functions of a project constitute those pro-duction and/or service processes essential for a specific project activity without which the project cannot continue.

Critical habitat is defined as areas with high biodiversity importance or value, including: (a) habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered or Endangered species, as listed on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of threatened species or equivalent national approaches; (b) habitat of significant importance to endemic or restricted-range species; (c) habitat supporting globally or nationally significant concentrations of migratory or congregatory species; (d) highly threatened or unique system; and (e) ecological functions or characteristics that are needed to maintaining the viability of the biodiversity values described above in (a) to (d).

Cultural heritage is defined as resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions.

Cumulative impacts. The incremental impact of a project when added to impacts from other relevant past, present, and reasonably foreseeable developments as well as unplanned but predictable activities enabled by a project that may occur later or at a different location. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant activities taking place over a period of time. Cumulative impacts include impacts generally recognized as important based on scientific concerns and/or reflect the concerns of project-affected persons.

Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Vulnerable people are also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. See also 'vulnerable'.

Ecological function. Intrinsic ecosystem characteristics that ensure integrity is maintained. Ecological functions include decomposition, production, water and nutrient cycling, fluxes of nutrients and energy, and connectivity between ecosystems and populations that maintain ecosystem integrity. Ecological function is also known as ecological/ecosystem processes/functions.

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people derive from ecosystems. Ecosystem services are organized into four types: (i) provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from eco- systems and which may include food, freshwater, timbers, fibres, medicinal plants; (ii) regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes and which may include surface water purification, carbon storage and sequestration, climate regulation, protection from natural hazards; (iii) cultural services, which are the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems and which may include natural areas that are sacred sites and areas of importance for recreations and aesthetic enjoyment; and (iv) supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services and which may include soil formation, nutrient cycling and primary production.

Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSs) are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific statements of Good International Industry Practice. The EHSs contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable cost. For complete reference, consult the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines, http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/our+approach/risk+management/ehsguidelines.

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) refers to all the E&S impacts and measures to address them, as disclosed in all the E&S documents and agreed between the Bank and Borrower. For projects involving multiple subprojects whose locations are not known by the Bank's Board date, this will include at minimum the findings of ESA documents for the earliest scheduled investment(s) that involve(s) physical works.

Financial feasibility is based on relevant financial considerations, including relative magnitude of the incremental cost of adopting such measures and actions compared to the project's investment, operating, and maintenance costs, and on whether this incremental cost could make the project nonviable for the Borrower.

Forced eviction is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/ or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in ESS5. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by a Borrower will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of national law and the provisions of ESN5, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeals, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force).

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). "Free, Prior and Informed Consent" is a process of dialogue and negotiation, that goes beyond mere consultation, where seeking the consent of the HVRM is always the objective and in certain circumstances consent is actually required. *FPIC* refers to Free: of intimidation or coercion; Prior: timely in relation to the assessment process, allowing sufficient time to access and understand information and prepare responses; Informed: advance provision of relevant, understandable and accessible information, in the appropriate language; Consent: does not mean "veto" or "unanimity" on the project before the Board consideration. The pursuit of FPIC should be undertaken in accordance with the HVRM group's own customary norms and traditional methods of decision-making, with their legitimate representatives, and should be culturally appropriate. Any conflict should be resolved within the community membership itself.

Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) is defined as the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence, and foresight that would reasonably be expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally or regionally. The outcome of such exercise should be that the project employs the most appropriate technologies in the project-specific circumstances.

Hazardous chemicals, substances, and materials. Chemicals, substances, or materials that have one or more inherent hazardous physical or chemical properties such as flammable, corrosive, toxic, radioactive, sharp, and others which can result in a significant adverse effect on the environment, human health, and property.

Hazardous child labour. This includes work and activities (i) with exposure to physical, psychological, or sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH); (ii) occurring underground, underwater, working at heights, or in confined spaces; (iii) with dangerous machinery, equipment, or tools, or involving handling of heavy loads; (iv) in unhealthy environments exposing the worker to hazardous substances, agents, processes, temperatures, noise, or vibration damaging to health; or (v) under difficult conditions such as long hours, late night, or confinement by employer.

Habitat is defined as a terrestrial, freshwater, or marine geographical unit or airway that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the non-living environment. Habitats vary in their sensitivity to impacts and in the various values society attributes to them.

