Glossary

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Activity

In Project Management, 'activities' characterize the measure of work that needs to be fulfilled for accomplishing appropriate outputs/outcomes. Thus, it is a term used generically, to refer to a specific pursuit or a set of or sub-section of the pursuits supported/financed under a project directly and/ or indirectly.

Accessibility

Accessibility refers to the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to providing access to physical environments and to other facilities and services.

Associated Facilities

Associated Facilities means facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and in the judgment of the project management are:

a) directly and significantly related to the project ;
b) carried out or planned to be carried out contemporaneously with the proposed project, and
c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded, or conducted if the proposed project did not exist.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries are individuals/ group of individuals/ organizations who receive the project benefits directly or indirectly.

Biodiversity

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

Chance Finds and Chance Finds Procedure (CFP)

Chance Finds and Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) relates to previously unknown heritage resources, particularly archaeological or cultural heritage resources, that are encountered during project construction or operation. The CFP must be project specific and adhere to the CSS and is applicable to all activities conducted by the personnel, including contractors, that have the potential to uncover a heritage item/site. The CFP details the actions to be taken when a previously unidentified and potential heritage item/site is found during construction activities; outlining the roles and responsibilities and the response times required from both project staff, and any relevant heritage authority. Best practice is for Chance Finds is that all site workers and all contractors MUST have the authorization to halt work if they suspect they may have encountered objects of cultural heritage interest. No excavation or disturbance of archaeological sites should occur by persons without the appropriate license. When in doubt about whether something is cultural heritage, the site manager should seek the knowledge and advice of local and/or international competent experts.

Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP)

Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) is the ESMP developed by the construction contractor. It will abide by the requirements of the ESMP addressing the mitigation requirements for impacts identified during the ESIA. Detailing the practical implementation of all mitigation measures, within the context of the contractors' environmental management system, the environmental and social goals of the project, and regulations. It should explain how objectives, regulations, and thresholds will be met and proven; Including preliminary plans for rehabilitation and set out long-term monitoring based on the proposed project activities and mitigation measures, if completed as planned. This document should outline the roles and responsibilities of all parties in its implementation (Development Partner, Proponent, Regulator, contractor, and subcontractors), and the anticipated continued communication between proponent and regulator.

Collective attachment

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

Country Safeguard Systems

Country Safeguard Systems. A country's legal and institutional framework consists of its national, subnational, or sectoral implementing institutions and relevant laws, regulations, rules, and procedures that pertain to the policy areas of environmental and social safeguards.

Critical habitat

Critical habitat is defined as areas with high biodiversity importance or value, including:

a) highly threatened or unique ecosystems;
b) habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered or Endangered species, as listed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of threatened species or equivalent national approaches;
c) habitat of significant importance to endemic or restricted-range species;
d) habitat supporting globally or nationally significant concentrations of migratory or congregators species; and
e) ecological functions or characteristics that are needed to maintain the viability of the biodiversity values described above in (a) to (d).

Cultural heritage

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

Cultural heritage Management Plan (CHMP)

A Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) includes measures for identifying and managing cultural heritage, together with monitoring arrangements with an implementation timeline and an

estimate of resource needs for each mitigation measure. This may be developed as a stand-alone document or, depending on the nature and the scale of the risks and impacts of the project, as part of the CESMP, ESMP. The World Bank ESS8 provides an indicative outline for a CHMP.

Cultural resources

Cultural resources include movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures and natural features, and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings and may be above or below ground, or underwater. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community.

Cumulative impacts

Cumulative impacts are changes in the environment, resulting from the combined, incremental effects of past, present, and future human activities; environmental change processes (e.g. climate change); and physical events. Physical events can be of natural or human origin and may include extreme weather events and natural or human-induced disasters. The cumulative impact can result not only from individually (however minor it be) but collectively from significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Cumulative impact assessment

Cumulative impact assessment is the assessment of the impact on the environment, which results from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such actions.

