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Use of Terms for the RSB Principles & Criteria (Glossary)

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Introduction

Definitions provided in this glossary have been developed with the help of expert consultants through extensive stakeholder consultation and represent a best effort to provide universal definitions for key terms used in the RSB Principles & Criteria (RSB-STD-01-001). As the RSB Standard is international in scope we have attempted to be as broad and generic as possible, however we have at times provided greater specificity for reasons of clarity or practicality.

Terms used in documents other than the RSB Principles & Criteria may vary, depending on the purpose of the particular document. In these cases we have provided a glossary of terms related to the specific document, and the definitions provided in that glossary shall be considered binding, and prevail over those indicated below. Likewise, if the RSB Standard is adapted to regionally appropriate conditions in the future, definitions associated with local adaptations of the Standard shall be considered binding, and prevail over those in this glossary.

We recognize that technology in this field is developing rapidly and terms provided herein may need to be adapted in the future to reflect current technology and understanding.

Note on the Use of this Document

All aspects of this standard are considered to be normative. Users implementing this standard shall ensure that the intent of this standard is met. To ensure that the intent of this standard is met users shall implement all of the requirements specified in this standard, and any and all additional measures necessary to achieve the intent of this standard.

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A

Accessibility (food)

Access to food depends on levels of poverty, purchasing power of households, prices and the existence of transport and market infrastructure and food distribution systems. *(Source: FAO)*

[Food] Access refers to the balance between the demand and supply side of the food security equation. *(Source: FAO)*

Accreditation /certification

A process where the RSB certifies that a particular biofuel operation produces their biofuel sustainably in compliance with the RSB Standard.

Adequate nutrition

'Adequate nutrition is at times used as the ultimate end point of the processes of acquiring and consuming food, i.e. the nutritional status of the human being. It is also used as the overarching concept to describe the conditions that converge to determine the nutrition situation in a country, region or community'. *(Source: FAO)*

Aerial / Ground pesticides

Aerial pesticides are applied by spray aircraft, while ground pesticides are applied by knapsack sprayers, boom and air assisted sprayers using hydraulic spray nozzles. *(Source: FAO)*

Affordable Nutrition

The affordability of food, or a household's ability to get food (from the marketplace or other sources), depends on purchasing power which will vary according to market integration, price policies and temporal market conditions. *(Source: World Food Program)*

Agrarian and forestry residual products/Agricultural residues, wastes or byproducts

Agricultural (agrarian) crop residues are the plant parts, primarily stalks and leaves, not removed from the fields with the primary food or fiber product. Forestry residues include tops, limbs, and other woody material not removed in forest harvesting operations in commercial hardwood and softwood stands, as well as woody material resulting from forest management operations such as pre-commercial thinning and removal of dead and dying trees. *(Source: US Department of Energy)*

Air pollution

The presence of contaminants or pollutant substances in the air that interfere with human health or welfare, or produce other harmful environmental effects. *(Source: US EPA)*

Alien Invasive Species

An alien species is a species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution. *(Source: CBD)*

An alien invasive species is an alien species which becomes established in natural or semi-natural ecosystems or habitat, is an agent of change, and threatens native biological diversity, food security, human health, trade, transport and or economic development. *(Source: IUCN – ISSG & 2010 Biodiversity Partnership)*

Alliance for Zero Extinction Areas

AZE areas are key sites identified by the Alliance for Zero Extinction, each one of which is the last remaining refuge of one or more Endangered or Critically Endangered species. Sites must contain at least one Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR) species, be irreplaceable habitat for such a species, and have a definable boundary. AZE areas can be considered the highest priority subset from Key Biodiversity Areas (see below). *(Source: Alliance for Zero Extinction)*

Annual crop

A crop which completes its life cycle within a one year period. *(Source: Ontario Ministry of Food and Agriculture)*

Appropriate containers

Containers which prevent wastes from entering the environment in both the short term and long term, including considerations such as design and material used in construction of the containers. In the context of the standard, appropriate containers refers to containers used for wastes disposal.

Aquifer

A geologic formation(s) that is water bearing. A geological formation or structure that stores and/or transmits water, such as to wells and springs. Use of the term is usually restricted to those water-bearing formations capable of yielding water in sufficient quantity to constitute a usable supply for people's uses. *(Source: US Geological Survey)*

Aquifer recharge area (critical)

Areas deemed necessary to provide adequate recharge and protection to aquifers. *(Source: Washington State of Ecology)*

An aquifer recharge area is considered critical whenever there is a high risk that any operation occurring over this area systematically and irreversibly contaminates the aquifer.

Arbitration

A process of resolving a conflict that involves a neutral third party deciding how the conflict should be resolved after investigating the issue and hearing the views of all stakeholders. In other words the participating stakeholders give up their power to make the final decision. The decision becomes binding on all parties involved. This method is often used in commercial and labor disputes.

Availability (food)

The availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or inputs. *(Source: FAO)*

The concept of food availability relates to the volume of supply and is derived from domestic agricultural output and net food imports at the national level. The availability of food is determined by domestic production, import capacity, existence of food stocks and food aid. *(Source: FAO)*

In other words, the monetary value of all foods consumed per capita, share of food in total expenditure, and food group diversity. *(Source: The Cramer Commission)*

B

Baseline Assessment (also Baseline Data or Studies)

A baseline assessment is an assessment that is usually undertaken before a biofuel operation is initiated to provide data on the local environmental and social context prior to the initiation of the project. This data on the baseline context would then be compared with the results of future monitoring and/or targets to assess the impacts of the operation and inform ongoing management of impacts.

Best Available Technologies

The latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes, of facilities or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges. *(Source: OECD)*

Biocide

A substance or micro-organism intended to destroy, deter, render harmless, prevent the action of or otherwise exert a controlling effect on any harmful organism, by chemical or biological means.

