



DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FORESTRY PLANNING
MINISTRY OF FORESTRY OF REPUBLIC INDONESIA

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME
INDONESIA

The Role of UN-REDD in the Development of REDD+ in Indonesia



**VOLUME II: GLOSSARY USED
IN UN-REDD AND REDD+ ACTIVITIES**





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Author
Ani Mardiasuti

Graphic Design & Lay Out
Tugas Suprianto

Manggala Wanabakti Buiding 525C, Blok IV, 5th Floor
Jl. Gatot Subroto, Senayan, Jakarta 1070
Phone 62-21-57951505, 57902950, 5703246 Ext. 5246 Fax. 62-21-5746748
Email: info@un-redd.or.id
www.un-redd.or.id

Preface

The report entitled “The Role of UN-REDD in the Development of REDD+ in Indonesia” consists of 3 volumes as follows:

- Volume I : Main Report
- Volume II: Glossary Used in UN-REDD and REDD+ Activities
- Volume III: Highlight of REDD+ Related Projects in Indonesia

This volume (Volume II) contains an alphabetical list of terminology, acronyms, and abbreviations commonly used in REDD pub-

lications, reports, and conversations. In addition to the international terminologies, this volume also contains specific terminologies used in Indonesia. Those terminologies/entries are written in green.

New words, terminologies, acronyms, and abbreviations might be added in the future, along with the rapid development of climate change and REDD+ in the international community. Therefore, this document should be treated as a living document, which needs to be regularly updated.

Jakarta, October 2012

Ani Mardiasuti

A

A/R.—Afforestation and Reforestation. Term given to the class of projects devoted to the planting of trees on unforested land for carbon emissions reduction and other environmental benefits. Under the Kyoto Protocol and the CDM afforestation and reforestation activities are defined by strict definitions and rules.

AAU.—Assigned Amount Unit. A tradable unit, equivalent to one metric ton of CO₂ emissions, based on an Annex 1 country's assigned carbon emissions goal under the Kyoto Protocol. AAUs are used to quantify emissions reductions for the purpose of buying and selling credits between Annex 1 countries.

Aboveground biomass — All biomass in trees and non-tree vegetation above the soil including stems, branches, bark, fruits, and foliage. It also includes standing dead trees and stumps.

ADP — Ad-Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) is a subsidiary body that was established by decision 1/CP.17 to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties. The ADP is to complete its work as early as possible but no later than 2015 in order to adopt this protocol, legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties and for it to

come into effect and be implemented from 2020.

Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) — The AWG-KP was established in 2005 by Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Montreal to consider further commitments of industrialized countries under the Kyoto Protocol for the period beyond 2012.

Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) — The AWG-LCA was established in Bali in 2007 to conduct negotiations on a strengthened international deal on climate change.

Adaptation — Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

Additionality — Refers to the nature of projects under the Kyoto Protocol. Projects must demonstrate 'additionality' – real, measurable and long-term benefits in reducing or preventing carbon emissions that would have occurred without the project. Alternatively, additionality in crediting systems means payments for reducing emissions to a level below the business as-usual scenario.

Afforestation — The direct human-induced conversion of land that has not been forested for a period of at least 50 years to forested land through planting, seeding and/or the human-induced promotion of natural regeneration.

AFOLU — Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses. Recommended by IPCC Guidelines as a new term covering LU-LUCF (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry) and agriculture. The category of greenhouse gas emissions reduction and carbon sequestration activity involving land-based projects and programmes, as opposed to that of the industrial and energy sectors.

AMAN (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara) — Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago. It is the national umbrella organization for the indigenous peoples of Indonesia.

Amendment — A modification by the COP to the text of the Convention. If consensus cannot be reached, an amendment must win three-quarters of the votes of all Parties present and casting ballots.

Annex 1 Countries — The industrialized countries listed in Annex I to the Convention, which committed to returning their greenhouse-gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. They have also accepted emissions targets for the period 2008-12 of the Kyoto Protocol. They include the 24 original OECD members, the European Union, and 14 countries with economies in transition (Croatia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and Slovenia joined Annex 1 at COP-3, and the Czech Republic and Slovakia replaced Czechoslovakia).

Annex 2 Countries — The countries listed in Annex 2 to the Convention which have a special obligation to provide financial resources and facilitate technology transfer to developing countries. Annex II Parties include the 24 original OECD members plus the European Union.

Anthropogenic [greenhouse] emissions — Greenhouse gasses associated with human activity, such as deforestation or forest degradation from logging.

Anthropogenic — Refers to land use impacts originating from the activity of humans.

APL — Area Penggunaan Lain, non-forest area.

ARR — Afforestation, Reforestation and Revegetation

ASFN — ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN).

Assisted Natural Regeneration — Management actions taken to enhance the natural processes of forest restoration, focusing on encouraging the natural establishment and subsequent growth of indigenous forest trees, whilst preventing any factors that might harm them.

B

Bali Action Plan — The Bali Action Plan (BAP) refers to Decision 1/CP.13 that sets out the framework for international negotiations on a ‘...comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012’. The Action Plan includes provisions for ‘Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries’.

Bali Road Map — The Bali Road Map was adopted at the 13th Conference of the Parties and the 3rd Meeting of the Parties in December 2007 in Bali. The Road Map is a set of forward-looking decisions that represent the work that needs to be done under various negotiating “tracks” that is essential to reaching a secure climate future. It includes the Bali Action Plan, which charts the course for a new negotiating process designed to tackle climate change, with the aim of completing this by 2009. It also includes the AWG-KP negotiations, the launch of the Adaptation Fund, the scope and content of the Article 9 review of the Kyoto Protocol, as well as decisions on technology transfer and on reducing emissions from deforestation.

BAP — See Bali Action Plan.

BAPLAN — Badan Planologi, Ministry of Forestry Planning Agency.

BAPPEDA — Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Regional Planning Development Agency).

BAPPENAS — Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (The National Development Planning Agency) is responsible for overall development coordination which includes the management of financial/technical assistance from Development Partners. BAPPENAS coordinates the implementation of bilateral and multilateral aid.

Baseline scenario — A scenario that reasonably represents the anthropogenic emissions by sources of greenhouse gases (GHG) that would occur in the absence of the proposed project activity.

Baseline — A baseline is a projection of emissions from deforestation and degradation and serves as a reference for measuring reductions in emissions based on a designated reference year or period. It is a function of projected area change combined with the corresponding change in carbon stocks and will need to be negotiated among Parties. Baseline or reference line can refer to three concepts: (i) the historical baseline, that is, the rate of deforestation and forest degradation and the

resulting CO₂ emissions over the past x years; (ii) the projected deforestation and forest degradation under a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario. A BAU baseline is the benchmark for judging the impact of the REDD measures and ensuring additionality; and (iii) the crediting baseline, or reference level, is a benchmark for rewarding the country (or project) if emissions are below that level.

BAU — See Business as Usual.

Belowground biomass — All biomass associated with energy storage, and pathways of cycling and exchange in the rhizosphere. This includes leaf and wood litter, root stock and roots.

Berau Forest Carbon Project — See BFCP.

BFCP — Berau Forest Carbon Programme, funded by TNC in Berau District (East Kalimantan). It was one of the first Demonstration Activities (DA) launched by Government of Indonesia.

BFCP — Berau Forest Carbon Project. Project of The Nature Conservancy, located in Berau Regency, East Kalimantan.

BINGO — Business and industry non-governmental organisations.

BioCarbon Fund — A public/private fund administered by the World Bank to demonstrate projects that sequester or conserve carbon in forest and agroecosystems.

Bio-carbon — Carbon stored in ecosystems—includes renewable energy derived from biomass and organic wastes as well as the carbon sinks (trees, vegetation, soil and peat) found in agricultural, forest and other terrestrial ecosystems.

Biofuels — A fuel produced from dry organic matter or combustible oils produced by plants. These fuels are considered renewable as long as the vegetation

producing them is maintained or replanted, such as firewood, alcohol fermented from sugar, and combustible oils extracted from soy beans. Their use in place of fossil fuels cuts greenhouse gas emissions because the plants that are the fuel sources capture carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Biofuels — Fuel from renewable biological sources in either solid or liquid form. Biofuel crops associated with deforestation include palm oil, sugar cane and soya.

Biomass Accumulation Rates — Net accumulation of biomass produced by the sum of all increments minus the sum of all losses. When carbon accumulation rate is used, only one further conversion step is applied: i.e., the use of 50% carbon content in dry matter (default value).