Disability

The term disability is applied to all persons with debility, including those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various attitudinal and environmental barriers, hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Displaced Persons

In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Economic displacement

Economic Displacement is Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of:

(i)   involuntary acquisition of land, or

(ii)   (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Ecosystem services

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people derive from ecosystems. Ecosystem services are organized into four types:

a) provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from ecosystems and which may include food, fresh water, timbers, fibers, and medicinal plants;
b) regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes and which may include surface water purification, carbon storage and sequestration, climate regulation, protection from natural hazards;
c) cultural services, which are the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems and which may include natural areas that are sacred sites and areas of importance for recreation and aesthetic enjoyment; and
d) supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services and which may include soil formation, nutrient cycling, and primary production.

Environment

Environment: encompasses natural and biophysical, social (people, culture, health, heritage, amenity) and economic aspects, and the relationships between these different aspects. In the Pacific Islands, the environment and society are intrinsically linked to cultural heritage, geography, and resource use. This is reflected in the legislation for most Pacific Islands' environment includes all natural and social systems and their constituent parts, and the interactions of their constituent parts, including people, communities, and economic, aesthetic, cultural, and social factors.

Environmental and Social Benchmarks (ESBM)

Environmental and Social Benchmarks set out the requirements to serve as a point of reference to identify & enlist, compare, assess, and evaluate the significance of the project's environmental and social risks and impacts.

Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP)

Environmental and Social Action Plan is a plan for the Project that sets out measures necessary to strengthen the Client's existing environmental and social policies and procedures and its capacity to implement them under the Project. It defines desired outcomes and actions to address the issues raised in the risks and impacts identification process, as 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. As appropriate, the plan recognizes and incorporates the role of relevant actions and events controlled by third parties to address identified risks and impacts. The plan may be comprised of an overall ESAP necessary for carrying out a suite of mitigation measures or thematic action plans, such as a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. Action plans may be plans designed to fill in the gaps of existing management programs for consistency with the

ESSs, or they may be stand-alone plans that specify the Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), or environmental and social assessment, is an instrument to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed Project, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures. Projects need ESIA to address important issues not covered by any applicable regional or sectoral assessment.

Environmental and social management plan (ESMP)

Environmental and social management plan is an instrument that details:

a) the mitigation and management measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of a Project to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse environmental and social impacts and enhance positive impacts;
b) the environmental and social monitoring and reporting requirements;
c) related institutional or organizational arrangements;
d) provisions for disclosure and consultation during Project preparation and implementation, including measures for stakeholder engagement;
e) capacity-development and training measures, including engagement of any environmental and social experts required for the purpose;
f) implementation schedule and cost estimates, which are integrated into the Project's overall schedule and budget; and
g) performance indicators.

Environmental and/or social audit

Environmental and/or social audit is an instrument to assess the nature and extent of compliance with the stipulated environmental and social management action plans and thence suggest remedial measures to bridge the gaps/ deviations, if any.

Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs)

Environmental, health, and safety guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific statements of good international practice. The EHSGs contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at a reasonable cost. For a complete reference, consult the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines.

Environmental and Social Assessment (ESIA)

Environmental and Social Assessment is a tool that is used to assess and manage individual development projects, with an aim of maximizing positive benefits and minimizing negative impacts for local communities and their environment. It is used for identifying and managing a development's potential impacts on the environment and or society, and the potential impacts of the society and or the environment on development, i.e. the potential impacts that may arise from environmental hazards and environmental change processes, including climate change. It details the type of project, its timeframe and scale, likely impacts, risk assessment of key impacts, proposed impact mitigation measures (for negative impacts) and optimization measures (for

positive impacts). A key element of the ESIA process is meaningful stakeholder engagement and incorporation of the SIA with the environmental assessment. When used effectively, ESIA can help to support the achievement of green growth targets, climate change resilience, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

The Environmental and Social Management Framework is an instrument that examines the issues and specifies the most likely applicable social and environmental policies and requirements and how those requirements will be met through procedures for the screening, assessment, approval, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting of social and environmental risks and impacts associated with the project activities. The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines, and procedures to assess the environmental and social impacts.

Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)

Environmental and Social Management System is an organization's set of policies, procedures, tools, and internal capacity to identify and manage an institution's exposure to the environmental and social risks of its clients, investees or stakeholders. It provides a systematic procedure to check projects for potential adverse environmental and social impacts. Its purpose is to ensure that negative impacts are avoided or minimized to the extent possible while positive impacts are promoted.

Environmental and Social Management Review (ESMR)

Environmental and Social Management Review is a template-style tool for developing an integrated approach to address the key Environmental and Social risks in a sequential manner throughout the project cycle. The ESMR prompts and assists project teams to harmonize the usage of CSS and Development Partner instruments and document the appropriate agreed instruments, how, when and who will be responsible for performing, reviewing, and approving them throughout the project cycle.

Environmental and Social Risks Classification

Risks are classified as High, Substantial, Moderate, and Low commensurate with the nature, extent, and significance of the risks likely to occur. Accordingly, mitigatory measures could be planned.

Environmental and Social due diligence

Environmental and social due diligence involves the systematic identification, quantification, and assessment/evaluation of environmental and social risks associated with a proposed project intervention(s). This helps in further decision-making and identifying the mitigation measures that are necessary to reduce any environmental and social risks that are identified. The extent of the environmental and social due diligence and level of detail is based on the project's environmental and social risk category.

Executing Agency (EA)

Executing Agency (EA) is the entity with the legal capacity responsible for executing the Project and for using the proceeds of the Loan acting on behalf of the Borrower (Country).

Financial Intermediaries (FI)

Financial Intermediaries (FI) include public and private financial services providers including national and regional development banks which channel the project's financial resources to a range of economic activities across the intended beneficiaries.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is aimed to establish bottom-up participation and consultation of an indigenous population prior to the beginning of development on ancestral land or using resources in an indigenous population's territory.

Geographic Information System (GIS)

Geographic Information System (GIS) is software used to spatially analyze environmental, social, economic, and engineering datasets to help identify development risks, impacts and opportunities, assess different development options, and designate exclusion zones or buffer areas. GIS can produce informative visual materials (e.g. maps) to support stakeholder communication throughout the entire project delivery process.

Grievance Redress Service (GRS) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Grievance Redress Service (GRS) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) outlines a process for documenting and addressing project grievances (and complaints) that may be raised by affected persons or community members regarding specific project activities, environmental and social performance, the engagement process, and/or unanticipated social impacts resulting from project activities. It describes the scope and procedural steps and specifies the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved. The GRM is subject to revision based on experience and feedback from stakeholders. The GRM can be contained within the ESMF or expanded as a standalone document that covers both complaints and grievances for ease of use and reference during a project. The GRM should be informed by the SEP and be established as early as possible in the project cycle.

Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous Peoples. In the PICs, the great majority of people are indigenous to the country or area within the country in which they live. Most of them identify themselves as indigenous to their land and different from migrants from other islands or countries. As they constitute a majority, most countries are relatively homogeneous in cultural and ethnic terms, languages, and social and political institutions.

Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)

Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is an instrument deployed to ensure that indigenous people's interests and concerns are duly taken into account while designing the project. If full knowledge

of the project's activities – location, components, implementation action plans—are not known at preparation, a framework is developed to reflect on the IP s interest and concerns and transformed into a plan during implementation.

Forced eviction

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

Gender-based violence (GBV)

Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed gender-related differences between people. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.

Good International Practice (GIP)

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

Green growth

Green growth is growth that is efficient in its use of natural resources, clean in that it minimizes pollution and environmental impacts, and resilient in that it accounts for natural hazards and the role of environmental management and natural capital in preventing physical disasters

Habitat

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

Hazard assessment

Hazard assessment is an instrument for identifying, analyzing, and controlling hazards associated with the presence of dangerous materials and conditions at a Project site, such as certain inflammable, explosive, reactive, and toxic materials when they are present in quantities above a specified threshold level

Higher Risk activity

Higher Risk activity is any of the following types of activities financed by the Bank under an FI Project:

a) a Category A activity; and
b) as determined by the Bank, selected Category B activities that may potentially result in:
    i. Involuntary Resettlement;
    ii. risk of adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples and/or vulnerable groups;
    iii. significant risks to, or impacts on, the environment, community health and safety, biodiversity and cultural resources;
    iv. significant retrenchment representing more than 20 percent of direct employees and recurrent contractors; and/or
    v. significant occupational health and safety risks