Biodiversity

Variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes the diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. *(Source: Convention on Biological Diversity)*

Biofuel

Solid, liquid or gaseous fuel obtained from recently living material. This is contrasted with fossil fuels, which are derived from long dead biological material.

Biofuel Operation

A development that involves the production of liquid biofuels for commercial use.

Biological Conservation Areas (public/private)

Any area specifically managed or protected by the State or by private bodies for the purposes of conserving species and habitats.

Biosafety Clearinghouse

A mechanism set up by the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to facilitate the exchange of information on Living Modified Organisms. It includes access to a variety of scientific, technical, environmental, legal and capacity building information. *(Source: Biosafety Clearinghouse)*

Buffer Zones

Buffer zones are small areas or strips of land in permanent vegetation, designed to intercept pollutants and manage other environmental concerns. Buffer Zones include the regions near the border of an area which is protected or managed for conservation, transition zones between areas managed for different objectives (including e.g. riparian buffer zones between rivers and production areas), or areas on the edge of protected areas that have land use controls and allow only activities compatible with protection of the core area, such as research, environmental education, recreation, and tourism. Buffers include: riparian buffers, filter strips, grassed waterways, shelterbelts,

windbreaks, living snow fences, contour grass strips, cross-wind trap strips, shallow water areas for wildlife, field borders, alley cropping, herbaceous wind barriers, and vegetative barriers. (Source: *UNEP-WCMC and USDA NRCS*)

C

Calculated values

GHG emissions calculated using RSB calculations.

Carbon Stock

The absolute quantity of carbon held in a carbon pool(s) or reservoir at a specified time and expressed in tons of Carbon per hectare (t C/ha). It is converted to GHG emissions by multiplying t C/ha by 44/12 (the ratio of the molecular weight of CO₂ to the molecular weight of carbon) to get t CO₂/ha (*based on GHG Protocol, Oct 2006*).

Cartagena Protocol

A protocol on biosafety, focusing specifically on transboundary movement of any living modified organism resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effect on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Its formal title is the 'Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity'. (*Source: Cartagena Protocol*)

Certification

A process where the RSB certifies that a particular biofuel operation produces their biofuel sustainably in compliance with the RSB Sustainability Principles and Criteria.

Change in Carbon Stock

The change in carbon stocks between two time periods for the baseline and the project activity per unit of land area (t C/ha).

Child Labor

Child: Any person less than 15 years of age, unless local minimum age law stipulates a higher age for work or mandatory schooling, in which case the higher age would apply. If however, local minimum age law is set at 14 years of age in accordance with developing country exceptions under ILO convention 138, the lower age will apply. Child Labor: Any work performed by a child younger than the age(s) specified in the above definition of a child, except as provided for by ILO Recommendation 146. (*Source: ILO, BSI, SA 8000*)

Cogeneration

The generation of electricity and the capture and use of otherwise wasted heat energy by-products. Cogeneration is also referred to as a combined heat and power (CHP) system.

Collective agreements

Legal contracts between employers (or employer associations) and trade unions, which act as bargaining agents for units of workers. Their provisions govern terms and condition of employment, as well as the settlement of disputes internally between parties.

Collective bargaining

All negotiations which take place between an employer, a group of employers or one or more employers' organisations, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organisations, on the other, for: a) determining working conditions and terms of employment; and/or (b) regulating relations between employers and workers; and/or (c) regulating relations between employers or their organisations and a workers' organisation or workers' organisations. (*Source: ILO C154 Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981*)

Community

Refers to a community in a particular place, where local people share common concern around local facilities, services and environment.

Competent authority (or delegated competent authority)

Most countries require ESIA's to be undertaken when new developments that are expected to have significant impacts are considered for authorization. In these countries, the ESIA regulations usually delegate specific competent authorities (ie, a particular government department or minister) to manage and review the ESIA processes and make the decision on whether the proposed development should be authorized or not, and under what conditions.

Concerned Stakeholders (also referred to as Interested Stakeholders)

Stakeholders who are not personally affected by a biofuel operation but who are concerned about the impact it may have on the social or natural environment.

Conflict Management

A process of managing conflicts (or the potential for conflicts) through an open and inclusive process of stakeholder engagement aimed at building consensus and ensuring that all agreements are based on the principle of "Free, Prior and Informed Consent".

Connectivity (of Habitats)

Landscape connectivity is an ecological description of the degree to which the landscape facilitates or impedes movement between resource patches. Increased connectivity between habitats may be provided by continuous biological corridors, habitat 'stepping stones', or a mosaic of suitable patches.

Consensus

Consensus is an agreement between all stakeholders that arises out of a collaborative effort to find a solution that addresses the interests of all the stakeholders. Consensus, in the RSB standard is defined as absence of sustained opposition. In cases where it is not possible to obtain unanimity (complete agreement), 'overwhelming agreement' should be considered the objective.

Conservation Values

Biological, ecological, social or cultural features of a delineated area, which justify the implementation of conservation measures, e.g., biodiversity.

Contained

Limited contact with the general population and the environment, for any activity in which micro-organisms are genetically modified, cultured, stored, transported, destroyed, disposed of or used in any other way.

Contractor

Organizations/individuals contracted by the operator to carry out specific tasks that are an integral part of the biofuel production process and are carried out on the site of the operation subject to these standards.

Cooperative

Jointly owned enterprise carrying out purchasing, distribution, management, or other activities on behalf of its members, not for profit but benefits for members of combined rather than individual efforts and resources.

Crop rotation

The practice of alternating the annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years so that crops of the same species or family are not grown without interruption on the same field. Perennial cropping systems employ means such as alley cropping, intercropping, and hedgerows to introduce biological diversity in lieu of crop rotation. (Source: US Department of Agriculture)

Cultural Heritage Sites

Places that are considered by the local population to be culturally significant or sacred sites. These could include burial sites or sacred trees, pools or other places that are used for traditional cultural ceremonies or activities. They could also include historic buildings/structures.

