

FAST-Infra Label

Glossary

Version 2.0

April 2026

Preface

Explanatory note

The following should be read in conjunction with the ST01 Dimensions, Criteria and Indicators document, which outlines the dimensions, criteria and indicators for the FAST-Infra Label.

Versions of this document

This is version 2.0 of the FAST-Infra Label Glossary, issued in April 2026. This version is proposed to replace version 1, dated November 2024 and introduces the following changes:

- **Deletion and addition of terms** to align with the indicators in the ST01 Dimensions, Criteria and Indicators document.

Objective of this document

This document, the FAST-Infra Label Glossary, outlines the terminologies used in the FAST-Infra Label indicators and includes their definitions and associated references.

Glossary



Term	Acronym	Definition	Reference
1.5°C Transition Pathways	-	Science-based emissions, technology, and/or investment trajectories that limit global average temperature rise in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement.	Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC), 2021, Net Zero Investment Framework: Implementation Guide, Page 11.
Absolute Emissions	-	The emissions produced by the project, calculated based on project-specific data and excluding offsets.	European Investment Bank (EIB), 2023, EIB Project Carbon Footprint Methodologies: Methodologies for the Assessment of Project Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Emission Variations, Page 2
(Climate) Adaptation	-	Adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts. It refers to changes in processes, practices, and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2024, Adaptation and Resilience, Online
Adaptive Management	-	A philosophy that accepts that management must proceed even without complete information. It views management not only as a way to achieve objectives, but also as a process for probing to learn more about the resource or system being managed. Learning is an inherent objective of adaptive management. Adaptive management is a process whereby policies and activities can adapt to future conditions to improve management success.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2021, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+), Programme Glossary, Online
Affected Communities	-	Local communities directly affected by the project, including vulnerable groups within these communities, such as children.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 1, Paragraph 1
Anti-bribery	-	The implementation of policies, procedures, and controls designed to prevent, detect, and respond to the offering, promising, giving, accepting, or soliciting of an undue advantage of any value (financial or non-financial), directly or indirectly, in violation of applicable law, as an inducement or reward for a person acting or refraining from acting in relation to the performance of their duties.	International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 2016, FAQ on International Organization for Standardization 37001: 2016, Online
Area of Influence	-	The area likely to be affected by a project and its activities, including as a result of its direct, indirect and cumulative impacts. The area of influence also needs to account for the impacts of a project's associated facilities (i.e. those external activities or facilities necessary to conduct the project and that exist primarily to support the project).	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 1, Paragraph 8

Associated Facilities	-	Facilities that are not funded as part of the project and that would not have been constructed or expanded if the project did not exist and without which the project would not be viable.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 1, Paragraph 8
Avoided Emissions	-	The difference between the project's absolute emissions and the baseline emissions. Avoided emissions represent a significant positive impact on society when comparing the GHG impact of a project to the baseline.	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), 2023, Guidance on Avoided Emissions: Helping Business Drive Innovations and Scale Solutions Towards Net Zero, Page 17
Base Year / Base Year Emissions	-	A historic datum (a specific year or an average over multiple years) against which a project's emissions are tracked over time. For example, a project might choose the year 2000 as that is when the project started to have reliable emissions data. Base year emissions are GHG emissions in the base year.	Greenhouse Gas (GHG), 2015, A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Glossary
Baseline / Baseline Emissions	-	A 'without' project (or baseline) scenario, in which expected alternative means are in place to meet the output supplied by the project. The baseline scenario must propose the likely alternative to the proposed project which: i) in technical terms can meet the required output; ii) is credible in terms of economic and regulatory requirements. Baseline emissions are GHG emissions in the baseline scenario.	European Investment Bank (EIB), 2023, EIB Project Carbon Footprint Methodologies: Methodologies for the Assessment of Project Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Emission Variations, Page 13
Basic Services	-	Basic services refer to minimum space; supply of water; adequate sewage and garbage disposal systems; appropriate protection against heat, cold, damp, noise, fire and disease-carrying animals; adequate sanitary and washing facilities; ventilation, cooking and storage facilities; natural and artificial lighting; and in some cases basic medical services.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 2, Paragraph 12
Biodiversity	-	The variability among living organisms from all sources including 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.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Paragraph 1
Biodiversity (-related) Risks	-	Biodiversity(-related) risks to businesses are categorised as: i) ecological risks (i.e. risks associated with biodiversity-related ecological impacts and dependencies, linked to biodiversity loss or ecosystems degradation); ii) liability risks (where parties who have suffered biodiversity-related loss or damage seek compensation from those they hold responsible); iii) risks related to achieving transformative change for biodiversity, including regulatory risks, market risks and financial risks.	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2019, Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action, Page 37