Impact

Impact is a negative or positive change as a result of an action, activity or event. Refers to the impact of a project on the environment, as well as the impact of the environment on a project due to an environmental hazard or environmental change process. Examples of negative impacts include environmental degradation, loss of life or injury, property or infrastructure damage, and social unrest. Examples of positive impacts include environmental recovery and restoration, increased food security, property or infrastructure improvements, and increased local job opportunities.

Inclusion

Inclusion means empowering people to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in a manner consistent with local conditions. Inclusion encompasses policies to promote equality of opportunity and nondiscrimination, by improving the access of poor, disadvantaged and disabled people to education, health, social protection, housing, environmental quality, infrastructure, affordable Environmental and Social Framework Glossary 83 energy, water and sanitation, employment, financial services and productive assets. It also embraces actions to remove barriers against vulnerable groups, who are often excluded from the development process, so that their voices can be heard.

Initial Poverty and Social Analysis (IPSA)

Initial Poverty and Social Analysis provides an initial poverty and social assessment of people who may be beneficially or adversely affected by a project. The IPSA should also include gender and disability considerations. Identifying the most vulnerable community members which can include those living in the outer islands, single-headed households, the elderly, youth, women, and people living with disabilities. In several PICs lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) people are not recognized in any government documents and homosexuality is illegal, rendering this group possibly the most marginalized. Religious values, tradition, and conservative cultural can also limit the role of women in active decision-making and access to resources such as land, which by law cannot be owned by women. Women also suffer from

strong stereotyping in employment, with a serious gender pay gap and the incidence of domestic violence is high with a social stigma attached to it. Due to the lack of diversity and opportunities in employment, projects have the potential to exacerbate hardships for vulnerable people. As a project instrument IPSA aims to identify the structural causes of poverty and inequality (including gender inequality), social exclusion, disempowerment and insecurity, and other obstacles to inclusive growth and development; determining the effectiveness of existing laws, policies, and institutional mechanisms to promote inclusive growth and development and enable stakeholder participation; Identify inclusive development outcomes linked to the developing member country's own development goals; Collect poverty and/or social information necessary to inform project design; and identify inclusive development objectives, outcomes, and indicators for the Project.

Integrated pest management (IPM)

Integrated Pest Management refers to a mix of farmer-driven, ecologically based pest control practices that seeks to reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. It involves:

a) managing pests (keeping them below economically damaging levels) rather than seeking to eradicate them;
b) integrating multiple methods (relying, to the extent possible, on nonchemical measures) to keep pest populations low; and
c) selecting and applying pesticides, when they have to be used, in a way that minimizes adverse effects on beneficial organisms, humans and the environment.

Integrated Vector Management (IVM)

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

Invasive species

An invasive species is defined as a species:

a) that is not native (or is alien) to the ecosystem under consideration; and
b) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Involuntary Resettlement

Involuntary Resettlement refers to land acquisition, including restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources that cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or shelter) and/or economic displacement (loss of land or assets, or restrictions on land use, assets or natural resources leading to loss of income sources or means of livelihood). Involuntary Resettlement covers both of these impacts and the processes to mitigate and compensate for these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement.

Labor influx

Labor influx is a term that refers to the rapid migration to and settlement of workers and followers in the Project area that occur when the Project involves civil works for which the required labor force and associated goods and services cannot be fully supplied locally for a number of reasons, among them worker unavailability and lack of technical skills and capacity. In such cases, the labor force (total or partial) must be brought in from outside the Project area. In many cases, this influx is compounded by an influx of other people who follow the incoming workforce with the aim of selling them goods and services, or in pursuit of job or business opportunities.