Cumulative Impacts

Indirect impacts or impacts/effects that amount to "...changes to the environment that are caused by an action in combination with other past, present and future human actions" (Hegmann et al. 1999).

Cut-off Date

Deadline in time, after which full compliance with the requirements is requested.

D

Decent Work

Work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development, social integration and self reliance, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men (*Source: ILO*).

Dioxins

A family of compounds known chemically as dibenzo-p-dioxins. Concern about them arises from their potential toxicity as contaminants in commercial products. Tests on laboratory animals indicate that it is one of the more toxic anthropogenic compounds. (*Source: US EPA*)

Direct Impacts

Impacts that can be directly linked to a specific project activities or components.

Direct Planting

Syn: No-till. Crop production system in which the soil is left undisturbed from harvest to planting. At the time of planting, a narrow strip up to 1/3 as wide as the space between planted rows (strips may involve only residue disturbance or may include soil disturbance) is engaged by a specially equipped planter. (*Source: US EPA*)

Directly Affected Stakeholders

Stakeholders who are impacted in a very direct and obvious manner such as persons who might need to be resettled or who would lose access to land or natural resources as a result of a new activity. The impact could be very considerable, moderate or minor.

Discrimination

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. (*Source: ILO Convention 111*)

E

Ecological Corridors

A continuous strip of land or water that differs from the adjacent landscape on both sides, and allows movement of individuals and ecological processes between two or more habitat areas (*Sanderson et al. 2003*). Biological corridors help establish connectivity within biodiversity conservation corridors.

Ecological Process

Any process characteristic of biotic communities. Ecological processes include vital functions such as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy.

Ecological Reserve

The amount of water flowing in a river that is needed to maintain ecological functions and natural habitats.

Ecosystem Functions

Characteristic processes of an ecosystem, such as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy, which result from interactions between organisms and the physical environment, and which ensure that the integrity of the ecosystem is maintained. (*Source: based on Millennium Ecosystem Assessment*)

Ecosystem Services

The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services such as nutrient cycling that maintain the conditions for life on Earth. The concept “ecosystem goods and services” is synonymous with ecosystem services. (*Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment*) The ecosystem services considered may include (but not be limited to) • Water quality and quantity regulation • Soil protection especially with reference to erosion control • Protection from fire and wind • Maintenance of a supply of natural goods (e.g. non-timber forest products) to local populations who have identified such goods as important to their livelihood.

Effluent

Liquid waste product (whether treated or untreated) from an industrial process or human activity that is discharged into the environment. (*Source: UN*)

Emission Control Plan

A plan defining actions and activities for emission limitations or reductions and compliance schedules, for the control of pollutants. (*Source: Massachusetts Government*)

Employee

Worker holding an explicit or implicit employment contract which gives him or her a basic remuneration which is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which he or she works. (*Source: ILO Thesaurus*)

Endangered Species

See Threatened species. NB: In the RSB Standard, “endangered species” is used as a synonym of threatened species (see below) in the IUCN Red List i.e. species that face a high (vulnerable species), very high (endangered species), or extremely high (critically endangered species) risk of extinction in

the wild (see below). Recommend that this should be amended in the Standard itself.

Endemic

A species or higher taxonomic unit found only within a specific area. *(Source Millennium Assessment)*

Endemism

The fraction of species (or a higher taxonomic unit) that is endemic relative to the total number of species found in a specific area. *(Source: Millennium Assessment)*

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

The process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social, and other relevant effects of development proposals prior to major decisions being taken that is informed by a comprehensive stakeholder engagement process. In the case of biofuel developments seeking RSB accreditation, the overwhelming majority of directly affected stakeholders must support and agree with the ESIA recommendations. This ESIA term is also assumed to mean a full detailed impact assessment, as opposed to a rapid assessment.

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

An ESMP is a management plan for the proposed biofuel operation that indicates how the project will be managed to ensure compliance with the RSB principles and criteria. Such a plan will include all the mitigation measures and monitoring proposals developed as part of the ESIA or RESA process and through consultation with interested and affected parties. In cases where only an ESMP needs to be developed for a biofuel operation, the ESMP must also indicate how and when the baseline data for the indicators to be monitored will be obtained and reported on.

ESIA Practitioner

A person and/or organisation that is contracted by the proponent to undertake an ESIA, RESA or ESMP.

Eutrophication

The process by which a body of water (often shallow) becomes (either naturally or by pollution) rich in dissolved nutrients (most often nitrates and phosphates) with a seasonal deficiency in dissolved oxygen, mostly due to algae growth. *(Source: IPCC)*

F

Facilitation

Engagement in activities aimed at making it possible for stakeholders to participate meaningfully in the ESIA or other consultation or decision making process. A "facilitator" is someone who engages in such activities, or is contracted to undertake such activities.

Family Farm

Farm with no hired manager where the family provides the majority of labor. *(Source: RTRS)*

Family Labor

Labour performed by the family living at a farm.

Food Access

Access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economics and social arrangements of the community in which they live (including traditional rights such as access to common resources) [FAO 2009]. ([e.g.] total household expenditure level, current level of food in store, frequency of rice purchase) [The Cramer Commission 2007].

Food By-Products

Food by-products are non-essential components of whole foods or other products, edible or inedible by human beings and/or animals, which may be isolated or removed in the course of post-harvest processing or other processing steps. *(Source: Kimetrica 2009)*

Food Insecurity

Food insecurity exists when people are undernourished as a result of the physical unavailability of food, their lack of social or economic access to adequate food, and/or inadequate food utilization. Food-insecure people are those individuals whose food intake falls below their minimum calorie (energy) requirements, as well as those who exhibit physical symptoms caused by energy and nutrient deficiencies resulting from an inadequate or unbalanced diet or from the body's inability to use food effectively because of infection or disease. An alternative view would define the concept of food insecurity as referring only to the consequence of inadequate consumption of nutritious food, considering the physiological utilization of food by the body as being within the domain of nutrition and health.