Biomass fuels — See biofuels.

Biomass — The total dry mass of living organic matter, the dried weight of all organic material both living and dead, in the ecosystem e.g., trees, crops, grasses, tree litter, roots etc. Forest biomass includes: aboveground and belowground biomass.

BLU-P3H — Badan Layanan Umum - Pusat Pembiayaan Pembangunan Hutan. This is a non-bank finance institution within the Ministry of Forestry, responsible for assisting a person or an organization who wants to develop community forest and industrial plantation forest.

Bunker fuels — A term used to refer to fuels consumed for international marine and air transport.

Business as Asual — A scenario of emission of carbon dioxide from deforestation and forest degradation in the absence of additional efforts to curb such emissions.

C

Cancellation — See Retirement.

Cancun Agreement — On 11 December 2010, in Cancun, Mexico, at the 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference concluded with the Cancun Agreements, a set of significant decisions by the international community to address the long-term challenge of climate change collectively and comprehensively over time and to take concrete action now to speed up the global response. The Agreements represent key steps forward in capturing plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to help developing nations protect themselves from climate impacts and build their own sustainable futures.

Canopy cover, Crown closure, Crown cover, Tree cover — The percentage of the ground covered by a vertical projection of the outermost perimeter of the natural spread of the foliage of plants. It cannot exceed 100%.

Canopy cover — See Crown cover.

Capacity building — In the context of climate change, the process of developing the technical skills and institutional capability in developing countries and economies in transition to enable them to address effectively the causes and results of climate change.

Cap-and-Trade — A Cap and Trade system involves trading of emission allowances, where the total allowance is strictly limited or ‘capped’. Trading occurs when an entity has excess allowances, either through actions taken or improvements made, and sells them to an entity requiring allowances because of growth in emissions or an inability to make cost-effective reductions.

Carbon budget — The balance of the exchanges of carbon between carbon pools or between one specific loop (e.g., atmosphere – biosphere) of the carbon cycle; the examination of the budget of a pool or reservoir will provide information whether it is acting as a source or a sink.

Carbon cycle — All parts (pools) and fluxes of carbon; usually thought of as a series of the four main pools of carbon interconnected by pathways of exchange: atmosphere, biosphere, oceans and sediments.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) — A gas occurring naturally in the atmosphere. This gas is produced as a by-product of combustion when, for example, fossil fuels and biomass decay or burn. Carbon dioxide can also be emitted with changes in land use and during industrial processes. This greenhouse gas is the largest contributor to man-made climate change, emitted from fossil fuel burning and deforestation.

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) — A measure of the global warming potential of a particular greenhouse gas compared to that of carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is the reference gas against which other greenhouse gases are measured. One unit of a gas with a CO₂ rating of 21, for example, would have the warming effect of 21 units of carbon dioxide emissions (over a time frame of 100 years).

Carbon flux — Transfer of carbon from one pool to another in units of measurement of mass per unit of area and time (e.g., tons C/ha/yr).

Carbon market — A market in which carbon emission reductions are traded, usually in the form of carbon credits. Carbon markets can be voluntary (where emissions reductions targets are not regulated) or compliance (where carbon credits are traded to meet regulated emissions reductions targets). This could take the form of ‘voluntary markets’ (that are formed under agreed bilateral mechanisms between the trading parties) or ‘compliance market’ (that are legally regulated to meet emission reduction target under multi-lateral agreements). The largest carbon market is currently the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS).

Carbon offset — A carbon offset is a reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases which compensates for an equivalent emission made elsewhere. Offsets can be bought by GHG emitters, whether countries, businesses or individuals, to help reduce their carbon footprint. One offset is equivalent to 1 tCO₂e.

Carbon pools — The reservoir containing carbon. A system which has the capacity to accumulate or release carbon. Examples of carbon pools are forest biomass, wood products, soils and

atmosphere. The Marrakesh Accords recognized five main carbon pools in forests: aboveground biomass, belowground biomass, dead wood, litter and soil organic matter. The units are mass (e.g., t C).

Carbon rights — Carbon rights refer to the claims on the benefit streams from carbon pools, for example, the benefit from a specific parcel of forest. Where a market exists for GHG emissions reductions carbon rights may have a financial value. Carbon rights may also define the management responsibilities associated with a specific area of forest. Issues concerning carbon rights include how the rights are defined, how they work in places where land ownership is unclear, and whether legal institutions are strong enough to protect the rights.

Carbon sequestration — The removal of carbon from the atmosphere and long-term storage in sinks, such as ocean or terrestrial ecosystems, through physical or biological processes, such as photosynthesis.

Carbon sink — A pool (reservoir) that absorbs or takes up carbon released from other components in the carbon cycle. Any process or mechanism of absorbing carbon dioxide and retaining stocks of carbon in organic matter such as forests, oceans and soil.

Carbon stock — The absolute quantity of carbon held within a pool at a specified time.

Carbon stock change — The carbon stock in a pool can change due to the difference between additions of carbon and losses of carbon. When the losses are larger than the additions, the carbon stock becomes smaller and thus the pool acts as a source to the atmosphere; when the losses are smaller than the

additions, the pools acts as a sink to the atmosphere.

Carbon tax — A surcharge levied on consumers who emit carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Carbon trading — Transaction of verified or certified carbon credits generated from REDD in monetary terms.

CBD — Convention on Biological Diversity.

CBFM — Community Based Forest Management.

CDM — See Clean Development Mechanism.

Center for Climate Change and Policy — CCCP (formally Center for Socio-economic Research and Forestry) under Forestry Research & Development Agency (FORDA) in Ministry of Forestry is served as the executing agency responsible for overall planning, implementation and evaluation consistent with the grant agreement between the World Bank and the Government of Indonesia.

CER — See Certified Emissions Reductions.

Certification — The process of verifying that projects meet a voluntary offset standard (such as the Voluntary Carbon Standard or Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standard) through a third-party audit. Certification can also refer to the verification of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) credits, i.e., Certified Emissions Reductions (CER).

Certified Emissions Reductions (CER) — Tradable units issued by the United Nations through the Clean Development Mechanism for emission reduction projects in developing countries.

Each CER represents one metric ton of carbon emissions reduction. CERs can be used by Annex 1 countries to meet their emissions goals under the Kyoto Protocol.

CIFOR — Centre for International Forestry Research. FICOR headquarter is in Bogor, West Java, indonesia.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) — A Kyoto Protocol initiative under which projects set up in developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions generate tradable credits called CERs, the first step towards a global carbon market. These credits can be used by industrialized nations to offset carbon emissions at home and meet their Kyoto Protocol reduction targets. The projects include renewable energy generation, reforestation and clean fuels switching.

Clearing house — A service which facilitates and simplifies transactions among multiple parties.

Climate change — A change in the mean meteorological parameters that define climate or their variability. These parameters include temperature, rainfall and wind speed.

Closed forests — Forests characterized by canopy cover higher than 40%.

CMS — Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

CO₂ — Carbon dioxide.

Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN) — A collaboration between developing nations with rainforests to reconcile forest stewardship with economic development. As of November 2008, participants included 41 countries in Asia, Africa, the Americas and Oce-

ania. Sometimes the Coalition acts as a single group in UNFCCC negotiations. It is behind a number of REDD submissions.

Co-benefits — Benefits arising from REDD schemes (other than reducing GHG emissions), such as alleviating poverty, protecting the environment, enhancing biodiversity, improving forest governance and protecting human rights.

Compliance market — The market for carbon credits used to reach emissions targets under government-related regulatory regimes. Compliance markets are created and regulated by mandatory national or international climate regimes. They allocate or auction greenhouse gas emission limits (quotas or caps) to countries or subnational units (e.g., companies), and allow them to buy carbon credits to meet their cap, or sell them if they emit less than their cap (i.e., trade, thus also referred to as cap-and-trade).

Conference of Parties (COP, CoP) — The meeting of parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. A decision-making body comprised of the parties that have ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The governing body of the UNFCCC, which meets once a year.

Control group — The group with which a group of project participants (treatment group) is compared. For example, a control group could be households, communities, districts or forests outside the project area which are not affected by project activities.

COP, CoP — See Conference of the Parties.

Country-specific interpretation — Interpretation at the level of jurisdiction leading the REDD+ programme.

