

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

IFC Policy & Performance Standards and Guidance Notes

This glossary has been prepared as a reference to many of the terms included in IFC's Policy and Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability and IFC's Guidance Notes to the Performance Standards. The definitions provided below have been drawn from the text of these documents and, in some cases, other documents published by IFC.

TERM	DEFINITION
Action Plan	Mitigation measures and actions necessary for the project to comply with applicable laws and regulations and to meet the requirements of the Performance standards. The Action Plan may range from a brief description of routine mitigation measures to a series of specific plans.
Adequate Housing	Housing or shelter that provides access to employment options, markets, and basic infrastructure and services, such as water, electricity, sanitation, health-care, and education. Adequate housing can be measured by quality, safety, affordability, habitability, cultural appropriateness, accessibility, and location characteristics.
Adverse Possession	A method of acquisition of title to real property by possession for a statutory period under certain conditions.
Affected Community	Local communities that are subject to risks or impacts from a project.
Alternatives Analysis	Analysis to examine feasible alternatives such as alternative project locations, designs or operational processes, or alternative ways of dealing with social and environmental impacts.
Ambient Quality Guidelines	Ambient quality levels primarily developed through clinical, toxicological, and epidemiological evidence.
Ambient Quality Standards	Ambient quality levels established and published through national legislation and regulatory processes.
Archaeological Site	Concentrated and patterned physical remains of past human activity, especially human settlement. A site may include artifacts, plant and animal remains, structural remains, and soil features. It may be a large ancient city completely or partially buried by surface soils or other sediment or the ephemeral and superficial remains of a temporary nomad camp or other short-term activity. Sites may be underwater, including shipwrecks and flooded habitation sites. Although all sites, as well as isolated (off site) finds, are a record of human activity, the importance of an archaeological site may vary widely according to site type and condition. In general, while sites may be identified by surface remains or suggestive topography, the characteristics of a site and its cultural or scientific importance cannot be identified based on surface examination alone.
Artifact	A portable object that is created by past human activity and becomes part of an archaeological site or isolated archaeological find. Most archaeological artifacts lose substantial cultural and scientific value when removed from their 'context' in the ground. Archaeological artifacts, in context or not, are most often the property of the national government. Their scientific collection and use is controlled through a permitting process administered by national heritage authorities. National law and international treaty forbid the sale and export of archaeological artifacts. An object removed from an historic structure will have the same legal status as an archeological artifact.
Assimilative Capacity	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.

TERM	DEFINITION
Associated Facilities	Facilities that are not funded as part of the project (funding may be provided separately by a client or a third party including the government), and whose viability and existence depend exclusively on the project and whose goods or services are essential for the successful operation of the project.
Baseline data	Data gathered during the Social and Environmental Assessment used to describe the relevant existing conditions of the project, such as physical, biological, socio-economic, and labor conditions, including any changes before the project commences.
Biodiversity (also Biological Diversity)	An integrating concept that includes the ecosystems within which the people of the world live, as well as the multitude of species that are used by humankind for food, fiber, medicines, clothing and shelter. Biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms, including genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.
Biodiversity Action Plan	Process which assess how the proposed activities affect biodiversity and renewable natural resources, determine how biodiversity and renewable natural resources can be managed as part of the client's activities and how adverse impacts can be mitigated and identifies responsibilities (internally and externally) and resources for management and mitigation.
Bonded Labor	Practice that forced labor is extracted by creating debt or other obligations not based on a valid and mutually beneficial economic purpose that must be worked off on terms that effectively prevent the worker's exit from the work.
Broad Community Support	A collection of expressions by the affected communities, through individuals and their recognized representatives, in support of the project. There may be broad community support even if some individuals or groups object to the project. IFC reviews the client's overall engagement process and determines whether or not there is broad community support for the project.
Categorization	System used to reflect the magnitude of the impacts understood as a result of the client's Social and Environmental Assessment and to specify IFC's institutional requirements to disclose to the public project specific information prior to presenting projects to its Board of Directors for approval. Projects are categorized as A, B, C and FI.
Chance Find Procedure	A project-specific procedure that outlines what will happen if previously unknown heritage resources, particularly, archaeological resources, are encountered during project construction or operation. The procedure includes record keeping and expert verification procedures, chain of custody instructions for movable finds, and clear criteria for potential temporary work stoppages that could be required for rapid disposition of issues related to the finds.
Child Labor	Work by children that is economically or likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. Obligations on child labor are extended the to client's supply chain.
Claimants	Those who, prior to the cut-off date, do not have formal legal rights to land but who have a claim to such land and assets.
Cleaner Production	<p>1) The concept of integrating pollution reduction into the production process and the design of a product. This involves continuous application of an integrated preventive environmental strategy to processes, products, and services in order to increase overall efficiency and reduce risks to humans and the environment through the conservation of raw materials, water and energy, and through the reduction or elimination of the use of toxic and hazardous raw materials.</p> <p>2) Taking advantage of renewable energy sources such as solar energy and geothermal resources.</p>