Biodiversity Credits	-	A certificate that represents a measured and evidence-based unit of positive biodiversity outcome that is durable and additional to what would have otherwise occurred.	Biodiversity Credit Alliance, 2024, Definition of a Biodiversity Credit, Page 7
Biodiversity Offset	-	Measurable conservation outcomes resulting from actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development and persisting after appropriate avoidance, minimisation and restoration measures have been taken.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Paragraph 10
Capital Expenditures	CAPEX	Capital Expenditures (CapEx or CAPEX) are any type of expense that a company capitalises or shows on its balance sheet as an investment. They are funds used by a company to acquire, upgrade, and maintain physical assets such as property, plants, buildings, technology, or equipment. Capital Expenditures are often used to undertake new projects or investments by a company.	Investopedia, 2023, Capital Expenditure (CapEx) Definition, Formula, and Examples, Online
Carbon Credit	-	Transferable instrument certified by governments or independent certification bodies to represent an emission reduction of one metric tonne of CO2, or an equivalent amount of other. The purchaser of an offset credit can 'retire' it to claim the underlying reduction towards their own GHG reduction goals.	Carbon Offset Guide, 2024, What is a Carbon Offset?, Online
Carbon Management	-	The process of managing carbon emissions through a combination of measurement, reduction, and compensation strategies, in order to contribute to climate goals and sustainable development.	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2020, Emissions Gap Report 2020
Census	-	The enumeration of all people and assets within the project area that will be affected by land acquisition. It provides the information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance and for establishing baseline data for monitoring and evaluation purposes.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Guidance Note 5, Paragraph GN18
Child Labour	-	Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.	International Labour Organization (ILO), 1999, ILO Convention No. 182, Article 3(D)

Child, Children	-	A person/persons below the age of 18, unless the laws of a particular country set the legal age for adulthood younger.	United Nations (UN), 1989, Convention on the Rights of The Child, Article 1, Online
Circular Economy	-	Model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing, and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible. In this way, the life cycle of products is extended.	European Parliament, 2023, Circular Economy: Definition, Importance and Benefits, Online
Circularity	-	Refer to 'Circular Economy'.	European Parliament, 2023, Circular Economy: Definition, Importance and Benefits, Online
Climate Change Mitigation	-	Human interventions to reduce the emissions of GHG or enhance their removal from the atmosphere.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2009, Fact Sheet: The Need for Mitigation
Climate Risk (and Resilience)	-	Ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to hazardous events, trends, or disturbances related to climate. Improving climate resilience involves assessing how climate change will create new, or alter current, climate-related risks, and taking steps to better cope with these risks.	The Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES), Climate Resilience Portal, Online
Community Health and Safety	CHS	A set of considerations aimed at safeguarding the well-being and security of communities affected by projects. It involves identifying, assessing, and managing potential health and safety risks that may arise during project implementation, with a focus on protecting the welfare of vulnerable groups.	World Bank, 2018, Environmental and Social Standards (Ess) 4: Community Health and Safety, Page 1
(Ecosystem) Condition	-	The quality of an ecosystem measured in terms of its abiotic and biotic characteristics, including, for example, physical or vegetation structure, connectivity, species composition, function, physical and chemical state, and threatening processes.	United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (UN SEEA), 2020, System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012 – Experimental Ecosystem Accounting Revision, Chapter 5: Accounting for Ecosystem Condition, Pages 1-3
Congregatory Species	-	Species whose individuals gather in large groups on a cyclical or otherwise regular and/or predictable basis.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Guidance Note 6, Paragraph GN77
Construction	-	The period from financial close to the completion of testing and commissioning during which the construction works are completed. On brownfield projects, this includes work such as rehabilitation of existing assets and may run concurrently with the operations phase.	European Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) Expertise Centre (EPEC), 2024, Managing PPPs During Their Contract Life, Glossary

Contingency Reserve	-	Dedicated financial buffers established in advance to cover unforeseen but plausible costs associated with climate-related risks, infrastructure disruptions, or natural disasters.	World Bank, 2019, Lifelines: The Resilient Infrastructure Opportunity
Corruption	-	The abuse of public office for private gain – covers a wide range of behaviour, from bribery to theft of public funds. Corruption exists all over the world, but it is usually present in countries with weak institutions, often affected by fragility and conflict.	World Bank, 2020, Anticorruption Fact Sheet, Online
Corruption Risk Assessment	-	Corruption risk assessment is a (diagnostic) tool which seeks to identify weaknesses within a system which may present opportunities for corruption to occur. At its core a risk assessment tends to involve some degree of evaluation of the likelihood of corruption occurring and/or the impact it would have should it occur.	Transparency International, 2011, Corruption Risk Assessment Topic Guide, Page 1
Critical Cultural Heritage	-	Includes natural areas with cultural and/or spiritual value such as sacred groves, sacred bodies of water and waterways, sacred trees, and sacred rocks.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 7, Paragraph 16
Critical Habitat/Non-Critical Habitat	-	Areas with high biodiversity value, including: i) habitats of significant importance to (critically) endangered species; ii) habitats of significant importance to endemic and/or restricted-range species; iii) habitats supporting globally significant concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species; iv) highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems; v) areas associated with key evolutionary processes. Both natural and modified habitats might qualify as critical habitats. Non-critical habitats are areas not including habitats and ecosystems with high biodiversity value, as defined by criteria i)-v) above.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Paragraph 16 International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Guidance Note 6, Page 10, Paragraphs GN28, GN70-83
Critical Raw Materials	-	Raw materials which are economically and strategically important for the economy but have a high risk of supply disruption. Used in environmental technologies, consumer electronics, health, steel making, defence, space exploration, and aviation.	Critical Raw Materials Alliance, 2023, What are Critical Raw Materials?, Online
Critically Endangered Species	-	Species/taxon facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild, as categorised by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2012, Red List Categories and Criteria, Page 14