Credit — The market term for an offset. One credit is equivalent to 1tCO₂e.

Crediting baseline — A crediting baseline is the reference level against which emissions or removal are measured and rewarded.

Crediting period — The period a mitigation project can generate offsets.

Criteria — The content level of a standard which set out the conditions which need to be met in order to deliver a principle. It can be possible to verify criteria directly but they are usually further elaborated by indicators.

Crown closure. — See Canopy cover.

Crown cover — See Canopy cover.

CSR — Corporate Social Responsibility. How companies manage their business processes to produce an overall positive impact on society, for example by offsetting their business operations by providing funds for tree planting projects.

Customary rights to lands and resources — Patterns of long-standing community land and resource usage in accordance with Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' customary laws, values, customs, and traditions, including seasonal or cyclical use, rather than formal legal title to land and resources issued by the State.

D

DA — See Demonstration Activities.

DAK — Dana Alokasi Khusus, special allocation fund.

Deforestation — The direct, human-induced conversion of forest vegetation to non-forest vegetation. This definition means a reduction in crown cover from above the threshold of what is defined as forest to below this threshold. Deforestation causes a change in land cover and in land use. Common changes include: conversion of forests to annual cropland, conversion to perennial plants (oil palm, shrubs), conversion to slash-and-burn (shifting cultivation) lands, and conversion to urban lands or other human infrastructure. This definition closely follows that used by the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol and may be adopted for REDD. It differs only in making clear the distinction that forest specifies a vegetation type and is distinct from forest land which in Indonesia is used to designate a land type for administrative purposes. For example in Indonesia forest land is administered under the Forestry Act but includes areas which have been deforested.

Degradation — Degradation refers to changes within the forest which negatively affect the structure or function of the forest stand or site, and thereby lower the capacity of the forest to supply products or services. In the context

of REDD+, degradation will most probably be measured in terms of reduced carbon stocks in forests which remain as forests. No formal definition of degradation has yet been adopted because many forest carbon stocks fluctuate due to natural cyclical causes or management practices.

Demonstration Activities (DA) — Pilot projects with a clear objective to directly reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation.

Designated National Authority (DNA) — An office, ministry, or other official entity appointed by a Party to the Kyoto Protocol to review and give national approval to projects proposed under the Clean Development Mechanism.

Designated Operational Entity (DOE) — An independent entity, accredited by the CDM Executive Board, which validates CDM project activities, and verifies and certifies emission reductions generated by such projects.

Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim — See DNPI.

Dinas Kehutanan — Provincial office of Ministry of Forestry.

DIPA — Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran, Budgeting system for governmental institution in Indonesia.

DIPDA — Daftar Isian Proyek Daerah. Provincial and district budget.

Disturbances — Processes that reduce or redistribute carbon stocks among pools in terrestrial ecosystems.

DKN — Dewan Kehutanan Nasional (National Forestry Council). Established in September 2006 following a series of multi-stakeholder meetings, DKN is a council specifically created to discuss forest policies with the broader public and is organized in five chambers - Government, communities, companies, academics, and NGOs including indigenous representative organizations. The DKN has major mandates as follows: (1) provide a clear port folio of roles in formulating forestry policies, (2) mediating the gaps in communications and transactions between governments, business, and communities, and (3) monitoring and evaluation of forestry system and performance.

DNPI — Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim (National Council on Climate Change). The DNPI was established in 2008 through a Presidential Decree, and thus the DNPI reports its activity directly to the President. DNPI has become the UNFCCC focal point for Indonesia and has been given significant authority to advise and oversee implementation of both climate change adaptation and mitigation policies. The DNPI comprises of six working groups to deal with issues of adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer, finance, forestry and post-Kyoto mechanisms.

Double counting — Errors in carbon accounting which mean an offset is counted or sold more than once, resulting in more emissions reductions being claimed than have actually occurred.

Durban Platform — One of three important outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations held in Durban in November 2011. Durban Platform is a milestone for international climate change negotiations setting the challenge for the international climate change negotiations and mapping out the future of global climate change action, at least as far as 2020. It also formally provides for a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and the launch of the Green Climate Fund to distribute the USD100 million in assistance pledged by developed nations to assist developing nations with mitigation efforts. The key points of the Durban Platform are agreement to negotiate a new international climate treaty as an outcome with legal force by 2015, provides for a second commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol, effectively secures the future of the Clean Development Mechanism, and little short-term impact on the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme.

E

Ecosystem services — The benefits that an ecosystem provides to humans. For example, forests provide food, water, timber and fibre. They regulate climate, floods, disease and water quality. They also provide recreational, aesthetic and spiritual benefits.

Ecosystem — A community of organisms and their physical environment.

Effectiveness — The extent to which the emissions reductions and other goals of the programme are achieved.

Efficient — Achieving the target with minimum cost, effort and time.

Emission factor — A coefficient that relates the activity data to the amount of chemical compound which is the source of later emissions. Emission factors are often based on a sample of measurement data, averaged to develop a representative rate of emission for a given activity level under a given set of operating conditions.

Emission Reduction Units (ERUs) — A tradable unit, equivalent to one metric ton of CO₂ emissions, generated by a Joint Implementation project and used to quantify emissions reductions for the purpose of buying and selling credits between Annex 1 countries under the Kyoto Protocol.

Emission Reductions (ERs) — The measurable reduction of release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere from a specified activity or over a specified area, and a specified period of time.

Emissions trading — A provision of the Kyoto Protocol that allows Annex 1 countries to trade emissions reduction credits in order to comply with their Kyoto-assigned targets. This system allows countries to pay and take credit for emissions reduction projects in developing countries where the cost of these projects may be lower, thus ensuring that overall emissions are lessened in the most cost-effective manner.

Environmental integrity — It is used to express the fact that offsets need to be real, not double counted and additional in order to deliver the desired GHG benefits.

Equity and equitable — Just, impartial and fair to all parties.

EU — European Union.

European Union Allowance (EUA) — Tradable emission credits from the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme. Each allowance carries the right to emit one ton of carbon dioxide.

European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) — The EU ETS is a greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme which aims to limit emissions by imposing progressively lower limits on power plants and other sources of greenhouse gases. The scheme consists of two phases: Phase (2005-07) and Phase II (2008-12).

Ex-ante — In terms of carbon offsets, ex-ante refers to reductions that are planned or forecasted but have not yet been achieved. The exact quantities of the reductions are therefore uncertain.

Ex-post — As opposed to ex-ante offsets, ex-post reductions have already occurred and their quantities are certain.

F

FAO — Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

FGD — Focus Group Discussions.

Financial additionality — All projects have to be financially additional, which means that the projects that Annex I countries support within the framework of the CDM or REDD+ should not be financed by official development aid, but that additional funding is to be made available for such projects.

Financial mechanism — Developed country Parties (Annex II Parties) are required to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties implement the Convention. To facilitate this, the Convention established a financial mechanism to provide funds to developing country Parties. The Parties to the Convention assigned operation of the financial mechanism to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) on an on-going basis, subject to review every four years.

First generation REDD+ projects — Projects launched since 2005 to reduce net carbon emissions from defined areas of forest. The intention is to share experiences and lessons learned by 2012.

FMU — Forest Management Unit (Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan) — The target for the FMU establishment by the Ministry of Forestry is 60 FMUs for 5 years (during 2010-2014).

FORCLIME — Forests and Climate Change Programme, a project related to climate change conducted in Indonesia

(mainly East Kalimantan), administered by GIZ.

FORDA — Forest Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Forestry (Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kehutanan). FORDA is an Indonesian Government institution under the Ministry of Forestry, which has a mandate to conduct research and development in forestry. FORDA support and back up the Ministry of Forestry for the successful implementation of its policies by providing reliable, relevant and accurate information based on scientific findings.

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) — The FCPF is a World Bank programme to help developing countries reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Objectives include capacity building for REDD+ and testing performance-based payment schemes in pilot countries.

Forest inventory — System for measuring the extent, quantity and condition of a forest, usually by sampling.