Labor Management Procedure/ Plan (LMP)

A Labor Management Procedure/ Plan (LMP) is developed to manage the labor risks during the implementation of the project. It must be project specific addressing the findings of the ESIA/SIA and be an integrated part of the ESMP and be in line with CSS and donor requirements including CHMP, labor and working conditions, health and safety, Pollution and Waste Management, Personal Data Protection, GBV, GRS/GRM, LALRP, SEA/SH, SEP, Traffic Management as well as any special plans such as hazardous materials handling, emergency response, and security plans.

Land acquisition

Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for Project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way, and changes in land use rights. Land acquisition may also include:

a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes;
b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and
c) Project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed Environmental and Social Framework Glossary 84 to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and water bodies legally associated with the land.

Land Acquisition and Livelihoods Restoration Plan (LALRP)

Land Acquisition and Livelihoods Restoration Plan is prepared by the PIU detailing the process and measures for identifying and compensating for land value and loss of resources (including plants and traditional hunter forager activities). It should set out measures to address livelihood impacts of reduced access to ceremonial areas, hunting and fishing, including providing ongoing access for local communities during the operational period of a project.

Livelihood

Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.

Meaningful Consultation

Meaningful Consultation is a process that

i.   begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle;
ii.   provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people;
iii. is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion;
iv.   is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and
v.   enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Modified Habitats

Modified Habitats include terrestrial and marine areas as well as the interface between the two ecosystems where human activity has substantially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition including both and hard engineering solutions to coastlines, waterways and landscapes, large infrastructure and agricultural areas as well as areas outside of direct impacts from human activities that may contain a large proportion of plant and/or animal species of non-native origin. Within the PICs modified habitats may range from largely untouched, wilderness areas impacted by invasive species to intensively managed, human-modified habitats.

Mitigation

Mitigation: measures or actions undertaken by the proponent to address the impacts identified through the project process. Mitigation measures should follow the impact mitigation hierarchy (defined below) and be detailed in an environmentalmanagement plan.

Mitigation hierarchy

Mitigation hierarchy is a tool commonly applied in the environmental and social assessment that provides a stepwise approach to addressing risks and impacts as follows:

a)   anticipate and avoid risks and impacts;
b)   where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels;
c)   once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and
d)   where residual risks or impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.

Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA)

Multilateral Environmental Agreement is an environment-related treaty, convention, protocol or another binding instrument between three or more states. Irrespective of whether the project is

under sovereign or non-sovereign operations, the borrower/client will have to consider MEAs or individual conventions to which the country is a party.

Natural habitats

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

Net gains

Net gains are additional conservation outcomes that can be achieved for the biodiversity values for which a natural or critical habitat was designated. Net gains maybe achieved through the full application of the mitigation hierarchy, which may include the development of a biodiversity offset and/or, in instances where the Client could meet the requirements of ESS 1 without a biodiversity offset, through the implementation of additional programs in situ to enhance habitat, and protect and conserve biodiversity.

No net loss

No net loss is the point at which Project-related biodiversity losses are balanced by gains resulting from measures taken to avoid and minimize these impacts, to undertake on-site restoration and finally, to offset significant residual impacts, if any, on an appropriate geographic scale.

Physical Cultural Resources

Physical Cultural Resources are movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings and may be above or below ground or under water. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial, national, or international level.

Physical Displacement

Physical displacement is relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of

   i.   involuntary acquisition of land, or
   ii. involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Policy

Policy is a general course of action or proposed overall direction that a government is or will be pursuing and that guides ongoing decision-making.

Pollution

Pollution refers to both hazardous and nonhazardous chemical pollutants in the solid, liquid or gaseous phases, and includes other components such as thermal discharge to water, emissions of

short- and long-lived climate pollutants, nuisance odors, noise, vibration, radiation, electromagnetic energy, and the creation of potential visual impacts, including light.

Pollution management

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

Precautionary approach

Precautionary approach means that where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, and lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

Project footprint:

Project footprint: the land and/or ocean area occupied by project buildings, facilities, infrastructure or activities.

Project Coordination Unit (PCU)

Project Coordination Unit (PCU) coordinates different EAs, with or without administrative functions. When there is a PCU, invariably there is also a PMU or PIU.

Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is a generic term, referring to all special staffing and "ringfencing" arrangements made in agencies to manage and implement projects. A PIU performs a significant number of technical tasks such as detailed design, procurement, construction supervision, monitoring, and reporting to development partners, and other tasks such as supervision of training.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

Project Management Unit (PMU) is usually in the EA and manages the project, either by itself or with assistance from subordinate Project Implementation Units (PIUs) or with attached consulting services performing such tasks as procurement, contract supervision, monitoring, and reporting. Detailed design, direct supervision of works, and other technical tasks are generally not performed by the PMU. However, when there are no additional PIUs, then a PMU can undertake such tasks.

Proponent

Proponent is an individual, company, or government ministry/ department/agency planning to undertake development.

Primary Suppliers

Primary Suppliers are those suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide directly to the project goods or materials essential to the core functions of the project.

Project area of influence

Project area of influence includes the area likely to be affected by the Project, which is beyond the project footprint. It may be upstream and/or downstream of the project site and include the wider catchment, watershed, coastal/ocean zone, airshed or buffer zones; an off-site resettlement zone; and areas that are culturally significant or used for livelihood activities. The area of influence is determined by a project's resource requirements and the nature and magnitude of its impacts, and it may vary across different development phases of a project. Aspects to be considered include but are not limited to all its ancillary aspects, such as power transmission corridors, pipelines, canals, tunnels, relocation, and access roads, borrow and disposal areas, and construction camps, as well as unplanned developments induced by the Project (e.g., the spontaneous settlement, logging, or shifting agriculture along access roads). The area of influence may include, for example:

a) the watershed within which the Project is located;
b) any affected estuary and coastal zone;
c) off-site areas required for resettlement or compensatory tracts;
d) the airshed (e.g., where airborne pollution such as smoke or dust may enter or leave the area of influence);
e) migratory routes of humans, wildlife or fish, particularly where they relate to public health, economic activities or environmental conservation; and
f) areas used for livelihood activities (hunting, fishing, grazing, gathering, agriculture, etc.) or religious or ceremonial purposes of a customary nature.

Personal data

Personal data is information that relates to an identified or identifiable individual. What identifies an individual could be as simple as a name or a number or could include other identifiers such as an IP address or a cookie identifier, or other factors including residential address, work history, family details, health records that may reveal racial and ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or ideological or even sexual orientation.

Personal Data Protection

Personal Data Protection. These are sets of principles, rules, policies or legislation, and practices to protect how personal data is gathered, processed, stored, and used securely and protected against unauthorized or unlawful processing, loss, theft, destruction, or damage. Accountable organizations including the PRIF development partners provide management plans or privacy policies to enable individuals to restrict access to their data and prevent the misuse of personal data.

Project workers

Project workers refer to:

i. persons engaged directly by the Client (including project proponent and project implementing agencies) (whether full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal or migrant), to work specifically on the Project (direct workers)

ii. people employed or engaged through the third parties to perform work related to core functions of the project regardless of the location such as contractors engaged by the Client to work on the Project; subcontractors hired by these contractors to work on the Project (Contracted Workers); and

iii. people employed or engaged in providing community labor (community workers). The term does not apply to any other workers of the Client or other entities. It also does not apply to employees of an FI.

Regional environmental and social assessment

Regional environmental and social assessment is an instrument that:

a) examines environmental and social issues and impacts associated with a particular strategy, policy, plan or program, or with a series of projects for a particular region (e.g., an urban area, a watershed or a coastal zone);

b) evaluates and compares the impacts against those of alternative options;

c) assesses legal and institutional aspects relevant to the issues and impacts;

d) recommends broad measures to strengthen environmental and social management in the region. Regional assessment pays particular attention to the potential cumulative impacts of multiple activities.

Replacement cost

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

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a plan to address the adverse impacts likely to occur as a result of Involuntary Resettlement. It is a Client's document prepared and disclosed in accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework with respect to the Project (or a Sub-project), which, inter alia,

  i.   contains a census survey of Displaced Persons and valuation of assets,
  ii. describes compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided, consultation to be conducted with Displaced Persons about acceptable alternatives, institutional responsibilities for the implementation and procedures for grievance redress, and arrangements for monitoring and evaluation, and
  iii. contains a timetable and budget for the implementation of such measures. In the absence of fuller knowledge about the project – location, people to be affected, components, strategy, and implementation action plans—a framework (Resettlement Framework- RF) is prepared to be adopted and prepare RAPs during implementation.

