

GLOSSARY

“gender”	refers to the social, behavioural and cultural attributes, expectations, norms and opportunities associated with being male, female, or with an individual’s sex, sexual orientation or sexual or gender identity.
“mitigation hierarchy”	Measures taken to avoid and prevent any significant adverse effects on affected people, communities and workers, as well as on the environment. Where avoidance is not possible, implement measures to reduce, remediate such adverse effects on the environment and remedy such adverse effects on affected communities; as a last resort compensation should be implemented for any potential residual effects after full implementation of avoidance, minimisation, remediation and remedy actions. The human rights mitigation hierarchy is premised on the principles of protect, respect and remedy.
“project”	a set of defined works, goods, services and/or business activities for which EIB financing is sought either directly or through an intermediated financing structure for a specific sub-project/underlying investment, as approved by the EIB’s Governing Bodies.
“promoter”	EIB’s counterpart implementing a project, as defined in the finance contract
“rights-holders”	from a human rights perspective, all individuals and population groups that can make valid claims to fundamental rights. In the context of EIB projects, it refers to persons who are, actually or potentially, adversely affected by the project. It includes project affected persons, local community members, workers, etc.
“sexual abuse”	the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions. All sexual activity with children (as defined by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as any person under the age of 18) is sexually abuse, regardless of the age of maturity or consent locally. Mistaken understanding of the age of a child is not a defence.
“sexual exploitation”	any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust for sexual purposes, including profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.
“sexual harassment”	any form of unwanted verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, in particular when creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment
“social issues”	issues which pertain to worker and persons or groups affected by the project, in relation to: a) the standards 6 to 10, and b) cross-cutting issues such as: human rights, stakeholder engagement, gender equality, building resilience in particular in conflict-affected and fragile situation, and social inclusion
“stakeholder engagement”	an inclusive and iterative process that involves, in varying degrees, identification and analysis of stakeholders, engagement planning, information disclosure, meaningful consultation, and a mechanism ensuring access to grievance and remedy

<p>“stakeholders”</p>	<p>persons and/or communities who are: i) directly and indirectly affected by the project, including their legitimate representatives; or, ii) having an interest in the project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively; and, iii) project workforce</p>
<p>“vulnerable groups”</p>	<p>groups or persons who may be more adversely affected by project impacts than others due to the existing discrimination, marginalisation, and/or exclusion on the basis of their socioeconomic characteristics, such as, but not limited to: sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, caste, racial, ethnic, indigenous or social origin, genetic features, age, birth, disability, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, activism, membership of a national minority, affiliation to a union or any other form of workers’ organisation, property, nationality, language, marital or family status, health status, migrant, or economic status</p>
<p>“vulnerability</p>	<p>Refers to the propensity or predisposition to be disproportionately affected due to context-specific characteristic as a result of the interplay of three factors: i) exposure to risks and adverse impacts; ii) sensitivity to those risks and impacts; and, iii) adaptive capacity.</p>