Forest land — A category that includes all land with woody vegetation consistent with thresholds used to define Forest Land in the national greenhouse gas inventory. It also includes systems with a vegetation structure that does not, but in situ could potentially reach, the threshold values used by a country to define the Forest Land category. For the purpose of the Kyoto Protocol, it was determined through the Marrakech Accords that Parties should select a single value of crown area, tree height

and area to define forests within their national boundaries. Selection must be from within the following ranges, with the understanding that young stands that have not yet reached the necessary cover or height are included as forest: 1. Forest area: 0.05 to 1 ha (Indonesia decided on 0.25 ha) 2. Potential to reach a minimum height at maturity in situ of 2-5 m (Indonesia decided on 5 m). 3. Tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level): 10 to 30 % (Indonesia decided on >30%). Under this definition a forest can contain anything from 10% to 100% tree cover; it is only when cover falls below the minimum crown cover that it designated as non-forest. However, if this is only a temporary change, such as for timber harvest with regeneration expected, the land remains in the forest classification.

Forest management — A system of practices for stewardship and use of forest land aimed at fulfilling relevant ecological (including biological diversity), economic and social functions of the forest in a sustainable manner.

Forest rent — Forest rent can be defined as the net profit from a parcel of forest land, that is, the difference between the gross income derived from the products and services generated and the opportunity costs of the inputs used.

Forest transition — Describes the changes in forest cover over time as a sequence of four stages. These are (i) initially high forest cover and low deforestation; (ii) accelerating and high deforestation; (iii) slow-down of deforestation and stabilisation of forest cover; and (iv) a period of reforestation.

Forest — See also Forest land. The FAO defines forest as minimum canopy cover of 10%, minimum tree height in situ of 5 meters, minimum area of 0.5 hectares, and agriculture is not the dominant land use. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change allows for a more flexible forest definition:

minimum canopy cover 10–30%, minimum tree height 2–5 m, minimum area 0.1 ha. Individual countries have their own definitions.

Forward crediting — Sale of ex-ante credits. At contract closure the buyer pays for and receives a certain number of offsets for emissions reductions or sequestration that will occur in the future.

Forward delivery — At contract closure the buyer pays the purchase price for a certain number of offsets that have yet to be produced. The offsets will be delivered to the buyer once they have been realized and verified.

Framework for indicators — Key elements for each criterion. There is a process for country-specific interpretation to develop a set of indicators that are tailored to the context of a particular country, state or province.

FRIS — Forest Resource Information System.

Fugitive fuel emissions — Greenhouse-gas emissions as by-products or waste or loss in the process of fuel production, storage, or transport, such as methane given off during oil and gas drilling and refining, or leakage of natural gas from pipelines.

Full and effective participation — Meaningful influence of all relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups who want to be involved throughout the process, and includes consultation and free, prior and informed consent.

Fungibility (of REDD credits) — The degree of exchangeability between REDD credits and carbon credits in carbon markets. When REDD credits are fully fungible, they can be sold without restriction and used for purposes such as meeting emission reductions targets in countries that have committed to such targets.

G

GERHAN — Gerakan reboisasi dan rehabilitasi lahan, land rehabilitation program. A program by Ministry of Forestry for mass tree replanting.

GFC — Green Climate Fund. The GCF was founded within the framework of the UNFCCC as a mechanism to transfer money from the developed to the developing world, in order to assist the developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change. Its legal basis can be found in the Copenhagen Accord, that was adopted during the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP-15) in Copenhagen in 2009. This decision was confirmed and officialized in paragraph 102 of the Cancun Agreements, that were adopted during COP-16 in Cancun in 2010. The Green Climate Fund was then launched at the 2011 UN Climate Change Conference (COP 17) in Durban, South Africa and its governing instrument was adopted. It will be governed by a Board of 24 members and initially supported by an Interim Secretariat.

GIZ — Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, German Agency for International Cooperation (formerly GTZ).

Global Environment Facility (GEF) — An independent financial organization that provides grants to developing countries for projects that benefit the global environment and promote sustainable livelihoods in local com-

munities. The Parties to the Convention assigned operation of the financial mechanism to the GEF on an on-going basis, subject to review every four years. The financial mechanism is accountable to the COP.

Global Warming Potential (GWP). A measure of how much a given mass of a greenhouse gas is estimated to contribute to global warming. It is a relative scale which compares the abilities of different greenhouse gases to trap heat in the atmosphere to that of the same mass of carbon dioxide (whose GWP is by convention equal to 1).

Global warming — The increase in the Earth's average temperatures year to year, which leads to changes in the climate.

GoI — Government of Indonesia.

Good governance — Includes accessibility, people's participation, transparency, accountability, rule of law, predictability, justice and sustainability.

Good practice — Good Practice (in inventory definition) is a set of procedures intended to ensure that greenhouse gas inventories are accurate in the sense that they are systematically neither over nor underestimates so far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced so far as possible. Good Practice covers choice of estimation methods appropriate to national circumstances,

quality assurance and quality control at the national level, quantification of uncertainties and data archiving and reporting to promote transparency.

Greenhouse effect — When gases such as carbon dioxide prevent the energy generated by the sun and radiated back from the earth in the form of heat to escape the Earth's atmosphere.

Greenhouse gas sink — Any process or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol, or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) — The atmospheric gases responsible for causing global warming and climate change. The major GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Less prevalent - but very powerful - greenhouse gases are hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

H

HCV — High Conservation Value.

Heart of Borneo (HoB) — The Heart of Borneo Initiative is designed to transform decision making, biodiversity protection & natural resource management to address climate change. The Heart of Borneo covers more than 20 million hectares of equatorial rain forest across the countries of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia and it includes some of the most biologically diverse habitats on Earth.

HFC — Hydrofluorocarbons.

HKm (Hutan Kemasyarakatan) — Community forest; forest planted by community on Government's land.

Hot air — Hot air refers to payment for false emission reductions or removal increases, that is, reductions or increases that are not truly additional. This might happen if the reference level (crediting

baseline) for emissions from a country or project area is set above the true business as usual (BAU) baseline. An example is carbon credits claimed by Russia and Ukraine under the Kyoto Protocol. Economic decline in those countries during the 1990s led to a sharp decrease in greenhouse gas emissions. Under Kyoto Protocol rules, these countries were eligible to sell the credits to other Annex I countries, despite the fact that the credits came from emission reductions that would have occurred anyway. This meant less emissions reductions in other Annex I countries, and more overall greenhouse gas emissions and global warming. Hot air is also referred to as 'paper credits'.

Host country — The country where an emission reduction project is physically located.

HTR — Hutan Tanaman Rakyat. Community forest, forest own and managed by community.

I

IAFCP — Indonesia-Australia Partnership. The Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP) was agreed between the President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Prime Minister of Australia on 13 June 2008. The IAFCP builds on and formalizes existing long-term practical cooperation between Indonesia and Australia on REDD in three key areas: (1) policy development and capacity building to support participation in international, negotiations and future carbon markets; (2) technical support for Indonesia to develop its national forest carbon accounting and monitoring system; and (3) further development of demonstration activities, and the provision of related enabling assistance, to trial approaches to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative (IFCI) funds the IAFCP.

IAR — Independent Assessment Report, the output of an independent assessment of each Annex I Party's International Transaction Log, which in turn is part of the Party's reporting requirements to the UNFCCC. IAR is forwarded to expert review teams for consideration as part of the review of national registries under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. the procedure to produce the IAR is designed to provide independent assessment of each national registry.

ICA — International consultation and analysis, a form of review currently being ne-

gotiated and designed in the UNFCCC intergovernmental process.

ICCTF — Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund is a national-managed trust fund that aims to contribute effectively and efficiently to mainstreaming climate change issues in Government planning and the implementation of climate change activities across Indonesia.

IFCA Consolidation Report — Indonesian Forest Climate Alliance (IFCA) Consolidation Report was the first comprehensive study focused on deforestation and REDD+ opportunities. The IFCA report's findings are still largely relevant, are guiding the work of national stakeholders, and have in large part been integrated into the National REDD+ Strategy.

IFCA — Indonesian Forest Climate Alliance is an alliance of various individuals and institutions, established in conjunction with UNFCCC in Bali. IFCA published a consolidation report (see IFCA Consolidation Report), which served as an important basis for Indonesia's climate change strategy, especially related to REDD+.

IFCI — International Forest Carbon Initiative. Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative supports global efforts to establish a REDD+ mechanism under the UNFCCC. Jointly administered by the Australian Department of

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency and AusAID, the Initiative enables Australia to work closely with developing countries to find practical ways to reduce forest emissions.

IMM — Indicative Moratorium Map. See PIPB.

Implementation — Actions (legislation or regulations, judicial decrees, or other actions) that governments take to translate international accords into domestic law and policy.