Restrictions on land use

Restrictions on land use refer to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial, or other lands that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the implementation of the Project. These may include: (a) restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas;(b) restrictions Environmental and Social Framework Glossary 86 on access to other common property resources; or (c) restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.

Risk

Risk is a measure of the consequences and probability (likelihood) of an impact. Risks arise from the interaction between environmental hazards and vulnerability.

Risk assessment

Risk assessment is an instrument for estimating the probability of harm occurring from the presence of dangerous conditions or materials at a Project site. Risk represents the likelihood and significance of a potential hazard being realized; therefore, a hazard assessment often precedes a risk assessment, or the two are conducted as one exercise. Risk assessment is a flexible method of analysis, a systematic approach to organizing and analyzing scientific information about potentially hazardous activities or about substances that might pose risks under specified conditions.

Sectoral environmental and social assessment

Sectoral environmental and social assessment is an instrument that:

  a) examines environmental and social issues and impacts associated with a particular strategy, policy, plan or program, or with a series of projects for a specific sector (e.g., power, transport or agriculture);
  b) evaluates and compares the impacts against those of alternative options;

c) assesses legal and institutional aspects relevant to the issues and impacts; and
d) recommends broad measures to strengthen environmental and social management in the sector. Sectoral assessment pays particular attention to potential cumulative impacts of multiple activities.

Security of tenure

Security of tenure means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate.

Shared Approach (SA)

Shared Approach (SA) signifies efforts at enabling a 'meeting of minds' and developing a consensus to promote and communicate managing E&S risks and impacts among the PRIF partners-- Pacific Regional Development Partners (DPs) and Pacific Island Countries/PICs (national Governments and private sector entities). The SA encompasses a conceptual framework and defines the key elements that constitute common methods and procedures (CMP) as well as equivalence terminologies that could be applied by the PRIF partners through the stages of a project lifecycle.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

Sexual exploitation and abuse is any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Sexual abuse is further defined as "the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions." SEA is not limited to a particular gender. In the context of Bank-supported projects, Project beneficiaries and members of Project-affected communities may experience SEA.

Sexual Harassment (SH)

Sexual harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. SH occurs between personnel/staff working on the Project, and not between such personnel/staff and Project beneficiaries or communities (compare SEA above). SH is not limited to a particular gender.

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) is the premier intergovernmental environment agency in the Pacific region with 25 Member countries and territories. It is mandated to o promote cooperation in the Pacific region and provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations. With four core function areas focused on Climate Change Resilience, Islands and Ocean Ecosystems (including biodiversity and protected areas); Effective Waste Management and Pollution Control, and Environmental Governance. It plays an important role in supporting the PICs to strengthen and implement their CSS. In this capacity, it has issued a

number of Member country-endorsed guidelines including the 2016 "Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment: Guidelines for Pacific Island Countries and Territories" (EIA Guidelines), which provide widely used guidance for conducting an environmental assessment in the PICs and complement the Shared Approach. There are also subsequent environmental assessment guidelines for coastal tourism, coastal engineering projects and strategic environmental assessment. It organizes and provides, regional, institutional, and individual training for the PICs on the application of these guidelines.

Social impact assessment (SIA)

Social impact assessment (SIA) aims to assess the positive and negative social impacts likely to result from a Project and to develop strategies for the ongoing management and monitoring of those impacts. SIA should be undertaken by appropriately qualified and skilled personnel who have experience with identifying interested and affected groups of people, facilitating stakeholder participation in development planning processes, and collecting and analyzing social data. The benefits of SIA and effective stakeholder engagement and consultation include community assistance with identifying, avoiding, and minimizing impacts and risks associated with tourism developments; the fostering of social acceptance of tourism projects, which helps to avoid development objections, delays, or disruptions; the establishment of a sense of shared responsibility and ownership for the health of a tourism destination; and the achievement of more sustainable and equitable Project outcomes. The SIA should be conducted as part of the EIA or ESIA is it is important in that the social and environmental assessments work collaboratively to address impacts.