TERM	DEFINITION
Collective Bargaining	Discussions and negotiations between employers and representatives of workers' organizations for the purpose of determining working conditions and terms of employment by joint agreement. Collective bargaining also includes the implementation and administration of any agreements that may result from collective bargaining and the resolution of other issues that arise in the employment relationship with respect to workers represented by the workers' organizations.
Communicable Disease (also infectious diseases)	Illnesses that are attributable to specific infectious agents or their toxic products that arise through transmission of these agents or their products from an infected person, animal, or inanimate reservoir to a susceptible host. Examples include water-borne, water-related, food-borne, respiratory diseases, and sexually transmitted diseases.
Community Development Plan	Plan that details actions to minimize, and mitigate, and compensate for adverse social and economic impacts, and to identify opportunities and actions to enhance positive impacts of the project on the community.
Community Engagement	Part of the Social and Environmental Assessment, community engagement is an on-going process involving disclosure of information, consultation with affected communities, and the establishment of a grievance mechanism.
Compensation Framework	Establishes the procedures for determining and awarding compensation. The compensation framework 1) identifies all affected people; 2) provides an inventory of affected assets; 3) describes the methods applied for valuing land and other affected assets at full replacement costs; 4) indicates the rates of compensation to be paid; 5) outlines a schedule of land take and compensation payments; and 6) describes the process whereby affected people can appeal property valuations they deem to be inadequate.
Compliance Advisor Ombudsman (CAO)	An independent office that reports directly to the President of the World Bank Group regarding IFC and MIGA projects. The CAO responds to complains from those affected by IFC-financed projects and attempts to resolve them through a flexible problem-solving approach, and to enhance the social and environmental outcomes of projects.
Consultation	Consultation involves two-way communication between the client and the affected communities. The consultation process should be undertaken in a manner that is inclusive and culturally appropriate and that provides the affected communities with opportunities to express their views on projects risks, impacts and mitigations measures, and allows the client to consider and respond to them. The consultation process will ensure free, prior and informed consultation.
Core Labor Standards	The fundamental principles and rights at work developed by the International Labour Organization, including: freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of forced and compulsory labor; the abolition of child labor; and the elimination of discrimination in the workplace.
Corrective Action	Measures to mitigate areas of concern in order to bring client into compliance with Performance Standards.
Cost Effective	The effectiveness of reducing emissions relative to the additional cost required to do so.
Critical Cultural Heritage	Internationally recognized heritage of communities who use, or have used within living memory the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes; and legally protected cultural heritage areas, including those proposed by host governments for such designation.