INCAS — Indonesian National Accounting System. This system has been developed by the Government of Indonesia, funded by Australian Government through IAFCP (Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership). It provides a comprehensive and credible account of Indonesia's land based emissions profile and sinks capacity, as well as support Indonesia's reporting requirements under the UNFCCC and REDD.

Indicators — Quantitative or qualitative parameters which can be achieved and verified in relation to a criterion.

Indigenous people — There is no universally agreed definition of indigenous people, although some international legal instruments do give definitions. According to the United Nations, rather than define indigenous people, the most useful approach is for them to identify themselves according to the fundamental right to self-identification set out in declarations of human rights.

Input-based payments — Payments that are made based on actions which are assumed to produce emissions reductions or removals increases, but where the outcome cannot be measured directly (or is very costly to measure). In-

put-based payment schemes are often referred to as policies and measures.

IPCC, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change — Established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the UN Environment Programme, the IPCC surveys world-wide scientific and technical literature and publishes assessment reports that are widely recognized as the most credible existing sources of information on climate change. The IPCC also works on methodologies and responds to specific requests from the Convention's subsidiary bodies. The IPCC is independent of the Convention.

IRR, Internal Rate of Return — The annual return that would make the present value of future cash flows from an investment (including its residual market value) equals the current market price of the investment. In other words, the discount rate at which an investment has zero net present value.

IPF — Intergovernmental Panel on Forests.

ISPO — Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil. ISPO is designed to make palm oil production sustainable in compliance with Indonesia's laws and regulations. In contrast to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), which is voluntary, ISPO rules are mandatory.

Issuance — Issuing a specified quantity of CERs for a project activity into the pending account of the CDM EB into the CDM registry.

ITTA — International Timber Trade Agreement.

ITTC — International Tropical Timber Council.

ITTO — International Tropical Timber Organization.

IUCN — International Union for Conservation of Nature.

IUPHHK-HA, Ijin Usaha Pengusahaan Hasil Hutan Kayu-Hutan Alam — License to manage timber in a production forest.

IUPHHK-RE, Ijin Usaha Pengusahaan Hasil Hutan Kayu - Restorasi Ekosistem — License to manage timber in a restoration ecosystem area.

IUPJL — Ijin Usaha Pemanfaatan Jasa Lingkungan. Permits that grant the right for individuals or companies to utilize the environmental services of Production and Protection forests. Duration of the IUPJL is now 30 years.

J

JICA — Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Joint Implementation (JI) — A mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol (alongside CDM) designed to help Annex I countries to meet their emission reduction targets by investing in emissions reduction projects in other Developed countries as an alternative to reducing emissions domestically. Unlike the CDM, JI emissions reductions take place in countries that have GHG emission targets.

K

KFCP — Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership. Funded by Australian Government, the KFCP in Central Kalimantan Province is launched in 2007. It is one of the first large-scale REDD demonstration activities in Indonesia and the first in tropical peatland anywhere in the world, and intended to be a learning activity in which technical, scientific, and institutional innovations are tested, refined, and communicated to add to the body of REDD knowledge and experience.

KLH, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup — Ministry of Environment of Indonesia, has been acting, at least until the establishment of the National Council on Climate Change (DNPI), as the focal point for the UNFCCC. KLH is responsible for overall environmental management and also has a role to play at implementation levels through environmental impact assessments of REDD+ projects.

KOICA — Korea International Cooperation Agency.

KP — See Kyoto Protocol.

KPH, Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan — Forest Management Unit. See FMU.

Kyoto Mechanisms — The three flexibility mechanisms that may be used by Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to fulfill their commitments through emissions trading (Art. 17). Those are the Joint Implementation (JI), Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and trading of Assigned Amount Units (AAUs).

Kyoto Protocol (KP) — A 1997 agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Annex I countries that ratified the Protocol committed to reducing their emissions of carbon dioxide and five other greenhouse gases by an average of 5.2 % between 2008 and 2012, compared to their 1990 level. The Kyoto Protocol now covers more than 170 countries globally, but only 60% in terms of global GHG emissions. The first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol ends in 2012, and international talks began in May 2007 on the next commitment period. The Protocol is administered by the Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

L

Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) — A greenhouse gas inventory sector that covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use, land-use change and forestry activities.

Leakage — The result of interventions to reduce emissions in one geographical area (subnational or national) that lead to an increase in emissions in another area. For example, if curbing the encroachment of agriculture into forests in one region results in conversion of forests to agriculture in another region this is considered to be ‘leakage’. In the context of REDD, leakage is also referred to as ‘emissions displacement’.

Liability — Liability is the obligation of the REDD+ implementing project or country to ensure that the emission reductions for which it has received credit are permanent.

Local communities — There is no universally agreed international definition of local communities, although some international legal instruments have given definitions. With respect to a particular REDD+ activity, the term commonly refers to communities within the area of influence.

Local laws — All legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms.

LoI — Letter of Intent Norway - Indonesia on “Cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation” aims to support Indonesia’s national strategy to reduce emissions from the land use sector, and to contribute to the international forest and climate dialogue.

M

MA — See Marrakesh Accord.

Managed forest — All forests subject to some kind of human interactions (notably commercial management, harvest of industrial round-wood (logs) and fuel wood, production and use of wood commodities, and forest managed for amenity value or environmental protection if specified by the country), with defined geographical boundaries.

Marginalized people or groups — Those that normally have little or no influence over decision-making processes. Marginalization may be related to gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status and/or religion. The REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards explicitly adopt a differentiated approach that seeks to identify and address marginalization in all its forms.

Marrakesh Accords — Agreements reached at COP-7 in 2001 that set rules for implementing the more detailed provisions of the Kyoto Protocol. Among other things, the accords include rules for establishing a greenhouse gas emissions trading system; implementing and monitoring the CDM; and setting up and operating three funds to support efforts to adapt to climate change.

MDG — See Millennium Development Goals.

Menko Perekonomian — Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian. The Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Ministry develops and oversees economic development and is responsible for mainstreaming climate change into general development policies. The Ministry has been instructed by the President through Presidential Instruction 5/2008, which instructs MoF and KLH to issue REDD+ regulations in a timely manner.

Millennium Development Goals (MDG) — The Millennium Development Goals are eight time-bound globally agreed goals adopted in 2000 and set to be achieved by 2015, providing benchmarks for tackling extreme poverty in its many dimensions. They include goals and targets on income poverty, hunger, maternal and child mortality, disease, inadequate shelter, gender inequality, environmental degradation and the Global Partnership for Development. The goals have been commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress.

Mitigation — Actions to prevent further accumulation of GHG in the atmosphere by reducing the amounts emitted, or by increasing the storage of carbon in sinks. In the context of climate change, a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation,

switching to solar energy or wind power, improving the insulation of buildings, and expanding forests and other “sinks” to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

MoF, MoFor — Ministry of Forestry.

Montreal Protocol — The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, an international agreement adopted in Montreal in 1987.

MP₃EI — Master Plan Percepatan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia, Master Plan for Acceleration of Economic Development for Indonesia.

MRV — Monitoring, Reporting and Verification. The underpinnings of robust, genuine carbon emissions reductions. Particularly used in the context of forest carbon activities where such standards pose great challenges. Before an emissions reduction or carbon sequestration activity can deliver credible market credits, activities generating them must be accurately measured, reported transparently, and verified by third parties.

N

N₂O — Nitrous oxide.

NAP — National Action Plan.

National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) — Documents prepared by least developed countries (LDCs) identifying urgent and immediate needs for adapting to climate change.

National communication — A document submitted in accordance with the Convention (and the Protocol) by which a Party informs other Parties of activities undertaken to address climate change. Most developed countries have now submitted their fifth national communications; most developing countries have completed their first national communication and are in the process of preparing their second.

National Council on Climate Change — See DNPI.

National delegation — One or more officials empowered to represent and negotiate on behalf of a government.

National Development Planning Agency — See BAPPENAS.

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) — Voluntary or mandatory action by a developing country to reduce its carbon emissions in line with its economic, environmental, social and political context.

NCAS — National Carbon Accounting System.

Nested approach — A hybrid approach that includes elements of both subnational and national approaches to REDD. A nested approach allows an international funding mechanism to account for and credit emissions reductions and carbon stock enhancements at both subnational and national levels. The approach can either be sequential (first subnational then national) or simultaneous (accounting at both levels).