Strategic environmental assessment (SEA)

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a higher-level assessment process that can be used in three main ways: (1) to help to prepare a strategic development or resource use plan for a defined land and/or ocean area;(2) to examine the potential environmental impacts that may arise from, or impact upon, the implementation of government policies, plans and programs; and (3) to assess different classes or types of development projects, so as to produce general environmental management policies or design guidelines for the development classes/types.

Stakeholder

Stakeholder: any person, organization, institution, or business who has interests in, or is affected by, a development issue or activity, including local community members, customary land/resource owners and government agencies.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) identifies the appropriate stakeholders, the issues they are likely to be interested in and describes the proposed timing and mechanisms for engagement. It should also identify each stakeholder agency/group/organization's mandates/roles and responsibilities and their role in the Project. This plan should be developed as soon as possible and updated as necessary to inform and guide engagement with stakeholders throughout the Project.

In PICs, there is extensive customary land ownership and direct linkages between community livelihoods, subsistence lifestyles, natural resource conditions, and sustainable development. National culture, religious beliefs, traditional knowledge, and heritage are highly valued. So, it is essential to engage in a meaningful, culturally appropriate, way with the different groups to promote social accountability and reduce the potential for future conflicts. The nature and frequency of stakeholder engagement and public consultation should reflect the scale and complexity of the proposed Project as well as the level of the potential impact on the environment and socioeconomic conditions. The aim is to:

- Provide transparency in decision-making;
- Build a comprehensive understanding of baseline conditions, including key community concerns and values;
- Gain an understanding of the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts during the concept phase and then to test this with stakeholders again later, following further analysis;
- Obtain feedback on options/alternatives and understand potential trade-offs;
- Build and maintain constructive relationships between all parties;
- Design and implement suitable monitoring programs for the Project;
- Improve understanding and avoid unnecessary controversy and delays in the decision-making process due to public opposition arising from a lack of engagement and understanding.

Technical and financial assistance

Technical and financial assistance plays an important role in environmental and social protection. It can be in the form of official development assistance, international institutions, and public/private partnerships. It also addresses the relationship between technology transfer and intellectual property rights, especially in connection with international agreements such as MEAs, Conventions, and lenders agreements. It helps to improve the design and implementation of CSS by strengthening skills in institutions.

Third-party monitoring

Third-party monitoring refers to

a) an approach to monitoring whereby the Bank contracts an independent agent to verify that Project implementation by the Client complies with the provisions of the Legal Agreements consistent with the ESMP (or another DP-approved document); and/or
b) an approach to Project implementation whereby the Client contracts third parties to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems and obtain additional data on the achievement of progress under the Project. When used for Bank oversight, the Bank maintains its own oversight responsibilities but may transfer the implementation of the monitoring to an agent. Monitoring by a third party refers to a party external to the Project, who is neither a direct beneficiary of the Project nor part of the Project's management structure.

Terms of Reference (ToR)

Terms of Reference (ToR) is developed during the scoping phase of an ESIA for a project, it provides an important foundation for the ESIA process because ToR guide development proponents and their consultants when they undertake impact assessment and ESIA report writing, and they guide government officers, interested or affected people, and tourism development stakeholders during the review of ESIA report. A ToR may be written by authorized government Environmental officers, or by the proponent working in collaboration with Environmental officers. The SPREP 2016 EIA Guidelines provide useful generic templates used by PICs for screening projects and developing ToR.

Vulnerability

Vulnerability: the sensitivity of development, human community, or ecosystems to damage and loss resulting from hazardous events or disturbance.

Vulnerable groups or disadvantaged

Vulnerable groups or disadvantaged are individuals or people who, by virtue of factors beyond their control:

a) may be more likely to be adversely affected by the Project's environmental and social impacts; and
b) may be more limited than others in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. Such individuals or groups are also more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and may require specific measures or assistance (or both) to do so.