

Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
Action Areas	Action Areas are the overarching themes related to infrastructure development that have been identified in this Reference Tool as being relevant in maximising inclusivity in infrastructure. Each Action Area is supported by associated practices (see definition below).
Benefits	Benefits are positive socioeconomic outcomes derived from increasing inclusivity in infrastructure projects. Benefits can be financial or non-financial advantages gained by vulnerable groups through the practical application of a method, process or procedure, so as to maximise inclusivity in infrastructure.
City Poverty and Vulnerability Profile (CPVP)	CPVP is an inclusive needs assessment encompassing infrastructure, pro-poor shelter, and the inclusive delivery of urban services. A CPVP seeks to identify, assemble, and organise information to facilitate urban decision-making.
Framework for Inclusive Infrastructure	The Framework is the conceptual approach used in the Reference Tool as a basis for practical guidance for governments (and other key stakeholders) to maximise the benefits from inclusive infrastructure. The Framework defines the concept of inclusive infrastructure and provides the structure for the recommendations contained in the Reference Tool.
Gini coefficient	The Gini coefficient is a measure of statistical dispersion intended to represent the income or wealth distribution of a nation's residents, and is used as a common measurement of inequality.
Illustrative examples	Illustrative examples are activities or programs demonstrating how inclusivity practices have been applied in respect of major infrastructure developments. Illustrative examples can be on the policy/institutional level or the project level.
Inclusive growth	Inclusive growth is economic growth that creates opportunity for all segments of the population, and which shares the benefits of increased prosperity, both in monetary and non-monetary terms, fairly and equitably across society.
Inclusive infrastructure	Inclusive infrastructure is infrastructure development that enhances positive outcomes in social inclusivity, and that ensures that no individual, community or social group is left behind or prevented from benefiting from improved infrastructure.
Inclusivity, inclusiveness, inclusion	Inclusivity is the action, practice or policy of including people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalised in the development, implementation or delivery of the benefits associated with infrastructure. Inclusivity aims to tackle inequality and disparity in order to achieve greater social equality, cohesion and long-term inclusive growth.
Large-scale infrastructure projects	In the context of this Reference Tool, large-scale infrastructure projects are projects with a total capital expenditure (CAPEX) of more than USD 250 million.

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Low-income groups	Low-income groups are groups within a society that have income levels significantly lower than the median level in the society. The definition is relative, since every country applies different classifications of low-income groups. For example, in Finland, low-income earners are those households earning less than 60% of median income. In China, people who earn an annual income of less than CNY 2,300 (USD 365, at 2011 fixed price) are classified as low-income*.
Practices	Practices are identified methods, processes or procedures that lead to maximising the benefits from inclusive infrastructure.
Project lifecycle	The project lifecycle comprises all project stages, including initiation, planning, procurement, construction, operation and decommissioning.
Social equity	Social equity is the equitable distribution of inclusive benefits and opportunities across various societal groups.
Social Equity Plan	A Social Equity Plan aims to ensure socially inclusive values are reflected throughout the project lifecycle and includes measurable goals (such as targets to integrate under-served groups) to achieve this aim. A Social Equity Plan may also be referred to as a Social Integration Plan, a Community Benefits Plan, or a Social Benefits Plan.
Under-served and other vulnerable groups	In the context of this Reference Tool, this definition refers to any societal group that may be exposed to or is at risk of being left behind, neglected, excluded or adversely affected by the development of major infrastructure projects. Vulnerable groups are groups within a society that may not have had equal access to the benefits of major infrastructure projects, due to disadvantages associated with, for example, low incomes, gender, age, disability/impairment or geographic isolation.

* Since its earliest definition of CNY 100 in 1978, China's poverty line has been adjusted over 20 times, mostly due to inflation. The poverty line definition of CNY 2,300 was announced at the end of November 2011 and is nearly double that of the immediately preceding poverty line of CNY 1,274. The 2011 poverty line remains applicable in 2018, fixed at 2011 price levels. (World Bank, 2004).