TERM	DEFINITION
Critical Habitat	A subset of both natural and modified natural habitat that includes areas with high biodiversity value, such as habitat required for the survival of critically endangered or endangered species; areas having special significance for endemic or restricted-range species; sites that are critical for the survival of migratory species; areas supporting globally significant concentrations or numbers of individuals of congregatory species; areas with unique assemblages or species or which are associated with key evolutionary processes or provide key ecosystem services; and areas having biodiversity of significant social, economic or cultural importance to local communities.
Critically Endangered Species	Species that are under threat of extinction.
Cultural Heritage	A unique and non-renewable resource that possesses cultural, scientific, spiritual or religious value and includes moveable or immoveable objects, sites structures, groups of structures, natural features, or landscapes that have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values, as well as unique natural environmental features that embody cultural values, such as sacred groves.
Cumulative Impact Assessment	Identifies cumulative impacts in the project areas of influence and takes them into account in proposing mitigation measures.
Cumulative Impacts	The combination of multiple impacts from existing projects, the proposed project, and/or anticipated future projects that may result in significant adverse and/or beneficial impacts that would not be expected in case of a stand-alone project.
Customary Use of Land and Resources	Patterns of long-standing community land and resource use in accordance with Indigenous Peoples' customary laws, values customs, and traditions, including seasonal or cyclical use, rather than formal legal title to land and resources issued by the state.
Cut-off Date	Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.
Development Benefits and Opportunities	Benefits and/or opportunities commensurate with the degree of project impacts, with the aim of improving the affected communities standard of living and livelihoods in a culturally appropriate manner, and to foster the long-term sustainability of the natural resource on which they depend.
Disadvantaged or vulnerable groups	Individuals or groups within the project area of influence who could experience adverse impacts from the proposed project more severely than others based on their vulnerable or disadvantaged status. This status may stem from an individual's or group's race, color, sex, language, religion, political, or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. In addition other factors should be considered such as gender, ethnicity, culture, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources.
Discrimination in Employment	Any distinction, exclusion or preference with respect to recruitment, hiring, working conditions or terms of employment made on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements that nullifies or impairs equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation.
Displaced Persons	People living in the project area that must move to another location. Displaced persons can be classified as persons 1) who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy; 2) who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws; or 3) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy.

TERM	DEFINITION
Economic Displacement	Loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood.
Ecosystem Services	The benefits that people obtain from ecosystems, including: provisioning services (such as food, fiber, fresh water, fuel wood, biochemicals, genetic resources); regulating services (such as climate regulation, disease regulation, water regulation, water purification, degradation of pollutants, carbon sequestration and storage, nutrient cycling); and cultural services (spiritual and religious aspects, recreation and ecotourism, aesthetics, inspiration, educational values, sense of place, cultural heritage).
Effluent	Wastewater - treated or untreated- that flows out of a treatment plant, sewer, or industrial outfall; generally refers to wastes discharged into surface waters.
Emergency Response Plans	Plan to address contingencies associated with process upset and accidental circumstances. They include clearly assigned responsibilities for the assessment of the degree of risk to life and property with procedures on whom to communicate different types of emergencies with and how.
Endangered Species	Species that are under threat of extinction.
Environmental and Social Review Procedure	IFC's internal procedure for the application of the Performance standards through its different types of investments and operations.
Equal Opportunity	The principle of basing all employment decisions, such as hiring and promotion, on the ability of a person to perform the job in question, without regard to personal characteristics that are unrelated to the inherent job requirements.
Exclusion List	Types of activities that IFC does not finance.
Financial Feasibility	Based on commercial considerations, including the relative magnitude of the incremental cost of adopting such measures and actions compared to the project's investment, operating and maintenance costs and whether this incremental cost could make the project nonviable to the client.
Forced Eviction	Removal of people and their belongings from structures against their will and without any legal or other protection.
Forced Labor	Any work or service not voluntarily performed that is exacted or coerced from a person under threat of force or penalty. Forced labor includes any kind of involuntary or compulsory labor, such as indentured labor, bonded labor or similar labor arrangements. Prison labor should also be considered forced labor unless the prison inmate volunteers for work assignments.
Free, Prior and Informed Consultation	Consultation that is free of intimidation or coercion, provides timely disclosure of information and is relevant, understandable and information is accessible. Consultation should continue through the entire life of the project and not only during the early stages of the project.
Freedom of Association	The right for workers and employers to join organizations without prior authorization.
Full Replacement Cost	Market value of assets plus transaction costs. Depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
Genetic Diversity	Frequency and diversity of different genes and/or genomes.
Global Impacts	Environmental impacts that may not be significant specific to the project, but when taken together with impacts created by other human activities, can become nationally, regionally or globally significant.