Cultural Heritage	-	<p>Cultural Heritage refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) tangible forms of cultural heritage, such as tangible moveable or immovable objects, property, sites, structures, or groups of structures, having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values; ii) unique natural features or tangible objects that embody cultural values, such as sacred groves, rocks, lakes, and waterfalls; iii) certain instances of intangible forms of culture that are proposed to be used for commercial purposes, such as cultural knowledge, innovations, and practices of communities embodying traditional lifestyles. 	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 8, Paragraph 3
Cumulative Impact	-	Effect that results from the successive, incremental, and/or combined efforts of an action, project, or activity when added to other existing, planned, and/or reasonably anticipated future ones.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 1, Paragraph 8
Cumulative Impact Assessment	CIA	<p>The process of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) analysing the potential impacts and risks of proposed developments in the context of the potential effects of other human activities and natural environmental and social external drivers on the chosen Valued Environmental and Social Components (VECs) over time; ii) proposing concrete measures to avoid, reduce, or mitigate such cumulative impacts and risk to the extent possible. 	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Cumulative Impact Assessment and Management: Guidance for the Private Sector in Emerging Markets, Page 21
Dependencies	-	A project depends on an ecosystem service if that service functions as an input or if it enables, enhances, or influences environmental conditions required for successful corporate performance.	World Resources Institute (WRI) 2012, Guidelines for Identifying Business Risks and Opportunities Arising from Ecosystem Change, Page 3
Development	-	The period preceding construction and operations.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standards 1, Paragraph 4
Directly Affected Persons	-	Directly affected is people who have suffered injury, illness, or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets.	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), 2024, Indicator 13.1.1, Indicator Description, Online
Directly Hired	-	Worker directly employed by the project company to which they provide their services.	International Labour Organization (ILO), 2018, 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians

Discrimination	-	Discrimination includes: i) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation; ii) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organisations, where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies.	International Labour Organization (ILO), 1958, ILO Convention No. 111, Article 1(1)
Displacement	-	Displaced persons may be classified as persons: i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national law; or iii) who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. The census will establish the status of the displaced persons.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 5, Paragraph 17
Domestic Material Consumption	DMC	Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy. DMC measures the total amount of material (biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metallic minerals) directly used in an economy and based on accounts of direct material flows, i.e., domestic material extraction and physical imports and exports.	United Nations Statistics Division, 2021, Metadata for SDG Indicator 12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
Ecological Connectivity	-	The unimpeded movement of species and the flow of natural processes that sustain life on Earth.	United Nations (UN), 2023, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Page 2
Ecological Corridor	-	A clearly defined geographical space that is governed and managed, or that is essential over the long term to maintain or restore effective ecological connectivity.	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2020, Guidelines for Conserving Connectivity through Ecological Networks and Corridors, Glossary, Page 49

Ecosystem Services	-	<p>The benefits that people, including businesses, derive from ecosystems. Ecosystem Services are organised into four types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from ecosystems; ii) regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes; iii) cultural services, which are the non-material benefits people obtain from ecosystems; iv) supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services. <p>Priority ecosystem services are those services on which the project has a high dependence and/or impact.</p>	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Paragraphs 2, 24
Endangered Species	-	Species/taxon facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild, as categorised by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2012, Red List Categories and Criteria, Page 14
Endemic	-	A species having a global range wholly restricted to a defined geographic area such as a region, country or site.	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2016, A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas, Page 12
Energy Efficiency	-	Energy efficient technologies and designs that use less energy while providing the same or a better output.	United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), About Energy Efficiency, Online
Environmental and Social Action Plan	ESAP	Document which may be put in place by a financier. As defined by the African Bank of Development, an Environmental and Social Action Plan is <i>"A lender requirement that describes how the [bank] and its borrowers should work together to ensure that environmental, climate change and social considerations are integrated into the Project Cycle"</i> .	African Development Bank Group, 2015, Safeguards and Sustainability Series, Volume 1, Issue 4, Page 7
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	ESIA	Assessment to predict and assess the project's potential adverse impacts and risks, in quantitative terms to the extent possible. It evaluates environmental and social risks and impacts from associated facilities and other third-party activities. The ESIA identifies and defines a set of environmental and social mitigation and management measures to be taken during the implementation of the project to avoid, minimise, or compensate for / offset for risks and adverse environmental and social impacts, in the order of priority, and their timelines; it also identifies any residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Guidance Note 1, Paragraph GN24

Environmental and Social Management System	ESMS	Dynamic and continuous process initiated and supported by management, and involves engagement between the project, its workers, affected communities and, where appropriate, other stakeholders. Drawing on the elements of the established business management process of 'plan, do, check, and act,' the ESMS entails a methodological approach to managing environmental and social risks and impacts in a structured way on an ongoing basis.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 1, Paragraph 1
Environmental Impact	-	The effect of human activity on the environment in the form of creating environmental imbalance.	Fundacion Mapfra, 2020, What is Environmental Impact and How is it Measured?, Online
Environmentally Sound Management of Waste	-	A scheme for ensuring that wastes and used and scrap materials are managed in a manner that will save natural resources, and protect human health and the environment against adverse effects that may result from such wastes and materials.	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2007, Guidance Manual on Environmentally Sound Management of Waste, Page 8
Equal Employment Policy	-	Fundamental right that applies to all workers in an enterprise, working for the enterprise from an external location, or associated to the enterprise, including part-time workers, casual workers, subcontractors, outsourced workers and those on commission.	International Labour Organization (ILO), 2013, Code of Practice and Practical Guide in Five Parts
Equator Principles	EP	The Equator Principles (EPs) are intended to serve as a common baseline and risk management framework for financial institutions to identify, assess, and manage environmental and social risks when financing projects.	Equator Principles (EP), 2024, The Equator Principles, Online
Financial Integrity	-	Characteristics of a financial system that operates in a clean, transparent, and accountable way.	Transparency International, 2024, Financial Integrity, Online
Fine Particulate Matter	-	A mixture of solid and liquid particles in the air that are small enough not to settle out on to the Earth's surface under the influence of gravity, classified by aerodynamic diameter.	World Health Organization (WHO), 2021, WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines, Glossary