Net emissions — Estimates of emissions from deforestation that consider both the carbon stocks of the forest being cleared and the carbon stock of the replacement land use.

NFI (National Forest Inventory) — A regular forest inventory conducted by the Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia. Currently the NFI Indonesia will be adapted to meet the requirements set by REDD+ for more specific carbon data from the field.

NFMS — National Forest Monitoring System. In the context of REDD+, NFMS will be required to produce robust estimates of the amount of carbon contained in forest ecosystems. More specifically, countries will need to track changes in the density of forest carbon over time and space in order to consistently and accurately calculate the CO₂ emissions and removals attribut-

able to anthropogenic activities. A forest monitoring system for REDD+ may be a component of a broader national system to monitor forests and/or other land uses that assesses changes in carbon stocks, ecosystem services, and/or anthropogenic activity.

Non-Annex 1 Countries — A group of mostly developing countries which have not been assigned emissions targets under the Kyoto Protocol and which are recognized by the UNFCCC as being especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

NGOs, Non-Governmental Organizations — Organizations that are not part of a governmental structure. They include environmental groups, research institutions, business groups, and associations of urban and local governments. Many NGOs attend climate talks as observers. To be accredited to attend meetings under the Convention, NGOs must be non-profit.

Non-paper — An in-session document issued informally to facilitate negotiations. A non-paper does not have an official document symbol. It may have an identifying number or carry the name of its author.

Non-Party — A state that has not ratified the Convention but attends meetings as an observer.

NORAD — Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation.

No-regrets options — Technology for reducing greenhouse-gas emissions whose other benefits (in terms of efficiency or reduced energy costs) are so extensive that the investment is worth it for those reasons alone. For example, combined-cycle gas turbines -- in which the heat from the burning fuel drives steam turbines while the thermal expansion of the exhaust gases drives gas turbines -- may boost the efficiency of electricity generating plants by 70 per cent.

NTB — Nusa Tenggara Barat, West Nusa Tenggara Province.

NTFP — Non-Timber Forest Products.

NTT — Nusa Tenggara Timur. East Nusa Tenggara Province.

O

Observers — Agencies, non-governmental organizations, and Governments not Parties to the Convention which are permitted to attend, but not vote, at meetings of the COP, the CMP and the subsidiary bodies. Observers may include the United Nations and its specialized agencies; other intergovernmental organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency; and accredited non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

OECD — Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Opportunity cost — In financial/economic terms, ‘opportunity cost’ is normally taken to refer to the benefit forgone as a result of taking a particular course of action, as compared with the most profitable (most advantageous) alternative. In the case of REDD+, the opportunity cost of preserving an area of standing forest is the value of the income lost by switching away from economic activities associated with deforestation e.g. alternative crops or livestock for example.

OPEC — Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Output-based payments — Output-based payments are payments directly conditional on outcomes. Two types of output-based measures are being discussed in the REDD debate: emissions-based and stock-based. The emissions-based (or flow-based) approach, measures and credits only the net changes in carbon stocks over time (emissions). The stock-based approach makes payments a function of the total carbon stock in the forest at any one time (i.e., absolute levels, and not changes).

P

P₃H — See BLU-P₃H.

Palu — The capital city of Central Sulawesi, the pilot province for the UN-REDD Programme – Indonesia.

Party— A state (or regional economic integration organization such as the European Union) that agrees to be bound by a treaty and for which the treaty has entered into force.

Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)— Voluntary payment by a (minimum one) buyer to a (minimum one) provider to ‘buy’ an environmental service (or a land use likely to secure that service), if, and only if the provider secures the environmental service. In REDD+, PES refers to a results-based system in which payments are made for emissions reductions or carbon stock enhancements relative to an agreed reference level.

PDD — See Project Design Document.

Peat— An accumulation of partially decayed vegetation matter. Peat forms in wetlands, including bogs, moors and peat swamp forests.

Peatlands— Wetlands where the soil is highly organic because it is formed mostly from partly decomposed plants.

Permanence— The duration and non-reversibility of a reduction in GHG emissions. Non-permanence can be seen as a form of intertemporal leakage. Reduced impact logging (RIL) Intensively planned and carefully controlled harvesting to minimise the impact of log-

ging on residual forest stands and soils, usually by selecting individual trees for felling.

Permenhut No. P. 36/Menhut-II/2009 — Ministerial Regulation on Permit Procedures for Carbon Sequestration and Carbon Sink; Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan tentang Perizinan Usaha Pemanfaatan Penyerapan dan/atau Penyimpanan Karbon pada Hutan Produksi dan Hutan Lindung.

PERPRES — Peraturan President, Presidential Decree.

PFC — Perfluorocarbon.

PIPIB — Peta Indikatif Penundaan Izin Baru, Indicative Moratorium Map (IMM). Under LoI with Norway, Indonesia has agreed to enact a two-year moratorium on all new concession for conversion of peat and natural forest in Indonesia, which iterated a range of actions required for its implementation and provided an indicative map of the primary natural forest and peatland protected under its purview. This map is known as PIPIB. The map need to be revised every six months, as it requires some field verification.

Planted forest — Wooded land where trees have been established through planting or seeding.

Plenary — A formal meeting of the entire COP, CMP or one of the subsidiary bodies. Formal decisions or conclusions may only be taken during plenary sessions.

Policies and Measures (PAMs) — The steps taken or to be taken by countries to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. Some possible policies and measures are listed in the Protocol and could offer opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation.

Pool, Carbon pool — A reservoir; a system which has the capacity to accumulate or release carbon. Examples of carbon pools are forest biomass, wood products, soils and the atmosphere. The units are mass.

President — The official of a member government elected by the Parties to preside over the COP and the CMP. The President is often a senior official or minister from the state or region hosting the Conference. The President may not participate in the negotiations as a representative of the member government during the term of presidency.

Primary forest — Wooded land of native species largely untouched by human activities and where ecological processes are not disrupted.

Primary market — The exchange of emission reductions, offsets, or allowances between buyer and seller where the seller is the originator of the supply and where the product has not been traded more than once.

Principles — The ‘intent’ level of a standard which elaborate on the objectives of the standard and define the scope. They are fundamental statements about the desired outcome and are not designed to be verified.

Principle of conservativeness — Justification for intentionally underestimating emissions reductions or removals increases to reduce the risk of overestimation of the climate benefit. The

principle is applied when MRV cannot completely, accurately and precisely measure, report and verify emissions or removals.

Project boundary — The project boundary shall encompass all anthropogenic emissions by sources of greenhouse gases (GHG) under the control of the project participants that are significant and reasonably attributable to the project activity.

Project Design Document (PDD) — The official application drawn up by an entity applying for project approval or a verification standard in the voluntary carbon market. PDDs must be validated by an independent third party, then approved and registered by the voluntary standard provider before a project qualifies as a CER or VER carbon credit earner.

Prompt delivery — At contract closure the buyer pays the purchase price for a certain number of offsets which have already been realized and are delivered to the buyer promptly.

Protocol — An international agreement linked to an existing convention, but as a separate and additional agreement which must be signed and ratified by the Parties to the convention concerned. Protocols typically strengthen a convention by adding new, more detailed commitments.

Pustanling — Pusat Standardisasi Lingkungan of the Ministry of Forestry. Center for Environmental Standardization Ministry of Forestry. This Center has a mandate to formulate standardization and certification of forest products, policy on environment impact assessment, as well as policy on climate change in forestry sector.

Q

Quantified Emissions Limitation and Reduction Commitments (QELROs)

— Legally binding targets and timetables under the Kyoto Protocol for the limitation or reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions by developed countries.

R

RAD GRK — Rencana Aksi Daerah Gas Rumah Kaca, Provincial Action Plan for Green House Gasses Emission Reduction.

RAN GRK — Rencana Aksi Nasional Gas Rumah Kaca. National Action Plan for Green House Gasses Emission Reduction.

Ratification — Formal approval, often by a Parliament or other national legislature, of a convention, protocol, or treaty, enabling a country to become a Party. Ratification is a separate process that occurs after a country has signed an agreement. The instrument of ratification must be deposited with a “depository” (in the case of the Climate Change Convention, the UN Secretary-General) to start the countdown to becoming a Party (in the case of the Convention, the countdown is 90 days).

Readiness — REDD+ country actions, including capacity building, policy design, consultation and consensus building, and testing and evaluation of a REDD+ national strategy, prior to a comprehensive REDD+ implementation.