TERM	DEFINITION
Good Faith Negotiation	Documented process of negotiation and outcomes of negotiation that generally involves (i) willingness to engage in a process and availability to meet at reasonable times and frequency; (ii) provision of information necessary for informed negotiation; (iii) exploration of key issues of importance; (iv) mutual acceptable procedures for the negotiation; (v) willingness to change initial position and modify offers where possible; and (vi) provision for sufficient time for decision making.
Good International Industry Practice (also Internationally Recognized Practice)	The exercise of professional skill, diligence prudence and foresight that would reasonably be expected from skilled and experienced professional engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally.
Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	The six greenhouse gases that form the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂), Methane (CH ₄), Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆).
Grievance Mechanism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance. 2) Mechanism for workers (and their organizations, where they exist) to raise reasonable workplace concerns. 3) Mechanism to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons or members of host communities.
Hazard Analysis	Study that allows clients to systematically identify systems and procedures that could result in accidental pollutant release and also helps to prioritize the allocation of resources for emergency response equipment and training programs. Hazard Analysis is often conducted in conjunction with the Hazard and Operability Study.
Hazardous Waste	Substances classified as hazardous wastes possess at least one of four characteristics- ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity - or appear on special lists.
Historic District	This is a contiguous assemblage of historic structures and associated landscape features that constitute a heritage resource extending over a larger area than any single structure. Integrity and thematic interest are the key considerations for defining and determining the importance of an historic district. Temple precincts, graveyards, urban neighborhoods, and sometimes entire villages or towns can be classified as historic districts. Historic districts may contain thematically un-related or 'non-contributing' structures that may or may not merit protection in their own right. Historic structures and districts may require protection from direct physical impacts but should also be considered in their visual dimension. Possibly discordant construction in or near an historic district or structure might require special design considerations to mitigate 'visual' impacts to heritage resources.
Historic or Cultural Landscape	An area where traditional land-use patterns have created and maintained landscape features that reflect a particular culture, life-way, or historical time period which merits consideration as a heritage resource. An historic landscape may include historic monuments and archaeological sites as well. Integrity and uniqueness are most relevant for judging the importance of this type of resource. While an historic landscape may share aspects of an historic district, the term typically refers to a non-urban area with heritage value. This resource type may also include culturally important natural features such as sacred lakes, forests and waterfalls. Sacred trees, for instance, are common in Africa.

TERM	DEFINITION
Historic Structure	Also referred to as historic monuments, this category includes above- ground architectural features (e.g., house, temple, market place, church) that have reached a designated age or have other characteristics, such as association with an important event or person, that make them 'historic' and therefore worthy of consideration as a heritage resource. As with archaeological sites, the importance of an historic structure will vary widely according to the age, type and condition of the structure. Some historic structures may have associated archaeological deposits thereby making them both historic structures and archaeological resources. An historic structure may be abandoned or occupied.
Host Communities	Any community receiving displaced persons.
Human Resources Policy	Statement of the client's practices regarding management of its employees. The statement contains, at a minimum, information on the employees' rights under national labor and employment law.
Indentured Labor	Practice through which forced labor is extracted by granting compensation in other forms than money, such as food or housing, as a result of which the worker's exit from the work is effectively prevented.
Independent Certification	Tool for clients to demonstrate that they are meeting higher standards. Certification system has fair, transparent, independent decision-making procedures that avoid conflicts of interest.
Indigenous Peoples	Broadly defined as a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society or culture; An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan	Plan that details actions to minimize, and mitigate, and compensate for adverse social and economic impacts, and to identify opportunities and actions to enhance positive impacts of the project on the Indigenous Peoples.
Information Disclosure (also Public Disclosure)	The process of providing information to the affected communities and other stakeholders that is timely, accessible, understandable, and in the appropriate language(s). For projects with potential adverse impacts, information on the purpose, nature and scale of the project, the duration of proposed project activities, and any potential risks to and potential impacts on such communities should be included.
Informed Participation	Informed participation involves organized and iterative consultation, leading to the client's incorporating into their decision-making process the views of the affected communities on matters that affect them directly, such as proposed mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
In-kind compensation	Compensation for losses that cannot be easily valued or compensated for in monetary terms. Compensation should be made in goods or resources that are of equivalent or greater value and that are culturally appropriate.
Intangible Cultural Heritage	Cultural knowledge, innovations and practices of communities embodying traditional lifestyles.

