



Twinning Partnership with the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia for the Project Implementation within the World Bank's Implementation of the National Strategy Program for Strengthening of the National Statistical System; Contract No. NSPS-CS-TP

Environmental Quality of life Indicators Glossary

May 2020

Glossary

The present document constitutes a glossary of the main concepts introduced for the definition of the indicators of environmental quality of life described in the Methodological report on Environmental Quality of life Indicators.

Each entry in the glossary includes definition, context, sources and hyperlinks. The concepts are listed by alphabetic order.

| Aquifer | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Geological formation capable of storing, transmitting and yielding exploitable quantities of water |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

| Attributable burden | |
|---------------------|---|
| Definition | Burden of a given disease in a given population that is identified as due to a specific exposure. Consequently, that portion of disease burden in the population that could be reduced if causative exposure were eliminated. |
| Context | Environmental Burden of Diseases |
| Source | Glossary of terms for the EBD series |
| Hyperlinks | https://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/publications/en/9241546204glos.pdf |

| Attributable fraction | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Definition | The portion of the incidence rate of a given outcome in a given population that is identified as due to a given exposure. Consequently, that portion of the incidence rate could be reduced if causative exposure were eliminated. |
| Context | Environmental Burden of Diseases |
| Source | Glossary of terms for the EBD series |
| Hyperlinks | https://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/publications/en/9241546204glos.pdf |

| Built-up area | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | <p>The built-up area is defined as the contiguous area occupied by buildings and other impervious surfaces.</p> <p>Landsat imagery is used to identify and classify the built-up pixels into 3 types depending on the share of built-up density (urban-ness) in a 1-km² circle of a given building (walking distance radius of about 564 meters around a given building):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban built-up area: pixels where the walking distance circle has a built-up density |

Built-up area

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|-------------------|--|
| | <p>greater than 50%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suburban built-up area: pixels where the walking distance circle has a built-up density between 25%-50%. It also includes subdivided land, whether it is wholly unbuilt or not. Rural built-up area: pixels where the walking distance circle has a built-up density of less than 25% and that are not on subdivided land. |
| Context | Measurement of the share of green urban areas |
| Source | Official SDG metadata |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-07-01.docx |

City

| | |
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| Definition | City as defined by its Urban extent (built-up and urbanized open space) Urban extent is defined as the total area occupied by the built-up area and the urbanized open space. |
| Context | Measurement of the share of green urban areas |
| Source | Official SDG metadata |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-07-01.docx |

Death attributed to disasters

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Definition | The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event |
| Context | The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. Among the global targets, "Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015" |
| Source | Official SDG Metadata |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-01.pdf |

Designated

| | |
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| Definition | The status "designated" is attributed to a protected area when the corresponding authority, according to national legislation or common practice (e.g., by means of an executive decree or the like), officially endorses a document of designation. The designation must be made for the purpose of biodiversity conservation, not de facto protection arising because of some other activity (e.g., military). |
| Context | Designated in the context of protected area |
| Source | IUCN |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.iucn.org/ |

Directly affected

Directly affected

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences. |
| Context | The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. Among the global targets, "Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015" |
| Source | Official SDG Metadata |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-01.pdf |

Dust

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| Definition | Integrity of solid particles of organic or mineral origin floating in the air (the boundaries cannot be specified because there are no porosity filters, diameter \approx 0.1mm). |
| Context | The concept replaces "Particulate matters (PM)" in air quality statistics in Armenia |
| A | Hydrometeorology, environment monitoring and information center of the Ministry of Environment of Republic of Armenia |
| Hyperlinks | NA |

Environmental water/flow requirements (EFR)

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Environmental water/flow requirements (EFR) are the quantities of water required to sustain freshwater and estuarine ecosystems. |
| Context | The concept of EFR is used in the context of water statistics and water stress evaluation in particular. A low level of water stress indicates a situation where the combined withdrawal by all sectors is marginal in relation to the resources, and has therefore little potential impact on the sustainability of the resources or on the potential competition between users. A high level of water stress indicates a situation where the combined withdrawal by all sectors represents a substantial share of the total renewable freshwater resources, with potentially larger impacts on the sustainability of the resources and potential situations of conflicts and competition between users. |
| Source | Official SDG metadata: |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-04-02.docx |

External renewable water resources

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|-------------------|--|
| Definition | External renewable water resources refer to the flows of water entering the country, taking into consideration the quantity of flows reserved to upstream and downstream countries through agreements or treaties. |
| Context | The concept of External renewable water resources is used in the context of water statistics and water stress evaluation in particular. A low level of water stress indicates a situation where |