RECOFTC — Center for People and Forests.

Recommendation — A formal act of the COP or the CMP which is weaker than a decision or a resolution, and is not binding on Parties to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol.

REDD or REDD+ implementation plan — A plan for making a national REDD+ strategy operational, sometimes used to request international funding.

REDD — Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation. An initiative to cut greenhouse gas emissions associated with forest clearing by the inclusion of “avoided deforestation” in carbon market mechanisms, a mechanism to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by compensating countries for avoiding deforestation and degradation.

REDD+ programme — Comprises objectives, policies and measures developed for the programme and other relevant policies that support it.

REDD+ units — A REDD+ unit is an emissions reduction or removal increase that can be sold in a carbon market (similar to CER and VER), and that might also include co-benefits.

REDD+ — Broader REDD frameworks which include forest conservation, sustainable forest management or enhancement of forest carbon stocks to encourage greater participation in REDD and to reward countries that are already protecting their forests.

REDD++ — This is the possible next evolution of REDD+ being discussed which looks set to be adopted in the future. It allows the same actions as under

REDD+, but with the additional plus referring to the inclusion of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) such as agroforestry, peat lands and soils.

Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) — Planned and carefully controlled timber harvesting by trained workers to minimise the harmful effects of logging. RIL can also reduce the carbon emissions that logging activities cause.

Reforestation — Reforestation is ‘the direct human-induced conversion of non-forested land to forested land through planting, seeding and/or the human-induced promotion of natural seed sources, on land that was forested, but that has been converted to non-forested land’. In the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, reforestation activities have been defined as reforestation of lands that were not forested on 31 December 1989, but have had forest cover at some point during the past 50 years.

REG document — Regular documents have a serial number following the year. They are translated into all six official languages of the United Nations.

Regional groups — Alliances of countries, in most cases sharing the same geographic region, which meet privately to discuss issues and nominate bureau members and other officials for activities under the Convention. The five regional groups are Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC), and the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG).

Registration — The formal acceptance by the CDM Executive Board of a validated project as a CDM project activity.

Registries, registry systems — Electronic databases that tracks and records all transactions under the Kyoto Protocol’s greenhouse-gas emissions trading system (the “carbon market”) and under mechanisms such as the Clean Development Mechanism. “Registry” may also refer to current discussions on a system for inscribing nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

REL — Reference Emission Level is the amount of gross emissions from a geographical area estimated within a reference time period (eqCO₂).

Remote sensing — A method of measuring deforestation and/or forest degradation by a recording device that is not in physical contact with the forest, such as a satellite.

Removal unit (RMU) — A Kyoto Protocol unit equal to 1 metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent. RMUs are generated in Annex I Parties by LULUCF activities that absorb carbon dioxide.

Removals — Refers to the removal of CO₂, or other greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, and its storage in carbon pools, such as forests. See also Carbon sequestration.

RENJA K/L — Rencana Kerja Kementerian/Lembaga, Work Plan of Ministerial and Governmental Institution within Indonesia.

Research and systematic observation — An obligation of Parties to the Climate Change Convention; they are called upon to promote and cooperate in research and systematic observation of the climate system, and called upon to aid developing countries to do so.

Reservation — An exception or concern noted for the record by a Party in the course of accepting a decision of the COP or the CMP. No reservations are allowed to the Convention itself, or to the Protocol.

Reservoirs — A component or components of the climate system where a greenhouse gas or a precursor of a greenhouse gas is stored. Trees are “reservoirs” for carbon dioxide.

Resolution — Directives that guide the work of the COP or the CMP-- opinions rather than permanent legal acts. Unlike decisions, resolutions do not generally become part of the formal body of legislation enacted by the COP or the CMP.

Restoration — Activities that enhance the recovery of a degraded ecosystem.

Retirement — A way of reducing overall emissions by purchasing carbon offsets and retiring them so that they may not be used to offset others’ emissions; retired credits can no longer be traded.

Revegetation — The growth of new vegetation on an area that has previously been cleared. A direct human-induced activity to increase carbon stocks on sites through the establishment of vegetation that covers a minimum area of 0.05 hectares and does not meet the definitions of afforestation and reforestation contained here.

Reverse leakage — A mitigation activity that results in emissions reductions in areas outside the original mitigation area. Also referred to as ‘positive leakage’.

Review of commitments — Regular scrutiny by Convention Parties of the adequacy of the treaty’s Article 4.2 (a)

and (b) outlining developed country commitments to limit greenhouse-gas emissions. The first review took place at COP-1 and led to a finding that progress was not “adequate” -- and so to negotiations that led to the Kyoto Protocol, which has more stringent commitments for developed countries.

Rights holders — Those whose rights are potentially affected by the REDD+ programme and ‘stakeholders’ are those whose interests are potentially affected by the programme.

RIL — See Reduced Impact Logging.

Rio Conventions — Three environmental conventions, two of which were adopted at the 1992 “Earth Summit” in Rio de Janeiro: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), while the third, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), was adopted in 1994. The issues addressed by the three treaties are related -- in particular, climate change can have adverse effects on desertification and biodiversity -- and through a Joint Liaison Group, the secretariats of the three conventions take steps to coordinate activities to achieve common progress.

Rio+20 — The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 4-6 June 2012. The first UN Conference on Sustainable Development was the “Earth Summit”, held in 1992, and it spawned the three “Rio Conventions”-- the UNFCCC, the UNCCD, and the UNCBD.

RKP — Rencana Kerja Pemerintah. Government of Indonesia’s Work Plan.

RKPD — Rencana Kerja Pembangunan Daerah, Provincial Work Plan.

RL — Reference Level, is the amount of net/gross emissions and removals from a geographical area estimated within a reference time period (eqCO₂).

Roster of experts — Experts nominated by Parties to the Climate Change Convention to aid the Secretariat in work related to review of national reports of Annex I Parties, preparation of reports on adaptation technology, the transfer of technology to developing countries, and the development of know-how on mitigating and adapting to climate change.

RPJM — Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah, Mid-Term (5-year) Development Plan.

RPJMD — Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah, Provincial Mid-Term (5-year) Development Plan.

Rules of procedure — The parliamentary rules that govern the procedures of the COP, the CMP and the subsidiary bodies, covering such matters as decision-making and participation. The COP has not yet formally adopted rules of procedure, but all except one (on voting) are currently being “applied.” As such, they are commonly referred to as the “draft rules of procedure being applied”.

S

Satgas — Satuan Tugas, Task Force.

Secondary forest — Forests that have been impacted by human activities and are in a state of regeneration.

Secondary market — The exchange of emission reductions, offsets, or allowances between buyer and seller where the seller is not the originator of the supply and represents a secondary trade in the particular product.

Secretariat — The office staffed by international civil servants responsible for “servicing” the UNFCCC Convention and ensuring its smooth operation. The secretariat makes arrangements for meetings, compiles and prepares reports, and coordinates with other relevant international bodies. The Climate Change Secretariat, which is based in Bonn, Germany, is institutionally linked to the United Nations.

Sequestration — The process of increasing the carbon content of a carbon pool other than the atmosphere.

SESA — Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment. SESA was developed to assess the potential positive and negative impacts from the REDD+ strategic options as they are contemplated by the government and its partners, and contribute to building a sound national REDD+ strategy.

SF₆ — Sulphur hexafluoride.

SFCP — Sumatera Forest Carbon Partnership. The project was funded by Government of Australia and focus on reducing deforestation and degradation in Sumatra’s Jambi province, which in recent years has lost more than two-thirds of its forests to illegal loggers, slash-and-burn farming, fire and palm oil and pulp plantations. Funds to be provided under the Partnership will be used to address the causes of deforestation in Jambi and to help rehabilitate deforested or degraded land.

SFM — See Sustainable Forest Management.

SIDS — Small Island Developing States.

Signature — The signing by a head of state or government, a foreign minister, or other designated official indicating a country’s agreement with an adopted international text, such as a Convention or Protocol, and signalling the country’s intention of becoming a Party to the agreement.

Silviculture — The practice, science and art of tending forests to reap goods and services, including timber and non-timber forest products.

Sink — Any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse

gas from the atmosphere. Forests and other vegetation are considered sinks because they remove carbon dioxide through photosynthesis.

SIS — Safeguard Information System.

SKPD — Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah. A working unit of local (provincial and district) Government which has a responsibility to manage funding and assets for local Government.