TERM	DEFINITION
International Waterway	(a) any river, canal, lake, or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or body surface water that flows through, two or more states, whether IFC 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	Non-native species of flora and fauna that are a significant threat to biodiversity due to their ability to spread rapidly and out-compete native species.
Involuntary Resettlement	Refers both to physical displacement and economic displacement as a result of project-related land acquisition. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement.
IUCN Red List	List of species that are designated by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) to be critically endangered or endangered. The Red List website is http://www.redlist.org .
Labor Assessment	Examines client's employment policies, the adequacy of existing policies, and management's capacity to implement.
Legal Owners	Those who, prior to the cut-off date, have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country.
Legally Protected Areas	Areas legally designated for the protection or conservation of biodiversity, including areas proposed by governments for such designation.
Local Community	Community within the project's area of influence.
Management Program	A combination of operational policies, procedures and practices that provide a program of mitigation and performance improvement measures and actions that address the social and environmental risks and impacts identified in the Assessment and resulting from consultation with affected communities.
Modified Habitats	Land and water areas where there has been apparent alteration of the natural habitat, often with the introduction of alien species of plants and animals, such as agricultural areas.
Monitoring Reports	Periodic reporting of the social and environmental performance pursuant to the project's management program, including the Action Plan and any other key social and environmental criteria.
Natural Habitats	Land and water areas where the biological communities are formed largely by native plant and animal species, and where human activity has not essentially modified the area's primary ecological functions.
"No-Go" Circumstances	Circumstances which would be considered as not meeting the requirements of Performance Standard 6 and therefore unlikely to be eligible for financing by IFC or others.
Non-employee Workers	Non-employee workers are directly contracted by the client or through contractors or other intermediaries, and perform work directly related to core functions essential to the client's products or services for a substantial duration.
Occupational Health and Safety	Refers to the range of endeavors aimed at protecting workers from injury or illness associated with exposure to hazards encountered in the workplace or while working.
Participatory Monitoring	Involvement of affected communities and other stakeholders in monitoring and verifying information to ensure that mitigation measures are appropriate.
Persistent Organic Pollutants	Chemicals that have five characteristics of environmental and public health concern: they are toxic, long-lived, mobile, accumulate in fatty tissue and magnify in the food chain.
Physical Displacement	Relocation or loss of shelter.

TERM	DEFINITION
Pollution	Refers to both hazardous and non-hazardous pollutants in the solid, liquid, or gaseous forms, and is intended to include other forms such as nuisance odors, noise, vibration, radiation, electromagnetic energy, and the creation of potential visual impacts including light.
Project cycle	The progression of a project from design and planning, construction, operations, and decommissioning or closure.
Project's Area of Influence	The project's area of influence includes the primary project site(s) and related facilities that the client (including its contractors) develops or controls; associated facilities that are not funded as part of the project (funding may be provided separately by a client or a third party including the government), and whose viability and existence depend exclusively on the project and whose goods or services are essential for the successful operation of the project; areas potentially impacted by cumulative impacts from further planned development of the project; and areas potentially affected by impacts from unplanned but predictable developments caused by the project that may occur later or at a different location. The area of influence does not include potential impacts that would occur without the project or independently of the project.
Regional Assessment	Examines impacts and risks to the region when a project or series of projects are expected to have a significant adverse regional impact or influence regional development, and where the region of influence spans two or more countries, or where impacts are likely to occur beyond the host country.
Relocation Assistance (also Resettlement Assistance)	Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.
Renewable Energy	Energy sources derived from solar power, hydro, wind, certain types of geothermal, and biomass.
Replacement Costs for Agricultural Land	The market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, and transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.
Replacement Costs for Household and Public Structures	The cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors' fees and transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.
Replacement Costs for Land in Urban Areas	The market value of land of equivalent area and use, with similar or improved infrastructure and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.
Resettlement Action Plan	The document in which a project sponsor or the responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.
Resettlement Framework	Establishes the principles, procedures, entitlements and eligibility criteria, organizational arrangements, arrangements for monitoring and evaluation, the framework for participation, and mechanisms for redressing grievances by which the client will abide during the project implementation.
Retrenchment	The elimination of a significant number of employee positions or the dismissal or layoff of a significant number of employees by an employer.