External renewable water resources

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| | the combined withdrawal by all sectors is marginal in relation to the resources, and has therefore little potential impact on the sustainability of the resources or on the potential competition between users. A high level of water stress indicates a situation where the combined withdrawal by all sectors represents a substantial share of the total renewable freshwater resources, with potentially larger impacts on the sustainability of the resources and potential situations of conflicts and competition between users. |
| Source | Official SDG metadata: |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-04-02.docx |

Evacuated

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Definition | People who were temporarily relocated from a dangerous area to a safe area during emergency situations or martial law. |
| Context | The concept replaces “homeless” in disaster statistics in Armenia |
| Source | Ministry of Emergency Situations of Republic of Armenia |
| Hyperlinks | NA |

Forest

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Definition | <p>Forest is defined as: “land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use”.</p> <p>More specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters. • It includes areas with young trees that have not yet reached but which are expected to reach a canopy cover of at least 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters or more. It also includes areas that are temporarily unstocked due to clear-cutting as part of a forest management practice or natural disasters, and which are expected to be regenerated within 5 years. Local conditions may, in exceptional cases, justify that a longer time frame is used. • It includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest. • It includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and width of more than 20 meters. • It includes abandoned shifting cultivation land with a regeneration of trees that have, or are expected to reach, a canopy cover of at least 10 percent and tree height of at least 5 meters. • It includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless whether this area is classified as land area or not. • It includes rubberwood, cork oak and Christmas tree plantations. • It includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met. • It excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm plantations, olive orchards and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover. Note: Some agroforestry systems such as the “Taungya” system where crops are grown only during the first years of the forest rotation should be classified as forest. |
| Context | The concept is used in the context of forest resources assessment |
| Source | FAO forest resources assessment |

Forest

Hyperlinks <http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/>

“Good” water quality status

Definition If at least 80% of the monitoring values for prescribed parameters in a water body comply with their respective target values, the water body is classified as having a “good” water quality status. Each water body is classified as being of “good” or “not good” status.

Context Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Source International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO

Hyperlinks http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf

Green spaces/area

Definition Green spaces/area can include parks, gardens, recreational areas, natural areas or other open green spaces.

- Parks: Open space inside an urban territory that provide free air recreation and contact with nature. Their principal characteristic is the significant proportion of green area.
- Recreational areas: public areas that contribute to environmental preservation. Their main functions can be both ornamental and passive recreation. These include areas such as playgrounds, riverfronts, waterfronts, public beaches, etc.
- Civic parks: Open space created because of building agglomeration around an open area, which was later transformed into a representative civic area. They are characterized by considerable nature, specifically gardens and a good place for cultural events and passive recreation.

Context Measurement of the share of green urban areas

Source Official SDG metadata

Hyperlinks <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-07-01.docx>

Groundwater

Definition Subsurface water occupying the saturated zone.

Context Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Source International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO

Hyperlinks http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf

Groundwater body

Definition A distinct volume of groundwater within an aquifer or aquifers (EU 2000). Groundwater bodies that cross river basin district (RBD) boundaries should be divided at the boundary with each separate portion of the groundwater body being reported separately along with its respective RBD

Context Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Groundwater body

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

Improved drinking water sources

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction Improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater. |
| Context | The concept is used in the context of 'sustainable access' to 'safe drinking water' assessment. |
| Source | Official SDG Metadata |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-01-01.docx |

Improved sanitation facilities

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include the following: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets. |
| Context | The concept is used in the context of 'sustainable access' to 'basic sanitation' assessment. |
| Source | Official SDG Metadata |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01.docx |

Internal renewable water resources

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Definition | Internal renewable water resources are defined as the long-term average annual flow of rivers and recharge of groundwater for a given country generated from endogenous precipitation. |
| Context | The concept of Internal renewable water resources is used in the context of water statistics and water stress evaluation in particular. A low level of water stress indicates a situation where the combined withdrawal by all sectors is marginal in relation to the resources, and has therefore little potential impact on the sustainability of the resources or on the potential competition between users. A high level of water stress indicates a situation where the combined withdrawal by all sectors represents a substantial share of the total renewable freshwater resources, with potentially larger impacts on the sustainability of the resources and potential situations of conflicts and competition between users. |
| Source | Official SDG metadata: |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-04-02.docx |