Food insecurity is a complex phenomenon, attributable to a range of factors that vary in importance across regions, countries and social groups, as well as over time. These factors can be grouped in four clusters representing the following four areas of potential vulnerability:

- * the socio-economic and political environment;
- * the performance of the food economy;
- * care practices; [and]
- * health and sanitation.

(Source: FAO 2009)

Food Security

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and

healthy life. (Source: World Food Summit 1996)

Food Stability

To be food secure, a population, household or individual must have access to adequate food at all times. They should not risk losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security (Source: FAO 2009).

Forced Labor (incl. "Slave Labor")

All work or service that a person has not offered to do voluntarily and is made to do under the threat of punishment or retaliation, or is demanded as a means of repayment of debt. (Source: ILO, SA 8000, RTRS)

Formal and Customary Water Rights

Rights given either through license or national/local authorities or by prior rights or customs.

Fossil Fuel Baseline

Lifecycle GHG emissions of fossil fuel (gasoline and diesel fuel) determined for a given (baseline) date.

Fragmentation (of Habitats)

Fragmentation is a process of ecosystem degradation, caused by the disturbance or destruction of formerly continuous habitat, or the creation of barriers to movement. It is a major source of threats to species and species extinctions.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent

Negotiated agreements that are non-coercive and entered into voluntarily, carried out prior to new investments or operations based on an open sharing of all relevant information in appropriate forms and languages, including assessments of impacts, proposed benefit sharing and legal arrangements.

Freedom of Association/Right to Organize/Unionization

The right of workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, to join organizations of their own choosing without previous authorization. · Workers' and employers' organizations shall have the right to draw up their constitutions and rules, to elect their representatives in full freedom, to organise their administration and activities and to formulate their programs. · The public authorities shall refrain from any interference which would restrict this right or impede the lawful exercise thereof. · Workers' and employers' organizations shall not be liable to be dissolved or suspended by administrative authority. · Workers' and employers' organizations shall have the right to establish and join federations and confederations and any such organization, federation or confederation shall have the right to affiliate with international organizations of workers and employers. (Source: C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948)

Freshwater and Seawater

Freshwater applies to water, which salinity is below 0.5 ppm. (Source: IUCN)

G

Genetically Modified Organism

An organism in which the genetic material has been altered through the use of modern biotechnology and not through mating and/or natural recombination.

Governance

The exercise of political, economic and administrative authority over an organisation. It includes establishment of policies and continuous monitoring of their proper implementation by the members of the governing body of an organisation, and the mechanisms required to balance the powers of the members (with the associated accountability).

Greenhouse Gas

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and methane (CH₄) (RSB).

H

HCV toolkit

An HCV Toolkit is a document which provides guidance on how to identify, manage and monitor High Conservation Values (HCVs). Global and regional toolkits are also referred to as HCV Forest (HCVF) Toolkits. The HCV Resource Network maintains a list of regional HCV Toolkits. *(Source: HCV Network)*

High Conservation Values

High Conservation Values (HCVs) are biological, ecological, social or cultural values or attributes associated with natural or traditionally managed ecosystems, which are considered outstandingly significant or critically important at the national, regional or global level. HCV management areas are critical areas in a landscape which need to be managed appropriately in order to maintain or enhance one or more HCVs. *(Source: HCV Network)* Areas which possess such attributes include: HCV1: Areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia). HCV2: Globally, regionally or nationally significant landscapes where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance. HCV3: Areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems. HCV4: Areas that provide basic ecosystem services in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control). HCV5: Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health). HCV6: Areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

Highly Biodiverse Grassland is

- (i) natural, namely grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and which maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes; or
- (ii) non-natural, namely grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and which is species-rich and not degraded, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its grassland status. *(Source: EU RED)*

Hold-out

A stakeholder (individual, group or organisation) who continues to oppose the proposed biofuel operation or aspects of it, despite lengthy consultations and negotiations aimed at addressing the needs and concerns of the various stakeholders and building consensus. In some cases these may be stakeholders who have no interest in or commitment to the negotiation process.

I-J-K

Impact Assessment

The activity of identifying and assessing the significance of the impacts of a proposed development. This forms a central component of an ESIA or RESA.

Impact Significance Rating

A method of rating the significance of impacts that is systematic, objective and consistent. The significance of the impacts is determined by taking into consideration the spatial extent, time-scale, likelihood, severity of the impacts and confidence levels. These criteria are used to determine if the impact is Very High, High, Moderate or Low and either positive or negative.

Important Bird Areas (IBAs)

IBAs are critical sites for the conservation of the world's birds, identified by the Important Bird Areas (IBA) program of BirdLife International. IBAs are selected on the basis of their significance for species which are globally threatened, restricted-range, biome-restricted, or for important congregations of species. (Source: Birdlife International). IBAs areas can be considered a specific subset for birds from Key Biodiversity Areas (see below).

Indirectly Affected Stakeholders

Stakeholders who are impacted in an indirect and secondary manner such as persons who might obtain economic benefits (income earning opportunities) from the provision of goods and services to persons employed by the biofuel operation, or persons who might find other people encroaching on the land and resources they rely on for the basic needs and livelihoods due to in-migration and increased pressure on land and natural resources. The impact on them could be very considerable, moderate or minor.

In-migration

The temporary or permanent movement/migration of people from elsewhere into the area under consideration. These people usually come looking for work and/or land and other resources.

Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

IBAT (www.ibatforbusiness.org) is an online tool maintained by BirdLife International, Conservation International, United Nations Environment Program - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), and IUCN, designed to facilitate access to accurate and up-to-date biodiversity information. It incorporates data on protected areas and a range of globally important sites for biodiversity. (Source: IBAT website)

Intensive Farmer

A commercial farmer who grows intensively, using either organic or industrial farming practices, who has resources available to him. This distinguishes him/her from a small scale farmer in our definition.

