



GRUNDTVIG LEARNING PARTNERSHIPS PROJECT

« E-LEARNING FOR COMMON USE TO THE BENEFIT TO THE ENVIRONMENT / E3-CUBE »

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DICTIONARY



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1. Biodiversity

Biodiversity, short for biological diversity, is the term used to describe the variety of life found on Earth and all of the natural processes. This includes ecosystem, genetic and cultural diversity, and the connections between these and all species.

2. Biodiversity conservation

Biodiversity conservation altogether means that how we conserve, save and make good use of living beings keeping in mind the benefit of every life form on earth.

3. Biofuel

A renewable energy source that is in some way derived from biomass, biogas or liquid fuel. Biomass in this context comes primarily from degraded plant material.

4. Clean technology (clean tech)

Clean technology (clean tech) is a general term used to describe products, processes or services that reduce waste and require as few non-renewable resources as possible.

5. Climate Change

The term "climate change" refers to meteorological and temperature modifications observed over the course of the last century. It is attributed to an increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane, in the atmosphere. These gases trap solar energy in the atmosphere, warming the land and the oceans.

6. Ecological footprint

The ecological footprint is a measure of human demand on the Earth's ecosystems. It is a standardized measure of demand for natural capital that may be contrasted with the planet's ecological capacity to regenerate. It represents the amount of biologically productive land and sea area necessary to supply the resources a human population consumes, and to assimilate associated waste

7. Economic output

Economic output is the total value of all goods and services produced in an economy. It is a regular tool used in macroeconomic analysis to determine whether an economy is growing or contracting by comparing output during two different points in time. It is also used to compare the relative output between different countries.

8. Energy efficiency

This often refers to changes in building fabric or operations resulting in reduced energy use and wastage. Improvements to a building can include cavity wall insulation (meaning that less heat is lost from the building) and replacement of halogen light bulbs with Light Emitting Diodes

9. Environmental impact

Possible adverse effects caused by a development, industrial, or infrastructural project or by the release of a substance in the environment.



10. Environmental investing

Environmental investing is a process of making investment decisions which are expected to produce a positive impact on the environment and generate certain amounts of financial return on the capital invested.

11. Greenhouse gas emission

The emission into the earth's atmosphere of any of various gases, esp. carbon dioxide that contribute to the greenhouse effect.

12. Household waste

Solid waste comprising of garbage and rubbish (such as bottles, cans, clothing, compost, disposables, food packaging, food scraps, newspapers and magazines, and yard trimmings) that originates from private homes or apartments. It may also contain household hazardous waste. Also called domestic waste or residential waste.

13. Injury frequency rate

The lost-time injury frequency rate is the number of accidents leading to loss of time, by million hours worked.

14. Land use

Land use is the human use of land. Land use involves the management and modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as settlements and semi-natural habitats such as arable fields, pastures, and managed woods. It also has been defined as "the arrangements, activities and inputs people undertake in a certain land cover type to produce, change or maintain it"

15. Localvore

The term localvore describes someone who adheres to a local diet. A localvore only eats food grown within a specific nearby area, buying fresh, usually organic produce directly from farmers and small markets. Localvores often enjoy relationships with local farmers, whose presence is essential to the ecological diversity and sustainability of the region, and their avoidance of large-scale farms and transportation costs reduces the carbon impact of their eating.

16. Material intensity

The total amount of material needed to produce a product as a ratio of that product.

17. Mobility

Mobility often refers to whether you can move an injured body part, like a joint or a limb, but it can also describe movement in general. If you have great mobility on the tennis court, that means you move freely and easily, running down shots with ease. Mobility can also describe movement between different social or economic levels. Your fancy new job may offer opportunities for upward mobility.

18. Non-renewable energy

Energy derived from sources that cannot be replenished in a short period of



time relative to a human life span. Non-renewable sources of energy are typically divided into two types: fossil fuels and nuclear fuels. Fossil fuels include oil, natural gas, and coal. Nuclear involves uranium.

19. Phantom load

A phantom load is the electricity consumed by an appliance or electrical device when it is not actively being used or is in the “off” mode. Although these devices, or “power vampires” appear to be off, they continue to draw electricity from outlets to keep their circuits instantly ready for the next time they are turned on. Power vampires only consume a few watts when not in use, but throughout a day and over an entire year, a few watts can add up to almost 20% of a home’s power.

