

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BC	Black carbon
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
CD	Cadmium
CH₄	Methane
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
CR	Chromium
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDT	Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane
DUC	Dam Under Construction
E&S	Environmental and Social
EHSGs	World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy (2016)
ESSs	Environmental and Social Standards (2016, set of 1-10 standards)
FCV	Fragility, conflict and violence
FI	Financial Intermediary
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender-based violence
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms
GN	Guidance Note
GPN	Good Practice Note

GRS	Grievance Redress Service
HAZID	Hazard Identification
HAZOP	Hazard and Operability
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
HG	Mercury
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP/SSAHUTLC	Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
IVM	Integrated Vector Management
LMO	Living Modified Organisms
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
N₂O	Nitrous oxide
NF₃	Nitrogen trifluoride
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NO_x	Nitrogen oxide
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP	Operation Policy
Pb	Lead
PCBs	Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PM	Particulate matter
PM_{2.5}	Particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less
PM₁₀	Particulate matter 10 micrometers or less
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PSM	Process Safety Management
QRA	Quantitative Risk Analysis
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RHA	Risk Hazard Assessment
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework

SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SF₆	Sulphur hexafluoride
SO₂	Sulphur dioxide
TORs	Terms of Reference
TPM	Third-Party Monitoring
UN CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Glossary

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

Adaptive management refers to the practice in which the implementation of mitigation and management measures are responsive to changing conditions and the results of project monitoring.

Air pollution refers to the release of air pollutants (often associated with the combustion of fossil fuels), such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), as well as other contaminants including GHGs.

Archaeological sites and material refers to any combination of structural remains, artifacts, human or ecological elements and may be located entirely beneath, partially above, or entirely above the land or water surface. Archaeological material may be found anywhere on the earth's surface, singly or scattered over large areas.

Assimilative capacity is defined as the capacity of the environment to absorb an incremental load of pollutants while remaining below a threshold of unacceptable risk to human health and the environment.

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

Bank refers to IBRD and/or IDA (whether acting on its own account or in its capacity as administrator of trust funds provided by other donors).

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

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

Borrower refers to the recipient of Investment Project Financing (IPF) and any other entity involved in the implementation of a project financed by IPF.

Borrower's Environmental and Social Framework refers to those aspects of the country's policy, legal and institutional framework, consisting of its national, subnational, or sectoral implementing institutions and applicable laws, regulations, rules and procedures and implementation capacity relevant to the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.

Built heritage refers to single or groups of architectural works in their urban or rural setting as evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or a historic event. Built heritage includes groups of buildings, structures and open spaces constituting past or contemporary human settlements that are recognized as cohesive and valuable from an architectural, aesthetic, spiritual or socio-cultural perspective.

Chance find (procedure). A chance find is archaeological material encountered unexpectedly during project construction or operation. A chance find procedure is a procedure which will be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. The chance finds procedure will set out how chance finds associated with the project will be managed.

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.

Common approach refers to the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impact of the project in a way of facilitating cooperation between the Borrower, the Bank and other funders, with the aim of harmonizing requirements, avoiding duplication and supporting efficient use of resources for the project.

Community representatives refer to village heads, clan heads, community and religious leaders, local government representatives, civil society representatives, politicians or teachers.

Consultant refers to a variety of private entities, joint ventures, or individuals that provide services of an advisory or professional nature.

Consulting services cover a range of services that are of an advisory or professional nature and are provided by Consultants. These Services typically involve providing expert or strategic advice.

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

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

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

Cumulative impact refers to the incremental impact of the project when added to impacts from other relevant past, present and reasonably foreseeable developments as well as unplanned but predictable activities enabled by the project that may occur later or at a different location. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant activities taking place over a period of time.

Cumulative Impact Assessment refers to an instrument to consider cumulative impacts of the project in combination with impacts from other relevant past, present and reasonably foreseeable developments, as well as unplanned but predictable activities enabled by the project that may occur later or at a different location.

Dam include water storage dam for a hydropower, water supply, irrigation, flood control, or multipurpose project, a tailings or a slimes dam, or an ash impoundment dam.

Direct impact refers to an impact which is caused by the project, and occurs contemporaneously in the location of the project.

Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

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

Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific statements of Good International Industry Practice. The EHSGs contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable cost.

Emergency situations refer to those cases where the Borrower/beneficiary or, as appropriate, the member country is deemed by the Bank to be in urgent need of assistance because of a natural or man-made disaster or conflict.

Emergency event refers to an unanticipated incident, arising from both natural and man-made hazards, typically in the form of fire, explosions, leaks or spills, which may occur for a variety of different reasons, including failure to implement operating procedures that are designed to prevent their occurrence, extreme weather or lack of early warning.

Environmental and social audit is defined as an instrument to determine the nature and extent of all environmental and social areas of concern at an existing project or activities. The audit identifies and justifies appropriate measures and actions to mitigate the areas of concern, estimates the cost of the measures and actions, and recommends a schedule for implementing them.

Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) refers to a process of analysis and planning to ensure the environmental and social impacts and risks of a project are identified, avoided, minimized, reduced or mitigated throughout the project life-cycle.

Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) refers to a summary document setting out the material measures and actions that are required for the project to achieve compliance with the Environmental and Social Standards over a specified timeframe in a manner satisfactory to the Bank. The ESCP forms part of the Legal Agreement.

Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) comprises: a Vision for Sustainable Development, which sets out the Bank's aspirations regarding environmental and social sustainability; the World Bank

Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing, which sets out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Bank; and the Environmental and Social Standards, together with their Annexes, which set out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Borrower and projects.

Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) refers to 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.

Environmental and social management framework (ESMF) refers to an instrument that examines the risks and impacts when a project consists of a program and/or series of sub-projects, and those risks and impacts cannot be determined until the program or sub-project details have been identified. The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts.

Environmental and social management plan (ESMP) refers to an instrument that details (a) the measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of a project to eliminate or offset adverse environmental and social impacts, or to reduce them to acceptable levels; and (b) the actions needed to implement these measures.

Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) is a system to identify, assess, manage, and monitor the environmental and social risks and impacts of Financial Intermediary subprojects on an ongoing basis.

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

FI subprojects are defined as projects or activities financed by an Financial Intermediary (FI). Where an FI provides financing or guarantees to other FIs, "FI subprojects" are defined as projects or activities financed by the latter FI with support from the former FI.

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

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

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

Harvesting of living natural resources, such as fish and all other types of aquatic and terrestrial organisms and timber, refers to productive activities that include extraction of these resources from natural and modified ecosystems and habitats.

Hazard or risk assessment is defined as an instrument for identifying, analyzing, and controlling hazards associated with the presence of dangerous materials and conditions at a project site. The Bank requires a hazard or risk assessment for projects involving certain inflammable, explosive, reactive, and toxic materials when they are present in quantities above a specified threshold level.

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

Indirect impact is defined as an impact which is caused by the project and is later in time or farther removed in distance than a direct impact, but is still reasonably foreseeable, and will not include induced impacts.

Induced impacts are indirect economic impacts that may be generated by a project, both positive and negative, that are not associated with the physical footprint of the project, and not a direct result of the project's physical impact/activities.

Intangible cultural heritage includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills - as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities and groups recognize as part of their cultural heritage, as transmitted from generation to generation and constantly recreated by them in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history.

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

Investment Project Financing (IPF) refers to the Bank's financing of investment projects that aims to promote poverty reduction and sustainable development. IPF supports projects with defined development objectives, activities, and results, and disburses the proceeds of Bank financing against specific eligible expenditures.

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

Legal Agreement. The legal agreement entered into between the Bank and the Borrower to provide Bank financing for the Borrower's investment project.

Like-for-like or better. The principle of “like-for-like or better” means that in most cases biodiversity offsets should be designed to conserve the same biodiversity values that are being affected by the project (an “in kind” offset). In certain situations, however, areas of biodiversity to be affected by the project may be neither a national nor a local priority, and there may be other areas of biodiversity with like values that are a higher priority for conservation and sustainable use and under imminent threat or in need of protection or effective management.