IUCN Protected Areas

An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. (Source: IUCN – WCPA)

IUCN Red List Species

Species which have been assessed using the IUCN Red List criteria at the global or regional level.

More specifically, Threatened species as defined by the IUCN Red List criteria. IUCN Red list of Threatened Species -Categories of threat: EXTINCT (EX) there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW) known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) Facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. ENDANGERED (EN) Facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. VULNERABLE (VU) Facing a high risk of extinction in the wild. NEAR THREATENED (NT) Close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future. LEAST CONCERN (LC) Does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category. DATA DEFICIENT (DD) there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction
(Source: IUCN Red List)

Joint Ventures

An arrangement between two or more people or entities to work together on a specific project or within an enterprise.

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

KBAs are sites of global significance for biodiversity conservation. They are identified using globally standard criteria and thresholds, based on the needs of biodiversity requiring safeguards at the site scale. *(Source: IUCN – WCPA)*

L

Land Rights/Land Use Rights

any form of land tenure, whether formal or informal or used through customary rights or traditions.

Land Use

All the arrangements, activities, and inputs undertaken in a certain land cover type (a set of human actions) or the social and economic purposes for which land is managed (e.g., grazing, timber extraction, conservation) (GHG Protocol, Oct 2006). The IPCC Guidelines distinct six Land Use categories: Forest Land, Cropland, Grassland, Wetlands, Settlements, and Other Land (*IPCC Guidelines Vol 4, 2006*).

Land Use Change

Change from one Land Use category to another Land Use category (*Source: IPCC Guidelines Vol 4, 2006*).

Legally Protected Areas

Any area, which is protected by a country's law against exploitation and/or land use change, e.g. wildlife sanctuary, biological reserve, cultural area.

Lifecycle GHG Emissions

GHG emissions across each life cycle step of the product. For the purposes of P&C 3, lifecycle GHG emissions of fuels are emissions for the following life cycle steps: feedstock production, feedstock processing, feedstock transport, fuel production, fuel transport, and combustion of the fuel.

Lignocellulosic Material

Plant biomass that is composed primarily of cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin. (*Source: US Department of Energy*)

Livelihoods

Livelihoods are a combination of productive and reproductive activities that household members engage in to meet their basic needs for food, water, shelter, and health. They include agricultural production activities (crops and livestock), natural resource harvesting and processing, as well as other productive activities they may engage in such as making and selling goods and providing services to other local residents and businesses.

Local Ownership

Where the majority of the ownership in an enterprise is held in local hands and not by outside interests.

Long Term Job

A position or role within a company which is permanent (i.e. not determined by objective conditions such as reaching a specific date, completing a specific task, or the occurrence of a specific event).

M

Marginal Group

A marginal group of stakeholders, are stakeholders who may not have normal or adequate access to local decision making processes, or may be engaged in informal and marginally viable livelihood activities. They are in some way disconnected or peripheralised from the larger society or economy.

Micro Credit

Microcredit is a small amount of money loaned to a low-income entrepreneur by a bank or other institution, company or individual.

Microbial Contamination

Contamination by coliform bacteria and fecal coliforms (e.g. E. coli), Cryptosporidium and Giardia lamblia. *(Source: US EPA)*

Micro-organism

Any microbiological entity, cellular or non-cellular, capable of replication or of transferring genetic material, including viruses, viroids, animal and plant cells in culture.

Mitigation Measure

A mitigation measure is an action that can be undertaken to avoid or minimize a negative impact or maximize a beneficial impact. These measures should be specific to a particular impact or issue and be practical and cost effective.

Monitoring

The repeated measurement of impacts over time in order to facilitate project evaluation and inform management strategies.

Mutagenic

An agent capable of inducing mutations (heritable changes) in a cell or tissue.

N-O-P-Q

Natura 2000

Natura 2000 is an EU-wide network of nature protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. It is comprised of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated by Member States under the Habitats Directive, and also incorporates Special Protection Areas (SPAs) which they designate under the 1979 Birds Directive. *(Source: EC Environment – Natura 2000)*

Natural

This term is employed where ecological processes primarily determine species and site characteristics; that is, vegetation comprised of a largely spontaneously growing set of plant species that are shaped by both site and biotic processes *(Source: US FGDC)*

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

Any of several oxides of nitrogen, mainly NO₂, N₂O and NO. Nitrous oxide (N₂O) is a powerful greenhouse gas emitted through soil cultivation practices, especially the use of commercial and organic fertilizers, fossil-fuel combustion, nitric acid production, and biomass burning.

Open-air Burning

Combustible materials on bare ground, in an open container or in a pit that are set on fire.

Organic Contamination

Contamination by plant and animal residues.

Organic Matter Content (Soil)

The content of residual plant and animal material, synthesized by microbes and decomposed under the influence of temperature, moisture and ambient soil conditions. *(Source: EU JRC)*

Participatory Methodologies

There are a wide variety of Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) and Participatory (PRA) techniques that can be used to facilitate the meaningful engagement of stakeholders and provide useful qualitative and quantitative information that can inform the impact assessment and contribute to the baseline studies. This include participatory mapping, matrix ranking, transects, venn diagrams, seasonal diagrams, and wealth ranking amongst many others. These methods are adaptable and can be used for a variety of contexts for different purposes. They were originally designed in the 1980s as methods of involving community members in the evaluation of their own development problems and the process of planning and finding solutions for themselves. However, they can also be used as creative methods of involving community members in Environmental Assessments and other investigative and decision making processes.

Particulate Matter

Fine liquid or solid particles such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes, or smog, found in air or emissions. *(Source: US EPA)* It is usually separated into PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, which are respectively particles of diameter equal or inferior to 10 and 2.5 micrometers.