Floating plastic debris	-	Potential measurement of plastics washed onto beaches or shorelines, floating on the water or in the water column, deposited on the seafloor/seabed, as well as ingested by biota; however, it is also important to note the importance of monitoring information on waste management and the sources of plastic pollution for understanding plastic pollution.	United Nations Statistics Division, 2021, Metadata for SDG Indicator 14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
Free, Prior and Informed Consent	FPIC	FPIC builds on and expands the process of Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) described in Performance Standard 1 and will be established through good faith negotiation between the client and the affected communities of indigenous peoples. The client will document: i) the mutually accepted process between the client and affected communities of indigenous peoples; ii) evidence of agreement between the parties as the outcome of the negotiations. FPIC does not necessarily require unanimity and may be achieved even when individuals or groups within the community explicitly disagree.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 7, Paragraph 12
Gender Equality	-	Gender equality has a qualitative and quantitative definition. The quantitative aspect refers to the desire to achieve equal representation of women – increasing balance and parity, while the qualitative aspect refers to achieving equal influence on establishing development priorities and outcomes for men and women.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2013, Gender Mainstreaming Made Easy: Handbook for Programme Staff, Page 4
Gender Mainstreaming	-	Development of separate women’s projects within work programmes, women’s components within existing activities in the working programmes and making gender perspectives (what women and men do and what resources and decision-making processes they have access to) more central to all policy development, research, implementation and monitoring of norms and standards, and planning, implementation and monitoring of projects.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2013, Gender Mainstreaming Made Easy: Handbook for Programme Staff, Page 5

Gender-based Violence and Harassment	GBVH	Violence that is directed against an individual or group of individuals based on their gender. It refers to violence or any type of harm, including sexual harassment, directed at persons because of their sex, gender, sexual orientation and/or gender identity. It is widely used to address violence against women as a phenomenon that is related to the gender of both victim and perpetrator.	Council of Europe, 2019, Gender Matters, A Manual on Addressing Gender-Based Violence Affecting Young People, Chapter 1, Page 17 International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization (ITCILO), 2016, Global Supply Chains and Gender-Based Violence in the World of Work, Briefing 3.1 - Introduction to Gender-Based Violence in the World of Work
GHG Destruction	-	Activities that aim at the destruction of GHG. In many cases, the project includes capture or recovery of the GHG. The destruction is achieved by combustion or catalytic conversion of GHGs. For example, combustion of methane.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2022, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Methodology Booklet, Page 7
GHG Emission Avoidance	-	Full displacement of GHG emissions expected to be generated by planned GHG emitting actions in energy, transport, manufacturing, agriculture, human induced deforestation, and other GHG emitting development activities.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Articles 6.2, 6.4
GHG Emission Intensity	-	It is calculated as the ratio of CO ₂ equivalent (CO ₂ e) emissions from public electricity production (as a share of CO ₂ e emissions from public electricity and heat production related to electricity production), and gross electricity production, expressed in gCO ₂ e/kWh.	European Environment Agency (EEA), 2023, CO ₂ Emission Intensity, Online
GHG Emissions	-	Release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Article 1
GHG Offset	-	Discrete GHG reductions used to compensate for (i.e. offset) GHG emissions elsewhere, for example to meet a voluntary or mandatory GHG target or cap. Offsets are calculated relative to a baseline that represents a hypothetical scenario for what emissions would have been in the absence of the mitigation project that generates the offsets. To avoid double counting, the reduction giving rise to the offset must occur at sources or sinks not included in the target or cap for which it is used.	The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, 2015, A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Glossary
GHG Removal by Sinks	-	GHG sinks (e.g. carbon sinks) remove GHGs from the atmosphere, either naturally or artificially, such as soil, ocean, forests, vegetation, saline aquifers etc. For example, through photosynthesis, plants absorb and convert CO ₂ into biomass. Activities such as afforestation, reforestation, and carbon sequestration are included in this category.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2022, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Methodology Booklet, Page 7
Good International Industry Practice	GIIP	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.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 1, Paragraph 7

Greenhouse Gases	GHG	Gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of terrestrial radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere itself, and by clouds. This property causes the greenhouse effect. Water vapour (H ₂ O), carbon dioxide (CO ₂), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), methane (CH ₄), and ozone (O ₃) are the primary GHGs in the Earth's atmosphere. Moreover, there are a number of entirely human-made GHGs in the atmosphere, such as the halocarbons and other chlorine- and bromine-containing substances, dealt with under the Montreal Protocol. Besides CO ₂ , N ₂ O, and CH ₄ , the Kyoto Protocol deals with the GHGs sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2018, Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5°C, Annex I: Glossary
Grievance (Mechanism)	-	Any type of complaints related to the project, including complaints received through third parties, complaints received by project staff directly involved in handling grievances, and complaints received through staff or employees that have direct contact with communities.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2009, Addressing Grievances from Project-Affected Communities
Habitat	-	A terrestrial, freshwater, or marine geographical unit or airway that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the non-living environment. Habitats are divided into 'modified', 'natural', and 'critical'. 'Critical' habitats are a subset of modified or natural habitats.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Paragraph 9
Habitat Fragmentation	-	The set of processes by which habitat loss results in the division of continuous habitats into a greater number of smaller patches of lesser total and isolated from each other by a matrix of dissimilar habitats.	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), 2021, Glossary, Online
Hazard	-	A process, phenomenon, or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), 2016, Hazard, Online
Hazardous Waste	-	Waste that has physical, chemical, or biological characteristics such that it requires special handling and disposal procedures to avoid negative health effects, adverse environmental effects, or both.	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2013, Disaster Waste Management Guidelines, Annex IX. Terminology, Page 41
Hazardous Material	-	Material which can cause harm to people or environments either directly or indirectly.	European Commission (EC), Hazardous Substances Health and Safety, Online