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 refers to a two-way process, that: (a) Begins early in the project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal and inform project design; (b) Encourages stakeholder feedback, particularly as a way of informing project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts; (c) Continues on an ongoing basis, as risks and impacts arise; (d) Is based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders in a culturally appropriate format, in relevant local language(s) and is understandable to stakeholders; (e) Considers and responds to feedback; (f) Supports active and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties; (g) Is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation; and (h) Is documented and disclosed by the Borrower.

Migrant workers are defined as workers who have migrated from one country to another or from one part of the country to another for purposes of employment.

Mitigation hierarchy is defined as a systematic and phased approach to addressing the risks and impacts of a project.

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

Movable cultural heritage refers to such objects as: historic or rare books and manuscripts; paintings, drawings, sculptures, statuettes and carvings; modern or historic religious items; historic costumes, jewelry and textiles; fragments of monuments or historic buildings; archaeological material; and natural history collections such as shells, flora, or minerals.

National law refers to applicable national, sub-national or sectoral laws, regulations, rules and procedures.

Natural features with cultural significance refer to features imbued with cultural heritage significance. Examples include sacred hills, mountains, landscapes, streams, rivers, waterfalls, caves and rocks; sacred trees or plants, groves and forests; carvings or paintings on exposed rock faces or in caves; and paleontological deposits of early human, animal or fossilized remains. The significance of such heritage may be localized in small community groups or minority populations.

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 are defined as additional conservation outcomes that can be achieved for the biodiversity values for which the natural or critical habitat was designated.

No net loss is defined as 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.

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

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

Primary production of living natural resources is defined as the cultivation or rearing of plants or animals, including annual and perennial crop farming, animal husbandry (including livestock), aquaculture, and plantation forestry.

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

Procurement documents refer to all Procurement Documents issued by the Borrower. It includes: General Procurement Notice (GPN), Specific Procurement Notice (SPN), Expression of Interest (EOI), Request for Expressions of Interest (REOI), prequalification document, initial selection document, request for bids document, request for proposal documents, forms of contracts and any addenda.

Project refers to the activities for which Bank support through Investment Project Financing is sought by the Borrower and as defined in the project's legal agreement between the Borrower and the Bank. These are projects to which OP/BP 10.00 Investment Project Financing, applies. The World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing does not cover operations supported by Development Policy Lending or those supported by Program-for-Results Financing.

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

Regional ESIA refers to the examination of environmental and social risks and impacts, and issues, 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); evaluates and compares the impacts against those of alternative options; assesses legal and institutional aspects relevant to the risks, impacts and

issues; and recommends broad measures to strengthen environmental and social management in the region..

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

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

Sectoral ESIA refers to the examination of environmental and social risks and impacts, and issues, associated with a particular sector in a region or across a nation; evaluates and compares the impacts against those of alternative options; assesses legal and institutional aspects relevant to the risks and impacts; and recommends broad measures to strengthen environmental and social management in the region. Sectoral ESIA also pays particular attention to potential cumulative risks and impacts of multiple activities. A Sectoral ESIA may need to be supplemented with project- and site-specific information.

Security of tenure refers to 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.

Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) is a systematic examination of environmental and social risks and impacts, and issues, associated with a policy, plan or program, typically at the national level but also in smaller areas. SESAs are typically not location-specific. They are therefore prepared in conjunction with project and site -specific studies that assess the risks and impacts of the project.

Social and conflict analysis refers to an instrument that assesses the degree to which the project may (a) exacerbate existing tensions and inequality within society (both within the communities affected by the project and between these communities and others); (b) have a negative effect on stability and human security; (c) be negatively affected by existing tensions, conflict and instability, particularly in circumstances of war, insurrection and civil unrest.

Stakeholder refers to individuals or groups who: (a) are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and (b) may have an interest in the project (other interested parties). The stakeholders of a project will vary depending on the details of the project. They may include local communities, national and local authorities, neighboring projects, and nongovernmental organizations.

Standard Procurement Documents (SPDs). Procurement documents issued by the Bank to be used by Borrowers for IPF-financed projects.

Tangible cultural heritage refers to 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. Tangible cultural heritage may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below land or under the water.

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

Trafficking in persons is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or of a position of vulnerability, or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purposes of exploitation. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking practices.

UN Agency broadly refers to the United Nations departments, specialized agencies, and their regional offices, funds, and programs.

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