Partnership

A voluntary, mutually beneficial arrangement entered into for the purpose of accomplishing mutually agreed upon objectives.

Pathogenic

An agent capable of causing diseases.

Peatland

Peat is a heterogeneous mixture of more or less decomposed plant (humus) material that has accumulated in a water-saturated environment and in the absence of oxygen. Its structure ranges from more or less decomposed plant remains to a fine amorphous, colloidal mass. A peatland is an area with or without vegetation with a naturally accumulated peat layer at the surface. *(Source: International Peat Society)*

Perennial Crop

A crop which completes its life cycle over two or more years.

Processing Residues, Wastes or By-products (partial)

Liquid, solid or gaseous products generated through feedstock processing, biofuel production and biofuel blending, which are collected separately from the main expected product(s).

Production Efficiency

The degree to which a production process reflects best practice or maximizes inputs/outputs; either in an engineering sense (technical efficiency) or in an economic sense (allocative efficiency). *(Source: OECD)*

Propagule

Part of a plant that can detach and then form a new rooted plant. *(Source: IUCN)*

Proponent

A person, company or organisation that is proposing to initiate a biofuel operation.

Proprietary Technology

Technology, such as concepts, techniques and designs, which an individual or organisation has exclusive ownership of.

Provisioning Services

The products obtained from ecosystems, including, for example, genetic resources, food and fiber, and fresh water. *(Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005)*

R

Ramsar Sites

The Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance is the keystone of the Ramsar Convention, and (...) its chief objective is to “develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the maintenance of their ecosystem components, processes and benefits/services”. (*Source: Ramsar Convention*)

Rapid Environmental and Social Assessment (RESA)

This RESA is very similar to the Scoping phase for a full ESIA but is expanded to include an assessment of the nature and significance of the impacts and the development of mitigation strategies.

Rare, Threatened or Endangered Ecosystems

Rare ecosystems include those which are ‘naturally’ or ‘historically’ rare, and those which have been reduced to a fraction of their original extent due to human intervention. Historically rare ecosystems may also be threatened. Threatened or endangered ecosystems are those which are faced with a high or very high risk (actual or potential) of destruction or significant degradation across their distribution. (*Source: IUCN-SSC/IUCN CEM discussion documents*)

Regions of Poverty

In order to define areas of poverty it is necessary to define "poverty". The problem with this is that there is no clear definition of poverty that is available. Levels of poverty are normally measured based on various indicators that include income-based measures as well as non-income based measures (World Bank, 2001). One of the most common definitions is areas where the majority of the population lives on less than US\$2 per day. As calculations of poverty involve various methodologies and geographical context, the definition for “regions of poverty” can be variable and debatable. However, it may still be possible to define areas of poverty in a qualitative manner - ie. Areas where people struggle to meet their basic human needs, are vulnerable to natural disasters, are considered to have a low quality of life and may be food insecure and undernourished due to very limited access to basic resources (i.e. natural, social, human, physical, and/or financial resources). The RSB secretariat suggests using the following definition: An area or locality, as defined by the watershed of the biofuel operations, where the majority of people live on less than US\$2 per day, are food insecure, where there is a high incidence of malnourishment and the people struggle to meet their basic human needs.

Replenishment Capacity

Capacity for natural replenishment of water tables from precipitation and surface water, following withdrawal.

Responsible Stakeholders

Stakeholders who are in some way responsible for the authorization, management or implementation of a proposed biofuel operation or the agreements that arise from the operation. This would include the proponent who would have to implement the agreements, but also the environment, water, agriculture, health, education or other government authorities who would be responsible for ensuring compliance or assisting with implementation of various management plans (i.e. a resettlement plan or a social development plan). It would also include elected representatives of local stakeholders who would have a responsibility to ensure that the agreements reached addressed the needs and concerns of local stakeholders.

Right to Food

The definition of right to adequate food shall be that of the International Covenant on Economic Social & Cultural Rights (ICESCR): The right to adequate food is a human right, inherent in all people, "to have regular, permanent and unrestricted access, either directly or by means of financial purchases, to quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and sufficient food corresponding to the cultural traditions of people to which the consumer belongs, and which ensures a physical and mental, individual and collective fulfilling, and dignified life free of fear."

Riparian

Riparian habitat includes the physical structure and associated vegetation of the areas associated with a watercourse which are commonly characterized by alluvial soils, and which are inundated or flooded to an extent and with a frequency sufficient to support vegetation of species with a composition and physical structure distinct from those of adjacent land areas. These areas include plant communities adjacent to and affected by surface and subsurface hydrological features, such as rivers, streams, lakes, or drainage ways.

Rotterdam Agreement

A Convention on hazardous chemicals, designed to protect human health and the environment from potential harm, through promoting shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties, facilitating information exchange, providing national decision-making processes on their import and export and a Prior Informed Consent Procedure. The Convention includes list (Annex III) of pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons by Parties.

RSB Auditor

The RSB Auditor is someone who has been delegated the responsibility of reviewing the ESIA and other monitoring and project documents, assessing whether the RSB standard have been adhered to and whether accreditation should be awarded or renewed.

RSB Calculations

Set of equations in the RSB methodology used to calculate GHG emissions.

RSB Methodology

Lifecycle GHG emission calculation methodology published in the "RSB GHG Calculation Methodology" document.

Runoff

Portion of rainfall, melted snow or irrigation water that flows across the ground's surface and is eventually returned to streams. Run-off can pick up pollutants from air or land and carry them to receiving waters. (Source: EEA/FAO/UN)

Rural People

De facto population living in areas classified as rural (that is, it is the difference between the total population of a country and its urban population)

S

Scoping Process

This stage of the ESIA process develops a preliminary assessment of the impacts likely to occur as a result of the proposed development, and which should be dealt with in the ESIA and its stakeholder engagement process. The scoping phase must involve stakeholder engagement to help identify issues, and must include the terms of reference for the specialist studies that will be required to address these issues in the ESIA or RESA. Compliance with the RSB Principles requires scoping and full disclosure of the Scoping Report.