Health Impact Assessment	HIA	Process which systematically judges the potential, and sometimes unintended, effects of a project, programme, plan, policy, or strategy on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population. HIA generates evidence for appropriate actions to avoid or mitigate health risks and promote health opportunities. HIA guides the establishment of a framework for monitoring and evaluating changes in health as part of performance management and sustainable development.	International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), 2021, Health Impact Assessment, Page 1
Human Rights	-	Rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more.	United Nations (UN), 1948, Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Human-made Risk Assessment	-	Refer to 'Human-made risks'.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), 2018, Words into Action Guidelines on Implementation Guide for Man-Made and Technological Hazards, Page 13
Human-made Risks	-	Human-made (or man-made) risks or human-made hazards are those hazards that are induced entirely or predominantly by human activities and choices. They are distinguished from natural hazards and do not include the occurrence of armed conflicts and other situations of social instability. Human-made risks include, among others, cyber attacks, human errors, and vandalism. Technological hazards are normally considered a subset of human-made hazards.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), 2018, Words into Action Guidelines on Implementation Guide for Man-Made and Technological Hazards, Page 13
Inclusivity	-	Process of improving the terms of participation in society for people who are disadvantaged on the basis of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status, through enhanced opportunities, access to resources, voice, and respect for rights.	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), 2016, Leaving No One Behind: The Imperative of Inclusive Development, Executive Summary, Page 1
Indigenous Peoples	-	A distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: i) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; ii) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; iii) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; or iv) A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 7, Paragraph 5

Internationally Recognised Area	-	Internationally recognised areas include UNESCO Natural World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Key Biodiversity Areas, wetlands designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar Convention), Important Bird Areas, and Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, among others.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Paragraph 20
Invasive Alien Species	-	Plants, animals, pathogens, and other organisms that are non-native to an ecosystem, and which may cause economic or environmental harm, or adversely affect human health. In particular, they adversely impact Biodiversity, including the decline or elimination of native species - through competition, predation, or transmission of pathogens - and the disruption of local ecosystems and ecosystem functions.	Convention on Biological Diversity, 2021, What Are Invasive Alien Species?, Online
Involuntary Displacement	-	Physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) or economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. 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 physical or economic displacement.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 5, Paragraph 1
Labour Rights	-	Human rights that protect against unjust and hazardous conditions of work that harm not only the workers, but their families, employers, and members of local communities.	International Labour Organization (ILO), Labour Rights Are Human Rights for All Workers, Online
Legacy Pollution	-	Enduring substances in the ecosystem that originated from industrial activities or processes known for their pollution-causing properties, persisting even after the cessation of the original activity.	International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), Legacy Projects: Pooling Efforts to Address the Challenge, Online
Life Cycle	-	Consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to final disposal.	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2022, Preparation of an International Legally Binding Instrument on Plastic Pollution, Including in the Marine Environment: Glossary of Key Terms, Page 3
Life Cycle Approach	-	Management tool that assists in decision-making at all levels regarding product development, production, procurement, and final disposal.	Life Cycle Initiative, 2024, Life Cycle Approaches, Online
Life Cycle Assessment	LCA	Compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs, and potential environmental impacts of a system through its life cycle.	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2022, Preparation of an International Legally Binding Instrument on Plastic Pollution, Including in the Marine Environment: Glossary of Key Terms, Page 4
Livelihood	-	The full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilise to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing,	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 5, Paragraph 1

		foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.	
Livelihood Restoration Plan	-	A plan to be devised in the case of projects involving economic displacement only, to compensate affected persons and/or communities and offer other assistance that meets the objectives of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5. The plan establishes the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standards 5, Paragraph 25
Material Footprint	-	Total amount of raw materials extracted to meet final consumption demands.	United Nations (UN), 2019, Goal 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, Online
Migratory Species	-	Any species of which a significant proportion of its members cyclically and predictably move from one geographical area to another (including within the same ecosystem).	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Guidance Note 6, Paragraph GN78
Mitigation Hierarchy	-	An approach to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate for / offset risks and impacts to workers, affected communities, and the environment.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 1, Objectives, Page 1
Mitigation Measure	-	Any procedure or action undertaken to reduce the adverse impacts that a project or activity may have on the environment.	European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET), General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus, Mitigation Measure, Online
Modified Habitat	-	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 areas managed for agriculture, forest plantations, reclaimed coastal zones, and reclaimed wetlands.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Paragraph 11
Natural Habitat	-	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. Natural habitats are not to be interpreted as untouched or pristine habitats.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Paragraph 13 International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Guidance Note 6, Paragraph GN39
Nature-based Solutions	NbS	Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously benefitting people and nature.	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2020, Global Standard for Nature-Based Solutions, Page 1