TERM	DEFINITION
Retrenchment Plan	A plan to address the adverse impacts on workers and their community. The retrenchment plan should address issues such as the schedule of cutbacks, retrenchments methods and procedure, selection criteria, severance payments, offers of alternative employment or assistance in retraining efforts and job placement.
Sectoral Assessment	Examines impacts and risks when several projects are proposed in the same or related sector in the same country.
Security of Tenure	Protection of resettled persons from forced evictions at resettlement sites.
Significant Conversion or Degradation of Natural Habitats	The elimination or severe diminution of the integrity of a habitat caused by a major, long-term change in land or water use; or modification of a habitat that substantially reduces the habitat's ability to maintain viable population of its native species.
Social and Environmental Assessment	The process of evaluating and addressing potential social and environmental impacts and risks of a proposed project and identifying any mitigation or corrective measures that will enable the project to meet the requirements of the Performance Standards, applicable local laws and regulations, and any additional priorities and objectives for social or environmental performance identified by the client. Social and Environmental Assessment is the responsibility of the client.
Social and Environmental Impact Assessment	The Social and Environmental Impact Assessment report focuses on the significant issues of a project and predict and assesses the project's likely positive and negative impacts, in quantitative terms to the extent possible. Examines global, transboundary, and cumulative impacts as appropriate. Impact assessment includes baseline data, alternatives analysis and management program.
Social and Environmental Management System	Part of the client's overall management system for the project, the Social and Environmental Management System includes the organizational structure, responsibilities, policies, procedures and practices, and resources, and is essential for successfully implementing the project-specific management program developed through the social and environmental assessment of a project. A good management system enables continuous improvement of the project's social and environmental performance, and can lead to improved economic, financial, social and environmental project outcomes.
Social and/or Environmental Audits Report	Report focuses on (i) compliance of existing facilities and operations with relevant laws and regulations, and applicable IFC Performance Standards; and (ii) the nature and extent of significant adverse environmental impacts.
Species Diversity	The frequency and diversity of different species, i.e., a population of organisms which are able to interbreed freely under natural conditions.
Strategic Assessment	Examines impacts and risks associated with a particular strategy, policy, plan, or program, often involving both the public and private sectors.
Supply Chain	Supply Chain refers to both labor and material inputs of a good or service. A supply chain of goods may include suppliers of raw material and suppliers of pieces or components for assembly and production.
Sustainable Resource Management	The management of the use, development and protection of resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities, including Indigenous Peoples to provide for their present social, economic and cultural well-being while also sustaining the potential of those resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations and safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water and soil ecosystems.
Technical Feasibility	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.

TERM	DEFINITION
Terms of Employment	Terms of employment include wages and benefits, hours of work, overtime arrangements and overtime compensation, and leave for illness, vacation, maternity or holiday.
Transboundary Effects/Impacts	Impacts that extend to multiple countries, beyond the host country of the project, but are not global in nature. Examples include air pollution that extends to multiple countries or use or pollution of international waterways.
Type I Land Transactions	Land rights for a private sector project acquired through expropriation or other compulsory procedures.
Type II Land Transactions (also Negotiated Settlement)	Land rights for a private sector project acquired through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to land, including customary or traditional rights recognized or recognizable under the laws of the country, if expropriation or other compulsory process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation.
Voluntary Land Transaction	Market transactions in which the seller is not obliged to sell and the buyer cannot resort to expropriation or other compulsory procedures if negotiations fail.
Worker	Refers to employees of the client, as well as to certain types of non-employee workers.
Workers' Organizations	Any organization of workers for the purpose of furthering and defending the interests of workers with regard to working conditions and terms of employment.
Working Conditions	Conditions in the workplace and treatment of workers. Conditions in the workplace include the physical environmental, health and safety precautions and access to sanitary facilities. Treatment of workers includes disciplinary practices, reasons and process for termination of workers and respect for the worker's personal dignity.