Screening Process

This is the first stage of the ESIA process that is used to determine whether a full ESIA is needed, or if a Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be sufficient for the proposed development.

Seasonal Worker

A worker who is employed for fixed but limited periods related to fluctuations in demand for labor at different times of the year. *(Source: ILO Thesaurus)*

Sedimentation

The settling of matter to the bottom of a liquid or water body, notably a reservoir, originating from bed load transport, beach and bank erosion, and land runoff. Sedimentation can have significant impacts on water bodies and is sometimes referred to silting-up, where the depth is reduced significantly because of deposited sediments (normally fine-grained particles).

Semi-Natural

According to US Federal Geographic Data Committee, "Semi-natural vegetation typically encompasses vegetation types where the species composition and/or vegetation growth forms have been altered through anthropogenic disturbances such that no clear natural analogue is known, but they are a largely spontaneous set of plants shaped by ecological processes." *(Source: US FGDC)*

Sensitive Sites

Sensitive sites are defined as both ecological and social, and are as follows: • Cultural heritage or sacred site (including graves and places used for ceremonies or meetings) • An area of poverty and food insecurity. • Protected Area • Wetland • Mangrove • Estuarine • Buffer zone of protected area • Special area for protecting biodiversity • Coastal Bays • High Conservation Value forested areas

Shareholding Options

Option for an individual or organisation to own part of a company, through the distribution of shares based on in kind contributions or the purchase of shares of the company.

Significant Impact

An impact that is considered 'High' or 'Very High' based on the application of the impact significance rating scale used in the ESIA.

Small Biofuel Blender

A biofuel blender that handles company-wide, including fossil fuels and biofuel, an amount smaller than or equal to 10'000 metric tons/year.

Small Biofuel Producer

A biofuel producer with a company-wide total actual annual feedstock processed in an amount smaller than or equal to 10'000 metric tons/year.

Small Feedstock Processor

An operator that processes company-wide total actual feedstock, whether intended for biofuel production or not, in an amount smaller than or equal to 50'000 metric tons/year.

Small Feedstock Producer

A feedstock producer with a total area of production of agricultural products, whether intended for biofuel production or not, smaller than or equal to 75 hectares.

Small-scale Farmer (Developing Countries)

A small scale farmer is a resource poor feedstock producer from a developing country who currently cultivates less than 10 ha of land on a low input low output basis.

Social Exclusion

A situation whereby certain groups are pushed to the margins of society and prevented from participating fully by virtue of their financial poverty; gender, disabilities, illness, race, tribe, employment; health; social skills, education or inadequate life skills.

Social Reserve

The amount of water flowing in a river that is needed for basic human needs.

Social Upliftment Plan

A plan developed as part of the ESIA and ESMP aimed at ensuring that the biofuel project results in an improvement in the living conditions and/or livelihood activities of the local stakeholders. The aim of such a plan should be to assist in lifting the stakeholders out of poverty.

Soil Biological Conditions

The characteristics of the soil biological community, including biodiversity and microbial biomass.

Soil Chemical Conditions

The characteristics of the soil chemistry, including pH, nutrient content, salinity and cation exchange capacity.

Soil Degradation

Soil degradation refers to the process(es) by which soil declines in quality and is thus made less fit for a specific purpose, such as crop production. (*Source: OECD*)

Soil Erosion

Detachment and movement of topsoil or soil material from the upper part of the profile, by the action of wind or running water, especially as a result of changes brought about by human activity, such as unsuitable or mismanaged agriculture. (*Source: European Environment Agency*)

Soil Physical Conditions

The characteristics of the soil structure, texture, porosity and profile.

Solid Residues from Incineration

Grate or bottom ash, the bulk residue remaining in the hearth, and fly ash, including small quantities of fine particles trapped in the gas stream and reagents such as lime or activated carbon and salts

used to clean the gases.

Specialist Study

An ESIA (and sometimes an RESA) will include a number of specialist studies that will focus on assessing particular kinds of impacts on the natural or social environment. A wide variety of specialist studies can be undertaken depending on the nature of the potential impacts and may include social, economic, land use, ecological, water, soils, air quality, visual, health studies, etc. These specialist studies will undertake baseline assessments of current conditions and trends, identify and assess the significance of the impacts, and develop mitigation and monitoring recommendations for these impacts.

Stability

Stability of supply and access may be affected by weather, price fluctuations, human-induced disasters and a variety of political and economic factors [FAO 2008]. Stability of food supply is related to the environmental and economic conditions that permit sustainable food production and sustainable supplies at reasonable prices.

Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder analysis involves using the recommended tools to sort and categorize the stakeholders. An important part of analyzing stakeholders is to understand “how stakeholders relate to each other” and “the web of relationships surrounding the project”. Stakeholder analysis is important for prioritizing and defining the different levels of interest in the project. It is through this process that the various interests of stakeholders can be mapped and assessed so that they can be dealt with appropriately.

Stakeholder Identification

At the beginning of a stakeholder engagement process it is necessary to identify all the stakeholders who need to be included in the engagement process. Stakeholder identification usually begins with a mapping and brainstorming exercise to identify potentially affected, responsible and interested parties. Networking with key informants and stakeholders can then be used to elaborate on the initial list of stakeholders and collect the names and contact details of the relevant contact persons. Stakeholders already identified can also be verified through this process of consultation.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders are persons, groups or organizations who are directly or indirectly affected by an activity, but also includes people and organizations who have concerns about the activity, or who might be responsible agents.