Nature-related Disclosure	Disclosures that aim to provide stakeholders with decision-useful information on a project's dependencies and impacts on nature, the risks and opportunities that arise from these, and how they are managed.	Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), 2023, Recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosure
Net Gains (of Biodiversity)	<p>Net gains occur when the adverse effects on biodiversity and ecosystem services are outweighed by the positive biodiversity outcomes resulting from actions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) avoiding and mitigating the project's impacts; ii) restoring the site; iii) offsetting significant residual impacts, if any, at a suitable geographical level (e.g. local, landscape-level, national, regional). In the case of critical habitats and ecological corridors, net gains refer to additional conservation outcomes achieved for the biodiversity values for which they were designated. 	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Paragraphs 15, 18
Net Reduction (in Population of a Species)	<p>A singular or cumulative loss of individuals that impacts the species' ability to persist at the global and/or regional/national scales for many generations or over a long period of time.</p>	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Paragraph 17
Net Zero Emissions	<p>The point at which anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere are balanced by anthropogenic removals over a specified period.</p>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2018, Global Warming of 1.5°C, Glossary, Online
Net-Zero Targets	<p>Targets aimed at reaching a state of net-zero emissions, which involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) reducing scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions to zero or a residual level consistent with reaching net-zero emissions at the global or sector level in eligible 1.5°C scenarios or sector pathways; ii) neutralising any residual emissions at the net-zero target date - and any GHG emissions released into the atmosphere thereafter. 	Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), 2024, SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard, Page 12
No Net Loss (of Biodiversity)	<p>The point at which project-related impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services are balanced by measures taken to avoid and minimise the project's impacts, to undertake on-site restoration and finally to offset significant residual impacts, if any, on an appropriate geographic scale (e.g. local, landscape-level, national, regional).</p>	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Paragraph 15

Non-fatal Accident	-	Accident where the victim survives and may result in one or more days of absence from work.	International Labour Organization (ILO), Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSH Database), Online
Occupational Accident	-	Unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work, which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease, or death.	International Labour Organization (ILO), Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSH Database), Online
Occupational Health and Safety	OHS	The science of the anticipation, recognition, evaluation, and control of hazards arising in or from the workplace that could impair the health and well-being of workers, taking into account the possible impact on the surrounding communities and the general environment.	International Labour Organization (ILO), 2001, Fundamental Principles of Occupational Health and Safety, Preface, Page vii
Occupational Injury	-	Any personal injury, disease, or death resulting from an occupational accident. An occupational injury is therefore distinct from an occupational disease, which is a disease contracted as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from work activity.	International Labour Organization (ILO), Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSH Database), Online
Operating Expense	OPEX	Operating Expense (OpEx or OPEX) is an expense that a business incurs through its normal business operations. OPEX include rent, equipment, inventory costs, marketing, payroll, insurance, and funds allocated for research and development.	Investopedia, 2023, Operating Expense (OpEx) Definition and Examples, Online
Operations	-	The period from the end of testing and commissioning to the end of the term of the project contract, during which the Project Company is responsible for the maintenance, and in many cases the operation, of the infrastructure. It is also referred to as the maintenance phase when there are no operations involved, or the operations and maintenance phase when both are required.	European PPP Expertise Centre (EPEC), 2024, Managing PPPs During Their Contract Life, Glossary
Physical Climate Change Scenario	-	Physical climate change scenarios typically present the results of global climate models that show the response of the Earth's climate to changes in atmospheric GHG concentrations. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change scenarios based on 'Representative Concentration Pathways' (RCPs) are examples of physical climate change scenarios. Model results are frequently 'downscaled' to derive potential local-level changes in climate, which are then used to generate scenarios of impacts from climate change.	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), 2017, The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities, Pages 12-13

Physical Climate Risks	-	Physical Climate Risks are those risks resulting from climate change and can be event driven (acute) or longer-term shifts (chronic) in climate patterns. Acute physical risks include extreme weather events such as cyclones, hurricanes, or floods. Chronic physical risks may include sea level rise or chronic heat waves.	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD), 2017, Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, Page 6
Physical Risk	-	Physical risks are those risks resulting from geological, hydrometeorological, and biological phenomena. Physical risks include earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, pandemics, and infectious diseases. Physical risks also include Climate Physical Risks.	Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), 2017, Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures, Page 6
Pollution	-	Hazardous and non-hazardous chemical pollutants in the solid, liquid, or gaseous phases, including other components such as pests, pathogens, thermal discharge to water, GHG emissions, nuisance odours, noise, vibration, radiation, electromagnetic energy, and the creation of potential visual impacts including light.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 3, Paragraph 1
Primary Suppliers	-	Suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, form part of the supply chain of goods or materials essential for the core business processes of the project. A primary supplier may supply its goods, materials, or services directly to the project (a Tier 1 primary supplier), to the Tier 1 primary supplier (a Tier 2 primary supplier) or may be at a deeper tier of the primary supply chain. Primary suppliers are part of the client's organisation, and over which the organisation has control or influence.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Guidance Note 1, Page 17, Paragraphs GN9, GN66
Primary Contractors	-	Refer to 'Primary suppliers'.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Guidance Note 1, Page 17, Paragraphs GN9, GN66
Prior Calendar Year	-	January 1 to December 31 of the year preceding the current calendar year	Law Insider, Prior Calendar Year Definition, Online
Project	-	A defined set of activities, including those where specific physical elements, aspects, and facilities likely to generate risks and impacts, have yet to be identified. Where applicable, this could include aspects from the early developmental stages through the entire life cycle (design, construction, commissioning, operation, decommissioning, closure or, where applicable, post-closure) of a physical asset. Within the context of the FAST-Infra Label, a project is understood to be an Infrastructure project, including the physical asset itself and all parties directly involved in its conception, construction, operations and management.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 1, Paragraph 4