Source — A pool (reservoir) that absorbs or takes up carbon released from other components of the carbon cycle, and that releases more than it absorbs. Opposite of sink.

Spill-over effects — Reverberations in developing countries caused by actions taken by developed countries to cut greenhouse-gas emissions. For example, emissions reductions in developed countries could lower demand for oil and thus international oil prices, leading to more use of oil and greater emissions in developing nations, partially off-setting the original cuts. Current estimates are that full-scale implementation of the Kyoto Protocol may cause 5 to 20 per cent of emissions reductions in industrialized countries to “leak” into developing countries.

SRAP — Strategi dan Rencana Aksi Provinsi. A document on strategy and action plan for implementation of REDD+ in provincial scale. The SRAP should be in line with the document of Strategi Nasional REDD+.

Stakeholders — The public, including individuals, groups or communities elected, or likely to be elected, by the proposed project activity or actions leading to the implementation of such an activity.

Standards — Consist of principles, criteria and indicators that define the issues of concern and the required levels of social and environmental performance.

Stern Review — The Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change is a 700-page report commissioned by the British government. The Review, by the economist Lord Stern of Brentford, was released on 30 October 2006 and discusses the effect of climate change and global warming on the world economy. The review concludes that 1% of global gross domestic product (GDP) per annum needs to be invested in order to avoid the worst effects of climate change. Failure to do so could risk lowering global GDP by 20%.

Strategi Nasional REDD+ — National Strategy on REDD+, This document contains Indonesia’s strategy to reduce emissions in a national scale, in conjunction with the commitment of Indonesia to reduce the emission as much as 26%, or by 41% with the help of international community.

Subnational activity — Activities implemented at the subnational level as part of a national REDD+ strategy. Subnational activities can be implemented by governments, local authorities, communities, NGOs or private entities. They may be embedded in a national or international crediting mechanism. In Indonesia, sub-national can be translated into province.

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) — The SBI makes recommendations on policy and implementation issues to the COP and, if requested, to other bodies.

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) — The SBSTA serves as a link between information and assessments provided by expert sources (such as the IPCC) and the COP, which focuses on setting policy.

Sulteng — Sulawesi Tengah (Central Sulawesi Province), UN-REDD's province pilot project.

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) — A dynamic and evolving concept [that] aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental value of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations. In the REDD+ debate, some organisations

make a distinction between 'sustainable forest management' (SFM) and 'sustainable management of forests' (SMF): SFM is then referring to industrial logging, while SMF is a broader term.

Sustainable development — Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

SVLK — Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu, Indonesia Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS). A scheme to assure that exported timber from Indonesia has already fulfilled the legal system of Indonesia.

T

TAHURA —Taman Hutan Raya, Grand Forest Park. A type of forest, managed by local Government mostly for recreation. Usually located near big cities.

Technology transfer — A broad set of processes covering the flows of know-how, experience and equipment for mitigating and adapting to climate change among different stakeholders

Tier — Levels of methodological complexity: Tier 1 is the most basic and uses global

default values for carbon stocks; Tier 2 is intermediate and uses national values; and Tier 3 is most demanding in terms of complexity and data requirements, and uses site-specific values for carbon stocks.

TLAS — See SVLK.

Tree cover — See Canopy cover.

Trust funds — Funds earmarked for specific programmes within the UN system.

U

- UKP4** — Unit Kerja Presiden bidang Pengawasan dan Pengendalian Pembangunan; Presidential Working Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight). This Special Delivery Unit is under the office of the President. This Unit houses the office of the Task Force to oversee the establishment of a REDD+ agency and the completion of a national REDD+ strategy, also to improve coordination between Government and Ministries. The Chair of UKP4 serves as the Chair of REDD+ Task Force.
- UN** — United Nations.
- UNCCD** — United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
- UNCED** — United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
- UNCTAD** — United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
- UNDP** — United Nations Development Programme.
- UNDRIP** — United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; In accordance with UNDRIP's Articles, indigenous peoples must fully participate in the definition and implementation of policies and plans related to climate change mitigation.
- UNECE** — United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.
- UNEP** — United Nations Environment Programme.
- UNESCO** — United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.
- UNFCCC** — United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The UNFCCC was established 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit. It is the overall framework guiding the international climate negotiations. Its main objective is “stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (man-made) interference with the climate system.
- UNFF** — United Nations Forum on Forests.
- UNIDO** — United Nations Industrial Development Organization.
- UN-REDD Indigenous Peoples Guidance** — This guidance requires their participation in the ‘development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation’ of all Programme activities that may impact on the rights and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities. It clearly states that Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) must be adhered to, in order to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities in policy and decision-making processes.

UN-REDD Programme Indonesia — A partnership among Republic of Indonesia's (RI) Ministry of Forestry, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The programme aims to support the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to progressively build a REDD+ architecture that allows a fair, equal and transparent REDD+ implementation, as well as to achieve REDD+ readiness.

UN-REDD Programme — The United Nations Collaborative initiative REDD (launched 2008) to assist developing countries prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies, and builds on the convening power and expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

USFS — United States Forest Service.

V

Validation — Validation is the establishment of sound approach and foundation. In the context of emission inventories, validation involves checking to ensure that the inventory has been compiled correctly in line with reporting instructions and guidelines. It checks the internal consistency of the inventory. The legal use of validation is to give an official confirmation or approval of an act or product.

VCS — See Voluntary Carbon Standards.

VER — A VER (Voluntary Emission Reduction) is the equivalent of 1 metric tonne of carbon dioxide. It indicates that the emissions reduction has been verified under a voluntary standard such as VCS (Voluntary Carbon Standards). VERs can be traded on the voluntary market only.

Verification — Independent third-party assessment of the expected or actual emissions reductions of a particular mitigation activity. Collection of activities and procedures that can be followed during the planning and development, or after completion of an inventory that can help to establish its reliability for the intended applications of that inventory. Typically, methods external to the inventory are used to check the truth of the inventory, including comparisons with estimates made by other bodies or with emission and uptake measurements determined

from atmospheric concentrations or concentration gradients of these gases.

Verified emissions reductions (VER) — A unit of greenhouse gas emission reduction that has been verified by an independent auditor, but that has not undergone the procedures for verification, certification and issuance under the Kyoto Protocol, and may have yet to meet the legal requirements under the Protocol. The units are traded on voluntary carbon markets.

Voluntary Carbon Standards (VCS) — Certification schemes for emission credits not regulated under the Kyoto Protocol.

Voluntary commitments — A draft article considered during the negotiation of the Kyoto Protocol that would have permitted developing countries to voluntarily adhere to legally binding emissions targets. The proposed language was dropped in the final phase of the negotiations. The issue remains important for some delegations and continues to be discussed, currently in the context of the Bali Action Plan, in terms of what constitutes “voluntary”.

Voluntary market — The non-regulated market for carbon credits (especially VERs) that operates independently from Kyoto and the EU ETS. The segment of the carbon market for carbon offset transactions outside of gov-

ernment-related regulatory schemes
ie offsets purchased by organizations
wishing to offset their carbon on a vol-
untary basis.

Voluntary offsetting — Offsetting pur-
chases made by individuals, business-
es, and institutions that are not legally
mandated.

Vulnerability — The degree to which a sys-
tem is susceptible to, or unable to cope
with, adverse effects of climate change,
including climate variability and ex-
tremes. Vulnerability is a function of
the character, magnitude, and rate of
climate variation to which a system is
exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive
capacity.

Vulnerable people or groups — Those
lacking secure access to the assets on
which secure livelihoods are built (so-
cial, cultural, human, financial, natu-
ral, physical and political) and/or hav-
ing high exposure to external stresses
and shocks, including climate change,
that may affect these assets and peo-
ples' ability to use these assets. Forest
dependency may be an important fac-
tor affecting vulnerability particularly
where the REDD+ programme itself
may change access to forest resources.
In many situations marginalization ex-
acerbates vulnerability, e.g. marginali-
zation by gender.

W

WB — World Bank.

WCC — World Climate Conference.

WCMC — World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

WEOG — Western European and Others Group (United Nations regional group).

Wetlands. Lands at the interface between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. They are characterised by standing water for at least part of the year.

WFC — World Forestry Congress.

WHO — World Health Organization.

WMO — World Meteorological Organization.

WSSD — World Summit on Sustainable Development.

WTO — World Trade Organization.

WWF — World Wide Fund for Nature.