Staple Crops

Staple crops are defined as food crops of predominance in a given agricultural, geographic and cultural context which provide significant food energy and nutrition, including cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables. (Source: *Kimetrica 2009*)

Stockholm Convention on POPs

A Convention designed to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants, through reducing or eliminating the production, use, and/or release of the following: aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, toxaphene, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans. The Convention specifies a scientific and procedural review process that could lead to the addition of other POPs chemicals of global concern.

Sufficient Food

Sufficient Food indicates a diet of adequate energy and nutritional balance and potable water [Clements 2008]. Household food sufficiency [is] defined as the number of months per year that a household can feed itself from self-produced food (grain) resources, is commonly used as a wealth and socio-economic status ranking tool [and one] indicator of wealth [Chapa et al.1997 : Inter-regional project for participatory upland conservation and development (FAO Field Document 3/97) : Nepal.

Sulphur Compounds

Any compound of sulfur, such as sulfur dioxide (SO₂), a pungent, colorless, gas, formed primarily by the combustion of fossil fuels; which becomes a pollutant when present in large amounts.

Surface and Ground Water Resources

Groundwater: All water that is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground of the soil. (Specific Definition)Surface water: All waters on the surface of the Earth found in rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, as ice and snow, and transitional, coastal and marine waters. (Source: *GlobalGap*)

System Boundary

Determines which unit processes are included in the lifecycle GHG emissions calculation.

T-U-V

Temporary Worker/Employment

Labour contract of limited or unspecified duration with no guarantee of continuation. (Source: ILO Thesaurus)

Thermal Contamination

The decrease in water quality by any process that changes ambient water temperature.

Training

Organised activity aimed at imparting information and/or instructions to improve the recipient's performance or to help him or her attain a required level of knowledge or skill. Note from secretariat: it is recommended that this definition is associated with certified training, as it is difficult to verify training without verification or a certificate or in some other way. In addition, it is critical that people get certified skills so that they can move around in the job market if they wish. This would distinguish training from capacity building or awareness raising

Tree Hedges

A fence formed by a row of closely planted shrubs or bushes, also known as a hedgerow.

Utilization [Food]

Food utilization is utilization of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care to reach a state of nutritional well-being where all physiological needs are met. This brings out the importance of non-food inputs to food security [FAO 2009]. Safe and healthy food utilization depends on care and feeding, food safety and quality, access to clean water, health and sanitation [FAO 2008].

Value Added

Value addition is any activity along the supply chain that increase the usability, culinary attribute or economic viability of a [food] item (Source: Josupeit 2006).

Vegetative Ground Cover

Vegetation, including herbaceous plants and small woody plants, which grow below a canopy or low to the ground.

Volatile Organic Compounds

Any organic compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. (Source: US EPA)

Vulnerable

People who are at risk of being discriminated against or who are or are at risk of being socially excluded, particularly in terms of participation in decision-making. Risk of discrimination or social exclusion may be related to race, caste, national origin, religion, landlessness, disability, gender, sexual orientation, union membership, political affiliation, age, marital status, those living with HIV/AIDS, seasonal, migrant and temporary employment.

Vulnerable Stakeholders

These are stakeholders whose livelihoods and rights are likely to be negatively affected by a biofuel development, and who are marginalized from the normal decision making processes, and who have very little capacity to cope with the potential impacts. These groups would need special assistance to

participate in the decision making processes and to cope with or adapt to the impacts.

W-X-Y-Z

Wage

Payment made for work performed. (Source: *ILO Thesaurus*)

Waste Products

Waste products are defined as having little to no economic value. (Source: *IPCC*)

Waste Water

Used water, typically discharged into the sewage system. It may contain solid and soluble matter, as well as microorganisms. (Source: *UN*)

Water Balance

Balance of inflow and outflow of water per unit area or unit volume and unit time taking into account net changes of storage. (Source: *FAO-UNEP*)

Water Course

A discrete and significant element of surface water such as a lake, reservoir, a stream, river or canal, part of a stream, river or canal, transitional water or a stretch of coastal water. (Source: *GlobalGap*)

Water Discharge

Water, such as waste water, released into surface and groundwater resources.

Water Runoff

The part of the precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation water that appears in uncontrolled surface streams, rivers, drains or sewers. (Source: *Australian Government – National Water Commission*)

Water Table

The upper surface of the groundwater; the level below which the soil is saturated with water. It is seldom static, rising and falling with the seasons, the rate of withdrawal, the rate of recharge, and other conditions.

Water Withdrawal

Water removed from a ground- or surface-water source for use.

Watershed

The land area that drains water to a particular stream, river, or lake. It is a land feature that can be identified by tracing a line along the highest elevations between two areas on a map, often a ridge. (Source: *US Geological Survey*)

Well to Wheel

Lifecycle steps of fuels, encompassing feedstock production, feedstock processing, feedstock transport, fuel production, fuel transport, and fuel use.

Wetland

Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters. (Source: *RAMSAR Convention*)

Wetlands

Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters. *(Source: Wetlands International)*

WHO 1a and 1b lists

Lists of 'extremely hazardous' (Class Ia) and 'highly hazardous' (Class Ib) active ingredients found in pesticides, identified by the World Health Organization. The classification is based primarily on the acute oral and dermal toxicity to rats.

Working Conditions

The physical, social and managerial factors affecting a worker's job environment. *(Source: ILO Thesaurus)*

World Heritage Sites (UNESCO)

As defined in the Convention Concerning The Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO, 1972), World Heritage Sites are monuments, groups of buildings, sites, natural features, geological and physiographical formations and natural sites of outstanding universal value from the historical, scientific, artistic, aesthetic, ethnological, anthological or conservation point of view. *(Source: UNESCO)*

Youth

Aged between 16 and 30. Note: in developing countries youth is a term used to describe young people who have left education and entering the job market, as this group is highly susceptible to job exclusion due to lack of skills and experience.