Key Biodiversity Areas

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity are identified following |
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| Key Biodiversity Areas | |
|------------------------|---|
| | <p>globally standard criteria for the identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (IUCN 2016) applied at national levels.</p> <p>Key Biodiversity Areas are identified at national scales through multi-stakeholder processes, following standard criteria and thresholds.</p> |
| Context | <p>The concept is used in the context of protected areas and SDG indicator “Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type (SDG Indicator 15.1.2)”</p> <p>The safeguard of important sites is vital for stemming the decline in biodiversity and ensuring long term and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater natural resources. The establishment of protected areas is an important mechanism for achieving this aim, and measuring protected areas serves as a means of measuring progress toward the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p> |
| Source | BirdLife International |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.birdlife.org/ |
| Lake | |
| Definition | Inland body of standing surface water of significant extent. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |
| Land consumption | |
| Definition | Land consumption includes: (a) The expansion of built-up area which can be directly measured; (b) the absolute extent of land that is subject to exploitation by agriculture, forestry or other economic activities; and (c) the over-intensive exploitation of land that is used for agriculture and forestry. |
| Context | Globally, land cover today is altered principally by direct human use: by agriculture and livestock raising, forest harvesting and management and urban and suburban construction and development. A defining feature of many of the world’s cities is an outward expansion far beyond formal administrative boundaries, largely propelled by the use of the automobile, poor urban and regional planning and land speculation. A large proportion of cities both from developed and developing countries have high consuming suburban expansion patterns, which often extend to even further peripheries. |
| Source | Official SDG metadata: |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-03-01.docx |
| Municipal Solid Waste | |
| Definition | Municipal Solid Waste is waste generated by households, and waste of a similar nature generated by commercial and business establishments, industrial and agricultural premises, institutions such as schools and hospitals, public spaces such as parks and streets and construction sites. |

Municipal Solid Waste

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| Context | Municipal Solid Waste is generally non-hazardous wastes composed of food waste, garden waste, paper and cardboard, wood, textiles, nappies (disposable diapers), rubber and leather, plastics, metal, glass, and refuse such as ash, dirt and dust. Sewage sludge and faecal sludge is also included in the category of municipal solid waste but it excludes wastewater. |
| Source | SDG metadata: |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-06-01.docx |

Non-point-source pollution

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Pollution of water bodies from dispersed sources such as fertilizers, chemicals and pesticides used in agricultural activities |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

Parameter

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Water quality variable or characteristic of water quality, also called a determinand. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

Particulate matters (PM)

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Particulate matters (PM) consist of small liquid and solid particles floating in the air, and include sulphate, nitrate, elemental carbon, organic carbon matter, sodium and ammonium ions in varying concentrations. |
| Context | Particulate matters (PM) are of great concern to public health, in particular the particles small enough to be inhaled into the deepest parts of the lung: these particles are less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10). |
| Source | WHO (2016). Ambient air pollution: a global assessment of exposure and burden of disease, WHO Geneva. |
| Hyperlinks | https://www.who.int/phe/publications/air-pollution-global-assessment/en/ |

People missing attributed to disasters

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. |
| Context | The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. Among the global targets, |

People missing attributed to disasters

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|-------------------|--|
| | “Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015” |
| Source | Official SDG Metadata |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-01.pdf |

Point source pollution

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Pollution with a precisely located origin. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

Pollution (of water)

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Introduction into water of any undesirable substance which renders the water unfit for its intended use. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

Pollutant

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Substance which disrupts and interferes with the equilibrium of a water system and impairs the suitability of using the water for a desired purpose. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

Population growth rate (PGR)

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Population growth rate (PGR) is the increase of a population in a country during a period, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. |
| Context | Population growth rate (PGR) reflects the number of births and deaths during a period and the number of people migrating to and from a country. |
| Source | Official SDG metadata: |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-03-01.docx |

Protected areas

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | <p>Protected areas, as defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN; Dudley 2008), are clearly defined geographical spaces, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.</p> <p>Importantly, a variety of specific management objectives are recognised within this definition, spanning conservation, restoration, and sustainable use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Category Ia: Strict nature reserve - Category Ib: Wilderness area - Category II: National park - Category III: Natural monument or feature - Category IV: Habitat/species management area - Category V: Protected landscape/seascape - Category VI: Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources. |
| Context | <p>The safeguard of important sites is vital for stemming the decline in biodiversity and ensuring long term and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater natural resources. The establishment of protected areas is an important mechanism for achieving this aim, and measuring protected areas serves as a means of measuring progress toward the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p> |
| Source | IUCN |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.iucn.org/ |

Quality of life

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | <p>Quality of life is the notion of human welfare (well-being) measured by social indicators rather than by “quantitative” measures of income and production.</p> |
| Context | <p>Quality-of-life approaches regard income or wealth, even when extended through imputations of additional items, as an inadequate proxy of human well-being. Conventional, market-based measures of income, wealth and consumption are insufficient to assess human well-being. They need to be complemented by non-monetary indicators of Quality of Life.</p> |
| Source | Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997. |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/unsd/environmentgl/ |

Rescued

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | <p>People who received aid from the professional rescue forces as a result of rescue operations (search and rescue / monitoring, etc.).</p> |
| Context | The concept replaces “directly affected” in disaster statistics in Armenia |
| Source | Ministry of Emergency Situations of Republic of Armenia |
| Hyperlinks | NA |

Reservoir

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | <p>Body of water, either natural or man-made, used for storage, regulation and control of water</p> |
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Reservoir