Highly vulnerable rural minorities (HVRM) refer to specific socio-cultural minority groups, in rural areas, whose culture and life are vitally and sustainably dependent on natural resources and/or landscapes of their living environments, and whose cultures and quality of life are under threat whenever the features of these resources or landscapes are substantially deteriorated. This includes minorities known as Indigenous people under national legislation, forest dwellers, traditional pastoralists, hunter-gatherers etc.

Historical pollution is defined as pollution from past activities affecting land and water resources for which no party has assumed or been assigned responsibility to address and carry out the required remediation.

Host communities. Communities living in areas to which physically displaced persons are located.

Indigenous Peoples. A distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct areas or ancestral territories or areas of seasonal use or occupation, including nomadic and transhumance routes in a project-affected area and to the natural resources in these areas and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions, laws, or regulations that are separate from those of the mainstream society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language of the country or region.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) refers to a mix of farmer-driven, ecologically based pest control practices that seek to reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. It involves (a) managing pests (keeping them below economically damaging levels) rather than seeking to eradicate them; (b) integrating multiple methods (relying, to the extent possible, on nonchemical measures) to keep pest populations low; and (c) selecting and applying pesticides, when they have to be used, in a way that minimizes adverse effects on beneficial organisms, humans and the environment.

Integrated Vector Management (IVM) is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease-vector control.

International waterways are referred to as (a) any river, canal, lake, or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or body of surface water that flows through, two or more states, whether Bank members or not; (b) any tributary or other body of surface water that is a component of any waterway described in (a) above; and (c) any bay, gulf, strait, or channel bounded by two or more states or, if within one state, recognized as a necessary channel of communication between the open sea and other states - and any river flowing into such waters.

Invasive alien species. Nonnative species that may become invasive or spread rapidly by outcompeting native plants and animals when they are introduced into a new habitat that lacks their controlling factors as determined by natural evolution.

Involuntary resettlement. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term 'involuntary resettlement' refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

Livelihood. Refers to the full range of ways and means that project-affected persons and communities utilize to make a living such as wages from employment; cash income earned through an enterprise or through sale of produce, goods, handicrafts, or services; rental income from land or premises; income from foraging, a harvest or animal husbandry, share of a harvest, such as sharecropping arrangements, or livestock production; self-produced goods or produce used for self-consumption, exchange, or barter; self-consumed goods or produce; food, materials, fuel, and goods for personal or household use or trade (including bartering) derived from natural or common resources; and pensions and other types of government allowances.

Living natural resources. Living organisms including but not limited to plants, animals, and fungi, whether in the wild or cultivated, for human or animal consumption and use.

Mitigation hierarchy. Measures taken to (i) anticipate and as a first priority avoid E&S risks and impacts; (ii) where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; and (iii) once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate, restore, and/or compensate for adverse impacts on the environment and project-affected persons. Where significant residual impacts remain, the borrower/client will compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.

Modified habitats are areas that may contain a large proportion of plant and/or animal species of non-native origin, and/or where human activity has substantially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition. Modified habitats may include, for example, areas managed for agriculture, forest plantations, reclaimed coastal zones, and reclaimed wetlands.

Natural habitats are areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition.

Net gain. Goes beyond no net loss. Net gain may be achieved through the development of a biodiversity offset or other compensatory program and should demonstrate a benefit to that biodiversity nationally and/or regionally, beyond the project level and a project-affected area.

No net loss. The point at which project-related impacts on priority biodiversity features are reduced by avoidance, minimization, and/or reinstatement measures, and offsetting compensates fully for all significant residual impacts such that no significant net impacts on biodiversity remain.

Offset. Appropriate compensatory measure that aims to ensure a project's residual impacts that are likely to remain significant after mitigation do not cause significant net environmental degradation.

Other interested parties. Individuals, communities, or groups which may be natural or legal entities, who may have an interest in a project but may not necessarily be project-affected persons.

Pollution refers to both hazardous and non-hazardous chemical pollutants in the solid, liquid, or gaseous phases, and includes other components such as thermal discharge to water, emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants, nuisance odours, noise, vibration, radiation, electromagnetic energy, and the creation of potential visual impacts including light.

Pollution management includes measures designed to avoid or minimize emissions of pollutants, including short- and long-lived climate pollutants, given that measures which tend to encourage reduction in energy and raw material use, as well as emissions of local pollutants, also generally result in encouraging a reduction of emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants.