<p>(Legally) Protected Area</p>	<p>- A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated, and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. Comprises strict nature reserves, wilderness areas, national parks, natural monuments or features, habitat or species management areas, protected landscapes or seascapes, and protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources (as classified by International Union for Conservation of Nature [IUCN] protected area categories I-VI), as well as areas proposed by governments for such designations.</p>	<p>International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Paragraph 20</p> <p>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2008, Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories, Page 2</p>
<p>Remuneration</p>	<p>- Ordinary, basic, or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the worker's employment.</p>	<p>International Labour Organization (ILO), 1951, ILO Convention No. 100, Article 1(A)</p>
<p>Renewable Energy</p>	<p>- Energy derived from natural sources that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed. Sunlight and wind, for example, are such sources that are constantly being replenished.</p>	<p>United Nations (UN), Climate Action, Online</p>
<p>Resettlement Action Plan</p>	<p>- A plan to be devised in the case of physical displacement. It covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5 regardless of the number of people affected. This includes compensation at full replacement cost for land and other assets lost. The plan is designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement; identify development opportunities; develop a resettlement budget and schedule; and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities).</p>	<p>International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standards 5, Paragraph 19</p>
<p>Resilience</p>	<p>- Ability of a system, community, or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform, and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.</p>	<p>United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), 2023, The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Glossary, Online</p>
<p>Resource Efficiency</p>	<p>- Optimal use of resources to minimise waste and environmental impact while maximising economic and social benefits. It involves using resources more sustainably, improving production processes, and reducing the environmental footprint associated with the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of resources.</p>	<p>European Commission, 2011, Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe, Page 3</p>

(Ecosystem) Restoration	-	The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. An ecosystem has recovered when it contains sufficient biotic and abiotic resources to continue its development without further assistance or subsidy. It would sustain itself structurally and functionally, demonstrate resilience to normal ranges of environmental stress and disturbance, and interact with contiguous ecosystems in terms of biotic and abiotic flows and cultural interactions. Examples of restoration measures include revegetation, habitat enhancement, and remediation, among others.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Guidance Note 6, Footnote GN5
Retrenchment	-	Retrenchment can cover a wide range of dismissals that do not essentially relate to the conduct or capability of the worker. These include: i) the closure of a plant, factory, mine, or other workplace, with the total or near-total loss of jobs; ii) job losses arising from a reduction in staffing requirements due to efficiency gains or falling demand for the company's products or services; iii) job losses arising from a downsizing in operations or restructuring of the workforce following, for example, privatisation.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2005, Good Practice Note Managing Retrenchment, Page 1
Scope 1 (GHG) Emissions	-	All direct GHG emissions.	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), 2017, Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, Page 63
Scope 2 (GHG) Emissions	-	Indirect GHG emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, heat, or steam.	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), 2017, Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, Page 63
Scope 3 (GHG) Emissions	-	Other indirect emissions not covered in Scope 2 that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Scope 3 emissions could include the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by the reporting entity, electricity-related activities (e.g. transmission and distribution losses), outsourced activities, and waste disposal.	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), 2017, Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, Page 63
(Biodiversity) Set-asides	-	Areas within the project site, or areas over which the client has management control, that are excluded from development and are targeted for the implementation of conservation enhancement measures. Set-asides will likely contain significant biodiversity values and/or provide ecosystem services of significance at the local, national, and/or regional level. Set-asides should be defined using internationally	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Guidance Note 6, Footnote 10

		recognised approaches or methodologies (e.g., High Conservation Value, systematic conservation planning).	
Sex-disaggregated Data	-	Any data on individuals broken down by sex.	European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), Gender Mainstreaming, Online
Significant Conversion of Habitat	-	Significant conversion or degradation includes: i) the elimination or severe diminution of the integrity of a habitat caused by a major and/or long-term change in land or water use; ii) a modification that substantially minimizes the habitat's ability to maintain viable populations of its native species.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 6, Footnote 7
Soil Contamination/Pollution	-	Soil contamination occurs when the concentration of a chemical or substance is higher than would occur naturally but is not necessarily causing harm. Soil pollution, on the other hand, refers to the presence of a chemical or substance out of place and/or present at a higher than normal concentration that has adverse effects on any non-targeted organism.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2018, Soil Pollution: A Hidden Reality, Page 3
Stakeholder Engagement	-	Basis for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for the successful management of a project's environmental and social impacts. Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process that may involve, in varying degrees, the following elements: stakeholder analysis and planning, disclosure and dissemination of information, consultation and participation, grievance mechanism, and ongoing reporting to affected communities. The nature, frequency, and level of effort of stakeholder engagement may vary considerably and will be commensurate with the project's risks and adverse impacts, and the project's phase of development.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standard 1, Paragraph 25
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	-	A plan that lays out actions to conduct stakeholder engagement, with a dedicated focus on stakeholder groups that are external to the core operations of the infrastructure project, such as affected communities, local government authorities, non-governmental and other civil society organisations, local institutions, and other interested or affected parties. Where applicable, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan should include differentiated measures to allow the effective participation of those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable. When the stakeholder	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standards 1, Paragraph 27 International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2007, Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets

		engagement process depends substantially on community representatives, the project should make every reasonable effort to verify that such persons do in fact represent the views of affected communities and that they can be relied upon to faithfully communicate the results of consultations to their constituents.	
Statutory Wastewater Discharge	-	Legal or regulatory framework governing the release of wastewater into the environment. It typically refers to the rules, regulations, and standards established by government authorities that dictate how wastewater generated by various industries, municipalities, or other sources can be treated and disposed of into water bodies such as rivers, lakes, or oceans.	International Water Association (IWA), 2015, The Lisbon Charter
Strategically Significant Habitats	-	A habitat that is a local priority or located in a priority area for habitat creation or enhancement.	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2008, Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories
Sub-contractor	-	Sub-contractors, also referred to as Tier 2 or Tier 3 contractors or suppliers, are companies which directly supply raw materials or services to the primary supplier or contractor (or the above level accordingly).	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2010, Measure & Improve Your Labor Standards Performance: Performance Standard 2 Handbook for Labor and Working Conditions, Chapter 6, Page 71
Sustainability	-	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	United Nations (UN), 2024, Sustainability, Online
Sustainability and Mitigation Action Plan	-	A document defining desired outcomes and actions to address the issues identified in the ESIA. These should be measurable events to the extent possible, with elements such as performance indicators, targets, or acceptance criteria that can be tracked over defined time periods, and with estimates of the resources and responsibilities for implementation.	International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2012, Performance Standards 1, Paragraph 16
Technological Hazards	-	Hazards that originate from technological or industrial conditions, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures, or specific human activities. Examples include industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires and chemical spills. Technological hazards may also arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard event.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), 2016, Hazard, Online
Threatened Ecosystem	-	Ecosystems at some risk of collapse, as classified by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Ecosystems.	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2017, Guidelines for the Application of IUCN Red List of Ecosystems Categories and Criteria, Page 6

<p>Transition Climate Change Scenarios</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Transition Climate Change Scenarios typically present plausible assumptions about the development of climate policies and the deployment of 'climate-friendly' technologies to limit GHG emissions. Transition scenarios draw conclusions, often based on modelling, about how policy and technology regarding energy supply and GHG emissions interact with economic activity, energy consumption, and GDP among other key factors. Such scenarios may have material consequences for organisations in certain sectors of the economy in the short and medium term as well as longer term. These scenarios can reflect a faster or slower transition depending on different rates of change of key parameters (e.g. the rate of technology development and deployment; changes and timing of key policies etc.).</p>	<p>Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), 2017, The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities, Pages 12-13</p>
<p>(Climate) Transition Risks</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Risks which can arise from the process of adjusting to a lower carbon economy. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) policy and legal risks, such as the implementation of carbon-pricing mechanisms; ii) technology risk, such as the development and use of emerging technologies; iii) market risk, such as the shift in supply and demand for certain commodities, products, and services; iv) reputation risk, such as changing customer or community perceptions. 	<p>Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), 2017, Recommendations of The Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures, Pages 5-6</p>
<p>(Conservation) Translocation</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Intentional, human-mediated movement of a living organism from one area, with release in another, where the primary objective is a conservation benefit.</p>	<p>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2013, Guidelines for Applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems, Page 1</p>
<p>Ultimate Beneficial Owners</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Natural persons who ultimately own or control a legal entity or arrangement, such as a company, a trust, a foundation, etc.</p>	<p>Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2019, A Beneficial Ownership Implementation Toolkit, Page 3</p>
<p>Unconscious Bias</p>	<p>-</p> <p>The tendency to make judgments or decisions based on prior experiences, deep-seated thought patterns, assumptions, or interpretations, often without conscious awareness.</p>	<p>Royal Society, 2015, Unconscious Bias Briefing</p>

Vulnerable Groups	-	Vulnerable people are those individuals within the project area who face a higher risk of falling into poverty compared to others in similar contexts. This group encompasses various segments of the population, including but not limited to: the elderly, the mentally and physically disabled, at-risk children and youth, ex-combatants, internally displaced people and returning refugees, HIV/AIDS- affected individuals and households, religious and ethnic minorities, and, in some societies, women.	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), 2023, PPP and Infrastructure Evaluation and Rating System (PIERS): An Evaluation Methodology for the SDGs, Pages 11, 20
Vulnerable Species	-	Species/taxon facing a high risk of extinction in the wild, as categorised by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2012, Red List Categories and Criteria, Page 15
Waste Management	-	The total supervision of waste production, handling, processing, storage, and transport from its point of generation to its final acceptable disposal.	United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), Waste Management, Online
Water Withdrawal	-	Water withdrawals, or water abstractions, are defined as freshwater taken from ground or surface water sources, either permanently or temporarily, and conveyed to a place of use.	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2024, Water Withdrawals (Indicator), Online
Whistleblowing System	-	Formal mechanism within an organisation that allows individuals to confidentially report suspected wrongdoing, such as fraud, corruption, or ethical violations. It is designed to protect whistleblowers from retaliation and to ensure that reports are investigated and addressed appropriately.	Joint Inspection Unit, 2018, Review of Whistle-Blower Policies and Practices in United Nations System Organizations, Page 1