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| | resources. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

River

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Large stream which serves as the natural drainage for a basin |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

River basin

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Geographical area having a common outlet for its surface runoff. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

River basin district

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Area of land, made up of one or more neighbouring river basins together with their associated groundwaters. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

River water body

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | A coherent section of a river that is discrete (does not overlap with another water body) and is significant rather than arbitrarily designated. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

Safely disposed in situ

Safely disposed in situ

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Safely disposed in situ; when pit latrines and septic tanks are not emptied, the excreta may still remain isolated from human contact and can be considered safely managed. |
| Context | The concept is used in the context of 'sustainable access' to 'basic sanitation' assessment. For example, households that use twin pit latrines or safely abandon full pit latrines and dig new facilities, a common practice in rural areas, would be counted as using safely managed sanitation services. |
| Source | Official SDG Metadata |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01.docx |

Stream

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Flowing body of water in a natural surface channel. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwarp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

Surface water

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Water which flows over, or lies on, the ground surface. Note: Indicator 6.3.2 does not include the monitoring of water quality in wetlands under monitoring level 1. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwarp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

Total freshwater withdrawal (TWW)

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Total freshwater withdrawal (TWW) is the volume of freshwater extracted from its source (rivers, lakes, aquifers) for agriculture, industries and municipalities. |
| Context | The concept of TWW is used in the context of water statistics and water stress evaluation in particular. A low level of water stress indicates a situation where the combined withdrawal by all sectors is marginal in relation to the resources, and has therefore little potential impact on the sustainability of the resources or on the potential competition between users. A high level of water stress indicates a situation where the combined withdrawal by all sectors represents a substantial share of the total renewable freshwater resources, with potentially larger impacts on the sustainability of the resources and potential situations of conflicts and competition between users. |
| Source | Official SDG metadata: |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-04-02.docx |

Target value

| Target value | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | A value (or range) for any given water quality parameter that indicates the threshold for a designated water quality, such as good water quality rather than acceptable water quality. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

| Total land area | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Total land area is the total surface area of a country less the area covered by inland waters, like major rivers and lakes. |
| | The concept is used in the context of forest resources assessment |
| Source | FAO forest resources assessment |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ |

| Toxic substance | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Chemical substance which can disturb the physiological functions of humans, animals and plants. |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

| Transboundary waters | |
|----------------------|--|
| Definition | Surface or ground waters which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between two or more States; wherever transboundary waters flow directly into the sea, these transboundary waters end at a straight line across their respective mouths between points on the low-water line of the banks |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

| Treated offsite | |
|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Treated offsite; not all excreta from toilet facilities conveyed in sewers (as wastewater) or emptied from pit latrines and septic tanks (as faecal sludge) reaches a treatment site. |
| Context | The concept is used in the context of 'sustainable access' to 'basic sanitation' assessment. For instance, a portion may leak from the sewer itself or, due to broken pumping installations, be discharged directly to the environment. Similarly, a portion of the faecal sludge emptied from containers may be discharged into open drains, to open ground or water bodies, rather than |

Treated offsite

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| | being transported to a treatment plant. And finally, even once the excreta reaches a treatment plant a portion may remain untreated, due to dysfunctional treatment equipment or inadequate treatment capacity, and be discharged to the environment. For the purposes of SDG monitoring, adequacy of treatment will initially be assessed based on the reported level of treatment. |
| Source | Official SDG Metadata |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01.docx |

Urbanized open space

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | <p>The urbanized open space (mainly refers to unbuilt areas including open countryside, forests, crop fields, parks, unbuilt urban areas, cleared land) is classified into 3 types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fringe open space consists of all open space pixels within 100 meters of urban or suburban pixels; • Captured open space consists of all open space clusters that are fully surrounded by urban and suburban built-up pixels and the fringe open space pixels around them, and that are less than 200 hectares in area; and • Rural open space consists of all open spaces that are not fringe or captured open spaces. |
| Context | Measurement of the share of green urban areas |
| Source | Official SDG metadata |
| Hyperlinks | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-07-01.docx |

Water quality index

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| Definition | The measured water quality results for all parameters combined into a numeric value for each monitoring location. These scores are then aggregated over the time of the assessment period. The index score can range between zero (worst) to 100 (best). |
| Context | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| Source | International Glossary of Hydrology - WMO |
| Hyperlinks | http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrrp/publications/international_glossary/385_IGH_2012.pdf |

Water supply

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|-------------------|---|
| Definition | Water supply is the delivery of water to end users including abstraction for own final use. |
| Context | The concept is used in the context of water statistics |
| Source | Joint OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire 2002 on the State of the Environment, section on Inland Waters |
| Hyperlinks | http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/coded_files/OECD_ESTAT_JQ_IWA_Master.xls |