Precautionary approach. In order to protect the environment and cultural heritage, where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, imperfect knowledge of baseline conditions, or lack of full scientific certainty will not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation or potential cultural heritage impacts.

Primary suppliers are those suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide directly to the project goods or materials essential for the core functions of the project that are necessary for a specific project activity and without which a project or project activity cannot continue.

Project refers to the activities for which support is sought by the Borrower and as defined in the project's legal agreement between the Borrower and the Bank.

Project worker refers to: (a) people employed or engaged directly by the Borrower (including the project proponent and the project implementing agencies) to work specifically in relation to the project (direct workers); (b) people employed or engaged through third parties to perform work related to core functions of the project, regardless of the location (contracted workers); (c) people employed or engaged by the Borrower's primary suppliers (primary supply workers); and (d) people employed or engaged in providing community labour (community workers). This includes full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers. Migrant workers are workers who have migrated from one country to another or from one part of the country to another for purposes of employment.

Protected area. A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed through legal or other effective means, to achieve particular long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.

Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labour for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

Reprisal. Retribution, intimidation, threats, harassment, punishment, judicial proceedings, or any other retaliatory acts against those who voice their opinion or opposition to a project, to a third party related to a project, or to a borrower/client.

Restrictions on land use refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.

Security of tenure means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are in effect weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.

Sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH). For purposes of SEAH: Sexual exploitation means any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust for sexual purposes, including profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual abuse of another. Sexual abuse means actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or unequal or coercive conditions. Sexual harassment means any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment. Sexual harassment can occur outside the workplace and outside working hours, including during official travel, social functions related to work, and online. Sexual harassment does not need to be between colleagues and can occur within society in general.

Stakeholders. Individuals, communities, or groups who (i) are affected or likely to be affected by a project and are referred to as “project-affected persons;” and/or (ii) may have an interest in a project and are referred to as “other interested parties.” Project-affected persons and other interested parties may be natural or legal entities.

Technical feasibility is based on whether the proposed measures and actions can be implemented with commercially available skills, equipment, and materials, taking into consideration prevailing local factors such as climate, geography, demography, infrastructure, security, governance, capacity, and operational reliability.

Universal access means unimpeded access for people of all ages and abilities in different situations and under various circumstances.

Voluntary land acquisition and voluntary land use restriction. Refers to methods of obtaining land or ESN5 land use that are not compulsory and involve (i) the land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without the provision of full compensation, voluntary donation of land for project purposes by willing donors, or other voluntary arrangements among consenting members of local communities; (ii) the voluntary transfer of use rights to legally owned land and resources through the lease of land and other assets or an agreement to grant use rights through an easement; and (iii) voluntary land use restriction for persons and communities consenting to relinquish or limit their right to the use of land and access to resources, such as under a community-based natural resource management project. Where voluntary transactions result in economic or physical displacement of persons, other than the right holder, who occupy, use, or claim rights to the land in question, such as customary allottees, sharecroppers, renters, lessees or persons without recognizable claims to land, such displacement is considered involuntary.

Vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project’s benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. Depending on the specific context of the project, vulnerable groups may include, amongst others, female-headed households, the landless, the elderly, youth and children, persons with disabilities, groups who are marginalized on the basis of ethnicity, religion, language as well as highly vulnerable rural minorities including groups referred to as indigenous peoples in some contexts. Vulnerability is not an inherent characteristic of people and does not occur in a vacuum. Women for instance are not inherently more vulnerable than men; but discrimination, entrenched social roles and attitudes, poverty and lack of access to decision-making can weaken their resilience and render them vulnerable to project risk and adverse impacts. Vulnerability is thus context-specific and is to be understood through the interplay of three factors: (i) exposure to risk and adverse impacts; (ii) sensitivity to those risks and impacts; and (iii) adaptive capacity.

Workers’ organization. Organization constituted for the purpose of furthering and defending the interests of project workers.

Workers’ representatives. Entities or persons who are recognized as such under national law or practice, whether they are trade union representatives designated or elected by trade unions or by the members of such unions; or elected representatives, who are freely elected by the workers of the undertaking in accordance with the provisions of national laws or regulations or of collective agreements and whose functions do not include activities that are recognized as the exclusive prerogative of trade unions in the country concerned.