20. Power management

Power management is a feature included in many electrical appliances, like copiers, computers, monitors and printers, that turns off the power or switches the system to a standby mode when inactive. Power management features can save individuals and organizations substantial energy costs over time. Modern laptops and PCs have integrated power management control panels that allow a user to fine tune how quickly a screen turns off.

21. Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE)

PUE is a metric used to determine the energy efficiency of a data center. PUE is determined by dividing the amount of power entering a data center by the power used to run the computer infrastructure within it. PUE is therefore expressed as a ratio, with overall efficiency improving as the quotient decreases toward 1. DCIE is the reciprocal of PUE and is expressed as a percentage that improves as it approaches 100%. PUE was created by members of the Green Grid.

22. Recycling

Collecting and reprocessing a resource so it can be used again. An example is collecting aluminum cans, melting them down, and using the aluminum to make new cans or other aluminum products.

23. Reforestation

Planting of forests on lands that have previously contained forests but that have been converted to some other use.

24. Renewable energy

The term renewable energy generally refers to electricity supplied from renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, geothermal, hydropower, and various forms of biomass. These energy sources are considered renewable sources because they are continuously replenished on the Earth.

25. Social business

Social businesses use an economic model which is both financially profitable and socially responsible. The goods and services they offer provide an innovative and practical solution to



social and environmental problems such as malnutrition, access to housing and waste management.

26. Social integration

Social integration is the set of arrangements adopted by the society and the group to accept a new member among them, and to facilitate this acceptance process. These arrangements are taken on different levels since social integration cannot succeed on one level and fail on another level.

27. Social justice

Social justice is "justice in terms of the distribution of wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society". Classically, "justice" (especially corrective justice or distributive justice) referred to ensuring that individuals both fulfilled their societal roles, and received what was due from society. "Social justice" is generally used to refer to a set of institutions which will enable people to lead a fulfilling life and be active contributors to their community.

28. Social mobility

Social mobility is the movement of individuals, families, households, or other categories of people within or between social strata in a society. It is a change in social status relative to others' social location within a given society.

29. Sustainable

Meeting the needs of the present without diminishing the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainability also means that human practices do not result in the permanent damage, alteration or depletion of the environment, ecosystems, species or natural resources.

30. Sustainable construction

Sustainable construction aims to limit the impact of buildings on the environment while enhancing their quality in terms of aesthetics, sustainability, durability and strength. Sustainable construction techniques apply across the entire lifecycle of a building, from the selection of initial materials to demolition and recycling.

31. Sustainable consumption and production

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is about "the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of further generations"

32. Sustainable development

Development that meets the needs of the present generation, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It generally refers to progression towards more prosperous living, whilst helping to conserve the planet.

33. Sustainable economy



A sustainable economy is one in which our resources are not used up faster than nature renews them and benefits are shared equitably. Profitability is the product of thriving ecosystems and communities. Our shared assets are not sacrificed for short term profit.

34. Sustainable resource use

Sustainable use of resources' is the method or process of using limited resources in a conservative manner until alternative or supplemental resources can be found or created. To use natural resources sustainably we need to rethink which resources we use and how we use them. We should also ask ourselves if we really need to use them in the first place.

35. Sustainable society

A sustainable society implicitly connotes one that is based on a long-term vision in that it must foresee the consequences of its diverse activities to ensure that they do not break the cycles of renewal; it has to be a society of conservation and generational concern. It must avoid the adoption of mutually irreconcilable objectives. Equally, it must be a society of social justice because great disparities of wealth or privilege will breed destructive disharmony.

36. Waste management

The collection, transportation, and disposal of garbage, sewage, and other waste products. Waste management encompasses management of all processes and resources for proper handling of waste materials, from maintenance of waste transport trucks and dumping facilities to compliance with health codes and environmental regulations.

37. Water footprint

The water footprint concept uses a single indicator covering every stage in a product's lifecycle to assess the quantity of water taken in (water network, rivers, drilling, etc.) against the quantity and quality of water discharged.

38. Water resources

Water resources are sources of water that are useful or potentially useful. Uses of water include agricultural, industrial, household, recreational and environmental activities. The majority of human uses require fresh water.

39. Wellbeing

Wellbeing or welfare is a general term for the condition of an individual or group, for example their social, economic, psychological, spiritual or medical state; high well-being means that, in some sense, the individual or group's experience is positive, while low well-being is associated with negative happenings.

40. Workplace safety

Workplace safety describes policies and procedures in place to ensure the safety and health of employees within a workplace. It involves hazard identification and control according to government standards and ongoing safety training and education for employees.



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